

Financial Statements of

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Year ended March 31, 2016



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Governors of Justice Institute of British Columbia, and
To the Minister of the Ministry of Advanced Education, Province of British Columbia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Justice Institute of British Columbia, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net debt and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of these financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Justice Institute of British Columbia as at March 31, 2016 and for the year then ended are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province of British Columbia.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements which describes the basis of accounting and the significant differences between such basis of accounting and Canadian public sector accounting standards.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP'. The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style. Below the signature is a single horizontal line that starts under the 'K' and ends under the 'P'.

Chartered Professional Accountants

May 26, 2016

Burnaby, Canada

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,822,976	\$ 9,658,235
Accounts receivable	2,454,889	2,310,282
Inventories for resale	138,253	134,346
	<u>12,416,118</u>	<u>12,102,863</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5,050,644	4,846,274
Employee future benefits (Note 3(b))	929,000	860,000
Deferred revenue	5,569,243	6,674,523
Deferred capital contributions (Note 4)	24,047,283	22,751,051
Deferred lease inducement (Note 5)	120,750	189,750
Obligation under capital lease (Note 6)	586,280	866,048
	<u>36,303,200</u>	<u>36,187,646</u>
Net debt	(23,887,082)	(24,084,783)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 7)	42,580,744	41,454,616
Inventories held for use	274,739	258,427
Prepaid expenses	442,089	394,781
	<u>43,297,572</u>	<u>42,107,824</u>
Contractual obligations (Note 9)		
Accumulated surplus	<u>\$ 19,410,490</u>	<u>\$ 18,023,041</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:



Robert G. Kroeker
Vice-Chair



Helen Worth
Finance and Audit Committee Chair

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	Budget (note 2(b))	2016	2015
Revenue:			
Province of British Columbia annual grant	\$ 11,915,004	\$ 12,318,956	\$ 12,640,736
Province of British Columbia contract services	6,309,986	6,304,334	6,512,358
Tuition and student fees	14,639,334	13,977,840	13,523,235
Sales of goods and services	1,160,604	1,119,953	1,301,617
Contracts, grants, and donations	8,975,862	9,644,010	8,765,337
Investment income	64,128	69,756	89,447
Amortization of deferred capital contributions (Note 4)	1,722,819	1,789,402	1,664,449
Other	120,613	369,411	316,428
	<u>44,908,350</u>	<u>45,593,662</u>	<u>44,813,607</u>
Expenses:			
	(Note 10)		
Ancillary operations	1,242,303	1,243,562	1,636,154
Instructional/Educational	41,980,413	41,497,870	41,223,652
Sponsored research	1,436,264	1,464,781	1,312,893
	<u>44,658,980</u>	<u>44,206,213</u>	<u>44,172,699</u>
Annual surplus	249,370	1,387,449	640,908
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	18,023,041	18,023,041	17,382,133
Accumulated surplus, end of year	<u>\$ 18,272,411</u>	<u>\$ 19,410,490</u>	<u>\$ 18,023,041</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Statement of Changes in Net Debt

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	Budget (note 2(b))	2016	2015
Annual surplus	\$ 249,370	\$ 1,387,449	\$ 640,908
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	(3,967,490)	(2,779,144)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	2,861,586	2,766,692	2,650,566
Write-down of tangible capital assets	-	74,670	-
Acquisition of inventories held for use	-	(185,407)	(359,481)
Consumption of inventories held for use	-	169,095	214,911
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(1,518,277)	(1,876,748)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	1,470,969	1,833,506
Decrease in net debt	3,110,956	197,701	324,518
Net debt, beginning of year	(24,084,783)	(24,084,783)	(24,409,301)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (20,973,827)	\$ (23,887,082)	\$ (24,084,783)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2016, with comparative information for 2015

