Financial Statements of

CAMOSUN COLLEGE

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2021

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 is management's responsibility. Management is also responsible for all of the notes to the financial statements, and for ensuring that this information is consistent, where appropriate, with the information contained in the financial statements. The significant accounting policies are summarized 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 Camosun 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 committees. The Audit Committee reviews the external audited financial statements yearly and the Finance Committee reviews internal financial reports on a quarterly basis. The external auditor has full access to the Audit Committee, with and without management present.

KPMG conducts an independent examination, in accordance with Canadian auditing standards, and expresses an opinion on the financial statements. The accompanying Independent Auditors' Report outlines their responsibilities, the scope of the examination and their opinion on the financial statements.

On behalf of Camosun College

Sherri Bell
President

Deborah Huelscher
Vice President Administration and Chief Financial Officer

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Governors of Camosun College, and
To the Minister of Advanced Education, Skills and Training, Province of British Columbia

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Camosun College (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2021
- the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net debt for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the 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, 2021 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.

KPMG LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership and member firm of the KPMG global organization of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International Limited, a private English company limited by guarantee.
KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

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.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Victoria, Canada
June 14, 2021

CAMOSUN COLLEGE

Statement of Financial Position

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	$ 22,200,186	$ 24,281,284
Accounts receivable (note 4):		
Due from Government and other government organizations	2,058,556	2,756,049
Other	2,786,649	3,371,684
Inventories for resale (note 5)	989,031	1,127,182
	28,034,422	31,536,199
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6):		
Due to government and other government organizations	1,882,477	2,325,148
Other	21,435,424	19,644,295
Employee future benefits (note 7)	2,735,986	2,459,832
Deferred contributions (note 8)	7,187,799	6,481,348
Deferred revenue (note 9)	5,523,055	4,540,142
Deferred capital contributions (note 10)	121,953,839	124,824,464
	160,718,580	160,275,229
Net debt	(132,684,158)	(128,739,030)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (note 11)	147,310,894	151,188,623
Prepaid expenses	1,558,918	1,319,015
	148,869,812	152,507,638
Accumulated surplus	$ 16,185,654	$ 23,768,608

Contingent liabilities (note 12)
Contractual obligations (note 14 (c))

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Chair, Board of Governors

Chief Financial Officer and
Vice President Administration

CAMOSUN COLLEGE

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative figures for 2020

	Budget (note 16)	2021	2020
Revenue:			
Provincial grants:			
Ministry of Advanced Education	$ 66,121,770	$ 67,231,708	$ 65,772,220
Other	6,437,471	6,271,909	6,351,441
Federal grants	845,280	499,028	734,048
Other grants	87,581	90,408	77,068
Tuition	49,035,612	38,264,439	47,984,353
Fees (other)	1,202,000	1,557,719	873,165
Other revenue	1,224,017	1,637,233	2,528,262
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	7,948,864	7,282,970	6,838,156
Rentals and leases	255,410	94,260	228,357
Investment income	428,400	129,715	784,109
Sales of goods and services:			
To the Province of BC	583,416	359,575	520,785
To Crown Corporations or government organizations	3,279,943	2,938,387	2,591,808
To other entities	12,566,761	6,870,188	12,276,491
	150,016,525	133,227,539	147,560,263
Expenses (note 13):			
Instruction and support	141,280,375	134,081,496	138,555,755
Ancillary operations	7,420,507	5,259,774	7,473,813
Applied research	1,315,643	1,469,223	1,245,658
	150,016,525	140,810,493	147,275,226
Annual surplus (deficit)	-	(7,582,954)	285,037
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	23,768,608	23,768,608	23,483,571
Accumulated surplus, end of year	$ 23,768,608	$ 16,185,654	$ 23,768,608

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CAMOSUN COLLEGE

Statement of Changes in Net Debt

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	Budget (note 16)	2021	2020
Annual surplus (deficit)	$ -	$ (7,582,954)	$ 285,037
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(13,798,000)	(5,940,211)	(25,267,656)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	10,498,966	9,817,940	9,377,188
	(3,299,034)	3,877,729	(15,890,468)
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(239,903)	(188,106)
Increase in net debt	(3,299,034)	(3,945,128)	(15,793,537)
Net debt, beginning of year	(128,739,030)	(128,739,030)	(112,945,493)
Net debt, end of year	$ (132,038,064)	$ (132,684,158)	$ (128,739,030)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CAMOSUN COLLEGE

