Financial Statements of

GABRIEL DUMONT COLLEGE INC.

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2021

KPMG

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Governors of Gabriel Dumont College Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Gabriel Dumont College Inc.(the Entity), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2021
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of changes net assets 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, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2021, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, 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.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- 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

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Saskatoon, Canada

July 22, 2021

GABRIEL DUMONT COLLEGE INC.

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 384,624	$ 873,707
Investments and marketable securities (note 3)	182,371	162,902
Accounts receivable	834,921	709,329
Prepaid expenses	2,487	13,733
	1,404,403	1,759,671
Equipment (note 4)	13,724	7,743
	$ 1,418,127	$ 1,767,414
Liabilities and Net Assets		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 402,759	$ 695,576
Net assets:		
Unrestricted	1,001,644	1,064,095
Invested in equipment	13,724	7,743
	1,015,368	1,071,838
	$ 1,418,127	$ 1,767,414

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Viola Bell

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________________ Governor

GABRIEL DUMONT COLLEGE INC.

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	2021	2020
Revenue:		
Tuition and related fees (note 5)	$ 1,842,610	$ 1,727,418
Investment Income	24,130	16,899
Program grants (note 5)	-	187,123
	1,866,740	1,931,440
Expenses:		
Salaries and benefits	1,161,853	857,844
Scholarships, tuition and student fees	424,585	538,569
Student supplies	126,087	76,381
Consulting fees	117,512	201,525
Travel	15,863	37,002
Equipment expense	14,045	59,190
Audit and legal	13,488	18,351
Office supplies and services	12,854	17,282
Bank charges	10,879	10,655
Facilities and rent	10,605	14,301
Repairs and maintenance	9,774	555
Promotions	3,280	86,330
Amortization of equipment	2,385	1,935
Start up allowances	-	1,750
Student recruitment	-	917
Computer	-	190
	1,923,210	1,922,777
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	$ (56,470)	$ 8,663

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

GABRIEL DUMONT COLLEGE INC.

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

	Unrestricted	Invested in Equipment	Total
Net assets, April 1, 2019	$ 1,053,497	$ 9,678	$ 1,063,175
Excess of revenue over expenses	8,663	-	8,663
Amortization of equipment	1,935	(1,935)	-
Net assets, March 31, 2020	$ 1,064,095	$ 7,743	$ 1,071,838
Excess of revenue over expenses	(56,470)	-	(56,470)
Amortization of equipment	2,385	(2,385)	-
Purchase of equipment	(8,366)	8,366	-
Net assets, March 31, 2021	$ 1,001,644	$ 13,724	$ 1,015,368

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

GABRIEL DUMONT COLLEGE INC.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2021, with comparative information for 2020

		2021		2020
Cash flows from (used in):				
Operations:				
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenses	$	(56,470)	$	8,663
Items not involving cash:				
Amortization of equipment		2,385		1,935
Change in fair value of investments		(19,469)		4,512
Change in non-cash operating working capital:				
Accounts receivable		(125,592)		1,010
Prepaid expenses		11,246		(9,233)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(292,817)		233,397
Deferred revenue		-		(187,123)
		(480,717)		53,161
Investing:				
Purchase of equipment		(8,366)		-
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(489,083)		53,161
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		873,707		820,546
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$	384,624	$	873,707

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Nature of operations:

Gabriel Dumont College Inc. ("GDC" or "the College") is a Not-for-Profit Organization incorporated under the Non Profit Corporations Act of Saskatchewan and is not subject to income tax under the Income Tax Act (Canada). The purpose of the College is to provide a means of post secondary education for Métis people.

The College is affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Regina to allow Non Métis university students to enroll in GDC programming provided there is space available after Métis students have enrolled to a maximum total capacity of 40 people.

The Institute is jointly controlled with Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research and its related entities: Dumont Technical Institute Inc., Gabriel Dumont Institute Training & Employment Inc., the Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation II, and the Board of Governors of Gabriel Dumont College Inc. are the governors of all the controlled entities.

2. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook and reflect the following accounting policies:

(a) Revenue recognition:

The College follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Tuition and related fees are recognized when courses are provided and collection of the related receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable. Amounts received for future services are deferred until the service is provided.

Funds received for programs which have been externally restricted and where the related costs will be incurred in future periods are recorded as deferred revenue on the statement of financial position and will be recorded as revenue on the statement of operations in the period when the related costs are incurred.

(b) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the estimated useful life of equipment, the collectibility of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash, bank indebtedness and balances with financial institutions which are highly liquid and have an initial term to maturity of three months or less.

(d) Equipment:

Equipment is recorded at cost. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to expense. When equipment no longer contributes to the College's ability to provide services its carrying amount is written down to its residual value. Equipment is amortized over its estimated useful lives using the following methods and annual rates:

Asset	Method	Rate
Computer equipment	Declining	20 %
Other equipment	Declining	20 %

Amortization is recorded in the month the assets are put into use such that the total cost of the assets will be charged to operations over the useful life of the assets.

