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Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2019

Skawahlook First Nation

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For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

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Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Skawahlook First Nation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Skawahlook First Nation are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Chief and Council.

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

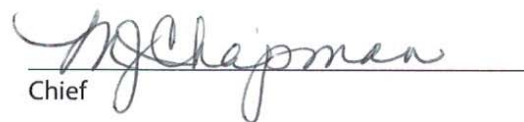
In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

The Skawahlook First Nation Council is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the consolidated financial statements. The Council fulfils these responsibilities by reviewing the consolidated financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Directors are also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Nation's external auditor.

Stolz Chartered Professional Accountant Inc. is appointed by the Members to audit the consolidated financial statements and report directly to them; his report follows. The external auditor has full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Council and management to discuss his audit findings.

July 25, 2019


Managing Director


Chief

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Skawahlook First Nation

Opinion

I have audited the consolidated financial statements of Skawahlook First Nation ("the Nation"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and the consolidated statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets (debt) and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Skawahlook First Nation as at March 31, 2019 and the results of its operations, its changes in net financial assets (debt) and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis of Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Nation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated 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.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Nation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to a going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Nation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 my 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 these consolidated financial statements.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued from previous page)*

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 my 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 Nation'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 Nation's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Nation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I 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 I identify during my audit.



Chartered Professional Accountant

July 25, 2019
Abbotsford, British Columbia

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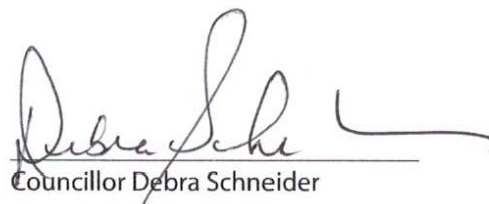
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Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Financial assets		
Cash	227,924	244,064
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	27,776	17,773
Inventory for resale	26,414	31,552
Portfolio investments (Note 4)	102,225	101,324
Investment in Nation business entity (Note 5)	56,838	56,185
	441,177	450,898
Restricted assets		
Trust funds	208	-
	441,385	450,898
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	66,573	78,231
Debt (Note 7)	327,765	393,026
	394,338	471,257
Net financial assets (debt)	47,047	(20,359)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 8)	1,661,545	1,724,093
Accumulated surplus (Note 9)	1,708,592	1,703,734

Approved on behalf of Chief and Council


 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
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Budget	2019	2018
Revenue			
Government transfers			
Indigenous Services Canada	402,708	524,990	1,159,008
Province of British Columbia	36,089	136,089	36,089
New Relationship Trust	27,500	218,445	26,700
Taxation	164,000	162,057	164,419
Other income	119,737	29,126	23,140
Business revenue and catering	27,000	27,023	27,340
Sto:lo Nation	4,264	4,435	4,264
Interest income	-	3,247	3,285
Investment income (loss)	-	653	(21,176)
Gain (loss) on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	(1,419)	-
	781,298	1,104,646	1,423,069
Expenses			
Government	555,483	941,242	1,104,513
Self-Generated Funds	110,896	58,842	129,554
Capital	-	70,572	70,260
Taxation	31,490	29,132	19,000
	697,869	1,099,788	1,323,327
Annual surplus	83,429	4,858	99,742
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	1,703,734	1,703,734	1,603,992
Accumulated surplus, end of year	1,787,163	1,708,592	1,703,734

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets (Debt)
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	<i>Budget</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Annual surplus	83,429	4,858	99,742
Tangible capital assets			
Acquisition of tangible capital aassets	-	(9,443)	(218,843)
Amortization	-	70,572	70,260
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	1,419	-
	-	62,548	(148,583)
Change in net financial assets (debt)	83,429	67,406	(48,841)
Net financial assets (debt), beginning of year	(20,359)	(20,359)	28,482
Net financial assets (debt), end of year	63,070	47,047	(20,359)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Annual surplus	4,858	99,742
Non-cash items		
Amortization	70,572	70,260
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	1,416	-
Net loss (income) from Nation business entity	(653)	21,176
Revenue earned in trust funds	(208)	-
	75,985	191,178
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(10,003)	(7,131)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(11,655)	(33,184)
Inventory for resale	5,138	(8,065)
	59,465	142,798
Financing activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(65,261)	(60,722)
Capital activities		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(9,443)	(218,843)
Investing activities		
Investment in portfolio investments	(901)	(652)
Decrease in cash resources	(16,140)	(137,419)
Cash resources, beginning of year	244,064	381,483
Cash resources, end of year	227,924	244,064
Supplementary cash flow information:		
Interest received	3,247	3,285
Interest paid	14,200	16,818

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Skawahlook First Nation

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

1. Operations

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. The Nation is made up of 91 members residing both in and outside the community. Governance consists of one Chief and one Councillor who are selected through a hereditary process. Skawahlook First Nation is located on the Lougheed Highway between Hope and Agassiz in BC.

