

Financial Statements
For the year ended July 31, 2019

Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

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(Chairman)

(Deputy Chair)

(Acting President)

College Directory At July 31, 2019

Board of Governors and Committees

Mr. John Samuel

Mrs. Fiona Forbes-Vanterpool

Mrs. Judith E. Vanterpool

Mr. Kenneth Baker

Mrs. Josephine Callwood

Mrs. Shanica Maduro Christopher

Mr. Derek Dunlop

Ms. Lotoya Freeman

Mr. Chad George

Mr. Cecil Hodge

Dr. Henry Jarecki

Dr. Anthony Layne

Prof. Emeritus Arthur Richardson

Mr. Cromwell Smith

Dr. L. Sauda Smith

Mr. John Williams

Legal Counsel

Sabals Law Abbott Building

P.O. Box 3169

Road Town, Tortola VG 1110

British Virgin Islands

Bursar

Ms. Italia Penn, CPA, CGMA

Assistant Bursar

Mrs. Elenore Rowland-George

Registered Office

P.O. Box 3097 Road Town, Tortola VG 1110 British Virgin Islands

Business Development Committee

Mr. John Williams, Chairman

Mr. Derek Dunlop

Mr. Chad George

Mr. Cecil Hodge

Dr. Henry Jarecki

Mrs. Judith E. Vanterpool, Acting President

(College Liaison)

Finance Committee

Mr. John Samuel, Chairman

Mr. Kenneth Baker

Mr. John Williams

Mrs. Judith E. Vanterpool, Acting President

(College Liaison)

Academic Committee

Prof. Emeritus Arthur Richardson, Chairman

Mrs. Josephine Callwood

Dr. Anthony Layne

Mr. Cromwell Smith

Dr., L Sauda Smith

Dr. Richard Georges, Vice President

(College Liaison)

Human Resources Committee

Mrs. Fiona Forbes-Vanterpool, Chairman

Ms. Lotoya Freeman

Mr. Chad George

Mrs. Shanica Maduro Christopher

Mr. Cromwell Smith

Mrs. Monique John Latchman, Acting HR Manager

(College Liaison)

Special Affirmation Committee

Dr. L Sauda Smith, Chairman

Dr. Anthony Layne

Prof. Emeritus Arthur Richardson

Dr. LuVerne Baptiste, Associate VP

(College Liaison)

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the year ended July 31, 2019

This section of the annual financial report of H. Lavity Stoutt Community College ("HLSCC" or "College") provides an overview and analysis of the College's financial performance during the fiscal years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018. This overview has been prepared by management, along with the financial statements and related footnote disclosures, and should be read in conjunction with them. The financial statements, footnotes and this discussion are the responsibility of management.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This presentation is designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the College's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business. These financial statements focus on the College's overall financial condition, its results of operations and its cash flows. The entity-wide financial statements consist of:

The Statements of Net Assets, which presents the College's financial position at the end of the year, includes all assets and liabilities. The difference between total assets and total liabilities is net assets and provides an indicator of the College's present financial condition. Over time, increases or decreases in the College's net assets shows whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Assets and liabilities are generally measured using current values; capital assets are stated at historical cost, less an allowance for depreciation.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets presents the College's operating results for the period. Revenues and expenses are generally reported using the accrual method of accounting, which records transactions as soon as they occur, regardless of when cash is exchanged. Usage of capital assets is reported as depreciation expense, which amortizes the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives. Revenues and expenses are reported as either operating or non-operating. Operating revenues are derived primarily from government grants, tuition and other fees, and auxiliary enterprises, such as the Bookstore and Performing Arts.

The Statements of Cash Flows presents information about cash receipts and cash payments during the period. This statement also assists users in assessing the College's ability to generate net cash flows, its ability to meet its obligations as they fall due, and its potential need for external financing.

The Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the entity-wide financial statements.

