

Consolidated Financial Statements of

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Year ended March 31, 2019



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements, and has prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that the financial records provide a reliable basis for the preparation of the financial statements.

The Board of Governors of the University carries out its responsibility for review of the consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee of the Board meets with management and the external auditors to discuss the results of audit examinations and financial reporting matters.

These consolidated financial statements have been reported on by KPMG LLP, the University's external auditors appointed by the Board of Governors. The external auditors have full access to the Board with and without the presence of management.

A blue ink signature of Paul Dangerfield.

Paul Dangerfield, President

A blue ink signature of Jacqui Stewart.

Jacqui Stewart, Vice-President, Finance & Administration

June 18, 2019



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Governors of Capilano University, and
To the Minister of Advanced Education, Skills and Training

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Capilano University (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019
- the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in net debt for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses for the year then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 of the Entity 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Emphasis of Matter – Financial Reporting Framework

We draw attention to Note 2(a) to the financial statements which describes the applicable financial reporting framework and the significant differences between that financial reporting framework and Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the 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.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

June 18, 2019

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

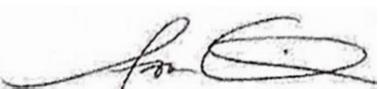
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 46,823,206	\$ 26,315,939
Investments (note 3)	42,370,818	39,251,323
Accounts receivable	3,126,024	1,762,872
Inventories	723,621	749,649
	93,043,669	68,079,783
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 4)	17,018,227	13,578,563
Employee future benefits (note 5(a))	1,189,100	1,247,300
Deferred revenue and contributions (note 6)	31,523,958	16,513,912
Deferred capital contributions (note 7)	49,653,146	51,466,115
	99,384,431	82,805,890
Net debt	(6,340,762)	(14,726,107)
Non-Financial Assets		
Endowment investments (note 3)	10,503,329	9,662,960
Tangible capital assets (note 8)	73,609,550	76,035,514
Prepaid expenses	245,998	335,230
	84,358,877	86,033,704
Contractual obligations (note 10)		
Accumulated surplus	\$ 78,018,115	\$ 71,307,597
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:		
Accumulated surplus	\$ 70,269,709	\$ 65,953,456
Accumulated remeasurement gains	7,748,406	5,354,141
	\$ 78,018,115	\$ 71,307,597

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:



Soon Kim
Chair, Board of Governors



Cherian Itty
Vice Chair, Audit Committee

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	Budget 2019 (note 2(j) and 12)	2019	2018
Revenue:			
Province of British Columbia	\$ 39,658,608	\$ 41,738,160	\$ 39,950,902
Tuition fees	50,307,573	54,726,524	45,236,697
Project and other revenue (note 6 (b))	7,080,569	7,579,595	5,718,384
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (note 7)	3,961,988	4,002,330	3,963,724
Sales of goods	2,188,500	2,301,220	2,316,264
Parking, childcare and theatre	2,093,880	2,228,709	2,172,000
Donations and gifts-in-kind	500,000	953,846	5,633
Investment income	2,009,000	1,087,340	2,186,027
	107,800,118	114,617,724	101,549,631
Expenses:			
Instruction and student support	62,963,059	64,627,503	57,964,128
Facilities and institutional support	38,415,425	39,478,248	33,826,191
Ancillary	6,421,634	6,671,753	5,959,152
	107,800,118	110,777,504	97,749,471
Annual operating surplus	-	3,840,220	3,800,160
Endowment donations received	-	476,033	218,841
Annual surplus	-	4,316,253	4,019,001
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	65,943,456	65,953,456	61,934,455
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 65,943,456	\$ 70,269,709	\$ 65,953,456

