Consolidated Financial Statements of

BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC.

Years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of British Columbia Ferry Services Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of British Columbia Ferry Services Inc. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019
- the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive (loss) income for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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.

Other Information

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

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the "Annual Report".

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 and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions 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.

The information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), 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.

- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Victoria, Canada
June 11, 2020

BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	As at March 31 2020	2019
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	169,141	59,888
Restricted short-term investments	10(g)	33,393	31,651
Other short-term investments		91,588	74,648
Trade and other receivables	15(a)	19,488	23,246
Prepaid expenses		11,057	8,306
Inventories	4	31,897	30,870
Derivative assets	15(c)	28	8,145
		356,592	236,754
Non-current assets			
Loan receivable	12	24,515	24,515
Property, plant and equipment	5	1,879,517	1,820,232
Intangible assets	6	99,893	101,029
		2,003,925	1,945,776
Total assets		2,360,517	2,182,530
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7(a)	132,296	141,236
Provisions	7(b)	1,794	1,715
Interest payable on long-term debt	8	21,512	18,429
Contract liabilities	9	21,702	28,709
Current portion of long-term debt	8,10	21,644	57,183
Current portion of accrued employee future benefits	11(d)	3,000	2,000
Current portion of lease liabilities	8,12	2,536	2,184
Derivative liabilities	15(c)	15,507	-
		219,991	251,456
Non-current liabilities			
Accrued employee future benefits	11(d)	20,151	20,583
Long-term debt	8,10	1,427,426	1,222,860
Lease liabilities	8,12	38,675	39,797
Other liabilities	13	10,962	9,516
Derivative liabilities	15(c)	17,212	-
		1,514,426	1,292,756
Total liabilities		1,734,417	1,544,212
Equity			
Share capital	18	75,478	75,478
Contributed surplus		25,000	25,000
Retained earnings		547,745	525,006
Total equity before reserves		648,223	625,484
Reserves	20(a)	(22,123)	12,834
Total equity including reserves		626,100	638,318
Total liabilities and equity		2,360,517	2,182,530

Commitments (notes 5,16)
Contingencies (note 17)
Subsequent events (note 27)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	Years ended March 31 2020	2019
Revenue			
Vehicle and passenger fares		613,202	618,215
Net retail	21	63,714	63,860
Fuel surcharges (rebates)	28	5,440	(4,585)
Other income		11,711	11,093
Revenue from customers		694,067	688,583
Ferry service fees	25	215,987	206,566
Federal-Provincial Subsidy Agreement	26	31,340	30,504
Total revenue		941,394	925,653
Expenses	22		
Operations		550,026	525,895
Maintenance		85,499	81,697
Administration		37,555	39,868
Depreciation and amortization		183,070	173,250
Total operating expenses		856,150	820,710
Operating profit		85,244	104,943
Net finance and other expenses	23		
Finance expenses		61,714	59,194
Finance income		(7,532)	(6,182)
Net finance expense		54,182	53,012
Loss (gain) on disposal and revaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		2,285	(258)
Net finance and other expenses		56,467	52,754
NET EARNINGS		**28,777**	**52,189**
Other comprehensive (loss) income	20(b)		
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to net earnings		(36,451)	7,450
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings		5,653	7,945
Total other comprehensive (loss) income		(30,798)	15,395
Total comprehensive (loss) income		(2,021)	67,584

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Years ended March 31 2020	2019
Operating activities		
Net earnings	28,777	52,189
Items not affecting cash:		
Net finance expense	54,182	53,012
Depreciation and amortization	183,070	173,250
(Gain) loss on disposal and revaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(348)	59
Other non-cash changes to property, plant and equipment	2,291	(1,016)
Changes in:		
Accrued employee future benefits	442	(1,716)
Derivative assets and liabilities recognized in net earnings	(22)	52
Provisions	79	94
Accrued financing costs	(203)	378
Total non-cash items	239,491	224,113
Movements in operating working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	3,758	3,012
Prepaid expenses	(2,751)	128
Inventories	(1,027)	714
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(8,940)	5,252
Contract liabilities	(7,007)	(2,425)
Change in non-cash working capital	(15,967)	6,681
Change attributable to capital asset acquisitions	10,123	(3,298)
Change in non-cash operating working capital	(5,844)	3,383
Cash generated from operating activities	262,424	279,685
Interest received	7,894	5,649
Interest paid	(63,929)	(65,335)
Cash generated by operating activities	206,389	219,999

BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Years ended March 31 2020	2019
Financing activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(80,282)	(35,282)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(2,210)	(2,184)
Dividends paid on preferred shares	(6,038)	(6,038)
Proceeds from the issue of bonds	250,000	-
Transaction costs related to bonds	(1,587)	-
Cash from (used in) financing activities	159,883	(43,504)
Investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	353	292
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(238,690)	(227,048)
Changes in restricted short-term investments	(1,742)	625
Net (purchase of) proceeds from other short-term investments	(16,940)	39,611
Cash used in investing activities	(257,019)	(186,520)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	109,253	(10,025)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	59,888	69,913
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	169,141	59,888

BRITISH COLUMBIA FERRY SERVICES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share capital (note 19)	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Total equity before reserves	Reserves (note 20(a))	Total equity including reserves
Balance as at April 1, 2018	75,478	25,000	478,855	579,333	8,974	588,307
Net earnings	-	-	52,189	52,189	-	52,189
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	15,395	15,395
Realized hedge gains recognized in fuel swaps	-	-	-	-	(11,783)	(11,783)
Hedge losses on interest rate forward contract reclassified to net earnings	-	-	-	-	248	248
Preferred share dividends	-	-	(6,038)	(6,038)	-	(6,038)
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**75,478**	**25,000**	**525,006**	**625,484**	**12,834**	**638,318**
Net earnings	-	-	28,777	28,777	-	28,777
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(30,798)	(30,798)
Realized hedge gains recognized in fuel swaps	-	-	-	-	(4,407)	(4,407)
Hedge losses on interest rate forward contract reclassified to net earnings	-	-	-	-	248	248
Preferred share dividends	-	-	(6,038)	(6,038)	-	(6,038)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**75,478**	**25,000**	**547,745**	**648,223**	**(22,123)**	**626,100**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

British Columbia Ferry Services Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the *Company Act (*British Columbia*)* by way of conversion on April 2, 2003, and now validly exists under the *Business Corporations Act (*British Columbia*)*. The Company's primary business activity is the provision of coastal ferry services in British Columbia.

The Company is subject to the *Coastal Ferry Act* (the "Act") as amended, which came into force on April 1, 2003. Its common share is held by the B.C. Ferry Authority (the "Authority"), a corporation without share capital, and it is regulated by the British Columbia Ferries Commissioner (the "Commissioner") to ensure that rates are fair and reasonable and to monitor service provided.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of novel coronavirus, ("COVID-19"), a pandemic. The Company is facing an unprecedented drop in vehicle and passenger traffic with a corresponding decline in revenue as a result of the pandemic and the preventative measures and imposed travel restrictions. During the month of March 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted the Company's earnings and cash from operations.

Historically, the Company's business is seasonal in nature, with the highest activity in the summer (second quarter) and the lowest activity in the winter (fourth quarter), due to the high number of leisure travellers and their preference for travel during the summer months. The Company also takes advantage of the low activity during the winter months to perform a significant portion of the required annual maintenance on vessels and at terminals. However, given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is expected that the normal seasonal demand pattern will not occur in 2020, with traffic being considerably lower than normal (see note 27).

1. Accounting policies:

(a) Reporting entity:

British Columbia Ferry Services Inc. is a company domiciled in Canada. The address of the Company's registered office is Suite 500, 1321 Blanshard Street, Victoria, BC Canada, V8W 0B7. These consolidated financial statements, as at and for the years ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group").

(b) Basis of preparation:

These consolidated financial statements represent the annual statements of the Group prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). In accordance with IFRS, the Group has provided comparative financial information and applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented, unless otherwise indicated. For changes in accounting policies effective April 1, 2019, refer to note 2.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost method, except for items that IFRS permits to be measured at fair value - owned land, head office land under lease and certain financial assets and liabilities including derivatives.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CAD") which is the Group's functional currency. All tabular financial data is presented in Canadian dollars and rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on June 11, 2020.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(b) Basis of preparation (continued):

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated by applying the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction. At each reporting date, all monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into CAD at the closing exchange rate. Any resulting translation adjustments are recognized in net earnings.

The Group operates within a single industry, within a single geographical area and under a single regulated contract. Review of operating results and decisions about resources to be allocated are done at a corporate level. Accordingly, no segment reporting is presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(c) Basis of consolidation – subsidiaries:

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to manage, either directly or indirectly, the entity's financial and operational policies in order to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

The financial statements of all subsidiaries are prepared to the same reporting date as the Group using consistent accounting policies.

The Group's wholly-owned subsidiaries as at March 31, 2020 and 2019 are:

Pacific Marine Leasing Inc.
BCF Captive Insurance Company Ltd.

The primary business activities of Pacific Marine Leasing Inc. are the leasing of capital assets to the Group and lending to the developer of a downtown Victoria, BC office building.

The primary business activities of BCF Captive Insurance Company Ltd. are insurance and risk-mitigation services provided for the Group.

