Consolidated Financial Statements of

SENECA COLLEGE OF APPLIED ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2019



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Governors of Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology (the Entity), which comprise:

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

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2019, and its consolidated results of operations, its consolidated remeasurement gains and losses and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

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.



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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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.



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- 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.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the
 entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the
 financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and
 performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- 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.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Vaughan, Canada

KPMG LLP

June 13, 2019

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2019, with comparative information for 2018

		2019		2018
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash	\$	48,055,018	\$	49,043,970
Short-term investments (note 12)		43,358,302		35,905,131
Grants receivable		3,258,088		806,445
Accounts receivable (notes 2 and 13)		8,967,829		14,217,240
Prepaid expenses		7,881,967		8,017,033
		111,521,204		107,989,819
Long-term receivable (note 2)		9,947,792		_
Long-term investments (note 12)		19,010,235		39,553,423
Restricted cash and investments (note 9)		29,743,579		26,337,734
Capital assets (note 3)		508,387,069		447,683,561
	\$	678,609,879	\$	621,564,537
Liabilities, Deferred Contributions and N	Net A	ssets		
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 3)	\$	52,703,389	\$	119,348,719
Current portion of long-term debt (note 4)		4,354,814		4,077,308
Due to student associations (note 5)		12,620,837		13,442,441
Deferred revenue		85,348,542		60,435,100
Employee vacation accrual		15,434,007		14,581,410
		170,461,589		211,884,978
Long-term debt (note 4)		30,705,561		35,060,375
Deferred derivative liability (note 12)		3,499,337		3,536,045
Post-employment benefits and compensated absences (note 8)		11,359,661		11,568,000
		45,564,559		50,164,420
Deferred contributions (note 6)		9,183,498		7,854,341
Deferred contributions for capital assets (notes 3 and 7)		197,029,927		120,174,319
20101104 0011111111111111111111111111111		206,213,425		128.028.660
Net assets:		,,		,,
Unrestricted:				
Operating		(12,932,252)		(48,542,656
Post-employment benefits and compensation absences		(12,352,252)		(11,568,000
Vacation pay		(15,434,007)		(14,581,410
vacation pay		(39,725,920)		(74,692,066
Investment in capital assets (note 10(a))		276,296,767		288,371,559
Externally restricted - endowments (note 9)		23,298,796		21,343,031
Externally restricted of downloads (note of		259,869,643		235,022,524
Accumulated remeasurement losses		(3,499,337)		(3,536,045
A GOUTH ALGORITHM TO GOOD		256,370,306		231,486,479
Commitments and contingent liabilities (note 11)		_00,0.0,000		,.00,,170
Communicate and Contingent liabilities (note 11)	\$	678.609.879	\$	601 564 507
	\$	010,009,019	Ф	621,564,537

On behalf of the Bogget of Governors:		(1)-	
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Consolidated Statement of Operations

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

	2019	2018
Revenue:		
Government operating grants	\$ 124,668,940	\$ 127,602,037
Tuition and related fees	249,438,148	203,716,773
Ancillary	28,747,918	20,240,689
Amortization of deferred contributions	-, ,	, ,,,,,,,
for capital assets (note 7)	9,424,428	7,763,133
Deferred contributions recognized	1,762,775	1,141,106
Student and alumni associations	2,577,107	2,397,163
Other	36,456,929	34,616,590
	453,076,245	397,477,491
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	252,868,461	224,435,950
Operating (note 4)	89,961,536	83,988,670
Plant and property maintenance	17,773,684	14,812,716
Bursaries and scholarships	13,384,233	11,656,591
Ancillary	19,658,099	11,731,262
Amortization of capital assets	36,538,878	32,736,681
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	430,184,891	379,361,870
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 22,891,354	\$ 18,115,621

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets

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

2019	Endowments	Investment in capital assets	Unrestricted	Total
2019	Endowments	Capital assets	Uniestricted	TOtal
Net assets (deficiency), beginning of year	\$ 21,343,031	\$ 288,371,559	\$ (74,692,066)	\$ 235,022,524
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	_	(27,114,450)	50,005,804	22,891,354
Endowment contributions	1,955,765	_	_	1,955,765
Net change in investment in capital assets (note 10(b))	-	15,039,658	(15,039,658)	-
Net assets (deficiency), end of year	\$ 23,298,796	\$ 276,296,767	\$ (39,725,920)	\$ 259,869,643
2018	Endowments	Investment in capital assets	Unrestricted	Total
Net assets (deficiency), beginning of year	\$ 20,240,505	\$ 202,391,571	\$ (6,827,699)	\$ 215,804,377
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	_	(24,818,964)	42,934,585	18,115,621
Endowment contributions	1,102,526	-	_	1,102,526
Net change in investment in capital assets (note 10(b))	-	110,798,952	(110,798,952)	-
Net assets (deficiency), end of year	\$ 21,343,031	\$ 288,371,559	\$ (74,692,066)	\$ 235,022,524

Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

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

	2019	2018
Accumulated remeasurement losses, beginning of year	\$ (3,536,045)	\$ (5,052,271)
Unrealized gain on derivative liability	36,708	1,516,226
Accumulated remeasurement losses, end of year	\$ (3,499,337)	\$ (3,536,045)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

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

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 22,891,354	\$ 18,115,621
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of capital assets	36,538,878	32,736,681
Gain on disposal of capital assets	_	(154,584)
Amortization of deferred contributions	(0.404.400)	(7.700.400)
for capital assets	(9,424,428)	(7,763,133)
Post-employment benefits and	167.027	(220.050)
compensated absences	167,927 50,173,731	(230,058) 42,704,527
Decrease in post-employment benefits and	30,173,731	42,704,027
compensated absences	(376,266)	(319,942)
Change in non-cash operating working capital:	(0.0,200)	(0.0,0.2)
Increase in grants receivable	(2,451,643)	(142,435)
Decrease in accounts receivable	5,249,411	2,532,872
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	135,066	(2,123,332)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and	•	(, , , ,
accrued liabilities	(66,645,330)	7,622,610
Decrease in due to student associations	(821,604)	(2,986,319)
Increase in deferred revenue	24,913,442	11,732,426
Increase in employee vacation accrual	852,597	2,009,905
	11,029,404	61,030,312
Capital activities:		
Contributions received/committed for capital assets	86,280,036	21,522,656
Purchase of capital assets	(97,242,386)	(71,083,556)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets		154,584
	(10,962,350)	(49,406,316)
Financing activities:		
Increase in long-term receivable	(9,947,792)	_
Increase (decrease) in deferred contributions	1,329,157	(1,119,650)
Principal payments of long-term debt	(4,077,308)	(3,819,816)
Endowment contributions	1,955,765	1,102,526
	(10,740,178)	(3,836,940)
Investing activities:		
Net purchase of investments	(1,211,466)	(11,009,373)
Redemption of long-term investments	14,301,483	<u> </u>
Increase in restricted cash and investments	(3,405,845)	(1,014,727)
	9,684,172	(12,024,100)
Decrease in cash	(988,952)	(4,237,044)
Cash, beginning of year	49,043,970	53,281,014
Cash, end of year	\$ 48,055,018	\$ 49,043,970
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid on long-term debt	\$ 2,402,436	\$ 2,659,255
Non-cash transactions:		
King Campus construction costs financed through		
accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 3(b))	_	(66,670,350)
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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2019

Seneca College of Applied Arts and Technology (the "College") was incorporated as a college in 1966 under legislation of the Province of Ontario. The College is a registered charity and, therefore, exempt from payment of income tax under Section 149 of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

The mission of the College is to contribute to the Canadian society by being a leader in providing students with career-related education and training.

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of accounting:

These consolidated financial statements are the representation of management and have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards for government not-for-profit organizations, including the 4200 Series of Standards, as issued by the Public Sector Accounting Board.

These consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, net assets, revenue, expenses and other transactions of operations and organizations controlled by the College. As such, the consolidated financial statements include academic, administrative and other operating expenses that are funded by a combination of tuition and other fees, grants (federal, provincial and municipal), revenue from ancillary operations, and restricted purpose endowment funds.

(b) Subsidiary:

These consolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the College and its wholly owned subsidiary, Seneca Corporation. All inter-organizational balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

(c) Revenue recognition:

The College follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions, which includes donations and government grants.

All revenue relating to tuition and other services provided by the College, as well as revenue from ancillary operations and donations, are reflected in the consolidated statement of operations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Operating grants are recorded as revenue in the year in which they relate. Grants earned but not received at the end of a year are accrued. Where a portion of a grant relates to a future year, it is deferred and recognized in the subsequent year when the related services are provided.

Contributions and tuition fees are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are deferred and amortized into revenue on a straight-line basis, at a rate corresponding with the amortization rate for the related capital assets. Endowment contributions are recognized as direct increases in endowment net assets.

Restricted investment income that must be maintained as an endowment is credited to deferred contributions until the related expense is incurred. Unrestricted investment income is recognized as revenue when earned.

Tuition fees received in advance are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue when earned through the provision of service.

(d) Vacation accrual:

The College recognizes vacation as an expense on the accrual basis.

(e) Derivative financial instrument:

A derivative financial instrument is utilized by the College in the economic management of its interest rate exposure. The College does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The College uses an interest rate swap agreement to economically manage the floating interest rate of a portion of the debt portfolio and the related overall cost of borrowing.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently recorded at fair value or amortized cost.

The College classifies its financial instruments as either fair value or amortized cost. The College's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

(i) Fair value:

This category includes derivatives and equity instruments quoted in an active market. The College has elected to carry externally restricted endowment investments, consisting of restricted cash and investments that would otherwise be classified into the amortized cost category at fair value as the College reports performance on a fair value basis.

Unrealized changes in fair value associated with unrestricted investments carried at fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses until they are realized, when they are transferred to the consolidated statement of operations.

Unrealized changes in fair value of a financial asset in a fair value category that is externally restricted are recorded in deferred contributions.