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Debt

Year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	Budget 2019	2019	2018
	(note 2(j) and 12)		
<u>Annual surplus</u>	\$ -	\$ 4,316,253	\$ 4,019,001
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(5,584,311)	(5,349,439)	(4,456,305)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	9,140,848	7,775,403	7,763,849
	3,556,537	2,425,964	3,307,544
Acquisition of prepaid expense	-	(395,538)	(252,082)
<u>Use of prepaid expenses</u>	-	484,770	136,090
	-	89,232	(115,992)
Remeasurement gains (losses)	-	2,394,265	(56,405)
Change in endowment investments	-	(840,369)	(358,194)
Decrease in net debt	3,556,537	8,385,345	6,795,954
Net debt, beginning of year	(14,726,107)	(14,726,107)	(21,522,061)
<u>Net debt, end of year</u>	<u>\$ (11,169,570)</u>	<u>\$ (6,340,762)</u>	<u>\$ (14,726,107)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Annual surplus	\$ 4,316,253	\$ 4,019,001
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	7,775,403	7,763,849
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(4,002,330)	(3,963,724)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(1,363,152)	(335,711)
Prepaid expenses	89,232	(115,992)
Inventories	26,028	(39,278)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,439,664	1,110,549
Employee future benefits	(58,200)	(121,000)
Deferred revenue and contributions	15,010,046	2,712,860
	25,232,944	11,030,554
Capital activities:		
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(5,349,439)	(4,456,305)
Financing activities:		
Deferred capital contributions received	2,189,361	1,801,361
Investing activities:		
Net purchase of investments	(1,565,599)	(1,662,171)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	20,507,267	6,713,439
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	26,315,939	19,602,500
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 46,823,206	\$ 26,315,939

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Year ended March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

	2019	2018
Accumulated remeasurement gains, beginning of year	\$ 5,354,141	\$ 5,410,546
Unrealized gains attributed to fair value of investments and endowment investments	2,546,064	292,004
Amounts reclassified to investment income	(151,799)	(348,409)
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	2,394,265	(56,405)
Accumulated remeasurement gains, end of year	\$ 7,748,406	\$ 5,354,141

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Purpose of the University:

Capilano University (the “University”) is a post-secondary educational institution funded by the Provincial Government of British Columbia. The University is incorporated under the amended University Act (Bill 34 was enacted on September 1, 2008). The University is a special purpose teaching university and has regional campuses in the Province of British Columbia in North Vancouver, Squamish and the Sunshine Coast.

The University is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act and is exempt from income tax under Section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial position and results of operations and accumulated surplus and cash flows of the University and its controlled foundation, the Capilano University Foundation (the “Foundation”). The purpose of the Foundation is to raise funds for student financial assistance, capital needs, and program development at the University. The Foundation is a registered charity and is exempt from income taxes under Section 149 of the Income Tax Act.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

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

(a) Basis of accounting:

The consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements be prepared in accordance with the set of standards and guidelines that comprise generally accepted accounting principles for public sector organizations, or if the Treasury Board makes a regulation, the set of standards and guidelines that comprise generally accepted accounting principles for public sector organizations 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.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of accounting (continued):

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 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.

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 Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus 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.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Financial instruments:

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

- (i) Fair value category: Portfolio 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 are recorded as an expense. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets are recognized in the Consolidated 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 Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and related balances reversed from the Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. Unrealized gains and losses on endowment investments where earnings are restricted as to use are recorded as deferred contributions and recognized in revenue when disposed and when related expenses are incurred.

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. There different levels are defined as follows:

- a) Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- b) Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- c) Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that not based on observable market data.

The University's investments, except for the donated insurance policy, are all considered to be level 1 financial instruments for which the fair value is determined based on quoted prices in active markets. The donated insurance policy is deemed a level 3 financial instrument as the inputs for the asset are not based on observable market data. Changes in fair valuation methods or in the availability of market observable inputs may result in a transfer between levels. During the year there were no significant transfers of securities between the different levels.

- (ii) Amortized cost category: Investments with specified or determinable maturity dates are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus 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.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized 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.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Inventories:

Inventories held for resale, including books and materials, 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 may 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 asset acquisitions are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. Donated assets are recorded at fair value at the date of donation. In unusual circumstances where fair value cannot be reasonably determined, the tangible capital asset would be recognized at nominal value. Land is not amortized as it is deemed to have a permanent value. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives shown below:

Asset	Rate
Buildings, concrete/steel	40 years
Buildings, wood frame	20 years
Computer equipment	4 years
Software	3 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years
Library books	10 years
Public works	10 years
Vehicles	10 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.

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

(ii) Leased tangible capital assets:

Leases that transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as leased tangible capital assets. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related payments are charged to expenses as incurred. As at March 31, 2019, the University did not have leased tangible capital assets (2018 - nil).

