Financial Statements of

VANCOUVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Year ended March 31, 2016

VANCOUVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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 of the financial statements and schedules, 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 Vancouver Community College Board of Governors 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 the internal financial statements on a quarterly basis and external audited financial statements yearly. The Audit and Finance Committee also discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters prior to their approval of the financial statements.

The external auditors, the Office of the Auditor General of British Columbia conducts an independent examination, in accordance with Canadian auditing standards, and express their opinion on the financial statements. The external auditors have full and free access to financial management of Vancouver Community College and meet 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 Vancouver Community College

Dr. Peter Nunoda
President

Marlene Kowalski
VP, Administration & CFO

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Governors of Vancouver Community College, and
To the Minister of Advanced Education, Province of British Columbia

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of Vancouver Community College ("the entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, and the statements of operations, change in net debt and cash flows for the year then ended, and 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 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 the auditor's 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, the auditor considers 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.

In my view, the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified audit opinion.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

As described in Note 2a to the financial statements, the entity's accounting treatment for contributions received from governments and for externally restricted contributions received from non-government sources is to initially record them as deferred revenue (a liability) and then recognize revenue in the statement of operations either on the same basis as the related expenditures occur or, in the case of funds for the purchase or construction of capital assets, to recognize revenue on the same basis as the related assets are amortized. The entity was required to adopt this accounting policy as prescribed by Treasury Board Regulation 198/2011.

Under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, the entity's method of accounting for contributions is only appropriate in circumstances where the funding meets the definition of a liability. Otherwise, the appropriate accounting treatment is to record contributions as revenue when they are received or receivable. In our opinion certain contributions of the entity do not meet the definition of a liability, and as such the entity's method of accounting for those contributions represents a departure from Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

This departure has existed since the inception of the standard, which applies to periods beginning on or after April 1, 2012. When the cumulative effects of this departure to date are adjusted through opening accumulated surplus, the entity's records indicate that the effects of this departure on the current year financial statements is an overstatement of the liability for deferred revenue of $98,461 and deferred capital contributions of $81,364,838, an understatement of accumulated surplus, beginning year, of $84,030,319, and a current year overstatement of revenue of $2,567,020. Accordingly, the current year deficit is understated by $2,567,020 and net debt is overstated by $81,463,299.

Qualified Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the entity as at March 31, 2016, and the results of its operations, changes in its net debt, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Other Matters

Without modifying my opinion, I advise the reader that I was not engaged to audit the comparative financial statements of Vancouver Community College as at March 31, 2015, for their fair presentation in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. The financial statements of Vancouver Community College as at March 31, 2015 were audited by a professional accounting firm who previously reported on their compliance with Section 23.1 of the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act* including Treasury Board Regulation 198/2011 prescribing the accounting policy for contributions. However, because that audit reported against a different framework than that of the current year, I must advise you that the comparative information in the financial statements and related disclosures were not audited in accordance with the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards framework adopted in the current year, but rather compliance with Section 23.1 of the *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*.

Russ Jones

Victoria, British Columbia
June 10, 2016

Russ Jones, FCPA, FCA
Deputy Auditor General

OFFICE OF THE
Auditor General
of British Columbia

VANCOUVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

		2016		2015
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	15,841,972	$	13,921,147
Investments (note 4)		237,500		239,345
Accounts receivable		1,556,316		1,844,599
Due from government and other government organizations (note 5)		1,506,330		2,071,264
Inventories for resale		804,024		1,023,802
		19,946,142		19,100,157
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6)		14,214,480		10,601,472
Due to government and other government organizations (note 5)		210,372		187,360
Employee future benefits (note 7)		1,694,939		1,730,898
Deferred tuition fees (note 8)		5,169,658		5,327,598
Deferred revenue (note 9)		3,969,118		3,594,762
Deferred capital contributions (note 10)		81,622,906		84,322,739
Capital lease obligation (note 11)		7,269,957		7,318,803
		114,151,430		113,083,632
Net debt		(94,205,288)		(93,983,475)
Non-financial assets				
Tangible capital assets (note 12)		111,100,193		114,979,239
Inventories held for use		90,743		119,073
Prepaid expenses		170,580		167,423
		111,361,516		115,265,735
Accumulated surplus (note 13)	$	17,156,228	$	21,282,260

