Financial Statements of

# TUMBLER RIDGE COMMUNITY FOREST CORP.

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2023



KPMG LLP 177 Victoria Street, Suite 400 Prince George BC V2L 5R8 Canada Tel 250 563 7151 Fax 250 563 5693

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp.

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp. (the Company), which comprise:

- the balance sheet as at December 31, 2023
- the statement of earnings and retained earnings for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present in all material respects, the balance sheet of the Company as at December 31, 2023 and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements" section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

#### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Preparation

We draw attention to Note 1(a) to the financial statements, which describes the applicable financial reporting framework. The financial statements are prepared for the purposes of the board of directors' and shareholder's oversight of the Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp. and its financial performance. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



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

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises; this includes determining that the applicable financial reporting framework in an acceptable basis for the preparation of the financial statements in the circumstances, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 the financial statements.

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

#### We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.
  - The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other
  matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings,
  including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during
  our audit.

**Chartered Professional Accountants** 

LPMG LLP

Prince George, Canada

April 2, 2024

**Balance Sheet** 

December 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

		2023		2022
Assets				
Current assets:	\$	96,489	\$	75 226
Cash Trade receivable	Þ	24,208	ð	75,336
Investments (note 2)		2,578,989		2,730,157
Sales tax receivable		3,610		6,724
Prepaid expenses		86,991		3,437
		2,790,287		2,815,654
Equipment		781		-
	\$	2,791,068	\$	2,815,654
Current liabilities:  Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Current portion of silviculture obligation (note 3)	\$	20,859 186 386	\$	48,246 160.500
	\$	20,859 186,386 207,245	\$	48,246 160,500 208,746
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities  Current portion of silviculture obligation (note 3)	\$	186,386	\$	160,500
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of silviculture obligation (note 3)  Silviculture obligation (note 3)  Shareholder's equity: Share capital:	\$	186,386 207,245	\$	160,500 208,746
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of silviculture obligation (note 3)  Silviculture obligation (note 3)  Shareholder's equity: Share capital: Class A voting common shares with no par value per	\$	186,386 207,245 158,894	\$	160,500 208,746 361,719
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of silviculture obligation (note 3)  Silviculture obligation (note 3)  Shareholder's equity: Share capital: Class A voting common shares with no par value per share, authorized unlimited shares, issued 1 share	\$	186,386 207,245 158,894 200,000	\$	160,500 208,746 361,719 200,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Current portion of silviculture obligation (note 3)  Silviculture obligation (note 3)  Shareholder's equity: Share capital: Class A voting common shares with no par value per	\$	186,386 207,245 158,894	\$	160,500 208,746 361,719

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

Director

Statement of Earnings and Retained Earnings

Year ended December 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022
Seedling sales	\$ 16,250	\$ -
Cost of sales:		
Silviculture adjustment	(150,109)	(191,335)
Operating margin	166,359	191,335
Expenses:		
Amortization	22	_
Bookkeeping	2,622	2,595
Community support	26,600	28,600
Consulting fees	44,899	54,725
Forest license rent	18,303	7,400
Forestry development	81,815	94,899
Grant support	-	37,500
Insurance and licenses	5,923	7,021
Interest and bank charges	2,855	375
Meals and travel	1,379	1,494
Memberships and dues	1,532	1,995
Office and general	9,752	3,453
Professional fees	23,627	19,166
Supplies	-	335
Training	24,045	2,051
	243,374	261,609
Loss before other income (expense)	(77,015)	(70,274)
Other income (expense):		
Investment income	116,871	66,385
Grant income	7,146	, -
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	132,738	(251,273)
	256,755	(184,888)
Net earnings (loss)	179,740	(255,162)
Retained earnings, beginning of year	2,045,189	2,300,351
Retained earnings, end of year	\$ 2,224,929	\$ 2,045,189

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operations:		
Net earnings (loss) Items not involving cash:	\$ 179,740	\$ (255,162)
Amortization	22	_
Unrealized (gain) loss on investments	(132,738)	251,273
<u> </u>	47,024	(3,889)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:		
Trade receivable	(24,208)	-
Sales tax receivable	3,114	(3,877)
Prepaid expenses	(83,554)	22,897
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(27,387)	13,179
Silviculture obligation	(176,939)	(298,776)
	(261,950)	(270,466)
Investing:		
Investments	283,906	248,224
Acquisition of equipment	(803)	
	283,103	248,224
Increase (decrease) in cash	21,153	(22,242)
moreage (acoreage) in easin	21,100	(22,242)
Cash, beginning of year	75,336	97,578
Cash, end of year	\$ 96,489	\$ 75,336

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2023

#### Nature of operations:

Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on July 24, 2012. The Company has a community forest licence in the Tumbler Ridge, B.C. area.

#### 1. Significant accounting policies:

The Company's significant accounting policies are as follows:

#### (a) Basis of presentation:

Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards prescribe that government business enterprises ("GBE") must apply Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting (International Financial Reporting Standards - "IFRS") as their financial reporting framework. Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp. is considered to be a GBE under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards and should be preparing IFRS financial statements.

Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp. has not prepared IFRS financial statements. Rather, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Part II of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting (Canadian Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises – "ASPE") for the purposes of Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp. board of directors' oversight of Tumbler Ridge Community Forest Corp. and its financial performance. As a result, the financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose.

