# **College of the Rockies**

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended March 31, 2025





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### **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Board of Directors of the College of the Rockies and the Minister of Advanced Education of the Province of British Columbia

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the College of the Rockies (the "College"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, remeasurement gains and losses, changes in net financial debt and cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2025, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the financial statements of the College of the Rockies for the year ended March 31, 2025 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with 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 *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the College 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**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(a) to the financial statements which describes the basis of accounting used in the preparation of these financial statements and to Note 18 which describes the significant differences between such basis of accounting and Canadian public sector accounting standards.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia, which requires Canadian public sector accounting standards modified by B.C. Regulation 198/2011 "Restricted Contributions", 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 College'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 College or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 these financial statements.



### **Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**

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 College'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 College's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the College to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We 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.

BDO Canada LLP

**Chartered Professional Accountants** 

Kelowna, British Columbia May 8, 2025



#### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### March 31, 2025

The accompanying Financial Statements are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Governors of the College of the Rockies. The Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards and the financial directives of the Ministry of Advanced Education and Skills Training and, of necessity, include some amounts that are based on estimates and judgements.

To discharge its responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of financial reporting, management maintains a system of internal accounting controls comprising written policies, standards and procedures, a formal authorization structure and satisfactory processes for reviewing internal controls. This system is designed to provide management with reasonable assurance that transactions are in accordance with governing legislation, are properly authorized, reliable financial records are maintained, and assets are adequately accounted for and safeguarded. The Board of Governors has established a code of ethics and corporate directives, which require communication of the code to the employees.

The Board of Governors carries out its responsibility for the financial statements through the Board Finance/Audit Committee. This Committee meets with management and the external auditor to discuss and review financial matters and recommends the financial statements to the Board for approval. The external auditor has full and free access to the Finance/Audit Committee.

Michael Crowe, President & CEO

May 8, 2025

Nathan Skretting, Vice President – Strategy, Budgeting, and Operations

May 8, 2025

Statement of Financial Position

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 22,755,081	\$ 21,328,719
Accounts receivable	(Note 4)	2,819,750	4,585,029
Inventories for resale		295,610	301,210
Investments	(Note 5)	12,640,748	11,688,054
		38,511,189	37,903,012
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(Note 6)	3,933,379	5,225,480
Employee future benefits	(Note 7)	1,017,886	978,349
Deferred revenue	(Note 8)	9,315,045	8,094,282
Deferred contributions	(Note 9)	1,422,488	2,062,651
Deferred capital contributions	(Note 10)	57,044,562	53,802,313
		72,733,360	70,163,075
Net financial debt		(34,222,171)	(32,260,063)
Non-financial assets			
Tangible capital assets	(Note 11)	58,841,453	56,036,827
Prepaid expenses	(11010 11)	381,035	594,463
		59,222,488	56,631,290
Accumulated surplus	(Note 12)	25,000,317	24,371,227
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:			
Accumulated surplus is comprised or.  Accumulated operating surplus		23,130,734	23,111,834
Endowments	(Note 13)	1,813,176	1,761,648
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses)	(1010 10)	56,407	(502,255)
		\$ 25,000,317	\$ 24,371,227

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Chair

Vice President Strategy, Budgeting, and Operations

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

2		Budg	jet	2025		2024
Revenue:						
Province of British Columbia grants		\$ 28.63	31,428 \$	30,011,894	\$	26,986,284
Tuition fees			04,696	8,944,025		4,597,705
Sales of goods and services			36,000	1,671,077		1,588,459
Contracts, non-government grants and	donations	9,23	30,763	8,791,901		13,200,674
Investment income		1,13	34,000	1,400,694		1,517,298
Recognized from deferred capital contri	butions (Note 10)		52,619	4,279,351		3,995,859
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	53,04	19,506	55,098,942		51,886,279
F	(Note 15)					
Expenses:	(14016-13)	21 21	51,831	22,614,395		23,999,828
Instruction			14,977	20,687,539		19,384,942
College support		,	31,729	1,279,768		1,291,499
Ancillary			01,053	10,498,340		6,478,303
Special purpose			29,590	55,080,042		51,154,572
		02,02	20,000	00,000,012	7	01,101,012
Annual surplus before endowment funding		4	19,916	18,900	)	731,707
Restricted endowment contributions			50,000	51,528	}	55,478
Annual surplus for the year		40	39,916	70,428	3	787,185
		00.0	04 440	00 444 004		22 200 427
Accumulated operating surplus, beginning of year			81,442	23,111,834		22,380,127
Less restricted endowment contributions			50,000)	(51,528		(55,478)
Accumulated operating surplus, end of year		\$ 24,3	01,358 \$	\$ 23,130,734	\$	23,111,834

