

CANAGAN COLLEGE OKANAGAN COLLEGE OKANAGAN COLLEGE OKANAGAN COLLEGE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2017



OKANAGAN COLLEGE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	Budget 2017	2017	2016
Annual surplus	\$ - \$	1,163,825 \$	293,795
Acquisition of tangible capital assets Amortization of tangible capital assets	 (6,882,000) 6,851,439	(6,314,604) 7,053,607	(25,319,339) 6,472,765
	(30,561)	1,902,828	(18,552,779)
Acquisition of prepaid expenses Use of prepaid expenses	-	(798,888) 561,126	(561,126) 562,748
	-	(237,762)	1,622
Net remeasurement gains (losses)	-	530,603	(467,086)
Decrease (increase) in net debt	(30,561)	2,195,669	(19,018,243)
Net debt, beginning of year	 (112,546,985)	(112,546,985)	(93,528,742)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (112,577,546)\$	(110,351,316)\$	(112,546,985)

	2017	2016
Net cash inflow (outflow) related to the following activities		
Operating activities		
Annual surplus	\$ 1,163,825 \$	293,795
Adjust for non-cash items:		
Realized gain on disposal of investments	(41,981)	(40,391)
Actuarial adjustment on long term debt	3,411	(10,592)
Contributed tangible capital assets (note 6)	(150,311)	(930,720)
	(5,368,555)	(4,829,972)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	7,053,607	6,472,765
	2,659,996	954,885
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Accounts receivable	227,011	436,166
Prepaid expenses	(237,762)	1,622

(a) Basis of accounting

These financial statementare the responsibility of and have been preparedby, management in **Octombia** containing the containin

In September 2010, the Province of British Columbia Treasury Board ("Treasury Board") provided directive through Government Organization Accounting Standards Regulation 257/2010 requiring-pathytems supported organizations in the Schools, Universities, Colleges and Hospitals sector to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards of the CharterProfessionalAccountants (Canada(CPACanada)) without not-for-profit provisions in their first fiscal year commencing on or after January 1, 2012. In March 2011, the Public Sector Accounting Boardeased a new Section PS 3410 Government Transfers. In November 2011, the Treasury Board provided a directive through Restricted Contributions Regulation 198/2011 providing direction for the reporting of restricted contributions whether they are received or receivable by the Collegebefore or after this regulation was in effective in No(de).1

Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act and its related regulations require the College to recognize government the for tangible apital assets into revenue on the same basis as the

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) Financial instruments

A contract establishing a financial instrument creates, at its inception, rights and obligations to receive or deliver economic benefits. The financial assets and liabilities portray these rights and obligations in the financial statements. The College ogaizes a financial instrument when it becomes a party to a financial instrument contract.

Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and long term debt.

All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair valy.6(m)8.9(de)9.14 Tc 0.341 1c--5 Tc 0.341 t24c2

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Revenue recognition(continued)

Restricted donations and grants are reported as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions placed on the use of the fundby the contributors as follows:

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1. SGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The following table shows the categories of accounts receivable and the related provision for doubtful accounts

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Student receivables	\$ 1419,24101	\$ 1 605,2690
Trade receivables	2,650,93901	2,723,8210
	3,070,1800	3,329,090 0
Less:Allowance for doubtful accounts	(190,528)	(222,427)
	\$ 12,879,6520	\$ 3,106,6631

4. INVENTOR FOR RESALE

Inventories recognized in the statement of financial position can be analyzed as follows:

<u>2017</u> <u>2016</u>

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6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

The following tables show the costdditions, transfers, disposals, accumulated amortization and net book value of the College's tangibbapital assets:

	 on 2	Assets under construction	Leasehold improvements	Computer equipment	Furniture and equipment	Buildings	Land and site improvements	
Cost								Cost

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETSinued)

Assets under construction

Assets under construction as at March 31, 2017, represent work in progress of \$724,191 **(20) 6**n the construction of a new trades training house on the Kelowna Campus, a daycare building on the Penticton Campus and a trades training facility on the Vernon Campus. Amortization of these assets will commence when the assets are put into service.

Contributed tangible capital

8. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

(a) Pension benefits

The College and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pensijonin Plan (trusteed pension plan)s The boards of trustees for these planspresent ngplan members and employers are responsible for administering the pension plans, including iingestsets and administing benefits. The plans are multiemployer defined benefit pension plans Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. As at August 31, 2016 College Pension Plan has about 31, 2016 Municipal Pension Plan has about 189,000 active members, including proximately 5800 from colleges.

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9. DEFERRED CONTRIBUTIONS AND IBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

The amortization of deferredontributionsfor tangible capital assets recorded as revenue in the statement of operations and accumulated surplusnd deferred contributions for tangible capital assets represents the unamortized amount of externally restricted contributions received for the purchase of tangible capital assets.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 101,254,7660	\$ 86,640,182
Deferred contributions received from:		
Ministry of Advanced Education	3,631,094	16,195,113
Federal Strategic Investment Fund	500,000	- 1
Donations	441,601	3,249,443
	105,827,46	106,084,738
Less: Amounts amortized to revenue	(5,368,55\$	(4,829,972)
Balance, endof year	\$ 100,458,9 6	\$101,254,766

10. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

The following table shows the nanges in accumulated surplus:

_	Operating surplus (deficit)	Unfunded employee future benefit obligations	Investment in tangible capital assets	Remeasurement gains and osses	2017 Total	2016 Total
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	\$5,480,1661	0\$ (13,044,30 0	\$18,646,7101 () \$ 791,564	\$11,874,1400	\$12,047,431
Annual surplu¢deficit)	2,705,6881	0 146,6001	(1,688,46 3	- 10	1,163,8250	293,795
Net remeasurementlosses gains for the year	- 1	0 - 0	1 -1(530,6031	530,6031	(467,086)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(1,741,909)	- 1	0 1,741,9091 (- 100	1 🐠-	- 1
Repayment of long term debt	(192,885)	- 1	0 192,8851 (- 01 (- 0	- 1
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$6,251,0600	\$ (12,897,70)0	\$18,893,041 1	\$ 1,322,1671	\$13,568,5680	\$11,874,140

11. COMMITMENT & ND CONTINGENCIES

(a) The College has entered into variolesses, agreements and contracts with third parties for various services with periods ranging from one to thirty

14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMECONTitinued)

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Collegecustomer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from inceinancial assets held by the Collegeconsisting of cash and cash equivalent investments, and counts receivable

The Collegenanages its credit risk throughprudent investment policy approvedly the College's Board of Governors. The College's accounts receivable are numerous and diverse and therefore the College has no significant concentration of credit risk accounts receivable are careful monitored and are actively pursued which includes the use of acollection agency for balances ore than three months old. The College's exposure to creditsk is minimal and there was no significant change in exposuroen the prior year.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factorech as interest rates, will affect the Collegencome. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on investments

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of the

15. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

- x Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- x Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derifrech prices) and
- x Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The College's investments are all considered to be level 1 financial instruments for which the fair value is determined based on quoted prices in active markets. Changes in fair valuation methods or in the availability of market observable inputs may result in a transfer betweenells. During the year there was transfer of securities between the different levels.

16. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures from the prior year have been reclassified to conform to the presentation format adopted for the current year