

# Credit Rating Report

## Queen's University

### Morningstar DBRS

May 1, 2026

#### Contents

- 1 Credit Ratings
- 1 Credit Rating Update
- 2 Financial Information
- 2 Issuer Description
- 2 Credit Rating Considerations
- 3 Operating Performance
- 5 Capital Plan
- 5 Debt and Liquidity
- 6 University Funding in Ontario
- 8 Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors
- 10 Statement of Operations (Adjusted)
- 11 Statement of Financial Position (Adjusted)
- 11 Calculation of Free Cash Flow (Adjusted)
- 12 Summary Statistics (Adjusted)
- 13 Credit Rating History
- 13 Related Research
- 13 Previous Report

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### Credit Ratings

Debt	Credit Rating	Credit Rating Action	Trend
Issuer Rating	AA	Confirmed	Stable
Senior Unsecured Debt	AA	Confirmed	Stable

### Credit Rating Update

On April 29, 2026, we confirmed the Issuer Rating and Senior Unsecured Debt credit rating on Queen's University (the University or Queen's) at AA. Both trends are Stable. The credit ratings reflect the University's strong academic profile, resilient student demand, and effective management practices, which have translated into a consistently strong balance sheet over many years. The credit profile is further supported by the University's advancement capabilities, resulting in one of the largest endowments among public universities we rate (the largest per full-time equivalent student (FTE)), which gives the University significant financial flexibility to respond to near-term pressures without jeopardizing its long-term outlook.

For the year ended April 30, 2025, the University reported a consolidated surplus of \$60.1 million (compared with a \$78.3 million surplus in the prior year). For 2025-26, the University is projecting a small operating deficit of \$2.0 million. Despite enrolment concerns related to international student mobility, the University's credit profile continues to benefit from (1) strong ongoing demand, (2) prudent financial management, (3) a robust balance of expendable resources, and (4) a responsive budget model that allows faculties and shared service units to respond to changing financial circumstances.

Furthermore, we view recently announced changes to the tuition and funding frameworks as broadly positive for university finances in Ontario.

As at April 30, 2025, the University's total debt was \$372.0 million, or \$11,585 per FTE. In the absence of material new borrowing, we estimate the debt-per-FTE ratio will decline to \$11,046 by 2027-28.

A credit rating upgrade will require a combination of a material decline in debt and improvement in one or more critical credit rating factors. Considerably reduced balance sheet flexibility arising from a sustained deterioration in operating results could result in a credit rating downgrade.

## Financial Information

	For the Year Ended April 30				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Consolidated Operating Result (Morningstar DBRS-Adjusted, \$ millions)	60.1	78.3	15.6	(3.3)	144.8
Surplus (Deficit) to Revenue (Five-Year Rolling Average, %)	5.1	4.9	5.5	6.8	8.8
Debt per FTE (\$)	11,585	12,063	12,177	12,149	12,680
Expendable Resources to Debt (x)	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Interest Coverage Ratio (x)	6.9	7.6	3.9	2.4	10.0

## Issuer Description

Established in 1841, Queen's is in Kingston, Ontario, a census metropolitan area of more than 193,000 residents between Toronto and Montréal. The University has a long history of academic excellence and a comprehensive program offering, with student enrolment of more than 32,000 FTEs.

## Credit Rating Considerations

### Strengths

#### 1. Academic Profile

Queen's is one of Canada's leading universities and has a long history of academic excellence dating back to the 1840s. The University performs strongly in domestic university rankings and is well positioned in international rankings (in the 200 to 300 range globally) for a midsize Canadian university. The strength of the University's academic profile results in consistently strong student demand, with some programs (particularly medicine and health sciences) ranking well in the *Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2025*.

#### 2. Financial Flexibility

Queen's benefits from a relatively strong balance sheet and a large pool of internal reserves, which provide financial flexibility to endure a difficult operating environment. It has one of the strongest liquidity positions (expendable resources were 233.9% of the University's total debt as at April 30, 2025) among the universities we rate.