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Annual surplus	$ (7,582,954)	$ 285,037
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	9,817,940	9,377,188
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(7,282,970)	(6,838,156)
Change in employee future benefits	276,154	208,726
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	1,282,528	3,856,490
Increase in prepaid expenses	(239,903)	(188,106)
Decrease in inventories for resale	138,151	67,269
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,348,458	(6,880,541)
Increase (decrease) in deferred contributions	706,451	(1,102,895)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	982,913	(1,496,601)
Net change in cash from operating activities	(553,232)	(2,711,589)
Capital activities:		
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(5,940,211)	(25,267,656)
Net change in cash from capital activities	(5,940,211)	(25,267,656)
Financing activities:		
Capital contributions received	4,412,345	3,098,705
Net change in cash from financing activities	4,412,345	3,098,705
Net change in cash	(2,081,098)	(24,880,540)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	24,281,284	49,161,824
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 22,200,186	$ 24,281,284

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Nature of operations:

Camosun College (the “College”) is a post-secondary educational institution funded by the Province of British Columbia (the “Province”) and incorporated under the College and Institute Act of British Columbia. The British Columbia Ministry of Advanced Education (the “Ministry”) provides the principal source of funding. The College is governed by a Board of Governors, the majority of which are appointed by the provincial government of British Columbia. The College is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from income taxes under section 149 of the *Income Tax Act*.

In March 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Since that time the College has experienced the following indicators of financial implications and undertaken the following actions in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A significant decline in domestic and international student enrolments resulted in a tuition loss of $10.8M (2020/21 actuals compared to budget).

The full or partial closure of on-campus services due to face-to-face instruction moving to a remote/online delivery model resulted in a further loss of revenue for the sale of goods and services of $6.2M (2020/21 actuals compared to budget).

A reduction in expenses of $9.2M (2020/21 actuals compared to budget) was realized primarily from a $7M decrease in instruction and support expenses, and a $2.2M decrease in ancillary operations expense.

Potential future impacts on the College could include continued reduced tuition revenues from limitations on international travel/student enrolment. As the situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the impact on the economy are not known, an accurate estimate of the future financial effect on the College is not possible currently. However, the College is cautiously optimistic with the acceleration of COVID-19 vaccinations, a planned return to full face-to-face instruction for the fall semester, and strong domestic and international student demand for resuming their studies at the College.

2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of accounting:

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of accounting (continued):

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.

Regulation 198/2011 requires that restricted contributions received or receivable for acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset are to be deferred and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded.

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, 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 *Government Transfers*; 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 *Restricted Assets and Revenues*; and
- deferred contributions meet the liability criteria in accordance with PS3200 *Liabilities*.

As a result, revenue recognized in the statement of operations and certain related deferred capital contributions are recorded differently under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

(b) Inventories for resale:

Inventories held for resale, comprised of bookstore inventory, is recorded at the lower of average 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) 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.

The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Category	Period
Buildings	20 to 40 years
College system software	10 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 years
Computers and software	3 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, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets are less than their net book value. The net write-downs are accounted for as expenses in the statement of operations.

Contributed capital assets are recorded at their fair market value on the date of donation, except in circumstances where fair value cannot be reasonably determined, in which case they are recognized at nominal value. Transfers of capital assets from related parties are recorded at carrying value.

On July 14, 1983 certain land was transferred to the College by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. These assets have been recorded at a nominal value of $1. Title to the assets is transferred subject to their continued use for educational purposes.

Works of art and historic assets are not recognized in these financial statements.

Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefit 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.

