

Boston Bar First Nation
Financial Statements
March 31, 2022

Boston Bar First Nation
Contents

For the year ended March 31, 2022

	Page
Management's Responsibility	
Independent Auditors' Report	
Financial Statements	
Statement of Financial Position.....	1
Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus.....	2
Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets.....	3
Statement of Cash Flows.....	4
Notes to the Financial Statements	5
Schedules	
Schedule 1 - Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets.....	13
Schedule 2 - Segmented Information.....	14

Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Boston Bar First Nation:

The accompanying financial statements of Boston Bar 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 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 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 financial statements.

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

MNP LLP is appointed by Council on behalf of the Members to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Council and management to discuss their audit findings.

Original signed by Cathy Speth

Manager

To the Members of Boston Bar First Nation:

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Boston Bar First Nation (the "First Nation"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2022, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the First Nation as at March 31, 2022, and the results of its operations, changes in its net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The financial information for one of the First Nation's government business enterprises ("GBE") was not available and has not been accounted for in the financial statements for the current year. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the carrying amount of the First Nation's investment in the GBE and the First Nation's share of income (loss) from the GBE. Consequently, we were unable to determine the adjustments, if any, to the investment in the GBE for the year ended March 31, 2022 and net income (loss) from the GBE reported in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus for the year ended March 31, 2022.

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 report. We are independent of the First Nation 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 qualified 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 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 the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the First Nation'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 First Nation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the First Nation'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 these 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 First 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 First 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 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 First Nation 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.

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.

Chilliwack, British Columbia

July 28, 2022

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Boston Bar First Nation
Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,754,008	1,227,759
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	470,346	239,352
Portfolio investments (Note 5)	110	110
Inventory for resale (Note 6)	62,152	40,748
Restricted cash (Note 7)	113,362	174,315
Investments (Note 8)	1,780,897	1,744,191
Investments in government business enterprises (Note 9)	1,921,937	1,874,652
Funds held in trust (Note 10)	467,689	453,297
Total financial assets	6,570,501	5,754,424
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals	376,278	177,502
Long-term debt (Note 11)	375,631	404,592
Total of liabilities	751,909	582,094
Net financial assets	5,818,592	5,172,330
Contingencies (Note 12)		
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Schedule 1)	8,089,140	8,134,405
Prepaid expenses	16,319	17,936
Total non-financial assets	8,105,459	8,152,341
Accumulated surplus (Note 13)	13,924,051	13,324,671
Approved on behalf of the Council		
<u>Original signed by Pamela Robertson</u>	Chief	<u>Original signed by Jeremy Campbell</u> Councilor

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Boston Bar First Nation

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

For the year ended March 31, 2022

	<i>2022 Budget</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Revenue			
Indigenous Services Canada	610,852	1,381,003	1,110,860
First Nation Health Authority	-	64,000	12,560
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	-	34,361	34,376
Indigenous Services Canada recoveries	-	-	(35,058)
Nlaka'pamux Legacy Trust	-	-	400,000
Investment income	-	182,020	319,446
Store sales and campsite revenue	31,240	496,151	307,200
Property tax and land use fees	-	381,892	325,949
Fraser Thompson Indian Services Society	183,107	271,886	212,753
Earnings from investment in government business enterprises (Note 9)	-	47,285	104,234
Other revenue	16,800	480,442	86,205
Rental income	-	50,800	43,400
Interest income	-	47,705	43,223
First Nations Education Steering Committee	-	208,935	39,940
Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council	-	12,847	16,530
Hell's Gate Reserve Claim	-	17,660	19,866
Other funding	20,000	289,011	79,836
	861,999	3,965,998	3,121,320
Expenses			
Finance & Administration	418,924	1,404,696	1,243,914
Social Development	117,594	696,795	407,687
Capital Projects	114,328	185,957	125,080
Education	308,431	432,658	254,027
Forestry and Resource Management	-	169,323	14,575
Health	-	128,749	118,427
Social Housing	133,950	100,568	39,512
Other	-	247,872	238,742
	1,093,227	3,366,618	2,441,964
Surplus (deficit)	(231,228)	599,380	679,356
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	13,324,671	13,324,671	12,645,315
Accumulated surplus, end of year (Note 13)	13,093,443	13,924,051	13,324,671

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Boston Bar First Nation
Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets
For the year ended March 31, 2022

	<i>2022 Budget</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Surplus (deficit)	(231,228)	599,380	679,356
Purchases of tangible capital assets	-	(202,607)	(174,234)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-	247,872	238,742
	-	45,265	64,508
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(16,319)	(17,936)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	17,936	21,861
	-	1,617	3,925
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets	(231,228)	646,262	747,789
Net financial assets, beginning of year	5,172,330	5,172,330	4,424,541
Net financial assets, end of year	4,941,102	5,818,592	5,172,330