2. Significant accounting policies

These consolidated financial statements of Skawahlook First Nation are the representations of management, prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards and include the following significant accounting policies:

Principles of consolidation

All controlled entities are fully consolidated on a line-by-line basis. Inter-entity balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Organizations consolidated in Skawahlook First Nation's financial statements include:

- Ruby Creek Art Gallery & Framing Shop

In addition, the Nation's investment in the following non-controlled entity and subject to significant influence is recorded using the modified equity method:

- Seven Generations Environmental Services Ltd.

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 normally provide resources to discharge existing liabilities but are employed to deliver government services, may be consumed in normal operations and are not for resale in the normal course of operations. Non-financial assets includes tangible capital assets.

Net financial assets (debt)

Skawahlook First Nation's financial statements are presented so as to highlight net financial assets (debt) as the measurement of financial position. The net financial assets (debt) of the Nation is determined by its financial assets less its liabilities. Net financial assets (debt) is comprised of two components, non-financial assets and accumulated surplus.

Inventory for resale

Inventory for resale are stated at the lower of average cost and net realizable value.

Portfolio investments

The 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.

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued from previous page)*

Liability for contaminated sites

Contaminated sites are a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard. The liability is recorded net of any expected recoveries. A liability for remediation of contaminated sites is recognized when all the following criteria are met:

- i) an environmental standard exists;
- ii) contamination exceeds the environmental standard;
- iii) the Nation is directly responsible; or accepts responsibility; and
- iv) a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

At each financial reporting date, the Nation reviews the carrying amount of the liability. Any revisions required to the amount previously recognized is accounted for in the period revisions are made. The 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. Management has determined that no such liability exists at March 31, 2019.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are initially recorded at cost based on historical cost accounting records.

Amortization

Tangible capital assets are amortized annually on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Asset	Useful life
Housing	40 years
Buildings	40 years
Dyking and draining infrastructure	25 years
Road infrastructure	15 years
Water infrastructure	20 - 80 years
Equipment	4 - 10 years

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to the Nation's ability to provide goods and services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets are less than their net book value. The net write-downs are accounted for as expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded at their fair value at the date of contribution.

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available to be put into service.

Long-lived assets and discontinued operations

Long-lived assets consist of tangible capital assets. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies. When the Nation determines that a long-lived asset no longer has any long-term service potential to the Nation, the excess of its net carrying amount over any residual value is recognized as an expense in the statement of operations. Write-downs are not reversed.

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued from previous page)*

Revenue recognition

Government transfers

Skawahlook First Nation recognizes a government transfer as revenue when the transfer is authorized and all eligibility criteria, if any, have been met. A government transfer with stipulations giving rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability is recognized as a liability. In such circumstances, the Nation recognizes revenue as the liability is settled. Transfers of non-depreciable assets are recognized in revenue when receivable.

Own source revenue

Own source revenue is recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Property taxation

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.

Measurement uncertainty (use of estimates)

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards 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 the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period.

Accounts receivable and amounts due from Nation business entity are stated after evaluation as to their collectibility and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets.

Segments

Skawahlook First Nation conducts its operations through various segments. These operating segments are established by management to facilitate the achievement of the Nation's long-term objectives, to aid in resource allocation decisions, and to assess operational performance. For each reported segment, revenue and expenses represent both amounts that are directly attributable to the segment and amounts that are allocated on a reasonable basis. The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Financial instruments

The Nation initially measures its financial instruments at fair value. The Nation subsequently measures all of its financial instruments at amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Nation has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

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, the Nation 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 the Nation 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.

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

3. Accounts receivable

	2019	2018
Sales and other receivables	2,673	3,171
Due from Governments	24,394	5,814
Taxation	709	1,445
	27,776	10,430

4. 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.

5. Investment in Nation business entity

The investment in Nation business entity is comprised of 1/6th ownership of Seven Generations Environmental Services Ltd. The following presents the condensed financial information for the business entity:

	2019	2018
Current assets	365,293	478,217
Property and equipment	25,098	32,401
	390,391	510,618
Current liabilities	49,366	173,511
Advances from shareholders	353,258	353,258
	402,624	526,769
Share capital	1,169,808	1,169,808
Equity	(1,182,041)	(1,185,959)
	(12,233)	(16,151)
	390,391	510,618
Revenues	645,870	326,726
Expenses	641,952	453,782
Net income (loss)	3,918	(127,056)

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable are government remittances totaling \$2,599 (2018 - \$2,050).

