Financial Statements of

E-COMM EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA INCORPORATED

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of E-Comm Emergency Communications for British Columbia Incorporated

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of E-Comm Emergency Communications for British Columbia Incorporated (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022;
- the statement of operations and net deficit for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2022, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

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



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

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

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada April 20, 2023

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022		2021
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents \$	18,354,845	\$	19,575,838
Accounts receivable (note 4)	3,061,420		2,378,849
Prepaid expenses	2,449,617		2,364,053
Investment in direct finance leases receivable (note 6)	5,563,598		5,332,839
	29,429,480		29,651,579
Investment in PRIMECorp (note 2(a))	1		1
Debt reserve fund (note 3)	2,260,500		2,520,061
Long-term prepaid land lease	1,868,688		1,893,939
Long-term portion of prepaid expenses	990,425		1,282,380
Long-term receivable for decommissioned assets (note 5)	11,075		34,272
Long-term portion of investment in direct finance leases receivable (note 6)	12,995,235		15,418,942
Tangible capital assets (note 7)	42,587,662		44,428,997
\$	90,143,066	\$	95,230,171
Liabilities and Net Deficiency			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8) \$	45,254,098	\$	33,837,467
Deferred revenue	115,356		108,406
Accrued interest payable (note 9)	1,043,483		1,052,031
Current portion of long-term debt (note 9)	12,437,246		12,865,497
Other liabilities (note 10)	12,730,838		13,791,964
	71,581,021		61,655,365
Long-term debt (note 9)	22,115,687		34,396,865
Asset retirement obligation (note 11)	1,885,830		1,857,470
Total liabilities	95,582,538		97,909,700
Net deficiency:			
Share capital (note 12)	550		550
Unrestricted net deficit	(5,440,022)		(2,680,079)
	(5,439,472)		(2,679,529
Contingencies (note 3)			
Commitments (note 14)			
Economic dependence (note 16) Subsequent events (note 17)			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	90,143,066	\$	95,230,171
φ	90,143,000	φ	90,200,171

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Director

Borber Director

Statement of Operations and Net Deficit

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

		2022		2021
Revenue:				
Radio system	\$	19,226,121	\$	16,322,967
Consolidated dispatch and 9-1-1 call taking system	Ŧ	58,739,628	Ŧ	49,966,738
Contract service fees and miscellaneous revenue		9,127,366		7,830,424
Computer-aided Dispatch system		1,692,582		1,642,397
Records management system		1,187,210		977,344
Financing revenue from direct finance leases		625,183		617,059
Tenant recoveries rental		597,880		557,590
Interest income		6,076,716		5,582,827
		97,272,686		83,497,346
Direct operating expenses:				
Salaries and benefits		69,368,705		60,831,963
Maintenance and technology		7,575,314		5,668,172
Premises		4,200,575		4,474,936
Professional fees		4,772,044		1,657,910
Employee related		1,663,822		1,144,720
Office supplies and communication		945,780		884,410
Other		905,379		489,071
		89,431,619		75,151,182
Other (income) expenses:				
Amortization of tangible capital assets and prepaid land lease		6,242,685		6,066,957
Amortization of deferred financing costs		156,067		157,477
Interest on long-term debt		4,187,892		4,298,621
Accretion of asset retirement obligation (note 11)		28,360		44,567
Loss (gain) on disposal of equipment		(13,994)		38,012
		10,601,010		10,605,634
		100,032,629		85,756,816
Deficiency of revenue over expenses		(2,759,943)		(2,259,470)
Unrestricted net deficit, beginning of year		(2,680,079)		(420,609)
Unrestricted net deficit, end of year	\$	(5,440,022)	\$	(2,680,079)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating:		
Deficiency of revenue over expenses \$	(2,759,943)	\$ (2,259,470)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	6,217,434	6,041,704
Amortization of prepaid land lease	25,251	25,253
Accretion of asset retirement obligation ("ARO")	28,360	44,567
Adjustment due to revaluation of ARO	-	(12,546)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	156,067	157,477
Interest earned on debt reserve fund	(49,386)	(42,147)
Interest earned on investment in direct finance leases receivable	(625,183)	(617,059)
Loss (gain) on disposal of equipment	(13,994)	38,012
Changes in non-cash operating items:		
Accounts receivable and long-term receivables	(659,374)	2,925,918
Prepaid expenses	206,391	297,999
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and interest payable	11,408,083	5,657,383
Deferred revenue	6,950	96,949
Other liabilities	(1,061,126)	1,458,193
	12,879,530	13,812,233
Financing:		
Repayment of long-term debt	(12,865,496)	(12,833,223)
Debt reserve fund adjustment on retirement of debt	308,947	(12,000,220)
	500,347	
Investing:	(4.000.405)	(4.074.00-)
Acquisition and construction of tangible capital assets	(4,362,105)	(1,674,097)
Payments received on direct finance leases receivable	4,985,123	5,295,159
Acquisition of assets, net of proceeds on disposal for direct finance lease		1,021,599
	(1,543,974)	4,642,661
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,220,993)	5,621,671
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	19,575,838	13,954,167
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year \$	18,354,845	\$ 19,575,838