Financial Highlights

As of July 31, 2019, the College's assets exceeded it liabilities by \$11,602,112 (net assets). Of this amount, \$2,110,540 is classified as unrestricted current funds. These unrestricted current funds may be used to meet the College's ongoing obligations. The largest component (\$9,464,728) of net assets is the College's investment in capital assets, which represents its land, buildings, furniture and equipment, and other assets net of accumulated depreciation. The College uses these capital assets to provide educational services to its students. As of July 31, 2019, operating revenues were \$9,346,916. This included Government grants for \$8,585,500 or 92% of total operating revenues. Total operating expenses (excluding depreciation) was \$8,235,921.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the year ended July 31, 2019

Analysis of Net Assets as of July 31, 2019

The Statements of Net Assets includes all of the assets and liabilities of the College using the previously-described accrual method of accounting, which is similar to the accounting presentation used by businesses. Net Assets is a measure of the College's financial condition. In summary form, Net Assets consisted of:

2019	
Assets	
Current assets Non-current assets	2,847,267 9,491,572
Total assets	\$ 12,338,839
Liabilities	
Current liabilities Non-current liabilities	736,727
Total liabilities	\$736,727_
Net Assets	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt Restricted Unrestricted	9,464,728 26,844
Total net assets	\$_11,602,112_
Total liabilities and net assets	\$_12,338,839

At July 31, 2019, the College owned \$12,338839,857 in total assets. Current assets included cash and cash equivalents of \$2.502 million; receivables and prepayments of \$0,338 million; and other assets of \$0.008 million.

The College's largest non-current asset is its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, furniture and equipment), net of accumulated depreciation of \$9.465 million, which is used to provide student services.

Current liabilities at July 31, 2019 were \$736,727 and included payroll liabilities of \$0.457 million; and trade and other payables of \$0.267 million. The College's total current assets of \$2,847,267 were sufficient to cover the current liabilities of \$736,727. This represents a current ratio of 3.86 and the College is considered financially healthy and capable of paying off its current obligations.

Net Assets represents the residual interest in HLSCC's assets after liabilities are deducted. Net Assets at July 31, 2019 were \$11,602,112 and include the "investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt" of \$9,464,728; restricted assets of \$26,844 are subjected to externally imposed restrictions governing their use. Unrestricted net assets of \$2,110,540 are not subject to external restrictions governing their use and are used primarily for general operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the year ended July 31, 2019

Analysis of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets for the year ended July 31, 2019
The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets represents the College's operating results, as well as its non-operating revenues and expenses, and reconciles the changes in Net Assets (discussed above). In summary form, the year's results were:

2019	
Total operating revenues Total operating expenes (excluding depreciation)	9,346,916 8,235,921
Net operating surplus	\$ 1,110,995
Non-operating revenues Non-operating expenses	
Net surplus	\$ (6,885)
Total increase in net assets	(6,885)
Net assets, beginning of year	_11,608,997
Net assets, ending of year	\$_11,602,112

Revenues:

The largest source of operating revenues for the College for the year ended July 31, 2019 was Government grants which totalled \$8,585,500 or 92% of total operating revenues. Government subvention is used primarily to fund current operations and free tuition. Other operating income totalled \$761,416 or 8% and includes tuition and other fees of \$588,049 or 6%.

Expenses:

The College expended \$8,235,921 on operating expenses including salaries and benefits, materials and services, and utilities. Academic expenses represent the largest percentage of total operating expenses at 42%, or \$3,464,043. Institutional Support represents 44% of total operating expenses, or \$3,592,535. Non-operating expenses (depreciation) totalled \$1,117,880.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the year ended July 31, 2019

Analysis of the Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended July 31, 2019

This statement provides a measurement of the College's financial health by supplying information about cash receipts and cash payments during the year. It also assists users in assessing the College's ability to generate net cash flows, its ability to meet its obligations as they come due, and its potential need for external financing. GASB principles promulgate four major sources of cash flows: Cash flows from operating activities, cash flows from non-capital financing activities, cash flows from capital and related financing activities, and cash flows from investing activities.

2019

Cash provided by/(used in):

Operating activities Capital financing activities	572,394 (1,890,254)
Net decrease in cash	\$ (1,317,860)
Cash, beginning of year	3,819,504
Cash, ending of year	\$ 2,501,644

The primary uses of cash from operating activities were from decreases in accounts receivable and increases in accounts payable. Cash acquisition of capital assets was the primary use of cash from capital financing activities.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The next few years will be very challenging for the College. HLSCC must strive to find the proper balance between affordability for its students and the accessibility and quality of its instructional programs and services. It is evident that the College cannot rely solely upon the Government for additional resources but must continue to align its expenses with available resources.