7. Long-term debt

	2019	<i>2018</i>
Royal Bank of Canada demand loan, payments of \$19,973 per quarter including interest at 3.97% per annum, matures July 30, 2022 (secured by a general security agreement, assignment of receivables and taxation revenue)	327,765	393,026
	327,765	393,026

Principal repayments on long-term debt in each of the next five years are estimated as follows:

2020	67,880
2021	70,615
2022	73,461
2023	76,421
2024	39,388
	327,765

8. Tangible capital assets

Cost	<i>Beginning of year</i>	<i>Acquisitions</i>	<i>Disposals</i>	<i>End of year</i>
Land	76,000	-	-	76,000
Housing	52,848	-	-	52,848
Buildings	1,796,655	7,270	-	1,803,925
Infrastructure	464,296	-	-	464,296
Equipment	147,195	2,174	(3,662)	145,707
	2,536,994	9,444	(3,662)	2,542,776

<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	<i>Beginning of year</i>	<i>Amortization</i>	<i>Disposals</i>	<i>End of year</i>
Housing	36,994	1,321	-	38,315
Buildings	576,359	45,951	-	622,310
Infrastructure	106,743	10,089	-	116,832
Equipment	92,805	13,212	(2,243)	103,774
	812,901	70,573	(2,243)	881,231

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

8. Tangible capital assets *(continued from previous page)*

Net book value	2019	2018
Land	76,000	76,000
Housing	14,533	15,854
Buildings	1,181,615	1,220,296
Infrastructure	347,464	357,553
Equipment	41,933	54,390
	1,661,545	1,724,093

Amortization expense of \$70,572 (2018 - \$70,260) was recorded in the Capital Fund.

9. Accumulated surplus

	2019	2018
Unrestricted surplus	377,634	375,697
Equity in tangible capital assets	1,330,750	1,328,037
Equity in trust funds	208	-
	1,708,592	1,703,734

10. Budget figures

The budget figures presented in these financial statements are based upon the operating and capital budgets prepared by management.

11. 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. The Nation is exposed to interest rate price risk on its long-term debt 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
Schedule 1 - Consolidated Statement of Expenses by Object
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	<i>Budget</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2018</i>
Expenses by Object			
Advertising	500	1,357	466
Amortization	-	70,572	70,260
Band functions/donations and catering	28,000	27,131	26,415
Consulting fees	128,088	416,483	617,318
Janitorial	6,000	8,854	5,699
Honoraria	58,000	52,380	59,685
Insurance	15,000	16,467	13,811
Interest and bank charges	2,482	2,743	2,529
Interest on long-term debt	-	14,200	16,818
Legal fees	20,000	6,945	23,263
Materials and supplies	31,467	45,037	42,278
Other	2,900	11,896	1,900
Office and general	6,360	7,884	21,663
Professional fees	11,800	13,360	13,075
Retirement allowances	20,000	-	20,000
Repairs and maintenance	3,600	5,238	2,067
Salaries, wages, and benefits	270,352	277,325	286,922
Security	1,600	1,558	2,447
Telephone and communications	12,600	10,627	12,687
Training and education	2,000	15,354	12,221
Travel	34,000	40,620	28,744
Utilities	24,500	23,067	24,544
Website and computer support	18,620	30,690	18,515
	697,869	1,099,788	1,323,327

Skawahlook First Nation
Schedule 2 - Consolidated Segmented Information
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	Self-Generated Funds			Capital			Economic Development			Taxation			Consolidated Total		
2018	Budget	2019	2018	Budget	2019	2018	Budget	2019	2018	Budget	2019	2018	Budget	2019	2018
1,159,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	402,708	524,990	1,159,008
-	-	36,089	36,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,089	136,089	36,089
-	164,000	77	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,980	164,296	164,000	162,057	164,419
-	27,000	27,023	27,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	27,023	27,340
26,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,500	218,445	26,700
23,140	-	-	-	-	(1,419)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,737	27,707	23,140
4,264	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,264	4,435	4,264
-	-	3,247	3,285	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,247	3,285
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	653	(21,176)	-	-	-	-	653	(21,176)
1,213,112	191,000	66,436	66,837	-	(1,419)	-	-	653	(21,176)	-	161,980	164,296	781,298	1,104,646	1,423,069
-	-	-	-	-	70,572	70,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,572	70,260
-	-	14,200	16,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,200	16,818
879,286	64,696	38,674	70,041	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,044	5,354	-	427,517	737,691	949,327
225,227	46,200	5,968	42,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,446	23,778	19,000	270,352	277,325	286,922
1,104,513	110,896	58,842	129,554	-	70,572	70,260	-	-	-	31,490	29,132	19,000	697,869	1,099,788	1,323,327
108,599	80,104	7,594	(62,717)	-	(71,991)	(70,260)	-	653	(21,176)	(31,490)	132,848	145,296	83,429	4,858	99,742
(131,398)	-	67,587	(2,872)	-	74,704	279,566	-	-	-	-	(132,848)	(145,296)	-	-	-
(22,799)	80,104	75,181	(65,589)	-	2,713	209,306	-	653	(21,176)	(31,490)	-	-	83,429	4,858	99,742
18,989	323,322	323,322	388,910	1,328,037	1,328,037	1,118,732	56,185	56,185	77,361	-	-	-	1,703,734	1,703,734	1,603,992
(3,810)	403,426	398,503	323,321	1,328,037	1,330,750	1,328,038	56,185	56,838	56,185	(31,490)	-	-	1,787,163	1,708,592	1,703,734