#### (b) Equipment:

Equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method and following annual rate:

Asset	Rate
Computer equipment	3 years

#### (c) Investments:

Investments are recorded at fair value. The difference between historical cost and fair value is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss and recorded in the net earnings (loss) in the period in which the difference occurred.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2023

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

#### (d) Revenue recognition:

The Company recognizes revenue from log sales based on the volume of wood delivered and scaled and at the time the customer takes ownership, assumes the risk of loss, and collection of the relevant receivable is probable.

Interest income is reported as revenue in the period that it is earned.

#### (e) Reforestation:

The Company harvests timber under forest licence K2O within the Province of British Columbia. Under the "licence agreement" the Company is obligated to reforest the harvest areas to a "free to grow" status. Free to grow is when the forest renewal stage has reached a level where it no longer needs human intervention, and the forest is considered "free to grow" naturally. The individual harvest opening reforestation obligations are recorded at the commencement of harvest of a cut block or harvest unit.

Prior to harvest, the Company, using over a decade of local historical experience determines what planned silviculture activities will be required by cut block ensure harvest area will achieve free to grow status.

Estimated future timber reforestation and silviculture obligations are accrued and expensed based on the per hectare silvicultural cost experienced in the last decade of historical silviculture activities undertaken on the licence area.

Each actual silviculture activity cost such as planting, or surveys are recorded at the time of "work done" and recorded as a per hectare cost. The per hectare costs are determined by dividing the current contracted cost of the activity on the block (such as planting) divided by the block area. Planned activity costs use these annual updated figures to predict the ongoing future silviculture obligations for all openings not yet free to grow. Once an activity on the opening has been successfully fulfilled, that activity cost for that opening is subtracted from the remaining block obligation cost.

The accrual activity costs on all cut blocks with outstanding obligations are updated annually with cost estimates reflecting current experienced costs. This process ensures an accurate representation of liability costs going forward for all outstanding blocks not yet free to grow. The experienced cost estimates are collected and reviewed annually by the Company and used to forecast the ongoing silviculture obligations for all outstanding blocks that have not yet met free to grow status.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2023

#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

#### (f) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. A significant item subject to such estimates and assumptions include the silviculture obligation. Actual results could differ from those estimates

#### (g) Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recorded at fair value on initial recognition. Equity instruments that are quoted in an active market are subsequently measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost, unless management has elected to carry the instruments at fair value. The Company has not elected to carry any such financial instruments at fair value.

Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition of financial instruments measured subsequently at fair value are expensed as incurred. All other financial instruments are adjusted by transaction costs incurred on acquisition and financing costs, which are amortized using the straight-line method.

Financial assets are assessed for impairment on an annual basis at the end of the fiscal year if there are indicators of impairment. If there is an indicator of impairment, the Company determines if there is a significant adverse change in the expected amount or timing of future cash flows from the financial asset. If there is a significant adverse change in the expected cash flows, the carrying value of the financial asset is reduced to the highest of the present value of the expected cash flows, the amount that could be realized from selling the financial asset or the amount the Company expects to realize by exercising its right to any collateral. If events and circumstances reverse in a future year, an impairment loss will be reversed to the extent of the improvement, not exceeding the initial carrying value.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2023

#### 2. Investments:

2023		Cost		Fair value
Equities:				
Canadian	\$	1,726,195	\$	1,901,605
United States	·	588,440	·	677,384
	\$	2,314,635	\$	2,578,989
2022		Cost		Fair value
Guaranteed investment certificates Equities:	\$	388,000	\$	390,722
Canadian		1,532,653		1,619,439
United States		718,106		719,996
	\$	2,638,759	\$	2,730,157

#### 3. Silviculture obligation:

	2023	2022
Silviculture obligation, beginning of year Increase in accrual due to current year costs	\$ 522,219	\$ 820,995 144,017
Decrease in accrual due to revised estimates regarding	-	ŕ
brushing activities not anticipated Actual silviculture costs paid in the year	(150,109) (26,830)	(344,450) (98,343)
Silviculture obligation, end of year	345,280	522,219
Less: current portion	(186,386)	(160,500)
Long-term portion	\$ 158,894	\$ 361,719

#### 4. Community Forest Agreement:

The Company has entered into a Community Forest Agreement with the Province of British Columbia pursuant to an agreement dated January 1, 2011 (the "Agreement") that was originally entered into by the District of Tumbler Ridge on behalf of the Company. The Agreement is for a twenty-five year term and gives the Company the right to harvest certain levels of timber on an annual basis and in total over the term of the Agreement.

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Year ended December 31, 2023

#### 5. Financial risks and concentration of risk:

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, investments, sales tax receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and silviculture obligation.

#### Financial risks:

#### (a) Currency risk:

It is management's opinion that it is not exposed to currency risk

#### (b) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. In management's opinion the maximum amount of credit risk is the carrying value of those assets. The Company deals with creditworthy counterparties to mitigate the risk of financial loss from defaults.

There has been no change to the risk exposure from 2022.

#### (c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Company manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements.

There has been no change from risk exposure from 2022.

#### (d) Interest rate risk:

It is management's opinion that it is not exposed to interest rate risk.

#### Concentration of risk:

#### (a) Industry:

The Company sells wood as part of its agreement with the Province of British Columbia. A decline in economic conditions or other adverse conditions could lead to reduced revenue and gross margin.

#### 6. Comparative information:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified from those previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2023 financial statements. The changes do not affect prior year net loss.