

Huu-ay-aht Government
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2023

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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Huu-ay-aht Government (the "Government") are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Executive Council of the Government.

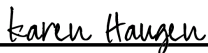
The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The consolidated financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances, in order to ensure that the consolidated financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects.

Management maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and the Government's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Executive Council is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the consolidated financial statements.

The Executive Council reviews the Government's consolidated financial statements and recommends their approval to the People's Assembly. The Executive Council meets periodically with management, as well as the external auditors, to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting issues, to satisfy themselves that each party is properly discharging their responsibilities, and to review the annual report, the consolidated financial statements and the external auditor's report. The Executive Council takes this information into consideration when approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to the citizens. The Executive Council also appoints the engagement of the external auditors.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by BDO Canada LLP in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards on behalf of the citizens. BDO Canada LLP has been given unrestricted access to all financial and other records of the Government.

DocuSigned by:


Executive Director
November 16, 2023



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Executive Council of the Huu-ay-aht Government

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Huu-ay-aht Government and its controlled entities (the "Consolidated Entity"), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2023 and the Consolidated Statements of Operations, Change in Net Financial Assets, Remeasurement Gains and Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Consolidated Entity as at March 31, 2023 and its results of operations, its remeasurement gains, its changes in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Effective April 1, 2022, the Government was required to adopt *PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations* which requires the recognition of legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets by public sector entities. Under the modified retroactive application method, the asset retirement obligation on transition is to be recorded using the assumptions as of April 1, 2022. The corresponding asset retirement costs is added to the carrying value of the related tangible capital assets adjusted for amortization since the time the legal obligation was incurred. The net adjustment is charged to accumulated surplus. Comparative figures are to be restated to reflect this change in accounting policy. Management has not completed its assessment of the tangible capital assets for potential asset retirement obligations. As a result, it is not possible to quantify the impact of this departure from Canadian public sector accounting standards on expenses and annual surplus for the years ended March 31, 2023 and 2022, tangible capital assets and the asset retirement obligation as at March 31, 2023 and 2022, and accumulated surplus as at April 1 and March 31 for both the 2023 and 2022 fiscal years.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of this report. We are independent of the Consolidated Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our qualified opinion.



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Consolidated Entity'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 Consolidated Entity, or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. But not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Consolidated Entity'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 audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Consolidated Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However future events or conditions may cause the Consolidated Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Consolidated Entity to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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 the audit.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
November 16, 2023

Huu-ay-aht Government Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31	2023	2022
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 9,279,455	\$ 20,958,786
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	8,951,500	8,288,568
Portfolio Investments (Note 5)	51,002,096	49,734,654
Investment in government businesses (Note 6)	20,049,264	20,425,217
	89,282,315	99,407,225
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	9,106,363	3,282,980
Deferred revenue (Note 10)	505,249	12,492,035
Long term debt (Note 11)	13,787,729	13,753,391
Other liabilities (Notes 3 and 12)	2,237,918	2,249,457
	25,637,259	31,777,863
Net Financial Assets	63,645,056	67,629,362
Non-financial Assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 7)	39,729,048	38,921,836
Prepaid expense	483,108	288,790
Crab fishing license	1,035,275	1,035,275
	41,247,431	40,245,901
Accumulated Surplus (Note 13)	\$ 104,892,487	\$ 107,875,263
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:		
Accumulated operating surplus	\$ 103,884,600	\$ 107,875,263
Accumulated remeasurement gains	1,007,887	-
	\$ 104,892,487	\$ 107,875,263

Approved on behalf of the Executive Council:



Chief Councillor



Councillor



Councillor



Councillor



Councillor



Councillor



Councillor

Huu-ay-aht Government Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets

March 31	Budget	2023	2022
	(Note 14)		
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ (19,934,003)	\$ (3,990,663)	\$ 13,677,596
Purchases of tangible capital assets	(6,152,763)	(2,338,159)	(11,047,606)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	1,250,000	1,530,947	1,195,846
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets	-	-	(379,250)
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets	-	-	688,278
Change in prepaid expenses	-	(194,318)	445,252
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets excluding effect of remeasurement gains and (losses)	(24,836,766)	(4,992,193)	4,580,116
Net effect of remeasurement gains and (losses)	-	1,007,887	-
Net financial assets, beginning of year	67,629,362	67,629,362	63,049,246
Net financial assets, end of year	\$ 42,792,596	\$ 63,645,056	\$ 67,629,362

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Huu-ay-aht Government Consolidated Statement of Operations

March 31	Budget	2023	2022
	(Note 14)		
Revenue			
Taxation	\$ 25,000	\$ 30,058	\$ 25,003
Government transfers (Note 16)	25,662,782	36,228,864	21,081,223
Fees, charges, and other	192,000	1,718,044	2,233,144
Investment income (Note 5)	545,000	381,278	4,148,157
Stumpage income	-	(2,950)	2,348,598
Earnings (loss) from investment in government businesses (Note 6)	428,000	(375,953)	(428,209)
Grants and contributions (Note 17)	1,189,800	4,784,743	5,385,180
Sale of assets	-	-	379,250
	<u>28,042,582</u>	<u>42,764,084</u>	<u>35,172,346</u>
Expenses			
General government	2,606,660	2,719,799	2,197,567
Community services	4,267,380	6,419,392	5,708,599
Economic development	450,810	1,865,863	1,659,733
Finance	2,503,119	3,518,426	5,132,947
Implementation	662,000	548,733	487,557
Infrastructure	15,822,323	29,079,075	4,153,473
Land and natural resources	1,164,293	2,603,459	2,154,874
Special programs and other	20,500,000	-	-
	<u>47,976,585</u>	<u>46,754,747</u>	<u>21,494,750</u>
Annual surplus (deficit)	(19,934,003)	(3,990,663)	13,677,596
Accumulated operating surplus, beginning of year	107,875,263	107,875,263	94,197,667
Accumulated operating surplus, end of year	<u>\$ 87,941,260</u>	<u>\$ 103,884,600</u>	<u>\$ 107,875,263</u>