Statement of Changes in Net Financial Debt

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

	Budget	2025 Total			2024 Total
Annual surplus	\$ 469,916	\$	70,428	\$	787,185
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(7,050,000)		(7,394,258)		(6,075,987)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	4,028,000		4,579,352		4,026,577
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets			10,280		2,140
Acquisition (use) of prepaid expense	-		213,428		(125,099)
Net remeasurement gains (losses)	_		558,662		11,996
(Increase) decrease in net financial debt	(2,552,084)		(1,962,108)		(1,373,188)
Net financial debt, beginning of year	(32,260,063)		(32,260,063)		(30,886,875)
Net financial debt, end of year	\$ (34,812,147)	\$	(34,222,171)	\$	(32,260,063)

Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses)

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

	 2025	2024
Accumulated remeasurement losses, beginning of year	\$ (502,255)	\$ (514,251)
Unrealized gains attributed to: Investments	558,662	11,996
Net remeasurement gains for the year	558,662	11,996
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), end of year	\$ 56,407	\$ (502,255)

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

	2025	2024
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating:		
Annual surplus	\$ 70,428	\$ 787,185
Items not involving cash:	4 570 252	4 000 577
Amortization of tangible capital assets Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	4,579,352	4,026,577
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	(4,279,351)	(3,995,859)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:	10,280	2,140
Accounts receivable	1,765,279	(636,453)
Prepaid expenses	213,428	(125,099)
Inventories for resale	5,600	1,594
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,292,101)	80,544
Employee future benefits	39,537	10,044
Deferred revenue	1,220,763	1,673,904
Deferred contributions	318,284	196,663
	2,651,500	2,021,240
Capital:		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(7,394,258)	(6,075,987)
Contributions received for capital purchases	6,563,152	5,034,782
	(831,106)	(1,041,205)
	-	
Investing:		MATERIAL SALES SALES
Investments	 (394,032)	 (303,942)
Net change in cash	1,426,362	676,093
Cash, beginning of year	21,328,719	20,652,626
Cash, end of year	\$ 22,755,081	\$ 21,328,719

Cash is comprised of cash and cash equivalents

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 1. Authority and purpose

The College of the Rockies (the College) operates under the authority of the *College and Institute Act* of British Columbia. The College is a not-for-profit entity governed by a Board of Governors.

The College is a registered charity and is therefore exempt from income taxes under section 149 of the *Income Tax Act*.

The College of the Rockies is a comprehensive college offering a full range of undergraduate, graduate and continuing studies programs.

The College is economically dependent on the Provincial Government's Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills for the provision of operating and capital funding.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

### (a) Basis of accounting:

In 2010, directive was provided by the Province of British Columbia Treasury Board ("Treasury Board") through Government Organization Accounting Standards Regulation 257/2010 requiring all tax-payer supported organizations in the Schools, Universities, Colleges and Hospitals sectors to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS) issued by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) of the CPA Canada without any PS4200 elections from their first fiscal year commencing after January 1, 2012. The College of the Rockies transition date was effective April 1, 2011.

In March 2011, PSAB released a new Public Sector Accounting Standard PS 3410 "Government Transfers". In November 2011, Treasury Board provided a directive in Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia and through Restricted Contributions Regulation 198/2011 providing direction for the reporting of restricted contributions whether they are received or receivable by the College of the Rockies before or after this regulation was in effect. The Treasury Board direction on the accounting treatment of restricted contributions is as described in Note 2(g)(i) and 2(g)(ii).