#### 3. Financial Management Practices

The University has a multiyear planning process, and its decentralized, activity-based budget model supports healthy operating results. The budget model places greater autonomy and responsibility with faculties and shared service units, and it encourages units to generate revenue, constrain expenses, and set aside reserves. This contributes to departmental reserves that could be used to offset broader operating pressures, if needed.

#### 4. Fundraising and Endowment

The University has a well-established fundraising program and a large alumni base, which are instrumental in its donation and endowment campaigns. Queen's endowment is among the largest in Canada and provides significant funding for student aid and other university priorities.

## Challenges

### 1. Limited Control of Revenue

Canadian universities have limited control over their main revenue sources—tuition fees and government grants. Adverse changes to federal immigration policy can have negative consequences for universities with a higher proportion of international enrolments. We view the recently announced changes to Ontario's tuition and funding frameworks as broadly positive for university finances. In addition to an end to the tuition freeze, a planned core funding increase (\$6.4 billion over four years) and the creation of 70,000 new, targeted seats should provide some immediate financial relief.

### 2. Cost Pressures

Canadian universities' expense bases are largely fixed and growing in the forms of tenured faculty, unionized support staff, externally mandated student aid requirements, and large infrastructure footprints. Recent inflationary conditions—such as negotiated wage settlements, competitive salaries for top researchers, and benefits costs—have worsened inherent cost pressures and outpaced provincially controlled revenue growth for many universities.

### 3. Deferred Maintenance

The University has considerable deferred maintenance needs, estimated at \$521.3 million as of February 2026, which equates to a facilities condition index (FCI) of 0.13. An FCI greater than 0.15 signals that capital assets/stock are in poor condition. Aside from having older buildings, the University also has a large quantity of buildings, and, as a result, refurbishing or decommissioning one building does not greatly influence the overall FCI as it might for other institutions with a limited number of larger buildings. Deferred maintenance funding has continued to rise in recent years.

### 4. Pension and Postemployment Benefit Liabilities

The funding status of pension plans is sensitive to changing market conditions, which can result in balance sheet volatility and give rise to large special payments. Although the transition to the University Pension Plan Ontario eliminates solvency contribution requirements and is generally viewed as positive for the operating budget, the University remains responsible for addressing any past service liability.

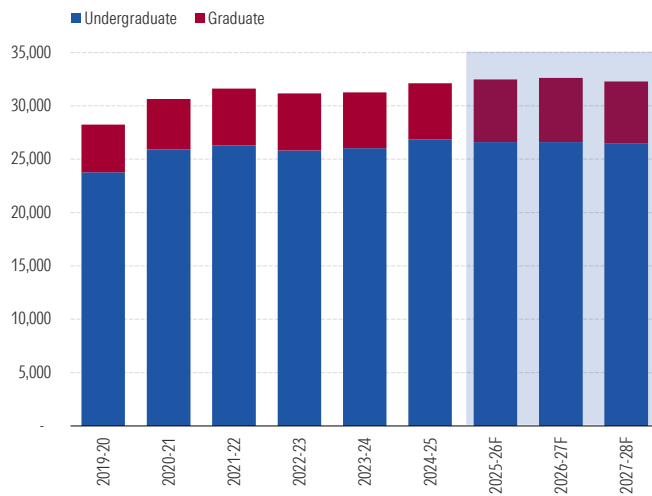
## Operating Performance

For the year ended April 30, 2025, the University reported a consolidated surplus of \$60.1 million (slightly lower than a surplus of \$78.3 million in the prior year). Revenues increased by 1.6% year over year (YOY), mainly because of higher student fees (+1.0%), government and other grants (+2.0%), investment income (+7.1%), ancillary operations (2.2%), and donations (+5.9%). Spending increased by 3.4% YOY, in large part because of higher salaries and benefits (+2.6%); student aid (+7.7%); amortization (+12.3%); utilities, taxes, and insurance (+20.7%); and other expenses (+9.5%).

