

Annual Financial Report

2022|2023



UNIVERSITY
OF THE FRASER VALLEY

Introduction

This unaudited Financial Discussion and Analysis (FD&A) is a measure of the university's financial accountability and management's perspective on UFV's financial health. It has been prepared to assist readers of UFV's financial statements better understand the financial position and operating activities of the university. It should be read in conjunction with the attached financial audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended March 31, 2023.

As a publicly funded sector, BC Post-Secondary Institutions report financial statements using *Public Sector Accounting Standards* (PSAS) presented in accordance with Section 23.1 of the *BC Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*, supplemented by Regulations 257/210 and 198/2011 issued by the Province of British Columbia Treasury Board. Additionally, as a publicly funded institution under the University Act and part of the Government Reporting Entity (GRE), the university is subject to Balanced Budget legislation which requires that in any given fiscal period, revenues must exceed expenditures resulting in an operating surplus, unless exceptions have been approved. Times of economic uncertainty contribute to an already complex operating environment.

The university demonstrated its continued commitment to advancing goals and aligning resources to priorities while being mindful of the impact on individuals and programs. Opportunities for renewal, restructuring and investment were identified through reallocation of vacant positions to areas of priority and maximizing efficiencies and savings in non-salary expenditures. Achievement of our mission is dependent on strong financial health, and through the collective efforts and continued commitment of faculty, staff, and students, UFV maintained a positive year-end financial position despite a challenging financial environment.

Operating Environment

Government Funding and Policies

The operating grant from the Ministry of Post Secondary Education and Future Skills (PSEFS) is provided for the delivery of post-secondary education with an established enrolment target for domestic full-time equivalent (FTE) students. The enrolment target has remained relatively static with 2022/23 target at 6,737.

Domestic tuition rates are regulated by the provincial *Tuition Limit Policy* and since 2005 domestic student increases have been limited to 2% annually. International tuition rate increases are not currently limited by government and careful consideration is used when setting rates to ensure the university remains competitive within the international student market. Grant revenue, as a proportion of UFV's total revenues, has generally decreased placing a reliance on international tuition and other revenues to fund ongoing obligations, including inflationary pressures and amortization increases.

UFV is committed to ensuring space and technology infrastructure remains relevant and meets the changing and emerging needs of students. The government expects institutions to share in the cost of major capital renovations, upgrades, and projects.

Student Demographics

For fiscal year 2022/23, UFV's overall utilization rate for the government (PSEFS) base funded student full-time equivalent (FTE) target was 93.1%, 463 FTEs below the target. This is the second year of decline in domestic PSEFS FTEs following three consecutive years of increases. The university saw a decrease of 336 PSEFS funded FTEs over last year.

This last year saw international student growth. The total number of FTEs produced by international students, excluding those in Chandigarh, increased by 275 FTEs or 23.4%; going from 1,174 in 2021/22 to 1,449 this latest fiscal year. International student fees are not subject to government restrictions or limits; students pay the full cost of education at competitive rates in the international education market.

Total FTEs produced for 2022/23 were 8,506 with approximately 17% being international (excluding Chandigarh campus students).

Tuition and student fee revenue includes a 2% domestic tuition rate increase and a 2% rate increase for international tuition.

Other

The university's collective agreement with the Faculty and Staff Association (FSA) expired March 31, 2022. The Public Sector Employers' Council (PSEC) sets a bargaining mandate for the public sector which includes direction on negotiated salary increases. PSEC also oversees salary scales for non-unionized employees of UFV and increases for FSA members are funded by government.

Comparative Financial Information

The university ended the year with an annual surplus of \$4M. Of this \$500K are donations directed to endowments and capitalization of investment earnings and therefore not available for spending. The annual operating surplus was \$3.5M; 2% of total revenue. International student enrolments experienced growth over prior year, however both domestic and international enrolments were lower than planned. The combination of prudent expense management, and higher investment income, resulted in a year end surplus. These funds are utilized to support the university's strategic priorities and capital plans.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are defined as assets available to discharge liabilities or finance future operations. As compared to prior year, financial assets increased by 5% (\$6M) to \$119M.

	2023	2022
Cash and cash equivalents	19,661,082	29,932,119
Accounts receivable	6,379,030	2,610,618
Inventories held for resale	807,502	905,646
Investments	92,079,312	79,734,415
Investment in GBE	190,155	254,957
Total Financial assets	\$ 119,117,081	\$ 113,437,755

Cash and cash equivalents include the university's working capital, and restricted funds that fluctuate seasonally and is within the normal range at this time of the year.

Accounts receivable increase is a result of provincial funding anticipated for retroactive collective bargaining wages.

Investments increase due to new investments from accumulated operating cash.

Investment in GBE decrease result of planned reduction in programming.

Non-Financial Assets

	2023	2022
Tangible capital assets	185,069,365	174,577,647
Prepaid expenses	861,981	1,244,112
Investments - endowment	12,916,318	12,418,014
Total Non-Financial Assets	\$ 198,847,664	\$ 188,239,773

Tangible capital assets include land, buildings, capital leases, leasehold improvements, library acquisitions, computers, furniture and equipment and assets under construction. The increase in the net book value of \$10.5M includes \$20.7M of capital additions, offset by \$10.2M of amortization. Significant additions include the university entering a long-term capital building lease, faculty and student space improvements, and information and technology infrastructure. Included in the tangible capital asset year end balance is the result of adoption of Public Sector Account Standard (PSAS) Section 3280, Asset Retirement Obligations. The accumulated net effect on tangible capital assets as of 2022/23 fiscal yearend is an increase of \$335K and going forward an annual increase to amortization cost of \$16K.

Investments - endowments represent the externally restricted donations received by the university and are not available for spend. Increase from prior year is result of donations and capitalized investment income. UVF's endowed funds are professionally managed by RBC Philips, Hagar & North Investment Counsel and guided by the Investment Policy of the Board. Realized or unrealized earnings are classified as available for distribution and reported as a financial asset under Investments.

Liabilities

The universities liabilities increased by 8% (\$12.3M) to \$171.8M.