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Operations:

E-Comm Emergency Communications for British Columbia Incorporated (the "Corporation") was created in 1997 under legislation known as the Emergency Communications Corporations Act. On September 22, 1997, the Corporation was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

The Corporation provides centralized emergency communications and related public safety and public service to municipalities, regional districts, the provincial and federal governments and their agencies, and emergency service organizations throughout British Columbia. Primary services are provided to shareholder members of the Corporation pursuant to the Members' Agreement, and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police ("RCMP") pursuant to a Special User Agreement.

The Corporation is exempt from income tax under the Income Tax Act.

2. Significant accounting policies:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Notfor-Profit Organizations and incorporate the following significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

In March 2003, the Corporation established Police Records Information Management Environment Incorporated ("PRIMECorp"), a wholly-owned company, to ensure that the records management system and computer aided dispatch system are delivered and consistent in all police agencies throughout British Columbia. As the operations are controlled by the Province of British Columbia, Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General, the net assets and operations of PRIMECorp have not been included in these financial statements.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from the provision of services is recognized in the period that the services are provided through operating activities or the consumption of tangible capital assets over their useful lives, irrespective of the period in which the service is billed. The Members' Agreement specifies the manner in which members are obligated to pay for services rendered by the Corporation. Finance income related to direct-financing type leases is recognized in a manner that produces a constant rate of return over the terms of the leases. Amounts received for future services are deferred until the service is provided.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, cash held in banks and term deposits maturing within 90-days from the date of acquisition, net of bank overdrafts, if any.

(d) Costs recoverable through future billings:

Costs recoverable through future billings represent services provided through the utilization of tangible capital assets, the cost of which is recoverable through future payments in accordance with the Members' Agreement.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Prepaid land lease:

The land on which the Corporation's building is located has been leased from the City of Vancouver for a period of 99-years commencing 1999. The prepaid amount is being amortized, and recovered through billings, over the term of the lease.

(f) Tangible capital assets:

Tangible capital assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization. Interest costs directly attributable to major projects are capitalized and, commencing at project completion, are amortized over the estimated life of the underlying assets.

Amortization begins when assets are put into use and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset		
Building	40.0 years	
Furniture, fixtures and building equipment	3.0 years to 25.0 years	
Radio	5.0 years to 20.5 years	
Dispatch consoles and voice systems	7.0 years to 10.0 years	
Records management system - Fire	5.0 years to 10.0 years	
Computer aided dispatch - Fire	5.0 years to 10.0 years	
User equipment	7.5 years to 12.5 years	
Leasehold improvements	Over the term of the lease	

The Corporation reviews its tangible capital assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the Corporation's ability to provide services, or that the value of future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset is less than its carrying amount. If such condition exists, an impairment loss is measured and recorded in the statement of operations at the amount by which the carrying amount of the tangible capital asset exceeds its fair value or replacement cost.