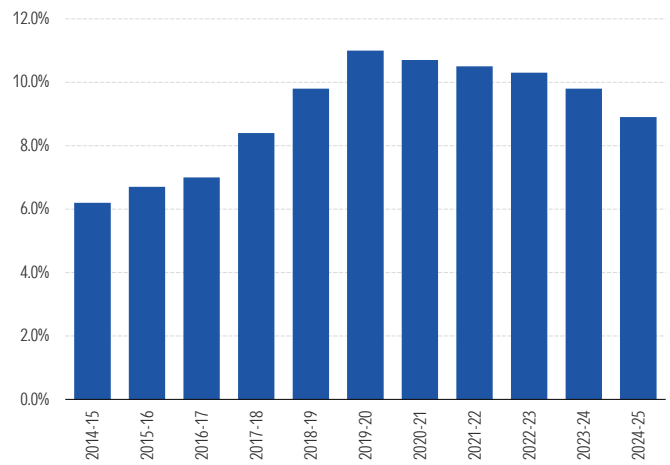
For 2025–26, the University is projecting an operating deficit of \$2.0 million. This is an improvement from a budgeted deficit of \$26.4 million caused by higher provincial funding, reduced shared service expenditures following budget balancing strategies, and some renovation spending deferral to future years. Furthermore, the University budgets investment income conservatively, which leaves room for

outperformance if returns are favourable in any given year. Within the ancillary budget, the University is forecasting a deficit of \$1.1 million, while noting that it has eliminated the accumulated operating deficit in housing and ancillary services.

**Exhibit 1** Enrolment (FTEs)



**Exhibit 2** International Students (as a Share of Total Headcount)



F = forecast.

Sources: Queen's and Morningstar DBRS.

The University will present its 2026–27 budget for the board’s approval in May 2026. While the impact of Ontario’s recently announced funding on Queen’s is not known at this time, we view changes to the tuition and funding frameworks as broadly positive for university finances. Starting in September 2026, universities can raise tuition rates by an annual 2% over three years, followed by three years of increases at the lower of either 2% or inflationary tuition rate increases.

The University forecasts enrolment growth will slow in the coming years to 0.4% growth in 2026 and 0.1% in 2027 (down from an annual average growth of 1.9% between 2023 and 2025). The slower growth is primarily because of the federal government’s currently restrictive stance on international study permits, although demand for Queen’s programs remains strong. According to Ontario Universities’ Application Centre, total applications to Queen’s were up 7.7% in April 2026 from the same period a year ago. This includes an increase in in-province undergraduate applications (+6.3%) as well as in out-of-province and international applications (+12.4%).

However, the University continues to identify opportunities to reduce costs and support longer-term financial sustainability. Some efforts could include technological enhancement and streamlining, and standardizing of process.

### Capital Plan

The University's current capital approval policy requires board approval for projects estimated to cost more than \$5.0 million. Capital spending totalled \$78.7 million for the year ended April 30, 2025 (down from \$89.9 million in the prior year).

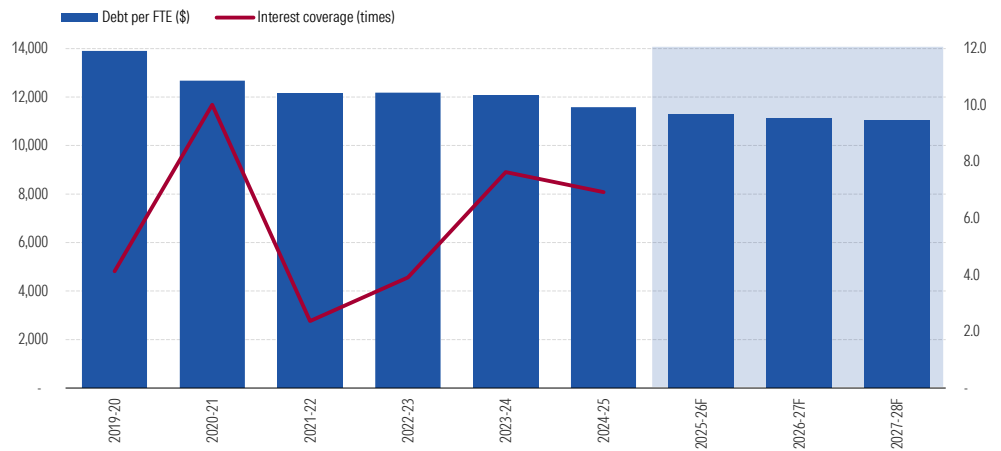
Major capital projects currently under way include the following:

- Agnes Reimagined:** Renovation and expansion of the University's existing art centre, scheduled to be completed by fall 2026. This project is primarily funded through donations and the Heritage Canada Grant.