	2023	2022
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	25,531,851	21,998,808
Deferred revenue	38,224,942	36,888,790
Deferred capital contributions	98,829,627	91,451,425
Debt	7,607,405	7,813,804
Obligations under capital lease	296,703	186,638
Other long term liabilities	1,262,323	1,147,566
Total Liabilities	\$ 171,752,851	\$ 159,487,031

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increase primarily due to recording accrual of anticipated payment to unionized employees for retroactive wages upon ratification of collective bargaining agreement.

Deferred revenue, externally restricted revenue that is not recognized until related expenses are incurred, includes unearned tuition revenue, unspent research grant funding and available endowment earnings for distribution. The increase is a result of increased international tuition for students and restricted research project funding.

Deferred capital contributions (DCC), externally restricted capital contributions, are amortized over the life of the related tangible capital asset. The net change is the result of \$13M new contributions, majority consisting of provincial funding for various capital renewal projects, offset by \$6M of amortization.

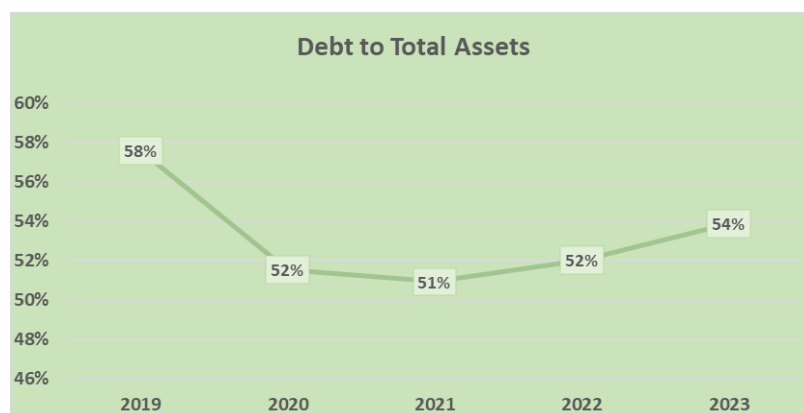
Debt is related to student housing and is being repaid by student rent revenues.

Obligations under capital lease represents the university acquiring tangible capital equipment financed through a capital lease.

Other long term liabilities represents the adoption of Public Accounting Standard 3280; Asset Retirement Obligation. This liability is recognized for statutory, contractual, or legal obligations associated with the retirement of property.

Net Debt

Net debt is measure of the universities ability to use its financial assets to cover liabilities and fund future operations. Post-secondary institutions in British Columbia prepare financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provision of Section 23.1 of the provincial *Budget Transparency and Accountability Act*. Departing from pure PSAS accounting, contributions for capital assets are deferred and brought into revenue over the useful life of the asset as per provincial regulation (Treasury Board Regulation 198/2011). Reporting deferred capital contributions (DCC) as a liability skews the institution's net debt position as the recognition of DCCs will not be a draw on future revenues or financial resources. Similarly, the university has significant pre-paid lease revenue from the Student Union Society (SUS) and Chilliwack Economic Partners Corporation (CEPCO). Adjusting for these contributions, the debt to financial assets ratio has increased to 54%. This is in majority due to the one time increase in accrued liabilities for the retroactive collective bargaining wages owing.



Adjusted for DCC and pre-paid lease

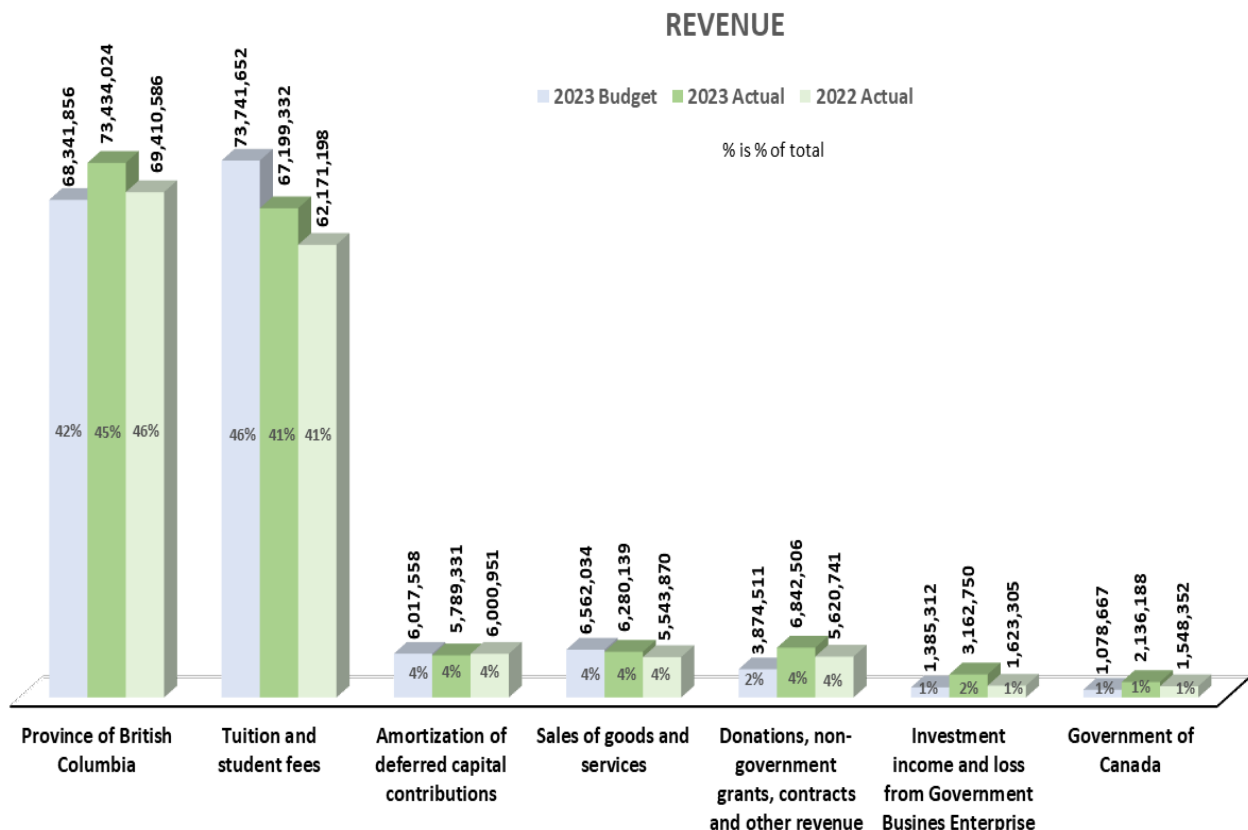
Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus increased 3% to \$146M and represents the net economic position of the university from the operations of the current and past years along with the principal portion of endowed funds.