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Boston Bar First Nation
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Surplus	599,380	679,356
Non-cash items		
Amortization	247,872	238,742
Bad debt expense	-	5,138
Earnings from investment in government business enterprises	(47,285)	(104,234)
	799,967	819,002
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(230,995)	82,076
Inventory for resale	(21,404)	(8,623)
Prepaid expenses	1,617	3,925
Accounts payable and accruals	200,813	42,334
Funds held in trust	(14,392)	(10,817)
	735,606	927,897
Financing activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(28,961)	(28,540)
Capital activities		
Purchases of tangible capital assets	(202,607)	(174,234)
Investing activities		
Contributions to government business enterprises	-	(400,000)
Distributions from government business enterprises	-	87,943
Interest and principal reinvested in non-redeemable term deposits	(38,742)	(36,039)
	(38,742)	(348,096)
Increase in cash resources	465,296	377,027
Cash resources, beginning of year	1,402,074	1,025,047
Cash resources, end of year	1,867,370	1,402,074
Cash resources are composed of:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,754,008	1,227,759
Restricted cash	113,362	174,315
	1,867,370	1,402,074
Supplementary cash flow information		
Interest paid	13,601	11,423

1. Operations

Boston Bar First Nation (the "First Nation") is located in the province of British Columbia, and provides various services to its members. Boston Bar First Nation includes the First Nation's government and all related entities that are accountable to the First Nation and are either owned or controlled by the First Nation.

Impact on operations of COVID-19 (coronavirus)

In early March 2020 the impact of the global outbreak of COVID-19 (coronavirus) began to have a significant impact on organizations through the restrictions put in place by the Canadian, provincial and municipal governments regarding travel, business operations and isolation / quarantine orders.

The Nation's operations were not significantly impacted by COVID-19.

At this time, it is unknown the extent of the impact the COVID-19 outbreak may have on the First Nation's operations as this will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and that cannot be predicted with confidence. These uncertainties arise from the inability to predict the ultimate geographic spread of the disease, and the duration of the outbreak, including the duration of travel restrictions, business closures or disruptions, and quarantine/ isolation measures that are currently, or may be put, in place by Canada and other countries to fight the virus. While the extent of the impact is unknown, we anticipate this outbreak may cause reduced customer demand, supply chain disruptions, staff shortages, and increased government regulations, all of which may negatively impact the First Nation's operations.

2. Significant accounting policies

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

Basis of presentation

Sources of revenue and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenue as it becomes available and measurable; expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of the receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

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 include tangible capital assets and prepaid expenses.

Net financial assets

The 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 First Nation are determined by its financial assets less its liabilities. Net financial assets combined with non-financial assets comprise a second indicator of financial position, accumulated surplus.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent include balances with banks and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less. Cash subject to restrictions that prevent its use for current purposes is included in restricted cash.

Investments

The First Nation uses the modified equity method to account for its investments in Nlaka'pamux Resources Limited Partnership, Nlaka'pamux Resources Ltd. and K'en T'em Limited Partnership as the entities are not dependent on the Nation for their continuing operations. Under the modified equity method, the equity method of accounting is modified only to the extent that the business entity accounting principles are not adjusted to conform to those of the First Nation. Thus, the First Nation's investment in this entity is recorded at acquisition cost and is increased for the proportionate share of post acquisition earnings and decreased by post acquisition losses and distributions received to the extent that retained earnings is above zero.

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

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated selling costs.

Inventory held for resale is classified as a financial asset when all of the following criteria are met:

- Prior to March 31, 2022, the First Nation has committed to sell the asset;
- The asset is in a condition to be sold;
- The asset is publicly seen to be for sale;
- There is an active market for the asset;
- A plan exists for selling the asset; and
- A sale to a party external to the First Nation can reasonably be expected within one year.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are initially recorded at cost based on historical cost accounting records. Contributed tangible assets are recorded at their fair value at the date of contribution.

Amortization

Tangible capital assets are amortized annually using the following methods at rates intended to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

		<i>Rate</i>
Buildings, infrastructure and social housing	declining balance	2.5 %
Vehicles, machinery and equipment	declining balance	10 %

Long-lived assets

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 First Nation determines that a long-lived asset no longer has any long-term service potential to the First 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.

Funds held in Ottawa Trust Fund

Funds held in trust on behalf of the First Nation members by the Government of Canada in the Ottawa Trust Fund are reported on the statement of financial position with an offsetting amount in accumulated surplus.

