

Financial Statements of

**DOUGLAS COLLEGE**

Year ended March 31, 2016



## STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

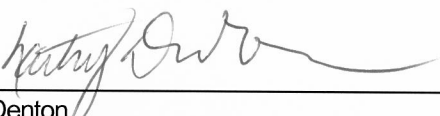
The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Section 23.1 of the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* of the Province of British Columbia. The integrity and objectivity of these statements are management's responsibility. Management is also responsible for all 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 2 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 Denton  
President  
Tracey Szirth  
Vice President, Administrative Services &  
Chief Financial Officer

June 23, 2016



KPMG LLP  
Metro Tower I  
4710 Kingsway, Suite 2400  
Burnaby BC V5H 4M2  
Canada  
Telephone (604) 527-3600  
Fax (604) 527-3636

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

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

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Douglas College, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, the statements of operations, 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 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, 2016 and for the year then ended are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions 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 2(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.

*KPMG LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants

June 23, 2016

Burnaby, Canada

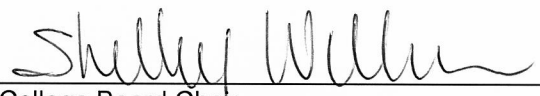
# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 36,474,357	\$ 32,755,541
Accounts receivable	2,087,801	2,768,396
Due from government (note 3)	2,394,516	3,194,830
Inventories held for resale	710,300	651,535
Investments (note 4)	30,983,427	31,442,136
	72,650,401	70,812,438
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,907,419	3,982,592
Salaries and wages payable	1,848,563	2,197,409
Accrued vacation pay	7,863,171	7,418,791
Employee future benefits (note 5)	1,212,200	1,094,200
Deferred revenue	11,818,340	9,828,433
Deferred contributions (note 6)	1,236,761	1,879,544
Deferred capital contributions (note 7)	79,786,186	80,217,437
	108,672,640	106,618,406
Net debt	(36,022,239)	(35,805,968)
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
Prepaid expenses	1,279,354	1,363,072
Tangible capital assets (note 8)	106,872,635	106,886,456
	108,151,989	108,249,528
Accumulated surplus	\$ 72,129,750	\$ 72,443,560
Accumulated surplus comprised of:		
Accumulated operating surplus	73,949,360	72,079,995
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses)	(1,819,610)	363,565
	\$ 72,129,750	\$ 72,443,560
Contractual obligations (note 10)		
Contingent liabilities (note 11)		
Pension plans (note 13)		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

  
College Board Chair

  
Vice President, Administrative Services &  
Chief Financial Officer

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016 Budget (note 15)	2016 Actual	2015 Actual
Revenue:			
Ministry	\$ 55,879,000	\$ 56,841,034	\$ 58,226,565
Tuition fees	46,136,000	45,174,158	42,731,545
Contracts, contributions and other grants	15,561,000	15,041,685	15,337,334
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	3,735,000	3,755,201	3,744,516
Ancillary	5,700,000	5,538,089	5,713,669
Investment income	1,400,000	2,162,613	1,709,960
Sundry	2,835,000	2,875,409	2,689,101
	131,246,000	131,388,189	130,152,690
Expenses (note 12):			
Instruction and support	124,105,000	124,683,963	121,175,898
Ancillary	4,845,000	4,834,861	4,858,847
	128,950,000	129,518,824	126,034,745
Annual operating surplus	2,296,000	1,869,365	4,117,945
Accumulated operating surplus, beginning of year	72,080,000	72,079,995	67,962,050
Accumulated operating surplus, end of year	\$ 74,376,000	\$ 73,949,360	\$ 72,079,995

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Changes in Net Debt

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016 Budget (note 15)	2016 Actual	2015 Actual
Annual operating surplus	\$ 2,296,000	\$ 1,869,365	\$ 4,117,945
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(5,041,000)	(8,136,476)	(4,313,378)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	7,827,000	8,150,297	7,834,262
	2,786,000	13,821	3,520,884
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	(1,077,000)	(955,875)	(1,039,593)
Use of prepaid expenses	1,077,000	1,039,593	1,131,514
	-	83,718	91,921
<u>Net remeasurement gains (losses)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,183,175)</u>	<u>363,565</u>
Decrease (increase) in net debt	5,082,000	(216,271)	8,094,315
Net debt, beginning of year	(35,806,000)	(35,805,968)	(43,900,283)
<u>Net debt, end of year</u>	<u>\$ (30,724,000)</u>	<u>\$ (36,022,239)</u>	<u>\$ (35,805,968)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Annual operating surplus	\$ 1,869,365	\$ 4,117,945
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	8,150,297	7,834,262
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(3,755,201)	(3,744,516)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	680,595	(670,883)
Due from government	800,314	(1,144,500)
Prepaid expenses	83,718	91,921
Inventories for resale	(58,765)	115,033
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	924,827	(851,568)
Salaries and wages payable	(348,846)	50,382
Accrued vacation pay	444,380	450,720
Employee future benefits	118,000	94,200
Deferred revenue	1,989,907	615,231
Deferred contributions	(642,783)	(768,642)
	10,255,808	6,189,585
Capital activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets	(8,136,476)	(4,313,378)
	(8,136,476)	(4,313,378)
Financing activities:		
Deferred capital contributions received	3,323,950	687,855
	3,323,950	687,855
Investing activities:		
Matured GIC's	-	6,000,000
Net acquisitions of investments	(1,724,466)	(30,996,681)
	(1,724,466)	(24,996,681)
Increase (decrease) in cash	3,718,816	(22,432,619)
Cash, beginning of year	32,755,541	55,188,160
Cash, end of year	\$ 36,474,357	\$ 32,755,541

