

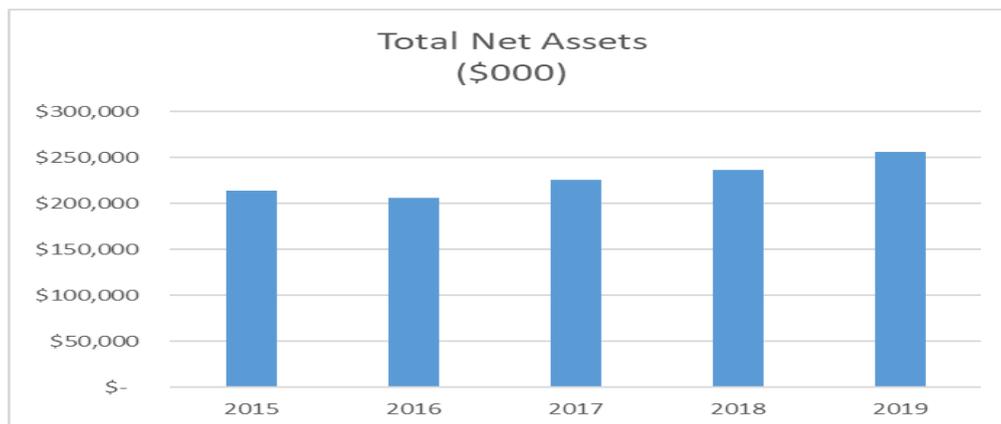
UNIVERSITY NET ASSETS

A defining characteristic of public sector financial reporting is that the University's equity is referred to as net assets on the [Statement of Financial Position](#). The statement of financial position is a "snapshot" of the assets, liabilities and net assets of the University at a point in time and highlights such issues as whether current and future cash flow needs can be met, what reserves balances are available to meet University strategic priorities and the overall financial health of the University. The financial health of the University guides budget decisions and allocations in the preparation of the University's budget.

Net assets are the value of the University's assets (what we own) over and above the University's liabilities (what we owe). It consists of endowment principal which remains intact in perpetuity, accumulated remeasurement gains and losses, investment in capital assets, internally restricted surpluses set aside for strategic priorities by the Board of Governors, and unrestricted surpluses from operations. The growth in the total net assets over the past ten years has been primarily the result of the growth in endowment and internally restricted surpluses.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)	(\$000)
NET ASSETS					
Accumulated surplus *	\$ 133,907	\$ 148,054	\$ 148,609	\$ 150,351	\$ 157,659
Endowments	\$ 58,735	\$ 56,810	\$ 64,918	\$ 68,348	\$ 72,953
Accumulated remeasurement gains and losses	\$ 20,619	\$ 1,410	\$ 11,876	\$ 17,187	\$ 25,523
	\$ 213,261	\$ 206,274	\$ 225,403	\$ 235,886	\$ 256,135
* ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS					
Investment in capital assets	\$ 102,742	\$ 98,948	\$ 100,464	\$ 103,095	\$ 107,889
Internally restricted surplus	\$ 31,165	\$ 48,641	\$ 47,609	\$ 40,584	\$ 43,451
Unrestricted surplus		\$ 465	\$ 536	\$ 6,672	\$ 6,319
	\$ 133,907	\$ 148,054	\$ 148,609	\$ 150,351	\$ 157,659

The 2019 unrestricted surplus was primarily due to recognition in our financial statements a decrease in employee future benefit liabilities as a result of a reduction in the Universities Academic Pension Plan costs of \$4.3 million.