Transaction costs related to financial instruments in the fair value category are expensed as incurred.

Where a decline in the fair value is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss is removed from accumulated remeasurement gains and losses and recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. On sale, the amount held in accumulated remeasurement gains and losses associated with that instrument is removed from net assets and recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position for restricted investments and the consolidated statement of operations for unrestricted investments.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(ii) Amortized cost:

This category includes grants receivable, accounts receivable, short-term investments, long-term receivable, long-term investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, employee vacation accrual, due to student associations and long-term debt. They are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses on financial assets.

Transaction costs related to financial instruments in the amortized cost category are added to the carrying value of the instrument.

Write-downs on financial assets in the amortized cost category are recognized when the amount of a loss is known with sufficient precision, and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Financial assets are then written down to net recoverable value with the write-down being recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

(g) Capital assets:

Capital assets are stated at cost with the exception of donated assets, which are recorded at their fair market value at the date of the receipt where fair market value is reasonably determinable; otherwise, they are recorded at a nominal amount. The College amortizes the cost of capital assets on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Land improvements10 yearsBuildings40 yearsLeasehold improvementsLease termFurniture5 yearsEquipment5 - 10 yearsComputer equipment3 - 5 years

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Construction in progress relates to the ongoing campus expansion and the technology upgrade project. Upon completion, the College will start amortizing such costs in accordance with defined useful life criteria.

When a capital asset no longer contributes to the College's ability to provide services, its carrying amount is written down to its residual value.

(h) Student organizations:

These consolidated financial statements do not include the assets, liabilities or results of operations of the Seneca Student Federation, as this legal entity is not controlled by the College.

(i) Retirement and post-employment benefits and compensated absences:

The College provides defined retirement and post-employment benefits and compensated absences to certain employee groups. These benefits include pension, health and dental, life insurance benefits, vesting sick leave, non-vesting sick leave, short-term disability and maternity leave. The College has adopted the following policies with respect to accounting for these employee benefits:

- (i) The costs of post-employment future benefits are actuarially determined using management's best estimate of health care costs, disability recovery rates and discount rates. Adjustments to these costs arising from changes in estimates and experience gains and losses are amortized to income over the estimated average remaining service life of the employee groups on a straight-line basis.
- (ii) The costs of the multi-employer defined benefit pension are the employer's contributions due to the plan in the year.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

- (iii) The cost of vesting and non-vesting sick leave benefits are actuarially determined using management's best estimate of salary escalation, employees' use of entitlement and discount rates. Adjustments to these costs arising from changes in actuarial assumption and/or experience are recognized over the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees.
- (iv) The cost of short-term disability and maternity leave is determined using management's best estimate of the length of the compensated absences.

(i) Use of estimates:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year, in addition to the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements. The most significant items subject to management's estimation are the fair value of deferred derivative liability, allowance for doubtful accounts, useful lives of capital assets, accrued liabilities and post-employment benefits and compensated absences. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Long-term receivable:

Long-term receivable held by the College consists of the following:

Long- term receivable	\$ 11,182,078
Less: current portion	1,234,286
-	\$ 9.947.792

The College entered into agreements with student bodies and other donors who contributed \$23,200,000 to the funding of the Seneca King Campus Expansion project. As at March 31, 2019, \$11,182,078 (2018 - nil) remains outstanding on these commitments, of which \$1,234,286 is included in accounts receivable.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

3. Capital assets:

(a) Capital assets:

2019	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Land	\$ 14,533,980	\$ -	\$ 14,533,980
Land improvements	132,651,333	φ 67,197,155	65,454,178
Buildings	463,059,393	130,639,640	332,419,753
Leasehold improvements	24,894,744	15,901,581	8,993,163
Furniture	27,168,221	19,434,218	7,734,003
Equipment	169,082,149	97,257,132	71,825,017
Computer equipment	98,979,937	94,357,903	4,622,034
Construction in progress	2,804,941	_	2,804,941
	\$ 933,174,698	\$ 424,787,629	\$ 508,387,069

2018	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value
Land	\$ 14,533,980	\$ -	\$ 14,533,980
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Land improvements	109,000,109	58,445,047	50,555,062
Buildings	292,243,378	121,900,554	170,342,824
Leasehold improvements	24,972,049	15,023,860	9,948,189
Furniture	21,300,425	17,460,097	3,840,328
Equipment	154,007,595	83,659,664	70,347,931
Computer equipment	95,280,937	92,081,275	3,199,662
Construction in progress	124,915,585	_	124,915,585
	\$ 836,254,058	\$ 388,570,497	\$ 447,683,561

During 2019, construction in progress of \$186,470,175 (2018 - \$7,095,191) was completed, transferred to capital assets and amortization commenced.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

3. Capital assets (continued):

(b) Alternative financing arrangement:

In August 2016, the College entered into an alternative financing project agreement with a third party construction company to design, build and finance Seneca King Campus Expansion, a new building. As at March 31, 2018, the building was partially complete and as a result, \$66,670,350 was capitalized in construction in progress and a corresponding amount was recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. In 2019, the liability was settled. The Ministry of Training, Colleges and Universities ("MTCU") partially funded \$59,000,000 of the construction, which was recorded in deferred capital contributions.

