

Toosey Indian Band
Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2016

Toosey Indian Band

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For the year ended March 31, 2016

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Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Toosey Indian Band:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Toosey Indian Band 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 Toosey Indian Band Chief and Council are responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the consolidated financial statements. The Chief and Council fulfil these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Chief and Council are also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Nation's external auditors.

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

July 29, 2016



Administrator

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Toosey Indian Band:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Toosey Indian Band, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, and the consolidated statements of operations and accumulated surplus, change in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Toosey Indian Band did not prepare an approved budget for the year ending March 31, 2016. Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards requires the approved budget to be presented in the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated surplus and change in net financial assets.

Toosey Indian Band's investment in Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd., a government business entity during the year and accounted for using the modified equity method is carried at \$173,164 on the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2016, and Toosey Indian Band's share of Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd. net loss of \$29,997 is included in Toosey Indian Band's surplus for the year then ended. We were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence about the carrying amount of Toosey Indian Band's investment in Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd. as at March 31, 2016 and Toosey Indian Band's share of Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd. net income for the year because the financial information was not audited and was not prepared for a fiscal period that coincides with the Nation. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments to these amounts were necessary.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Toosey Indian Band as at March 31, 2016 and the results of its operations, change in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of the Nation for the year ended March 31, 2015 were audited by another firm of public accountants who issued an audit engagement report without reservation on July 31, 2015.

Prince George, British Columbia

July 29, 2016


MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Toosey Indian Band
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2016

	2016	2015
Financial assets		
Cash	754,319	591,461
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	156,610	152,761
Inventory for resale	45,047	58,222
Restricted cash (Note 4)	120,165	119,616
Investments in Nation business entities (Note 5)	173,164	85,599
Funds held in trust (Note 7)	97,945	95,194
Total financial assets	1,347,250	1,102,853
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals (Note 9)	467,305	330,607
Deferred revenue	-	850
Long-term debt (Note 10)	121,273	140,606
Total liabilities	588,578	472,063
Net financial assets	758,672	630,790
Contingencies (Note 11)		
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Schedule 1)	7,420,965	7,130,290
Prepaid expenses	14,097	18,830
Total non-financial assets	7,435,062	7,149,120
Accumulated surplus (Note 12)	8,193,734	7,779,910

Approved on behalf of the Council



Chief



Councillor

Clay Paluck
Georgina Johnny
Willet Johnny

Toosey Indian Band
Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus
For the year ended March 31, 2016

	<i>Schedules</i>	2016	2015
Revenue			
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (Note 17)		1,662,326	1,105,515
First Nation Health Authority		509,368	1,243,341
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation		8,904	8,904
Toosey Enterprises		1,835,985	2,057,424
Other revenue		217,367	170,213
Province of British Columbia		105,058	99,022
Rental income		48,270	40,857
Revenue trust funds		2,752	3,001
Interest income		1,207	4,429
Earnings (loss) from investment in Nation business entities		(29,997)	64,808
		4,361,240	4,797,514
Program expenses			
Administration	3	574,285	682,171
Social Housing	4	165,577	128,641
Health	5	340,443	1,094,809
Community Infrastructure	6	75,014	152,871
Economic Development	7	1,776,646	2,071,190
Education and Training	8	155,279	115,672
Capital Projects	9	591,382	(65,152)
Social Programs	10	268,790	287,693
		3,947,416	4,467,895
Annual surplus		413,824	329,619
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year		7,779,910	7,450,291
Accumulated surplus, end of year		8,193,734	7,779,910

Toosey Indian Band
Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets
For the year ended March 31, 2016

	2016	2015
Annual surplus	413,824	329,619
Purchases of tangible capital assets	(682,561)	(736,026)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	391,886	379,271
Change in prepaid expenses	4,733	-
Increase in net financial assets	127,882	(27,136)
Net financial assets, beginning of year	630,790	657,926
Net financial assets, end of year	758,672	630,790

