

Financial Statements of

**DOUGLAS COLLEGE**

Year ended March 31, 2015



## STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Section 23.1 of the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* of the Province of British Columbia. The integrity and objectivity of these statements are management's responsibility. Management is also responsible for all of the notes to the financial statements and for ensuring that this information is consistent, where appropriate, with the information contained in the financial statements. A summary of the significant accounting policies are described in Note 3 to the financial statements. 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.

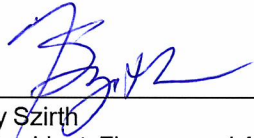
Management is also responsible for implementing and maintaining a system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that reliable financial information is produced. The internal controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, transactions are properly authorized 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.

The Douglas College Board is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control and exercises these responsibilities through the Audit and Finance Committee. The Audit and Finance Committee reviews financial information on a semesterly basis and external audited financial statements yearly.

The College's external auditor, KPMG LLP, conducts an independent examination, in accordance with Canadian auditing standards, and expresses their opinion on the financial statements. The external auditor has full and free access to financial management of Douglas College and meets when required. The accompanying Auditor's Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of their examination and their opinion on the financial statements.

On behalf of Douglas College

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Kathy Dexton  
President

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Tracey Szirth  
Vice President, Finance and Administration

June 18, 2015



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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

*To the Board of Douglas College, and  
To the Minister of Advanced Education, Province of British Columbia*

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Douglas College, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2015, the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net debt, cash flows and remeasurement gains and losses for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

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

#### *Auditors' Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



*Opinion*

In our opinion, the financial statements of Douglas College as at March 31, 2015 and for the year then ended are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting requirements of section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia.

*Emphasis of Matter*

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 3(a) to the financial statements which describes the basis of accounting and the significant differences between such basis of accounting and Canadian public sector accounting standards.

*Other Matters*

The financial statements of Douglas College as at and for the year ended March 31, 2014 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financials statements on June 19, 2014.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP' with a horizontal line underneath.

Chartered Accountants

June 18, 2015  
Burnaby, Canada

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2015, with comparative information for 2014

	2015	2014
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 32,755,541	\$ 55,188,160
Accounts receivable	2,768,396	2,097,513
Due from government (note 4)	3,194,830	2,050,330
Inventories for resale	651,535	766,568
Investments (note 5)	31,442,136	6,081,890
	70,812,438	66,184,461
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,982,592	4,834,160
Salaries and wages payable	2,197,409	2,147,027
Accrued vacation pay	7,418,791	6,968,071
Employee future benefits (note 6)	1,094,200	1,000,000
Deferred revenue	9,828,433	9,213,202
Deferred contributions (note 7)	1,879,544	2,648,186
Deferred capital contributions (note 8)	80,217,437	83,274,098
	106,618,406	110,084,744
Net debt	(35,805,968)	(43,900,283)
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
Prepaid expenses	1,363,072	1,454,993
Tangible capital assets (note 9)	106,886,456	110,407,340
	108,249,528	111,862,333
Accumulated surplus	\$ 72,443,560	\$ 67,962,050
Accumulated surplus comprised of:		
Accumulated operating surplus	72,079,995	67,962,050
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses)	363,565	-
	\$ 72,443,560	\$ 67,962,050

Contractual obligations (note 11)

Contingent liabilities (note 12)

Pension plans (note 14)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



College Board Chair



Vice President, Finance and Administration

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2015, with comparative information for 2014