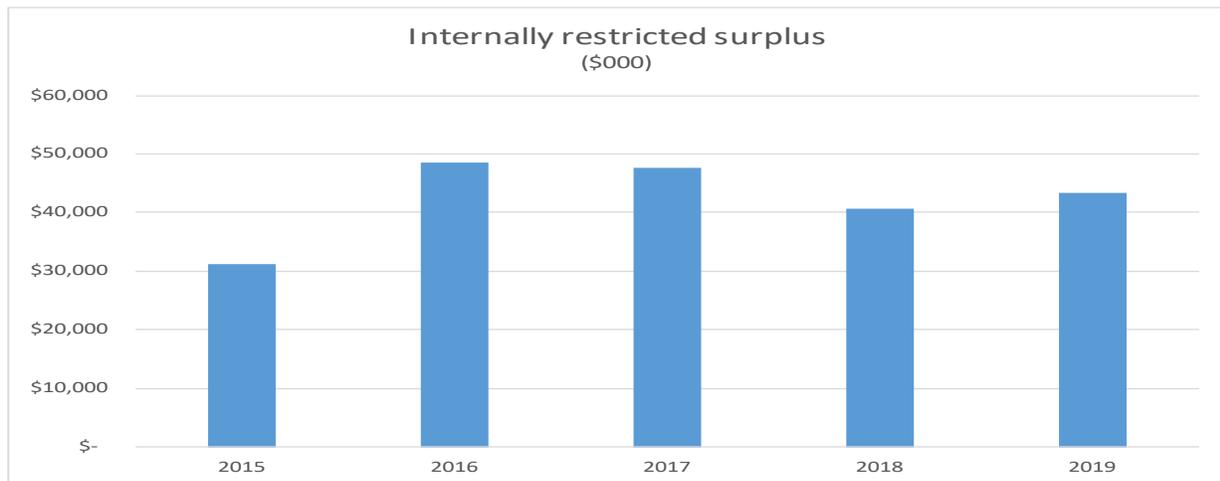
Each of these net assets is explained further in this brief.

Investment in Capital Assets represents the amount of funding that has been spent on tangible capital assets (i.e. buildings, equipment, furniture, etc.) offset by debt related to those assets. For example, if the University owned a house worth \$200,000 and there is a mortgage against the house of \$75,000, the University's investment in the capital asset is \$125,000 (\$200,000 - \$75,000). These funds have already been spent and do not represent cash that can be allocated to other purposes.

The increase in investment in capital assets over the past 3 years has primarily been due to the construction of our new Science Commons \$280 million facility.

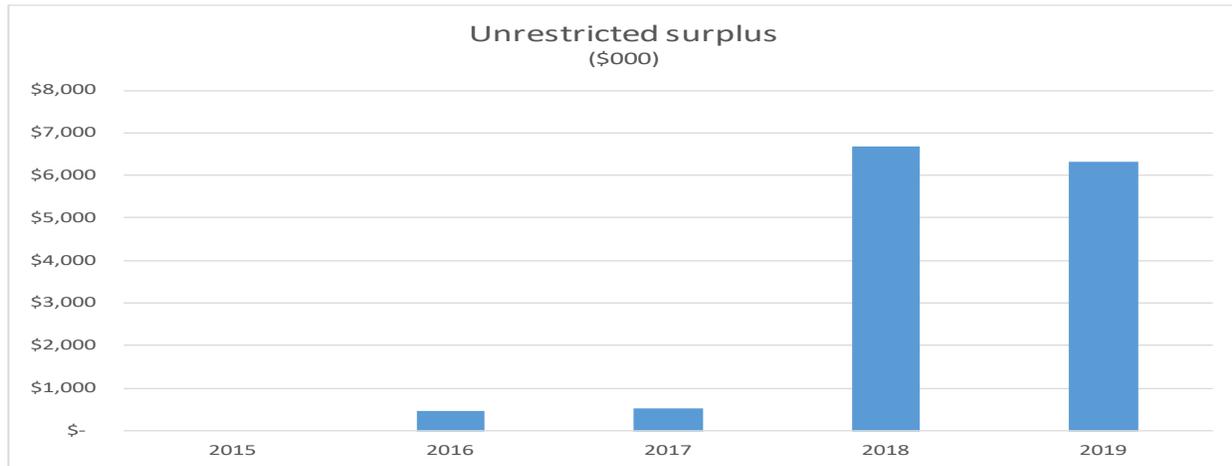
Internally Restricted Funds represent amounts set aside by the University's Board of Governors for specific purposes and is sometimes referred to as "reserves". These amounts are not available for other purposes without the approval of the Board of Governors. The internally restricted surplus of \$43.5 million has been allocated for specific projects in alignment with the University's strategic priorities, including the new science and academic building (Science Commons), replacement or purchase of capital assets, information technology systems upgrades and limited term position funding.