Toosey Indian Band
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2016

	2016	2015
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Annual surplus	413,824	329,619
Non-cash items		
Amortization	391,886	379,271
Earnings (loss) from investments in Nation business entities	29,997	(64,808)
Write-down on investments in Nation business entities	-	199,999
	835,707	844,081
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(3,849)	313,457
Prepaid expenses	4,733	-
Accounts payable and accruals	136,698	(524,358)
Deferred revenue	(850)	-
Inventory	13,175	(17,756)
	985,614	615,424
Financing activities		
Repayment of long-term debt	(19,333)	(29,417)
Advances to investments in Nation business entities	(117,562)	-
Earnings on funds held in trust	(2,751)	(3,001)
Changes in restricted cash	(549)	(1,533)
	(140,195)	(33,951)
Capital activities		
Purchases of tangible capital assets	(682,561)	(736,026)
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	162,858	(154,553)
Cash resources, beginning of year	591,461	746,014
Cash resources, end of year	754,319	591,461

Toosey Indian Band
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2016

1. Operations

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

2. Significant accounting policies

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

Reporting entity consolidated

The financial statements consolidate the financial activities of all entities and departments comprising the Nation reporting entity, except for Nation business entities. Trusts administered on behalf of third parties by Toosey Indian Band are excluded from the Nation reporting entity.

The Nation has consolidated the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the following entity:

- Toosey Enterprises

All inter-entity balances have been eliminated on consolidation; however, transactions between departments have not been eliminated in order to present the results of operations for each specific department.

Toosey Indian Band business entities, owned or controlled by the Nation's Chief and Council but not dependent on the Nation for their continuing operations, are included in the consolidated financial statements using the modified equity method. 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 Nation. Thus, the Nation's investment in these entities 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. The Nation uses the modified equity basis for the following entity:

- Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd.

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.

Net financial assets

The Nation's consolidated 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 combined with non-financial assets comprise a second indicator of financial position, accumulated surplus.

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.

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.

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

Revenue recognition

Funds held in trust

Due to measurement uncertainty, revenue related to the receipt of funds held in the Ottawa Trust Fund is recognized when it is received.

Government Transfers

The 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 received or receivable.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ("CMHC")

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

Housing Rental Income

Rental revenue is recorded in the year 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.

Other Revenue

Other revenue are recognized when goods are sold, amounts are reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Investments

Long-term investments in entities that are not owned, controlled or influenced by the Nation reporting entity are accounted for using the cost method. They are recorded at cost, less any provision for other than temporary impairment.

Long-term investments in entities that are controlled by the Nation are accounted for using the modified equity method.

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 costs of completion and selling costs.

Funds held in trust

Funds held in trust on behalf of Nation members by the Government of Canada in the Ottawa Trust Fund are reported on the consolidated statement of financial position. Trust monies consist of:

- Capital trust monies derived from non-renewable resource transactions on the sale of land or other Nation tangible capital assets; and
- Revenue trust monies generated primarily through land leasing transactions or interest earned on deposits held in trust.

Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses included in non-financial assets include payment for services that have not been provided as of year end.

Toosey Indian Band
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2016

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

Tangible capital assets

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

All intangible assets and items inherited by the rights of the Band, such as reserve land, forests, water and mineral resources are not recognized in the Nation's consolidated financial statements.

Amortization

Tangible capital assets are amortized annually at rates intended to amortize the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. In the year of acquisition, amortization is taken at one-half of the following rates:

	<i>Method</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Buildings and Infrastructure	declining balance	5 %
Computer Equipment	declining balance	30 %
Contracting Equipment	declining balance	30 %
Farming Equipment	declining balance	20 %
Equipment	declining balance	20 %
Mobile Equipment	declining balance	30 %
Storage Tanks	declining balance	5 %

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.

The Nation performs impairment testing on long-lived assets held for use whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset, or group of assets, may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows from its use and disposal. Impairment losses are recognized when an asset's service potential is reduced. Impairment is measured as the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. Fair value is measured using prices for similar items. Any impairment is included in surplus for the year.