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Huu-ay-aht Government Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains

March 31	2023	2022
Accumulated remeasurement gains, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -
Impact on adoption of <i>PS 3450 Financial instruments</i>	1,477,961	-
Unrealised gains (losses) attributable to: Portfolio investments	(559,806)	-
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations: Portfolio investments	(89,732)	-
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	1,007,887	-
Accumulated remeasurement gains (losses), end of year	\$ 1,007,887	\$ -

Huu-ay-aht Government Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31	2023	2022
Operating transactions		
Annual Surplus	\$ (3,990,663)	\$ 13,677,596
Non-cash items		
Amortization	1,530,947	1,195,846
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets	-	(379,250)
Amortization of financing fees	50,000	30,000
Loss (earnings) from investment in government businesses	375,953	428,209
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	(662,932)	960,737
Accounts payable and accruals	5,823,383	965,737
Deferred revenue	(11,986,786)	7,694,102
Prepaid expenses	(194,318)	445,252
Other liabilities	(11,539)	713,182
Cash flows from operating transactions	(9,065,955)	25,731,411
Capital transactions		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(2,338,159)	(11,047,606)
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets	-	688,636
Cash flows from capital transactions	(2,338,159)	(10,358,970)
Investing transactions		
Purchase of Guaranteed Investment Certificates	-	(338,363)
Investment in Huu-ay-aht Settlement Trust	(105,706)	(84,600)
Redemption of (investment in) Invested Wealth Fund	(153,849)	8,114,657
Investment in Huumiis Ventures LP - Tsawak-qin Forestry	-	(19,800,000)
Cash flows from investing transactions	(259,555)	(12,108,306)
Financing transactions		
Cash proceeds from debt financing	1,150,000	10,800,000
Repayment of long term debt	(1,165,662)	(2,846,907)
Finance fees	-	(200,000)
Cash flows from financing transactions	(15,662)	7,753,093
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(11,679,331)	11,017,228
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	20,958,786	9,941,558
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 9,279,455	\$ 20,958,786
Non-cash transaction excluded from investing and financing transactions:		
Vendor financing of Tsawak-qin Forestry LP (Notes 5 and 11)	\$ -	\$ 2,600,000

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

1. The Huu-ay-aht Government

The Huu-ay-aht Government (the "Government") operates under the authority of the Constitution Act of the Huu-ay-aht First Nations and under the Maa-nulth Final Agreement. The Government was recognized April 1, 2011 as a constitutionally-protected self-government under the Maa-nulth Final Agreement agreed to by the Government of Canada (Canada) and the Government of British Columbia ("BC").

The Government has the right to assume and exercise all law-making authority set out in the Maa-nulth Final Agreement and any law-making authority set out in non-Treaty agreements with the Province of British Columbia and Canada. The Maa-nulth Final Agreement was among the first Final Agreements reached in the Province of British Columbia, which sets out the Government's rights and benefits respecting land and resources, and self-government over its lands and resources and its citizens.

The Government's structure consists of a Legislature, an Executive Council, a Ha'wiih Council and People's Assembly. The Government's Executive Council has the authority to make laws pertaining to: citizenship; Government structures, and public institutions; land, and land management; resources on Government land; and social services that include, but not limited to, children, education (public primary and post-secondary), public health, public utilities (water and sewer), public works, public infrastructure, and taxation.

The Huu-ay-aht have existed from time immemorial, owned and occupied the lands and waters within the traditional territory, governed the lands and waters, abided by laws and shared language and culture. Since 2011, the Government's jurisdiction includes Huu-ay-aht Treaty Settlement Lands (TSL), in accordance with the Maa-nulth Treaty, and other properties owned and operated outside the TSL in other jurisdictions. In the Province of British Columbia, jurisdiction 408 of area 4 on Vancouver Island is under the authority of the Huu-ay-aht Government.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) developed by the Public Sector Accounting Board. They are prepared to comply with the Government's legislation, Constitution and the Financial Administration Act (FAA), which require the Government to report financial statements under standards comparable to those generally accepted for governments in Canada.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Government and organizations controlled by the Government. The Government reporting entity includes the Government's operating departments: General Government (including Human Resources), Community Services, Economic Development, Finance, Implementation, Infrastructure, and Lands and Natural Resources (Note 21). The Government also consolidates related entities which are accountable to and are either owned or controlled by the Government. The trust funds created by the Government's legislation and/or under the Government's control are incorporated directly into the Government's accounts.