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Employee future benefits:

The University and its employees make contributions to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan, which are multi-employer jointly trustee plans. These plans are a defined benefit plan, providing a pension on retirement based on the member's age at retirement, length of service and highest earnings averaged over five years. Inflation adjustments are contingent upon available funding. As the assets and liabilities of the plan are not segregated by institution, the plan is accounted for as a defined contribution plan and any contributions of the University to the plan are expensed as incurred.

The University also has a defined benefit plan for retired employees and employees on long-term disability. The University accrues its obligations under this defined benefit plan as the employees render the services necessary to earn these benefits and as employees on long-term disability become eligible for such benefits. Actuarial gains (losses) incurred are deferred and recognized into the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus over the estimated average remaining service life of the employee group. The effective date of the most recent valuation is December 31, 2018, and the next required valuation will be as of December 31, 2019. This actuarial valuation has been extrapolated to March 31, 2019.

The University accrues vacation for employees as earned. However, revenue for funding for these is not accrued, as the Province does not provide special funding for vacations and retiring allowances. As the majority of employees are paid salaries, management anticipates that vacation accruals will be reversed when these employees take their standard vacations and that no additional funding will be required above authorized salaries.

(g) Revenue recognition:

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. Fees received prior to the year-end where the course is delivered subsequent to the year-end are recorded as deferred revenue.

Project revenue and expenses are recognized as 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 equal amounts of revenue and expense be recognized until the financial outcome of a contract can be reasonably estimated. Provision for anticipated losses is made in the period in which they become evident.

Unrestricted donations and grants are recorded as revenue when receivable if the amounts can be estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Pledges from donors are recorded as revenue when payment is received by the University or the transfer of property is completed.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Revenue recognition (continued):

Restricted donations and grants are 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 in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset, in each case for use in providing services, are recorded and referred to as deferred capital contributions and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the 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 for those to be held in perpetuity or 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 contribution have been met.
- (iii) Contributions restricted to be retained in perpetuity, allowing only the investment income earned thereon to be spent are recorded as endowment donations received on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus for the portion to be held in perpetuity and as deferred contributions for the investment income earned thereon.

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

(h) Contaminated sites:

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

- (i) An environmental standard exists;
- (ii) Contamination exceeds the environmental standards;
- (iii) The University is directly responsible or accepts responsibility;
- (iv) It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- (v) 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.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting framework described in note 2(a) 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 useful lives of tangible capital assets, accrued liabilities and employee future benefits payable. Where actual results differ from these estimates and assumptions, the impact will be recorded in future periods when the difference becomes known.

(j) Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and have been derived from the consolidated budget approved by the Board of Governors of the University on April 17, 2018. This budget is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Debt.

3. Financial instruments:

Financial assets, non-financial assets recorded at fair value are comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
Level 1:		
Fixed income investments	\$ 23,974,880	\$ 23,582,844
Canadian equity investments	16,199,604	14,346,231
Foreign equity investments	12,308,663	10,702,218
	<u>52,483,147</u>	<u>48,631,293</u>
Less: endowment investments	(10,503,329)	(9,662,960)
	<u>41,979,818</u>	<u>38,968,333</u>
Level 3:		
Donated insurance policy	391,000	282,990
Investments	\$ 42,370,818	\$ 39,251,323

4. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

	2019	2018
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 6,021,950	\$ 4,356,448
Salaries and benefits payable	7,808,328	6,146,740
Accrued vacation pay	3,187,949	3,075,375
	<u>\$ 17,018,227</u>	<u>\$ 13,578,563</u>

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

5. Employee future benefits:

(a) Benefits for employees on long-term disability and faculty retirees:

Information about liabilities for the University's employee benefit plans is as follows:

	2019	2018
Accrued benefit obligation balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,194,000	\$ 1,314,300
Interest cost	3,900	3,200
Employee contributions	386,900	301,800
Expected benefit payments	(387,800)	(302,000)
Immediate recognition of continuation of benefits for disabled employees	(53,500)	(117,000)
Actuarial gain	(60,700)	(6,300)
 <u>Accrued benefit obligation balance, end of year</u>	 <u>\$ 1,082,800</u>	 <u>\$ 1,194,000</u>
	2019	2018
Accrued benefit obligation	\$ 1,082,800	\$ 1,194,000
Unamortized actuarial gain	106,300	53,300
 <u>Accrued benefit liability</u>	 <u>\$ 1,189,100</u>	 <u>\$ 1,247,300</u>

As the employee future benefit liability for long-term disability is an event-driven obligation, the expense (recovery) recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus is comprised only of the immediate recognition of the liability.