Contractual obligations (note 15)
Contingencies (note 16)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

President

Chair of the Board

VANCOUVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Statement of Operations

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

	Budget (note 2 j)	2016	2015
Revenue			
Province of British Columbia grants	$ 53,992,008	$ 56,226,936	$ 61,182,207
Province of British Columbia contracts	-	1,224,940	2,787,689
Federal Government grants and contracts	4,557,688	4,661,193	4,971,201
Tuition and student fees	28,538,245	26,277,597	19,562,855
Sales of goods and services	6,383,101	6,385,777	6,435,176
Other grants and contracts	2,309,996	594,500	402,644
Miscellaneous income	1,340,955	2,217,640	1,536,610
Investment income	300,000	166,204	230,463
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	5,048,268	5,224,000	4,786,019
	102,470,261	102,978,787	101,894,864
Expenses (note 17)			
Instruction and instructional support	94,953,935	95,649,865	98,888,944
Ancilliary operations	7,021,338	7,573,353	7,364,607
Special purpose funds	494,988	3,881,601	1,053,668
	102,470,261	107,104,819	107,307,219
Annual deficit	$ -	$ (4,126,032)	$ (5,412,355)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	21,282,260	21,282,260	26,694,615
Accumulated surplus, end of year	$ 21,282,260	$ 17,156,228	$ 21,282,260

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

VANCOUVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Statement of Change in Net Debt

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

	Budget (note 2 j)	2016	2015
Annual deficit	$ -	$ (4,126,032)	$ (5,412,355)
(Acquisition) of tangible capital assets	(1,700,000)	(5,062,467)	(8,979,612)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	8,736,828	8,941,513	8,844,010
Capital lease obligation	-	-	(7,350,333)
	7,036,828	3,879,046	(7,485,935)
(Acquisition) of inventories	-	(90,743)	(119,073)
(Acquisition) of prepaid expenses	-	(170,580)	(167,423)
Use of inventories	-	119,073	125,764
Use of prepaid expenses	-	167,423	557,627
	-	25,173	396,895
Decrease (increase) in net debt	7,036,828	(221,813)	(12,501,395)
Net debt, beginning of year	(93,983,475)	(93,983,475)	(81,482,080)
Net debt, end of year	$ (86,946,647)	$ (94,205,288)	$ (93,983,475)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

VANCOUVER COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Statement of Cash Flows

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

	2016	2015
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Annual deficit	$ (4,126,032)	$ (5,412,355)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	8,941,513	8,844,010
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(5,224,000)	(4,786,019)
Change in employee future benefits	(35,959)	(1,963,432)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	288,283	525,691
Decrease in inventories for resale	219,778	83,247
Decrease (increase) in due from government and other government organizations	564,934	(1,059,325)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(3,157)	390,204
Decrease in inventories held for use	28,330	6,691
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,613,009	685,068
Increase in due to Province of BC and other government organizations	23,012	187,360
(Decrease) increase in deferred tuition fees	(157,940)	1,067,966
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenues	374,356	(6,832,371)
Net change in cash from operating activities	4,506,127	(8,263,265)
Capital activities:		
(Acquisition) of tangible capital assets	(5,062,467)	(8,979,612)
Net change in cash from capital activities	(5,062,467)	(8,979,612)
Financing activities:		
Principle reduction capital lease obligation	(48,847)	(31,530)
Deferred capital contributions received	2,524,167	5,819,134
Net change in cash from financing activities	2,475,320	5,787,604
Investing activities:		
Redemption of investments	1,845	3,687,285
	1,845	3,687,285
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,920,825	(7,767,988)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	13,921,147	21,689,135
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 15,841,972	$ 13,921,147

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Interest received during the year was $166,203 (2015 - $230,463). Interest paid during the year was $305,724 (2015 - $204,936)

1. Authority and Purpose:

Vancouver Community College (the "College") is a post-secondary educational institution funded in part by the Province of British Columbia and incorporated under the College and Institute Act on November 28, 1978. The College is a not-for-profit entity governed by a Board of Governors, the majority of which are appointed by the provincial government of British Columbia. The College is exempt from income taxes under Section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

The College serves a diverse urban community by providing excellent programs and services that prepare learners for ongoing education, direct entry into employment, career advancement and greater participation in the community.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

The financial statements of Vancouver Community College are prepared by management in accordance with the basis of accounting described below. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

(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. 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. 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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of accounting (continued):

The accounting policy requirements under Regulation 198/2011 are significantly different from the requirements of Canadian public sector accounting standards which requires government transfers, which 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. 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) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with a term to maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase.