This includes the adjustment to the opening accumulated surplus balance resulting from the adoption of Public Sector Accounting Standard PS3280; Asset Retirement Obligation. The university applied the modified retroactive approach for treatment of the prior years financial implications of adoption resulting in a \$723K reduction on surplus. With the exception of endowed funds, the surplus is invested in capital assets, held as reserves to mitigate risk, or allocated for projects and initiatives including the universities physical infrastructure and technology.

Revenue from Operations

Total revenue for the year was \$165M, an increase of \$13M over prior year and 2% higher than budget.



Province of British Columbia revenues include base operating grants of approximately \$73M from the PSEFS and the Industry Training Authority (ITA) and represents 45% of total revenue. The increase over prior year actuals and budget is mainly due to funding for the universities general wage increase under the provincial shared recovery mandate. In addition to base grants, the university receives one-time funding for specific purposes and projects, such as directed programming and research; revenues are recognized in the period in which expenses are incurred.

Tuition and student fees include instructional fees, program differential fees, international student fees and mandatory non-instructional fees. Tuition and student fees revenue of \$67.2M, was \$5M (8%) higher than prior year, but \$6.5M lower than budget. Domestic and international enrolments were lower than planned. Domestic tuition accounts for 56% of tuition revenue and international 44%.

Amortization of deferred capital contributions (DCC) is related to external funding for capital projects and maintenance and minor renovations (MMR). This funding is restricted and brought into revenue over the life of related assets.

Sales of good and services revenues are generated by ancillary services that include the university bookstore, student housing, parking services and conferencing activity. The increase of \$736K over prior year and higher than budget results reflect the return to normal operations following the pandemic.

Donations, non-government grants, contracts and other revenue support are one-time funds received for special purposes, endowment award funding, and other fees supporting many university activities. As these revenues are tied to the expenses of specific projects, initiatives and activity approved at various points throughout the year, funding, and revenue recognition from year to year can be volatile. The increase over prior year and when compared to budget can be attributed to increased activities.

Investment income is earned on fluctuating operating funds invested in short-term and mid-term investments. Higher interest rates resulted in increased investment income of \$1.2M over prior year and \$1.8M higher than budget. The university manages operating cash-flows with a combination of term securities and participation in the provincial Central Deposit Program (CDP).

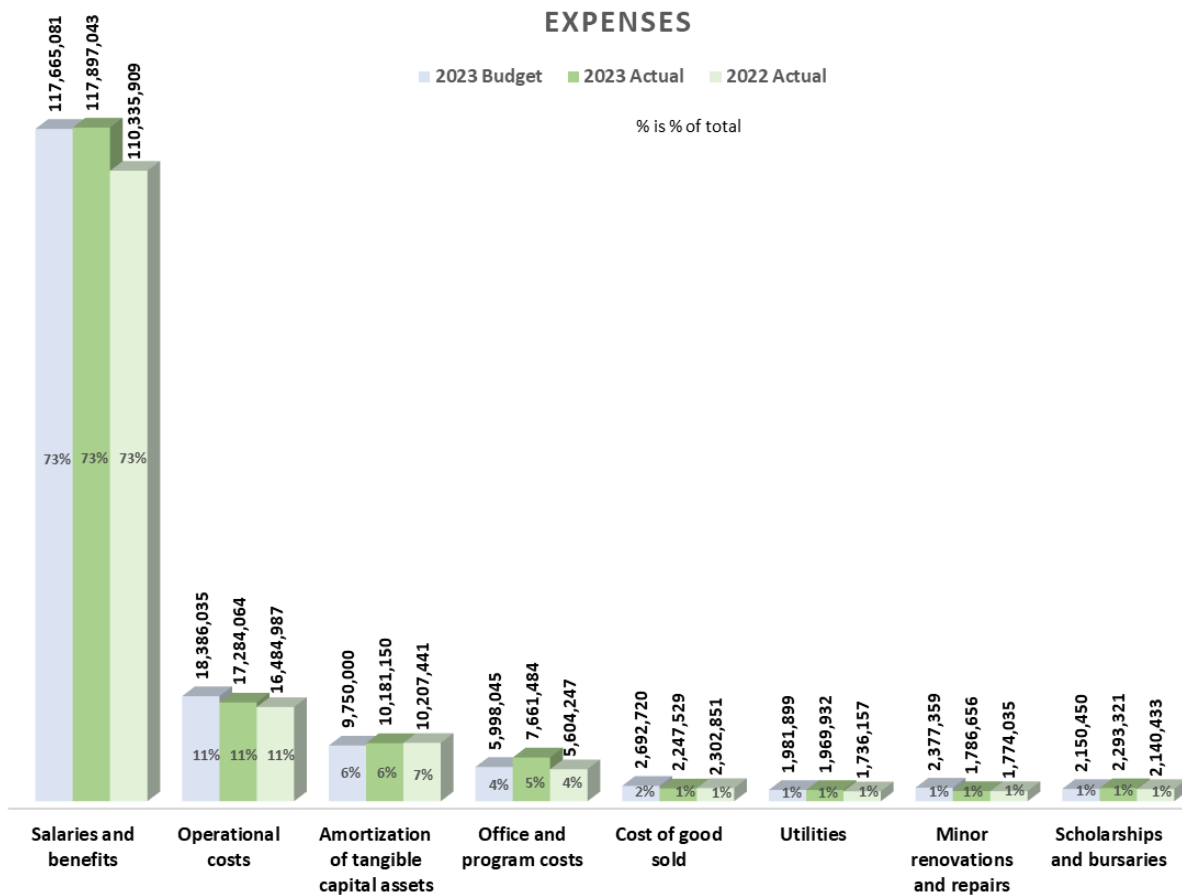
Loss from government business enterprises (GBE) is the annual net position of UFV India Global Education (UIGE). UIGE delivers UFV programming to students in Chandigarh, India. The planned reduction in academic activity at UIGE resulted in a loss of earnings for 2022/23 and a decrease in equity of \$65K.