Capital lease obligations are recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments excluding executory costs. The discount rate used to determine the present value of the lease payments is the lower of the College's rate for incremental borrowing or the interest rate implicit in the lease. The maximum recorded value of the leased assets cannot exceed the leased property's fair value when determining the discount rate to be used.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Employee future benefits:

(*i*) The College and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and the Municipal Pension Plan, which are multi-employer joint trustee plans. The plans are defined benefit plans providing a pension on retirement based on the member's age at retirement, length of service and earnings. As the assets and liabilities of the plans are not segregated by institution, the plans are accounted for as defined contribution plans and any contributions of the College to the plans are expensed as incurred.

(*ii*) Sick leave benefits are also available to certain College employees. The costs of these benefits is actuarially determined based on service and best estimates of retirement ages and expected future salary and wage increases. The obligations 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 average remaining service life of the employees. Similarly, the cost and obligation of non-vesting sick leave benefits is actuarially determined using management's best estimate of salary escalation, accumulated sick days at retirement, long-term inflation rates and discount rates.

(*iii*) Certain College employees are entitled to the continuation of health and dental benefits while on disability leave. The accrued benefit obligation for currently disabled employees was estimated by an actuarial valuation for accounting purposes at March 31, 2021.

(*iv*) The costs of insured benefits reflected in these statements are the employer's portion of the insurance premiums owed for coverage of employees during the period.

(e) Prepaid expenses:

Prepaid expenses include lease and contract payments that will be charged to expense over the periods the College is expected to benefit from them.

(f) Revenue recognition:

Tuition and student fees and sales of inventory are reported as revenue at the time the services are provided or the products are delivered, and collection is reasonably assured. Revenue related to fees or services received in advance of the fee being earned or the service performed is deferred and recognized when the fee is earned or service performed.

Fee for services revenues and expenditures are recognized as activities are performed, using the percentage of completion method. Provision for all anticipated losses is made in the period in which they become evident.

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) 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. Under Restricted Contributions Regulation 198/2011, government transfers 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 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 contribution have been met.

(g) Expenses:

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

(h) Financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at cost or amortized cost, less any permanent impairment in value. The College does not hold any derivatives or equity investments that require fair value reporting and has not elected to record any other financial instruments at fair value.

A statement of remeasurement gains and losses is not presented as the College did not have remeasurement transactions to report.

Financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. When a decline is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is reported in the statement of operations.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of change in value. These short term investments generally have a maturity of three months or less at acquisition and are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments rather than investing.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Key areas where management has made estimates and assumptions include those related to the determination of the useful lives of capital assets, amortization of related deferred capital contributions, determination of employee future benefits, and provisions for accounts receivable and contingencies. Where actual results differ from these estimates and assumptions, the impact is recorded in future periods when the differences become known.

3. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and cash equivalents on deposit and amounts held under the Province of BC Central Deposit Program which pays interest at prime minus 1.5% and are redeemable on 3 days notice.

4. Accounts receivable:

(a) Due from government and other government organizations:

	2021	2020
Federal government	$ 181,894	$ 543,746
Provincial government	760,829	1,465,158
Other government organizations	1,115,833	747,145
	$ 2,058,556	$ 2,756,049

(b) Due from other:

	2021	2020
Accounts receivable	$ 3,261,031	$ 3,831,246
Accrued interest	12,033	20,157
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(486,415)	(479,719)
	$ 2,786,649	$ 3,371,684

5. Inventories for resale:

Inventory is comprised of bookstore inventory for resale. During the year ended March 31, 2021 the College recognized $1,910,292 (2020 - $2,938,457) of expenses related to inventories in the statement of operations. This includes an amount of $55,438 (2020 - $17,563) resulting from the write-down of inventories.