Other currently approved capital projects are focused on renovations and updates to expand research capabilities and will be funded through existing capital reserves, donations, or internal loans.

### Debt and Liquidity

**Exhibit 3** Debt per FTE and Interest Coverage



Sources: Queen's and Morningstar DBRS.

As at April 30, 2025, the University's total debt was \$372.0 million. On a per-FTE basis, the debt burden is lower at \$11,585 from \$12,063 per FTE in the prior year. The University's long-term debt comprises four series of long-dated debentures with maturities between 2033 and 2060 and an amortizing bank loan maturing in 2031. Interest coverage is strong at 6.9 times (x).

Queen's has established a voluntary sinking fund to accumulate funds to repay the \$340.0 million in debentures. As at April 30, 2025, the sinking fund had a balance of \$142.3 million. The sinking fund is not explicitly required by the bonds' indenture and is not held by a trustee. As such, we present debt on a gross basis with the sinking fund assets included in our measure of expendable resources.

We assess financial flexibility using expendable resources, which include unrestricted net assets, most internally restricted net assets, and internally restricted endowments. On April 30, 2025, the University's

expendable resources totalled \$870.0 million, with the ratio of expendable resources to debt strong at 233.9%.

### Debt Outlook

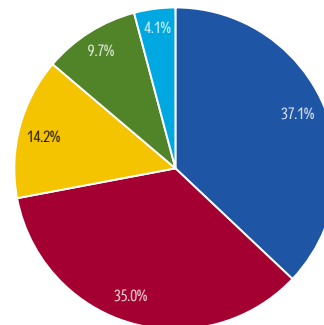
Queen's does not anticipate significant new external borrowing through the near term. Incorporating modest enrolment growth projections, debt per FTE is expected to be approximately \$11,296 at April 30, 2026, declining to \$11,046 by 2027–28. The University's credit profile benefits from a track record of healthy fundraising outcomes and considerable existing balance sheet flexibility that could support transfers to fund capital needs, potentially precluding the need for material new debt.

### University Funding in Ontario

Ontario universities generally have three major revenue sources for their core teaching and research activities: (1) government grants, (2) student fees, and (3) donations and investment income. For Queen's, these accounted for more than 85% of total revenues in 2024–25. This is comparable with other universities we rate.

**Exhibit 4** Revenue Breakdown (2024–25)

■ Government ■ Tuition ■ Donations and Investment Income ■ Ancillary ■ Other



Sources: Queen's and Morningstar DBRS.

### Government Funding (Provincial and Federal, 37.1%)

Government funding includes operating grants, research grants, and contracts as well as capital grants. Operating grants are the most important and stable revenue source.

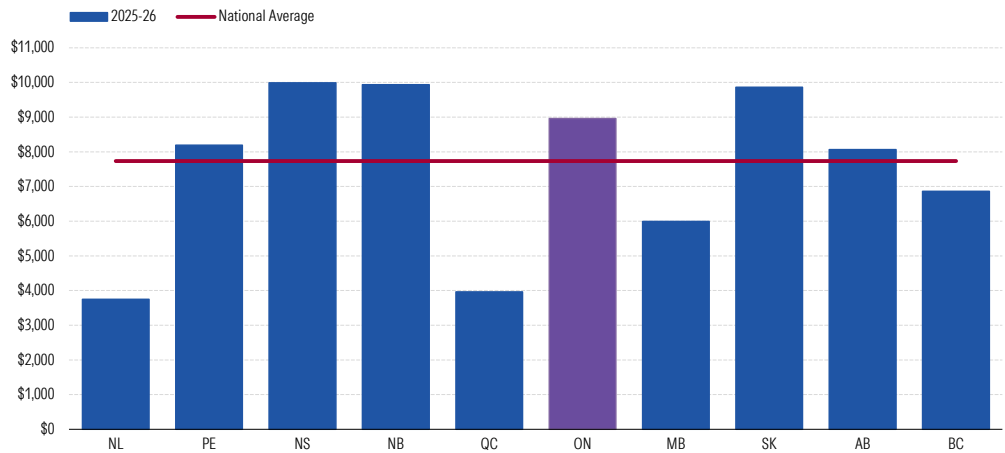
In 2025–26, the Province of Ontario (Ontario) and universities will sign new Strategic Mandate Agreements establishing performance-based funding targets, with funding consequences if the University does not meet negotiated performance targets. The most recent funding announcement suggests a higher base funding, although its specific impact on Queen's is not known at this time.