Other Revenue

Endowment contributions relate to external contributions received by the university and capitalized investment income.

Expenses

Total expense for the year was \$161M, an increase of \$11M over prior year and \$320K (.2%) more than budget. The majority of the increase in expenses can be attributed to the increase in salaries and benefits, office and program costs and costs of goods sold.



Salaries and benefits are the universities single largest expense and represent 73% of total expenditures (73% in 2021/22). Current year includes increments, PSEC-approved non-union increases, general wage increases for the 2022 shared recovery mandate, offset by annual vacancy savings resulting in meeting budget. Benefit costs remain constant.

Operational costs include contractual obligations, software and licenses, security, printing, and advertising. Increased over prior year as expected and reflected in annual budget, with the full return to campus of staff and faculty and academic programming and annual increases to contractual obligations. The accretion expense of \$115K (\$73K in 2021/22) related to the adoption of PSAS 3280, Asset Retirement Obligation is reported in these costs.

Office and program costs increased over prior with resuming activities such as business travel, professional development, increased research and on campus activities.

Utilities increased marginally over prior year due to higher natural gas prices but was managed through the annual budget.

Risks and Uncertainties

The university uses an Enterprise Risk Management approach to assess and mitigate risk.

Risks and uncertainties are considered below:

- *Domestic student recruitment:* Enrolments may be negatively impacted by demographics, the economy, federal and provincial policies, and competition from other institutions.
- *Reliance on international student revenues:* risks continuing from the global pandemic, or from economic events and/or foreign policy changes could negatively impact international enrolments. A higher concentration of international students from a limited number of regions increases the potential impact of international enrolment decline.
- *Employee recruitment and retention:* attracting and retaining employees within a salary grid that is not competitive with post-secondary salaries in other provinces or the market.
- *Managing continuous change:*
 - changing nature of students, curriculum, classroom instruction, technology, and learning methodology. University education must remain relevant;
 - changing administrative and business processes while maintaining employee morale.
- *Deferred maintenance:* maintaining aging and deteriorating buildings within internal and external capital allocations.
- *Other:* UFV is susceptible to trade-related uncertainties and risks related to protectionism and geopolitics.

UFV operates in an increasingly complex environment with many factors outside the control of the university.

Financial Statements of



**And Independent Auditors' Report thereon
For the year ended March 31, 2023**



STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in compliance with accounting requirements of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia and the Restricted Contribution Regulation 198/2011 issued pursuant to it. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods and making decisions affecting measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In fulfilling its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, University's management has developed and maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the University assets are safeguarded, and financial records are properly maintained to provide a reliable basis for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Governors of the University carries out its responsibility for review of the financial statements principally through its Finance and Audit Committee. The members of the Finance and Audit Committee are not officers or employees of the University and meets with management and the external auditors to discuss the results of audit examinations, financial reporting matters, and recommends approval of the financial statements to the Board. The auditors have full access to the Finance and Audit Committee, with and without the presence of the management.

The financial statements have been audited by KPMG LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, the external auditors appointed by the University's Board of Governors. The Independent Auditors' Report outlines the nature of their audit and expresses an opinion on the financial statements of the University for the year ended March 31, 2023.

On behalf of the University

A blue ink signature of John Pankratz, written over a horizontal line.

Chair of the Board, John Pankratz

A blue ink signature of Jackie Hogan, written over a horizontal line.

CFO and VP Administration, Jackie Hogan

June 8, 2023



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32575 Simon Avenue
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Governors of the University of the Fraser Valley, and to the Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Future Skills, Province of British Columbia

Opinion

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

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023
- the statement of operations and accumulated operating surplus for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net debt for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023 of the Entity are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

Emphasis of Matter – Financial Reporting Framework

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

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter – Comparative Information

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements, which explains that certain comparative information presented for the year ended March 31, 2022 has been restated.

Note 3 explains the reason for the restatement and also explains the adjustments that were applied to restate certain comparative information.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matter – Comparative Information

As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023, we also audited the adjustments that were applied to restate certain comparative information presented for the year ended March 31, 2022. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied.

Emphasis of Matter – Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- Information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Annual Financial Report document.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Annual Financial Report document as at the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

We also:

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP'. The signature is written in a cursive, stylized font and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Chartered Professional Accountants

Abbotsford, Canada
June 13, 2023

University of the Fraser Valley

March 31, 2023

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University of the Fraser Valley

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022 (As restated - Note 3)
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,661,082	\$ 29,932,119
Accounts receivable	6,379,030	2,610,618
Inventories held for resale	807,502	905,646
Investments (Note 4)	92,079,312	79,734,415
Investment in government business enterprises (Note 5)	190,155	254,957
	<u>119,117,081</u>	<u>113,437,755</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	25,531,851	21,998,808
Deferred revenue (Note 7)	38,224,942	36,888,790
Deferred capital contributions (Note 8)	98,829,627	91,451,425
Debt (Note 10)	7,607,405	7,813,804
Obligations under capital lease (Note 11)	296,703	186,638
Other long term liabilities (Note 21)	1,262,323	1,147,566
	<u>171,752,851</u>	<u>159,487,031</u>
Net debt	(52,635,770)	(46,049,276)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 18)	185,069,365	174,577,647
Prepaid expenses	861,981	1,244,112
Investments - endowments (Note 16)	12,916,318	12,418,014
	<u>198,847,664</u>	<u>188,239,773</u>
Accumulated surplus	<u>\$ 146,211,894</u>	<u>\$ 142,190,497</u>
Contingent liabilities (Note 9)		
Contractual obligations (Note 14)		

Approved by:


Chair of the Board


CFO and VP Administration

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

University of the Fraser Valley

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023 Budget (Note 2.j)	2023	2022 (As restated - Note 3)
Revenue			
Province of British Columbia	\$ 68,341,856	\$ 73,434,025	\$ 69,410,586
Tuition and student fees	73,741,652	67,199,332	62,171,198
Sales of goods and services	6,562,034	6,280,139	5,543,870
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (Note 8)	6,017,558	5,789,331	6,000,951
Donations, non-government grants and contracts	1,714,943	3,996,960	3,734,634
Investment income	1,385,312	3,227,552	2,032,624
Other revenue	2,159,568	2,845,546	1,886,106
Government of Canada	1,078,667	2,136,188	1,548,352
Loss from government business enterprises (Note 5)	-	(64,802)	(409,319)
	161,001,590	164,844,271	151,919,002
Expenses			
Instruction and support	156,175,452	156,862,512	145,957,049
Ancillary	4,826,138	4,458,666	4,629,011
	161,001,590	161,321,178	150,586,060
Annual surplus from operations	-	3,523,093	1,332,942
Endowment contributions	-	498,304	349,428
Annual surplus	-	4,021,397	1,682,370
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year as originally reported	142,190,497	142,190,497	141,231,598
Adjustment on adoption of the asset retirement obligation standard (Note 3)	-	-	(723,471)
Accumulated surplus at the beginning of the year restated	142,190,497	142,190,497	140,508,127
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 142,190,497	\$ 146,211,894	\$ 142,190,497

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

University of the Fraser Valley

Statement of Changes in Net Debt

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023 Budget (Note 2.j)	2023	2022 (As restated - Note 3)
Annual surplus	\$ -	\$ 4,021,397	\$ 1,682,370
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	(20,486,341)	(13,793,200)
Acquisition of capital lease	-	(186,527)	(211,863)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	9,750,000	10,181,150	10,207,440
	9,750,000	(10,491,718)	(3,797,623)
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(861,981)	(1,244,112)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	1,244,112	1,382,835
	-	382,131	138,723
	9,750,000	(6,088,190)	(1,976,530)
Endowment contributions	-	(498,304)	(349,428)
Decrease (increase) in net debt	9,750,000	(6,586,494)	(2,325,958)
Net debt, beginning of year	(46,049,276)	(46,049,276)	(42,648,819)
Adjustment on adoption of the asset retirement obligation standard (Note 3)	-	-	(1,074,499)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (36,299,276)	\$ (52,635,770)	\$ (46,049,276)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

University of the Fraser Valley

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022 (As restated - Note 3)
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Annual surplus	\$ 4,021,397	\$ 1,682,370
Items not involving cash		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	10,181,150	10,207,440
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(5,789,331)	(6,000,951)
Loss from government business enterprises	64,802	409,319
Change in non-cash operating working capital (Note 12)	1,695,815	3,368,871
Net change in cash from operating activities	10,173,833	9,667,049
Investing activities		
Increase in investments - non endowment	(12,344,897)	(6,455,939)
Increase in investments - endowment	(498,304)	(349,428)
Net change in cash from investing activities	(12,843,201)	(6,805,367)
Capital activities		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(20,486,341)	(13,793,200)
Net change in cash from capital activities	(20,486,341)	(13,793,200)
Financing activities		
Repayment of debt	(206,399)	(1,085,039)
Deferred capital contributions received	13,167,533	10,467,825
Repayment of obligations under capital lease	(76,462)	(25,225)
Net change in cash from financing activities	12,884,672	9,357,561
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(10,271,037)	(1,573,957)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	29,932,119	31,506,076
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 19,661,082	\$ 29,932,119

Supplemental cash flow information included in notes 12 and 18

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

1. Authority and purpose

The University of the Fraser Valley (the "University" or "UFV") is a special purpose teaching university, partially funded by the Province of British Columbia, which operates under the authority of the University Act of British Columbia. The University is governed by a Board of Governors, the majority of which are appointed by the Province of British Columbia. The University is also a registered charity and is exempt from income taxes under section 149 of the *Income Tax Act*.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

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

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

Regulation 257/2010 requires all tax-payer supported organizations in the Schools, Universities, Colleges and Hospitals sectors to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards without any PS4200 elections effective their first fiscal year commencing after January 1, 2012.

Regulation 198/2011 requires that restricted contributions received or receivable are to be reported as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions on the use of the funds by the contributors as follows:

- (i) Contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded as deferred capital contributions and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded. The reduction of deferred capital contributions and recognition of revenue are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the tangible capital asset is used to provide services.
- (ii) Contributions restricted for specific purposes other than those for the acquisition or development of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded in deferred contributions and recognized as revenue in the year in which the stipulation or restriction on the contributions have been met.

For British Columbia tax payer supported organizations, these contributions include government transfers and externally restricted contributions.

The accounting policy requirements under 198/2011 are significantly different from the requirements of Canadian public sector standards which requires that government transfers, which do not contain a stipulation that creates a liability, be recognized as revenue by the recipient when approved by the transferor and the eligibility criteria have been met in accordance with public sector standard PS3410. Externally restricted contributions are recognized as revenue in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3100.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of accounting (continued)

As a result, revenue recognized in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and certain deferred capital contributions would be recorded differently under Canadian public sector accounting standards.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(c) Financial instruments

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

- (i) Fair value category: Includes portfolio investments that are quoted in an active market and derivative instruments reflected at fair value as at the reporting date. Sales and purchases of investments are recorded on the trade date. Transaction costs related to the acquisition of investments are recorded as an expense. Unrealized gains and losses on financial assets are recognized in the Statement of Re-measurement Gains and Losses until such time that the financial asset is de-recognized due to disposal or impairment. At the time of de-recognition, the related realized gains and losses are recognized in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus. Unrealized gains and losses on endowment investments where earnings are restricted as to use are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized in revenue when disposed and when the related expenses are incurred. All unrealized gains and losses related to the University's investments are restricted in use and recorded as deferred revenue. As a result, the University does not have a Statement of Re-measurement Gains and Losses.
- (ii) Cost or amortized cost category: 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 is included in the cost of the related investments.

(d) Investments

Investments, non-endowment, are comprised of money market securities and other investments with terms that are capable of liquidation. These investments are recorded at cost plus any accrued interest to date. All interest income and realized gains and losses are recognized in the period in which they arise.