All inter-Group balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

(d) Estimates and judgments:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting methods and the amounts recognized in the financial statements. These estimates and the underlying assumptions are established and reviewed continuously on the basis of past experience and other factors considered reasonable in the circumstances. They therefore serve as the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(d) Estimates and judgments (continued):

Significant judgments and estimates relate to:

- Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The calculation of depreciation and amortization involves estimates concerning the economic life and salvage value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The Group applies judgment to determine expenditures eligible for capitalization and considers the future economic benefits of these expenditures in making this assessment.

- Leases

The Group applies judgment to determine whether an arrangement contains a lease. The evaluation requires the Group to determine whether a contract conveys the right to direct the use of an identified asset, the supplier has a substantive substitution right, the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period and whether renewal options are reasonably certain of being exercised. For those arrangements considered to be a lease, further judgment is required to determine the lease term and the rate implicit in the lease.

- Provisions and contingencies, including asset retirement obligations

Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies, including asset retirement obligations, is based on key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

- Employee future benefits

Accounting for the costs of future employee benefits is based on actuarial valuations, relying on key estimates for discount rates, future salary levels, employee turnover rates and mortality tables.

- Derivative assets and liabilities

Fair values for the derivative assets and liabilities are estimated using period-end market rates. These fair values approximate the amount that the Group would pay to settle the contract at the date of the statement of financial position. The calculation of the effectiveness of instruments that have been designated for hedge accounting is based on key estimates for the market price, rate of interest and volatility, and the credit risk of the instruments.

(e) Hedging relationships:

At the inception of a hedging relationship, the Group must set out formal documentation describing the relationship between hedging instrument and hedged items, as well as the Group's risk management objective and its strategy for undertaking the hedge, as well as the methods for assessing the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. The Group performs an assessment at the inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis to determine the hedging instrument's expected effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value or cash flows during the entire period for which the hedge is designated.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(e) Hedging relationships (continued):

Fair value hedges

The Group uses forward exchange contracts to manage the currency risk to which certain items in the statement of financial position are exposed. When a derivative is designated as a hedging item in a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in net earnings or loss. The hedging gain or loss on the hedged item adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognized in net earnings or loss.

Cash flow hedges

The Group designates ultra-low sulfur diesel ("ULSD") fuel swaps as cash flow hedges of forecast diesel fuel purchases. In addition, the Group designates forward foreign exchange contracts as cash flow hedges of forecast sales or purchases in foreign currencies. When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedging instrument, the effective portion of the changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity. The effective portion of the changes in the derivative's fair value recognized in OCI is limited to the present value of the cumulative change in the hedged expected cash flows from inception of the hedge. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative is recognized immediately in net earnings or loss. The accumulated amount in the cash flow hedge reserve is reclassified from equity to net earnings or loss in the same period during which the hedged cash flows affect net earnings or loss.

When the hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve is included directly in the initial cost of the non-financial item.

When the hedging instrument ceases to qualify for hedge accounting, expires, or is sold, terminated or exercised, the Group discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. The amount accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity remains in equity until the forecast transaction affects net earnings or loss. If the forecast is no longer expected to occur, the balance in the cash flow hedge reserve in equity is recognized immediately in net earnings or loss.

(f) Property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets (note 1(h)):

Property, plant and equipment, excluding specific land assets, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes all costs directly attributable to the acquisition such as direct overhead, financing costs and the initial estimate of retirement obligations.

Specific land assets include owned land and head office land under lease which are carried at fair value using the annual assessed values for property tax purposes as being representative of the fair values of these assets. Fair value increases of land assets are recognized in OCI except to the extent that such an increase represents a reversal of an amount previously recognized in net earnings or loss. Fair value decreases are recognized in net earnings or loss to the extent that the decrease exceeds the balance, if any, held in the land revaluation reserve relating to a previous revaluation.

Right-of-use land assets, excluding head office land under lease, are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any recognized impairment loss.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(f) Property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets (note 1(h)) (continued):

The cost of self-constructed assets includes expenditures on materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an allocated proportion of project overheads. Major parts of an item of property, plant and equipment with different estimated useful lives are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. When the cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalized, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Any gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount of the asset less cost to sell and is recognized in net earnings or loss.

The cost of major overhauls and inspections is capitalized and depreciated over the period until the next major overhaul or inspection. Maintenance and repair expenditures that do not improve or extend productive life are expensed in the period incurred.

Where major components of an asset have different estimated useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each separate component. Depreciation commences when an asset is available for use. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted when appropriate.

Property, plant and equipment, including right-of-use assets, are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets at the following rates:

Asset class	Estimated useful life
Vessel hulls	45 years
Vessel propulsion and utility system	20 to 30 years
Vessel hull, propulsion and generator overhaul	4 to 5 years
Marine structures	20 to 40 years
Buildings	20 to 40 years
Equipment and other	3 to 20 years

(g) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets consist of acquired computer software and licenses, internally generated computer software and website and other intangibles. These assets are carried at cost plus direct overhead and borrowing costs, less accumulated amortization and any recognized impairment loss.

Development costs are recognized as intangible assets if it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits, the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development can be reliably measured, the product is technically feasible and the Group intends to, and has sufficient resources to, complete development and use the asset. Website costs are capitalized where the expenditure is incurred on developing an income generating website. Software and website costs capitalized include materials, direct labour and borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if the estimated useful life is extended by more than one year or there is new functionality that will be used. Costs associated with maintaining computer software are expensed in the period incurred.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(g) Intangible assets (continued):

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives (2 to 7 years) since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 10 to 30 years. Amortization commences when an asset is available for use. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually and adjusted when appropriate.

(h) Leases:

At the inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group assesses whether:

- the supplier has a substantive substitution right;
- the Group has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period; and
- the Group has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Group has the right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used.

For contracts that contain a lease the Group recognizes a right-of-use asset, presented under property, plant and equipment in the consolidated statement of financial position, and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling, removing or restoring the asset or site, on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. It is remeasured when there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in a rate used to determine those payments, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

The Group does not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(i) Borrowing costs:

The Group capitalizes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, as a part of the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. The Group identifies a qualifying asset as one that necessarily takes six months or more to be ready for its intended use.

To the extent that funds are borrowed specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Group capitalizes the actual financing costs incurred during the period less any income generated from temporary investment of those borrowings.

To the extent that a qualifying asset is funded by general borrowings, the Group determines the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization by applying the weighted average cost of borrowings for the period to the expenditures on that asset.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in net earnings or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(j) Inventories:

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Fuel inventories are accounted for using the first-in, first-out principle. The cost of fuel inventories includes gains or losses on the settlement of fuel swap contracts. All other inventories are accounted for using the weighted average cost method. The cost of inventories includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other direct costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets:

All non-financial assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable, the asset is tested for impairment.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or groups of assets (this can be at the asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") level).

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. The impairment recognized in net earnings or loss is the excess of the carrying value over the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU.

Impairment losses are evaluated for potential reversals when events or changes warrant such consideration. An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment been recognized. A reversal of impairment is recognized in net earnings or loss.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(l) Asset retirement obligations:

In the period when it can be reasonably determined, the Group recognizes a liability at its fair value for any legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. A corresponding asset retirement cost is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and amortized to expense on a systematic and rational basis.

It is possible that the Group's estimates of its ultimate asset retirement obligations could change as a result of changes in regulations, changes in the extent of environmental remediation required, changes in the means of reclamation or changes in cost estimates. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively from the period the estimate is revised.

The Group's long-lived assets include certain vessels which contain undetermined amounts of asbestos. The Group handles and disposes of the asbestos and other controlled materials in a manner required by regulations. Where possible the Group will sell decommissioned vessels into the secondary markets to a responsible buyer who will keep them in active service. Under these circumstances the condition of the vessel, including the presence of any controlled material such as asbestos, will be fully disclosed and remediation and any eventual retirement obligation would become the responsibility of the new owner.

No amount has been recognized for asset retirement obligations relating to these assets as it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of the fair value of any such liability due to the indeterminate magnitude, likelihood or financial impact, if any, of this issue. In addition, there is a reasonable expectation that retired assets will be sold to a responsible secondary market at a nominal salvage price.

(m) Financial assets and liabilities:

Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, restricted and other short-term investments, derivatives with a positive market value and loan receivables.

Financial liabilities include trade payables, long-term debt, interest on long-term debt and derivatives with a negative market value.

(i) Recognition and measurement of non-derivative financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. If the financial instrument is not classified at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial measurement includes transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets are measured at either amortized cost or at fair value through OCI or at fair value through net earnings or loss.

Financial liabilities are measured at either amortized cost or at fair value through net earnings or loss.

Classification depends on the nature and objective of each financial instrument and is determined when first recognized.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(m) Financial assets and liabilities (continued):

(ii) Provision for impairment

Financial assets carried at amortized cost include short-term investments, restricted short-term investments, trade and other receivables, loan receivables and loans and advances. The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost. ECL represents the expected credit loss that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, including reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. When a financial instrument is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for impairment.

(iii) Loans and advances

Loans and advances are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, loans and advances are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any recognized impairment loss. They are subject to recoverable value tests, carried out at each reporting date and whenever there are objective indicators that the recoverable value of these assets would be lower than the carrying value.

(iv) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value (in most cases the same as notional value) less provision for impairment. Subsequently, trade and other receivables are measured at amortized cost. As receivables are due in less than one year, they are not discounted. The provision established against trade and other receivables represents lifetime ECL and is updated at each reporting date. Any increase in the provision is recognized in net earnings or loss. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the provision for impairment. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized in net earnings or loss.