Contacting the College's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our stakeholders, and creditors with a general overview of the College's finances. Questions concerning any of the information in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

The Bursar
H. Lavity Stoutt Community College
P.O. Box 3097
Road Town, Tortola VG 1110
British Virgin Islands



Chartered Accountants

PO Box 650 Tropic Isle Building Nibbs Street Road Town, Tortola VG 1110 British Virgin Islands

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE AUDITOR GENERAL,

GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of H. Lavity Stoutt Community College (the "College"), which comprise the statements of net assets as at July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, and the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 8 to 22.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the College as of July 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 2-5 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Baker Tilly (BVI) Limited

Chartered Accountants Tortola, British Virgin Islands October 13, 2020

Statements of Net Assets At July 31, 2019 Expressed in U.S. Dollars

	Note				2019	2018
Assets		Capital fund	Current funds Restricted Unres	.funds Unrestricted	Total	Total
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents		1	1	2.501.644	2.501.644	3.879.504
Receivables and prepayments	5	i	1	337,624	337,624	314,829
Due from other College funds		I	į	f	1	1
inventory		1	1	7,999	7,999	82,976
Total current assets		-	1	2,847,267	2,847,267	4,217,309
Non-current assets						
investments	ω	Ĭ	26,844	1	26,844	26,333
Capital assets	ω	9,454,728	1	[9,464,728	8,779,902
Total non-current assets		9,464,728	26,844	1	9.491.572	8,806,235
Total assets		9,464,728	26.844	2,847,267	12.338.839	13,023,544

Liabilities

Current liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued expenses 7
Deferred income
Due to College funds

1,356,025 58,522

723.807

723,807 12,920 1,414,54

736,727 2,110,540 736,727 9.464,728 Due to College funds Total liabilities Net assets

Approved on behalf of the Board of Governors on October 13, 2020

\$ 2,110,540 \$ 11,602,142 \$ 11,608,997

H. LAVITY STOUTT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets For the year ended July 31, 2019 Expressed in U.S. Dollars

	Note				2019	2018
		Capital fund	Current funds Restricted Unre	funds Unrestricted	Total	Total
Operating revenues						
Government grants		1		8.585.500	8.585.500	8,000,000
Tuition and other fees		1		588,049	588,049	504,524
Other aifts and grants		I		27,901	27,901	135,075
Other income	o	l	511	144,955	145,466	3,230,575
Total operating revenues		ŀ	511	9,346,405	9,346,916	11,870,174
Operating expenses						
Academic expenses		1	1	3,464,043	3,464,043	3,891,759
Allowance for doubtful debts		I	1	66,044	66,044	78,571
Auxiliary expenses		1	ĺ	120,201	120,201	309,110
Institutional support		Ī	į	3,592,535	3,592,535	3,708,999
Library costs		Ī	Ī	232,126	232,126	161,607
Fundraising		I	Ī	82,432	82,432	93,071
Repairs and maintenance		Ī	1	678,540	678,540	608,835
Total operating expenses		1	1	8,235,921	8,235,921	8,851,952
Non-operating expenses						
Depreciation	co	1,117,880	1	1	1,117,880	1,000,744
Total non-operating expenses		1,117,880	1	Ī	1,117,880	1,000,744
Change in net assets		(1,117,880)	511	1,110,484	(6,885)	2,017,478
Opening net assets		6,705,194	26,333	4,877,470	11,608,997	9,591,519
Closing net assets	S	5,587,314	\$ 26,844 \$	5,987,954 \$	11,602,112	\$ 11,608,997

H. LAVITY STOUTT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Statements of Cash Flows For the year ended July 31, 2019 Expressed in U.S. Dollars

		2019	6	ĺ	2018
	Capital fund	Current funds Restricted Unres	funds Unrestricted	Total	Total
Cash flows from operating activities: Change in net assets Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash	(1,117,880)	511	1,110,484	(6.885)	2,017,478
Depreciation Loss on disposal of fixed assets	1,117,880 87,548	H	Τ.1	1,117,880 87,548	1,000,744
Change in operating assets and liabilities: (Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable Decrease in inventory	1.1	Ü	(22,795)	(22,795)	540,840
Increase in investments Decrease in deferred income	[1]	(511)	(45,602)	(511) (45,602)	(560) (49,669)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable Net cash provided by operating activities	87,548	1 1	484,846	(632,218) 572,394	3,946,907
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Purchase of capital assets Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(1,890,254)	1.1	11	(1,890,254)	(818,362)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,802,706)	Ī	484,846	(1,317,860)	3,128,545
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(809,004)	1	4,628,508	3,819,504	690,959
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ (2,611,710)	s	5,113,354	\$ 2,501,644 \$	3,819,504