(e) Inventories held for resale

Inventories held for resale 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 proceeds from sale less any costs incurred to sell. Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is estimated not to be recoverable. When circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist, the amount of write down previously recorded is reversed.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) 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 initially at cost, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The cost of the tangible capital assets 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	Straight-line	20-60 years
Furniture and equipment	Straight-line	5-10 years
Computer hardware and software	Straight-line	2-4 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Life of the lease
Site improvements	Straight-line	10 years
Library books	Straight-line	10 years

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is put into productive use. Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the University's ability to provide goods and services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets are less than their net book value. The net write-downs are accounted for as expenses in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus. Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded at their fair value on the date of donation, except in circumstances where fair value cannot be reasonably determined, in which case they are recognized at nominal value.

(ii) Leased tangible capital assets

Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as tangible capital leases. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

(iii) Endowment investments

Endowment investments quoted in an active market are reported at fair value. Investment income and unrealized gains and losses relating to the investments are reported as deferred revenue on the Statement of Financial Position and are recognized into revenue when the related expense is incurred.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Revenue recognition

Tuition and student fees and sales of goods and services are reported as revenue at the time the services are provided or the products are delivered, and collection is reasonably assured. Unrestricted donations and grants are recorded as revenue when received or receivable if the amounts can be estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Pledges from donors are recorded as revenue when payment is received by the University or the transfer of property is completed.

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 revenue and recognized in revenue in the year in which the stipulation or restriction on the contribution have been met.
- (iii) Contributions restricted to be retained in perpetuity, allowing only the investment income earned thereon to be spent are recorded as endowment contributions on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus for the portion to be held in perpetuity and as deferred revenue for any restricted investment income earned thereon.

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

(h) Use of estimates

Preparation of financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 2(a) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that impact reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the potential impairment of assets, estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets, contingent liabilities and estimated employee future benefits. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Foreign currency translation

The University's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and non-monetary assets and liabilities which were designated in the fair value category under the financial instrument standard are reflected in the financial statements in equivalent Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the Statement of Financial Position date. Any gain or loss resulting from a change in rates between the transaction date and the settlement date or Statement of Financial Position date would be recognized in the Statement of Re-measurement Gains and Losses. In the period of settlement, the related cumulative re-measurement gain/loss would be reversed in the Statement of Re-measurement Gains and Losses and the exchange gain or loss in relation to the exchange rate at the date of the item's initial recognition is recognized in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus.

(j) Budget figures

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and have been derived from the 2022/2023 Budget approved by the Board of Governors of the University on April 7, 2022. The budget is reflected in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus and the Statement of Changes in Net Debt.

(k) Expense functions

Expense functions have been identified based upon the functional lines of service provided by the University. The University's services are provided by departments and their activities are reported by functional area in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus. The functional lines, along with the services they provide, are as follows:

- (i) Instruction and support: This function includes activities related to delivering education. This includes instruction, education administration, student support, general administration, and the cost of space, safety, and equipment.
- (ii) Ancillary: This function includes the activities of the ancillary operations. An ancillary operation is one that is generally outside of the normal functions of instruction and research, provides goods and services to students, staff or others, and that charges a fee directly related to the cost of providing the goods or services. Ancillary operations include parking, food services, and bookstores. Costs associated with this function include function-related contracts and general and financial administration and support costs.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Investment in government business enterprises

Government business enterprises are accounted for by the modified equity method. Under this method, the University's investment in the business enterprise and its net income and other changes in equity are recorded. No adjustment is made to conform the accounting policies of the government business enterprise to those of the University other than, if other comprehensive income exists, it is accounted for as an adjustment to accumulated surplus of the University. Inter-organizational transactions and balances have not been eliminated, except for any profit or loss on transactions between entities of assets that remain within the entities controlled by the University.

The following organizations are controlled government business enterprises and are accounted for by the modified equity method:

- (i) UFV India Global Education, Chandigarh, India, a separate legal entity, administers and delivers UFV education programs to students in India using the University's curriculum.
- (ii) UFV Properties Development Corporation (the "Corporation"), a separate legal entity, incorporated for the purposes of future property development. During the year ended March 31, 2023 the Corporation had no activity.

(m) Contaminated sites

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

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

The liability is recognized as management's estimate of the cost of post-remediation including operation, maintenance and monitoring that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for a contaminated site.

(n) Asset retirement obligation

An asset retirement obligation is recognized when, as at the financial reporting date, all of the following criteria are met:

- (i) There is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset;
- (ii) The past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred;

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- (n) Asset retirement obligation (continued)
- (iii) It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- (iv) A reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The University's asset retirement obligation is primarily related to the removal of asbestos in buildings.

The estimate of the asset retirement obligation includes costs directly attributable to the asset retirement activities and is recorded as a liability and increase to the related tangible capital assets. The amount capitalized in tangible capital assets is amortized using the amortization accounting policy outlined in note 2(f)(i).

The carrying value of the liability is reconsidered at each financial reporting date with changes to the timing or amount of the original estimate of cash flows recorded as an adjustment to the asset retirement obligation liability and tangible capital assets.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

3. Adoption of new accounting standard

On April 1, 2022, the University adopted Canadian public sector accounting standard PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations. The new accounting standard addresses the reporting of legal obligations associated with the retirement of certain tangible capital assets. The University has adopted the new accounting standard using the modified retroactive transitional provisions, which results in the restatement of the comparative balances as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022 as follows:

	As previously stated	Adjustment	As restated
Statement of financial position:			
Asset retirement obligation liability	\$ -	\$ 1,147,566	\$ 1,147,566
Tangible capital assets	174,243,041	334,606	174,577,647
Accumulated surplus, opening	141,231,598	(723,471)	140,508,127
Statement of operations and accumulated surplus:			
Instruction and support	145,867,560	89,489	145,957,049
Annual surplus	1,771,859	(89,489)	1,682,370
Statement of changes in net debt:			
Annual surplus	1,771,859	(89,489)	1,682,370
Amortization of tangible capital assets	10,191,018	16,422	10,207,440
Adjustment on adoption of the asset retirement obligation standard	-	1,074,499	1,074,499
Statement of cash flows:			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Annual surplus	1,771,859	(89,489)	1,682,370
Amortization of tangible capital assets	10,191,018	16,422	10,207,440
Change in non-cash operating working capital	3,295,804	73,067	3,368,871
Note 18 Tangible capital assets:			
Cost	231,299,188	622,478	231,921,666
Accumulated amortization	86,405,662	287,873	86,693,535