(v) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes bank deposits, cash on hand and short-term deposits with an initial maturity of three months or less. Cash equivalents are short-term investments with a term of three months or less. Due to the nature and/or short-term maturity of these financial instruments, carrying value approximates fair value. The instruments held in this category can be liquidated or sold on short notice, and do not bear any significant risk of loss in value. Cash equivalents are held at amortized cost with the exception of cash equivalents invested in pooled funds which are recognized at fair value through net earnings or loss.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(m) Financial assets and liabilities (continued):

(vi) Borrowings and other financial liabilities

Trade and other debts are initially recognized at fair value, which is generally the same as notional value plus or minus any premiums or discounts. Bank borrowings and other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest rate method. Interest accrued on short-term borrowings is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the statement of financial position. Cash flows linked to short-term payable amounts are not discounted. Long-term cash flows are discounted whenever the impact is significant. The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

(vii) Derivatives

The Group may use derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in fuel prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The Group does not utilize derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. At the inception of each hedge, the Group determines whether it will or will not apply hedge accounting. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. Related transaction costs are recognized in net earnings or loss as incurred. After initial recognition, derivatives are measured at fair value based on market prices at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognized in net earnings or loss except where the instrument has been designated as a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge. Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments are recognized in accordance with note 1(e).

(viii) Fair value hierarchy

In estimating fair value, the Group uses quoted market prices when available. Models incorporating observable market data along with transaction specific factors are also used in estimating fair value. Financial assets and liabilities are classified in the fair value hierarchy according to the lowest level of observability of inputs that are significant to the fair value measurement. Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect placement within the following fair value hierarchy levels:

– level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
– level 2 – techniques (other than quoted prices included in level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices), or indirectly (as derived from prices); and
– level 3 – techniques which use inputs that are both significant to the overall fair value measurement of the asset or liability and are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(n) Provisions:

A provision is recognized when:

- the Group has a current obligation (legal or constructive) resulting from a past event;
- it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and
- the amount of the obligation can be measured reliably.

The amount of the provision is the best estimate of the outflow of resources required to settle the obligation. Provisions are measured by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as a finance expense.

(o) Employee benefits:

The Group has a number of defined benefit pension and post-retirement plans. The plans are generally funded by payments from employees and by the Group, taking into account the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

The Group participates in multi-employer defined benefit pension and long-term disability plans and accounts for the plans using defined contribution plan accounting. These plans are administered by external parties and the Group does not have sufficient information to apply defined benefit plan accounting. The Group's contributions are recognized as benefit expense when they are due.

The actuarial determination of the accrued benefit obligations for retirement benefits uses the projected unit credit method prorated on service (which incorporates management's best estimate of future salary levels, other cost escalation, retirement ages of employees and other actuarial factors). Under the projected unit credit method, the cost of these benefits is expensed over the service lives of employees in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries who carry out a full valuation of the plans on a regularly scheduled basis, using actuarial techniques to measure the obligation with sufficient reliability. The defined benefit obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash outflows using interest rates based on the yield of long-term high quality corporate bonds with maturities matching the defined benefit obligation.

The Group funds the retirement benefit plan on a cash basis as benefits are paid. No assets have been segregated and restricted to provide the benefit. Actuarial gains (losses) arise from change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from the difference between the actual experience and previous actuarial assumptions and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. Actuarial gains (losses) are recognized immediately in OCI and are not reclassified to net earnings or loss in subsequent periods.

Current service costs and net interest costs on the defined benefit obligation are recognized as benefit expense in the profit or loss.

Past service costs on change in the defined benefit obligation resulting from a plan amendment or curtailment are recognized as expense in the period the amendments or curtailment occurs. Gain or loss on settlement is recognized when the settlement occurs.

1. Accounting policies (continued):

(p) Debt transaction costs:

Legal and financing costs incurred for arranging long-term debt are capitalized. Once the debt is issued these costs are reclassified from deferred costs and recognized as an offset to the related long-term debt. These costs are subsequently amortized to net earnings or loss using the effective interest rate method.

(q) Revenues:

Revenue from vehicle fares, including reservation fees, passenger fares and fuel surcharges (rebates), is recognized when transportation is provided. Revenue from fares represents a single performance obligation to which the entire transaction price is allocated. Payments for fares sold in advance of providing transportation are included in the statement of financial position as contract liabilities.

Ferry service fees and federal-provincial subsidies are recognized as revenue as services specified in the related agreements with the Province of British Columbia (the “Province”) are provided.

Net retail revenue consists primarily of food services and gift shop sales less the cost of goods sold and is recognized when the customer receives the goods.

(r) Taxes:

The Group is a “Tax Exempt Corporation” as described in the *Income Tax Act* and as such is exempt from federal and provincial income taxes.

The provision of vehicle and passenger ferry services is an exempt supply under the *Excise Tax Act* for HST/GST purposes.

(s) Comparative figures:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year. Contractual liabilities to employees for deferred or accrued compensation of $69.7 million have been reclassified from provisions to accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

2. Adoption of new and amended standards:

(a) Changes in accounting policies:

Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*:

On February 7, 2018, the IASB published Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits.* The amendments to IAS 19 require entities to use the updated actuarial assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. The amendments also clarify how the requirements for accounting for a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement affect the asset ceiling requirements.

The Group adopted IAS 19 effective April 1, 2019, and the requirements of these amendments were applied to all plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurring after this date. There was no adjustment to the Group’s consolidated financial statements as a result of this adoption.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

2. Adoption of new and amended standards (continued):

(b) Future changes in accounting policies (continued):

IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts:*

In May 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 17, *Insurance Contracts*, which will replace IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts*. On June 26, 2019, the IASB issued an exposure draft covering targeted amendments to IFRS 17, including a proposed amendment to defer the effective date of the Standard by one year to January 1, 2022. The IASB is currently in the process of considering the feedback received on the exposure draft and is planning to issue the final amendments in mid-2020.

On March 17, 2020, the IASB has decided, due to the responses received from stakeholders during the comment period on the exposure draft, that the effective date of the Standard will be deferred to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The Group will evaluate the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements as further information becomes available.

3. Cash and cash equivalents:

	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Cash	140,703	49,486
Cash equivalents:		
Investments valued at fair value through net earnings	138	472
Investments valued at amortized cost	28,300	9,930
Total	**169,141**	**59,888**

4. Inventories:

	As at March 31	
	2020	2019
Consumable parts and supplies	23,070	22,987
Provision for obsolescence	(1,300)	(1,200)
Net consumable parts and supplies	21,770	21,787
Retail inventories	6,207	4,744
Fuel inventories	3,920	4,339
Total	**31,897**	**30,870**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

5. Property, plant and equipment:

	Vessels	Berths, buildings and equipment	Right-of-use assets – Berths, buildings & equipment	Right-of-use assets - Land	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:							
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,514,798	628,041	172,831	37,383	19,936	163,550	2,536,539
Additions	(859)	-	812	-	-	223,866	223,819
Revaluation	-	-	-	3,485	4,778	-	8,263
Disposals	(44,193)	(5,990)	(95)	-	-	-	(50,278)
Transfers from construction in progress	157,565	33,492	-	-	-	(191,057)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**1,627,311**	**655,543**	**173,548**	**40,868**	**24,714**	**196,359**	**2,718,343**
Additions	(1,179)	-	1,184	256	-	219,304	219,565
Revaluation	-	-	-	1,414	4,473	-	5,887
Disposals	(42,959)	(4,713)	(11)	-	-	(14)	(47,697)
Transfers from construction in progress	186,602	28,556	-	-	478	(215,636)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,769,775**	**679,386**	**174,721**	**42,538**	**29,665**	**200,013**	**2,896,098**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

	Vessels	Berths, buildings and equipment	Right-of-use assets – Berths, buildings & equipment	Right-of-use assets - Land	Land	Construction in progress	Total
Accumulated depreciation:							
Balance as at April 1, 2018	552,990	177,691	60,075	-	-	-	790,756
Depreciation	115,475	33,941	7,261	606	-	-	157,283
Disposals	(43,872)	(5,961)	(95)	-	-	-	(49,928)
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**624,593**	**205,671**	**67,241**	**606**	-	**-**	**898,111**
Depreciation	123,929	34,601	6,821	689	-	-	166,040
Disposals	(42,877)	(4,682)	(11)	-	-	-	(47,570)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**705,645**	**235,590**	**74,051**	**1,295**	-	-	**1,016,581**
Net carrying value:							
As at March 31, 2019	**1,002,718**	**449,872**	**106,307**	**40,262**	**24,714**	**196,359**	**1,820,232**
As at March 31, 2020	**1,064,130**	**443,796**	**100,670**	**41,243**	**29,665**	**200,013**	**1,879,517**

5. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

During the year ended March 31, 2020, financing costs capitalized during construction amounted to $5.2 million (March 31, 2019: $6.7 million) with an average capitalization rate of 4.92% (March 31, 2019: 4.97%).

Contractual commitments as at March 31, 2020, for assets to be constructed totalled $121.5 million (March 31, 2019: $47.5 million). The majority of these contractual commitments relate to the construction of four Island class vessels.