The reduction in the internally restricted funds in 2018 was primarily due to funds being expended on student housing envelope repairs (\$12.4 million over 2017 and 2018).

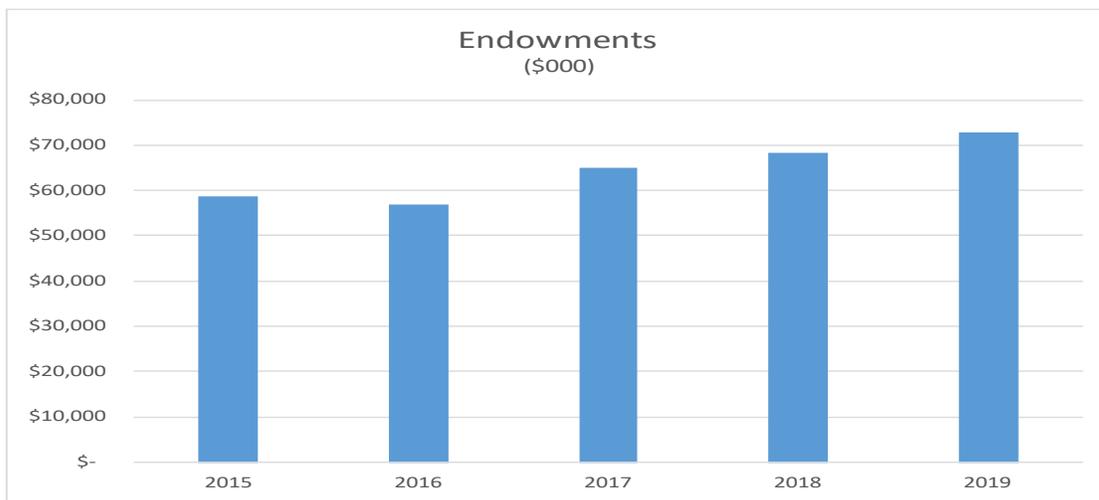


Unrestricted Surplus is the accumulated balance of excess revenue over expense since inception of the University and represents the surplus that is not subject to internal or external restrictions (i.e. funds that have not been committed to specific projects).

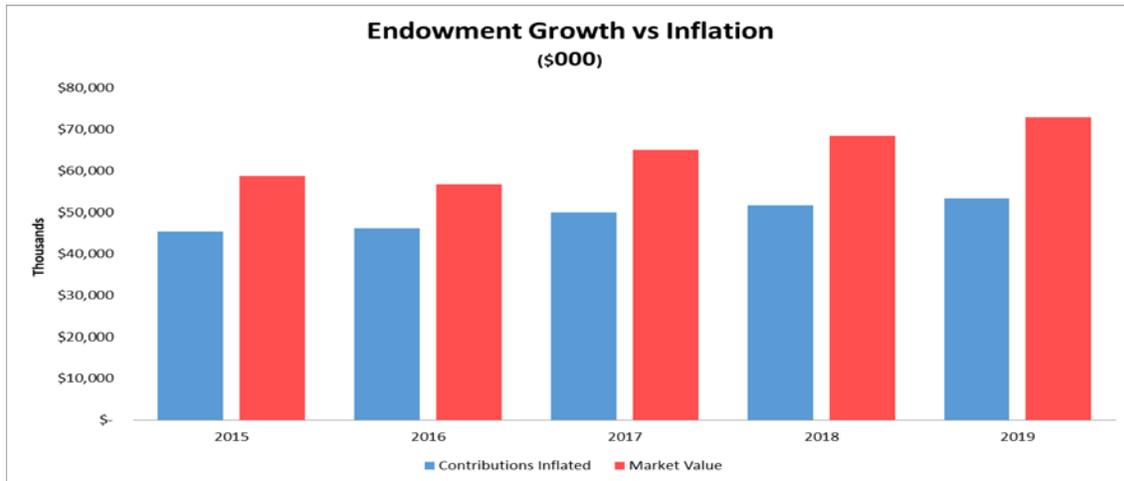
There was no unrestricted surplus at the end of March 31, 2015 due to the accrual (recording) of \$29 million which represented the University of Lethbridge's share of the unfunded pension liability in the Universities Academic Pension Plan (UAPP). The unfunded pension liability is the result of greater pension payment obligations than funds in the pension plans. In 2018 there was a recognition in our financial statements of a decrease in employee future benefit liabilities of \$4.3 million as a result of a reduction in the Universities Academic Pension Plan unfunded liability.