	2016	2015
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Annual surplus	\$ 1,387,449	\$ 640,908
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	2,766,692	2,650,566
Write-down of tangible capital assets	74,670	-
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(1,789,402)	(1,664,449)
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(188,442)	(570,020)
Amortization of deferred lease inducement	(69,000)	(69,001)
Change in employee future benefits	69,000	9,000
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(144,607)	176,079
Increase in inventories held for resale	(3,907)	(25,954)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	204,370	(531,658)
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(1,105,280)	2,224,029
Increase in inventories held for use	(16,312)	(144,570)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(47,308)	(43,242)
Net change in cash from operating activities	1,137,923	2,651,688
Capital activities:		
Cash used to acquire tangible capital assets	(3,967,490)	(2,779,144)
Net change in cash from capital activities	(3,967,490)	(2,779,144)
Financing activities:		
Repayment of obligation under capital lease	(279,768)	(270,190)
Deferred capital contributions received	3,274,076	1,475,159
Net change in cash from financing activities	2,994,308	1,204,969
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	164,741	1,077,513
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	9,658,235	8,580,722
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 9,822,976	\$ 9,658,235

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2016

1. Purpose of the Institute:

The Justice Institute of British Columbia (the "Institute") is a post-secondary educational institution established in 1978 by the Province of British Columbia (the "Province") under the provisions of the College and Institute Act. The Institute is exempt from income tax under Section 149 of the Income Tax Act. The mission of the Institute is to provide learning opportunities for practitioners and the public that lead to improved justice and public safety services, and safer communities.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of accounting:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Section 23.1 of the Budget Transparency and Accountability Act of the Province supplemented by Regulations 257/2010 and 198/2011 issued by the Province Treasury Board.

The Budget Transparency and Accountability Act requires that the financial statements be prepared in accordance with the set of standards and guidelines that comprise generally accepted accounting principles for senior governments in Canada, or if the Treasury Board makes a regulation, the set of standards and guidelines that comprise generally accepted accounting principles for senior governments in Canada as modified by the alternate standard or guideline or part thereof adopted in the regulation.

Regulation 257/2010 requires all tax-payer supported organizations in the Schools, Universities, Colleges and Hospitals sectors to adopt Canadian public sector accounting standards without any PS 4200 standards for Government Not-for-Profit Organizations.

Regulation 198/2011 requires that restricted contributions received or receivable are to be reported as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions on the use of the funds by the contributors as follows:

- (i) Contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded and, referred to as deferred capital contributions and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded. The reduction of the deferred capital contributions and the recognition of the revenue are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the tangible capital asset is used to provide services.
- (ii) Contributions restricted for specific purposes other than those for the acquisition or development of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded as deferred contributions and recognized in revenue in the year in which the stipulation or restriction on the contributions have been met.

For British Columbia tax-payer supported organizations, these contributions include government transfers and externally restricted contributions.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of accounting (continued):

The accounting policy requirements under Regulation 198/2011 are significantly different from the requirements of Canadian public sector accounting standards which require that

- government transfers that do not contain a stipulation that creates a liability, be recognized as revenue by the recipient when approved by the transferor and the eligibility criteria have been met in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3410; and
- externally restricted contributions be recognized as revenue in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified in accordance with public sector accounting standard PS3100.

As a result, revenue recognized in the statement of operations and certain related deferred capital contributions would be recorded differently under Canadian public sector accounting standards.

(b) Budget figures:

Budget figures have been provided for comparative purposes and reflect the fiscal 2016 budget approved by the Board of Governors of the Institute on March 24, 2015. The budget is reflected in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus and the statement of changes in net debt.

(c) Financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value. Accounts receivable are recorded at amortized cost less any amount for valuation allowance. Valuation allowance are made when collection is in doubt. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of acquisition.

(e) Inventories for resale:

Inventories held for resale, including books and gift shop items, are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined based on weighted average costing. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses. When conditions indicate that losses previously recognized have been recovered, the loss is reversed to the extent of the amount recovered.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Employee future benefits:

The Institute and its employees make contributions to College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan, which are multi-employer joint trustee plans. These plans are defined benefit plans. As the assets and liabilities of the plans are not segregated by institution, the plans are accounted for as defined contribution plans and any contributions of the Institute to the plans are expensed as incurred.