The Government of Canada, through the New Building Canada Fund, agreed to provide funding of up to $43.4 million to help offset the costs of the newly established route connecting Port Hardy and Bella Coola and the replacement of two minor vessels. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group recognized $9.7 million (March 31, 2019: $14.6 million) as a reduction of the cost of property, plant and equipment. Funding of $39.3 million was recorded as a cumulative reduction of the cost of the property, plant and equipment in fiscal years 2020, 2019 and 2018.

FortisBC Energy Inc. has committed to provide the Group with funding as part of the Natural Gas for Transportation ("NGT") incentive funding. The contributions are dependent upon the purchase of liquified natural gas ("LNG"). During the year ended March 31, 2020, $1.2 million was recognized as a reduction of the cost of property, plant and equipment.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group received $1.0 million (March 31, 2019: $1.1 million) of rental income earned from buildings held for leasing purposes. These buildings have a cost and accumulated depreciation of $11.9 million and $4.0 million, respectively, as at March 31, 2020.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, The *Howe Sound Queen* was decommissioned and sold. The *Queen of Burnaby* (decommissioned during the year ended March 31, 2018) is classified as held for sale and has no carrying value.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

6. Intangible assets:

	Acquired software, licenses and rights	Internally developed software and website	Assets under development	Total
Cost:				
Balance as at April 1, 2018	124,719	16,418	15,712	156,849
Additions	-	-	17,194	17,194
Disposals	(753)	(1,771)	-	(2,524)
Transfers from construction in progress	6,369	4,240	(10,609)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**130,335**	**18,887**	**22,297**	**171,519**
Additions	-	-	18,513	18,513
Disposals	(169)	-	(2,619)	(2,788)
Transfers from construction in progress	7,711	1,011	(8,722)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**137,877**	**19,898**	**29,469**	**187,244**
Accumulated amortization				
Balance as at April 1, 2018	44,744	12,303	-	57,047
Amortization	14,888	1,079	-	15,967
Disposals	(753)	(1,771)	-	(2,524)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**58,879**	**11,611**	**-**	**70,490**
Amortization	15,715	1,315	-	17,030
Disposals	(169)	-	-	(169)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**74,425**	**12,926**	**-**	**87,351**
Net carrying value:				
As at March 31, 2019	**71,456**	**7,276**	**22,297**	**101,029**
As at March 31, 2020	**63,452**	**6,972**	**29,469**	**99,893**

6. Intangible assets (continued):

The Group's intangible assets under construction, and not yet subject to amortization, are tested for impairment at the end of each reporting period or when there is an indication of impairment. The impairment test is based on a value in use model and is completed for the business as a whole, as it has been identified as a single CGU.

In testing for impairment the Group uses management's experience and future expectations for business performance to determine the recoverable amount of the CGU by assessing future cash flows, discounted using an appropriate rate reflecting the time value of money and risks specific to the CGU.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group did not identify any impairment through the value in use model. However, in respect to certain individual obsolete or no longer expected to be recovered intangible assets the Group recognized asset impairments of $2.6 million (March 31, 2019: $nil). The impairment loss is reported under "Loss (gain) on disposal and revaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets" in the consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive (loss) income.

Capitalized financing costs during construction for intangible assets with an average capitalization rate of 4.92% for the year ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: 4.97%) totalled $1.1 million (March 31, 2019: $0.7 million).

During the year ended March 31, 2020, intangible assets totalling $10.3 million (March 31, 2019: $9.4 million) were acquired and $8.2 million (March 31, 2019: $7.8 million) were internally developed.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

7. Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions:

a) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Wages payable consists of contractual liabilities to employees for deferred or accrued compensation. Liabilities for deferred compensation amounts are generally settled through either payment or provision of paid time off.

	2020	2019
Trade payable and accrued liabilities	62,551	76,130
Wages payable	69,745	65,106
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**132,296**	**141,236**

b) Provisions:

Claims payable represents reserves for settlement amounts payable to third parties for injuries or damage to persons or property.

	Claims payable
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,621
Provisions arising during the year	569
Provisions settled during the year	(475)
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**1,715**
Provisions arising during the year	414
Provisions settled during the year	(335)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,794**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

8. Liabilities arising from financing activities:

Continuity of liabilities arising from financing activities:

	Long-term debt	Lease liabilities[1]	Interest payable on long-term debt
Balance as at April 1, 2018	1,314,369	43,353	18,537
Additions	-	812	62,760
Payments	(35,282)	(2,184)	(62,868)
Amortization of debt issue costs	956	-	-
Balance as at April 1, 2019	**1,280,043**	**41,981**	**18,429**
Additions	250,000	1,440	64,462
Payments	(80,282)	(2,210)	(61,379)
Additions to debt issue costs	(1,587)	-	-
Amortization of debt issue costs	896	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,449,070**	**41,211**	**21,512**
Current	21,644	2,536	21,512
Non-current	1,427,426	38,675	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,449,070**	**41,211**	**21,512**

[1] Interest expense related to lease liabilities is presented in net finance expense (note 23).

9. Contract liabilities:

Contract liabilities include payments for fares sold in advance of providing transportation and other customer prepaid revenues. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group recognized $18.4 million of revenue that was included in the contract liabilities balance at March 31, 2019 and represented revenue from transportation provided. During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Group recognized $15.1 million of revenue that was included in the contract liabilities balance at March 31, 2018.

10. Long-term debt:

In May 2004, the Group entered into a master trust indenture which established common security and a set of common covenants for the benefit of all lenders under the Group's financing plan. The financing plan encompasses an ongoing program capable of accommodating a variety of corporate debt instruments and borrowings, ranking *pari passu*.

The Group has six outstanding series of obligation bonds and a credit facility agreement secured by pledged bonds. In addition, the Group has one 12-year loan agreement, a 2.95% loan agreement and three 2.09% loans outstanding with KfW IPEX-Bank GmBH (“KfW”), a German export credit bank.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

10. Long-term debt (continued):

Long-term debt:	As at March 31 2020	2019
6.25% Senior Secured Bonds, Series 04-4, due October 2034 (effective interest rate of 6.41%)	250,000	250,000
5.02% Senior Secured Bonds, Series 07-1, due March 2037 (effective interest rate of 5.06%)	250,000	250,000
5.58% Senior Secured Bonds, Series 08-1, due January 2038 (effective interest rate of 5.62%)	200,000	200,000
4.70% Senior Secured Bonds, Series 13-1, due October 2043 (effective interest rate of 4.75%)	200,000	200,000
4.29% Senior Secured Bonds, Series 14-1, due April 2044 (effective interest rate of 4.45%)	200,000	200,000
2.79% Senior Secured Bonds, Series 19-1, due October 2049 (effective interest rate of 2.83%)	250,000	-
12 Year Loan, matured March 2020		
Tranche A (fully paid in March 2020)	-	7,500
Tranche B (fully paid in December 2019)	-	22,500
12 Year Loan, maturing June 2020		
Tranche A (effective interest rate of 5.18%)	1,875	9,375
Tranche B (fully paid in December 2019)	-	22,500
2.95% Loan, maturing January 2021 (effective interest rate of 3.08%)	9,000	18,000
2.09% Loan, maturing October 2028 (effective interest rate of 2.70%)	32,699	36,437
2.09% Loan, maturing January 2029 (effective interest rate of 2.68%)	33,938	37,710
2.09% Loan, maturing January 2029 (effective interest rate of 2.70%)	33,938	37,710
	1,461,450	1,291,732
Less: Unamortized deferred financing costs and bond discounts	(12,380)	(11,689)
Total	**1,449,070**	**1,280,043**
Current	21,644	57,183
Non-current	1,427,426	1,222,860
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**1,449,070**	**1,280,043**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

10. Long-term debt (continued):

(a) Bonds:

Bonds are issued under supplemental indentures either as obligation bonds or as pledged bonds. The bonds are secured by a registered first mortgage and charge over vessels, an unregistered first mortgage and charge over ferry terminal leases, and by a general security agreement on property and contracts. The bonds are redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Group. The following table shows the semi-annual interest payment dates for the obligation bonds each year through to maturity.

Bonds	Interest payment dates	
Series 04-4	April 13	October 13
Series 07-1	March 20	September 20
Series 08-1	January 11	July 11
Series 13-1	April 23	October 23
Series 14-1	April 28	October 28
Series 19-1	April 15	October 15

(b) 2.79% Senior Secured Bonds, Series 19-1, due October 2049:

On October 15, 2019, the Group issued $250.0 million of senior secured bonds and established a debt service reserve for these bonds in the amount of $3.5 million. The Series 19-1 bonds bear interest at 2.794% per annum, payable semi-annually and will mature October 15, 2049. The net proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be used, together with additional cash on hand, to provide funding for capital expenditures and general corporate purposes, and to fund the series reserve account.

(c) 12 Year Loans, maturing March and June 2020:

Proceeds of $90.0 million were received in each of February and May 2008 to coincide with conditional acceptance of the *Coastal Inspiration* and the *Coastal Celebration* and applied toward the purchase of the vessels. Quarterly payments are due in March, June, September and December each year of the term of the loans.

The principal payments on these loans were deferred for three years to a second tranche (Tranche B) until June 2014 in accordance with amendments made to the two loan agreements in September 2011. The Tranche B principal is due on maturity, with floating-rate interest paid in periods ranging from one to six months at the option of the Group. The interest rates on Tranche B can be reset at the beginning of each interest period at rates based on the prevailing CDOR rate plus 30 bps. As of June 2014, the Tranche B balance for each loan reached a maximum of $22.5 million and regular principal payments resumed on Tranche A.