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

	2019	2018
Obligation discount rate	2.45%	2.75%
Estimated average remaining service life	9 years	9 years

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

5. Employee future benefits (continued):

(b) Provincial pension plans:

Capilano University and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan (the "Plan"), jointly trustee pension plans. The Board of Trustees for these plans represent plan members and employers and are responsible for the management of the pension plan 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 about 14,000 active members from college senior administration and instructional staff and approximately 8,000 retired members. The Municipal Pension Plan has about 197,000 active members.

The actuarial valuation for the College Pension Plan as at August 31, 2015 indicated a \$67 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits. The actuarial valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan as at December 31, 2015 indicated a \$2,224 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits.

Employers participating in the Plan record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution pension plan accounting). This is because the Plan records accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the Plan 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 Plan.

The University records pension expense as cash contributions to the plans are made. During the year, the University contributed \$5,005,371 (2018 - \$4,791,364) to the above plans.

6. Deferred revenue and contributions:

Deferred revenue and contributions consists of deferred tuition fees, deferred government contributions and project and other revenue, deferred restricted donations and deferred restricted investment income as follows:

	2019	2018
Tuition fees	\$ 23,430,887	\$ 9,126,832
Deferred government contributions and project and other revenue (a) and (b)	2,157,950	2,316,915
Restricted donations and investment income (c)	5,935,121	5,070,165
	<hr/> \$ 31,523,958	<hr/> \$ 16,513,912

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

6. Deferred revenue and contributions (continued):

- (a) Included in deferred government contributions and project and other revenue is the following:

	2019	2018
Provincial contributions:		
Beginning of year	\$ 728,756	\$ 382,707
Amounts received during the year	2,691,981	2,492,920
Recognized as revenue	(2,572,622)	(2,146,871)
	<hr/> \$ 848,115	<hr/> \$ 728,756

Operating grants from the Province of British Columbia of \$39,165,538 (2018 - \$37,804,031) were immediately recognized as revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus when received. Amounts recognized as revenue are included in the Province of British Columbia revenue in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus.

- (b) Included in deferred government contributions and project and other revenue is the following related to contributions revenue:

	2019	2018
Non-provincial contributions:		
Beginning of year	\$ 1,588,159	\$ 1,483,095
Amounts received during the year	7,301,271	5,823,448
Recognized as revenue	(7,579,595)	(5,718,384)
	<hr/> \$ 1,309,835	<hr/> \$ 1,588,159

- (c) Restricted donations and investment income is comprised of the following amounts from non-government organizations:

	2019	2018
Beginning of year	\$ 5,070,165	\$ 4,845,008
Amounts received during the year	2,340,781	647,659
Recognized as revenue	(1,475,825)	(422,502)
	<hr/> \$ 5,935,121	<hr/> \$ 5,070,165

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

7. Deferred capital contributions:

Contributions for capital are referred to as deferred capital contributions. Amounts are recognized as revenue over the useful life of the asset. Treasury Board provided direction on accounting treatment as disclosed in note 2(a). Changes in the deferred capital contributions balance are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 51,466,115	\$ 53,628,478
Contributions received during the year	2,189,361	1,801,361
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(4,002,330)	(3,963,724)
 Balance, end of year	 \$ 49,653,146	 \$ 51,466,115

Included in the above is the following related to government and non-government organizations:

	2019	2018
Provincial contributions:		
Beginning of year	\$ 36,751,991	\$ 37,977,276
Amounts received during the year	2,189,361	1,801,361
Recognized as revenue	(3,280,734)	(3,026,646)
	 \$ 35,660,618	 \$ 36,751,991

	2019	2018
Federal contributions:		
Beginning of year	\$ 14,239,119	\$ 14,660,715
Recognized as revenue	(421,596)	(421,596)
	 \$ 13,817,523	 \$ 14,239,119