The Nation does not perform impairment testing on its long-lived assets that are held for public administration and situated on its reserve land as it is not possible to determine their fair market value.

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 expenses during the reporting period.

Accounts receivable, and amounts due from related Nation entities and departments, are stated after evaluation as to their collectability 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. Liabilities for contaminated sites are estimated based on the best information available regarding potentially contaminated sites for which the Nation is responsible.

These estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in the surplus of the period in which they become known.

Segments

The Nation conducts its business through eight reportable segments as described in Note 13. These operating segments are established by senior 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.

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

The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the consolidated 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 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. The best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to remediation activities and is reduced by expected net recoveries based on information available at March 31, 2016.

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.

Recent accounting pronouncements

PS 2200 Related Party Disclosures

In March 2015, as part of the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook Revisions Release No. 42, the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) issued a new standard, PS 2200 *Related Party Disclosures*.

This new Section defines related party and established disclosures required for related party transactions. Disclosure of information about related party transactions and the relationship underlying them is required when they have occurred at a value different from that which would have been arrived at if the parties were unrelated, and they have, or could have, a material financial effect on the financial statements.

This section is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The Nation does not expect the application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

PS 3210 Assets

In June 2015, new PS 3210 *Assets* was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA HB). The new Section provides guidance for applying the definition of assets set out in PS 1000 Financial Statement Concepts. The main features of this standard are as follows:

Assets are defined as economic resources controlled by a government as a result of past transactions or events and from which future economic benefits are expected to be obtained. Economic resources can arise from such events as agreements, contracts, other government's legislation, the government's own legislation, and voluntary contributions. The public is often the beneficiary of goods and services provided by a public sector entity. Such assets benefit public sector entities as they assist in achieving the entity's primary objective of providing public goods and services. A public sector entity's ability to regulate an economic resource does not, in and of itself, constitute control of an asset, if the interest extends only to the regulatory use of the economic resource and does not include the ability to control access to future economic benefits. A public sector entity acting as a trustee on behalf of beneficiaries specified in an agreement or statute is merely administering the assets, and does not control the assets, as future economic benefits flow to the beneficiaries. An economic resource may meet the definition of an asset, but would not be recognized if there is no appropriate basis for measurement and a reasonable estimate cannot be made, or if another Handbook Section prohibits its recognition. Information about assets not recognized should be disclosed in the notes.

The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Nation does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

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

PS 3320 Contingent Assets

In June 2015, new PS 3320 *Contingent Assets* was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA HB). The new Section establishes disclosure standards on contingent assets. The main features of this Standard are as follows:

Contingent assets are possible assets arising from existing conditions or situations involving uncertainty. That uncertainty will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events not wholly within the public sector entity's control occurs or fails to occur. Resolution of the uncertainty will confirm the existence or non-existence of an asset. Passing legislation that has retroactive application after the financial statement date cannot create an existing condition or situation at the financial statement date. Elected or public sector entity officials announcing public sector entity intentions after the financial statement date cannot create an existing condition or situation at the financial statement date. Disclosures should include existence, nature, and extent of contingent assets, as well as the reasons for any non-disclosure of extent, and the bases for any estimates of extent made. When a reasonable estimate can be made, disclosure should include a best estimate and a range of possible amounts (or a narrower range of more likely amounts), unless such a disclosure would have an adverse impact on the outcome.

The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Nation does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

PS 3380 Contractual Rights

In June 2015, new PS 3380 *Contractual Rights* was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA HB). This new Section establishes disclosure standards on contractual rights, and does not include contractual rights to exchange assets where revenue does not arise. The main features of this Standard are as follows:

Contractual rights are rights to economic resources arising from contracts or agreements that will result in both an asset and revenue in the future. Until a transaction or event occurs under a contract or agreement, an entity only has a contractual right to an economic resource. Once the entity has received an asset, it no longer has a contractual right. Contractual rights are distinct from contingent assets as there is no uncertainty related to the existence of the contractual right. Disclosures should include descriptions about nature, extent, and timing.