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

4. Investments

- (a) Investments recorded at fair value

	2023	2022
Philips Hager North - UFV Endowment Fund	\$ 14,934,308	\$ 15,144,867
Philips Hager North - CCIBED* Endowment Fund	3,653,279	3,707,262
	18,587,587	18,852,129
Investments recorded at cost or amortized cost	86,408,043	73,300,300
	104,995,630	92,152,429
Principal portion of endowments (Note 16)	(12,916,318)	(12,418,014)
	\$ 92,079,312	\$ 79,734,415

Investments held with Philips Hager North are recorded at fair value and are comprised of equity instruments quoted in an active market.

Investments recorded at cost or amortized cost are comprised of cashable securities with terms ranging from one to five years.

*CCIBED - Chair Canada India Business & Economic Development

- (b) Public Sector Accounting Standards define the fair value of a financial instrument as the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. The University uses the following methods and assumptions to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which the carrying amounts are included in the Statement of Financial Position under the following captions:
- (i) Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments - non endowment and accounts payables and accrued liabilities - the carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short maturity or ability to liquidate these instruments.

The financial instruments measured at fair value held within each investment are classified according to a hierarchy which includes three levels, reflecting the reliability of the inputs involved in the fair value determination. The different levels are defined as follows:

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

The University's instruments are all considered to be level 1 financial instruments for which the fair value is determined based on quoted prices in active markets. Changes in financial instruments valuation methods or in the availability of market observable inputs may result in a transfer between levels. During the year there were no significant transfers of securities between the different levels.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

5. Investment in government business enterprises

The University has controlling interest in the operations of UFV India Global Education located in Chandigarh, India. The entity is in pending litigation related to the applicability of Service Tax, and as the outcome is undeterminable at this time, no provision has been included in UFV India Global Education's financial statements.

The financial information is detailed below.

The change in equity is as follows:

	2023	2022
Equity, beginning of year	\$ 254,957	\$ 664,276
Loss	(64,802)	(409,319)
Equity, end of year	\$ 190,155	\$ 254,957

Condensed financial information is as follows:

	2023	2022
Statement of Financial Position		
Assets	\$ 200,624	\$ 288,821
Liabilities	(10,469)	(33,864)
Accumulated surplus	\$ 190,155	\$ 254,957

	2023	2022
Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus		
Revenue	\$ 70,722	\$ 60,519
Expenses	135,524	469,838
Annual deficit	(64,802)	(409,319)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	254,957	664,276
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ 190,155	\$ 254,957

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
Trades payable	\$ 3,101,119	\$ 4,707,736
Student deposits	11,647,109	9,910,026
Wages payable	3,348,149	262,332
Accrued vacation and overtime payable	7,435,474	7,118,714
	<u>\$ 25,531,851</u>	<u>\$ 21,998,808</u>

7. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is comprised of the following:

	2022	Amounts Received	Revenue Recognized and Transfers	2023
Student tuition fees	\$ 13,187,744	\$ 15,894,357	\$ 13,187,744	\$ 15,894,357
Student award funding	6,254,937	311,311	1,251,053	5,315,195
Special purpose and research funding	8,424,433	5,504,899	5,627,909	8,301,423
Prepaid lease revenue	9,021,676	-	307,709	8,713,967
Total	<u>\$ 36,888,790</u>	<u>\$ 21,710,567</u>	<u>\$ 20,374,415</u>	<u>\$ 38,224,942</u>

8. Deferred capital contributions

Changes in the deferred capital contributions ("DCC") balance are as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 91,451,425	\$ 86,984,551
Contributions from the Province of British Columbia	13,152,431	10,420,536
Contribution from other restricted resources	15,102	47,289
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(5,789,331)	(6,000,951)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 98,829,627</u>	<u>\$ 91,451,425</u>

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

9. Contingent liabilities

The University may, from time to time, be involved in legal proceedings, claims, and litigation that arise in the normal course of operations. In the event that any such claims or litigation are resolved against the University, such outcomes or resolutions could have a material effect on the business, financial condition, or results of operations of the University. The University has accrued for claims for which the amounts are known or can reasonably be estimated. The outcome of other claims is undeterminable at this time and accordingly no provision has been made for these claims.

10. Debt

Debt is comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
Province of British Columbia		
3.30% bond due 2023	\$ 7,607,405	\$ 7,813,804
	<u>\$ 7,607,405</u>	<u>\$ 7,813,804</u>

11. Obligations under capital lease

Repayments of obligations under capital leases are due as follows:

	2023	2022
2023	\$ -	\$ 56,126
2024	107,877	56,126
2025	107,877	56,126
Thereafter	101,377	28,063
Total minimum lease payments	<u>317,131</u>	<u>196,441</u>
Less amounts representing interest	<u>(20,428)</u>	<u>(9,803)</u>
Present value of net minimum capital lease payments	<u>\$ 296,703</u>	<u>\$ 186,638</u>

Total interest expensed on leases for the year was \$9,851 (2022 - \$2,837) and is included in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

12. Supplemental cash flow information

The change in non-cash operating working capital is comprised of the following:

	2023	2022
Accounts receivable	\$ (3,768,412)	\$ 216,155
Prepaid expenses	382,131	138,723
Inventories held for resale	98,144	222,693
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,533,043	1,463,860
Deferred revenue	1,336,152	1,254,373
Other long term liabilities	114,757	73,067
	<u>\$ 1,695,815</u>	<u>\$ 3,368,871</u>

13. Related party transactions

The University is related through common ownership to all Province of British Columbia ministries, agencies, school districts, health authorities, colleges, universities, and crown corporations. Transactions with these entities, unless disclosed separately, are considered to be in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange amount.

14. Contractual obligations

The nature of the University's activities can result in multi-year contracts and obligations whereby the University will be committed to make future payments.