4. Long-term debt:

The College has negotiated or assumed the following long-term debt commitments:

	2019	2018
	2010	2010
Mortgage (a)	\$ 7,528,255	\$ 9,113,364
Mortgage (b)	3,019,155	3,518,685
Mortgage (c)	6,653,965	7,433,634
Bankers' acceptance loan (d)	17,859,000	19,072,000
	35,060,375	39,137,683
Less current portion	4,354,814	4,077,308
	\$ 30,705,561	\$ 35,060,375

Interest on long-term debt amounted to \$2,402,436 in 2019 (2018 - \$2,659,255), and is included in operating expenses.

(a) Mortgage on the student residence on the Newnham Campus (Phase I). The rate is fixed at 6.87% and the maturity date is March 1, 2023. Blended semi-annual payments of \$1,092,216 commenced September 1, 1998.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

4. Long-term debt (continued):

- (b) Mortgage on the student residence on the King campus. The rate is fixed at 6.29% and the maturity date is March 1, 2024. Blended semi-annual payments of \$356,561 commenced September 1, 1999.
- (c) Mortgage on the student residence on the Newnham Campus (Phase II). The rate is fixed at 7.16% and the maturity date is September 1, 2025. Blended semi-annual payments of \$649,103 commenced September 1, 2000.
- (d) The College negotiated a term bank loan, by way of a bankers' acceptance loan, to finance the acquisition of the Markham campus. The loan is repayable, commencing September 27, 2004, by blended quarterly payments of approximately \$573,000, maturing June 25, 2029. The College has since entered into an interest rate swap agreement to modify the floating rate of interest on this loan to a fixed rate of 5.607% (note 12(c)).

Annual principal payments in each of the next five fiscal years and thereafter are as follows:

2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 Thereafter	\$ 4,354,814 4,649,241 4,964,560 5,301,815 3,438,169 12,351,776
	\$ 35,060,375

5. Due to student associations:

The funds due to Seneca College Student Associations are unsecured, due on demand and non-interest bearing.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

6. Deferred contributions:

Deferred contributions represent unspent externally restricted funding that has been received and relates to expenses of future years. Changes in the contributions deferred to future years are as follows:

		2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year Add amount received from:	\$	7,854,341	\$ 8,973,991
Set aside tuition		8,807,140	8,333,503
Other sources		1,912,251	2,003,426
Realized investment income on endowments (note 9)		1,225,739	1,065,848
Unrealized loss on endowments (note 9) Less amounts disbursed:		(172,497)	(51,126)
Set aside tuition		8,074,382	9,902,947
Other sources		2,369,094	2,568,354
Balance, end of year	\$	9,183,498	\$ 7,854,341
Deferred contributions comprise:			
Scholarships and bursaries	\$	1,565,703	\$ 757,347
Joint employment stability reserve	-	699,993	588,450
Endowment income:			
Ontario Trust for Student Support and other		6,917,802	6,508,544
	\$	9,183,498	\$ 7,854,341

7. Deferred contributions for capital assets:

Deferred contributions for capital assets represent the unamortized amount of grants and other contributions received or receivable for the purchase of capital assets. The amortization of capital contributions is recorded as revenue in the consolidated statement of operations and is amortized in relation to the asset to which it relates. The changes in the deferred contributions for capital asset balances are as follows:

-	2019	2018
Balance, beginning of year Amortization of deferred contributions for capital assets Contributions received/committed for capital assets	\$ 120,174,319 (9,424,428) 86,280,036	\$ 106,414,796 (7,763,133) 21,522,656
Balance, end of year	\$ 197,029,927	\$ 120,174,319

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

8. Post-employment benefits and compensated absences:

The following tables outline the liability components of the College's post-employment benefits and compensated absences:

2019	E	Post- employment benefits	١	Non-vesting sick leave	Vesting sick leave	Total liability
Accrued employee future benefits obligations Value of plan assets Unamortized actuarial	\$	2,186,000 (398,000)	\$	7,104,000	\$ 1,107,661 —	\$ 10,397,661 (398,000)
gains (losses)		(2,000)		1,501,000	(139,000)	1,360,000
Total liability	\$	1,786,000	\$	8,605,000	\$ 968,661	\$ 11,359,661

2018	e	Post- employment benefits	١	Non-vesting sick leave	Vesting sick leave	Total liability
Accrued employee future benefits obligations Value of plan assets Unamortized actuarial	\$	2,126,000 (467,000)	\$	6,920,000	\$ 1,321,000 –	\$ 10,367,000 (467,000)
gains (losses)		33,000		1,762,000	(127,000)	1,668,000
Total liability	\$	1,692,000	\$	8,682,000	\$ 1,194,000	\$ 11,568,000

The following tables outline the expense component of the College's post-employment benefits and compensated absences:

