



SQ'EWÁ:LXW

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION

2016/2017

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION

Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2017

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION
Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended March 31, 2017

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Management's Report

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Skawahlook First Nation for the year ended March 31, 2017 are the responsibility of management and have been approved by Chief and Council.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgements. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances, in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects.

Management maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls of high quality, consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable, and accurate and Skawahlook First Nation's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

Skawahlook First Nation Council is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities of financial reporting and internal control and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements.

Council meets periodically with management, as well as the external auditor, to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, to satisfy themselves that each party is properly discharging their responsibilities, and to review the consolidated financial statements and the external auditor's report.

The external auditor, Loreen J. Falys, CPA, CGA, conducts an independent examination, in accordance with Canadian auditing standards, and express her opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The external auditor has full and free access to Council.

On behalf of Skawahlook First Nation:




Chief Maureen Chapman

Councillor Debra Schneider

July 21, 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members Skawahlook First Nation

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Skawahlook First Nation, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, and the consolidated statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets 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 and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, 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

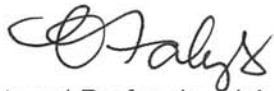
My responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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 controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit

Opinion

In my opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Skawahlook First Nation as at March 31, 2017, and the results of its operations, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.



Chartered Professional Accountant

Chilliwack, BC
July 21, 2017

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
Year Ended March 31, 2017

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	2017	2016
Financial assets		
Cash, unrestricted	\$ 381,483	\$ 537,563
Accounts receivable (Note 2)	10,642	24,503
Inventory for resale	23,487	18,195
Portfolio investments (Note 3)	100,671	-
Investment in Nation business entities (Note 4)	<u>77,361</u>	<u>103,262</u>
	<u>593,644</u>	<u>683,523</u>
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	111,415	59,249
Long-term debt (Note 6)	<u>453,748</u>	<u>510,117</u>
	<u>565,163</u>	<u>569,366</u>
Net financial assets	<u>28,481</u>	<u>114,157</u>
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 1 & 8)	1,575,511	1,623,535
Prepaid expense	-	896
	<u>1,575,511</u>	<u>1,624,431</u>
Accumulated surplus (Note 11)	<u>\$ 1,603,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,738,588</u>

APPROVED on behalf of the Council of Skawahlook First Nation:


 Chief Maureen Chapman


 Councillor Debra Schneider

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

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION
Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus
Year Ended March 31, 2017

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	2017	2017	2016
	2017	Budget	2016
Revenues			
Government transfers:			
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada	\$ 558,442	\$ 374,036	\$ 524,265
Province of BC	36,089	36,089	36,089
First Nation Governments	4,264	4,145	4,145
Taxation revenue	161,267	156,557	159,631
Business revenue and catering	40,706	50,000	49,401
New Relationship Trust	27,000	-	-
Other income	8,886	8,377	14,228
Interest	3,471	200	203
Investment income (loss) <i>(Note 4)</i>	<u>(25,901)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,593</u>
	<u>814,224</u>	<u>629,404</u>	<u>790,555</u>
Expenses			
Government	678,978	507,202	582,661
Self-Generated	185,957	175,938	226,161
Property taxation	19,000	19,000	-
Amortization	<u>64,885</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64,411</u>
	<u>948,820</u>	<u>702,140</u>	<u>873,233</u>
Annual deficit	(134,596)	(72,736)	(82,678)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	1,738,588	1,738,588	1,821,266
Accumulated surplus, end of year	<u>\$ 1,603,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,665,852</u>	<u>\$ 1,738,588</u>

Segment disclosure *(Note 9)*

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

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets
Year Ended March 31, 2017

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	2017	2016
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ (134,596)	\$ (82,678)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(16,861)	(4,836)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	64,885	64,411
Acquisition of prepaid expense	<u>896</u>	<u>(69)</u>
Change in net financial assets (debt)	(85,676)	(23,172)
Net financial asset, beginning of year	<u>114,157</u>	<u>137,329</u>
Net financial asset, end of year	<u>\$ 28,481</u>	<u>\$ 114,157</u>

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

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
Year Ended March 31, 2017

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	2017	2016
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Annual Surplus (Deficit)	\$ (134,596)	\$ (82,678)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	64,885	64,411
Net income/loss from government business enterprises	25,901	(2,593)
Change in non-cash charges to operations:		
Accounts receivable	13,861	(9,806)
Inventory	(5,292)	7,238
Prepaid	896	(69)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>52,166</u>	<u>37,297</u>
Net change in cash from operating activities	<u>17,821</u>	<u>13,800</u>
Capital activities		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(16,861)	(4,836)
Investing Activities		
Investment in portfolio investments	(100,671)	-
Financing activities		
Distribution from investment in government business enterprise	-	220,000
Repayment of long-term debt	<u>(56,369)</u>	<u>(88,838)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(156,080)	140,126
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	537,563	397,437
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 381,483</u>	<u>\$ 537,563</u>
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid	<u>\$ 19,333</u>	<u>\$ 24,870</u>