	2015 Budget (note 16)	2015 Actual	2014 Actual
Revenue:			
Ministry	\$ 58,217,000	\$ 58,226,565	\$ 58,930,543
Tuition fees	42,740,000	42,731,545	39,874,232
Contracts, contributions and other grants	15,485,000	15,337,334	16,894,571
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	3,748,000	3,744,516	3,748,297
Ancillary	5,750,000	5,713,669	5,750,006
Investment income	865,000	1,709,960	850,348
Sundry	2,700,000	2,689,101	2,606,278
	129,505,000	130,152,690	128,654,275
Expenses (note 13):			
Instruction and support	121,434,000	121,175,898	118,928,585
Ancillary	4,914,000	4,858,847	4,913,527
	126,348,000	126,034,745	123,842,112
Annual operating surplus	3,157,000	4,117,945	4,812,163
Accumulated operating surplus, beginning of year	67,962,000	67,962,050	63,149,887
Accumulated operating surplus, end of year	\$ 71,119,000	\$ 72,079,995	\$ 67,962,050

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Changes in Net Debt

Year ended March 31, 2015, with comparative information for 2014

	2015 Budget (note 16)	2015 Actual	2014 Actual
Annual operating surplus	\$ 3,157,000	\$ 4,117,945	\$ 4,812,163
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(3,899,000)	(4,313,378)	(9,939,896)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	7,722,000	7,834,262	7,722,596
	3,823,000	3,520,884	(2,217,300)
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	(1,130,000)	(1,039,593)	(1,129,394)
Use of prepaid expenses	1,130,000	1,131,514	757,582
	-	91,921	(371,812)
Net remeasurement gains	-	363,565	-
Decrease in net debt	6,980,000	8,094,315	2,223,051
Net debt, beginning of year	(43,900,000)	(43,900,283)	(46,123,334)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (36,920,000)	\$ (35,805,968)	\$ (43,900,283)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2015, with comparative information for 2014

	2015	2014
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Annual operating surplus	\$ 4,117,945	\$ 4,812,163
Operating activities:		
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	7,834,262	7,722,596
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(3,744,516)	(3,748,297)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(670,883)	338,068
Due from government	(1,144,500)	(84,860)
Prepaid expenses	91,921	(371,812)
Inventories for resale	115,033	12,161
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(851,568)	(256,907)
Salaries and wages payable	50,382	(12,930)
Accrued vacation pay	450,720	259,677
Employee future benefits	94,200	(49,000)
Deferred revenue	615,231	1,276,911
Deferred contributions	(768,642)	1,212,809
	6,189,585	11,110,579
Capital activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets	(4,313,378)	(9,939,896)
	(4,313,378)	(9,939,896)
Financing activities:		
Deferred financing for capital contributions received	687,855	3,750,000
	687,855	3,750,000
Investing activities:		
Matured investments	6,000,000	3,000,000
Net (acquisitions) dispositions in investments	(30,996,681)	(2,924,260)
	(24,996,681)	75,740
Increase (decrease) in cash	(22,432,619)	4,996,423
Cash, beginning of year	55,188,160	50,191,737
Cash, end of year	\$ 32,755,541	\$ 55,188,160

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Year ended March 31, 2015, with comparative information for 2014

	2015	2014
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Unrealized gains attributed to fair value of investments	412,396	-
Remeasurement gains realized and reclassified to the Statement of Operations	(48,831)	-
Net remeasurement gains for the year	363,565	-
Accumulated remeasurement gains, end of year	\$ 363,565	\$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2015

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### 1. Purpose of the organization:

Douglas College (the "College") is a post-secondary educational institution incorporated under the College and Institute Act of British Columbia and is principally funded by the Province of British Columbia (the "Province") through the Ministry of Advanced Education (the "Ministry"). The College is a not-for-profit entity governed by a Board of Directors, the majority of which are appointed by the provincial government of British Columbia. The College is exempt from income tax under section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

### 2. Adoption of new accounting policy:

On April 1, 2014, the College adopted PS 3260 Liability for Contaminated Sites. The standard was applied on a retroactive basis to April 1, 2013 and did not result in any adjustments to financial liabilities, tangible capital assets or accumulated surplus of the College.

### 3. Significant accounting policies:

#### (a) Basis of accounting:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia supplemented by Regulations 257/2010 and 198/2011 issued by the Province of British Columbia Treasury Board.