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Principles of consolidation

All controlled entities are fully consolidated on a line-by-line basis except for the commercial enterprises which meet the definition of a Government Business Enterprise and Business Partnerships. Inter-entity balances and transactions are eliminated under this method, and the Government reports the controlled entities as if they were one organization. The organizations included through the consolidation method are:

- Huu-ay-aht Government
- Huumiis Ventures Corporation
- Huumiis Ventures Limited Partnership, which holds the Government's interest in the investment in Tsawak-qin Forestry Limited Partnership (formerly TFL 44 Limited Partnership)

Subsequent to year end, on May 23, 2023, the Government created the Ma-as Ta-kimlth Housing Society with the purposes of constructing, administer and manager affordable rental housing.

(c) Investment in Government Business Enterprises and Partnerships

Investments subject to control or shared control and which meet the definition of a Government Business Enterprises ("GBEs") or Business Partnerships ("BPs") have been accounted for on the modified equity basis. The investment balance represents investment in, and accumulated earnings to the companies net of distributions and dividends paid to the Government.

These entities are included in the consolidated financial statements on a modified equity basis (Note 6). No adjustment is made to conform the accounting policies of these entities, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), to those of the Government. These entities are reviewed annually to determine whether they can be expected to meet the definition of a GBE or BP in the normal course of operations.

The following are the GBEs accounted for by the Modified Equity Method:

- Huu-ay-aht First Nations Development Corporation ("HFN Development Corp")
- Huu-ay-aht First Nations Development Limited Partnership ("HFN Development LP"), which consolidates or proportionately consolidates:
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations Fisheries Limited Partnership
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations Forestry Limited Partnership
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations Gravel Limited Partnership
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations Hospitality Limited Partnership
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations Lands Limited Partnership
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations LNG Development Limited Partnership
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations Management Limited Partnership
 - Huu-ay-aht First Nations Market Limited Partnership
 - Nuu-chah-nulth Seafood Limited Partnership
 - Nuu-chah-nulth Seafood Development Corporation
- Huu-ay-aht First Nations Forestry Consulting Services Corporation
- Huu-ay-aht First Nations Forestry Consulting Services Limited Partnership

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Revenue Recognition

Investment income, sale of services and other revenue are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting, and are recognized when any service has been provided, the amount can be reasonably estimated, and collection is reasonably assured.

(e) Government Transfers

Government transfers, which include grants and contributions, are recognized in the consolidated financial statements in the period in which events giving rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria have been met, and reasonable estimates of the amount can be made.

If transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability, the resulting liability is deferred in the consolidated financial statements and recognized in the statement of operations as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

(f) Taxation Revenue

Taxation revenue is recognized in the year the taxes are levied because the tax revenues result from non-exchange transactions that are compulsorily paid to governments in accordance with the laws and regulations established to provide revenue to the Government for the provision of public services. Levies imposed by other taxing authorities are not included as taxation revenue.

In accordance with the Maa-nulth Final Agreement, and related agreements and legislation, the Government has the authority to levy taxes within its treaty settlement lands related to income, sales of goods, and real property. The Government's taxation authority does not limit the taxation authority of the Province of British Columbia and Canada.

Commencing in 2024, under a non-treaty agreement with the Province of British Columbia, the Huu-ay-aht Government will collect all property taxes applicable to citizens and non-member residents on the Government's land including that which may have formerly been part of a municipality. Property taxes levied will be based on market assessments of land value that are subject to appeal. Through the British Columbia Assessments appeal process, taxes may be adjusted by way of supplementary roll adjustments. Estimates are made of potential adjustments to taxes. Any additional adjustments required over that estimate are recognized at the time they are awarded.

(g) Deferred Revenue

Funds received for specific purposes that are externally restricted by legislation, regulation or agreement that meet the definition of a liability, and fees collected pertaining to services required in a future period are accounted for as deferred revenue. These amounts will be recognized as revenue in the period when the conditions giving rise to the liability have been settled.

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial Instruments

Cash and Portfolio investments comprising equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are measured at fair value. All other portfolio investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long term debt, and other liabilities are measured at cost or amortized cost on the statement of financial position.

Unrealized gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial instruments are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Upon settlement, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the statement of remeasurement gains and losses and recognized in the statement of operations. Interest and dividends attributable to financial instruments are reported in the statement of operations.

When investment income and realized and unrealized gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial instruments are externally restricted, the investment income and fair value changes are recognized as revenue in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose specified.

For financial instruments measured using amortized cost, the effective interest rate method is used to determine interest revenue or expense.

All financial assets are tested annually for impairment. Portfolio investments reported at cost are written down to net realizable value when there has been, in management's opinion, a loss in value of a portfolio investment that is other than a temporary decline. When financial assets are impaired, impairment losses are recorded in the statement of operations.

Transaction costs are added to the carrying value for financial instruments measured using cost or amortized cost. Transaction costs are expensed for financial instruments measured at fair value.

PS 3450 - financial instruments was applied by the Government prospectively commencing April 1, 2022. The recognition, derecognition and measurement policies followed in financial statements for periods prior to the effective date of this Section are not reversed and, therefore, those financial statements and the associated comparative figures presented in these financial statements have not been restated.

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Non-financial Assets

Non-financial assets are held for use in the provision of goods and services but are not available to discharge existing liabilities. These assets may have a useful life extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.

(j) Tangible Capital Assets

The Government's tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the assets. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets (excluding land), is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

Land	N/A
Buildings	10 - 50 years straight-line
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20 years straight-line
Vehicles	3 - 10 years straight-line
Public infrastructure	10 - 100 years straight-line
Utilities	10 - 100 years straight-line
Work in progress	N/A

Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is substantially complete and placed into service.