2019	er	Post- nployment benefits	N	on-vesting sick leave	Vesting sick leave	Total expense
Current year benefit costs	\$	128,000	\$	364,000	\$ 47,000	\$ 539,000
Interest on accrued benefit obligation Amortized actuarial		6,000		182,000	32,000	220,000
losses (gains)		(20,000)		(26,000)	4,000	(42,000)
Total expenses	\$	114,000	\$	520,000	\$ 83,000	\$ 717,000

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

8. Post-employment benefits and compensated absences (continued):

2018	eı	Post- mployment benefits	N	on-vesting sick leave	Vesting sick leave	Total expense
Current year benefit costs	\$	(155,000)	\$	374,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 265,000
Interest on accrued benefit obligation Amortized actuarial		4,000		134,000	30,000	168,000
losses (gains)		(22,000)		(5,000)	48,000	21,000
Total expenses	\$	(173,000)	\$	503,000	\$ 124,000	\$ 454,000

Above amounts exclude pension contributions to the Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology Pension Plan (the "Plan"), a multi-employer plan, described below:

(a) Pension plan:

All full-time employees of the College, and any part-time employees who opt to participate, are members of the Plan, which is a multi-employer, jointly sponsored defined benefit plan for eligible employees of public colleges and other employers in Ontario. The College makes contributions to the Plan equal to those of the employees. Contribution rates are set by the Plan's governors to ensure the long-term viability of the Plan. Since the Plan is a multi-employer plan, the College's contributions are accounted for as if the plan were a defined contribution plan with the College's contributions being expensed in the period they come due.

Any pension surplus or deficit is a joint responsibility of the members and employers and may affect future contribution rates related to full-time members. The College does not recognize any share of the Plan's pension surplus or deficit as insufficient information is available to identify the College's share of the underlying pension assets and liabilities. The most recent actuarial valuation filed with pension regulators as at January 1, 2019 indicated an actuarial surplus of \$2.6 billion. The College made contributions to the Plan and its associated retirement compensation arrangement of \$19,453,826 in 2019 (2018 - \$17,863,961), which has been included in the consolidated statement of operations.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

8. Post-employment benefits and compensated absences (continued):

(b) Post-employment benefits:

The College extends post-employment life insurance, health and dental benefits to certain employee groups subsequent to their retirement. The College recognizes these benefits as they are earned during the employees' tenure of service. The related benefit liability was determined by an actuarial valuation study commissioned by the College Employer Council.

The major actuarial assumptions employed for the valuations are as follows:

(i) Discount rate:

The present value, as at March 31, 2019, of the future benefits was determined using a discount rate of 2.2% (2018 - 2.6%).

(ii) Drug costs:

Drug costs were assumed to increase at a rate of 8.0% in 2018 and decrease proportionately thereafter to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2040.

(iii) Other medical:

Other medical costs and vision/hearing care were assumed to increase at 4.0% per annum.

(iv) Dental costs:

Dental costs were assumed to increase at 4.0% per annum.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

8. Post-employment benefits and compensated absences (continued):

(c) Compensated absences:

(i) Vesting sick leave:

The College has provided for vesting sick leave benefits during the year. Eligible employees, after 10 years of service, are entitled to receive 50% of their accumulated sick leave credit on termination or retirement to a maximum of six months' salary. The program to accumulate sick leave credits ceased for employees hired after March 31, 1991. The related benefit liability was determined by an actuarial valuation study commissioned by the College Employer Council.

(ii) Non-vesting sick leave:

The College allocates to certain employee groups a specified number of days each year for use as paid absences in the event of illness or injury. These days do not vest and are available immediately. Employees are permitted to accumulate their unused allocation each year, up to the allowable maximum provided in their employment agreements. Accumulated days may be used in future years to the extent that the employees' illness or injury exceeds the current year's allocation of days. Sick days are paid out at the salary in effect at the time of usage. The related benefit liability was determined by an actuarial valuation study commissioned by the College Employer Council.

The assumptions used in the valuation of vesting and non-vesting sick leave are the College's best estimates of expected rates of:

	2019	2018
Wage and salary escalation Discount rate	1.50% - 2.00% 2.20%	1.50% - 2.00% 2.60%

The probability that the employee will use more sick days than the annual accrual and the excess number of sick days used are within ranges of 0.00% to 23.70% and 0 to 48 days, respectively, for age groups ranging from 20 and under to 65 and over in bands of five years.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

9. Externally restricted endowments:

Externally restricted net assets include endowment funds which have been donated for specific purposes. The principal sum must be held for investment, while the income earned is expendable for the specific purposes outlined when the funds are donated. The College ensures, as part of its fiduciary responsibilities, that all funds received with a restricted purpose are expended for the purpose for which they are provided.

Endowment funds of \$23,298,796 (2018 - \$21,343,031) consist of restricted cash and investments. The fair value of the restricted cash and investments at March 31, 2019 is \$29,743,579 (2018 - \$26,337,734), which represents funds restricted as to use and are not available for general operations.