(c) Financial instruments:

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

(i) Fair value category: Portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market and derivative instruments 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 is 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 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 is included in the cost of the related investments.

(iii) The College does not have any financial instruments that are recorded at fair value.

(iv) The following items are included in the cost category and measured as follows:

(A) Accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(B) Investments are comprised of term deposits, bearer deposit notes, and bankers' acceptances that are capable of prompt liquidation. The investments are cashable on demand and are recorded at amortized cost based on the transaction price on the trade date. All interest income, gains and losses are recognized in the statement of operations in the period in which they arise.

(C) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Inventories for resale and assets held for sale:

Inventories held for resale, including books and school supplies, and assets held for resale are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost includes the original purchase cost, plus shipping and applicable duties. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less any costs to sell.

(e) Non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and 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.

(i) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. Interest during construction is capitalized whenever external debt is issued to finance the construction of tangible capital assets. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, are 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	Basis
Buildings	30 - 50 years
Building improvements	15 years
Building under capital lease	30 years
Furniture and equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	30 years
Computer hardware and software	4 years

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the College's ability to provide goods and services.

Leases of tangible capital assets which transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership are accounted for as leased tangible capital assets. Capital lease obligations are recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments excluding executor costs. The discount rate used to determine the present value of the lease payments was based on the current government borrowing rates of 30 year term debts at that time. Note 11 provides a schedule of repayments and amount of interest on the leases.

(ii) Inventories held for use:

Inventories held for use are recorded at the lower of cost and replacement cost.

Cost includes the original purchase cost, plus shipping and applicable duties. Replacement cost

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

is the estimated current cost to replace the items.

(iii) Prepaid expenses:

Prepaid expenses are recorded at cost and amortized over the period where the service benefits are received.

(f) Employee future benefits:

(i) The College and its employees make contributions to the College Pension and Municipal Pension Plans which are multi-employer joint trustee plans. These plans are defined benefit plans, providing a pension on retirement based on the member's age at retirement, length of service and highest earnings. Defined contribution plan accounting is applied because sufficient information is not available to apply defined benefit accounting. Contributions are expensed as they become payable.

(ii) Sick leave benefits are also available to the College's employees. The costs of these benefits are actuarially determined based on length of service and best estimates of benefit usage, retirement ages and expected future salary and wage increases. The obligation under these benefit plans are accrued based on projected benefits as the employees render services necessary to earn the future benefits. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized over the expected employee average remaining service life. The accrued benefit obligation and the net periodic benefit cost were estimated by an actuarial valuation completed in March 31, 2015 and projected to March 31, 2016.

(iii) The College provides long-service and gratuity benefits to the employees. The costs of these benefits are actuarially determined based on length of service and best estimates of benefit usage, retirement ages and expected future salary and wage increases. The obligation under these benefit plans are accrued based on projected benefits as the employees render services necessary to earn the future benefits. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized over the expected employee average remaining service life. The most recent valuation of the College's future employee benefits was completed March 31, 2015 and projected to March 31, 2016.

(iv) Employees who are members of the Faculty Association who are retiring at age 55 or over and who receive pension under the provisions of the Pension Act, receive a benefit where the College pays for Group Life Insurance premiums equivalent to the lesser of $10,000 or the coverage in effect immediately preceding retirement for five years. These benefits are recognized based on the net present value of the expected obligations.

(g) Revenue recognition:

(i) Fees for services:

Tuition fees are collected in advance and recognized as revenue at the time services are provided.

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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(ii) Contributions:

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

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 in accordance with Regulation 198/2011 which requires that they be 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.

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.