Contributed tangible capital assets are recognized at fair value at the date of contribution and are also recognized as revenue. Where an estimate of fair market value cannot be made, the tangible capital asset is recognized at nominal value.

(k) Purchased Intangibles

The Government holds a crab fishing licence which provides the Government the right to annually renew a related commercial fishing licence. The licence was purchased from an unrelated third party and is recorded at cost. The license has an indefinite life and is not amortized.

(l) Impairment of Long-lived Assets

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

(m) Budget

The budget information reflects amounts set out in the annual Budget Act, as approved by the Huu-ay-aht Legislature, with reallocations and reclassifications to conform with the presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The significant areas requiring management estimates include the useful lives of tangible capital assets, valuation of contributed assets, impairment of investments, government business enterprises and partnerships, and estimating provisions for accrued liabilities. Actual results will depend on future economic events and could differ from those estimates.

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2023	2022
General	\$ 8,921,055	\$ 20,625,482
Other	358,400	333,304
	\$ 9,279,455	\$ 20,958,786

The Government's general cash is held for general operations and delivery of government services. The cash is held at a Canadian chartered bank and earns interest at the current prevailing rates. Included in the cash balance is the Minors Trust balance of \$2,237,918 (2022 - \$2,249,457) that is dedicated by the Government under tribunal order to minor citizens (under the age of 19 years old as at the reporting date). The Minors Trust Liability is reported as an other liability (Note 12).

Other cash is primarily used for employment and training related purpose with other corporate partners in the forestry sector. The cash is held at a Canadian chartered bank and earns interest at current prevailing rates. The Government's Community Services Department manages the delivery of these services.

4. Accounts Receivable

	2023	2022
Federal Government - grants receivable	\$ 3,505,051	\$ 3,638,963
Federal Government - loan reimbursement	1,966,409	2,949,611
Related party receivables (Note 15)	-	295,077
PST and GST receivable	1,492,653	312,947
Other	1,987,387	1,091,970
	\$ 8,951,500	\$ 8,288,568

During the 2020 fiscal year, the Government received notice from the Federal Government of Canada that loan principal payments of \$5,443,563 made in prior years by the Government related to treaty negotiations were forgiven. The Federal Government of Canada has committed to reimburse the Government in annual installments in the 2020 to 2025 fiscal years.

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

5. Portfolio Investments

Portfolio investments are managed in accordance with the Investment Management Policy Regulation and include internally and externally managed investments. Externally managed investments, which are held in the Invested Wealth Fund and Huu-ay-aht Settlement Trust, include positions in cash, bonds and preferred shares, Canadian equities, U.S. equities, International equities, and private equities. Government managed investments comprise the Government's 35% (2022 - 35%) holdings of Tsawak-qin Forestry LP, through its subsidiary Huumiis Ventures Limited Partnership.

	2023	2022
Guaranteed Investment Certificates	\$ 338,363	\$ 338,363
Investment in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP	30,546,019	30,546,019
Invested Wealth Fund	14,114,990	13,000,374
Settlement Trust		
RBC Cash	4,715,417	4,645,344
TD Wealth Investments	1,287,307	1,204,554
	6,002,724	5,849,898
	\$ 51,002,096	\$ 49,734,654

Guaranteed Investment Certificates

The Guaranteed Investment Certificates (GICs) are held under an agreement with the Province of British Columbia, and are held as security for the forestry permit issued by the Province and its Sarita run-of-river Hydro project. The fund bears interest of 0.50% (2022 - 0.50% - 2.05%) per annum and are set to automatically renew each year upon maturity for an additional year.

Tsawak-qin Forestry LP Investment

Phase 1 Transaction

On December 12, 2018, the Government entered into an agreement with Western Forest Products Inc. (WFP) to acquire a 7% interest in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP and GP (collectively "Tsawak-qin Forestry LP"). Tsawak-qin Forestry LP owns Tree Farm License 44 on Vancouver Island. On March 29, 2019 Huumiis Ventures Limited Partnership ("Huumiis"), a wholly owned special investment body owned by the Government, completed the Phase 1 transaction. The Government's investment of \$7,968,068 was accounted for at cost. The Government holds the associated debt to acquire the investment (Note 11).

Phase 2 Transaction

On March 16, 2020, the Government announced the intent to purchase a majority stake and controlling interest in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP. On April 22, 2021, WFP and Huumiis entered into an agreement whereby Huumiis will acquire an additional 44% ownership interest in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP for total consideration of \$35.2 million in two separate transactions (Phases 2 and 3).

Huu-ay-aht Government Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

5. Portfolio Investments (continued)

On May 3, 2021, the Phase 2 transaction completed, with Huumiis acquiring an additional 28% interest in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP for total consideration of \$22.4 million. Huumiis partially financed the transaction with a \$10.8 million term loan and \$2.6 million in vendor financing, with the remaining consideration being paid by the Government directly to WFP. Acquisition costs of \$177,950 associated with the Phase 2 transaction were capitalized to the investment in the 2021 fiscal year. The Phase 3 transaction was not entered into by the Government.