Significant contractual obligations related to operations that can be reasonably estimated are as follows:

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Long-term lease commitments	\$ 548,179	\$ 455,951	\$ 455,951	\$ 455,951	\$ 455,951

15. Contractual rights

The University has entered into multi-year lease and hospitality contracts with third parties that entitles the University to receive the following amounts:

	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
	\$ 204,233	\$ 165,883	\$ 148,000	\$ 148,000	\$ 148,000

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

16. Investments - endowments

Changes to the endowment balances are as follows:

	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 12,418,014	\$ 12,068,586
Contributions received during the year	216,769	277,508
Capitalization of endowment surplus	281,535	71,920
Balance, end of year	\$ 12,916,318	\$ 12,418,014

17. Expenses by object

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2023	2022
Salaries and wages	\$ 95,687,781	\$ 89,028,772
Employee benefits	22,209,262	21,307,137
Amortization of tangible capital assets	10,181,150	10,207,441
Other operating expenses	7,810,694	7,300,411
Contracted services	7,584,939	7,207,982
Supplies and books	4,309,842	4,148,853
Travel and conferences	3,351,641	1,455,394
Scholarships and bursaries	2,293,321	2,140,433
Cost of goods sold	2,247,529	2,302,851
Utilities	1,969,932	1,736,157
Minor renovations and repairs	1,786,656	1,774,035
Rentals and leases	1,209,477	1,067,249
Printing and advertising	631,553	857,642
Interest	47,401	51,703
	\$ 161,321,178	\$ 150,586,060

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

18. Tangible capital assets

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and equipment	Computer hardware and software	Leasehold improvements	Site improvements	Buildings under capital lease	Library books	Assets under Construction	2023 Total
2023 Cost										
Balance, beginning of year (As restated - Note 3)	\$ 11,910,793	\$ 231,921,666	\$ 63,969,322	\$ 19,213,567	\$ 1,619,974	\$ 10,750,627	\$ -	\$ 10,705,749	\$ 1,148,479	\$ 351,240,177
Additions	-	7,938,991	5,200,971	1,200,987	-	-	5,326,200	69,243	936,477	20,672,869
Transfer of assets under construction	-	817,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	(817,816)	-
Balance, end of year	11,910,793	240,678,473	69,170,293	20,414,554	1,619,974	10,750,627	5,326,200	10,774,992	1,267,140	371,913,046
2023 Accumulated Amortization										
Balance, beginning of year (As restated - Note 3)	-	86,693,535	51,371,570	17,874,474	1,619,973	8,990,955	-	10,112,024	-	176,662,531
Amortization	-	5,129,448	3,708,689	786,543	1	300,709	96,427	159,333	-	10,181,150
Balance, end of year	-	91,822,983	55,080,259	18,661,017	1,619,974	9,291,664	96,427	10,271,357	-	186,843,681
2023 Net Book Value	\$ 11,910,793	\$ 148,855,490	\$ 14,090,034	\$ 1,753,537	\$ -	\$ 1,458,963	\$ 5,229,773	\$ 503,635	\$ 1,267,140	\$ 185,069,365
2022 Net Book Value (As restated - Note 3)	\$ 11,910,793	\$ 145,228,132	\$ 12,597,752	\$ 1,339,093	\$ 1	\$ 1,759,672	\$ -	\$ 593,725	\$ 1,148,479	\$ 174,577,647

During the year, the University acquired \$186,527 (2022 - \$211,863) of computer hardware financed through capital leases.

As at March 31, 2023, assets under construction with a value of \$1,267,140 (2022 - \$1,148,479) has not been amortized. Amortization of these assets will commence when the assets are put into productive use.

The University entered into a 23 year prepaid capital lease agreement with the Ts'elxweyeqw Tribe for a building on the Chilliwack campus.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

19. Financial risk management

The University has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Governors ensures that the University has identified its major risks and ensures that management monitors and controls them.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the University if a party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risk arises principally from certain financial assets held by the University consisting of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and investments.

Accounts receivable: Management believes risk with respect to accounts receivable is limited. Student accounts receivable is a large population of limited amounts where the University has the ability to stop further enrolments and granting of transcripts until payment is made. Other receivables and tax recoveries are generally with governments and other credit-worthy institutions.

Investments: The University has an Investment Policy to ensure funds are managed appropriately in order to balance preservation of capital, liquidity requirements and returns. The University retains an external investment firm to manage endowed funds in accordance with its investment policy utilizing diverse agreed upon investment strategies primarily in active trading markets.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect the University's income. The University's cash and cash equivalents and investments include amounts on deposit with financial institutions that earn interest at market rates. The University manages its cash and cash equivalents by maximizing the interest income earned on excess funds while maintaining the liquidity necessary to conduct operations on a day to day basis. Fluctuation in market rates of interest does not have a significant effect on the University's cash and cash equivalents and investments.

The primary objective of the University with respect to its investment of endowed funds is to ensure the security of principal amounts while achieving a satisfactory investment return.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the University will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The University meets its liquidity risk requirements by continually monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows and anticipating investment and financing activities to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

20. Pension plans

The University and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan (jointly trustee 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, 2022, the College Pension Plan has about 16,600 active members, and approximately 10,100 retired members. As at December 31, 2022, the Municipal Pension Plan has about 240,000 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 University paid \$8,255,493 (2022 - \$8,083,731) for employer contributions to the plans in fiscal 2023.

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, with results available in 2025.

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.

University of the Fraser Valley

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

21. Asset retirement obligation

The University has recorded asset retirement obligations for the removal of hazardous materials which exist in some of the University's buildings. The asset retirement obligation is being amortized over the remaining life of the the respective buildings. The discount rate of 3.13% is used and a variable inflation rate is used to calculate the future value of the asset retirement obligation. It is management's opinion that these assumptions are reasonable in the circumstance as at April 1, 2022.

Management, as at March 31, 2023, does not foresee any events or circumstances in the future that would have a significant impact on the estimated value of the asset retirement obligation.

The asset retirement obligation recorded in these financial statements is as follows:

	2023	2022
Carrying amount at beginning of year	\$ 1,147,566	\$ 1,074,499
Accretion expense	114,757	73,067
Carrying amount at end of year	\$ 1,262,323	\$ 1,147,566