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

Skawahlook First Nation (the "Nation") is part of the Sto:lo Nation, a tribal organization that encompasses 11 communities between Langley and Boston Bar. Formerly part of the "Tait" tribe, the Skawahlook First Nation was established on June 13th, 1879. Skawahlook is made up of 90 members residing both in and outside the community. Governance consists of one Chief and one Councilor who are selected through a hereditary process. Skawahlook First Nation is located on the Lougheed Highway between Hope and Agassiz in BC.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of Accounting

These consolidated financial statements of Skawahlook First Nation are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for governments as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board ("PSAB") of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada. Significant accounting policies adopted by the Skawahlook First Nation are as follows:

b) Reporting Entity

The Skawahlook First Nation reporting entity includes the Skawahlook First Nation government and all related entities which are accountable to the First Nation and are either owned or controlled by the First Nation.

c) Principles of Consolidation

All inter-entity balances have been eliminated on consolidation, but in order to present the results of operations for each specific program, transactions amongst programs have not necessarily been eliminated on the individual schedules.

Organizations consolidated in Skawahlook First Nation financial statements include:

- Ruby Creek Art Gallery & Framing Shop

Organization accounted for on a modified equity basis include:

- The SHAC Joint Venture
- Seven Generations Environmental Services Ltd.

d) Asset Classification

Assets are classified as either financial or non-financial. Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations. Non-financial assets are acquired, constructed or developed assets that do not provide resources to discharge existing liabilities but are employed to deliver government services, may be consumed in normal operations and are not for resale. Non-financial assets include tangible capital assets and prepaid expenses.

1. Significant Accounting Policies Cont'd

e) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and balances with banks net of bank overdraft.

f) Inventory

Inventory, which consists of supplies and goods available for resale, is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

g) Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets include acquired, built developed and improved tangible capital assets, whose useful life extends beyond one year and which are intended to be used on an ongoing basis for producing goods or delivering services.

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at their fair market value at the date of contribution.

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. If costs could not be determined the asset was set up at the nominal cost of \$1. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight line basis, over the expected useful life of the assets in the following table:

Computer Equipment	4 Years
Furniture, Fixture & Equipment	10 Years
Water Infrastructure - Pumps & Generators	20 Years
Dyking and Drainage Infrastructure	25 Years
Roads Infrastructure & Buildings	15 & 40 Years
Water Infrastructure - Wells	60 Years
Water Infrastructure - Mains	80 Years

Annual amortization is charged in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

h) Revenue

Revenues are accounted for in the period in which the transactions or events occur that give rise to the revenues. Funds from external parties and earnings thereon restricted by agreement or legislation are accounted for as deferred revenue until used for the purposes specified.

Government transfers from the federal and provincial governments are recognized as revenue when the transfers have been authorized, eligibility criteria have been met and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

Property taxation revenue is recognized when it meets the definition of an asset; are authorized by a legislature, council, or legislative convention; and the taxable event has occurred.

1. Significant Accounting Policies Cont'd

i) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during each period. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent.

j) Liability for contaminated site

A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized at the best estimate of the amount required to remediate the contaminated site when contamination exceeding an environmental standard exists, Skawahlook is either directly responsible or accepts responsibility, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and a reasonable estimate of the amount is determinable. The best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to remediation activities and is reduced by expensed net recoveries based on information available at March 31, 2017.

At each financial reporting date, Skawahlook reviews the carrying amount of the liability. Any revisions required to the amount previously recognized is accounted for in the period revisions are made. Skawahlook First Nation continues to recognize the liability until it is settled or otherwise extinguished. Disbursements made to settle the liability are deducted from the reported liability when they are made.

k) Net financial assets

The financial statements are presented to highlight net financial assets as the measurement of financial position. The net financial assets of Skawahlook First Nation is determined by its financial assets less its liabilities. Accumulated surplus is comprised of two components, net financial assets and non-financial assets.

l) Portfolio investments

Skawahlook First Nation has investments in mutual funds that have no maturity dates. Investments not quoted in an active market are reported at cost or amortized cost. Investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are recorded at fair value and the associated transaction costs are expensed upon initial recognition.

1. Significant Accounting Policies Cont'd

m) 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 recorded at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value.