During the year, Tsawak-qin Forestry LP declared distributions of \$nil (March 31, 2022 - \$2,185,394) which has been recognized as investment income in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Invested Wealth Fund

The Huu-ay-aht Government has transferred funds into an Invested Wealth Fund (IWF), in accordance with its legislation and the FAA. The intent of this fund is to provide the Government perpetual investment income to help fund the increased administrative activities required to operate a Government with essential public services.

The IWF had a market value of \$14,114,990 (2022 - \$14,357,394) and were held in the following investment categories:

	2023	2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3%	2%
Fixed Income	34%	32%
Equities	63%	66%

Settlement Trust

The Huu-ay-aht Government has transferred funds to the Huu-ay-aht Settlement Trust (HST), in accordance with the legislation and the FAA. The purpose of this Trust is to hold and protect capital transfers and resource revenues intended for its beneficiaries: the Huu-ay-aht Government, other Government trusts, any registered charity or not-for-profit organizations that are qualified donees that in the opinion of the Trustees directly or indirectly benefits one or more Huu-ay-aht citizens, or a combination of the above mentioned entities and persons. The market value of the TD Wealth investments is \$1,287,307 - (2022 - \$1,325,495). The HST funds were held in the following investment categories:

	2023	2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4%	9%
Fixed Income	59%	47%
Equities	37%	44%

**Huu-ay-aht Government
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

March 31, 2023

6. Investments in Government Businesses

The Government's investments in government business enterprises ("GBEs"), which represents equity/profit from the GBEs, are noted in the following table. The GBEs have a December 2022 year-end; therefore the Government's equity income for its March 31, 2023 fiscal year-end is based on twelve months of gains from the GBEs for their year ended December 31, 2022.

	2022	Share of earnings (loss)	Capital contributions	Capital draws	2023
Government Business Enterprises					
HFN Development LP	\$ 20,068,967	\$ (112,707)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,956,260
HFN Development Corp	(16,183)	(1,284)	-	-	(17,467)
HFN Forestry Consulting Services Corp & LP	372,433	(261,962)	-	-	110,471
	<u>\$ 20,425,217</u>	<u>\$ (375,953)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 20,049,264</u>

The following summarizes the assets, liabilities and financial results of the GBEs and BPs as at and for the year ended December 31st:

	Assets	Liabilities	Net Assets	Revenue	Expense	2023 Net Income (loss)	2022 Net Income (loss)
Government Business Enterprises							
HFN Development LP	20,029,475	73,215	19,956,260	169,297	282,004	\$ (112,707)	\$ (303,623)
HFN Development Corp	7	17,474	(17,467)	-	1,284	\$ (1,284)	\$ 33,261
HFN Forestry Consulting Services Corp & LP	560,308	449,837	110,471	831,827	1,093,789	\$ (261,962)	\$ (157,847)

Huu-ay-aht Government
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

7. Tangible Capital Assets

	Land and Land Improvements	Building	Machinery and equipment	Vehicles	Public infrastructure	Utilities	Work in progress	2023 Total	2022 Total
Cost, beginning of year	\$ 10,764,882	\$ 21,890,999	\$ 1,289,988	\$ 878,248	\$ 1,814,357	\$ 4,377,415	\$ 10,810,030	\$ 51,825,919	\$ 41,137,651
Additions	1,783,622	2,624,684	3,404,571	383,482	-	2,429,741	(8,287,941)	2,338,159	11,047,606
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(359,338)
Cost, end of year	12,548,504	24,515,683	4,694,559	1,261,730	1,814,357	6,807,156	2,522,089	54,164,078	51,825,919
Accumulated amortization, beginning of year	-	7,495,453	1,153,567	465,505	1,115,929	2,673,629	-	12,904,083	11,758,547
Amortization	11,891	892,162	120,035	134,045	135,124	237,690	-	1,530,947	1,195,846
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,310)
Accumulated amortization, end of year	11,891	8,387,615	1,273,602	599,550	1,251,053	2,911,319	-	14,435,030	12,904,083
Net carrying amount, end of year	\$ 12,536,613	\$ 16,128,068	\$ 3,420,957	\$ 662,180	\$ 563,304	\$ 3,895,837	\$ 2,522,089	\$ 39,729,048	\$ 38,921,836
Net carrying amount, prior year	\$ 10,764,882	\$ 14,395,546	\$ 136,421	\$ 412,743	\$ 698,428	\$ 1,703,786	\$ 10,810,030	\$ 38,921,836	\$ 29,379,104

Huu-ay-aht Government Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

8. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	2023	2022
Trade payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 8,211,106	\$ 2,175,273
Accrued wages and benefits	503,978	373,426
Related party payables (Note 15)	391,279	734,281
	\$ 9,106,363	\$ 3,282,980

9. Bank Indebtedness

The Government holds an operating line of credit up to \$1,000,000 bearing interest at the bank's prime lending rate. At March 31, 2023, \$nil was drawn on the operating line of credit (2022 - \$nil).

10. Deferred Revenue

	2023	2022
Deferred revenue	\$ 498,673	\$12,486,710
Damage deposits - rental properties	6,576	5,325
	\$ 505,249	\$12,492,035

The deferred revenue is comprised of grants and contribution funds the Government has received from other levels of government and external sources. These funds will be used for the following projects in subsequent years.