In December 2019, the Group fully paid the outstanding Tranche B balance of both KfW 12 year loans ($22.5 million each) with a portion of the net proceeds of Series 19-1 bonds issued. In March 2020, the outstanding Tranche A balance of the first KfW 12 year loan was fully paid upon maturity.

10. Long-term debt (continued):

(d) 2.95% Loan, maturing January 2021:

Proceeds of $108.0 million from the loan were received in January 2009 to coincide with conditional acceptance of the *Northern Expedition* and applied toward the purchase of the vessel. Equal semi-annual principal payments plus interest are due in January and July each year of the 12 year term of the loan.

(e) 2.09% Loans, maturing October 2028 and January 2029:

The Group has a loan agreement with KfW. This loan agreement is secured under the Master Trust Indenture (May 2004) ("MTI (May 2004)") and allows for three loans of up to $45.3 million each.

Proceeds of $44.9 million from the first loan and $45.3 million from the second loan were received during the year ended March 31, 2017, to coincide with the contract payment schedule for the *Salish Orca* and *Salish Eagle*, respectively, and applied toward the purchase of the vessels.

Proceeds of $45.3 million from the third and final loan were received during the year ended March 31, 2018, to coincide with the contract payment schedule for the *Salish Raven,* and applied toward the purchase of the vessel.

Each of these loans are payable over a 12-year term at an interest rate of 2.09% per annum. Quarterly principal payments plus interest are due in January, April, July and October each year of the term of the loans.

(f) Credit facility:

The Group has a credit facility with a syndicate of Canadian banks, secured by pledged bonds. This revolving facility, in the amount of $155.0 million, was renewed on April 8, 2020 to extend the maturity date to April 20, 2025. There were no draws on this credit facility as at March 31, 2020 and as at March 31, 2019. There was no interest expensed during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. Letters of credit outstanding against this facility as at March 31, 2020 totalled $0.6 million (March 31, 2019: $0.1 million).

(g) Debt service reserves:

Long-term debt agreements require the Group to maintain debt service reserves equal to a minimum of six months of interest payments, to be increased under certain conditions. As at March 31, 2020, debt service reserves of $33.4 million (March 31, 2019: $31.6 million) were held in short-term investments and have been classified as restricted short-term investments on the statements of financial position.

(h) Debt service coverage:

Debt service coverage (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and rent) is required to be at least 1.25 times the debt service cost under the credit facility agreement. As at March 31, 2020, the debt service coverage ratio was 2.68.

In addition, there are other covenants contained in the Master Trust Indenture ("MTI") (May 2004) available at www.SEDAR.com. The Group was in compliance with all of its covenants at March 31, 2020 and at March 31, 2019.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Accrued employee future benefits:

(a) Description of benefit plans:

	Funding status	Administrator	Plan type	Basis of accounting
Public Service Pension	Funded	Third Party	Multi-employer defined benefit	Defined contribution
Long-term disability	Funded	Third Party	Multi-employer defined benefit	Defined contribution
Retirement benefit	Unfunded	Group	Defined benefit	Defined benefit
Death benefit	Unfunded	Group	Defined benefit	Defined benefit
Sick Bank obligation	Unfunded	Group	Defined benefit	Defined benefit
Supplemental executive retirement plan	Unfunded	Group	Defined benefit	Defined benefit
WCB obligation	Unfunded	Third Party	Defined benefit	Defined benefit

The Group and its employees contribute to the Public Service Pension Plan (the "Plan"). The Pension Corporation of the Province of British Columbia administers the Plan, including the payment of retirement and post-employment benefits on behalf of employers. The Plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. Under joint trusteeship, which became effective January 1, 2001, the risk and reward associated with the Plan's unfunded liability or surplus is shared between the employers and the plan members and will be reflected in their future contributions.

A funded long-term disability multi-employer plan provides disability income benefits after employment, but before retirement.

Sufficient information is not available for either multi-employer defined benefit plan to be accounted for as a defined benefit plan.

In addition, eligible employees are entitled to other retirement and future benefits as provided for under the collective agreement and terms of employment. These are unfunded defined benefit plans administered by the Group. Retirement and death benefits are based on years of service and final average salary. The accumulated sick leave bank ("Sick Bank obligation") consists of unused sick time credits earned prior to the discontinuation of the sick leave accumulation benefit in 1979. Accumulated sick leave may be drawn down at 100% or paid out at 50%. Benefits are paid out at current salary rates. No new credits are accumulated to this bank.

The Group also administers an unfunded supplemental executive retirement plan which encourages continued retention and provides additional pension compensation.

The Group's employees may also receive compensation benefits arising from claims prior to March 31, 2003, administered by the Workers' Compensation Board ("WCB obligation"). Prior to March 31, 2003, the Group participated in the Workers' Compensation Board deposit class coverage system. Subsequent to March 31, 2003, the Group has been covered under the Workers' Compensation Board rate system. The change to the rate system resulted in a residual liability from the deposit class system that has been valued by actuarial assumptions as appropriate for a closed plan. This obligation is unfunded.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Accrued employee future benefits (continued):

(b) Total cash payments:

Total cash payments for employee future benefits for the year ended March 31, 2020, consisting of cash contributed by the Group to its multi-employer defined benefit plans, cash payments directly to beneficiaries for its unfunded other benefit plans, and cash contributed to a third party administrator of an unfunded plan, were $35.1 million (March 31, 2019: $36.1 million).

(c) Multi-employer plans:

The total cost recognized for the Group's multi-employer plans is as follows:

	2020	2019
Public Service Pension Plan contributions (i)	29,021	27,921
Long-term disability plan contributions (ii)	4,046	4,151
Total	**33,067**	**32,072**

(i) The March 31, 2017 actuarial valuation report for the Public Service Pension Plan was received by the Public Service Pension Board of Trustees ("the Board") on December 4, 2017. This report indicated that the pension fund had an actuarial surplus of $1,896 million. Under the terms of the plan's joint trust agreement, plan members and employers' share in any increase or decrease in contribution rates.

On March 16, 2018, the Board announced plan changes which took effect April 1, 2018 for pensionable service earned on or after that date. The changes include contribution at a rate of 8.35 per cent of salary for members and 9.85 per cent of salary for employers, from member and employer contribution rates that were dependent on how much the salary was below and above the year's maximum pensionable earnings. The Board has also decided to use a portion of the surplus funds to improve the pension benefits for pensionable service accrued between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2018. The change took effect on October 1, 2019. The next valuation, expected to be received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021, will be as at March 31, 2020.

(ii) Contribution rates for the long-term disability plan are actuarially determined every year as a percentage of covered payroll. The funding policy for this plan calls for amortization of individual participating employer deficits and surpluses over 5 years and a 110% funding target for each participant in 5 years. As a result the employer contribution rate was increased from 1.79% to 2.51% of covered payroll effective April 1, 2020. The most recent valuation, as at September 30, 2019, determined an overall fund surplus. The next scheduled valuation, expected to be received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021, will be as at March 31, 2020.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Accrued employee future benefits (continued):

(d) Other defined benefit plans:

All of the Group's defined benefit plans, except its multi-employer plans, are currently unfunded. The most recent actuarial valuation of the retirement and death benefit plans was as at March 31, 2017. A plan amendment at December 31, 2007 restricts exempt employees from joining the retirement and death benefit plans. As part of an implementation plan to assist with the transition of certain shipboard management to excluded positions, a further plan amendment was made during the year ended March 31, 2011. This amendment allows bargaining unit employees transferring to excluded positions to continue to be eligible for the retirement benefit, provided the transfer happened on or before December 31, 2013. The next scheduled valuation, expected to be received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2021, will be as at March 31, 2020. The most recent actuarial valuation of the WCB obligation was as at March 31, 2019. The next scheduled valuation, expected to be received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023, will be as at March 31, 2022.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, a net loss of $0.1 million was recognized in OCI to reflect the actuarial valuation of the WCB obligation as at March 31, 2019.

	Other benefit plans	
Accrued benefit obligations	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	22,583	24,299
Current service cost	1,547	1,362
Interest cost	916	974
Benefits paid	(2,021)	(4,052)
Actuarial loss (note 20)	126	-
Balance, end of year	**23,151**	**22,583**

	Other benefit plans	
Reconciliation of funded status of the benefit plans to the amounts recognized in the financial statements	2020	2019
Accrued benefit obligation	23,151	22,583
Funded status of plans – deficit	(23,151)	(22,583)
Accrued benefit liability	(23,151)	(22,583)
Current portion of accrued employee future benefits	3,000	2,000
Non-current portion of accrued employee future benefits	**(20,151)**	**(20,583)**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Accrued employee future benefits (continued):

(d) Other defined benefit plans (continued):

	Other benefit plans	
Elements of defined benefit costs recognized in the year	2020	2019
Current service cost	1,547	1,362
Interest cost	916	974
Defined benefit costs recognized	**2,463**	**2,336**

Significant assumptions:

The significant assumptions used are as follows (weighted average):

	2020	2019
Accrued benefit obligation as at March 31 and benefit cost for the years ended March 31:		
Discount rate	4.8%	5.0%
Rate of compensation increase	1.8%	1.9%
Annual employee retention rate	95.4%	94.4%
Employees with eligible dependents at pre-retirement death	43.0%	43.0%
Average remaining service period of active employees (years)	9.65	9.65

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

12. Lease liabilities:

The Group incurs lease payments related to a lease for space in a downtown Victoria, BC office building ("head office lease") and other leases for land, buildings and equipment.