The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted. The Nation does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Toosey Indian Band
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2016

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

PS 3430 Restructuring Transactions

In June 2015, new PS 3430 *Restructuring Transactions* was included in the CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA HB). The new Section establishes disclosure standards on contingent assets. The main features of this Standard are as follows:

A restructuring transaction is defined separately from an acquisition. The key distinction between the two is the absence of an exchange of consideration in a restructuring transaction. A restructuring transaction is defined as a transfer of an integrated set of assets and/or liabilities, together with related program or operating responsibilities that does not involve an exchange of consideration. Individual assets and liabilities transferred in a restructuring transaction are derecognized by the transferor at their carrying amount and recognized by the recipient at their carrying amount with applicable adjustments. The increase in net assets or net liabilities resulting from recognition and derecognition of individual assets and liabilities received from all transferors, and transferred to all recipients in a restructuring transaction, is recognized as revenue or as an expense. Restructuring-related costs are recognized as expenses when incurred. Individual assets and liabilities received in a restructuring transaction are initially classified based on the accounting policies and circumstances of the recipient at the restructuring date. The financial position and results of operations prior to the restructuring date are not restated. Disclosure of information about the transferred assets, liabilities and related operations prior to the restructuring date by the recipient is encouraged but not required.

The Section is effective for new restructuring transactions that occur in fiscal periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged. The Nation does not expect application of the new Standard to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

3. Accounts receivable

	2016	2015
Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada	37,267	103,785
Gas bar receivables	22,637	-
First Nation Education Steering Committee	37,562	-
GST receivable	6,349	4,393
Other receivables	52,795	44,583
	156,610	152,761

4. Restricted cash

Under the terms of the agreements with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the replacement reserve account is to be credited in the amount of \$7,891 annually. These funds, along with accumulated interest, must be held in a separate bank account and/or invested only in accounts or instruments insured by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation or as may otherwise be approved by CMHC from time to time. The funds in the account may only be used as approved by CMHC. At year end, the replacement reserve is fully funded (2015 - under funded by \$74,567).

Toosey Indian Band

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2016

5. Investments in Nation business entities

The Nation has investments in the following entities:

			2016	
	Investment cost	Loans / advances	Cumulative share of earnings (loss)	Total investment
Wholly-owned Businesses:				
Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd.	(63,370)	249,403	(12,870)	173,163
First Nation Business Partnerships – Recorded at Cost				
River West Forest Products Ltd. (22%)	1	-	-	1
	(63,369)	249,403	(12,870)	173,164
<hr/>				
			2015	
	Investment cost	Loans / advances	Cumulative share of earnings (loss)	Total investment
Wholly-owned Businesses:				
Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd.	(111,051)	131,841	64,808	85,598
First Nation Business Partnerships – Recorded at Cost				
River West Forest Products Ltd. (22%)	1	-	-	1
	(111,050)	131,841	64,808	85,599

The following financial information for the Nation's business enterprise is not audited.

Summary financial information for each Nation business enterprise, accounted for using the modified equity method, for their respective year-end is as follows:

	<i>Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd. As at December 31, 2015</i>
Assets	
Cash	56,357
Investments	50
Property, plant and equipment	56,704
Advances to related parties	49,950
Total assets	163,061
Liabilities	
Accounts payable and accruals	40,927
Short-term debt	8,936
Long-term debt	22,597
Total liabilities	72,460
Net assets	90,601
Total revenue	1,000,723
Total expenses	1,013,593
Net loss	(12,870)

The Nation's business enterprise has a different year-end than March 31, 2016. The Nation uses the business enterprise year-end financial statements to account for its investment in Chilcotin Plateau Enterprises Ltd.

Toosey Indian Band
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2016

6. Related party transactions

The related party balance disclosed in Note 5 is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no set repayment terms.