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, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets 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 indicator of impairment, management determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount of timing of future cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount management 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 carrying value.

2. Accounts Receivable

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Sales and other receivables	\$ 3,171	\$ 1,122
Due from Governments	6,159	21,285
Taxation	1,312	696
Receivables - employees	-	1,400
	<hr/> <u>\$ 10,642</u>	<hr/> <u>\$ 24,503</u>

3. Portfolio Investments

Portfolio investments consist of mutual funds held with BMO Investments Inc. and are recorded at cost. There were no impairments recognized during the year.

4. Investment in Nation Business Entities

	2017	2016
The SHAC Joint Venture - 1/6th ownership	\$ -	\$ 103,262
Seven Generation Environmental Services Ltd.	77,361	-
	<u>\$ 77,361</u>	<u>\$ 103,262</u>

The SHAC Joint Venture

The SHAC Joint Venture was formed on November 23, 2010 for the purpose of managing the Interior to Lower Mainland (ILM) funds received under the terms of the IBA Agreement with BC Hydro.

The SHAC Joint Venture was dissolved during the year and the Nation's investment was transferred to Seven Generations Environmental Services Ltd.

The following table presents condensed financial information for this enterprise:

	2017	2016
Current assets	\$ -	\$ 765,633
Property and equipment	-	57,861
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 823,494</u>
Liabilities	\$ -	\$ 203,918
Venturers' capital, beginning of year	619,576	1,924,016
Net income (loss)	(3,207)	15,560
Withdrawals	(616,369)	(1,320,000)
	-	619,576
Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 823,494</u>
Revenue	\$ 2,888	\$ 1,257,379
Expenses	6,095	1,241,819
Net Income	<u>\$ (3,207)</u>	<u>\$ 15,560</u>

Seven Generations Environmental Services Ltd.

Seven Generations Environmental Services Ltd. was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on January 25, 2011 with the purpose of providing environmental monitoring services related to the ILM project.

The following table presents condensed financial information for this enterprise:

	2017
Current assets	\$ 443,468
Property and equipment	43,039
	<u>\$ 486,507</u>
Liabilities	\$ 375,602
Share Capital	1,169,808
Deficit, beginning of year	(906,695)
Net income (loss)	(152,208)
Deficit, end of year	<u>(1,058,903)</u>
	110,905
To Total Liabilities and Equity	<u>\$ 486,507</u>
Revenue	\$ 284,136
Expenses	436,344
Net Income	<u>\$ (152,208)</u>

5. Accounts Payable & Accrued Liabilities

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Trade payables	\$ 106,274	\$ 49,602
Payroll payable	2,111	6,240
Accrued interest	3,030	3,407
	<u>\$ 111,415</u>	<u>\$ 59,249</u>

6. Long-Term Debt

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Royal Bank of Canada: Term loan, repayable by quarterly blended payments of \$19,020 including interest at 4.03% per annum; secured by general security agreement, assignment of receivables and taxation revenue. Loan renews on July 30, 2017.	\$ 453,748	\$ 510,117

Principal payments due in the next five years are approximately as follows:

2018	\$ 58,673
2019	61,073
2020	63,572
2021	66,173
2022	68,880

7. Financial Instruments

As part of its operations, Skawahlook First Nation carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Nation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities, known as price risk. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the Nation manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities.

Skawahlook First Nation is exposed to interest rate price risk on its long-term debt with Royal Bank of Canada as it is at a fixed interest rate.

Market risk

The Nation's equity investments are subject to market risk, which includes price risk arising from market volatility and the risk of loss of capital associated with those investments.

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION
Notes to the Financial Statements
Year Ended March 31, 2017

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8. Tangible Capital Assets

	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Housing</u>	<u>Infra-structure</u>	<u>Equip.</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cost							
Opening costs	\$ 76,000	\$ 1,796,655	\$ 52,848	\$ 249,744	\$ 127,489	\$ 2,302,736	\$ 2,299,200
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	16,861	16,861	4,836
Disposals and write downs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)
Closing balance	<u>76,000</u>	<u>1,796,655</u>	<u>52,848</u>	<u>249,744</u>	<u>144,350</u>	<u>2,319,597</u>	<u>2,302,736</u>
Accumulated Amortization							
Opening accum'd amortization	-	485,170	34,351	91,929	67,750	679,200	616,089
Amortization	-	45,594	1,321	4,725	13,245	64,885	64,411
Disposals and write downs	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,300)
Closing accum'd amortization	-	<u>530,764</u>	<u>35,672</u>	<u>96,654</u>	<u>80,995</u>	<u>744,085</u>	<u>679,200</u>
Net Book Value	<u>\$ 76,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,265,891</u>	<u>\$ 17,176</u>	<u>\$ 153,090</u>	<u>\$ 63,355</u>	<u>\$ 1,575,511</u>	<u>\$ 1,623,535</u>