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

Regulation 257/2010 requires all tax-payer supported organizations in the Schools, Universities, Colleges and Hospitals sectors to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards without any PS4200 elections effective their first fiscal year commencing after January 1, 2012.

Regulation 198/2011 requires that restricted contributions received or receivable are to be reported as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions on the use of the funds by the contributors as follows:

- (i) Contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded and, referred to as deferred capital contributions and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded. The reduction of the deferred capital contributions and the recognition of the revenue are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the tangible capital asset is used to provide services.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

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### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

#### (a) Basis of accounting (continued):

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

For British Columbia tax-payer supported organizations, these contributions include government transfers and externally restricted contributions.

The accounting policy requirements under Regulation 198/2011 are significantly different from the requirements of Canadian public sector accounting standards which requires that:

- government transfers that do not contain a stipulation that creates a liability, be recognized as revenue by the recipient when approved by the transferor and the eligibility criteria have been met in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3410; and
- externally restricted contributions be recognized as revenue in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3100.

As a result, revenue recognized in the Statement of Operations and certain related deferred capital contributions would be recorded differently under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

#### (b) Liability for contaminated sites:

A liability for contaminated sites is recognized when a site is not in productive use and the following criteria are met:

- An environmental standard exists;
- Contamination exceeds the environmental standard;
- The College is directly responsible or accepts responsibility
- It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- A reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability is recognized as management's estimate of the cost of post-remediation including operation, maintenance and monitoring that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for a contaminated site.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

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### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are classified into two categories: fair value or cost.

- (i) Fair value category: Portfolio instruments that are quoted in an active market are reflected at fair value as at the reporting date. Sales and purchases of investments are recorded on the trade date. Transaction costs related to the acquisition of investments are recorded as an expense. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses until such time that the financial asset is derecognized due to disposal or impairment. At the time of derecognition, the related realized gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Operations and related balances reversed from the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.
- (ii) Cost category: Gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Operations when the financial asset is derecognized due to disposal or impairment. Sales and purchases of investments are recorded on the trade date. Transaction costs related to the acquisition of investments are included in the cost of the related investments.

Accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at cost using the effective interest rate method. Any gains, losses or interest expense is recorded in the annual surplus depending on the nature of the financial liability that gave rise to the gain, loss or expense. Valuation allowances are made when collection is in doubt.

(d) Inventories held for resale:

Inventories held for resale (books, student supplies and vision related items sold by the Vision Centre) are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes the original purchase cost, plus shipping and applicable duties. Net realizable value is the expected selling price in the ordinary course of business.

(e) Prepaid expenses:

Prepaid expenses include lease and contract payments charged to expense over the periods expected to benefit from them.

(f) Employee future benefits:

Employee future benefits are recorded based on the estimated actuarially determined present value of the expected future cash flows. Actuarial gains and losses are recorded in the year that they arise. Any differences between the actuarial assumptions and future experience will emerge as gains or losses in future valuations.

The most recent valuation covered March 31, 2015. The next valuation will be as at March 31, 2018.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

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### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly related to the acquisition, construction, development, improvement or betterment of the assets.

The cost of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives shown below. Land is not amortized as it is deemed to have a permanent value.

Asset	Period
Buildings	40 years
Furniture and equipment	4 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use. Borrowing costs, if any, attributable to the construction of tangible capital assets are capitalized during the construction period. No borrowing costs were capitalized during the year.

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the College's ability to provide goods and services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets is less than the net book value.

(h) Future reserves:

Certain amounts, as approved by the Board, are set aside in accumulated surplus for future operating and capital purposes.

(i) Revenue recognition:

Ministry revenue relates to contributions from the Ministry of Advanced Education to fund operating costs and capital projects.

Tuition and student fees and sales of goods and services are reported as revenue at the time the services are provided or the products are delivered, and collection is reasonably assured. Tuition and student fees related to the April portion of the winter semester as well as the upcoming semesters are classed as deferred revenue.