(iii) Investment income:

Investment income includes interest recorded on an effective interest method, dividends recorded as declared, realized gains and losses on the sale of investments, and write-downs on investments where the loss in value is determined to be other-than-temporary.

(h) Asset retirement obligations:

The College recognizes asset retirement obligations in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset, including leased premises resulting from the acquisition, construction, development, and/or normal use of the asset. The fair value of the asset retirement cost is capitalized as part of the carrying value of the related long-lived asset and is amortized over the life of the asset. The liability may be changed to reflect the passage of time and changes in the fair value assessment of the retirement obligation.

The College has determined that there were no significant asset retirement obligations to be recognized.

(i) Foreign currency translation:

The College's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and non-monetary assets and liabilities which were designated in the fair value category under the financial instrument standard are reflected in the financial statements in equivalent Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the statement of financial position date. Any gain or loss resulting from a change in rates between the transaction date and the settlement date or statement of financial position date is recognized in the Statement of Operations.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Budget figures:

The budget figures have been derived from the 2015/16 Budget approved by the Board of Governors of the College on June 29, 2015. The budget is reflected in the Statement of Operations and the Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets.

(k) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and related disclosures. Key areas where management has made estimates and assumptions include those related to the net realizable value of inventories for resale, useful lives of tangible capital assets, the present value of employee future benefits, and provisions for contingencies and commitments. Where actual results differ from these estimates and assumptions, the impact will be recorded in future periods when the difference becomes known.

3. Impact of accounting for government transfers in accordance with Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act:

As noted in the significant accounting policies, Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act and its related regulations require the College to recognize all government transfers provided to purchase capital assets into revenue on the same basis as the related amortization expense. In addition, all government transfers related to restricted contributions for purposes other than purchasing capital assets are to be deferred by the College and included in revenue in the period when the transfer restriction has been met.

Canadian public sector accounting standards would require these grants to be fully recognized into revenue when received by the College unless they contain a stipulation that meets the definition of a liability. This departure has resulted in an:

(a) Year-ended March 31, 2016 – understatement of the annual deficit by $2,567,020 (March 31, 2015 – understatement of the annual deficit by $1,010,279).

(b) March 31, 2016 – understatement of the beginning balance of accumulated surplus by $84,030,319 and an overstatement of deferred operating contributions by $98,461 and deferred capital contributions by $81,364,838 (March 31, 2015 – understatement of the beginning balance of accumulated surplus by $83,020,039 and an overstatement of deferred operating contributions by $83,653 and deferred capital contributions by $83,946,665).

4. Investments:

Short-term investments consist of a term deposit, due November 1, 2016 that bears interest of 0.05%.

5. Due from (to) the government and other government organizations:

		2016		2015
Due from the Province of BC	$	299,434	$	821,269
Due from the Federal government		1,206,896		1,249,995
	$	1,506,330	$	2,071,264
Due to BCIT		210,372		187,360
	$	210,372	$	187,360

The amounts are due on demand and are non-interest bearing.

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

		2016		2015
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	3,526,382	$	2,709,381
Salaries and benefits payable		6,594,203		3,974,071
Accrued vacation pay and earned time off		1,942,374		1,994,470
Student deposits		2,151,521		1,923,550
	$	14,214,480	$	10,601,472

7. Employee future benefits:

(i) Pension plan

The College and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan (jointly trusteed 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.

7. Employee future benefits (continued):

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 $5,371,825 (2015 - $5,626,783) for employer contributions to the plan in fiscal 2016.

(ii) Employee future benefits

	Sick leave	Long-service and gratuity	2016 Total
Balance March 31, 2015	$ 1,113,000	$ 617,898	$ 1,730,898
Current service cost	495,000	20,041	515,041
Interest cost	43,000	20,000	63,000
Benefits paid	(534,000)	(80,000)	(614,000)
Balance March 31, 2016	$ 1,117,000	$ 577,939	$ 1,694,939

	Sick leave	Long-service and gratuity	2015 Total
Balance March 31, 2014	$ 890,000	$ 741,923	$ 1,631,923
Current service cost	482,000	32,975	514,975
Interest cost	35,000	25,000	60,000
Benefits paid	(461,000)	(79,000)	(540,000)
Net actuarial loss (gain)	167,000	(103,000)	64,000
Balance March 31, 2015	$ 1,113,000	$ 617,898	$ 1,730,898

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

7. Employee future benefits (continued):

	2016	2015
Discount rates	3.0%	3.0%
Expected future inflation rates	2.0%	2.0%
Expected wage and salary increases	2.75%	2.75%

8. Deferred tuition fees:

Deferred tuition includes tuition received in advance of the related activity performed.