Unrealized losses and realized investment income earned on endowment funds during the year, and reported in deferred contributions is as follows:

			2019	2018
	OTSS	Non-OTSS	Total	Total
Unrealized losses Realized investment income	\$ (137,710) 978.548	\$ (34,787) 247.191	(172,497) 1,225,739	\$ (51,126) 1,065,848
	\$ 840,838	\$ 212,404	 1,053,242	\$ 1,014,722

Investment income on externally restricted endowments that was disbursed during the year has been recorded in the consolidated statement of operations since this income is available for disbursement as scholarships and bursaries and the donor's conditions were met.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

9. Externally restricted endowments (continued):

Ontario Trust for Student Support ("OTSS") fund:

The externally restricted endowments include monies provided by the Government of Ontario through the OTSS matching funds program to award student aid as a result of raising an equal amount of endowed donations. The College has recorded the following amounts under the program:

	2019	2018
Schedule of Changes in Endowment Fund Balance		
Fund balance, beginning of year Cash donations received and receivable	\$ 17,739,072 861,211	\$ 16,941,248 797,824
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 18,600,283	\$ 17,739,072
	2019	2018
Schedule of Changes in Expendable Funds Available for Awards		
Balance, beginning of year Investment income Bursaries awarded (total number - 1,033; 2018 - 856) Unrealized loss on endowment funds	\$ 5,569,659 978,548 (630,061) (137,710)	\$ 5,245,690 885,867 (519,405) (42,493)
Balance, end of year	\$ 5,780,436	\$ 5,569,659

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

10. Investment in capital assets:

(a) Investment in capital assets represents the following:

	2019	2018
Capital assets Less amounts financed by:	\$ 508,387,069	\$ 447,683,561
Long-term debt (note 4)	35,060,375	39,137,683
Deferred contributions for capital assets (note 7)	197,029,927	120,174,319
	\$ 276,296,767	\$ 288,371,559

(b) Change in net assets invested in capital assets is calculated as follows:

	2019	2018
Deficiency of revenue over expenses: Amortization of deferred contributions related to capital assets Amortization of capital assets Gain on disposal of capital assets	\$ 9,424,428 (36,538,878) —	\$ 7,763,133 (32,736,681) 154,584
	\$ (27,114,450)	\$ (24,818,964)
Net change in investment in capital assets: Purchase of capital assets Proceeds on disposal of capital assets Amounts funded by contributions received/committed for capital assets Principal payments of long-term debt	\$ 97,242,386 - (86,280,036) 4,077,308	\$ 137,753,906 (154,584) (30,620,186) 3,819,816
	\$ 15,039,658	\$ 110,798,952

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

11. Commitments and contingent liabilities:

(a) Service agreements and lease commitments:

The College has entered into various service agreements, as well as other commitments, to lease premises and equipment. The anticipated annual payments in each of the next five years and thereafter in aggregate under current arrangements are as follows:

2020	\$ 16,475,603
2021	10,644,828
2022	4,723,185
2023	3,128,735
2024	2,617,860
Thereafter	11,641,868
	\$ 49,232,079

(b) Contractual commitments:

The primary services contracted by the College through contractual agreements with external companies include facilities management, security, grounds maintenance and print/copy services.

(c) Contingent liabilities:

In the normal course of its operations, the College is subject to various litigation and claims. Where management has assessed the likelihood of financial exposure for a claim as more than likely and where a reasonable estimate as to the exposure can be made, an accrual has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements. In some instances, the ultimate outcome of these claims cannot be determined at this time. However, the College's management believes that the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position.

(d) Letters of guarantee:

The College issues letters of guarantee through its financial institutions to provide guarantees to certain vendors. Outstanding letters of guarantee amount to \$2,937,786 as at March 31, 2019 (2018 - \$3,376,536).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

11. Commitments and contingent liabilities (continued):

(e) Indemnification agreements:

In the normal course of business, the College enters into agreements that meet the definition of a guarantee. The College's primary guarantees subject to the disclosure requirements are as follows:

- (i) The College has provided indemnities under lease agreements for the use of various operating facilities and equipment. Under the terms of these agreements, the College agrees to indemnify the counterparties for various items, including, but not limited to, all liabilities, loss, suits and damages arising during, on or after the term of the agreement. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.
- (ii) Indemnity has been provided to all directors and/or officers of the College for various items including, but not limited to, all costs to settle suits or actions due to association with the College, subject to certain restrictions. The College has purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance to mitigate the cost of any potential future lawsuits or actions. The term of the indemnification is not explicitly defined, but is limited to the period over which the indemnified party served as a trustee, director or officer of the College. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.
- (iii) In the normal course of business, the College has entered into agreements that include indemnities in favour of third parties, such as student work placement agreements. These indemnification agreements may require the College to compensate counterparties for losses incurred by the counterparties as a result of breaches in representation and regulations or as a result of litigation claims or statutory sanctions that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. The terms of these indemnities are not explicitly defined and the maximum amount of any potential reimbursement cannot be reasonably estimated.