Revenue recognition

Funding

Revenue is recognized as it becomes receivable under the terms of applicable funding agreements. Funding received under funding arrangements that relate to a subsequent fiscal period are reflected as deferred revenue on the statement of financial position in the year of receipt.

Government transfers

The 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 First Nation recognizes revenue as the liability is settled. Transfers of non-depreciable assets are recognized in revenue when received or receivable.

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

Housing rental income

Rental revenue is recorded in the month it is earned. At the end of each year, management evaluates whether rent revenue is collectible and records a bad debt expense and allowance for doubtful accounts for those amounts designated as unlikely to be collected.

Funds held in Ottawa Trust Fund

Due to uncertainty, the First Nation recognizes revenue at the time funds are contributed from the accounts held in Ottawa. Interest revenue is recognized when earned.

Other revenue

Other revenue is recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Store sales, campsite fees, and property tax and land use fees are reported as revenue in the month to which the amounts relate and collection is reasonably assured. Interest revenue is recognized when earned.

Other investment income

Interest and dividend income earned on portfolio investments are recognized as revenue when received.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of 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 financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses 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. Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete inventory. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets.

Segments

The First Nation conducts its operations through eight reportable segments: Finance and Administration, Social Development, Capital Projects, Education, Forestry Management, Health, Social Housing, and Other. These operating segments are established by senior management to facilitate the achievement of the First 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 financial statements.

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, the First Nation 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.

At each financial reporting date, the First 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 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. Management has determined that no such liability exists as at March 31, 2022.

3. Recent accounting pronouncement

PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (New)

In August 2018, new PS 3280 Assets Retirement Obligations was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA HB). The new PS 3280 establishes standards on how to account for and report a liability for asset retirement obligations (ARO). As asset retirement obligations associated with landfills are included in the scope of new PS 3280, PS 3270 Solid Waste Landfill Closure and Post-Closure Liability will be withdrawn.

- An ARO represents a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset.
- Asset retirement costs increase the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset and are expensed in a rational and systematic manner.
- When an asset is no longer in productive use, the associated asset retirement costs are expensed.
- Measurement of the ARO liability should result in the best estimate of the amount required to retire a tangible capital asset at the financial statement date.
- Subsequent measurement of the ARO liability results in either a change in the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset or an expense. The accounting treatment depends on the nature of the remeasurement and whether the asset remains in productive use.
- The best method to estimate the liability is often a present value technique.

This standard was to be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2021. On June 25, 2020, the PSAB made the decision to defer the effective date by one year due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The new Section is now effective for annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2022. Early application continues to be permitted.

4. Accounts receivable

	2022	2021
Housing rent receivable	195,987	194,480
Trade receivables	285,050	81,351
GST receivable	51,601	33,155
Accrued interest	27,319	26,750
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	2,863	2,764
Member loans	12,444	5,770
	575,264	344,270
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(104,918)	(104,918)
	470,346	239,352

Boston Bar First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2022

5. Portfolio investments

	2022	2021
Measured at cost:		
BC First Nations Gaming Revenue Sharing LP	100	100
BC First Nations Gaming Sharing General Partner Ltd.	10	10
	110	110

6. Inventory for resale

Inventory consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Bear Essentials Gas Bar	62,152	40,748

7. Restricted Cash

Under agreements with CMHC the Nation established a replacement reserve, funded by an annual allocation of \$8,400 (2021 - \$8,400) to ensure maintenance and replacement of buildings financed by CMHC. At March 31, 2022, \$92,530 (2021 - \$142,345) has been set aside to fund this reserve. The replacement reserve is fully funded at March 31, 2022 (2021 - fully funded).

In accordance with terms of the agreements, CMHC reserve funds must be held or invested only in accounts or instruments guaranteed by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, or as otherwise approved by CMHC. Reserve withdrawals are credited first to interest and then to principal.

Under agreements with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) the Nation established an operating reserve. At March 31, 2022, \$20,832 (2021 - \$31,970) has been set aside to fund this reserve. At March 31, 2022, the reserve is fully funded (2021 - fully funded).

In accordance with terms of the agreements, CMHC operating reserve funds are held in separate interest-bearing accounts guaranteed by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, or as otherwise approved by CMHC. Reserve withdrawals are credited first to interest and then to principal.

8. Investments

Investments consist of non-redeemable term deposits.