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative figures for 2015

	2016	2015
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), beginning of year	\$ 363,565	\$ -
Unrealized gains (losses) attributed to fair value of investments:		
Canadian and Global Equities	(1,945,935)	(74,796)
Fixed Income	(245,184)	487,192
Remeasurement (gains) losses realized and reclassified to the Statement of Operations:		
Canadian and Global Equities	9,709	-
Fixed Income	(1,765)	(48,831)
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	(2,183,175)	363,565
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), end of year	\$ (1,819,610)	\$ 363,565

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

### 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 "Board"), the majority of which are appointed by the Province. The College is exempt from income tax under section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

### 2. 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.
- (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.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

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.

### (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.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

### (c) Financial instruments (continued):

- (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, due from government, 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 was as of March 31, 2016. The next valuation will be as at March 31, 2018.

### (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.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

### (g) Tangible capital assets (continued):

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) Revenue recognition:

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

Restricted contributions are accounted for as described in note 2(a).

Tuition fees, 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 fees and student fees related to the April portion of the winter semester as well as the upcoming semesters are classed as deferred revenue.

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

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.

### (i) Expenses:

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

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

## Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

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

(j) 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 tangible capital assets, liability for contaminated sites 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.

(k) Foreign currency translation:

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

### 3. Due from government:

	2016	2015
Provincial government	\$ 1,373,162	\$ 1,347,990
Federal government	1,021,354	1,846,840
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 2,394,516	\$ 3,194,830

### 4. 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, due from governments, accounts payables and accrued liabilities - the carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

## 4. Fair value of financial instruments (continued):

- 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:

2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2
Money market pooled funds	\$ 4,842,896	\$ 4,842,896	\$ -
Fixed Income			
Government	3,597,325	-	3,597,325
Corporate	12,075,151	-	12,075,151
Canadian equities pooled funds	4,007,929	4,007,929	-
United States equities pooled funds	3,220,547	3,220,547	-
International equities pooled funds	3,239,579	3,239,579	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 30,983,427</b>	<b>\$ 15,310,951</b>	<b>\$ 15,672,476</b>

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	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 31,442,136</b>	<b>\$15,740,235</b>	<b>\$15,701,901</b>

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

## 4. Fair value of financial instruments (continued):

The College's fixed income investments mature at principal value as follows:

Fiscal-year:	2016-17	\$ 1,650,000
	2017-18	3,584,000
	2018-19	2,362,000
	2019-20	1,506,000
	2020-21	503,000
	2021-22	400,000
	2022-23	2,463,000
	2023-24	621,000
	2024-25	1,715,000
Total principal value of fixed income investments		\$ 14,804,000
Fair value difference		868,476
Total fair value of fixed income investments		\$ 15,672,476

The nature and extent of risks arising from investments and how they have been managed are described in note 9.

Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses) are comprised of:

	2016	2015
Canadian and Global Equities	\$ (2,011,022)	\$ (74,796)
Fixed Income	191,412	438,361
	\$ (1,819,610)	\$ 363,565

## 5. 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.

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.

	2016	2015
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of the year	\$ 1,094,200	\$ 1,000,000
Expense	118,000	94,200
Accrued benefit obligation, end of the year	\$ 1,212,200	\$ 1,094,200



# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

## 5. Employee future benefits (continued):

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

	2016	2015
Discount rates	2.18%	2.05%
Medical trend	7.75%	8.00%
Dental trend	5.89%	6.00%
MSP trend	4.50%	4.50%

## 6. 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.

	2016	2015
Provincial	\$ 978,476	\$ 1,536,756
Federal	26,452	19,383
Other	231,833	323,405
	<b>\$ 1,236,761</b>	<b>\$ 1,879,544</b>

Changes in the deferred contribution balance are as follows:

	2016			
	Provincial	Federal	Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,536,756	\$ 19,383	\$ 323,405	\$ 1,879,544
Contributions received during the year	7,166,763	2,618,325	1,249,111	11,034,199
Revenue recognized from deferred contributions	(7,725,043)	(2,611,256)	(1,340,683)	(11,676,982)
Balance, end of year	\$ 978,476	\$ 26,452	\$ 231,833	\$ 1,236,761

	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

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

## 7. Deferred capital contributions:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 80,217,437	\$ 83,274,098
Contributions received during the year	3,323,950	687,855
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(3,755,201)	(3,744,516)
Balance, end of year	\$ 79,786,186	\$ 80,217,437

## 8. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	Balance, March 31, 2015	Additions	Disposals	Balance, March 31, 2016
Land and land improvements	\$ 4,939,557	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,939,557
Buildings	162,807,825	3,822,764	-	166,630,589
Furniture and equipment	43,025,840	4,233,073	-	47,258,913
Leasehold improvements	653,173	80,639	-	733,812
	\$ 211,426,395	\$8,136,476	\$ -	\$ 219,562,871

Accumulated amortization	Balance, March 31, 2015	Disposals	Amortization expense	Balance, March 31, 2016
Land and land improvements	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Buildings	69,151,014	-	4,226,106	73,377,120
Furniture and equipment	34,860,975	-	3,850,057	38,711,032
Leasehold improvements	527,950	-	74,134	602,084
	\$ 104,539,939	\$ -	\$ 8,150,297	\$ 112,690,236

Net book value	Balance, March 31, 2015	Balance, March 31, 2016
Land and land improvements	\$ 4,939,557	\$ 4,939,557
Buildings	93,656,811	93,253,469
Furniture and equipment	8,164,865	8,547,881
Leasehold improvements	125,223	131,728
	\$ 106,886,456	\$ 106,872,635

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

## 9. 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, accounts receivable, due from government 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 Federal government 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. The College's fixed income portfolio is made up of bonds which are considered to be investment grade. Investment grade bonds are defined to be those that have a credit rating of either BBB, A, AA, or AAA.

### (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. The bond mandate is managed in a segregated, laddered, buy-and-hold portfolio, subject to the quality constraints of BP1008.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

## 9. 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.

## 10. 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, gas and cleaning services for the following years:

• 2017	\$ 2,711,500
• 2018	\$ 1,853,100
• 2019	\$ 1,460,500
• 2020	\$ 1,356,000
• 2021	\$ 668,700
• 2022	\$ 296,700
• 2023	\$ 308,600

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

• 2017	\$ 790,439
• 2018	\$ 165,612
• 2019	\$ 129,532

## 11. Contingent liabilities:

The College is involved, from time to time, in claims which arise 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 there are no significant claims against the College resulting from such litigation that would 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.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

## 12. Expenses by object:

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2016	2015
Salaries and wages	\$ 76,629,672	\$ 74,887,397
Employee benefits	17,481,055	16,435,476
Supplies and services	21,905,774	21,630,520
Cost of goods sold	3,793,498	3,824,311
Amortization of tangible assets	8,150,297	7,834,262
Maintenance and rehabilitation	913,528	777,779
Scholarships, bursaries and prizes	645,000	645,000
	\$ 129,518,824	\$ 126,034,745

## 13. Pension plans:

The College and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan (jointly trustee pension plans). The boards of trustees for these plans, representing plan members and employers, are responsible for administering the pension plans, including investing assets and administering benefits. The plans are multi-employer defined benefit pension plans. Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. As at August 31, 2015, the College Pension Plan has about 14,000 active members, and approximately 6,500 retired members. As at December 31, 2014, the Municipal Pension Plan has about 185,000 active members, including approximately 5,800 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 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 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). This is because the plans record accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the plans in aggregate, resulting in no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to individual employers participating in the plans.

The College paid \$6,890,335 (2015 - \$6,594,765) for employer contributions to the plans in fiscal 2016.

# DOUGLAS COLLEGE

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

---

## 14. 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 3.

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 \$18,209,873 (2015 - \$16,161,715), of which \$15,721,429 (2015 - \$15,666,241) 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 \$22,050 in fiscal 2016 (2015 - \$17,000) 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 \$872,500 in fiscal 2016 (2015 - \$861,934) to the Foundation to support student financial aid.
- (c) The Foundation transferred \$9,700 in fiscal 2016 (2015 - nil) from its Non-Endowment funds for Capital purchases.
- (d) The Foundation transferred \$33,782 in fiscal 2016 (2015 - \$32,984) from its distributable income to pay for Douglas College's Institute of Urban Ecology faculty time release.

## 15. Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and reflect the budget approved by the Board on March 26, 2015.