The Group discounted lease payments for the head office lease using the imputed interest rate of 4.45%. Lease payments related to other leases were discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of 5.21%.

Lease liabilities are payable as follows:

	Lease liabilities
Less than one year	2,536
Between one and five years	11,401
More than five years	2,759
Purchase option	24,515
Total	**41,211**

Current	2,536
Non-current	38,675
Total	**41,211**

Head office lease:

During the year ended March 31, 2011, agreements which constitute a lease for space in a downtown Victoria, BC office building took effect following the completion of construction of the building. The initial term of the building lease is for fifteen years, with four renewal options of five years each. The lease agreement includes payment of building operating costs and property taxes based on the Group's proportion of total rentable area.

Loan and purchase option:

The Group has advanced funds to, and has a loan receivable from, the developer of the office property in the amount at $24.5 million. The term of the loan is fifteen years, secured by a second mortgage on the property. The loan agreement provides for interest equal to one-half of the net cash flow from the property, subject to minimum and maximum percentage rates of interest. Over the term of the loan, interest is expected to approximate the market rate when the loan was made. Incidental to the loan, the Group was granted an option to purchase up to 50% of the owner's equity interest in the building. The purchase option expires at the end of the loan term. The Group expects to exercise the option and therefore has included it in the determination of the lease liability.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

13. Other liabilities:

FortisBC Energy Inc. has committed to provide the Group with funding of $6.0 million for the Salish Class vessels and up to $10.0 million for the two Spirit Class vessels to be applied towards their mid-life upgrade and conversion to LNG. The funding is part of the NGT incentive funding and is dependent upon the purchase of LNG and the incremental costs of building/converting vessels to be capable of using LNG for propulsion.

As of March 31, 2018, the Group had received all of the eligible contributions related to the Salish Class vessels.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group recorded $2.6 million (March 31, 2019: $2.6 million and March 31, 2018: $1.8 million) of the eligible contributions related to the Spirit Class vessels.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group recognized $1.2 million (March 31, 2019: $0.9 million) as an offset to the capital costs of the vessels.

	Salish Class	Spirit Class	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018	6,000	1,750	7,750
Additions	-	2,625	2,625
Reclassifications to property, plant and equipment	(511)	(348)	(859)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	**5,489**	**4,027**	**9,516**
Additions	-	2,625	2,625
Reclassifications to property, plant and equipment	(514)	(665)	(1,179)
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**4,975**	**5,987**	**10,962**

14. Financial instruments:

The carrying values of the Group's financial instruments approximate fair values as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 for all financial instruments except for long-term debt.

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Carrying Value	Approx Fair Vaue	Carrying Value	Approx Fair Vaue
Long-term debt, including current portion[1]	1,449,070	1,758,082	1,280,043	1,623,838

[1] Classified in Level 2 as the significant measurement inputs used in the valuation models are indirectly observable in active markets (derived from prices).

Carrying value is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Fair value is calculated by discounting the future cash flows of each debt issue at the estimated yield to maturity for the same or similar issues at the date of the statements of financial position, or by using available quoted market prices.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

14. Financial instruments (continued):

The following items shown in the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 are carried at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 1 or 2 inputs. There were no financial assets and liabilities at March 31, 2020 or at March 31, 2019, valued using Level 3 inputs.

	As at March 31, 2020		As at March 31, 2019	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
Asset (liability):				
Cash [1,2]	140,703	-	49,486	-
Cash equivalents [2]	138	-	472	-
Derivative assets [3]	-	28	-	8,145
Derivative liabilities [3]	-	(32,719)	-	-
	140,841	**(32,691)**	**49,958**	**8,145**

[1] Excluding Cash and cash equivalents of $28.3 million (March 31, 2019: $9.9 million) held at amortized cost.
[2] Classified in Level 1 as the measurement inputs are derived from observable, unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
[3] Classified in Level 2 as the significant measurement inputs used in the valuation models are indirectly observable in active markets (derived from prices).

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates cannot be determined with precision as they are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of judgment. Where market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis. No amounts have been reclassified into or out of fair value classifications in the year ended March 31, 2020.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, gains or losses related to Level 2 derivatives have been recognized in OCI.

There were no Level 3 instruments outstanding during the period.

The Group may use derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in fuel prices, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. The fair value of commodity derivatives reflects only the value of the commodity derivatives and not the offsetting change in value of the underlying future purchase of fuel. These fair values reflect the estimated amounts that the Group would receive or pay should the derivative contracts be terminated at the period end dates.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

15. Financial risk management:

Exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business.

The source of risk exposure and how each is managed is outlined below.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that a third party to a financial instrument might fail to meet its obligations under the terms of the financial instrument. For cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, derivative assets and trade and other receivables, the Group's credit risk is limited to the carrying value on the statement of financial position. Management does not believe that the Group is subject to any significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group limits its exposure to credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and investments by investing in liquid securities with high credit quality counterparties, placing limits on tenor of investment instruments and instituting maximum investment values per counter party. The Group undertakes to invest in instruments that are issued, insured or guaranteed by the Government of Canada or a provincial government or a deposit insurance corporation established by or on behalf of the Government of Canada or the Province; pooled funds comprised of investments issued, insured or guaranteed by any level of government in Canada; or issued by corporate short term issues of debt with a rating of no less than R-1 (Mid) by DBRS or equivalent, or in pooled funds of such investments.

Accounts receivable by source are as follows:

	As at March 31			
	2020		2019	
Trade customers and miscellaneous	12,016	61.7%	12,999	55.9%
Federal and Provincial governments	7,472	38.3%	10,247	44.1%
Total	**19,488**	**100%**	**23,246**	**100%**

Accounts receivable from trade customers are primarily due from commercial customers and transportation operators. Credit risk is reduced by a large and diversified customer base and is managed through the review of third party credit reports on customers both before extending credit and during the business relationship.

The Group manages its exposure to credit risk associated with all customers through the monitoring of aging of receivables, by collecting deposits from and adjusting credit terms for higher risk customers and customers who are not on a pre-authorized payment plan. Amounts due from tickets sold to passengers through the use of major credit cards are settled shortly after sale and are classified as cash and cash equivalents on the statements of financial position.

15. Financial risk management (continued):

(a) Credit risk (continued):

Trade and other receivables are due in the short term. As at March 31, 2020, 8.6% (March 31, 2019: 15%) of trade and other receivables were past due. The Group is using the lifetime expected credit loss ("ECL") simplified approach as the method to determine the provision for impairment. The Group reviews for changes in circumstances at each reporting date.

Based on the historical default experience, the Group has established a lifetime ECL allowance of 1% of the trade receivables. Amounts due from the Government of Canada and the Province are considered low credit risk and are excluded. As at March 31, 2020, the provision for impairment was $0.1 million.

Based on historical default experience and financial position of the counterparties and estimating the probability of default, the lifetime ECL equals zero for the Group's restricted and other short-term investments.

The Group has a loan receivable with a term of 15 years, secured by a second mortgage. The collateral is expected to exceed the amount of the loan and be available while the loan is outstanding.

The Group is exposed to credit risk in the event that a counterparty to an investment contract or a derivative contract defaults on its obligation. The Group manages credit risk by entering into contracts with high credit quality counterparties, in accordance with established investment parameters, and by an ongoing review of its exposure to counterparties. Counterparty credit rating and exposures are monitored by management on an ongoing basis, and are subject to approved credit limits.

The counterparties with which the Group has significant derivative transactions must be rated A or higher. The Group had no material derivative assets at March 31, 2020.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Group's financial position could be adversely affected if it fails to arrange sufficient and cost effective financing to fund, among other things, capital expenditures and the repayment of maturing debt. The ability to arrange sufficient and cost effective financing is subject to numerous factors, including the results of operations and financial position of the Group, conditions in the capital and bank credit markets, ratings assigned by rating agencies and general economic conditions.

The Group manages liquidity risk through daily monitoring of cash balances, the use of long-term forecasting models, maintaining access to a credit facility and the maintenance of debt service reserves (note 10(g)). The Group targets a strong investment grade credit rating to maintain capital market access at reasonable interest rates.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

15. Financial risk management (continued):

(b) Liquidity risk (continued):

As at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, the Group's credit ratings were as follows:

British Columbia Ferry Services Inc.:	DBRS	Standard & Poor's
Senior secured long-term debt	A (high)(stable) (March 31, 2019: A (high)(stable)	AA- (stable) (March 31, 2019: AA- (positive)

The following is an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Group's financial liabilities as at March 31, 2020:

Financial liabilities	Note	< 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	132,296	-	-	-	132,296
Provisions	7	1,794	-	-	-	1,794
Interest payable on long-term debt	8	21,512	-	-	-	21,512
Lease liabilities, including current portion	12	2,536	5,569	5,832	27,274	41,211
Long-term debt, including current portion (excluding deferred costs)[1]	10	22,157	22,564	22,564	1,394,165	1,461,450
Other liabilities		1,301	2,602	2,602	7,335	13,840
Total financial liabilities - Principal only		181,596	30,735	30,998	1,428,774	1,672,103
Interest payable - Long-term debt		66,543	131,937	130,992	974,481	1,303,953
Interest payable - Lease liabilities		1,804	3,227	2,699	739	8,469
Total financial liabilities, including interest payable		**249,943**	**165,899**	**164,689**	**2,403,994**	**2,984,525**

[1] Carrying value at March 31, 2020, excludes unamortized deferred financing costs of $12.4 million. The majority of the Group's long-term debt relates to funds used for acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

(c) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates, foreign currency prices or fuel prices.