The nature of these indemnification agreements prevents the College from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum exposure due to the difficulties in assessing the amount of liability which stems from the unpredictability of future events and the unlimited coverage offered to counterparties. Historically, the College has not made any significant payments under such or similar indemnification agreements and, therefore, no amount has been accrued in the consolidated statement of financial position with respect to these agreements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

12. Financial instruments classification:

The following tables provide cost and fair value information of financial instruments by category. The maximum exposure to credit risk would be the carrying value as shown below:

2019	Fair value	Amortized cost
Cash	\$ 48,055,018	\$ _
Short-term investments (a)	_	43,358,302
Grants receivable	_	3,258,088
Accounts receivable	_	8,967,829
Long-term receivable	_	9,947,792
Long-term investments (a)	_	19,010,235
Restricted cash and investments (b)	29,743,579	_
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	_	52,703,389
Current portion of long-term debt	_	4,354,814
Employee vacation accrual	_	15,434,007
Long-term debt	_	30,705,561
Deferred derivative liability (c)	3,499,337	_

2018	Fair value	Amortized cost
Cash Short-term investments (a) Grants receivable Accounts receivable Long-term investments (a) Restricted cash and investments (b) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 49,043,970 - - - - 26,337,734 - -	\$ 35,905,131 806,445 14,217,240 39,553,423 - 119,348,719 4,077,308
Employee vacation accrual Long-term debt Deferred derivative liability (c)	- 3,536,045	14,581,410 35,060,375 —

(a) Excess operating funds are invested in liquid securities that are accessible when required. Short-term investments consist of T-bills, government and corporate bonds with maturities of less than one year. Long-term investments consist of government and corporate bonds with maturities that are greater than one year. All investments follow the Government of Ontario Binding Policy Directive on Banking, Investments and Borrowing.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

12. Financial instruments classification (continued):

Excess operating funds held in short-term investments have yields varying from 1.49% to 5.00% (2018 - 1.13% to 5.00%) with maturity dates ranging from April 2019 to January 2020 (2018 - April 2018 to December 2018). The fair value of short-term investments as at March 31, 2019 was \$ 43,310,599 (2018 - \$35,873,933). Excess operating funds held in long-term investments have yields varying from 1.37% to 4.50% (2018 - 1.37% to 5.00%) with maturity dates ranging from June 2020 to April 2024 (2018 - April 2019 to April 2024). The fair value of long-term investments as at March 31, 2019 was \$18,963,646 (2018 - \$39,183,643).

- (b) Restricted cash and investments are externally restricted for endowment purposes (note 9) and consist of pooled funds invested in money market, bonds and Canadian and international equity funds.
- (c) The College entered into an interest rate swap agreement in a prior year to economically manage the floating interest rate of the bankers' acceptance loan (note 4(d)). Under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement, the College has contracted with the counterparty to pay a fixed rate of interest of 5.607% (2018 5.607%), while receiving interest at a variable rate to be set quarterly based on the bankers' acceptance rates which ranged from 1.74% to 2.30% (2018 0.96% to 1.72%) during the year. The effective date of the interest rate swap agreement was June 25, 2004, with a maturity date of June 25, 2029. The notional value of the interest rate swap agreement at March 31, 2019 is \$17,859,000 (2018 \$19,072,000) and is amortized quarterly during the term of the interest rate swap agreement. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreement at March 31, 2019 is \$3,499,337 (2018 \$3,536,045) and is recorded as a deferred derivative liability on the consolidated statement of financial position.

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities using the last bid price;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from 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., derived from prices); and

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

12. Financial instruments classification (continued):

 Level 3 - fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

All cash and restricted cash and investments are classified as Level 1 financial instruments, except for \$27,562,010 (2018 - \$25,252,480) invested in a Canadian Equity Fund, a US Equity Fund, a Fixed Income Fund and an International Equity Fund, which are classified as Level 2 financial instruments. The deferred derivative liability is classified as a Level 3 financial instrument.

There were no transfers among levels for the years ended March 31, 2019 and 2018. For a sensitivity analysis of financial instruments recognized in Level 3, see note 13, interest rate risk, as the prevailing interest rate is the most significant input into the fair value of the instrument.

13. Financial instruments risk management:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the College if a debtor fails to make payments of interest and principal when due. The College is exposed to this risk relating to its cash and accounts receivable. The College holds its cash accounts with federally regulated chartered banks which are insured by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation. In the event of default, the College's cash accounts are insured up to \$100,000 (2018 - \$100,000).

The College's investment policy operates within the constraints of the investment guidelines issued by the Government of Ontario Binding Policy Directive on Banking, Investments and Borrowing and puts limits on the bond portfolio, including portfolio composition limits, issuer type limits, bond quality limits, aggregate issuer limits, corporate sector limits and general guidelines for geographic exposure. All fixed income portfolios are measured for performance on a quarterly basis and monitored by management on a monthly basis. The guidelines permit the College's funds to be invested in government bonds, bank-listed Schedule I or Schedule II or a branch in Canada of an authorized foreign bank under the Bank Act. Externally restricted and endowment funds, which are generally money and donations for scholarships and bursaries, can be invested in corporate bonds with a credit rating of A(R-1) or better. All other College funds are restricted to corporate bonds with a rating of AAA.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

13. Financial instruments risk management (continued):

The maximum exposure to investment credit risk is outlined in note 12.