	Opening balance	Receipts during year	Transferred to revenue	2016 Total
Deferred tuition	$ 5,327,598	$ 26,119,657	$ (26,277,597)	$ 5,169,658

9. Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue includes grants, contract fees and miscellaneous income received in advance of the related activity performed.

	Opening balance	Receipts during year	Transferred to revenue	2016 Total
Deferred Contract	$ 331,053	$ 7,123,400	$ (6,404,008)	$ 1,050,445
Deferred Contribution	3,263,709	10,893,073	(11,238,109)	2,918,673
Deferred revenue	$ 3,594,762	$ 18,016,473	$ (17,642,117)	$ 3,969,118

10. Deferred capital contributions:

Deferred capital contributions represent the unamortized amount of externally restricted grants and other funding received for the purchase of capital assets. Amortization of deferred capital contributions is recorded as revenue in the statement of operations over the useful life of the related asset.

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of the year	$ 84,322,739	$ 83,289,624
Contributions received	2,524,167	5,819,134
Less amortization to revenue	(5,224,000)	(4,786,019)
	$ 81,622,906	$ 84,322,739

10. Deferred capital contributions (continued):

Deferred capital contributions are comprised of the following:

	2016	2015
Unamortized capital contributions	$ 80,913,879	$ 83,593,084
Unspent contributions	709,027	729,655
	$ 81,622,906	$ 84,322,739

11. Obligations under capital lease

During 2014/15, Vancouver Community College and BCIT entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to share a facility space on Annacis Island in Delta, British Columbia. As part of this arrangement, Vancouver Community College and BCIT entered into a joint lease agreement for a building with a third party. The term of the lease is 30 years and commenced August 1, 2014.

2017	$ 354,663
2018	354,663
2019	354,663
2020	378,434
2021	390,318
Therafter	11,263,810
Total minimum lease payments	13,096,551
Less amounts representing interest (at 4.19% per annum)	(5,826,723)
Present value of net minimum capital lease payments	$ 7,269,957
Total interest of the capital lease for the year	$ 305,724

Total interest on leases for the year was $305,724 (2015 – $204,936).

12. Tangible capital assets:

2016	Land	Buildings	Building improvements	Building under capital lease	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware and software	2016 Total
Cost								
Opening balance	$ 7,744,768	$ 144,414,647	$ 4,597,705	$ 7,350,333	$ 71,102,402	$ 4,202,525	$ 23,722,357	$ 263,134,737
Additions	-	-	2,153,580	-	1,619,067	-	1,289,820	5,062,467
Ending	7,744,768	144,414,647	6,751,285	7,350,333	72,721,469	4,202,525	25,012,177	268,197,204
Accumulated amortization								
Opening balance	-	64,042,346	690,002	163,341	62,861,024	84,714	20,314,071	148,155,498
Amortization	-	3,609,895	378,300	245,011	2,853,188	140,084	1,715,035	8,941,513
Closing balance	-	67,652,241	1,068,302	408,352	65,714,212	224,798	22,029,106	157,097,011
Net book value	$ 7,744,768	$ 76,762,406	$ 5,682,983	$ 6,941,981	$ 7,007,257	$ 3,977,727	$ 2,983,071	$ 111,100,193

2015	Land	Buildings	Building improvements	Building under capital lease	Furniture and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Computer hardware and software	2015 Total
Cost								
Opening balance	$ 7,744,768	$ 144,414,647	$ 3,725,662	$ -	$ 68,122,589	$ -	$ 22,797,126	$ 246,804,792
Additions	-	-	872,043	7,350,333	2,979,813	4,202,525	925,231	16,329,945
Ending	7,744,768	144,414,647	4,597,705	7,350,333	71,102,402	4,202,525	23,722,357	263,134,737
Accumulated amortization								
Opening balance	-	60,432,486	267,333	-	60,087,566	-	18,524,103	139,311,488
Amortization	-	3,609,860	422,669	163,341	2,773,458	84,714	1,789,968	8,844,010
Closing balance	-	64,042,346	690,002	163,341	62,861,024	84,714	20,314,071	148,155,498
Net book value	$ 7,744,768	$ 80,372,301	$ 3,907,703	$ 7,186,992	$ 8,241,378	$ 4,117,811	$ 3,408,286	$ 114,979,239