Research and capital grants are another important source of funding. The federal government typically provides 65% to 75% of all public research funding, whereas Ontario provides some capital funding.

**Student Fees (35.0%)**

With Ontario ending the domestic tuition fee freeze, universities can now increase rates by up to 2% annually. Queen's estimates this could result in additional revenues of up to \$10 million per year.

**Exhibit 5** Average Canadian Undergraduate Tuition Fees



Source: Statistics Canada.

NL = Newfoundland and Labrador. PE = Prince Edward Island. NS = Nova Scotia. NB = New Brunswick. QC = Québec. ON = Ontario. MB = Manitoba. SK = Saskatchewan. AB = Alberta. BC = British Columbia.

**Donations and Investment Income (14.2%)**

Donations and investment income recognized as revenue on the statement of operations averaged more than 10.0% of total revenues over the last five years at Queen's. The University has a well-established fundraising operation and a large alumni base, which provide considerable expendable donations and endowed contributions. In 2024-25, Queen's received \$21.9 million in donations and an additional \$44.4 million in endowed contributions.

As at April 30, 2025, the market value of Queen's endowment funds totalled \$1.7 billion, or \$53,498 per FTE. This is the highest level of endowments per FTE among universities we rate. The endowments support the University's operating budget and provide ongoing support for student assistance programs.

**Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors****Environmental Factors**

There were no Environmental factors that had a relevant or significant effect on the credit analysis. The University is not considered materially vulnerable to climate and weather risks (the only applicable subfactor for public universities under our criteria) but continues to pursue alternative forms of generating energy to reduce current utility costs, while acknowledging that major infrastructure upgrades and retrofits are required to meet its target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2040. Queen's periodically publishes its Climate Action Plan and progress on targets identified therein, and the University remains a signatory to multiple climate initiatives within Canada and globally.

**Social Factors**

There were no Social factors that had a relevant or significant effect on the credit analysis. Public universities operate under a social responsibility to provide quality education to student communities while maintaining synergistic relationships with employee groups and the broader community. The University has a strong academic profile for a midsize university and healthy ongoing student demand for its programs. While we have not identified any significant financial risks associated with Human Capital and Human Rights, we acknowledge that wages and labour relations have grown more contentious in recent years with modest potential implications for budget planning.

**Governance Factors**

There were no Governance factors that had a relevant or significant effect on the credit analysis. We have not identified any concerns related to board and audit independence, or other significant governance failures at the University.