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

(a) Due to government and other government organizations:

	2021	2020
Federal government	$ 800,020	$ 971,624
Provincial government	5,718	800,616
Other government organizations	1,076,739	552,908
	$ 1,882,477	$ 2,325,148

(b) Due to other:

	2021	2020
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$ 14,105,898	$ 13,471,837
Accrued vacation pay and earned time off	5,074,641	5,036,017
Professional development and training	2,254,885	1,136,441
	$ 21,435,424	$ 19,644,295

7. Employee future benefits:

(a) Employee future benefits:

	2021	2020
Sick leave	$ 1,764,220	$ 1,678,334
Long-term disability health & dental benefits	971,766	781,498
Accrued benefit liability, end of year	$ 2,735,986	$ 2,459,832

(*i*) Certain employees of the College are entitled to sick leave benefits in accordance with the terms and conditions of their employment contracts. These include post-retirement benefits, benefits that are expected to be provided after employment but prior to retirement and which vest or accumulate during service; and compensated absence benefits, benefits paid during employment, including sick pay benefits that accumulate and are payable upon a future illness or injury-related absence. The benefit expense associated with the covered benefits attributed to the accounting period is included in the College's statement of operations and the accrued benefit liability for the benefits attributed to employee service to the accounting date are included in the College's statement of financial position. The accrued benefit obligation and the net periodic benefit costs were estimated by an actuarial valuation at the measurement date of December 31, 2019 and extrapolated to March 31, 2021.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized over 6 years (2020 - 6 years), being the expected average remaining service life of the employees.

	2021	2020
Accrued benefit obligation:		
Balance, beginning of the year	$ 1,678,334	$ 1,569,856
Current benefit cost	253,296	239,096
Benefits paid	(167,410)	(130,618)
Accrued benefit liability, end of year	1,764,220	1,678,334
Unamortized actuarial losses	124,857	190,054
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	$` 1,889,077	$ 1,868,388

7. Employee future benefits (continued):

(a) Employee future benefits (continued):

(i) Continued:

The components of the net benefit expense for this item are as follows:

	2021	2020
Projected service cost	$ 145,000	$ 122,700
Interest expense	43,100	51,200
Recognition of net actuarial losses	65,196	65,196
	$ 253,296	$ 239,096

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

	2021	2020
Discount rates	2.25%	3.00%
Expected future inflation rates	2.00%	2.00%
Expected wage and salary increases	2.75%	2.75%

(ii) Certain employees of the College are entitled to the continuation of extended health and dental benefits in accordance with the terms and conditions of their employment contracts. Coverage is extended to disabled employees, their spouses and dependent children while on disability. Faculty and Exempt employees receive these benefits from their date of disability to the earlier of recovery from disability and return to work or age 65. Support staff receive these benefits from their date of disability to the earlier of recovery from disability and return to work or two years. The accrued benefit obligation for currently disabled employees was estimated by an actuarial valuation for accounting purposes as at March 31, 2021.

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

	2021	2020
Discount rates	2.30%	2.00%
Medical trend	6.49%	6.62%
Dental trend	5.32%	5.39%

7. Employee future benefits (continued):

(b) Pension plans:

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 plans. Basic pension benefits are based on a formula. As at August 31, 2019, the College Pension Plan has about 15,000 active members and approximately 9,000 retired members. As at December 31, 2019, the Municipal Pension Plan has about 213,000 active members, including approximately 6,000 from colleges.

Every three years, an actuarial evaluation is performed to assess the financial position of the plans and adequacy of plan funding. The actuary determines an appropriate combined employer and member contribution rate to fund the plans. The actuary's calculated contribution rate is based on the entry-age normal cost method, which produces the long-term rate of member and employer contributions sufficient to provide benefits for average future entrants to the plans. This rate may be adjusted for the amortization of any actuarial funding surplus and will be adjusted for the amortization of any unfunded actuarial liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation for the College Pension Plan as at August 31, 2018 indicated a $303 million surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis.

The most recent actuarial valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan as at December 31, 2018 indicated a $2,866 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis.

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 each plan in aggregate, resulting in no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, assets and cost to individual employers participating in the plans.

The College paid $6,086,390 (2020 - $5,875,021) for employer contributions for the College Pension Plan and $2,011,420 (2020 - $1,892,709) for the Municipal Pension Plan in fiscal 2021.

8. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions are comprised of funds restricted by the following sources:

	April 1, 2020	Receipts during year	Transferred to revenue	March 31, 2021
Provincial	$ 6,137,879	$ 15,064,844	$ (14,371,052)	$ 6,831,671
Federal	265,911	538,022	(499,028)	304,905
Other	77,558	64,073	(90,408)	51,223
	$ 6,481,348	$ 15,666,939	$ (14,960,488)	$ 7,187,799

9. Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue includes tuition and contract fees received in advance of the related activity performed:

	2021	2020
Tuition fees	$ 4,481,598	$ 3,444,280
Contract fees	1,041,457	1,095,862
	$ 5,523,055	$ 4,540,142

10. Deferred capital contributions:

Continuity of deferred capital contributions is as follows:

March 31, 2021	Deferred	Unamortized	Total
Opening balance	$ 2,673,433	$ 122,151,031	$ 124,824,464
Restricted contributions received	7,878,328	-	7,878,328
Contributions spent	(7,967,731)	7,967,731	-
Amounts amortized to revenue	-	(7,282,970)	(7,282,970)
Amounts recognized as revenue	-	(3,465,983)	(3,465,983)
Closing balance	$ 2,584,030	$ 119,369,809	$ 121,953,839

March 31, 2020	Deferred	Unamortized	Total
Opening balance	$ 13,564,975	$ 114,998,940	$ 128,563,915
Restricted contributions received	7,456,778	-	7,456,778
Contributions spent	(18,348,320)	18,348,320	-
Amounts amortized to revenue	-	(6,838,156)	(6,838,156)
Amounts recognized as revenue	-	(4,358,073)	(4,358,073)
Closing balance	$ 2,673,433	$ 122,151,031	$ 124,824,464

11. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	March 31, 2020	Additions	Transfers/ Disposals	March 31, 2021
Land	$ 14,484,612	$ -	$ -	$ 14,484,612
Buildings	196,724,367	640,367	278,879	197,643,613
Assets under construction	2,868,269	2,945,047	(2,729,530)	3,083,786
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	20,531,320	656,250	(4,085,078)	17,102,492
Computers and software	6,345,127	1,698,547	818,880	8,862,554
	$ 240,953,695	$ 5,940,211	$ (5,716,849)	$ 241,177,057

Accumulated amortization	March 31, 2020	Disposals	Amortization Expense	March 31, 2021
Land	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Buildings	74,424,666	-	5,308,830	79,733,496
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	9,817,487	(4,285,182)	3,040,824	8,573,129
Computers and software	5,522,919	(1,431,667)	1,468,286	5,559,538
	$ 89,765,072	$ (5,716,849)	$ 9,817,940	$ 93,866,163

	Net book value March 31, 2020	Net book value March 31, 2021
Land	$ 14,484,612	$ 14,484,612
Buildings	122,299,701	117,910,117
Assets under construction	2,868,269	3,083,786
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10,713,833	8,529,363
Computers and software	822,208	3,303,016
	$ 151,188,623	$ 147,310,894

(a) Assets under construction:

The assets under construction include expenses for two projects on the Lansdowne Campus - a complete renovation of the Wilna Thomas building, and renewal and remediation of the Dental building. Development and implementation of a renewal of the college’s enterprise resource management system Colleague is now complete with full go live in March, and amortization of this asset commenced at that time.

(b) Contributed tangible capital assets:

Contributed capital assets are recognized at fair market value at the date of contribution. The value of contributed capital assets received during the year is $79,449 (2020 - $93,400).

12. Contingent liabilities:

The College may, from time to time, be involved in legal proceedings, claims, and litigation that arise in the normal course of business. It is management's opinion that the aggregate amount of any potential liability is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the College's financial position or results.

13. Expenses by object:

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2021	2020
Salaries and benefits	$ 112,980,248	$ 114,452,454
Supplies and services	12,012,177	15,138,969
Costs of goods sold	1,910,292	3,339,416
Amortization	9,817,940	9,377,188
Minor repairs and maintenance	4,089,836	4,967,199
	$ 140,810,493	$ 147,275,226

14. Related party transactions:

(a) Other agency operations:

The College is related through common ownership to all Province of British Columbia ministries, agencies, Crown corporations, school districts, health authorities, hospital societies, universities and colleges that are included in the provincial government reporting entity. Transactions with these entities, unless disclosed otherwise, are recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Included in accounts receivable at year end is $760,829 (2020 - $1,465,158) from the provincial government. During the year the College received grants in the amount of $67,828,026 (2020 - $66,537,541) from the provincial government and included $67,231,708 (2020 - $67,765,589) in revenue. $6,004,459 (2020 - $3,752,867) of the $7,878,328 (2020 - $7,456,778) of restricted capital contributions received during the year was from the provincial government.

