

Tseshah First Nation
Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2017

Tseshah First Nation
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For the year ended March 31, 2017

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Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Tseshah First Nation:

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

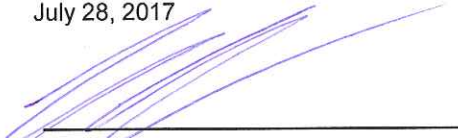
Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate 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 Tseshah First Nation 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 is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the First Nation's external auditors.

MNP LLP is appointed by Chief and Council 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 28, 2017



Director of Finance

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Tseshah First Nation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tseshah First Nation, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, and the consolidated statements of operations and accumulated surplus, change in net debt 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 consolidated 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 audit opinion.

Opinion

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

Nanaimo, British Columbia

July 28, 2017

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Tseshaht First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2017

	2017	2016
Financial assets		
Cash	2,364,740	1,374,845
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	832,345	604,946
Term investments (Note 4)	767,698	1,150,402
Inventory for resale (Note 5)	177,960	137,978
Restricted cash (Note 6)	1,509,634	1,383,687
Funds held in trust (Note 7)	154,256	148,662
Investment in First Nation business enterprises (Note 8)	5,024,206	4,529,893
Investment in First Nation business partnerships (Note 8)	31,291	78,634
Portfolio investments (Note 8)	45,000	25,000
Total financial assets	10,907,130	9,434,047
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable	1,063,741	956,298
Deferred revenue (Note 9)	358,065	375,007
Demand loan (Note 10)	275	-
Long-term debt (Note 11), (Note 12)	11,938,444	12,472,818
Total of financial liabilities	13,360,525	13,804,123
Net debt	(2,453,395)	(4,370,076)
Contingencies (Note 13)		
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Schedule 1)	20,110,384	20,911,604
Prepaid expenses	32,925	34,586
Total non-financial assets	20,143,309	20,946,190
Accumulated surplus (Note 14)	17,689,914	16,576,114

Approved on behalf of the Chief and Council



Chief
Councillor



Councillor

Tseshaht First Nation

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

For the year ended March 31, 2017

	Schedules	2017 Budget (Note 18)	2017	2016
Revenue				
Sales		512,999	8,540,965	8,519,901
Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council - CFNFA		3,460,786	3,764,630	3,499,872
Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council - non CFNFA		559,432	1,067,302	903,126
Earnings from investment in First Nation business enterprises (Note 8)		-	843,657	1,132,632
Rental income		79,600	548,337	497,245
Fish license fees		224,500	252,807	259,192
Fees		39,000	190,490	93,074
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation		-	179,883	251,298
Other revenue		60,000	171,938	225,344
Province of B.C.		146,000	159,147	153,051
Government of Canada		125,040	154,295	125,040
First Nations Health Authority		110,268	119,488	116,468
Lease income		8,100	57,200	60,000
Nuu-chah-nulth Employment & Training Board		52,000	56,336	60,735
Administration recoveries		40,000	56,251	119,590
Interest income		1,200	41,802	51,271
Other grants		4,000	29,000	16,825
Nuu-chah-nulth Economic Development Corporation		-	19,311	21,435
First Nation Education Steering Committee		6,500	16,430	5,496
BC Special		-	2,707	2,673
Loss from investment in First Nation business partnerships (Note 8)		-	(47,343)	(29,899)
		5,429,425	16,224,633	16,084,369
Expenses				
Operating	3	4,881,898	6,184,041	6,248,042
Trust	4	-	9,500	10,500
Social Housing	5	-	623,896	640,208
Enterprise	6	-	8,227,447	8,197,348
Treaty	7	-	65,949	82,357
		4,881,898	15,110,833	15,178,455
Surplus before other items		547,527	1,113,800	905,914
Other income				
Forgiveness of debt		-	-	97,124
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets		-	-	(2,753)
		-	-	94,371
Annual surplus		547,527	1,113,800	1,000,285
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year		16,576,114	16,576,114	15,575,829
Accumulated surplus, end of year		17,123,641	17,689,914	16,576,114

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Tseshah First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt
For the year ended March 31, 2017

	2017 Budget (Note 18)	2017	2016
Annual surplus (deficit)	547,527	1,113,800	1,000,285
Purchases of tangible capital assets	(440,912)	(827,005)	(749,323)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-	1,628,225	1,733,321
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	-	2,753
	(440,912)	801,220	986,751
Acquisition of prepaid expenses	-	(32,925)	(34,586)
Use of prepaid expenses	-	34,586	72,095
	-	1,661	37,509
Increase in net debt	106,615	1,916,681	2,024,545
Net debt, beginning of year	(4,370,076)	(4,370,076)	(6,394,621)
Net debt, end of year	(4,263,461)	(2,453,395)	(4,370,076)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Tseshah First Nation
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2017

