

Sq'ewá:lxw
Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2021

Skawahlook First Nation

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For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

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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; their report follows. The external auditor has full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Council and management to discuss their audit findings.

July 26, 2021

original signed by Sharron Young

Managing Director

original signed by Chief Maureen Chapman

Chief

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Skawahlook First Nation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Skawahlook First Nation ("the Nation"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2021 and the consolidated statements of operations and accumulated operating surplus, changes in net financial assets, remeasurement gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Skawahlook First Nation as at March 31, 2021 and the results of its operations, its changes in net financial assets, remeasurement gains and losses and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Nation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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 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 consolidated 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 Nation 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

Our 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 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 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, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We 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 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 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 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 consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We 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.



Chartered Professional Accountant

July 26, 2021
Abbotsford, British Columbia

Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2021

	2021	2020
Financial assets		
Cash	1,461,991	554,746
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	136,778	147,298
Inventory for resale	26,455	26,723
Portfolio investments (Note 4)	9,192,764	13,090,105
Investment in Nation business entity (Note 5)	75,105	55,289
	10,893,093	13,874,161
Restricted assets		
Trust funds	207	204
	10,893,300	13,874,365
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 6)	91,852	62,265
Debt (Note 7)	41,078	-
	132,930	62,265
Net financial assets	10,760,370	13,812,100
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 8)	1,732,777	1,702,626
Prepaid expenses	-	4,782
Accumulated surplus (Note 9)	12,493,147	15,519,508
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:		
Accumulated operating surplus	12,254,517	15,539,311
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses)	238,630	(19,803)
	12,493,147	15,519,508

Approved on behalf of Chief and Council

original signed by Chief Maureen Chapman
 Chief Maureen Chapman

original signed by Councillor Debra Schneider
 Councillor Debra Schneider

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

	<i>Budget</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Revenue			
Government transfers			
Indigenous Services Canada	619,776	746,881	595,180
Province of British Columbia	35,623	32,623	44,984
BC First Nations Gaming Revenue	271,439	271,439	252,542
Other income	118,922	255,250	15,889
Taxation	168,239	168,239	163,265
Investment income	5,722	116,895	109,474
First Nations Education Steering Committee	-	37,753	-
Stó:lo Xwexwilmexw Treaty Association	31,500	31,500	30,388
New Relationship Trust	-	25,000	30,000
Sto:lo Nation	-	4,790	4,606
Specific claim settlement	-	-	21,428,571
Trans Mountain Pipeline	-	-	200,000
Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency	-	-	53,825
BC Aboriginal Child Care Society	-	-	15,000
Business revenue and catering	-	-	11,511
Sto:lo Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training	-	-	10,804
	1,251,221	1,690,370	22,966,039
Expenses			
Government	1,122,671	4,869,942	8,927,854
Self-Generated Funds	4,500	4,638	118,510
Capital	-	93,679	82,956
Taxation	6,000	6,905	6,000
	1,133,171	4,975,164	9,135,320
Annual operating surplus (deficit)	118,050	(3,284,794)	13,830,719
Accumulated operating surplus, beginning of year	15,539,311	15,539,311	1,708,592
Accumulated operating surplus, end of year	15,657,361	12,254,517	15,539,311

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

	<i>Budget</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Annual operating surplus (deficit)	118,050	(3,284,794)	13,830,719
Tangible capital assets			
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	(123,830)	(124,037)
Amortization	-	93,679	82,956
	-	(30,151)	(41,081)
Prepaid expenses			
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	-	(4,782)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	4,782	-
Net remeasurement gains (losses)			
Change in net remeasurement gains (losses)	-	258,433	(19,803)
Change in net financial assets	118,050	(3,051,730)	13,765,053
Net financial assets, beginning of year	13,812,100	13,812,100	47,047
Net financial assets, end of year	13,930,150	10,760,370	13,812,100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Skawahlook First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains (Losses)
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

	2021	2020
Unrealized gains (losses) attributable to:		
Portfolio investments	262,794	(19,803)
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations:		
Portfolio investments	(4,361)	-
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	258,433	(19,803)
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), beginning of year	(19,803)	-
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), end of year	238,630	(19,803)

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, 2021

	2021	2020
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Annual operating surplus (deficit)	(3,284,794)	13,830,719
Non-cash items		
Amortization	93,679	82,956
Net income from portfolio investments	(73,911)	-
Net (income) loss from Nation business entity	(19,816)	1,549
Revenue earned in trust funds	(207)	(206)
	(3,285,049)	13,915,018
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	10,520	(119,522)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	29,586	(4,308)
Inventory for resale	268	(309)
Prepaid expenses	4,782	(4,782)
	(3,239,893)	13,786,097
Financing activities		
Advances of long-term debt	41,078	-
Repayment of long-term debt	-	(327,765)
Capital activities		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(123,830)	(124,037)
Investing activities		
Investment in portfolio investments	-	(13,007,683)
Withdrawal of portfolio investments	1,001,050	-
Transfer from portfolio investments to Minor's Trust	3,228,636	-
Withdrawal of trust funds	204	210
	4,229,890	(13,007,473)
Increase in cash resources	907,245	326,822
Cash resources, beginning of year	554,746	227,924
Cash resources, end of year	1,461,991	554,746

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, 2021

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 94 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

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

Skawahlook First Nation's financial statements are presented so as to highlight net financial assets as the measurement of financial position. The net financial assets of the Nation is determined by its financial assets less its liabilities. Net financial assets 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.