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

GENERAL INFORMATION

H, Lavity Stoutt Community College (the "College" or "HLSCC") is a body corporate established in the British Virgin Islands (the "Territory") under the British Virgin Islands Community College Act, 1990, as amended. The principal objective of the College, which began its first academic year on January 14, 1990, is to provide a comprehensive educational program that includes education and training, which link economic and human resources development.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the College's financial statements are set out below.

a) Basis of preparation

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB").

The College follows the "business-type" activities requirements of GASB Statement No. 35, "Basic Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis for Public Colleges and Universities," which provides that the following sections be included in the College's annual financial report:

- Management's discussion and analysis;
- Basic financial statements, including statements of net assets, statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets and statements of cash flows for the College; and
- Notes to and forming part of the financial statements.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting whereby all revenues are recorded when earned and all expenses are recorded when they are incurred.

Operating revenues of the College consist of tuition and fees, grants and contracts, departmental activities, auxiliary activities and other miscellaneous revenues. Transactions related to capital financing activities, non-capital financing activities, investing activities and appropriation from the Government of the British Virgin Islands are components of non-operating income or expenses. When an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the College applies the restricted or unrestricted resources at its discretion provided all terms of the restriction have been followed.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting standards generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by GASB, requires management to make estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of capital assets, valuation of allowances for receivables and inventories. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

c) Cash and cash equivalents

The College considers cash on hand, cash in banks, net of overdrafts, and investments with original maturities of ninety days or less when purchased, as cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents held in the capital fund represents funds held by the College for transactions of a long-term investment or capital nature.

d) Net assets

i) Unrestricted net assets

Unrestricted net assets are free of donor-imposed restrictions. Unrestricted net assets may be designated for specific purposes by actions of the Board of Governors and may include, but are not exclusive to, education and general institutional support. Contributions, gains and other income, whose restrictions are met in the same reporting period, are reported as unrestricted support.

ii) Restricted net assets

Restricted net assets include gifts and pledges which require that the corpus be made available for spending in accordance with donor restrictions.

iii) Capital fund

Capital fund activities reflect transactions of a capital nature including contributions to be used for facilities and equipment. Cash is transferred among the College's funds as required for the performance of the College funds' stated purposes.

e) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. Amounts collected on accounts receivable are included in net cash provided by operating activities in the statements of cash flows. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the College's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in the College's existing accounts receivable. The College determines the allowance based on historical write-off experience. The College reviews its allowance for doubtful accounts on a quarterly basis. Account balances over 365 days are reviewed individually for collectability. Account balances are charged against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The College does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

f) Inventory

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO) for all inventory items.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

g) Capital assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. A capitalization threshold of \$1,000 and a useful life threshold of one year or more are used for all asset categories. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred and improvements are capitalized. When assets are retired or disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation thereon are removed from the financial statements, and gains and losses are included in operations in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets.

All capital expenditures for land, buildings, furniture and equipment, motor vehicles, library books and paintings and artwork are recorded as additions to the capital fund when the assets are placed in service and carried at cost at the date of the acquisition or fair value at the date of donation.

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets as follows:

Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	3 – 5%
Capital improvements	5 – 20%
Furniture and equipment	10 - 50%
Motor vehicles	20%
Library books	10 - 20%
Paintings and artwork	10%

h) Investments

All investments are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognized in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets, except that any financial instrument that does not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is stated at cost less impairment losses (refer to accounting policy n). If a reliable measurement subsequently becomes available, the instrument is measured at fair value.

Revenue recognition

Government grants, gifts, other grants and investment income relating to unrestricted contributions are recognized as operating revenues in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets as received.

Tuition revenue is recognized in the fiscal year in which the revenue was earned. Financial aid amounts provided through the Tuition Assistance Program are fully discounted.