	2019	2018
Other contributions:		
Beginning of year	\$ 475,005	\$ 990,487
Recognized as revenue	(300,000)	(515,482)
	 \$ 175,005	 \$ 475,005

Revenue is recognized as amortization of deferred capital contributions on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

8. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	Balance at March 31, 2018	Additions Net of Transfers	Disposals	Balance at March 31, 2019
Land	\$ 10,000,370	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,000,370
Buildings	115,572,513	1,596,429	-	117,168,942
Leasehold improvements	-	60,830	-	60,830
Computer equipment	10,224,266	2,143,035	-	12,367,301
Library books	89,253	-	89,253	-
Other furniture and equipment	11,966,215	837,652	-	12,803,867
Public works	2,201,475	(8,526)	-	2,192,949
Software	1,465,525	437,909	-	1,903,434
Vehicles	313,121	282,110	-	595,231
Total	\$ 151,832,738	\$ 5,349,439	\$ 89,253	\$ 157,092,924

Accumulated amortization	Balance at March 31, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Balance at March 31, 2019
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Buildings	61,039,908	3,028,703	-	64,068,611
Leasehold improvements	-	-	-	-
Computer equipment	6,171,567	2,269,144	-	8,440,711
Library books	88,904	349	89,253	-
Other furniture and equipment	6,808,155	1,666,479	-	8,474,634
Public works	766,458	196,079	-	962,537
Software	848,313	461,886	-	1,310,199
Vehicles	73,919	152,763	-	226,682
Total	\$ 75,797,224	\$ 7,775,403	\$ 89,253	\$ 83,483,374

	Net book value March 31, 2018	Net book value March 31, 2019
Land	\$ 10,000,370	\$ 10,000,370
Buildings	54,532,605	53,100,331
Leasehold improvements	-	60,830
Computer equipment	4,052,699	3,926,590
Library books	349	-
Other furniture and equipment	5,158,060	4,329,233
Public works	1,435,017	1,230,412
Software	617,212	593,235
Vehicles	239,202	368,549
Total	\$ 76,035,514	\$ 73,609,550

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

9. Financial risk management:

The University 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 University 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 University 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 University consisting of cash, investments, accounts receivable and endowment investments. The University 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, including interest rates, will affect University's income. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk. The University manages market risk by adoption of an investment policy and adherence to this policy by an investment manager. Investments are in pooled funds in a diversified portfolio in accordance with the University's investment policy.

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 University 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 University will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The University 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 University's reputation.

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

10. Contractual obligations:

The nature of the University's activities results in multi-year contracts and obligations whereby the University is committed to make future payments. Significant contractual obligations related to facilities, security, parking and janitorial services that can be reasonably estimated are as follows:

2020	\$ 2,535,486
2021	1,529,448
2022	653,418
2023	310,422
<hr/> Total	<hr/> \$ 5,028,774

11. Expenses by object:

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2019	2018
Amortization of tangible capital assets	\$ 7,775,403	\$ 7,763,849
Buildings and grounds maintenance	6,300,859	5,096,114
Cost of goods sold	1,694,878	1,615,010
Other operating expenses	23,829,210	16,522,633
Salaries and benefits	69,131,525	64,748,530
Student support activities	2,045,629	2,003,335
<hr/>	<hr/> \$ 110,777,504	<hr/> \$ 97,749,471

CAPILANO UNIVERSITY

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

12. Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and have been derived from the consolidated budget approved by the Board of Governors of the University on April 17, 2018. The budget is reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Debt and is reconciled to the Consolidated Statement of Operations as follows:

	Approved Budget	Reallocation	Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus
Expenses by object:			
Amortization of tangible capital assets	\$ 9,140,848	\$ (9,140,848)	\$ -
Expenses	27,185,945	(27,185,945)	-
Salaries and benefits	71,473,325	(71,473,325)	-
	107,800,118	(107,800,118)	-
Expenses by function:			
Instruction and student support		62,963,059	62,963,059
Facility and institutional support		38,415,425	38,415,425
Ancillary		6,421,634	6,421,634
	107,800,118	107,800,118	107,800,118
	\$ 107,800,118	\$ -	\$ 107,800,118

13. Comparative information:

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.