(g) Asset retirement obligations:

The Corporation recognizes the liability for an asset retirement obligation that results from acquisition, construction, development or normal operations in the year in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation. The corresponding cost is capitalized as part of the related asset and is amortized over the asset's useful life. In subsequent years, the liability is adjusted for changes resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of the undiscounted cash flows. The accretion of the liability to its fair value as a result of the passage of time is charged to earnings while changes resulting from the revisions to either the timing or the amount of the amount of the original estimate of the original estimate of the undiscounted cash flows are accounted for as part of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Freestanding derivative instruments that are not in a qualifying hedging relationship and equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Corporation does not hold any financial instruments that it is required to carry at fair value nor has not elected to carry any financial instruments at fair value.

The Corporation's financial instruments carried at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, debt reserve fund, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and long-term debt.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs. These costs are amortized using the effective interest rate method.

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

(i) Related party transactions:

Transactions with related parties are in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the agreed upon exchange amount. Contractual arrangements and service agreements with related parties are subject to the Corporation's tendering and proposal processes.

(j) Employee future benefits:

The Corporation participates in a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. Defined contribution plan accounting is applied to this plan because the actuary does not attribute the deficit or surplus of the plan to specific employers. The pension expense associated with this plan is equal to the Corporation's contributions during the reporting period.

(k) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements. Areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the measurement of asset retirement obligations and established useful lives of tangible capital assets. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Debt reserve fund and contingencies:

(a) The Corporation is required to maintain 1% of the initial borrowings through the Municipal Finance Authority of British Columbia ("MFA") in a debt reserve fund administered by the MFA. The original amount is presented together with interest earned on the reserve fund investments.

Demand notes in the aggregate amount of 10,914,013 (2021 - 1,484,274) are also provided by the Corporation to the MFA as a requirement of the borrowings. The debt agreement with the MFA provides that if at any time the scheduled payments provided for in the agreement are not sufficient to meet the MFA's obligations in respect to such borrowing, the deficiency becomes the joint and several liability of the Corporation and all other participants to the agreement through the MFA. The Corporation is similarly liable on a contingent basis for the debt of other entities secured through the MFA. These contingent demand loans are not recorded in the Corporation's financial statements as they are not likely to be paid. If at any time the Corporation does not have sufficient funds to meet payments due on its obligations, the payments shall be made from the debt reserve fund. The amounts due to the Corporation from the debt reserve fund are repaid to the Corporation when the respective loan agreements mature. There were no additions to the debt reserve fund. Interest earned on the debt reserve fund at 2.06% per annum (2021 – 1.7%) amounts to \$51,942 (2021 - \$42,147).

(b) In the ordinary course of business, claims are asserted or made against the Corporation, and the Corporation is currently involved in various legal actions. The outcomes of these actions cannot be determined at this time. A provision has been made in the accounts for any possible unfavourable outcome of these actions, if any. The amount of any loss in excess of the provision and insurance coverage will be recorded when determinable.

4. Accounts receivable:

	2022	2021
Dispatch and 9-1-1 call taking levies Radio levies Technology support services fees Other receivables	\$ 114,471 993,396 1,507,554 445,999	\$ 227,063 473,517 1,274,598 403,671
	\$ 3,061,420	\$ 2,378,849

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

5. Long-term receivable for decommissioned assets:

	2022	2021
Microwave Network	\$ 34,255	\$ 58,530
Less current portion	23,180	24,258
	\$ 11,075	\$ 34,272

The current portion of receivable for decommissioned assets is recorded in accounts receivable.