The Group manages market risk arising from the exposure to volatility in foreign currency, interest rates, and fuel prices in part through the use of derivative financial instruments including forward contracts and swaps. The Group does not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. At the inception of each hedge the Group determines whether it will or will not apply hedge accounting.

15. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

Interest rate risk:

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk associated with short-term borrowings, floating rate debt and the pricing of future issues of long-term debt. As at March 31, 2020, the Group's cash equivalents and short-term investments included fixed rate instruments with maturities of 364 days or less. Accordingly, the Group has exposure to interest rate movement that occurs beyond the term of the maturity of the fixed rate investments. The Group's credit facility is at a variable rate and is subject to interest rate risk.

To manage this risk, the Group targets to maintain between 70% and 100% of its debt portfolio in fixed rate debt, in aggregate. As at March 31, 2020, the Group had no debt in variable rate instruments.

Foreign currency price risk:

The Group is exposed to risk from foreign currency prices on financial instruments, such as accounts payable and future purchase commitments denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. To manage exposure on future purchase commitments, the Group reviews foreign currency denominated commitments and enters into derivative instruments as necessary. As at March 31, 2020, the notional amount of the Group's foreign currency forward contracts was $0.4 million (March 31, 2019: $0.5 million). A 10% change in foreign exchange rates would have had an effect of less than $0.1 million on net earnings for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Fuel price risk:

The Group is exposed to risks associated with changes in the market price of marine diesel fuel and LNG fuel. In order to reduce price volatility and add a fixed component to the inherent floating nature of fuel prices, the Group may manage its exposure by entering into hedging instruments with certain financial intermediaries. Fuel price hedging instruments are used to reduce fuel price risk and to minimize fuel surcharges, not for generating trading profits. Gains and losses resulting from fuel forward contracts are recognized as a component of fuel costs. The Group's Financial Risk Management Policy limits hedging, to a maximum of 95% of anticipated monthly fuel consumption for the immediately following 12 month period; 90% of anticipated monthly fuel consumption for the 12 month period thereafter; 85% of anticipated monthly fuel consumption for the period thereafter to the end of the 36 month period; and to 70% of anticipated monthly fuel consumption for the period between 36 months and the end of the fifth performance term. Performance term five commenced April 1, 2020 and will end on March 31, 2024.

The Group is also allowed by regulatory order to use deferred fuel cost accounts to mitigate the impact of changes in fuel price on its regulatory (non-IFRS) earnings (note 28).

15. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

Fuel price risk (continued):

The Group hedges using CAD denominated ULSD fuel swaps to reduce its exposure to changes in ULSD and foreign exchange risk components associated with forecast diesel fuel purchases. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group entered into ULSD fuel swap contracts with a notional value of $132.2 million CAD which was the notional value of all fuel swap contracts outstanding as at March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: $50.6 million). Hedge accounting was applied to these contracts. No LNG swap contracts were entered into during the year ended March 31, 2020 and no LNG swap contracts were outstanding as at March 31, 2020.

An economic relationship exists between the hedged item and the hedging instrument as the value of the hedging instrument and the value of the hedged item move in the opposite direction as a result of the change in the hedged risk. A change in the credit risk of the hedging instrument or the hedged item does not dominate the value changes that result from the economic relationship.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, open fuel swap contracts had unrealized hedging losses of $36.5 million recognized in OCI (March 31, 2019: unrealized hedging gains of $7.5 million). In addition, for closed fuel swap contracts, net realized hedging gains of $4.4 million were reclassified from reserves and included in the Group's fuel expense during the year ended March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019: net realized hedging gains of $11.8 million).

Due to the impact of the anticipated fuel decline as a result of COVID-19, the Group reviewed the probability assessment of its hedged future fuel purchases. On the basis of that assessment, the Group determined that the hedged amounts related to one of the Group's contracts for fiscal Q1 2021 are no longer considered highly probable to occur and the Group has discontinued hedge accounting for this contract effective March 31, 2020. The impact of the discontinuation of this hedged transaction is being recognized in the Q1 2021 consolidated financial statements. The unrealized loss recognized within the cash flow hedging reserve related to this contract is approximately $1.0 million.

Cash flow hedges:

	Fiscal 2021	Fiscal 2022	Fiscals 2023 -2024	Total
Fuel contracts (litres in thousands)	67,905	63,490	78,175	209,570
Contract price range ($/litre)	$0.5950-$0.6520	$0.6270-$0.6499	$0.6090-$0.6275	

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

15. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

Fuel price risk (continued):

The impact of hedging instruments designated in hedging relationships as of March 31, 2020 on the statements of financial position was as follows:

	Notional amount	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position	Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness for the period
Fuel swap contracts	43,441	(15,507)	Current derivative liabilities	(15,507)
Fuel swap contracts	88,881	(17,212)	Non-current derivative liabilities	(17,212)
Foreign exchange forward contracts	364	28	Current derivative assets	28

The impact of hedged items designated in hedging relationships as of March 31, 2020 on the statements of financial position was as follows:

	Change in value used for measuring ineffectiveness	Cash flow hedge reserve
Fuel swap contracts	33,188	32,720
Foreign exchange forward contracts	279	-

Cash flow hedge reserve (note 20(a)):

	As at March 31 2020	2019
Hedging (losses) gains recognized in cash flow hedge reserve:		
Fuel swap contracts	(36,451)	7,450
Hedging (gains) losses reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve:		
Interest rate forward contracts – Amortization of hedge loss	248	248
Fuel swap contracts – Gains recognized in net earnings	(4,407)	(11,783)
Net change in cash flow hedge reserve	**(40,610)**	**(4,085)**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

16. Other commitments:

The Group has various contracts for certain building spaces, land and equipment. These contracts do not meet the definition of a lease. Contract payments for the year ended March 31, 2020 were $0.8 million (March 31, 2019: $0.5 million).

Future contract payments are as follows:

Less than one year	910
Between one and five years	2,616
More than five years	215
Total	**3,741**

17. Contingent liabilities:

The Group, in conducting its usual business activities, is involved in various legal proceedings and litigation, the outcome of which is uncertain. It is the Group's policy to carry adequate insurance to minimize the financial risk associated with such matters. Management is of the opinion that the aggregate net liability, if any, of these proceedings and litigation would not be significant to the Group. Any additional future costs or recoveries which differ from the accrued amounts will be recognized in net earnings or loss as determined.

18. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

1,000,000	Class A voting common shares, without par value
1	Class B voting common share, without par value
80,000	Class C non-voting, 8% cumulative preferred shares, with a par value of $1,000 per share, convertible to Class A shares upon the sale of the outstanding Class B share by the initial shareholder. Special rights attached to the Class C shares restrict the Group's ability to issue shares and to declare dividends.

(b) Issued and outstanding:

	As at March 31			
	2020		2019	
	Number of shares	Amount $	Number of shares	Amount $
Class B, common	1	1	1	1
Class C, preferred	75,477	75,477	75,477	75,477
		75,478		**75,478**

(c) Dividends:

Dividends on the Class C cumulative preferred shares, if declared, are payable annually on March 31 of each year. All dividend entitlements to date have been paid.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

19. Capital management:

The Group's principal business of ferry transportation requires positive net earnings and ongoing access to capital in order to fund operations, satisfy outstanding long-term debt obligations and fulfill future capital asset obligations. On February 22, 2019, the Board of Directors approved the Group's fiscal 2020 12-year capital portfolio of $3.9 billion, covering fiscal years 2019 through 2030, which will be invested in renewing and maintaining the fleet and the terminals, and improving the customer experience through technology infrastructure. The Commissioner's approval is required for those projects deemed by the Commissioner to be major capital expenditures.

In order to ensure capital market access is maintained, the Group targets maintaining strong investment grade credit ratings (note 15(b)).

The capital structure of the Group is presented in the following table:

	As at March 31			
	2020		2019	
	$	%	$	%
Aggregate borrowings[1]	1,657,661	71.89%	1,488,713	70.42%
Total equity before reserves	648,223	28.11%	625,484	29.58%
Total	**2,305,884**	**100%**	**2,114,197**	**100%**

[1] Includes long-term debt, including current portion, credit facility (drawn and undrawn) and short-term borrowings.

The Group has covenants restricting the issuance of additional debt, distributions to shareholders, and guarantees and restricted investments. Incurrence of additional debt and distributions are restricted when aggregate borrowings exceed 85% of the Group's total capital while certain guarantees and certain investments may be restricted when aggregate borrowings exceed 75%.