Certain employees are entitled to earned benefits related to retirement allowances, vacation in year of retirement benefits, and continuation of benefits to employees on long-term disability. The costs of these benefits are actuarially determined based on service and best estimates of retirement ages and expected future rate of compensation increases. The obligation under these benefit plans are accrued based on projected benefits as the employees render services necessary to earn the future benefits. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the employees. The employee future benefits are unfunded.

(g) Liability for contaminated sites:

A liability for contaminated sites is recognized when a site is not in productive use and the following criteria are met:

- An environmental standard exists;
- Contamination exceeds the environmental standard;
- The Institute is directly responsible or accepts responsibility
- It is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and
- A reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The liability is recognized as management's estimate of the cost of post-remediation including operation, maintenance and monitoring that are an integral part of the remediation strategy for a contaminated site.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Non-financial assets:

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They may have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

(i) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. Interest is capitalized whenever external debt is issued to finance the construction of tangible capital assets. Donated assets are recorded at fair value at the date of donation. In unusual circumstances where fair value cannot be reasonably determined, the tangible capital asset would be recognized at nominal value.

The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets, excluding land, is amortized on a basis over their estimated useful lives shown below:

Asset	Rate
Site improvements	10 years
Buildings	20 to 40 years
Furniture, equipment and vehicles (including computer equipment)	3 to 5 years
Personal computer equipment and peripherals	3 years
Computer software	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of lease term and useful life

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the Institute's ability to provide goods and services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets is less than their net book value.

(ii) Leased tangible capital assets:

Leases that transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as leased tangible capital assets. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

(iii) Inventories held for use:

Inventories held for use are recorded at the lower of cost and replacement value. Cost includes the original purchase cost. Replacement value is the estimated current price to replace the items.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Revenue recognition:

Tuition and student fees and sales of goods and services are reported as revenue at the time the services are provided or the products are delivered, and collection is reasonably assured. Fees received prior to the year end where the course is delivered subsequent to the year end are recorded as deferred revenue.

Contract revenues are recognized in the period in which the related activities are performed. The zero profit margin method is used when a contract's financial outcome is not reasonably determinable. This method of accounting requires that equal amounts of revenue and expense be recognized until the financial outcome of a contract can be reasonably estimated. Provision for anticipated losses is made in the period in which they become evident.

Unrestricted donations and grants are recorded as revenue when receivable if the amounts can be estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Restricted donations and grants are reported as revenue depending on the nature of the restrictions on the use of the funds by the contributors as follows:

- (i) Contributions for the purpose of acquiring or developing a depreciable tangible capital asset or contributions in the form of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded and referred to as deferred capital contributions and recognized in revenue at the same rate that amortization of the related tangible capital asset is recorded. The reduction of the deferred capital contributions and the recognition of the revenue are accounted for in the fiscal period during which the tangible capital asset is used to provide services.
- (ii) Contributions restricted for specific purposes other than for those for the acquisition or development of a depreciable tangible capital asset are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized in revenue in the year in which the stipulation or restriction on the contribution have been met.

Investment income includes interest recorded on an accrual basis.

(j) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements prepared in accordance with the basis of accounting described in note 2(a) requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and related disclosures. Key areas where management has made estimates and assumptions include those related to the fair value of donated tangible capital assets, useful lives of tangible capital assets, accrued losses on contracts, employee future benefits payable and provision for contingencies. Where actual results differ from these estimates and assumptions, the impact will be recorded in future periods when the difference becomes known.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

3. Employee future benefits:

(a) Pension benefits:

The Institute and its employees contribute to the College Pension Plan and Municipal Pension Plan, jointly trustee pension plans (together referred to as the "Plans"). The boards of trustees for these Plans representing plan members and employers, are responsible for the management of the Plans including investment of the assets and administration of benefits. The Plans are multi-employer contributory pension plans. Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. As at August 31, 2015, the College Pension Plan has about 14,000 active members, and approximately 6,500 retired members. As at December 31, 2014, the Municipal Pension Plan has about 185,000 active members, including approximately 5,800 from colleges.