	Balance March 31, 2022	Additions	Revenue recognized	Balance March 31, 2023
Bamfield Road	\$ 10,866,662	\$ -	\$ 10,828,392	\$ 38,270
Salish Sea Initiative	627,633	711,938	1,277,460	62,111
Sarita Hydro Project Funding	120,626	89,900	134,134	76,392
Childcare Space Funding	305,570	-	-	305,570
Other	571,544	101,031	649,669	22,906
	\$ 12,492,035	\$ 902,869	\$ 12,889,655	\$ 505,249

Deferred revenue will be recognized as revenue in the Statement of Operations in the period in which the related expenses are incurred and/or services performed and stipulation criteria have been met.

Huu-ay-aht Government Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

11. Long Term Debt

	2023	2022
Term loan - Tsawak-qin Forestry Phase 2	\$ 9,340,000	\$ 10,260,000
Vendor-take-back financing - Tsawak-qin Forestry Phase 2	2,600,000	2,600,000
Advances from Tsawak-qin Forestry LP	1,150,000	-
RBC Term Loan - Land purchase	259,039	455,533
BMO Term Loan - NEDC - Crab license	350,571	371,365
RBC Term Loan - PAGO	208,119	236,493
	\$ 13,907,729	\$ 13,923,391
Less: Unamortized financing costs	120,000	170,000
	\$ 13,787,729	\$ 13,753,391

The estimated principal repayments on the above long term debt required over the next five years are as follows:

2024	\$ 13,330,240
2025	248,890
2026	12,391
2027	13,379
2028	14,447
Thereafter	288,382
	\$ 13,907,729

The Royal Bank of Canada loans have terms and conditions as follows:

- The Term Loan Land Purchase is repayable in monthly installments of \$17,795 including interest at the RBC prime rate, maturing July 2024.
- The PAGO loan is repayable in monthly installments of \$2,364 plus interest at the RBC prime rate plus 1.00%, maturing August 2024.

The RBC term loans are secured by a general security agreement under which all assets of the Government are pledged as collateral, in addition to a first charge on all inventory, mortgages on real property, assignment of stumpage proceeds, and guarantee and postponement of claim by several of the Government's controlled entities.

The Nuu-Chah-Nulth Economic Development Corporation (NEDC) Crab License loan is held at Bank of Montreal and is repayable in annual installments of \$37,400 including interest of Bank of Montreal prime rate plus 1.00% per annum, maturing October 2037. The NEDC loan is secured by a first position over the commercial crab license.

On May 3, 2021, the Government completed the Phase 2 transaction of Tsawak-qin Forestry LP which was partially financed by a \$10.8 million term loan and a \$2.6 million vendor-take-back financing agreement.

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

11. Long Term Debt (continued)

Term Loan - Tsawak-qin Forestry Phase 2

The term loan was advanced 75% by Export Development Canada and 25% by RBC (the "lenders") and is repayable in quarterly installments of \$180,000 plus interest accruing at 3.20% for two years following the April 2021 advance and at RBC prime rate plus 1.50% for the period from May 1, 2023 and ending on July 6, 2023. On July 7, 2023 the interest rate is fixed at 6.76% until the April 2026 maturity date and at RBC prime rate plus 1.75% thereafter while the term loan remains outstanding.

The term loan is secured by:

- General security agreement under which all assets of Huumiis are pledged as collateral, in addition to a first charge on all Tsawak-qin Forestry LP and Tsawak-qin Forestry GP equity interests and assignment of all distributions from Tsawak-qin Forestry.
- Debt service agreement signed by the Government whereby the Government agrees to cover any debt service shortfalls of Huumiis as well as a postponement and subordination of claims signed by the Government.
- Postponement and subordination of certain other financing of Tsawak-qin Forestry LP signed by Western Forest Products (WFP) and other consents and acknowledgements by WFP.
- Agreement by the Government on other matters including certain restrictions on distributions by Huumiis Ventures Limited Partnership, to be accepted, acknowledged and authorized by the Government pursuant to an Executive Council Resolution.

The lending agreement includes a covenant whereby a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.15 must be maintained. As at year end, the Government was in violation of its covenant and as a result, the debt is due on demand.

Vendor-take-back Financing - Tsawak-qin Forestry Phase 2

The vendor-take-back financing accrues interest at 3.20%, with interest payable annually on the last day of each year. The vendor financing is repayable the earlier of December 31, 2024, the date Huumiis sells any of its interest in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP or when the Huumiis repays or refinances the term loan with Export Development Canada and RBC. The vendor financing is secured by a general security agreement and pledge general security and pledge agreement over all of Huumiis' present and after-acquired personal property, including the limited partner units and other interests owned by Huumiis in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP.

Advances by Tsawak-qin Forestry LP

During the year, Tsawak-qin Forestry LP issued advances of \$1,150,000 (March 31, 2022 - \$nil) to Huumiis such that Huumiis could meet its term loan repayment obligations with Export Development Canada and RBC. The advances are interest-free and payable on demand.

Huu-ay-aht Government Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

12. Other Liabilities

	2023	2022
Minor's Trust Liability	\$ 2,237,918	\$ 2,249,457

Under the Tribunal order, the Government has allocated \$2,237,918 - (2022 - \$2,249,457) for all Huu-ay-aht First Nation Citizens who are minors to receive accumulated dividends upon becoming legal age (19 years old). The funds are currently held in a Canadian chartered bank (Note 3). The Minors Trust was allocated interest of \$10,506 - (2022 - \$10,288) which has been added to the liability. The Minors Trust liability has not been established as a legal trust.