Restricted contributions and investment income are recognized as non-operating revenues in the year in which the related revenues are received.

Contributions restricted for the purchase of capital assets are recognized as nonoperating revenues and are amortized at a rate corresponding with the depreciation rate for the related capital assets.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

j) Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue results when tuition payments are received in advance for the Fall semester of the following calendar year. These payments are recorded as a liability until the tuition is earned. Once earned, the liability is reduced and revenue is recognized in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets.

k) Expenditure recognition

All expenses are recognised on the accrual basis.

Employee benefits

The College established a contributory, defined-contribution pension scheme effective March 1, 2001 to grant pensions to its officers and employees (the "Pension Fund"). The Pension Fund is currently being funded by the College at 8% of gross salaries per annum whilst employees contribute at a minimum rate of 4%. Contributions payable by the College during the year are charged to the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets.

Prior to 2001, retirement benefits payable were calculated for eligible employees and recorded on the statements of net assets as a liability and as an expense on the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets. Upon retirement, balances are paid to applicable employees.

m) Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

n) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the College's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is estimated as the greater of an asset's net selling price and value in use. An impairment loss is recognised in the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through the statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net assets.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

o) Contingent liabilities

Certain conditions may exist as of the reporting date, which may result in a loss to the College but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The College assess such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the College or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the College evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, that it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated, then the estimated liability is accrued in the College's financial statements. If the assessment indicates that there is a possible obligation, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss, if determinable and material, is disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed,

CONCENTRATION OF RISK

a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counterparties failed to perform as contracted.

Financial instruments that subject the College to credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and receivables, which includes student receivables. To reduce exposure to credit risk on student receivables, the College has implemented a credit policy to ensure that credit-worthy students are granted credit. Students are required to pay their balances in full prior to final examinations. The Government of the British Virgin Islands (the "BVI Government") also implemented a Tuition Assistance Program that covers the tuition fees of qualifying students.

The College is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial instruments. The College invests available cash with various reputable banks.

The College is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by such counterparties to financial instruments, but management does not expect any banking institution to fail to meet its obligations. The extent of the College's exposure to credit risk in respect to these financial assets approximates their carrying values as recorded in the statements of net assets.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

CONCENTRATION OF RISK (Cont'd)

b) Market risk

Market risk arises from the use of interest bearing, tradeable and foreign currency financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (price risk), interest rates (interest rate risk) and foreign exchange rates (foreign currency risk).

i) Interest rate risk

The financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk comprise cash and cash equivalents and investments. The College is exposed to fair value interest rate risk on investments to the extent that prevailing interest rates may fluctuate from the fixed interest rate stated in Note 6. There is an inherent risk that during the period to maturity these rates may be lower than the prevailing market rates.

ii) Foreign currency risk

At July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, the College had no significant financial assets and financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. Dollar. As a result, the College is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the College may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous. The College is exposed to liquidity risk from its financial liabilities represented by accounts payable and accrued liabilities which are due within one year. The cash and cash equivalents are considered to be on demand apart from the small amount restricted. Net receivables are deemed to be fully collectible.

4. TAXATION

Effective January 1, 2005, the BVI Government, by virtue of the introduction of the Payroll Taxes Act, 2004, effectively abolished both personal and corporate income tax in the Territory. Further, beginning January 1, 2005, the College became subject to a payroll tax equating to 6% of all salaries, wages and benefits paid to employees.

The College is an "educational institution" within the meaning of section 8(2) of the Payroll Taxes Act, 2004, of the British Virgin Islands and is deemed to be exempt from payroll tax. However, the College paid the employer tax rate (6%) during the year. Subsequent to year-end, the College confirmed its exempt status with the BVI Inland Revenue Department, which will now be applied.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019 Expressed in U.S. Dollars