The long-term receivable for decommissioned assets relates to the Microwave Network. The Microwave Network was comprised of three rings that were used to connect the Corporation's radio sites to each other and to the central voice radio network switch housed in the Corporation's main building. The rings were replaced in 2012 and the original microwave backbone system was taken out of service. As the unamortized capital cost of the original system is recoverable from all committed agencies, the carrying value at the out-of-service date has been reclassified to a long-term receivable to be recovered through future billings. The receivable was initially recorded at fair value using the discounted cash flow model and subsequently recorded at amortized cost.

6. Investment in direct finance leases receivable:

	2022	2021
User equipment lease receivable (a)	\$ 16,692,656	\$ 19,469,190
Computer aided dispatch lease receivable (b)	14,284	28,361
Remote dispatch equipment lease receivable (c)	1,851,893	1,254,230
	18,558,833	20,751,781
Less current portion	5,563,598	5,332,839
	\$ 12,995,235	\$ 15,418,942

(a) Specific user agencies lease user equipment from the Corporation under 7.5-year direct finance leases. The leases bear imputed interest of \$1,817,237 in aggregate (2021 - \$2,196,162) at rates of 2.24% to 4.65% over the lease term. The future minimum payments, excluding financing costs, due from the user agencies are as follows:

2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 Thereafter	\$ 5,319,995 5,340,827 3,263,385 1,084,874 679,387 1,004,188
	\$ 16,692,656

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

6. Investment in direct finance leases receivable (continued):

(b) Specific user agencies lease computer aided dispatch user equipment from the Corporation under 5-year direct finance leases. The leases bear imputed interest of \$872 in aggregate (2021 - \$1,744) at rates of 0.95% to 2.20% over the lease term. The future minimum payments, excluding financing costs, due from the user agencies over the remaining term are as follows:

2023			\$ 14,284

6. Investment in direct finance leases receivable (continued):

(c) Specific user agencies lease remote dispatch equipment from the Corporation under 10-year direct finance leases. The leases bear imputed interest of \$235,285 in aggregate (2021 - \$174,310) at rates of 2.24% to 2.85% over the lease term. The future minimum payments, excluding financing costs, due from the remote dispatch agencies are as follows:

2023	\$ 229,360
2024	264,920
2025	262,330
2026	262,330
2027	189,810
Thereafter	643,143
	\$ 1,851,893

7. Tangible capital assets:

			2022	2021
		Accumulated	Net book	Net book
	Cost	depreciation	value	value
Building \$	9,149,287	\$ 5,606,778	\$ 3,542,509	\$ 3,826,370
Furniture, fixtures and building				
equipment	15,637,644	12,280,244	3,357,400	2,757,803
Radio	72,693,679	38,487,807	34,205,872	36,067,029
Dispatch consoles and				
voice systems	5,300,398	4,162,922	1,137,476	1,314,071
Records management system - Fire	2,357,066	2,316,084	40,982	10,249
Computer aided dispatch - Fire	3,103,264	2,932,814	170,450	202,301
User equipment	150,179	100,612	49,567	62,145
Leasehold improvements	872,503	789,097	83,406	189,029
\$	109,264,020	\$ 66,676,358	\$ 42,587,662	\$ 44,428,997

8. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2022 are government remittances payable of \$1,387,056 (2021 - \$997,921) relating to payroll related taxes.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

9. Long-term debt:

		2022	2021
0.65% unsecured note payable, maturing June 1, 2022	(a)	\$ _	\$ 791,572
2.85% unsecured note payable, maturing October 3, 2023	(b)	500,700	1,066,779
2.65% unsecured note payable, maturing March 24, 2024	(c)	5,135,371	9,107,870
2.85% unsecured note payable, maturingOctober 24, 20242.24% unsecured note payable, maturing	(d)	10,535,571	15,694,978
October 9, 2029	(e)	18,577,767	20,953,708
		34,749,409	47,614,907
Less deferred financing costs		196,476	352,545
		34,552,933	47,262,362
Less current portion		12,437,246	12,865,497
		\$ 22,115,687	\$ 34,396,865