SKAWAHLOOK FIRST NATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended March 31, 2017

9. Segmented Information

Skawahlook receives revenues and incurs expenses from various projects and sources. For management and reporting purposes, the revenues, expenses and Surplus (deficits) are organized by segments as follows:

	Government			Self-Generated Funds			Property Taxation		Capital Asset Fund		Nation Business Enterprise			Consolidated Total			
	2017	Budget	2016	2017	Budget	2016	2017	Budget	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	Budget	2016		
Revenue																	
Federal transfers:																	
I.N.A.C.	\$ 558,442	\$ 374,036	\$ 524,265	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 558,442	\$ 374,036	\$ 524,265		
Province of BC	-	-	-	36,089	36,089	36,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,089	36,089	36,089		
New Relationship Trust	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	-		
Other First Nations	4,264	4,145	4,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,264	4,145	4,145		
Property taxation	-	-	-	-	-	159,631	161,267	156,557	-	-	-	-	161,267	156,557	159,631		
Business revenue	-	-	-	40,706	50,000	49,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,706	50,000	49,401		
Investment income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,901)	2,593	(25,901)	-	2,593		
Other income	8,886	8,377	14,228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,886	8,377	14,228		
Interest income	-	-	-	3,471	643	203	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,471	643	203		
	598,592	386,558	542,638	80,266	86,732	245,324	161,267	156,557	-	-	(25,901)	2,593	814,224	629,847	790,555		
Expenses																	
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,885	64,411	-	-	64,885	-	64,411
Debt servicing	-	-	-	19,333	76,000	21,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,333	76,000	21,493		
Program & other expenses	445,906	231,924	381,279	140,257	99,938	120,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	586,163	331,862	501,577		
Wages and benefits	233,072	255,278	201,382	26,367	20,000	84,370	19,000	19,000	-	-	-	-	278,439	294,278	285,752		
	678,978	487,202	582,661	185,957	195,938	226,161	19,000	19,000	64,885	64,411	-	-	948,820	702,140	873,233		
Surplus (deficit) before transfers	(80,386)	(100,644)	(40,023)	(105,691)	(109,206)	19,163	142,267	137,557	(64,885)	(64,411)	(25,901)	2,593	(134,596)	(72,293)	(82,678)		
Transfer between funds	112,015	-	43,011	(43,355)	-	82,953	(142,267)	(137,557)	73,607	94,036	-	(220,000)	-	-	-		
Accum. Surplus - start of year	(12,640)	(12,640)	(15,628)	537,956	537,956	435,840	-	-	1,110,010	1,080,385	103,262	320,669	1,738,588	1,738,588	1,821,266		
Accum. Surplus - end of year	\$ 18,989	\$ (113,284)	\$ (12,640)	\$ 388,910	\$ 428,750	\$ 537,956	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,118,732	\$ 1,110,010	\$ 77,361	\$ 103,262	\$ 1,603,992	\$ 1,666,295	\$ 1,738,588		

10. Expenses by object

	<u>2017</u>	<u>Budget</u>	<u>2016</u>
Advertising	\$ 7,130	\$ 10,000	\$ 6,471
Amortization	64,885	-	64,411
Band functions/donations and catering	22,143	22,300	26,581
Bank charges	2,833	2,070	2,527
Consulting fees	216,713	30,000	211,317
Debt servicing costs	19,333	76,000	24,870
Honoraria	59,035	53,930	48,250
Insurance	13,892	14,500	14,358
Janitorial	7,484	6,000	5,999
Legal fees	23,008	10,000	4,587
Materials and supplies	38,162	33,986	53,023
Office and general	4,589	4,938	5,541
Professional development	3,770	-	4,690
Professional fees	10,150	8,400	8,500
Repairs and maintenance	29,246	25,000	1,654
Retirement allowances	20,000	20,000	-
Security	37,849	2,084	2,084
Telephone	16,071	15,738	15,870
Travel	31,773	23,000	21,198
Utilities	21,904	22,446	22,447
Wages and benefits	278,439	301,178	305,099
Website and computer support	17,168	16,870	20,046
Other	3,243	3,700	3,710
	<u>\$ 948,820</u>	<u>\$ 702,140</u>	<u>\$ 873,233</u>

11. Accumulated Surplus

Accumulated surplus consists of the following

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Equity in tangible capital assets	\$ 1,118,733	\$ 1,110,011
Unrestricted surplus	485,259	628,577
	<u>\$ 1,603,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,738,588</u>