Unrestricted donations and grants are recorded as revenue when receivable if the amounts can be estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Investment income includes interest recorded on an accrual basis, dividends, and realized gains/losses.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

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### 3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Revenue recognition (continued):

Contract revenues are recognized in the period in which the related activities are performed. The zero profit margin method is used when a contract's financial outcome is not reasonably determinable. This method of accounting requires that revenue be recognized equal to the related expenses that are incurred under the terms of the contract, until the financial outcome of a contract can be reasonably estimated. When it is determined that a loss under contract is anticipated, revenue is adjusted to fully provide for the loss.

(j) Expenses:

Expenses are reported on an accrual basis. The cost of all goods consumed and services received during the year is expensed.

(k) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses during the period. Items requiring the use of significant estimates include those related to employee future benefits, the determination of useful lives for purposes of amortization of capital assets and deferred capital contributions and provisions for contingencies.

Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Measurement uncertainty exists in these financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(l) Foreign currency translation:

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions.

### 4. Due from government:

	2015	2014
Provincial government	\$ 1,347,990	\$ 1,927,249
Federal government	1,846,840	123,081
	<u>\$ 3,194,830</u>	<u>\$ 2,050,330</u>

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

## 5. Fair value of financial instruments:

Canadian public sector accounting standards define the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The College uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which the carrying amounts are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the following captions:

- Cash, accounts receivable, accounts payables and accrued liabilities - the carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.
- Investments - The financial instruments measured at fair value held within each investment are classified according to a hierarchy which includes three levels, reflecting the reliability of the inputs involved in the fair value determination. The difference levels are defined as follows:
  - **Level 1** – inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
  - **Level 2** – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by observable market data.
  - **Level 3** – inputs are unobservable, because there is little or no market activity, and reflect an entity's own determination about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the assets or liabilities. The College does not own financial instruments classified as Level 3.

Investments recorded at fair value are comprised of the following:

		2015	
	Total	Level 1	Level 2
Money market pooled funds	\$ 4,811,444	\$ 4,811,444	\$ -
Fixed Income:			
Government	3,280,405	-	3,280,405
Corporate	12,421,496	-	12,421,496
Canadian equities pooled funds	4,122,822	4,122,822	-
United States equities pooled funds	3,485,136	3,485,136	-
International equities pooled funds	3,320,833	3,320,833	-
Total	\$ 31,442,136	\$ 15,740,235	\$ 15,701,901

The College does not own financial instruments classified as Level 3.

In 2014, the College held two Guaranteed Investment Certificates totalling \$6,081,890 which were recorded at cost.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

### 6. Employee future benefits:

The College covers the cost of the Medical Services Plan (MSP), extended health and dental coverage for eligible employees on disability leave. The total expense for the period is the sum of the actual cash benefit made and already expensed in the year and the change in the accrued benefit obligation.

In 2015, an actuary has determined the cost of future benefits, assuming present value of benefits to be paid for eligible employees who were, at the time, on disability leave. In 2014, the College determined the cost using information provided by the College's carrier and the discount rate (the government's cost of borrowing) provided by the Ministry of Finance.

	2015	2014
Accrued benefit obligation at beginning of the fiscal period	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,049,000
Expense	94,200	(49,000)
Accrued benefit obligation at end of the fiscal period	\$ 1,094,200	\$ 1,000,000

The assumptions adopted in measuring the College's accrued benefits obligation are as follows:

	2015	2014
Discount rates	2.05%	3.21%
Medical trend	8%	8%
Dental trend	6%	6%
MSP trend	4.5%	4.5%

### 7. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions are comprised primarily of funds received for contracts with the provincial and federal governments to be fulfilled in the following fiscal year

	2015	2014
Provincial	\$ 1,536,756	\$ 2,198,603
Federal	19,383	174,851
Other	323,405	274,732
	\$ 1,879,544	\$ 2,648,186



# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

## 7. Deferred contributions (continued):

Changes in the deferred contribution balance are as follows:

	2015			
	Provincial	Federal	Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,198,603	\$ 174,851	\$ 274,732	\$ 2,648,186
Contributions received during the year	7,712,657	3,179,062	1,359,701	12,251,420
Revenue recognized from deferred contributions	(8,374,504)	(3,334,530)	(1,311,028)	(13,020,062)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,536,756	\$ 19,383	\$ 323,405	\$ 1,879,544

	2014			
	Provincial	Federal	Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,220,596	\$ 623	\$ 214,158	\$ 1,435,377
Contributions received during the year	11,646,063	1,812,516	897,652	14,356,231
Revenue recognized from deferred contributions	(10,668,056)	(1,638,288)	(837,078)	(13,143,422)
Balance, end of year	\$ 2,198,603	\$ 174,851	\$ 274,732	\$ 2,648,186

## 8. Deferred capital contributions:

	2015	2014
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 83,274,098	\$ 83,272,395
Contributions received during the year	687,855	3,750,000
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(3,744,516)	(3,748,297)
Balance, end of year	\$ 80,217,437	\$ 83,274,098

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

## 9. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	Balance, March 31, 2014	Additions	Disposals	Balance, March 31, 2015
Land and land improvements	\$ 4,939,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,939,557
Buildings	158,400,734	1,195,893	-	159,596,627
Furniture and equipment	39,908,355	3,117,485	-	43,025,840
Student Union building	3,211,198	-	-	3,211,198
Leasehold improvements	653,173	-	-	653,173
	<b>\$ 207,113,017</b>	<b>\$4,313,378</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 211,426,395</b>
Accumulated amortization	Balance, March 31, 2014	Disposals	Amortization expense	Balance, March 31, 2015
Land and land improvements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Buildings	63,780,557	-	3,965,558	67,746,115
Furniture and equipment	31,135,162	-	3,725,813	34,860,975
Student Union building	1,324,619	-	80,280	1,404,899
Leasehold improvements	465,339	-	62,611	527,950
	<b>\$ 96,705,677</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 7,834,262</b>	<b>\$ 104,539,939</b>
Net book value	Balance, March 31, 2014			Balance, March 31, 2015
Land and land improvements	\$ 4,939,557			\$ 4,939,557
Buildings	94,620,177			91,850,512
Furniture and equipment	8,773,193			8,164,865
Student Union building	1,886,579			1,806,299
Leasehold improvements	187,834			125,223
	<b>\$ 110,407,340</b>			<b>\$ 106,886,456</b>

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

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## 10. Risk management:

The College has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

The Board ensures that the College has identified its risks and ensures that management monitors and controls them.

### (a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to an institution if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from certain financial assets held consisting of cash, amounts receivable and investments.

The College is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by a borrower. This risk is mitigated as most amounts receivable are due from the Province and therefore, are collectible.

It is management's opinion that the College is exposed to some credit risk associated with its cash deposits and investments. The College assesses these assets on a continuous basis and ensures the amounts are collectible or realizable.

### (b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk is comprised of currency risk and interest rate risk.

- Currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the foreign exchange rates. The College is exposed to currency risk through its investments.

- Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The College is exposed to interest rate risk through its investments.

It is management's opinion that the College is exposed to some market risk associated with its investments. The College monitors these investments on a continuous basis and ensures investments are within the parameters of the Board Investment Policy BP1008.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

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## 10. Risk management (continued):

### (c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the College will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The College manages liquidity risk by continually monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows from operations and anticipated investing activities to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the College's reputation.

As part of the Board Surplus Policy B02.01.01 - Operating Fund Surplus, an amount equal to 2-1/2% of the subsequent year's operating budget is set aside to safeguard the future operations of the College.