7. Funds held in trust

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

	2016	2015
Capital Trust		
Balance, beginning and end of year	2,149	2,149
Revenue Trust		
Balance, beginning of year	93,045	90,043
Interest	1,974	2,225
BC Special	777	777
Balance, end of year	95,796	93,045
	97,945	95,194

Ottawa Trust Funds

The Ottawa Trust accounts arise from monies derived from capital or revenue sources as outlined in Section 62 of the *Indian Act*. These funds are held in trust in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Government of Canada and are subject to audit by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. The management of these funds is primarily governed by Sections 63 to 69 of the *Indian Act*.

8. Revolving credit facility

The Nation holds three revolving credit facilities to a maximum of \$60,000, available with the Royal Bank of Canada, bearing interest at Royal Bank of Canada prime plus 2% (2016: 4.7%; 2015: 4.85%). There are no specified terms of repayment. The credit facilities are secured by a general security agreement and a band council resolution signed by Chief and Council.

9. Accounts payable and accruals

	2016	2015
Trade payables and accruals	158,069	262,949
INAC recoveries	309,236	67,658
	467,305	330,607

Toosey Indian Band
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2016

10. Long-term debt

	2016	2015
Mortgage payable bearing interest at 1.67% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$1,792. The loan is due on April 1, 2017 and is secured by a Ministerial Guarantee.	121,273	140,606
Less: current portion	19,632	19,311
	101,641	121,295

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:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2017	19,632	1,869	21,501
2018	19,961	1,540	21,501
2019	20,296	1,205	21,501
2020	20,636	865	21,501
2021	20,982	519	21,501
Subtotal	101,507	5,998	107,505
Thereafter	19,767	26	19,793
Total	121,273	6,024	127,297

Interest on long-term debt amounted to \$2,168 (2015 - \$2,708).

11. Contingencies

These financial statements are subject to review by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, First Nations Health Authority and Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation. It is possible that adjustments could be made based on the results of their review.

12. Accumulated surplus

Accumulated surplus consists of the following:

	2016	2015
Ottawa Trust Funds	97,945	95,194
Tangible Capital Assets	7,299,692	6,989,684
Operating Fund	501,868	496,849
Toosey Enterprise Fund	173,164	85,599
Replacement Reserve Fund	121,065	112,584
	8,193,734	7,779,910

Toosey Indian Band
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2016

13. Segments

The Nation receives revenue from many different projects and sources. For management and reporting purposes, the revenue, expenses, and surplus or deficits are organized by the following segments:

Administration

Includes general operations, support and financial management of Toosey Indian Band.

Social Housing Fund

Includes revenue and expenditures relating to the operation of Toosey Indian Band's social housing program.

Health

Includes activities related to the provision of health services for Toosey Indian Band.

Community Infrastructure

Includes revenue and expenditures relating to the delivery of community services to members of Toosey Indian Band.

Social Programs

Includes revenue and expenditures relating to the delivery of social assistance to members of Toosey Indian Band.

Economic Development

Includes activities related to the growth of revenue producing projects within Toosey Indian Band.

Education and Training

Includes revenue and expenses related to post secondary education of the members of Toosey Indian Band.

Capital Projects

Includes revenue and expenditures of capital projects.

14. Budget information

Canadian public sector accounting (PSA) standards require the disclosure of budget information for comparison to the Nation's actual revenue and expenses. The consolidated budgeted revenue and expenses, and surplus have not been reported in these consolidated financial statements. While having no effect on reported revenue, expenses, and surplus, omission of this information is considered a departure from PSA standards.

15. Economic dependence

Toosey Indian Band receives substantially all of its revenue from Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) as a result of funding agreements entered into with the Government of Canada. These funding agreements are administered by INAC under the terms and conditions of the *Indian Act*. The ability of the Nation to continue operations is dependent upon the Government of Canada's continued financial commitments as guaranteed by these funding agreements.

16. Comparative figures

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

17. Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada funding reconciliation

	2016	2015
INAC revenue per confirmation	1,662,326	1,105,515
INAC Revenue per Statement of Operations	(1,662,326)	(1,105,515)

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