Under the credit facility and the KfW loans, debt service coverage (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and rent) must be at least 1.25 times the debt service cost. Under the MTI (May 2004), the Group is required to maintain debt service reserves (note 10). Incurrence of additional debt is restricted if the debt service coverage ratio is less than 1.5 times the debt service cost and distributions are restricted if the debt service coverage ratio is less than 1.3 times. In addition to these restrictions and requirements, there are other covenants contained in these loan documents. The Group was in compliance with all of its covenants during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

20. Other comprehensive (loss) income:

(a) Continuity of reserves:

	Note	Land revaluation reserves[1]	Employee future benefit revaluation reserves	Fuel swap reserves	Interest rate forward contract reserves	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2018		8,934	(5,969)	12,471	(6,462)	8,974
Land revaluation		7,945	-	-	-	7,945
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:	15(c)					
Net change in fair value		-	-	7,450	-	7,450
Realized gains		-	-	(11,783)	-	(11,783)
Amortization of losses		-	-	-	248	248
Balance as at March 31, 2019		**16,879**	**(5,969)**	**8,138**	**(6,214)**	**12,834**
Land revaluation		5,779	-	-	-	5,779
Actuarial losses on post-employment benefit obligations	11(d)	-	(126)	-	-	(126)
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:	15(c)					
Net change in fair value		-	-	(36,451)	-	(36,451)
Realized gains		-	-	(4,407)	-	(4,407)
Amortization of losses		-	-	-	248	248
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**22,658**	**(6,095)**	**(32,720)**	**(5,966)**	**(22,123)**

[1] Land revaluation reserves represent the valuation surplus resulting from changes in fair value of land assets. The reserve increases during the years ended March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, are shown above. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group recognized $0.1 million (March 31, 2019: $0.3 million) in net earnings as a result of land revaluation.

(b) Other comprehensive (loss) income:

	Note	Years ended March 31 2020	2019
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to net earnings:			
Hedge (losses) gains on fuel swaps	15(c)	(36,451)	7,450
Items that will not be reclassified to net earnings:			
Land revaluations		5,779	7,945
Actuarial losses on post-employment benefit obligations	11(d)	(126)	-
		(30,798)	**15,395**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

21. Net retail:

	Years ended March 31	
	2020	2019
Retail revenue	102,962	102,847
Cost of goods sold	(39,248)	(38,987)
Net retail	**63,714**	**63,860**

22. Operating expenses:

	Years ended March 31	
	2020	2019
Salaries, wages & benefits	413,333	388,370
Fuel	109,341	109,138
Materials, supplies and contracted services	87,207	85,952
Other operating expenses	63,199	64,000
Depreciation and amortization	183,070	173,250
Total operating expenses	**856,150**	**820,710**

23. Net finance expense:

	Years ended March 31	
	2020	2019
Finance expenses:		
Long-term debt	64,462	62,770
Other interest	465	725
Lease liabilities	1,927	1,887
Amortization of deferred financing costs and bond discounts	1,144	1,203
Interest capitalized in the cost of qualifying assets	(6,284)	(7,391)
Total finance expenses	61,714	59,194
Finance income	(7,532)	(6,182)
Net finance expense	**54,182**	**53,012**

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

24. Related party transactions:

(a) Management compensation:

The compensation of the Group's directors and executive officers during the year is as follows:

	Years ended March 31	
	2020	2019
Short-term benefits	2,151	2,119
Post-employment benefits	861	302
Termination benefits	-	593
Total	**3,012**	**3,014**

(b) B.C. Ferry Authority:

In accordance with the Act, the Group is responsible for paying any expenses that are incurred by the Authority, without charge. During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Group paid $0.2 million (March 31, 2019: $0.1 million) of such expenses.

The Province owns the Group's 75,477 non-voting preferred shares, but has no voting interest in either the Group or the Authority.

25. Ferry service fees:

On April 1, 2003, the Group entered into an agreement with the Province to provide ferry services on specified routes that would not be commercially viable and to administer certain social policy initiatives on behalf of the Province. In exchange for these services and to compensate for these non-profitable routes, the Group receives ferry service fees. The agreement is for a period of sixty years, the details of which are renegotiated after a first term of five years and each four year term thereafter. The agreement has been amended from time to time to, among other things, establish the ferry service levels and the fees for the provision of such service for the fifth performance term ending March 31, 2024.

26. Federal-Provincial Subsidy Agreement:

The Group receives revenue provided to the Province from the Government of Canada pursuant to a contract between the federal and provincial governments. The federal government gives financial assistance to fulfill the obligation of providing ferry services to coastal British Columbia. The annual payment increases with the Vancouver Consumer Price Index.

27. Subsequent events:

On April 3, 2020 and April 8, 2020, the Group announced service level adjustments across multiple routes to protect the health and safety of communities and ferry workers, to ensure the resiliency of the coastal ferry service. These adjustments, if sustained over a long period, will likely result in significant declines in earnings and cash from operations.

On April 4, 2020, the *Coastal Ferry Services Contract* ("CFSC") with the Province of British Columbia was amended to reflect temporary reduced service levels in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and was effective for a 60-day period. On June 2, 2020, the CFSC was again amended to extend the temporary reduced service levels through to September 7, 2020. The Group cannot predict the full impact or the timing for when conditions improve. The Group is actively monitoring the situation to ensure the transportation of essential goods and services, while managing to preserve cash and protect the financial well-being of the company.

On May 15, 2020, the Group's banking syndicate approved an Amendment to the Credit Facility Agreement whereby the debt service coverage of the impacted quarters in fiscal 2021 (first, second and third) will be replaced by an average of the debt service coverage from the respective quarters in fiscal years 2018, 2019 and 2020. This will result in a modified debt service coverage calculation that will exceed 1.25:1. As a condition, for the duration of the relief period, the Group will be required to maintain $50 million in unrestricted cash, which can be comprised of cash, short-term investments, and undrawn facility.

On May 22, 2020, KfW conditionally consented to waive the DSCR covenant until and including March 2021, subject to the parties finalizing an amending agreement.

Given the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is expected that the normal seasonal demand pattern will not occur during the remainder of fiscal 2021, with certain revenues, expenses, and balance sheet items tied directly to sales and operating activities expected to be significantly impacted by the drop in vehicle and passenger traffic. The demand for the summer period cannot yet be established with any sufficient degree of confidence.

28. Economic effect of rate regulation:

The Group is regulated by the Commissioner to ensure, among other things, that tariffs are fair and reasonable. Under the terms of the Act, the tariffs the Group charges its customers are subject to price caps. The Commissioner may, in extraordinary situations, allow increases in price caps over the set levels.

In January 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*. IFRS 14 is an interim standard, pending the outcome of the IASB's more comprehensive rate regulated activities project.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

28. Economic effect of rate regulation (continued):

The Standard addresses the accounting for regulatory deferral accounts; however, it does not allow the recognition of regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities that result from the regulated price cap setting process for entities, such as the Group, that had already transitioned to IFRS. The Group transitioned to IFRS effective April 1, 2011, prior to the issuance of IFRS 14, and therefore does not recognize regulatory assets or liabilities.

As a result, the Group is not permitted to recognize its regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities in its consolidated statements of financial position.

Regulatory assets generally represent incurred costs that have been deferred for purposes of rate regulation because they are probable of future recovery in tariffs or fuel surcharges. Regulatory liabilities represent obligations to customers which will be settled through future tariff reductions or fuel rebates. Management continually assesses whether the Group's regulatory assets are probable of future recovery by considering such factors as applicable regulatory changes. Management believes that the obligations represented by the regulatory liabilities at March 31, 2020, will be settled through future tariff reductions or fuel rebates.

If the Group was permitted under IFRS to recognize the effects of rate regulation, the following regulatory (liabilities) assets would be shown on the consolidated statements of financial position:

	As at March 31	
Regulatory (liabilities) assets	2020	2019
Deferred fuel costs (a):		
Balance, beginning of year	4,455	(239)
Fuel costs (under) over set price	(1,111)	84
(Surcharges) rebates	(5,440)	4,585
Fuel price risk recoveries payable to the Province	-	25
Balance, end of year	(2,096)	4,455
Total regulatory (liabilities) assets	**(2,096)**	**4,455**

(a) Deferred fuel costs:

As prescribed by regulatory order, the Group defers differences between actual fuel costs and approved fuel costs which were used to develop the regulated price caps.

The regulatory deferred fuel cost accounts operate as follows:

i) for those routes operating on the mid-coast and to and from Prince Rupert;
   a. the first 5 cents per litre of difference is recognized in deferral accounts for recovery or settlement through future tariffs to customers;
   b. any difference beyond 5 cents per litre is recognized in accounts receivable or payable for subsequent recovery from or payment to the Province, and

ii) for all other routes;
   a. recognized in deferral accounts for recovery or settlement through future tariffs to customers.

(Tabular amounts expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

28. Economic effect of rate regulation (continued):

(a) Deferred fuel costs (continued):

Also prescribed by regulatory order, the Group collects fuel surcharges or provides fuel rebates from time to time which are applied against deferred fuel cost account balances.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the amount payable to the Province in relation to fuel cost differences was $nil (March 31, 2019: $25,000).

(b) Tariffs in excess of price cap:

The Act contains provisions which ensure that if tariffs charged by the Group exceed established price caps, the excess amounts collected will be returned to customers through future tariffs. At March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019, tariffs charged to customers were below established price caps.

If the Group was permitted under IFRS to recognize the effects of rate regulation and to record regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities, net earnings for the year ended March 31, 2020 would have been $6.6 million lower (March 31, 2019: $4.7 million higher) as detailed below:

	Years ended March 31	
Effect of rate regulation on net earnings	2020	2019
Regulatory accounts:		
Deferred fuel costs	(6,551)	4,694
Total regulatory (liabilities) assets	**(6,551)**	**4,694**