5.	RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS		
		2019	2018
	Student receivables Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	273,232 (78,214)	238,898 (20,465)
		195,018	218,433
	General receivables Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	108,261 (2,919)	88,548 (2,919)
		105,342	85,629
	Prepayments and other receivables	37,264	10,767
		\$ 337,624	\$ 314,829
	Student receivables - allowance for doubtful debts		
	Balance at beginning of year Bad debt expense Write off bad debts	20,465 66,044 (8,295)	78,571 (58,106)
	Balance at end of year	\$ 78,214	\$ 20,465
	General receivables - allowance for doubtful debts		
	Balance at beginning of year Bad debt expense Write off bad debts	2,919 —	2,919
	Balance at end of year	\$ 2,919	\$ 2,919
6.	INVESTMENTS	2019	2018
	Residential Accredit Loans Inc. Series 2002-QS10 Class 1A3 R/MD 6.50% 10/25/2032	\$ <u>26,844</u>	\$ <u>26,333</u>
7.	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES	2019	2018
	Trade payables and accrued expenses Personnel costs Other payables	227,583 457,124 _39,100	740,242 560,031 55,752
		\$723,807	\$1,356,025

H. LAVITY STOUTT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements
For the year ended July 31, 2019
Expressed in U.S. Dollars

B. CAPITAL ASSETS								
	Land	Buildings	Capital improvements	Furniture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Library books	Paintings and artwork	Total
Cost:								
At July 31, 2018 Additions Disposals	2,935,810	15,236,915 1,513,336 (46,999)	1,753,787 54,482 (40,847)	3,204,157 320,636 (945,849)	93,415	644	19,192	23,243,920 1,890,254 (1,033,695)
i ransiers, reclass and adjustments	2.	1	(001,870)	008,300	1	1	1	(8,010)
At July 31, 2019	2,935,810	16,703,252	1,188,256	3,148,294	95,215	644	19,192	24,090,663
Accumulated depreciation:								
At July 31, 2018 Charge for the year		10,916,155 754,515	692,920	2,797,852	41,312	419	15,360	14,464,018
Disposals/sale of fixed assets	I	(44,925)	(29,677)	(881,361)	1	J	1	(955,963)
Transfers, reclass and adjustments	1	1	753	(753)	ĵ	1	1	ĵ
At July 31, 2019	1	11,625,745	749,544	2,183,286	50,764	547	16,049	14,625,935
Net book value:								
At July 31, 2019	\$ 2,935,810 \$	5,077,507	\$ 438,712	\$ 965,008 \$	3 44,451 \$	\$ 26 \$	3,143 \$	9,464,728
At July 31, 2018	\$ 2,935,810 \$	4,320,760	\$ 1,060,867	\$ 406,305 \$	5 52,103 \$	\$ 225 \$	3,832 \$	8,779,902

H. LAVITY STOUTT COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

00	CAPITAL ASSETS (Cont'd)								
		Land	Buildings	Capital improvements	Furniture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Library books	Paintings and artwork	Total
	Cost:								
	At July 31, 2017 Additions Disposals	2,935,810	15,310,206 — (73,291)	1,223,807 726,294 (174,623)	3,820,216 58,498 (696,248)	150,691 33,570 (90,846)	100,419	19,192	23,560,341 818,362 (1,134,783)
	Reclass and adjustments	1	1	(21,691)	21,691	1	1	1	1
	At July 31, 2018	2,935,810	15,236,915	1,753,787	3,204,157	93,415	644	19,192	23,243,920
	Accumulated depreciation:								
	At July 31, 2017 Charge for the year	ΙĪ	10,262,698	767,731 57,851	3,217,880 220,750	107,272 6,395	100,065	14,440	14,470,086
	Disposals/sale of fixed assets Reclass and adjustments	1 1	(61,242)	(127,444) (5,218)	(645,996) 5,218	(72,355)	(99,775)	1.1	(1,006,812)
	At July 31, 2018	J	10,916,155	692,920	2,797,852	41,312	419	15,360	14,464,018
	Net book value:								
	At July 31, 2018	\$ 2,935,810 \$	4,320,760 \$	1,060,867 \$	406,305 \$	52,103 \$	225 \$	3,832 \$	8,779,902
	At July 31, 2017	\$ 2,935,810 \$	5,047,508 \$	456,076 \$	602,336 \$	43,419 \$	354 \$	4,752 \$	9,090,255

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

OTHER INCOME

In September 2017, the British Virgin Islands experienced two of the most devastating hurricanes (Irma and Maria) in the history of the Territory. The total estimated damage to the College was \$10 million. Of the \$10 million submitted insurance claims, HLSCC collected approximately \$3.3 million during the prior year.

