

Financial Statements

Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia

March 31, 2015

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Independent auditor's report

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To the Commissioners of

Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia (the "Commission"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2015, the statements of operations, changes in net assets and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Commission's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Commission as at March 31, 2015 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Halifax, Canada June 25, 2015

Chartered Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP

Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia Statement of operations and changes in net assets

Year ended March 31		2015		2014
Revenue	\$	184,824	\$	184,824
Department of Justice Law Foundation of Nova Scotia	Ψ	104,024	Ψ	106,744
		1,274		5,518
Other income	-	292,842	_	297,086
Expenditures				
Bank fees		310		250
Commissioner's fees and expenses		8,131		3,367
Insurance		1,203		1,198
Library		2,293		2,098
Meetings		843		1,383
Miscellaneous		2,056		899
Office		7,879		7,094
Professional fees		4,350		1,612
Rent		18,628		24,000
Repairs and maintenance		-		1,279
Salaries and wages		249,191		247,263
Taxes		3,049		3,258
Utilities		4,311	_	3,202
	_	302,244	_	296,903
(Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures	\$_	(9,402)	-	183
Net assets, beginning of year	\$	67,361	\$	67,178
(Deficiency) excess of revenues over expenditures	_	(9,402)	_	183
Net assets, end of year	\$_	57,959	\$_	67,361

Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia
Statement of financial position

March 31		2015		2014
Assets Current Cash and cash equivalents Prepaid expenses HST receivable	\$	60,647 538 3,020	\$	64,137 - 3,224
	\$	64,205	\$	67,361
Liabilities Current Payables and accruals	\$	6,246	\$	-
Net assets Accumulated surplus	_ \$	57,959 64,205	 \$	67,361 67,361
	Ψ_	04,203	Ψ_	07,001

On behalf of the Board

Commissioner

Commissioner

Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia Statement of cash flows				
Year ended March 31		2015		2014
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents				
Operating (Deficiency) excess of revenue over expenditures	\$	(9,402)	\$	183
Changes in non-cash working capital HST receivable Prepaid expenses Payables and accruals Deferred revenue	_	204 (538) 6,246	_	504 - - (184,824)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(3,490)	_	(184,137)
Cash and cash equivalents Beginning of year		64,137	_	248,274
End of year	\$ _	60,647	\$_	64,137

Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia Notes to the financial statements

March 31, 2015

1. Nature of operations

The Law Reform Commission of Nova Scotia (the "Commission") was created in 1991 by the Government of Nova Scotia. The law which created the Commission is the Law Reform Commission Act, S.N.S. 1990, c. 17. The Commission is an independent advisor to the Government and is not a government department. The independence of the Commission enables it to make recommendations for law reform in a non-partisan manner. The Commission is a registered not-for-profit organization and is therefore exempt from income tax per the Income Tax Act.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations ("ASNPO").

Revenue recognition

The Commission follows the deferral method of accounting for revenue. Grants from the Provincial Department of Justice and the Law Foundation of Nova Scotia are recognized as revenue in the year in which related expenditures are incurred. Revenue for interest is recorded on the accrual basis, once collectability is reasonably assured.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows include cash on hand, balances with banks and short term investments.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with ASNPO requires the Commission's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the year. Certain of these estimates require subjective judgments by management that may be uncertain. Actual results could differ from those reported.

Financial instruments

Initial measurement

The Commission's financial instruments are measured at fair value when issued or acquired.

Subsequent measurement

At each reporting date, the Commission measures its financial assets and liabilities at cost or amortized cost (less impairment in the case of financial assets), except for equities quoted in an active market, which must be measured at fair value. All changes in fair value of the Commission's investments in equities quoted in an active market and in bonds are recorded in the statement of operations. The Foundation uses the effective interest rate method to amortize any premiums, discounts, transaction fees and financing fees to the statement of operations. The financial instruments measured at amortized cost are cash and cash equivalents, HST receivable and payables and accruals.

3. Economic dependence

The Commission derives nearly all of its revenue through grants from the Department of Justice and the Law Foundation of Nova Scotia.