13. Accumulated Surplus

	2023	2022
Operating Fund	\$ 7,351,069	\$ 12,000,452
Investment in Enterprises Fund	36,994,002	37,842,029
Investment in Wealth Fund (Note 5)	14,114,990	13,000,374
Investment in Settlement Fund (Note 5)	6,002,724	5,849,898
Investment in Non-financial Assets	40,429,702	39,182,510
	\$ 104,892,487	\$ 107,875,263

The Investment in Enterprises Fund is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Investment in government businesses (Note 6)	\$ 20,049,264	\$ 20,425,217
Investment in Tsawak-qin Forestry LP (Note 5)	30,546,019	30,546,019
Amounts financed by long term debt and accounts payable	(13,601,281)	(13,129,207)
	\$ 36,994,002	\$ 37,842,029

The Investment in Non-financial Assets is calculated as follows:

	2023	2022
Non-financial assets	\$ 41,247,431	\$ 40,245,901
Amounts financed by long term debt	(817,729)	(1,063,391)
	\$ 40,429,702	\$ 39,182,510

Huu-ay-aht Government Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

14. Budget

The Government's budget is publicly available at www.huuayaht.org, which was passed by legislation on March 30, 2022 (Budget Act 2022 HFNA 1/2022). Budget information reflects amounts set out in the annual Budget Act, as adjusted to match the required presentation in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Change in Net Financial Assets in accordance with PSAS. This adjustment is necessary because certain budgeted expenditures are not considered expenses for PSAS purposes.

The following shows how these two bases are reconciled:

	2023
Spending Authority net of authorized borrowing per Budget Act	\$ (95,349,348)
Acquisition of capital and investments	106,152,763
Debt proceeds	(60,000,000)
Banking transfer between government accounts	720,000
Contingency reserve	500,000
Planned revenue not contained in the Budget Act	28,042,582
Budgeted deficit on PSAS basis	(19,934,003)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(6,152,763)
Amortization	1,250,000
Budgeted decrease in net financial assets	\$ (24,836,766)

15. Related Party Balances

	2023	2022
<i>Due from</i>		
Huu-ay-aht First Nations Forestry Limited Partnership	\$ -	\$ 295,077
<i>Due to</i>		
HFN Forestry Consulting Services LP	\$ 304,050	\$ 4,050
Huu-ay-aht First Nations Hospitality Limited Partnership	9,866	5,128
Huu-ay-aht First Nations Forestry Limited Partnership	-	4,268
Huu-ay-aht First Nations Gravel Limited Partnership	76,152	702,371
Huu-ay-aht First Nations Market Limited Partnership	1,213	18,464
	\$ 391,281	\$ 734,281

Receivables from Huu-ay-aht First Nations Forestry Limited Partnership relate to stumpage revenues earned as part of Standing Timber Purchase Agreements. Other related party receivables arise from time to time during the course of annual operations. These amounts are processed through accounts receivable (Note 4). Related party payables arise from time to time during the course of annual operations and are processed through accounts payable (Note 8).

Huu-ay-aht Government Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

16. Government Transfers

	Budget	2023	2022
	(Note 14)		
Federal			
FFA Block Funding	\$ 8,502,389	\$ 9,426,413	\$ 8,780,110
FFA Time Limited Funding	1,795,172	1,319,075	1,249,132
Resource Revenue Funding	158,070	192,142	158,071
Specific Claim	-	191,645	6,300,000
Post Secondary Student Support	-	97,950	51,846
Fisheries Funding	38,300	92,333	310,692
Provincial			
Resource Revenue Funding	158,070	192,142	160,311
Provincial Daycare	-	89,736	94,618
Provincial Annual Funding	250,000	820,702	1,400,688
PST Revenue Sharing	33,403	39,597	32,536
Bamfield Road	14,037,574	23,013,625	1,968,487
Other			
NTC Funding	158,902	42,900	35,955
Child Welfare	61,998	61,999	61,999
Drinking Water Safety Program	18,904	19,282	19,282
BC FN Gaming Revenue	250,000	434,445	248,331
NTC - Patient Travel	200,000	194,878	209,165
	\$ 25,662,782	\$ 36,228,864	\$ 21,081,223

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

17. Grants and Contributions

	Budget	2023	2022
	(Note 14)		
Child and Family Prevention - Canada	\$ 839,800	\$ 869,800	\$ 869,795
Sarita Hydro Project	-	134,134	235,416
Park Trail	-	295,800	-
Community Services Directors Office	-	-	97,427
Watershed Restoration	-	125,000	125,000
First Nations of the Maa Nulth Treaty Society	-	251,590	-
Warrior Program	-	338,864	414,599
Project Management	-	-	55,355
Salish Sea Initiative	-	1,268,369	-
National Indian Brotherhood	-	283,700	-
CMHC Rapid Housing	-	80,000	3,474,888
Other grants and contributions	350,000	1,137,486	112,700
	\$ 1,189,800	\$ 4,784,743	\$ 5,385,180

18. Contractual Rights

At the end of the reporting period, the Government had the following agreements:

- A funding agreement through Nuu-chah-nulth Tribe Council (NTC) with the Federal and Provincial government for delivery of services and programs to NTC communities of \$839,800 annually until April 30, 2023.
- HFN Forestry Consulting Services LP had an agreement with Tsawak-qin Forestry to provide consulting services in exchange for an annual fee of \$475,000 (2022 - \$475,000) for an indefinite term.