Accounts receivable are primarily due from students, government and other corporations. Credit risk is mitigated by financial approval processes before a student is enrolled and the highly diversified nature of the student population.

The College measures its exposure to credit risk based on how long the amounts have been outstanding. An impairment allowance is set up based on the College's historical experience regarding collections. The amounts outstanding were as follows:

			Past due
2019	Total	1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days 61 - 90 days > 90 day
Grants receivable Accounts receivable Long-term receivable	\$ 3,258,088 11,608,688 9,947,792	\$ 3,258,088 7,019,030 —	\$ - \$ - \$ 229,468 1,641,614 2,718,57 9,947,79
Gross receivables Less impairment	24,814,568	<u>\$ 10,277,118</u>	<u>\$ 229,468</u> <u>\$ 1,641,614</u> <u>\$ 12,666,36</u>
allowances	2,640,859 \$ 22,173,709		

				Past due	
2018	Total	1 - 30 days	31 - 60 days 6	31 - 90 days	> 90 days
			-	•	
Grants receivable	\$ 806,445	\$ 806,445	\$ - \$	_	\$ -
Accounts receivable	26,173,560	6,118,655	127,488	8,101,143	11,826,274
Gross receivables Less impairment allowances	26,980,005 11,956,320	<u>· </u>	<u>\$ 127,488</u> <u>\$</u>	8,101,143	<u>\$ 11,826,274</u>
	\$ 15,023,685				

Student receivables not impaired are collectible based on the College's assessment and past experience regarding collection rates.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

13. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of market factors. Market factors include three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and equity risks.

The College's investment policy operates within the constraints of the investment guidelines issued by the MTCU. The policy's application is monitored by management, the investment managers and the Board of Governors. Diversification techniques are utilized to minimize risk.

The investment policy outlines an asset mix comprising:

Fixed income	25% - 50%
Equities	50% - 65%
Cash and short-term investments	0% - 15%

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

(c) Currency risk:

Currency risk relates to the College operating in different currencies and converting non-Canadian earnings at different points in time at different foreign exchange rates when adverse changes in foreign currency rates occur. The College does not have any material transactions or financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure risk.

(d) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the potential for financial loss caused by fluctuations in fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments because of changes in market interest rates.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

13. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

The College is exposed to this risk through the fixed income securities and long-term debt.

The College mitigates interest rate risk on its long-term debt (note 4(d)) through a derivative financial instrument that exchanges the variable rate inherent in the long-term debt for a fixed rate (note 12). Therefore, fluctuations in market interest rates would not impact future cash flows and operations relating to the term debt. In addition, the College's other long-term debt, as described in note 4(a) to (c), would not be impacted as the inherent rates are fixed.

Fixed income securities have yields varying from 0.46% to 4.33% (2018 - 0.52% to 4.50%) with maturity dates ranging from April 2019 to December 2064 (2018 - April 2018 to December 2064).

At March 31, 2019, a 1% fluctuation in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, would have an estimated impact on the fair value of the bonds and the interest rate swap of \$1,359,886 (2018 - \$1,635,393) and \$1,050,790 (2018 - \$1,205,100), respectively.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to interest rate risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

(e) Equity risk:

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. The College is exposed to this risk through the equity holdings with its investment portfolio. At March 31, 2019, a 10% movement in the stock markets with all variables held constant would have an estimated effect on the fair values of the College's equities of \$1,654,227 (2018 - \$1,554,964).

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to the risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2019

13. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(f) 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 maintaining investments that may be converted to cash in the near term if unexpected cash outflows arise. The following tables set out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows of financial liabilities):

	Within	6 months	1 - 5		Greater	
2019	6 months	to 1 year	years	t	han 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued						
liabilities Employee vacation	\$ 50,431,885	\$ 495,664	\$ 1,775,840	\$	-	\$ 52,703,389
accrual Current portion of	15,434,007	-	_		-	15,434,007
long-term debt Long-term debt	2,142,121	2,212,693	_ 21,296,892		9,408,669	4,354,814 30,705,561
Long-term debt	_	_	21,290,092		9,400,009	30,703,301
	\$ 68,008,013	\$ 2,708,357	\$ 23,072,732	\$	9,408,669	\$ 103,197,771
	Within	6 months	1 - 5		Greater	
2018	6 months	to 1 year	years	t	han 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued						
liabilities Employee vacation	\$ 117,542,194	\$ 1,806,525	\$ _	\$	_	\$ 119,348,719
accrual	14,581,410	-	_		_	14,581,410
Current portion of long-term debt	2,005,049	2,072,259	_		_	4,077,308
Long-term debt	_,550,610	_,5,200	22,708,599		12,351,776	35,060,375
	\$ 134,128,653	\$ 3,878,784	\$ 22,708,599	\$	12,351,776	\$ 173,067,812

Derivative financial liabilities mature, as described in note 12.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to liquidity risk or policies, procedures and methods used to measure the risk.