Further, the Office of the Comptroller General ("OCG") provided direction in memorandum ref. 250955 on the treatment of endowment funds, financial instruments, pension plans and employee future benefits. The OCG direction requires:

- (i) College of the Rockies to treat endowment contributions as described in Note 2(g)(iii);
- (ii) College of the Rockies to implement PS 3450 Financial Instrument as at April 1, 2012; and
- (iii) College of the Rockies to apply the discount rate for pension plans and/or employee future benefits at the next valuation date or within three years of transition to PSAS.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the financial reporting framework described above.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(c) Financial instruments

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

- (i) Fair value category: Portfolio instruments that are quoted in an active market are reflected at fair value as at the reporting date. Other financial instruments which the College of the Rockies has designated to be recorded at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, investments and endowments. Sales and purchases of investments are recorded on the trade date. Transaction costs related to the acquisition of investments is recorded as an expense. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets are recognized in the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses until such time that the financial asset is derecognized due to disposal or impairment. At the time of derecognition, the related realized gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and related balances reversed from the Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.
- (ii) Cost category: Financial instruments recorded by the College at cost include accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Gains and losses are recognized in the 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 are included in the cost of the related investments.
- (d) Inventories for resale and assets held for sale

Inventories held for resale, including books and school supplies 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.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (e) Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

### (i) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives shown below. Land is not amortized as it is deemed to have a permanent value:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Buildings and renovations Roads Library acquisition Furniture and equipment Computer equipment and software	Straight Line Straight Line Straight Line Straight Line Straight Line	10-40 years 20 years 10 years 5 years 4 years

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

When there has been a change in circumstances and the service potential of a tangible capital asset has declined, the asset is written down based upon the relative loss of the service potential. If a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the College's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual value.

#### (f) Employee future benefits

Employee future benefits include vacation pay, banked overtime, retirement allowances and accrued extended health benefits.

Also included are sick leave cash-outs upon death and compensated absence benefits that are available to the College of the Rockies's employees. The costs of these benefits are actuarially determined based on service and best estimates of retirement ages and expected future salary and wage increases. The obligation under these benefit plans are accrued based on projected benefits as the employees render services necessary to earn the future benefits. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the employees.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (g) Revenue recognition

Tuition, 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.

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

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 direct increases to accumulated surplus for the portion to be held in perpetuity and as deferred contributions for any restricted investment income earned thereon.

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

### (h) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and related disclosures. Key areas where management has made estimates and assumptions include those related to the fair value of financial instruments, assessment of asset retirement obligations, useful life of tangible capital assets and the present value of employee future benefits and commitment. Where actual results differ from these estimates and assumptions, the impact will be recorded in future periods when the difference becomes known.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (i) Budget figures

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and have been derived from the Government Reporting Entity Quarterly Reporting Forecast for 2024/25 approved by the Board of Governors of the College of the Rockies on September 12, 2024. The budget is reflected in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and the Statement of Changes in Net Financial Debt.

#### 3. Financial instruments

(a) The following table provides cost and fair value information of financial instruments by category. The maximum exposure to credit risk would be the carrying value as shown.

	2025						
	Fair Value			Cost		Total	
	•		¢.	22.755.004	Φ.	22.755.004	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	-	\$	22,755,081	\$	22,755,081	
Accounts receivable		-		2,819,750		2,819,750	
Inventories for resale		_		295,610		295,610	
Investments	12	,640,748		-		12,640,748	
Accounts payable and accrued							
liabilities		_		3,933,379		3,933,379	
Employee future benefits		_		1,017,886		1,017,886	

	2024						
		Fair Valu	ıe		Cost		Total
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Inventories for resale Investments Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	11,688	- - - ,054	\$	21,328,719 4,585,029 301,210 - 5,225,480	\$	21,328,719 4,585,029 301,210 11,688,054 5,225,480
Employee future benefits					978,349		978,349

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 3. Financial instruments (continued)

(b) Maturity profile of bonds held are as follows:

			2025		
	Within 1	2 to 5	6 to 10	Over 10	Total
	year	years	years	years	
Carrying value	\$ 1,839,020	4,638,978	5,441,029	300,838	\$ 12,219,865
Percentage of total	15%	38%	45%	2%	100%

2024 Within 1 2 to 5 6 to 10 Over 10 Total years years years year 3,649,621 Carrying value \$ 3,665,135 3,747,558 231,294 \$ 11,293,608 33% 33% 32% 2% Percentage of total 100%

#### 4. Accounts receivable

	2025	2024
Provincial government	\$ 334,050	\$ 1,809,051
Other receivables	2,485,700	2,775,978
	\$ 2,819,750	\$ 4,585,029