	2022	2021
Term deposit #5 bearing interest at 1.80% maturing July 8, 2022	574,183	564,030
Term deposit #6 bearing interest at 2.25% maturing July 8, 2023	1,206,714	1,180,161
	1,780,897	1,744,191

Boston Bar First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2022

9. Investments in Nation business entities

The First Nation has investments in the following entities:

	<i>Opening Partner's Capital</i>	<i>Net Income</i>	<i>Withdrawals / Contributions</i>	<i>2022 Total investment</i>
Government Business Enterprises – Modified Equity:				
Nlaka'pamux Resources Limited Partnership (17.9%)	1,346,755	-	-	1,346,755
K'en T'em Limited Partnership (12.5%)	527,897	47,285	-	575,182
	1,874,652	47,285	-	1,921,937

	<i>Opening Partner's Capital</i>	<i>Net Income</i>	<i>Withdrawals</i>	<i>2021 Total investment</i>
Government Business Enterprises – Modified Equity:				
Nlaka'pamux Resources Limited Partnership (17.9%)	1,355,223	79,475	(87,943)	1,346,755
K'en T'em Limited Partnership (12.5%)	103,138	24,759	400,000	527,897
	1,458,361	104,234	312,057	1,874,652

The First Nation's investments in Nlaka'pamux Resources Limited Partnership and K'en T'em Limited Partnership were established for the purpose of pursuing commercial economic development opportunities.

Nlaka'pamux Resources Ltd. is the general partner of Nlaka'pamux Resources Limited Partnership and its financial activity has been included in the consolidated financial information above.

Summary financial information for each First Nation, accounted for using the modified equity method, for their respective year-end is as follows (Note: Financial information for Nlaka'pamux Resources Limited Partnership for the year ended December 31, 2021 was not available as of the date of the financial statements):

	<i>Nlaka'pamux Resources Limited Partnership As at December 31, 2020</i>	<i>K'en T'em Limited Partnership As at December 31, 2021</i>	<i>K'en T'em Limited Partnership As at December 31, 2020</i>
Assets			
Current assets	288,113	828,071	442,046
Long-term assets	7,306,503	3,810,083	3,810,083
Property, plant and equipment	-	49,341	-
Total assets	7,594,616	4,687,495	4,252,129
Liabilities & Partners' Capital			
Current liabilities	76,608	85,901	28,848
Partners' Capital	7,518,008	4,601,594	4,223,281
Total liabilities & Partners' Capital	7,594,616	4,687,495	4,252,129
Total revenue	448,987	1,114,521	733,316
Total expenses	5,242	736,206	612,960
Net income	443,745	378,315	120,356

Boston Bar First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2022

10. Funds held in trust

Capital and revenue trust monies are transferred to the First Nation on the authorization of the Minister of Indigenous Services Canada, with the consent of the First Nation's Council.

	2022	2021
Capital Trust		
Balance, beginning and end of year	48,126	48,126
Revenue Trust		
Balance, beginning of year	405,171	394,354
Additions	14,392	10,817
Balance, end of year	419,563	405,171
Fund Total	467,689	453,297

11. Long-term debt

	2022	2021
All Nations Trust Company - Non-profit Housing Project VIII mortgage payable in monthly payments of \$1,956, including interest at 1.13% per annum, renewal date of June 1, 2021, maturity date of June 1, 2036	308,541	328,385
All Nations Trust Company - Non-profit Housing Project VII mortgage payable in monthly payments of \$892, including interest at 2.22% per annum, renewal date of January 1, 2024, maturity date of December 1, 2028	67,090	76,207
	375,631	404,592

Principal repayments on long-term debt in each of the next five years, assuming long-term debt subject to refinancing is renewed, are estimated as follows:

2023	29,398
2024	29,836
2025	30,279
2026	30,731
2027	31,191
	151,435

The non-profit housing loans are secured by ministerial guarantee of Indigenous Services Canada.

12. Contingencies

The First Nation has entered into contribution agreements with various government departments. Funding received under these contribution agreements is subject to repayment if the First Nation fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the agreements.

Boston Bar First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2022

13. Accumulated surplus

Accumulated surplus is comprised of the following:

	2022	2021
Unrestricted surplus	5,629,491	4,967,246
Equity in tangible capital assets	7,713,509	7,729,813
Equity in Ottawa Trust Funds	467,689	453,297
Equity in CMHC replacement and operating reserve	113,362	174,315
	13,924,051	13,324,671

14. Economic dependence

The First Nation receives a significant portion of its revenue from the federal government. These funds are administered by the federal government under the terms and conditions of the *Indian Act*. The ability of the First Nation to continue operations is dependent upon the continued financial commitments as guaranteed by the funding agreements held.

15. Segments

The First Nation receives revenue and incurs expenses from many different projects and sources. For management and reporting purposes, the revenue, expenses and surplus or deficit are organized by segments. Schedule 2 discloses the First Nation's revenue and expenses in the following segments:

Finance and Administration

Includes general operations, support, and financial management of the First Nation.