10. RETIREMENT BENEFITS SCHEME

A defined contribution retirement benefits scheme ("Pension Fund") was implemented under authorization of the College's Board of Governors.

For the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, the College contributed at a rate of 8.0% of the gross salary of qualifying participating employees to the scheme. Employees are required to contribute towards the scheme at a minimum rate of 4.0% for 2019 and 2018.

Zurich International Life Limited administers the funds contributed. Contributions by the College for the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018 were \$180,049 and \$159,147, respectively.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

BVI Government Grant:

The College receives grants from the BVI Government during its normal course of business to assist with the funding of its operations and capital expenditure projects. During the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, HLSCC received a total of \$8,585,500 and \$8,000,000, respectively.

Payments to the Board of Governors:

For the years ended July 31, 2019 and July 31, 2018, HLSCC paid stipends to the Board of Governors in the amount of \$52,600 and \$56,800, respectively.

OPERATING LEASES

The College leases office space in Virgin Gorda and commercial and storage space in Road Town, British Virgin Islands. The Virgin Gorda lease had a term of three years commencing April 1, 2014 and expired March 31, 2017. The lease was renewed commencing April 1, 2017 with an expiration date of March 31, 2020.

Future minimum lease payments as at July 31, 2019 are as follows:

	2019	2018
One year Two to three years	48,000	72,000 48,000
	\$48,000	\$120,000

13. CONTINGENT LIABILITY

At July 31, 2019, the College potentially has a contingent liability arising from the provision of retirement benefits for other employees not currently participants of the Pension Fund (see note 10) totaling \$1,060,216.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Territory is beginning to feel the economic impacts of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. An economic shutdown and the closure of borders in a jurisdiction reliant on external sources of revenue means that many have lost income and are at risk of further social and economic degradation the longer the shutdown continues. Furthermore, with tourism activities decimated, Government revenue is considerably affected and the College must look at measures to mitigate the effect reduced subventions may have on its ability to operate. The following measures have been proposed to the Executive Committee and Cabinet and are being further developed for implementation:

Hiring freeze

The College will institute an immediate hiring freeze in keeping with the guidelines distributed by the Ministry of Finance with the possibility of limited exceptions for essential posts in the new Fiscal Year beginning 1 August 2020. Those exceptions include: a part-time facilities manager; a workshop safety supervisor, who has already been interviewed for and may be revised to share responsibilities in the Facilities Department; and possible replacement of outgoing faculty.

This means extending Acting appointments for the President, Bursar, Human Resources Manager, and Registrar while finding alternative solutions for other essential posts such as the Facilities Manager.

Exiting major third-party contracts

HLSCC has already exited the verbal agreement with its current Security Services and has contracted with another security firm for services to be provided on a month-to-month basis. This will reduce the cost of the College's monthly commitment to security services to a fixed rate. There are also two other contracts which the College intends to terminate. By exiting these contracts, in the new Fiscal Year the College aims to save approximately \$179,900.

Reduced hours and redistribution of human resources

The College is developing a plan to put the majority of its staff (excluding College security) on reduced hours and amending pay accordingly. The current proposal is to reduce employees payment schedule based on 30 hours/week as of 1 June 2020 for two months in the first instance if approved by the Board of Governors and if subvention payments are reduced by Government.

The College is reviewing its personnel and will make decisions on reassignments, redundancies, and non-renewal of contracts

Procurement

The College will take measures to take control of procurement moving forward as opposed to paying third parties or contractors to acquire materials and equipment. This will be added to the responsibilities of the Fiscal Services Department with advice from an accounting firm hired to conduct an internal audit of the Fiscal Services Department. For this measure to be most effective, the College will need to address the issue of storage space on campus. Options are being explored to expand its ability to secure materials and supplies on campus.

Notes to and forming part of the Financial Statements For the year ended July 31, 2019

Expressed in U.S. Dollars

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Cont'd)

Other projects and purchases

All non-essential projects and purchases are being deferred or cancelled, which includes the trench project to connect South Campus and the Main Campus via fiber-optic cable as well as the procurement of new computers which was scheduled to take place in the summer months.

Ongoing projects include: treatment of main building steps and landing by Alternative Concrete Solutions; installation of phone systems by Cisco and IBM; and repairs to the roof of the Marine Centre Workshop.