On March 24, 1998, the Corporation entered into an agreement with the MFA to borrow up to a maximum of \$170,000,000. Long-term debt is currently comprised of the following:

- (a) On April 9, 2002, the Corporation obtained \$16,000,000 of financing. This loan had a final payment due on June 1, 2022, bore interest at a rate of 0.65%, with interest calculated and paid semi-annually in each year of the loan. The loan was fully repaid in 2022.
- (b) On September 23, 2002, the Corporation obtained \$7,684,000 of financing. This loan has a final payment due on October 3, 2023, bears interest at a rate of 2.85%, with interest calculated and paid semi-annually in each year of the loan.
- (c) On March 24, 2008, the Corporation refinanced an existing loan, leaving a balance of \$87,000,000 repayable over 16-years. This loan has a final payment on March 24, 2024 bears interest at a rate of 2.65%, with interest calculated and paid semi-annually in each year of the loan.
- (d) On October 4, 2017, the Corporation obtained \$34,873,000 in long term borrowing from the MFA for user agency radio purchases for the P25 network. This loan has an initial term of 7 years with a final payment date of October 24, 2024, bears interest at a rate of 2.85%, with interest calculated and paid semi-annually in each year of the loan.
- (e) On October 9, 2019, the Corporation obtained \$25,500,000 in long term borrowing from the MFA for user agency P25 mobile subscriber equipment, radio infrastructure and subscriber equipment for Translink's transition onto the Corporation's radio system. The loan has a term of 10 years with a final payment date of October 9, 2029, and bears interest at a rate of 2.24%, with interest calculated and paid semi-annually in each year of the loan.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

9. Long-term debt (continued):

The Corporation's borrowing capacity will increase in accordance with the above maturity dates.

The repayment requirements for the existing borrowing agreements for long-term debt are reported net of the sinking fund asset balances of \$136,307,590 (2021 - \$123,442,093). The sinking fund balance represents the principal payments made on outstanding debt to date. As such, the repayment schedule during the next 5-years and thereafter is as follows:

2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 Thereafter	\$ 12,437,245 8,702,253 2,596,255 2,674,143 2,619,430 5,720,083
	\$ 34,749,409

There is \$1,043,483 (2021 - \$1,052,031) of interest accrued on outstanding amounts at year-end.

10. Other liabilities:

		2022	2021
User equipment	(a)	\$ 3,068,443	\$ 3,167,886
Radio	(b)	5,692,069	7,707,764
HealthLink BC	(c)	195,829	230,222
Fire RMS & CAD	(d)	3,082,905	2,416,458
Province of British Columbia	(e)	691,592	269,634
		\$ 12,730,838	\$ 13,791,964

Other liabilities consist of the following:

- (a) The Corporation has received annual payments through user equipment billings from radio member agencies starting in 2007 for future user equipment purchases for specific user agencies. The funds collected are recorded as other liabilities until they are spent on behalf the user agencies. In 2022, nil (2021 - nil) was repaid to user agencies, and \$99,443 (2021 - \$129,688) was drawn down for user equipment purchases on behalf of member agencies. Interest is not earned on this balance.
- (b) Starting in 2006, the Corporation has collected funds through radio billings from radio member agencies to be set aside for future radio related expenditures. The funds collected are recorded as other liabilities until they are spent. In 2022, a further nil (2021 \$1,856,377) was collected through billings, \$2,049,319 (2021 \$878,850) was authorized to be expended from the funds and was spent, and \$33,624 (2021 \$11,348) of interest was earned by and allocated to the liability, calculated based on the average bank interest rate during the year.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

10. Other liabilities (continued):

- (c) The Corporation has received funds from HealthLink BC for future expenditures. These amounts are recorded as other liabilities until the funds are spent. There is no interest earned on this balance.
- (d) The Corporation has collected annual payments starting in 2011 through Fire RMS and Fire CAD billings from Fire RMS and Fire CAD member agencies for future capital use. The funds collected are recorded as other liabilities until they are spent. In 2022, \$680,287 (2021 \$601,179) was collected through billings and \$13,840 (2021 \$50,931) was drawn down for equipment purchases. Interest is not earned on this balance.
- (e) The Corporation received funding from the Province of British Columbia for participating in Public Safety Broadband Network trials and to create a strategic roadmap for implementing NG911 service in British Columbia. The funds received are recorded as other liabilities until the funds are spent. There is no interest earned on this balance.