Social Development

Includes revenue and expenses related to the social assistance of the members of the First Nation.

Capital Projects

Includes revenue and expenditures related to capital projects.

Education

Includes revenue and expenses related to various levels of education programs and growth and revenue producing projects for the members of the First Nation.

Forestry and Resource Management

Includes revenue and expenses related to forestry projects.

Health

Includes activities related to the provision of health services within the First Nation.

Social Housing

Includes rent collection and maintenance related to the mortgaged and non-mortgaged homes owned by the First Nation.

Other

Includes funds held in trust by the Government of Canada on behalf of the First Nation and non-housing amortization expenses.

16. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

Boston Bar First Nation
Schedule 1 - Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets
For the year ended March 31, 2022

	<i>Land, buildings, and infrastructure</i>	<i>Vehicles, machinery, and equipment</i>	<i>Social housing</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Cost					
Balance, beginning of year	11,174,159	1,358,828	907,137	13,440,124	13,265,890
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	29,570	173,037	-	202,607	174,234
Balance, end of year	11,203,729	1,531,865	907,137	13,642,731	13,440,124
Accumulated amortization					
Balance, beginning of year	4,024,724	1,005,555	275,440	5,305,719	5,066,977
Annual amortization	179,449	52,631	15,792	247,872	238,742
Balance, end of year	4,204,173	1,058,186	291,232	5,553,591	5,305,719
Net book value of tangible capital assets	6,999,556	473,679	615,905	8,089,140	8,134,405
Net book value of tangible capital assets 2021	7,149,435	353,273	631,697	8,134,405	

Boston Bar First Nation
Schedule 2 - Segmented Information
For the year ended March 31, 2022

	Finance and Administration	Social Development	Capital Projects	Education	Forestry & Resource Management	Health	Social Housing	Other	2022
Revenue									
Indigenous Services Canada	\$ 167,504	\$ 641,948	\$ 216,220	\$ 355,331	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1,381,003
Other government	511,363	-	15,677	350,352	326,168	127,474	34,361	5,610	1,371,006
Economic activities and other	975,264	195,731	-	-	-	-	34,212	8,782	1,213,989
	1,654,131	837,679	231,897	705,683	326,168	127,474	68,573	14,392	3,965,998
Expenses									
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,872	247,872
Operating expenses	252,171	208,170	71,223	12,710	-	22,391	55,158	-	621,823
Salaries, wages and benefits	252,253	141,452	70,574	43,900	179	38,129	-	-	546,486
Program and services expenses	900,272	347,173	44,160	376,048	169,144	68,230	45,410	-	1,950,437
	1,404,696	696,795	185,957	432,658	169,323	128,749	100,568	247,872	3,366,618
Surplus (deficit) before transfers	249,435	140,884	45,941	273,025	156,845	-	1,276	31,995	599,380
Transfers between segments	164,596	(8,726)	(23,875)	-	(333,858)	(743)	-	202,607	-
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 414,031	\$ 132,158	\$ 22,066	\$ 273,025	\$ (177,013)	\$ (2,019)	\$ (31,995)	\$ (30,873)	\$ 599,380

	Finance and Administration	Social Development	Capital Projects	Education	Forestry & Resource Management	Health	Social Housing	Other	2021
Revenue									
Indigenous Services Canada	\$ 143,355	\$ 455,449	\$ 245,266	\$ 231,732	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	1,075,802
Other government	389,250	110,883	14,899	131,106	-	148,715	34,376	5,611	834,839
Economic activities and other	1,174,798	-	-	-	-	-	30,674	5,207	1,210,679
	1,707,403	566,332	260,165	362,840	-	148,715	65,050	10,817	3,121,320
Expenses									
Amortization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238,742	238,742
Operating expenses	500,436	71,014	30,207	2,334	-	13,103	37,327	-	654,422
Salaries, wages and benefits	224,450	154,700	60,267	12,879	-	26,599	-	-	478,895
Program and services expenses	519,028	181,973	34,605	238,815	14,575	78,726	2,185	-	1,069,905
	1,243,914	407,687	125,080	254,027	14,575	118,427	39,512	238,742	2,441,964
Surplus (deficit) before transfers	463,489	158,644	135,085	108,813	(14,575)	30,288	25,538	(227,924)	679,356
Transfers between segments	(174,233)	-	-	-	-	-	-	174,233	-
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 289,256	\$ 158,644	\$ 135,085	\$ 108,813	\$ (14,575)	\$ 30,288	\$ 25,538	\$ (53,691)	\$ 679,356