ESG Factor	ESG Credit Consideration Applicable to the Credit Analysis: Y/N	Extent of the Effect on the ESG Factor on the Credit Analysis: Relevant (R) or Significant (S)*		
<b>Environmental</b>		<b>Overall:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Emissions, Effluents, and Waste</b>	Do we consider that the costs or risks for the issuer or its clients result, or could result, in changes to an issuer's financial, operational, and/or reputational standing?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Carbon and GHG Costs</b>	Does the issuer face increased regulatory pressure relating to the carbon impact of its or its clients' operations resulting in additional costs and/or will such costs increase over time affecting the long-term credit profile?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Resource and Energy Management</b>	Does the scarcity of sourcing key resources hinder the production or operations of the issuer, resulting in lower productivity and therefore revenues?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Land Impact and Biodiversity</b>	Is there a financial risk to the issuer due to the loss of biodiversity and/or the mitigation of such loss, including land conversion and rehabilitation?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Climate and Weather Risks</b>	In the near term, will climate change and adverse weather events potentially disrupt issuer or client operations, causing a negative financial impact?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
	In the long term, will the issuer's or client's business activities and infrastructure be materially affected financially by physical and/or transition risks under key IPCC climate scenarios?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
		<b>Climate and Weather Risks</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Passed-through Environmental credit considerations</b>	Does this rating depend to a large extent on the creditworthiness of another rated issuer which is impacted by environmental factors (see respective ESG checklist for such issuer)?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Social</b>		<b>Overall:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Social Impact of Products and Services</b>	Do we consider that the social impact of the issuer's products and services pose a financial or regulatory risk to the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
	Do changes in consumer behaviour or secular social trends pose a financial or regulatory risk to the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
		<b>Social Impact of Products and Services</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Human Capital and Human Rights</b>	Is the issuer exposed to staffing risks, such as the scarcity of skilled labour, uncompetitive wages, or frequent labour relations conflicts, that could result in a material financial or operational impact?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
	Do violations of rights create a potential liability that can negatively affect the issuer's financial wellbeing or reputation?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
		<b>Human Capital and Human Rights</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Product Governance</b>	Does failure in delivering quality products and services cause damage to customers and expose the issuer to financial and legal liability?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Data Privacy and Security</b>	Has misuse or negligence in maintaining private client or stakeholder data resulted, or could it result, in financial penalties or client attrition to the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Occupational Health and Safety</b>	Would the failure to address workplace hazards have a negative financial impact on the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Community Relations</b>	Does engagement, or lack of engagement, with local communities pose a financial or reputational risk to the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Access to Basic Services</b>	Does a failure to provide or protect with respect to essential products or services have the potential to result in any significant negative financial impact on the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Passed-through Social credit considerations</b>	Does this rating depend to a large extent on the creditworthiness of another rated issuer which is impacted by social factors (see respective ESG checklist for such issuer)?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Governance</b>		<b>Overall:</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Bribery, Corruption, and Political Risks</b>	Do alleged or actual illicit payments pose a financial or reputational risk to the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
	Are there any political risks that could affect the issuer's financial position or its reputation?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
		<b>Bribery, Corruption, and Political Risks</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Business Ethics</b>	Do general professional ethics pose a financial or reputational risk to the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Corporate / Transaction Governance</b>	Does the issuer's corporate structure allow for appropriate board and audit independence?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
	Have there been significant governance failures that could negatively affect the issuer's financial wellbeing or reputation?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
	Does the board and/or management lack a formal framework to assess climate related financial risks to the issuer?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
		<b>Corporate / Transaction Governance</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Passed-through Governance credit considerations</b>	Does this rating depend to a large extent on the creditworthiness of another rated issuer which is impacted by governance factors (see respective ESG checklist for such issuer)?	<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>
<b>Consolidated ESG Criteria Output:</b>		<b>N</b>		<b>N</b>

\* A Relevant Effect means that the impact of the applicable ESG Factors has not changed the rating or rating trend on the issuer.  
A Significant Effect means that the impact of the applicable ESG Factors has changed the rating or trend on the issuer.