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, 2021

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, 2021.

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.

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 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.

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

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.

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

Financial instruments are initially classified upon initial recognition as a fair value or an amortized cost instrument. The fair value category includes portfolio investments in equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, and any other items elected by the Nation to be recorded at fair value. All other financial instruments, including financial instruments with related parties, are recorded at amortized cost. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial instrument are added to the amortized cost or expensed if related to instruments recorded on a fair value basis. The effective interest rate method is used to measure interest for financial instruments recorded at amortized cost.

All financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis. When a decline is determined to be other than temporary, the amount of the loss, calculated as the excess of the net recoverable amount of the asset and its carrying value, is reported in the consolidated statement of operations and any unrealized gain is adjusted through the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses. When the asset is sold, the unrealized gains and losses previously recognized in the consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses are reversed and recognized in the consolidated statement of operations.

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

3. Accounts receivable

	2021	2020
Sales and other receivables	16,704	583
Due from Governments and other funding agencies	119,893	145,510
Taxation	181	1,205
	136,778	147,298

4. Portfolio investments

	2021	2020
Investments recorded at fair value:		
Securities held with Scotia Wealth Management	2,518,821	277,602
Securities held with BMO Bank of Montreal	-	106,586
	2,518,821	384,188
Investments recorded at amortized cost:		
Fixed income	2,455,647	192,929
High interest savings accounts	4,218,296	12,512,988
	6,673,943	12,705,917
	9,192,764	13,090,105

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

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:

	2021	2020
Current assets	541,371	418,791
Property and equipment	15,099	19,072
	556,470	437,863
Current liabilities	459,105	106,134
Advances from shareholders	-	353,258
	459,105	459,392
Share capital	1,169,808	1,169,808
Equity	(1,072,443)	(1,191,337)
	97,365	(21,529)
	556,470	437,863
Revenues	420,584	367,781
Expenses	301,690	377,077
Net income (loss)	118,894	(9,296)

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Included in accounts payable are government remittances totaling \$2,931 (2020 - \$3,581).

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

7. Long-term debt

	2021	2020
Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations	41,078	-
Indigenous claims loan, non-interest bearing, payable in full on the earlier of March 31, 2025 or the date on which the claim is settled		

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

2022	-
2023	-
2024	-
2025	41,078
2026	-
	<hr/> 41,078 <hr/>

8. Tangible capital assets

Cost	Beginning of year	Acquisitions	Disposals	End of year
Land	76,000	-	-	76,000
Housing	52,848	-	-	52,848
Buildings	1,803,925	-	-	1,803,925
Infrastructure	464,296	-	-	464,296
Equipment	269,744	123,830	-	393,574
	<hr/> 2,666,813	123,830	-	<hr/> 2,790,643 <hr/>

Accumulated amortization	Beginning of year	Amortization	Disposals	End of year
Housing	39,636	1,321	-	40,957
Buildings	668,261	45,951	-	714,212
Infrastructure	126,921	10,089	-	137,010
Equipment	129,369	36,318	-	165,687
	<hr/> 964,187	93,679	-	<hr/> 1,057,866 <hr/>

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Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

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

Net book value	2021	2020
Land	76,000	76,000
Housing	11,891	13,212
Buildings	1,089,713	1,135,664
Infrastructure	327,286	337,375
Equipment	227,887	140,375
	1,732,777	1,702,626

Amortization expense of \$93,679 (2020 - \$82,956) was recorded in the Capital Fund.

9. Accumulated surplus

	2021	2020
Unrestricted surplus	10,760,163	13,811,896
Equity in tangible capital assets	1,732,777	1,702,626
Equity in other non-financial assets	-	4,782
Equity in trust funds	207	204
	12,493,147	15,519,508

10. Employee benefits

Included in employee benefits are group retirement plans under two categories: defined contribution and tax-free savings account.

Defined contribution plan

Skawahlook First Nation provides a defined contribution plan for eligible employees. Eligible pension plan members are required to contribute 5.5% of their salary up to a maximum of 9%. Skawahlook First Nation matches these contributions and are directed to the member's contribution account. The amount of retirement benefit to be received by the employees will be the amount of retirement annuity that could be purchased based on the member's share of the pension plan at the time of the member's withdrawal from the plan. During the year, Skawahlook First Nation contributed \$19,074 (2020 - \$15,579) for defined contribution plan retirement benefits. Skawahlook First Nation does not have any other obligations with regards to the pension plan as at March 31, 2021.