11. Asset retirement obligation:

The Corporation has recorded an asset retirement obligation ("ARO") for the estimated costs of restoring certain leased sites on which the Corporation's radio towers are situated to their original condition at the end of the lease terms. Changes in the asset retirement obligation during the year are as follows:

	2022	2021
Balance, beginning of year Accretion expense Adjustment due to revaluation of ARO	\$ 1,857,470 28,360 -	\$ 1,825,449 44,567 (12,546)
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,885,830	\$ 1,857,470

The undiscounted estimated cash flows required to settle the obligations range from \$5,600 to \$170,000 starting in 2021 through 2066. The cash flows are discounted using credit adjusted risk-free rates of 1.80% to 2.68% (2021 - 1.80% to 2.68%).

Other assumptions used by management to determine the carrying amount of the asset retirement obligation include costs to restore the leased sites to their original condition and the rate of inflation over the expected years to settlement.

There are certain leased sites with an indeterminable amount of the asset retirement obligation as adequate information is not available to estimate fair value. As such, no asset retirement obligation has been recorded in the Corporation's financial statements for these indeterminable amounts.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

12. Share capital:

(a) Authorized:

360 Class A common voting shares without par value. Following project completion, Class A shareholders are obligated to share in funding both the ongoing operations and any additional costs relating to capital assets (in accordance with a cost-sharing formula). Upon a member acquiring a Class A share, that member shall have agreed to use the Corporation's wide area radio system network to which the Class A share relates.

190 Class B common restricted voting shares without par value. Following project completion, Class B shareholders can elect to become Class A shareholders on the condition that the member agrees to use the Corporation's wide area radio system network. Class B shareholders are not obligated to share in funding the ongoing operating costs.

(b) Issued:

	2022	2021
37 Class A common voting shares (2021 - 36) 18 Class B common restricted voting shares (2021 - 19)	\$ 370 180	\$ 360 190
	\$ 550	\$ 550

(c) RCMP Special User Agreement:

Due to existing Federal restrictions, the RCMP cannot become a shareholder in the Corporation. Consequently, a Special User Agreement has been executed such that the RCMP has the right to participate in the Corporation's activities project on the same terms and conditions as the Class A shareholders, including the obligation to fund both the ongoing operating costs and any additional costs relating to capital assets, in accordance with a cost-sharing formula.

13. Related party transactions:

PRIMECorp is related by virtue of executive and technology support services agreements under which certain of the Corporation's management act in executive positions for PRIMECorp and the Corporation provides technology support services to PRIMECorp. The amounts are recognized in contract service fees and miscellaneous revenue, and records management system on the statement of operations. The following table summarizes transactions between PRIMECorp and the Corporation during the year:

	2022	2021
Technical services and support Employee secondments and employee related expenses Executive services Shared facilities services	\$ 3,585,601 2,473,020 770,300 278,670	\$ 3,359,056 2,384,671 737,600 304,212
	\$ 7,107,591	\$ 6,785,539

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

13. Related party transactions (continued):

The above transactions, unless disclosed otherwise, are considered to be in the normal course of operations and are measured at their exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Included in accounts receivable is an amount of \$835,061 (2021 - \$684,242) due from PRIMECorp.