## 11. Contractual obligations:

The nature of the College's activities can result in multiyear contracts and obligations whereby the College will be committed to make future payments. Significant contractual obligations related to operations that can be reasonably estimated are as follows:

The College has contracts for operating expenses such as information technology, security and gas for the following years:

- 2016                 \$ 1,475,800
- 2017                 \$ 721,800
- 2018                 \$ 302,000
- 2019                 \$ 302,000
- 2020                 \$ 169,100

The College has eight property rental leases relating to five locations. Future operating lease payments are as follows:

- 2016                 \$ 820,300
- 2017                 \$ 659,000
- 2018                 \$ 145,700
- 2019                 \$ 122,600

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

## 12. Contingent liabilities:

There are claims pending in which the College is involved arising in the ordinary course of business. Liabilities on any claims are recognized in the financial statements when the outcome becomes reasonably determinable. Management has determined that the potential claims against the College resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the financial statements of the College. Any difference between the liability accrued by the College related to the claims and the amounts ultimately settled will be recorded in the period in which the claim is resolved.

## 13. Expenses by object:

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2015	2014
Salaries and wages	\$ 74,887,397	\$ 72,307,722
Employee benefits	16,435,476	15,561,705
Supplies and services	21,630,520	22,374,880
Cost of goods sold	3,824,311	3,872,054
Amortization of tangible assets	7,834,262	7,722,596
Maintenance and rehabilitation	777,779	758,155
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	645,000	1,245,000
	\$ 126,034,745	\$ 123,842,112

## 14. Pension plans:

The College and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and the Municipal Pension Plan, jointly trustee pension plans ("the Plans"). The board of trustees for these plans represent plan members and employers and are responsible for the management of the pension plans including investment of the assets and administration of benefits. The pension plans are multi-employer contributory pension plans. Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. The College Pension Plan has approximately 13,000 active members from college senior administration and instructional staff and approximately 6,000 retired members. The Municipal Pension Plan has about 179,000 active members, with approximately 5,700 from colleges.

The most recent actuarial valuation for the College Pension Plan as at August 31, 2012 indicated a \$105 million funding deficit for basic pension benefits. The next valuation will be as at August 31, 2015 with results available in 2016. The most recent actuarial valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan as at December 31, 2012 indicated a \$1,370 million funding deficit for basic pension benefits. The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2015 with results available in 2016. Employers participating in the Plans record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution pension plan accounting)

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2015

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## 14. Pension plans (continued):

This is because the Plans record accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the Plans in aggregate with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to individual employers participating in the Plans.

The College paid \$6,594,765 (2014 - \$6,227,502) for employer contributions to the plans in fiscal 2014/2015.

## 15. Related party transactions:

The College is related through common ownership to all Province of British Columbia ministries, agencies, school districts, health authorities, colleges, universities and crown corporations. Transactions with these entities, unless disclosed separately, are generally considered to be in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Details showing breakdown between amounts due from federal and provincial government are shown in note 4.

The College exercises significant influence over the Douglas College Foundation (the "Foundation") by virtue of the integration of the operations of both organizations. The Foundation was established to advance education and community services and other charitable activities beneficial to the College. The Foundation is a registered charity under the provisions of the Income Tax Act of Canada. The assets of the Foundation total \$18,161,715 (2014 - \$16,885,729), of which \$15,666,241 (2014 - \$14,874,035) is held as endowments with distribution of donated principal prohibited. All of the remaining funds are held pending distribution in accordance with the donors' terms of reference.

The net assets and results from operations of the Foundation are not included in the statements of the College, but are reported on separately.

Transactions between the College and the Foundation are as follows:

- (a) The Foundation received \$17,000 in 2015 (2014 - \$8,000) for use by Douglas College's Institute of Urban Ecology. These funds are forwarded to the College as received by the Foundation.
- (b) The College contributed \$861,934 in 2015 (2014 - \$1,488,172) to the Foundation to support student financial aid.
- (c) The Foundation transferred \$32,984 in 2015 (2014 - \$24,800) from its distributable income to pay for Douglas College's Institute of Urban Ecology faculty time release.

## 16. Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and have been derived from the budget approved by the Board of Directors on May 15, 2014.