#### 5. Investments

- (a) Investments in the amount of \$12,219,865 market value (2024 \$11,293,608) are primarily in various Provincial Government and Bank bonds. The interest rate yield on these bonds ranges from 1.60% 6.00%, with maturity dates of July 2025 to June 2035.
- (b) Investments in the amount of \$108,761 market value (2024 \$104,268) are with the Municipal Finance Authority in a Money Market Fund earning an annual compound interest rate of 4.3%.
- (c) Investments in the amount of \$312,122 market value (2024 \$290,178) are held by the Vancouver Foundation. The investment is not controlled by the College, nor can it be converted to other uses by the College.
- (d) Included in investments are \$1,813,176 (2024 \$1,761,648) of endowment contributions. Investment income earned on these funds is distributed in accordance with the provisions of each endowment agreement. Distribution of the contributed principal of the endowments is prohibited.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

#### 6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include payables to the Federal government for source deductions of \$385,093 (2024 - \$424,812).

### 7. Employee future benefits:

### (a) Post-employment benefits:

The College of the Rockies provides a sick leave payout upon an employee's death in accordance with the terms and conditions of their employment contract. In the event of the death of a regular or term employee during their employment with the College, the College shall make a one-time payment to the employee's beneficiary of 50% of the employee's accumulated unused sick leave entitlement.

### (b) Compensated absence benefits:

The College of the Rockies employees are entitled to sick leave in accordance with the terms and conditions of their employment contracts. Sick leave credits accumulate for employees of College of the Rockies; as they render services, they earn the right to the sick leave benefit. College of the Rockies recognizes a liability and an expense for sick leave in the period in which employees render services in return for the benefits.

#### (c) Other benefits:

The College of the Rockies other benefits includes vacation pay, banked overtime, retirement allowances and extended health benefits.

(d) Information about liabilities for the College of the Rockies employee future benefits is as follows:

Post-employment benefits Compensated absence benefits Other benefits

2025			2024				
\$	5,500	\$	5,500				
	35,500		35,500				
	976,886		937,349				
\$	1,017,886	\$	978,349				

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 8. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue represents unspent funding received which relates to expenditures and program delivery in subsequent years, and is comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
Province of BC grants Tuition fees Sales of goods and services Donations, non-government grants and contracts	\$4,378,471 1,679,450 119,992 3,137,132 \$9,315,045	\$4,548,383 1,536,999 136,827 1,872,073 \$8,094,282
Changes in the deferred revenue balance are as follows:		
	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$8,094,282	\$6,420,378
Tuition received Grants and other revenue received	9,086,476 40,995,149 50,081,625	4,783,772 43,902,391 48,686,163
Tuition revenue recognized Grants and other revenue recognized	8,944,025 50,452,645 59,396,670	4,597,705 47,353,987 51,951,692
Increase in deferred revenue Balance, end of year	1,220,763 \$9,315,045	1,673,904 \$8,094,282

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 9. Deferred contributions

Deferred contributions represent unspent externally restricted funding that has been received and relates to a subsequent year and is comprised of funds restricted for the following purposes:

	2025	2024
Cabalanahina	<b>#EQ4 722</b>	¢470.000
Scholarships	\$584,723	\$473,662
Endowments	465,520	341,489
Other reserves	372,245	1,247,500
	\$1,422,488	\$2,062,651

Changes in the deferred contribution balance are as follows:

				20:	25		
	Sch	olarships	Enc	lowments		Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year Contributions received		473,662		341,489		1,247,500	2,062,651
during the year		358,769		182,235		83,192	624,196
Transfers to capital contributions Revenue recognized from		-		-		(958,447)	(958,447)
deferred contributions		(247,708)		(58,204)		_	(305,912)
Balance, end of year	\$ !	584,723	\$	465,520	\$	372,245	\$ 1,422,488
				20:	24		
	Sch	olarships	End	lowments		Other	Total
Balance, beginning of year Contributions received during the year Revenue recognized from deferred contributions	\$	453,486 342,318 (322,142)	\$	264,379 130,931 (53,821)	\$	1,148,123 99,377	\$ 1,865,988 572,626 (375,963)
Balance, end of year	\$	473,662	\$	341,489	\$	1,247,500	\$ 2,062,651

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 10. Deferred capital contributions

Contributions for capital that meet the definition of a liability are referred to as deferred capital contributions. Amounts are recognized into revenue as the liability is extinguished over the useful life of the asset. Treasury Board provided direction on accounting treatment as disclosed in note 2.