Endowments are donations, government grants and non-government contributions that have been given to the University for specific purposes and must be maintained forever. Investment income attributable to endowments is added to the endowment balances each year. These funds are typically invested and, the conditions of the donation or grant, in conjunction with the [Endowment Management Policy](#), determine how the income from these funds can be used. Given these are to be maintained forever, and we receive more endowment contributions from time to time, this number will continue to grow.



The University's [Endowment Management Policy](#) has the objective of protecting the real value of the endowments by limiting the amount of income expended and by reinvesting unexpended income. At March 31, 2019 the fair value of the Endowment pool assets exceeded the cumulative endowed contributions indexed by inflation by \$19.6 million (2018: \$16.7 million) (this means that the value of the University's endowments has grown faster than inflation).



Accumulated Remeasurement Gains and Losses are unrealized gains and losses on the University's investments portfolio. New financial reporting standards were introduced in 2013 with the requirement to record the accumulated remeasurement gains and losses in a separate financial statement. This statement is used to record accumulated unrealized changes in the fair market value of financial instruments, such as portfolio investments and foreign exchange, and when the financial instruments are sold or disposed of the fair market value changes will then be recorded in the Statement of Operations. The unrealized remeasurement gains and losses is not "cash" that the University can spend.

Why does the University not tap into its Net Assets/Reserves to meet budgetary shortfalls?

Questions arise from the University community as to why the University does not tap into net assets/reserve balances to fund any budget deficits? It is important to understand that reserves are funds that are available only on a one-time basis and would not provide funds to cover on-going or continuing deficits that exist in the University's operating budget. Similar to savings that individuals may have in their bank account, these funds serve as an important cushion in the case of an emergency or unexpected need for cash. Savings should not be used for on-going expenditures because eventually the savings would be depleted to zero and there would still be an annual operating deficit that needs to be addressed.

It would be fiscally irresponsible to use reserves as a long-term solution to cover on-going budget deficits as this would only solve the deficit problem for the short term and not address the issue of expenditures that are higher than revenue.



BUDGET BRIEF CONTEXT FOR 2020-21 BUDGET

There is a balance of \$256 million in accumulated net assets. Can this entire amount be allocated to cover expenses?

Some members of the University community have raised the concern that the University of Lethbridge has accumulated assets of \$256.1 million that could be allocated to operating expenses, such as compensation to employees.

It is important to know that not all net asset funds are available for on-going operating expenses (for salaries as an example). Net assets include restricted funds such as endowment funds that are used mostly in support of student scholarships and bursaries and are legally required to be maintained forever and never spent. The net asset figure also includes the University's investment in capital, which is essentially the equity that the University owns of its capital assets (buildings, land, and equipment). Investment in capital assets is similar to your personal ownership of your home, which is not money in your bank account that you can spend.