Tax-free savings account plan

Skawahlook First Nation provides a tax-free savings account retirement plan for Chief and Council. Skawahlook First Nation contributes 9% of their honorarium and no contribution is required by Chief and Council. During the year, Skawahlook First Nation contributed \$4,949 (2020 - \$95,645) to Chief and Council's tax-free savings accounts. Skawahlook First Nation does not have any other obligations with regards to the pension plan as at March 31, 2021.

Skawahlook First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

11. Budget figures

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

12. 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 cash flow risk on its portfolio investments that earn interest at variable rates. Changes in the bank prime variable lending rates can cause fluctuations in interest payments and cash flows.

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.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Nation is exposed to currency price risk on part of its portfolio investments that are denominated in US dollars and translated into Canadian dollars in the financial statements.

13. Transfer to Minor's Trust

During the year, the Nation transferred \$3,228,636 to the Skawahlook First Nation Minor's Trust.

Skawahlook First Nation
Schedule 1 - Consolidated Statement of Operating Expenses by Object
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

	<i>Budget</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2020</i>
Operating Expenses by Object			
Amortization	-	93,679	82,956
Band functions/donations and catering	750	164,303	56,091
Consulting fees	304,013	421,797	144,618
Elders program	-	-	10,261
Employee benefits	55,500	18,784	111,101
Honoraria	78,412	78,862	77,078
Insurance	22,000	23,730	22,692
Interest and bank charges	1,500	16,332	2,841
Interest on long-term debt	-	-	5,280
Janitorial	8,500	12,685	11,043
Legal fees	100,830	55,198	114,205
Materials and supplies	90,070	119,079	66,861
Member programs	-	153,635	6,141,185
Other	800	5,668	(2,901)
Office and general	5,798	8,872	6,961
Professional fees	18,100	86,232	1,734,959
Repairs and maintenance	27,000	48,436	25,176
Salaries, wages, and benefits	316,048	352,944	420,230
Security	250	244	1,688
Telephone and communications	14,600	10,604	12,345
Transfer to Minor's Trust	-	3,228,636	-
Training and education	3,000	81	11,637
Travel	12,000	12,151	17,186
Utilities	33,000	30,307	32,212
Website and computer support	41,000	32,905	29,615
	1,133,171	4,975,164	9,135,320

Skawahlook First Nation
Schedule 2 - Consolidated Segmented Information
For the Year Ended March 31, 2021

	Government			Self-Generated Funds			Capital			Economic Development			Taxation			Consolidated Total		
	Budget	2021	2020	Budget	2021	2020	Budget	2021	2020	Budget	2021	2020	Budget	2021	2020	Budget	2021	2020
Revenue																		
ISC	619,776	746,881	595,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	619,776	746,881	595,180
Province of BC	-	-	-	35,623	32,623	44,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,623	32,623	44,984
Taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,239	168,239	163,265	168,239	168,239	163,265
Business revenue	-	-	-	10,000	-	11,511	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	11,511
NRT	-	25,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	30,000
Other income	293,339	519,394	21,897,002	-	7,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,339	526,688	21,897,002
Other agencies	118,522	74,043	114,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,522	74,043	114,623
Investment income	-	96,873	109,149	5,722	207	1,874	-	-	-	-	19,816	(1,549)	-	-	-	5,722	116,896	109,474
	1,031,637	1,462,191	22,745,954	51,345	40,124	58,369	-	-	-	-	19,816	(1,549)	168,239	168,239	163,265	1,251,221	1,690,370	22,966,039
Expenses																		
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,679	82,956	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,679	82,956
Debt servicing	-	-	-	-	-	5,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,280
Program & other expenses	751,123	4,498,214	8,492,168	4,500	4,638	17,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,905	6,000	761,623	4,509,757	8,515,753
Wages and benefits	371,548	371,728	435,686	-	-	95,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	371,548	371,728	531,331
	1,122,671	4,869,942	8,927,854	4,500	4,638	118,510	-	93,679	82,956	-	-	-	6,000	6,905	6,000	1,133,171	4,975,164	9,135,320
Surplus (deficit) before transfers	(91,034)	(3,407,751)	13,818,100	46,845	35,486	(60,141)	-	(93,679)	(82,956)	-	19,816	(1,549)	162,239	161,334	157,265	118,050	(3,284,794)	13,830,719
Transfers	-	(258,106)	(368,489)	-	139,116	70,922	-	123,830	454,832	-	-	-	-	(4,840)	(157,265)	-	-	-
Surplus (deficit)	(91,034)	(3,665,857)	13,449,611	46,845	174,602	10,781	-	30,151	371,876	-	19,816	(1,549)	162,239	156,494	-	118,050	(3,284,794)	13,830,719
Accumulated surplus (deficit), beginning of year	13,454,811	13,454,811	5,201	326,585	326,585	315,805	1,702,626	1,702,626	1,330,750	55,289	55,289	56,838	-	-	-	15,539,311	15,539,311	1,708,592
Accumulated surplus (deficit), end of year	13,363,777	9,788,954	13,454,812	373,430	501,187	326,586	1,702,626	1,732,777	1,702,626	55,289	75,105	55,289	162,239	156,494	-	15,657,361	12,254,517	15,539,311