Changes in the deferred capital contributions balance are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year Contributions received during the year Transfers from deferred revenue	\$53,802,313 6,563,153 958,447	\$52,763,390 5,034,782
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(4,279,351)	(3,995,859)
Balance, end of year	\$57,044,562	\$53,802,313

The balance of unamortized capital contributions related to capital assets consists of the following:

	2025	2024
Unamortized capital contributions used to purchase assets Unspent capital funding	\$54,128,354 2,916,208	\$51,389,845 2,412,468
Balance, end of year	\$57,044,562	\$53,802,313

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 11. Tangible capital assets

Cost	Balance at March 31, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Balance at March 31, 2025
Land and land improvements Buildings and renovations Roads Furniture and equipment Computer equipment and software Assets under construction Library acquisition	\$ 1,093,131 103,890,706 742,541 21,722,267 6,578,608 310,872 206,725	\$ 2,822,110 - 928,109 758,770 2,885,269	\$ (67,291) (202,726)	\$ 1,093,131 106,712,816 742,541 22,583,085 7,134,652 3,196,141 206,725
Total	\$134,544,850	\$7,394,258	\$ (270,017)	\$ 141,669,091

Accumulated amortization	Balance at March 31, 2024	Disposals	,	Amortization expense	Balance at March 31, 2025
Land and land improvements Buildings and renovations Roads Furniture and equipment Computer equipment and software Assets under construction Library acquisition	\$ - 53,377,968 111,358 19,348,114 5,463,858 - 206,725	\$ (61,882) (197,856)	\$	3,383,531 37,127 736,163 422,531	\$ 56,761,502 148,485 20,022,394 5,688,532 206,725
Total	\$ 78,508,023	\$ (259,737)	\$	4,579,352	\$ 82,827,638

	Net book value March 31, 2024	Net book value March 31, 2025
Land and land improvements Buildings Roads Furniture and equipment Computer equipment and software Assets under construction Library acquisition	\$ 1,093,131 50,512,738 631,183 2,374,153 1,114,750 310,872	\$1,093,131 49,951,314 594,056 2,560,691 1,446,120 3,196,141
Total	\$ 56,036,827	\$58,841,453

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 11. Tangible capital assets

Total

	Balance at						Balance at
	March 31,						March 31,
Cost	2023		Additions		Disposals		2024
Land and land improvements	\$ 1,093,131	\$	_	\$	_	\$	1,093,131
Buildings and renovations	99,687,473	Ψ	4,203,231	Ψ	_		103,890,706
Roads	742,541		1,200,201				742,541
Furniture and equipment	20,786,996		968,734		(33,460)		21,722,267
Computer equipment and software	6,474,000		593,150		(488,542)		6,578,608
Assets under construction	-		310,872		-		310,872
Library acquisition	206,725		-		-		206,725
Total	\$128,990,865	\$	6,075,987	\$	(522,002)	\$	134,544,850
	Balance at						Balance at
Accumulated	March 31,				Amortization		March 31,
amortization	2023		Disposals		expense		2024
Land and land income onto	\$ -	\$		\$		\$	
Land and land improvements Buildings and renovations	50,387,873	Ф	-	Ф	2,990,095	Φ	53,377,968
Roads	74,231		_		37,127		111,358
Furniture and equipment	18,728,172		(33,460)		653,402		19,348,114
Computer equipment and software	5,604,307		(486,402)		345,953		5,463,858
Assets under construction	-				_		-
Library acquisition	206,725		-		-		206,725
Total	\$ 75,001,308	\$	(519,862)	\$	4,026,577	\$	78,508,023
	Net book value					Ne	t book value
	March 31, 2023					Ma	rch 31, 2024
Land and land improvements	\$ 1,093,131					\$	1,093,131
Buildings	49,299,599					Ψ	50,512,738
Roads	668,310						631,183
Furniture and equipment	2,058,823						2,374,153
Computer equipment and software	869,694						1,114,750
Assets under construction	-						310,872
Library acquisition							-

\$ 53,989,557

\$ 56,036,827

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 12. Accumulated surplus

Accumulated surplus is comprised of the following:

	2025	2024
Unrestricted net assets	\$855,823	\$4,094,147
Invested in tangible capital assets	4,712,099	4,646,982
Restricted for endowments (Note 13)	1,813,176	1,761,648
Internally restricted net assets	17,619,219	13,868,450
-	\$25,000,317	\$24,371,227

#### 13. Endowments

Endowment contributions form part of accumulated surplus. The OCG provided direction on the accounting treatment of endowment contributions as disclosed in note 2(g)(iii).