The most recent actuarial valuation for the College Pension Plan as at August 31, 2012 indicated a \$105 million funding deficit for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis. The next valuation will be as at August 31, 2015 with results available in 2016. The most recent actuarial valuation for the Municipal Pension Plan as at December 31, 2012 indicated a \$1,370 million funding deficit for basic pension benefits on a going concern basis. The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2015 with results available in 2016.

Employers participating in the Plans record their pension expense as the amount of employer contributions made during the fiscal year (defined contribution pension plan accounting). This is because the Plans record accrued liabilities and accrued assets for the Plans in aggregate, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligations, assets and costs to individual entities participating in the Plans.

During the year ended March 31, 2016, the Institute paid \$1,894,340 (2015 - \$1,858,959) for employer contributions to the Plans.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

3. Employee future benefits (continued):

(b) Other employee future benefits:

Certain employees are entitled to earned benefits related to retirement allowances, vacation in year of retirement benefits, and continuation of benefits to employees on long-term disability. The costs of these benefits are actuarially determined based on service and best estimates of retirement ages and expected future rate of compensation increases. The obligations under these benefit plans are accrued based on projected benefits as the employees render services necessary to earn the future benefit.

The Institute engaged the services of an actuarial firm to evaluate its employee future benefits. The liabilities reported are based on an actuarial valuation as at March 31, 2016.

Information regarding the Institute's obligations for these benefits is as follows:

	2016	2015
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 844,000	\$ 759,000
Current service and interest cost	76,000	77,000
Benefit payments	(44,000)	(61,000)
Actuarial loss	7,000	69,000
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	883,000	844,000
Unamortized net actuarial gain	46,000	16,000
Accrued benefit liability	\$ 929,000	\$ 860,000

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the Institute's accrued benefit liability are as follow:

	2016	2015
Discount rate	2.333%	2.053%
Expected future rate of compensation increase	1.00%	1.00%

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

4. Deferred capital contributions:

Changes in the deferred capital contributions balance are as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 22,751,051	\$ 23,510,361
Contributions received during the year	3,274,076	1,475,159
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(1,789,402)	(1,664,449)
Revenue recognized from deferred capital contributions	(188,442)	(570,020)
Balance, end of year	\$ 24,047,283	\$ 22,751,051

5. Deferred lease inducement:

Total payments under an operating lease for the premises at 810 Fort Street, Victoria are recorded as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. As part of this lease, an inducement of \$483,001 was received during fiscal 2011. The amount of the inducement has been recorded as deferred lease costs and is being amortized to the statement of operations and accumulated surplus on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, being seven years. During the year ended March 31, 2016, amortization of deferred lease inducement was \$69,000 (2015 - \$69,001).

6. Obligation under capital lease:

In 2013, the Institute entered into a capital lease with an imputed interest rate of 3.68%, repayable in monthly principal and interest payments of \$24,311 expiring in April 2018.

As at March 31, 2016, the Institute is committed to minimum lease payment under the capital lease as follows:

2017	\$ 315,508
2018	315,508
Total minimum lease payments	631,016
Less imputed interest	(44,736)
	\$ 586,280

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

7. Tangible capital assets:

Cost	Balance at March 31, 2015	Additions, net of transfers	Disposals and write-down	Balance at March 31, 2016
Land	\$ 10,416,476	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,416,476
Site improvements	3,148,908	70,618	(846,683)	2,372,843
Buildings	41,789,419	1,100,980	-	42,890,399
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	5,587,435	2,599,463	(1,129,307)	7,057,591
Personal computer equipment and peripherals	796,753	132,513	(233,140)	696,126
Computer software	-	1,034,898	-	1,034,898
Leasehold improvements	1,438,641	7,865	-	1,446,506
Work in process	982,099	(978,847)	-	3,252
	\$ 64,159,731	\$ 3,967,490	\$ (2,209,130)	\$ 65,918,091