**Statement of Operations (Adjusted)**

(\$ thousands)	For the Year Ended April 30				
	2025	2024 <sup>1</sup>	2023	2022	2021
<b>Revenues</b>					
Student Fees	428,323	424,261	429,723	429,267	402,762
Government Grants for Operations	226,028	222,622	212,099	210,166	207,862
Other Grants and Contracts	227,835	222,311	219,014	215,506	221,980
Sales of Service and Products (Ancillary Operations)	118,286	115,770	115,955	86,566	45,532
Investment Income	151,693	141,584	84,392	12,810	161,717
Donations	21,893	20,674	16,070	7,932	11,644
Amortization of Deferred Capital Contributions	26,072	25,821	25,332	25,315	25,472
Other Revenue	24,587	31,995	23,197	21,244	18,323
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>1,224,717</b>	<b>1,205,038</b>	<b>1,125,782</b>	<b>1,008,806</b>	<b>1,095,292</b>
<b>Expenses</b>					
Salaries and Benefits	650,447	634,231	601,197	571,381	528,922
Supplies and Services	160,681	170,611	172,088	162,211	158,144
Student Aid	102,826	95,459	95,084	90,321	85,989
Amortization	57,297	51,021	51,500	45,764	45,379
Utilities, Taxes, and Insurance	32,164	26,640	30,655	24,213	18,853
Interest	16,822	16,963	17,121	17,262	17,385
Other Expense	144,343	131,830	142,533	100,939	95,823
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>1,164,580</b>	<b>1,126,755</b>	<b>1,110,178</b>	<b>1,012,091</b>	<b>950,495</b>
<b>Consolidated Operating Surplus (Deficit), As Reported</b>	<b>60,137</b>	<b>78,283</b>	<b>15,604</b>	<b>(3,285)</b>	<b>144,797</b>
Capital Expenditures	78,664	89,948	63,626	91,371	37,641

<sup>1</sup> Restated figures for the fiscal year ended on April 30, 2024.

### Statement of Financial Position (Adjusted)

(\$ thousands)	As at April 30				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash	214,310	189,044	96,842	118,185	165,607
Receivables	48,576	48,430	54,315	55,427	46,320
Deferred and Prepaid Expenses	8,672	6,808	7,385	7,111	7,252
Short-Term Investments	313,171	290,695	208,002	204,918	214,732
Long-Term Investments	2,349,299	2,159,408	2,147,060	2,065,081	2,058,396
Capital Assets	1,021,889	1,000,522	961,595	949,469	903,862
Other Assets	3,135	2,056	1	1	1
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>3,959,052</b>	<b>3,696,963</b>	<b>3,475,200</b>	<b>3,400,192</b>	<b>3,396,170</b>
<b>Liabilities and Net Assets</b>					
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Payables, Accrued Liabilities, and Deferred Revenue	595,966	517,003	505,469	485,446	484,655
Deferred Capital Contributions	416,368	404,569	408,590	411,885	424,318
Employee Future Benefit Obligations	130,771	128,797	124,287	95,788	108,295
Debt	371,965	377,087	379,533	384,072	388,468
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1,515,070</b>	<b>1,427,456</b>	<b>1,417,879</b>	<b>1,377,191</b>	<b>1,405,736</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>					
Unrestricted Net Assets <sup>1</sup>	932	2,359	3,313	(18,390)	(11,486)
Internally Restricted Net Assets	446,373	407,560	389,623	433,170	410,633
Endowment—Internally Restricted	291,965	278,998	259,992	258,000	261,758
Endowment—Externally Restricted	1,425,761	1,317,768	1,188,199	1,149,026	1,131,950
Equity in Capital Assets	278,951	262,822	216,194	201,195	197,579
<b>Total Net Assets</b>	<b>2,443,982</b>	<b>2,269,507</b>	<b>2,057,321</b>	<b>2,023,001</b>	<b>1,990,434</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</b>	<b>3,959,052</b>	<b>3,696,963</b>	<b>3,475,200</b>	<b>3,400,192</b>	<b>3,396,170</b>
<b>Contingencies and Commitments</b>					
Capital Commitments	92,397	41,883	78,730	36,174	62,285
Letters of Credit	1,803	2,285	2,285	1,580	1,711
	<b>94,200</b>	<b>44,168</b>	<b>81,015</b>	<b>37,754</b>	<b>63,996</b>

<sup>1</sup> Previously, the University included internal capital project financing in the unrestricted deficit. These amounts are now reflected in internally restricted net assets.