14. Commitments:

- (a) Operating leases:
 - (i) The Corporation has entered into leases of land for certain radio tower sites. These leases expire in future years from 2022 to 2066 and are renewable at the option of the Corporation. Future minimum payments under these leases, excluding option periods, are approximately as follows:

2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 Thereafter	\$ 1,307,805 1,314,808 1,294,580 1,273,848 1,231,460 14,064,205
	\$ 20,486,706

(*ii*) The Corporation is committed under vehicle and office equipment operating leases having varying expiry dates to the year 2026. The future minimum payments under the terms of such leases are as follows:

2023 2024 2025 2026	\$ 77,086 59,562 59,562 38,878
	\$ 235,088

(iii) The Corporation has entered into leases for office premises. The leases expire in future years from 2023 to 2025 and are renewable at the option of the Corporation. The future minimum payments, excluding the renewals at the option of the Corporation, are approximately as follows:

2023 2024 2025	\$ 2,096,440 788,846 719,563
	\$ 3,604,849

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

14. Commitments (continued):

(b) Municipal Pension Plan:

The Corporation and its employees contribute to the Municipal Pension Plan (the "Pension Plan"), a jointly trusteed pension plan. The Board of Trustees, representing Plan members and employers, is responsible for overseeing the management of the Pension Plan, including investment of the assets and administration of benefits. The Pension Plan is a multi-employer defined benefit pension plan. Basic pension benefits provided are based on a formula. As at December 31, 2021, the Pension Plan has about 227,000 active members and approximately 118,000 retired members.

The most recent valuation, as at December 31, 2021, indicated a surplus of \$3,761,000,000 for basic pension benefits. The next valuation will be as at December 31, 2024, with results available in 2025.

Defined contribution plan accounting is applied to the Pension Plan as the Pension Plan exposes the participating entities to actuarial risks associated with the current and former employees of other entities, with the result that there is no consistent and reliable basis for allocating the obligation, Pension Plan assets, and costs to individual entities participating in the Pension Plan.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation paid \$4,522,625 (2021 - \$4,397,635) for employer contributions to the Pension Plan.

(c) Service commitments:

The Corporation has a software license agreement with Motorola Solution Incorporation to provide ASTRO 25 System Upgrade II ("SUAII") for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2025. The information presented below shows the anticipated cash outflow for future obligations under this agreement for the software maintenance and the lifecycle cost.

2023 2024 2025	\$ 1,793,120 1,793,120 1,793,120
	\$ 5,379,360

15. Financial risks:

(a) Interest rate risk:

It is management's opinion that the Corporation is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as its longterm debt has fixed interest rates. Fluctuations in rates could impact future payments upon renewal. There has been no change to the risk exposure from the prior year.

(b) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating and capital requirements. The Corporation prepares budget and cash flow forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations. There has been no change to the risk exposure from the prior year.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. Financial risks (continued):

(c) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss should the counterparty to a transaction default or otherwise fail to meet its obligation. The Corporation is exposed to credit risk through its cash and receivables. The Corporation has deposited cash with reputable financial institutions, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Corporation has receivables from shareholder members and management does not believe there is a significant credit risk. The Corporation monitors, on a regular basis, the credit risk to which the Corporation is exposed in relation to its assets and takes steps to minimize the risk of loss.

16. Economic dependence:

The Corporation is economically dependent on the class A shareholder members (note 12) and the RCMP, who are obligated to share in funding both the ongoing operations and any additional costs relating to capital assets (in accordance with a cost-sharing formula). The total accumulated deficit in future years is expected to be recovered based on a deficit repayment plan that will be presented to the Board of Directors for approval in the third quarter of 2023.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation received approximately 60% (2021 - 60%) of its revenues through Dispatch and 9-1-1 services agreements. Approximately 31% (2021 - 30%) of the dispatch revenues is from to one (2021 - one) municipality for the provision of police and fire dispatch services.

17. Subsequent events:

Subsequent to year-end, on March 30, 2023, the Corporation received a grant of \$90,000,000 from the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General to support it's obligation to transition to the Next Generation 9-1-1 network in compliance with the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission mandate set for March 4, 2025.