13. Accumulated surplus:

		2016		2015
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:				
Invested in tangible capital assets	$	20,398,681	$	24,067,352
Unrestricted		(3,242,453)		(2,785,092)
	$	17,156,228	$	21,282,260

14. Related organization:

The Vancouver Community College Foundation (“the Foundation”) is a separate society formed to raise funds to further the interests of the College and to provide scholarships and bursaries for students of the College. The College does not control the Foundation; therefore, the Foundation’s assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are not included in these financial statements.

The College had the following transactions with the Foundation:

		2016		2015
Foundation contributed awards and bursuaries to Students	$	575,876	$	350,107
Foundation provided project funding and equipment to the College		125,396		68,529
Foundation reimbursed the College for salaries expenses		290,211		88,281
College contributed grants to the Foundation for operating expenses		250,000		85,151

As of March 31, 2016, the College had accounts receivable from the Foundation of $3,092 (2015 - $Nil) for expenses that were paid for by the College on behalf of the Foundation as well as capital campaign donations. At March 31, 2016, the Foundation had net assets of $12.86 million (2015 - $12 million).

For the year ended March 31, 2016, gift in kind donations from the Foundation to the College were $64,830 (2015 - $63,185) of which $0 (2015 - $0) was recorded as capital assets.

15. Contractual obligations:

(a) Building construction contracts:

During the year ended March 31, 2009, the College completed construction of a new campus building. At year end, the College has an outstanding letter of credit with the City of Vancouver, secured by a short-term GIC for $237,500. This letter of credit will be held until Phase II of the campus redevelopment has been completed.

(b) Operating lease land

In 2014/15, Vancouver Community College entered into a partnership with BCIT to share a joint facility. As part of this lease, land has been segregated as an operating lease. The term is 30 years commencing August 1, 2015.

15. Contractual obligations (continued):

Payments required under this lease are as follows:

2017	$	115,799
2018		115,799
2019		115,799
2020		123,558
2021		127,438
Thereafter		3,677,246
Total minimum lease payments	$	4,275,639

(c) Service contracts:

The College entered into a number of long term service contracts for equipment rentals and service contracts with expected payments as follows:

2017	$	2,111,140
2018		1,983,542
2019		747,168
2020		153,767
2021		16,000
	$	5,011,617

16. Contingent liabilities:

The College is currently engaged in or party to certain pending matters. A reasonable estimate of these future liabilities has been made where possible and is recorded in the financial statements as a liability. Where the outcomes of amounts or losses are uncertain, no amounts have been recorded.

17. Expenses by object:

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

		2016		2015
Salaries and benefits	$	74,717,547	$	76,294,051
Supplies and services		12,529,326		10,505,631
Building and telecom		6,377,500		7,168,808
Cost of goods sold		4,538,933		4,494,719
Amortization		8,941,513		8,844,010
	$	107,104,819	$	107,307,219

17. Expenses by object (continued):

Salaries and benefits include one-time restructuring costs, early retirement incentives, and voluntary departure incentives paid to its eligible faculty, CUPE employees and college administration. These costs were incurred due to lower enrolment in a number of programs resulting from a change in funding structure from government grants to tuition based programming. These one-time costs amount to $3,061,507.

18. Financial 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 of Governors ensures that the College has identified its major risks and ensures that management monitors and controls them.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the College if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from certain financial assets held by the College consisting of investments and accounts receivable. The College assesses these financial assets, on a continuous basis for any amounts that are not collectible or realizable.

(b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the College's income. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates.

It is management's opinion that the College is not exposed to significant market or interest rate risk arising from its financial instruments.

(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 and financing 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.

19. Comparative figures:

Certain comparative figures have been restated to conform to current year's presentation