Changes to the endowment balances are as follows:

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year	\$1,761,648	\$1,706,170
Contributions received during the year	51,528	55,478
Balance, end of year	\$1,813,176	\$1,761,648

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

#### 14. Pension liability

The College of the Rockies and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan (jointly trusteed pension plans). The boards of trustees for these plans, representing plan members and employers, are responsible for administering the pension plans, including investing assets and administering benefits. The plans are multi-employer defined benefit pension plans. Basic pension benefits are based on a formula. As at August 31, 2024, the College Pension Plan has about 18,000 active members, and approximately 11,200 retired members. As at December 31, 2023, the Municipal Pension Plan has about 256,000 active members, including approximately 7,000 from colleges.

Every three years, an actuarial valuation 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, 2021, indicated a \$202 million surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis.

The most recent valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan as at December 31, 2021, indicated a \$3,761 million funding surplus for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis.

The College of the Rockies paid \$2,484,819 for employer contributions to the plans in fiscal 2025.

The next valuation for the College Pension Plan will be as at August 31, 2024. The next valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan will be December 31, 2024.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 15. Expenses by object

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2025	2024
	_	
Salaries and wages	\$28,260,402	\$26,428,271
Employee benefits	7,159,495	6,516,102
General supplies	1,855,128	1,538,989
Repairs and maintenance	598,596	525,965
Leases and rentals	79,634	22,226
Hospitality and travel	1,451,633	993,030
Telephone	77,492	84,468
Public relations	247,485	215,227
Printing and photocopying	314,721	307,247
Postage and freight	118,336	106,268
Data communications	162,415	170,693
Facilities	1,058,522	1,685,902
Professional fees	6,916,644	6,915,336
College membership fees	465,801	416,903
Amortization expense	4,589,632	4,026,579
Scholarship payments	1,314,751	770,588
Bookstore cost of sales	409,355	430,778
	\$55,080,042	\$51,154,572

#### 16. Financial instrument risk management

Market Risk: Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. The College's investment policy operates within the investment guidelines outlined by the Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills using diversification techniques to minimize risk. It is management's opinion that College of the Rockies is not exposed to significant market risk arising from its financial instruments.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows from floating rate instruments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. It is management's opinion that College of the Rockies is not exposed to significant interest rate risk arising from its financial instruments.

Credit Risk: Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if the debtor fails to make payments or meet their contractual obligations. The College is exposed to this risk relating to its cash, investment portfolios and accounts receivable. Credit risk is mitigated by holding cash in federally regulated chartered banks who are insured by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation, investment diversification techniques, and by prompt collection processes. It is management's opinion that College of the Rockies is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from its financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the College will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The College mitigates this risk by monitoring cash activities and expected outflows through extensive budgeting and investment planning. It is management's opinion that College of the Rockies is not exposed to significant liquidity risk arising from its financial instruments.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2025, with comparative figures for 2024

### 17. Contractual obligations

The College of the Rockies has several active contracts for janitorial, security and general maintenance services. The annual obligations of these contracts over the next three years that can be reasonably estimated are as follows:

2026	\$ 1,411,858
2027	903,041
2028	410,393

### 18. Impact of accounting for capital contributions on a deferral basis

As set out in Notes 2(a) and (g), the College is required to defer recognition of government transfers for capital and recognize them in revenue over the life of the funded asset. This policy is not in accordance with PSAS, which requires that such transfers be deferred only if the funding agreements contain stipulations that create a liability and then to recognize revenue over the period that the liability is extinguished.

The impact of this difference from PSAS is as follows:

As at March 31, 2024	overstate liabilities, overstate net debt and understate accumulated surplus by \$51,389,845
As at March 31, 2025	overstate liabilities, overstate net debt and understate accumulated surplus by \$54,128,354
Year ended March 31, 2024	understate revenue and understate annual surplus by \$1,653,257
Year ended March 31, 2025	understate revenue and understate annual surplus by \$2,738,509