19. Bamfield Main Road

The Government committed to upgrading a 76km stretch of the Bamfield Main road between the communities of Anacla and Bamfield, and Port Alberni. The project has an approved capital budget of \$40.7 million, of which the Province of British Columbia has committed to a maximum funding of \$35.7 million. The project was substantially completed in October 2023.

While the Bamfield Main road provides a vital link for citizens of the Government living in the Huu-ay-aht village of Anacla, the Government does not retain ownership or control over the road. As a result, these improvements and the associated funding are recognized in the statement of operations as they are incurred. During the year, a total of \$23,013,625 in revenue (2022-\$1,968,487) and \$27,255,934 in expenses (2022-\$2,586,511) were recognized related to this project.

Huu-ay-aht Government Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

20. Oomiiqsu Lease

The Government has entered into an agreement to enter into a lease with Provincial Rental Housing Corporation ("PRHC"), a wholly owned and controlled corporation of the Province of British Columbia. Under the agreement PRHC will develop a multi-purpose building and facilities containing Huu-ay-aht First Nations Child and Family Wellness Department office space, an Indigenous mother's centre that includes offices, transitional residential housing and second stage housing, and a Huu-ay-aht childcare facility (the "Building"), located in Port Alberni. The Building and related lands will be owned by PRHC, which upon completion, will be leased to the Government for 60 years at a basic rent of \$3,108,000 to be paid on the lease commencement date. The Building development is expected to complete in the summer of 2024.

Huu-ay-aht Government

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

21. Segment Disclosure

The Government provides a wide range of services to its citizens, residents, and stakeholders. Distinguishable functional departments have been separately disclosed in the segmented information. The nature of the segments and the activities they encompass are as follows.

General Government

This service area provides the structure of government and legislation for the Government as well as the administrative services needed to support the government operations at both the Port Alberni Government Office and in the Anacla Government Office. This includes the Executive council, People's Assembly, Committees of Council, Executive Director, administration and human resource services and treaty implementation.

Community Services

This service area provides for health-related services, social services, childcare services and education services.

Economic Development

This service area provides for the development of economic opportunities to the Government. This department also supports any major investment deals led by the Government such as the negotiations of acquiring TFL 44 LP.

Finance

The service area provides the financial services in both government offices and includes the daily procedures relating to all finance matters of the Government (accounts payable, accounts receivable, payroll and general journal entries), budgeting and financial planning, and reporting and financial statements.

Implementation

This service area is dedicated to implementing Treaty and supporting self-government.

Infrastructure

This service area is responsible for the management of public works and capital infrastructure including maintenance of capital infrastructure, provision of residential services in the Anacla community and operations of the House of the Nations and the multi-use building.

Land and Natural Resources

This service area is responsible for the management of government lands and natural resources, including the management of fisheries, forest harvesting and other uses of the land base, identification and protection of cultural sites and acquisition and distribution of cultural food.

Huu-ay-aht Government
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2023

21. Segment Disclosure (continued)

	Budget (Note 14)	General Government	Community Services	Economic Development	Finance	Implementation	Infrastructure	Land and Natural Resources	Total
Revenue									
Taxation	25,000	-	-	-	30,058	-	-	-	30,058
Government transfers	25,662,782	84,325	945,837	-	8,440,366	-	26,124,516	633,820	36,228,864
Fees, charges and other	192,000	17,455	277,122	199,965	549,777	8,317	12,837	652,571	1,718,044
Investment income	545,000	-	-	(391,235)	772,513	-	-	-	381,278
Stumpage income	-	-	-	-	(2,950)	-	-	-	(2,950)
Earnings (loss) from investment in government businesses	428,000	-	-	-	(375,953)	-	-	-	(375,953)
Grants and contributions	1,189,800	15,750	2,072,411	265,532	20,000	251,590	80,000	2,079,460	4,784,743
Sale of assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28,042,582	117,530	3,295,370	74,262	9,433,811	259,907	26,217,353	3,365,851	42,764,084
Expenses									
Administration	537,360	117,013	205,059	17,937	146,120	-	12,655	680	499,464
Salaries and wages	5,829,989	1,488,422	1,749,023	160,840	747,179	537	631,677	734,099	5,511,777
Travel	258,525	112,117	79,997	9,681	8,421	1,775	16,444	21,823	250,258
Materials and supplies	375,990	94,132	113,798	1,464	14,051	-	238,291	50,261	511,997
Professional and contractor fees	19,913,857	898,583	3,348,402	1,149,251	702,966	546,421	27,456,213	1,548,885	35,650,721
Interest	37,290	-	-	474,466	30,016	-	-	16,606	521,088
Other goods and services	19,773,574	9,532	923,113	52,224	338,725	-	723,795	231,105	2,278,494
	46,726,585	2,719,799	6,419,392	1,865,863	1,987,478	548,733	29,079,075	2,603,459	45,223,799
Annual surplus, before amortization	(18,684,003)	(2,602,269)	(3,124,022)	(1,791,601)	7,446,333	(288,826)	(2,861,722)	762,392	(2,459,715)
Amortization	1,250,000	-	-	-	1,530,948	-	-	-	1,530,948
Annual surplus, after amortization	(19,934,003)	(2,602,269)	(3,124,022)	(1,791,601)	5,915,385	(288,826)	(2,861,722)	762,392	(3,990,663)