	2017	2016
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Annual surplus	1,113,800	1,000,285
Non-cash items		
Amortization	1,628,225	1,733,321
Bad debts	55,998	3,620
Forgiveness of debt	-	97,124
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	2,753
Loss from investment in First Nation business partnerships	47,343	29,899
Earnings from investment in First Nation business enterprises	(843,657)	(1,132,632)
	2,001,709	1,734,370
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(252,054)	59,303
Prepaid expenses	1,661	37,509
Inventory for resale	(39,982)	19,734
Accounts payable and accruals	107,445	(981,253)
Deferred revenue	(16,942)	30,808
	1,801,837	900,471
Financing activities		
Advances of long-term debt	677,929	415,601
Repayment of long-term debt	(1,212,304)	(623,554)
Advances of demand loan	275	(72)
	(534,100)	(208,025)
Capital activities		
Purchases of tangible capital assets	(827,005)	(749,323)
Investing activities		
Purchase of term investments	(22,695)	(718,361)
Proceeds on disposal of term investments	405,399	-
Increase in restricted cash	(125,947)	(85,565)
Increase in funds held in trust	(5,594)	(5,670)
Advances to related parties	-	(237,841)
Withdrawals from First Nation business enterprises	318,000	-
Increase in portfolio investments	(20,000)	-
	549,163	(1,047,437)
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	989,895	(1,104,314)
Cash, beginning of year	1,374,845	2,479,159
Cash, end of year	2,364,740	1,374,845

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Operations

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

2. Significant accounting policies

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

Reporting entity consolidated

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

The First Nation has consolidated the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the following entities and departments:

- Tseshahat Market (Wholly owned)
- Tseshahat Somass Society (Wholly owned)
- Tseshahat Development Society (Wholly owned)
- Social Housing

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.

Tseshahat First Nation business enterprises, owned or controlled by the First Nation's Chief and Council but not dependent on the First Nation for their continuing operations, are included in the consolidated financial statements using the modified equity method.

First Nation business partnerships, jointly owned and controlled by the First Nation's Chief and Council are not dependent on the First 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 First Nation. Thus, the First 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. Entities accounted for by the modified equity basis include:

- Tseshahat Forestry Corporation (Wholly owned)
- Omoah Forestry LLP and its General Partner, Omoah Forestry Corporation (Wholly owned)
- Cisa Forestry LLP, and its General Partner, Cisa Forestry Corporation (Wholly owned)
- Ekoolthaht Marine LLP, and its General Partner, Ekoolthaht Marine Corporation (Wholly owned)
- Tseshahat Fisheries Corporation (Wholly owned)
- Equis Forest Products Ltd. (51% ownership)
- Alberni Ice Limited Partnership and its General Partner, 1009678 B.C. Ltd. (50% ownership)
- Tseshahat Economic Development Corporation (Wholly owned)

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.

Tseshaht First Nation
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2017

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

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets exceeding \$1,000 are initially recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Contributed tangible assets are recorded at their fair value at the date of contribution.

Amortization

Amortization for tangible capital assets is provided using the following methods 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 rates. See below for amortization rates of specific asset categories.

All intangible assets and items inherited by the right of the First Nation, such as reserve land, forests, water and mineral resources, are not recognized in the First Nation's consolidated financial statements. Thunderbird poles have an unlimited useful life, and are therefore no longer depreciated.

	Method	Years/Rate
Automotive equipment	straight-line	5 years
Boat	straight-line	10 years
Community buildings	straight-line	20 years
Computer equipment	straight-line	3 years
Dock and gazebo	straight-line	10 years
Housing	straight-line	20 years
Infrastructure	straight-line	20 years
Office equipment	straight-line	5 years
Other equipment	straight-line	5 years
Paving	straight-line	10 years
Shellfish licenses	straight-line	20 years
Social Housing	straight-line	30 years

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.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of tangible capital assets with finite useful lives. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies.

The First 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 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 operations for the year.

The First 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.

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

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 debt

The First Nation's consolidated financial statements are presented so as to highlight net debt as the measurement of financial position. The net debt of the First Nation is determined by its financial assets less its liabilities. Net debt combined with non-financial assets comprise a second indicator of financial position, accumulated surplus.

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. 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, 2017.

At each financial reporting date, the First Nation reviews the carrying amount of the liability. Any revisions required to the amount previously recognized are 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.

Funds held in trust

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

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

Revenue recognition

Non-government 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 consolidated 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.

Funds held in trust

The First Nation recognizes revenue of the Capital and Revenue Trust Fund at the time funds are contributed from the accounts held in Ottawa. Interest revenue is recognized when earned.

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

Sales

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer and collection is reasonably assured.

Other Revenue

Other revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with a transaction will flow to the First Nation and when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Measurement uncertainty

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 are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets.

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value using the first in, first out costing method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated selling costs.

Expenditures that relate to on-going environmental and remediation programs are charged against operations as incurred. A liability for a contaminated site reflects management's best estimate of the amount required to remediate the contaminated site. The best estimate of the liability is based upon assumptions and estimates related to the amount and timing of costs for future site remediation.

Changes to the underlying assumptions and estimates or legislative changes in the near term could have a material impact on the provision recognized.

These estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in operations in the periods in which they become known.

Financial instruments

The First Nation's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, term investments, funds held in trust, accounts payable, portfolio investments, restricted cash, demand loan and long-term debt. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the First Nation is not exposed to significant interest, credit or currency risks arising from these financial instruments.

Segments

The First Nation conducts its business through five reportable segments as described in Note 16. 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 consolidated financial statements.