14. Related party transactions (continued):

(b) Camosun College Foundation:

The College has an economic interest in the Camosun College Foundation (the "Foundation"). The net assets and results of operations of the Foundation have not been included in these financial statements. The Foundation is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act. The Foundation is a separate society formed to provide scholarships and bursaries for students of the College and to raise funds for furthering the interest of the College. The College provides some financial support to the Foundation. During the year, financial support of $561,056 (2020 - $749,472) was provided to the Foundation.

For the year ended March 31, 2021, gift in kind donations from the Foundation to the College were $89,264 of which $79,449 was recorded as capital assets (2020 - $93,400). Included in the College's accounts receivable at March 31, 2021 is $102,262 (2020 - $404,466) due from the Foundation.

(c) Pacific Institute for Sport Excellence Society:

The College has an economic interest in the Pacific Institute for Sport Excellence Society ("PISE"). The net assets and results of operations of PISE have not been included in these financial statements. PISE is a separate society formed to bring sport education and athlete development under one roof, incorporating health and wellness programs, high performance sport services, applied sport research and innovation and community programs. PISE has three founding members - Camosun College, Canadian Sport Institute and PacificSport Victoria - and is a registered charity under the Income Tax Act.

PISE's facilities, located at the Interurban campus, were completed in September 2008 at which time the College signed a long term lease and license agreement with PISE under which PISE will operate the facility for a 25 year term with a 29 year extension option at an annual rent of $1 per year. At the same time, PISE has signed a long term sub lease with the College under similar terms under which the College will operate its sport education programs, recreation and athletics programs and teams and applied research activities at an annual cost of $668,840.

At the date of occupancy, the related $28 million cost of the capital assets under construction and associated deferred capital grants were removed from the College's financial statements. The College provides custodial, grounds, maintenance and other specialist facility services to PISE on a cost recovery basis under a service agreement. Fees and expenses for these services amounted to $302,985 (2020 - $303,210) during the year. Included in the College's accounts receivable at March 31, 2021 is $3,760 (2020 - $5,027) due from PISE. Included in the College's accounts payable at March 31, 2021 is $63 (2020 - $8,065) due to PISE.

15. Financial risk management:

It is management's opinion that the College is not exposed to significant risk from its use of financial instruments which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives.

(a) 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 establishes budgets and cash flow projections to ensure that it has the necessary funds to meet its obligations as they become due.

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of floating rate instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. It is management's opinion that the College is not exposed to excessive levels of interest rate risk arising from its financial instruments.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the College if a client of the College or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet their contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from certain financial assets held by the College consisting of cash, investments and accounts receivable. The risk is mitigated by the College's prompt collections processes and by other remedies such as the withholding of transcripts in the event of non-payment.

The College accounts for a specific bad debt provision when management considers that the expected recovery is less than the amount receivable.

There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2020.

The insurance on College property is the responsibility of the Province, which paid $199,893 (2020 - $185,140) for premiums and fees on behalf of the College for the coverage. The premiums paid are not recorded in the financial transactions of the College or in these financial statements. All claims for loss are submitted to the Province for consideration for replacement. The College has no direct insurance coverage against loss of any of its capital assets.

16. Budget data:

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and have been derived from the Multi Year Budget approved by the Board of Governors of the College on June 8, 2020. The budget is reflected in the statement of operations and the statement of changes in net debt. The chart below reconciles the approved budget to the budget figures reported in these financial statements.

Revenues:	
Operating budget	$ 136,454,661
Capital budget	13,561,864
Total revenues	150,016,525
Expenses:	
Operating budget	133,904,559
Capital budget	16,111,966
Total expenses	150,016,525
Annual surplus	$ -