### Calculation of Free Cash Flow (Adjusted)

(\$ thousands)	For the Year Ended April 30				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Consolidated Operating Balance, Adjusted	60,137	78,283	15,604	(3,285)	144,797
Amortization	57,297	51,021	51,500	45,764	45,379
Other Noncash Adjustments <sup>1</sup>	(17,753)	(16,777)	(17,290)	(18,846)	(33,425)
<b>Cash Flow From Operations</b>	<b>99,681</b>	<b>112,527</b>	<b>49,814</b>	<b>23,633</b>	<b>156,751</b>
Change in Working Capital and Other	76,500	17,697	20,460	(8,549)	47,394
<b>Operating Cash Flow After Working Capital</b>	<b>176,181</b>	<b>130,224</b>	<b>70,274</b>	<b>15,084</b>	<b>204,145</b>
Net Capital Expenditures <sup>2</sup>	(40,793)	(68,148)	(41,589)	(78,489)	(22,815)
<b>Free Cash Flow</b>	<b>135,388</b>	<b>62,076</b>	<b>28,685</b>	<b>(63,405)</b>	<b>181,330</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes unrealized gains and losses on investments (excluding the externally restricted endowments).

<sup>2</sup> Gross capital expenditures less contributions restricted for capital purposes.

## Summary Statistics (Adjusted)

	For the Year Ended April 30				
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
<b>Total Enrolment (FTEs)</b>	<b>32,108</b>	<b>31,260</b>	<b>31,168</b>	<b>31,613</b>	<b>30,637</b>
Undergraduate (%)	84	83	83	83	85
Graduate (%)	16	17	17	17	15
Annual Change (%)	2.7	0.3	(1.4)	3.2	8.5
<b>Enrolment (FTE)</b>					
Domestic (%)	91.1	90.2	89.7	89.5	89.3
International (%)	8.9	9.8	10.3	10.5	10.7
<b>Operating Results</b>					
Surplus (Deficit; \$ Millions)	60.1	78.3	15.6	(3.3)	144.8
- As % of Revenues	4.9	6.5	1.4	(0.3)	13.2
- As % of Revenues (Five-Year Rolling Average)	5.1	4.9	5.5	6.8	8.8
<b>Revenue Mix</b>					
Government (%)	37.1	36.9	38.3	42.2	39.2
Student Fees (%)	35.0	35.2	38.2	43.0	36.8
Ancillary (%)	9.7	9.6	10.3	8.2	4.2
Donations and Investment Income (%)	14.2	13.5	8.9	2.1	15.8
Other (%)	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.0
<b>Debt and Liquidity</b>					
Total Debt (\$ millions)	372.0	377.1	379.5	384.1	388.5
- Per FTE Student (\$)	11,585	12,063	12,177	12,149	12,680
Interest Costs as Share of Total Expense (%)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8
Interest Coverage Ratio (x)	6.9	7.6	3.9	2.4	10.0
Expendable Resources (\$ Millions)	870.0	817.7	777.2	768.6	769.2
As a Share of Debt (%)	233.9	216.9	204.8	200.1	198.0
<b>Endowments</b>					
Total Market Value (\$ Millions)	1,717.7	1,596.8	1,448.2	1,407.0	1,393.7
Per FTE Student (\$)	53,498	51,080	46,464	44,508	45,492
Annual Change (%)	7.6	10.3	2.9	1.0	22.1
Payout ratio: Long-term target of 4.0%, based on formula of 70% of prior year's payout plus inflation and 30% on the most recent calendar year's ending market value.					
1 FTE excludes teaching assistants and sessional lecturers.					

### Credit Rating History

Issuer	Debt	Current	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
Queen's University	Issuer Rating	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
Queen's University	Senior Unsecured Debt	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA

### Related Research

- [Critical Rating Factors and Financial Risk Assessment Factors - Rating Public Universities](#), February 19, 2026.
- [Morningstar DBRS Canadian University Peer Comparison Table](#), January 27, 2026.
- [Canadian Universities Struggle to Balance the Books Amid Constrained Funding and Sluggish International Enrolments](#), October 6, 2025.
- [Ontario Universities: Rising Domestic Applications Provide Little Relief to Universities Facing Financial Challenges](#), January 29, 2025.
- [Falling International Enrolment Exacerbates Financial Challenges for Canadian Universities](#), September 26, 2024.
- [Rating Public Universities](#), May 5, 2025.
- [Morningstar DBRS Criteria: Approach to Environmental, Social, and Governance Factors in Credit Ratings](#), May 16, 2025.

### Previous Report

- [Queen's University: Credit Rating Report](#), April 30, 2025.

Note:

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

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