Accumulated amortization	Balance at March 31, 2015	Amortization expense	Disposals	Balance at March 31, 2016
Land	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Site improvements	2,232,336	209,837	(846,683)	1,595,490
Buildings	16,483,567	1,192,117	-	17,675,684
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	2,847,573	963,393	(1,054,637)	2,756,329
Personal computer equipment and peripherals	517,329	180,501	(233,140)	464,690
Computer software	-	54,765	-	54,765
Leasehold improvements	624,310	166,079	-	790,389
Total	\$ 22,705,115	\$ 2,766,692	\$ (2,134,460)	\$ 23,337,347

	Net book value March 31, 2015	Net book value Mar 31, 2016
Land	\$ 10,416,476	\$ 10,416,476
Site improvements	916,572	777,353
Buildings	25,305,852	25,214,715
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	2,739,862	4,301,262
Personal computer equipment and peripherals	279,424	231,436
Leasehold improvements	814,331	656,117
Computer software	-	980,133
Work in process	982,099	3,252
Total	\$ 41,454,616	\$ 42,580,744

Work in process having a value of \$3,252 (2015 - \$982,099) has not been amortized. Amortization of these assets will commence when the assets are available for use.

As at March 31, 2016, leased tangible capital assets with a cost of \$1,649,976 (2015 - \$1,649,976) and accumulated amortization of \$330,774 (2015 - \$248,276) is included in buildings.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

8. Related organization:

The Justice Institute of B.C. Foundation (the "Foundation") was formed to raise funds for furthering the interests of the Institute. The net assets and results of operations of the Foundation have not been included in these financial statements.

The balance due from the Foundation, included in accounts receivable, at March 31, 2016 is \$32,386 (2015 - \$38,397). The balance arose from expenditures the Institute paid on behalf of the Foundation.

During 2016, the Foundation contributed \$1,069,095 (2015 - \$962,620) in training equipment and student / applied research awards to the Institute. Administrative services, including salary costs, amounting to approximately \$142,000 (2015 - \$132,000), included in Instruction/Educational expense, were provided to the Foundation by the Institute on a no charge basis.

The following is a summary of financial information of the Foundation for the year ended March 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Total assets	\$ 1,827,810	\$ 2,059,995
Total liabilities	32,712	47,316
Net assets	\$ 1,795,098	\$ 2,012,679
Total revenues	\$ 875,824	\$ 922,376
Total expenses	1,093,405	979,296

9. Contractual obligations:

The nature of the Institute's activities can result in multiyear contracts and obligations whereby the Institute will be committed to make future payments. Future payments relating to significant contractual obligations for operations, including lease commitments for facilities and office equipment, that can be reasonably estimated are as follows:

2017	\$ 402,477
2018	309,904
2019	144,340
2020	144,340
2021	144,340
Thereafter	60,142
	\$ 1,205,543

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

10. Expenses by object:

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2016	2015
Business development and promotion	\$ 939,067	\$ 810,565
Contract instruction and program development	3,719,732	4,198,487
Facilities and equipment	2,922,314	3,287,677
Professional services	2,060,001	1,912,576
Salaries and employee benefits	27,823,341	27,204,127
Staff and faculty travel and meetings	1,039,393	899,690
Student travel and activities	475,640	438,324
Supplies - instructional	927,180	1,113,824
Supplies - office	645,910	577,381
Other	886,943	1,079,482
Amortization of tangible capital assets	2,766,692	2,650,566
	<u>\$ 44,206,213</u>	<u>\$ 44,172,699</u>

11. WorkSafe BC:

During fiscal 2016, WorkSafe BC has provided funding of \$1,381,437 (2015 - \$1,282,700) that was recognized as revenue and included in contracts, grants and donations revenue for the operation of the Occupational Road Safety Initiatives Program.

12. Financial risk management:

The Institute has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Governors ensures that the Institute has identified its major risks and ensures that management monitors and controls them.

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Institute if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Such risks arise principally from certain financial assets held by the Institute consisting of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Institute assesses these financial assets, on a continuous basis for any amounts that are not collectible or realizable

(b) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates, will affect Institute's income. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return on risk. It is management's opinion that the Institute is not exposed to significant market or interest rate risk arising from its financial instruments.

JUSTICE INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2016

12. Financial risk management (continued):

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Institute will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.

The Institute manages liquidity risk by continually monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Institute's reputation.