(e) Financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities (cash and cash equivalents, investments and marketable securities, accounts receivable and account payable and accrued liabilities) are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The College has elected to carry their investments and marketable securities at fair value. Fair value fluctuations in these assets including interest earned, interest accrued, gains and losses realized on disposal and unrealized gains and losses are included in investment income.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Financial instruments (continued):

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, The College determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount The College expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future period, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

(f) Allocation of shared expenses:

Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Inc. ("Institute") and affiliates sometimes incur shared costs that are related to all Gabriel Dumont affiliates. The Institute allocates certain of its general support expenses by identifying the appropriate basis of allocating each expense between the affiliates.

3. Investments and marketable securities:

		2021		2020
	Cost	Market	Cost	Market
Provincial bonds	$ 12,257	$ 12,522	$ 17,228	$ 17,516
Debentures	44,057	45,661	48,138	47,562
Guaranteed investment certificate	50,000	50,000	46,000	46,000
Cash	29,908	29,792	22,183	22,183
Common shares	36,316	44,396	34,473	29,641
	$ 172,538	$ 182,371	$ 168,022	$ 162,902

The Provincial Bonds have interest rates of 1.55% to 3.10% (2020 - 1.55% to 3.10%) and mature between 2022 and 2024 (2020 - 2021 to 2024).

The debentures are all at fixed rates and have a weighted average interest rate of 2.66% (2020 - 2.71%) and a weighted average term to maturity of 2.82 (2020 - 3.58) years.

The guaranteed investment certificates have a weighted average interest rate of 2.34% (2020 - 2.64%) and a weighted average term to maturity of 3.11 (2020 - 2.41) years.

4. Equipment:

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2021 Net book value	2020 Net book value
Computer equipment	$ 67,004	$ 59,557	$ 7,447	$ 1,467
Other equipment	41,074	34,797	6,277	6,276
	$ 108,078	$ 94,354	$ 13,724	$ 7,743

Computer equipment with a net carrying value of $1,174 (2020 - $1,467) represents Gabriel Dumont College's one third interest in a computer system that is shared with Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Inc. and Dumont Technical Institute Inc.

5. Related party transactions:

The College had the following transactions with related parties during the year. All transactions were recorded at the exchange amount being amounts agreed upon between the related parties.

	2021	2020
Revenues:		
Tuition and related fees:		
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Inc.	$ 480,097	$ 422,678
Gabriel Dumont Institute Training and Employment Inc.	578,090	634,011
Program grants:		
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Inc.	-	187,123
Expenses:		
Programming/ services:		
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Inc.	9,630	147,387

Accounts payable includes $123,468 (2020 - $188,800) to Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, $200,000 (2020 - $nil) to Gabriel Dumont Institute Training & Employment, and $nil (2020 - $14) to Dumont Technical Institute.

5. Related party transactions (continued):

Accounts receivable includes $480,318 (2020 - $422,849) from Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, $2,367 (2020 - $nil) from Gabriel Dumont Scholarship Foundation, and $16,404 (2020 - $7,125) from Gabriel Dumont Institute Training & Employment..

Certain administrative functions of the College are managed by Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research, Inc. at no charge.

6. Capital management:

The College defines its capital to be its unrestricted net assets. The College monitors its financial performance against budgets. Excess of revenue over expenses are accumulated as unrestricted net assets. In the event revenue declines, the College will budget for reduced operational expenditures. While an annual deficit could arise, no such deficit would be allowed to exceed the amount of unrestricted net assets.

7. Financial instruments and risk management:

The College, through its financial assets and liabilities, has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk and market risk (interest rate risk and other price risk).

Credit risk

The College's principal financial assets are cash and cash equivalents, investments and marketable securities and accounts receivable which are subject to credit risk. The carrying amounts of these financial assets on the statement of financial position represent the College's maximum credit exposure at the year-end date.

The College's credit risk is primarily attributable to its accounts receivable. The amounts disclosed in the statement of financial position are net of allowance for doubtful accounts, estimated by management of the College based on previous experience and its assessment of the current economic environment. The College also has credit risk related to its investments and marketable securities due to the volatility of the markets. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited because the counterparties are chartered banks with high credit ratings assigned by national credit-rating agencies.

Interest rate risk

The interest-bearing investments and marketable securities have a limited exposure to interest rate risk due to their short-term maturity.

7. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

Fair values

Investments and marketable securities are recorded at fair value. The fair value of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying value due to their short-term period to maturity.

8. COVID-19:

On March 11, 2020 COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization. This has resulted in significant economic uncertainty and financial markets have experienced significant volatility in response to the developing COVID-19 pandemic. The impact of COVID-19 on the College, including the remote delivery of certain programming and various effects on funding availability, are reflected in the financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020. The College continues to provide services via virtual and social distances learning, the situation is dynamic and the ultimate duration and magnitude of the potential impact on future results is currently undeterminable.