



2023

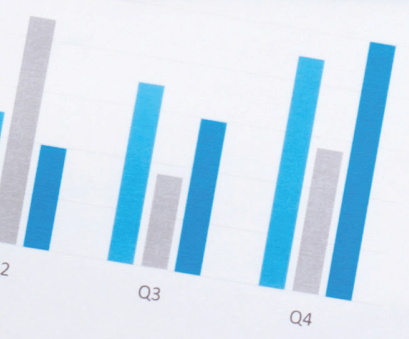
BUSINESS PLAN WORKBOOK

A guide to assist you in
developing and writing
your own Business Plan



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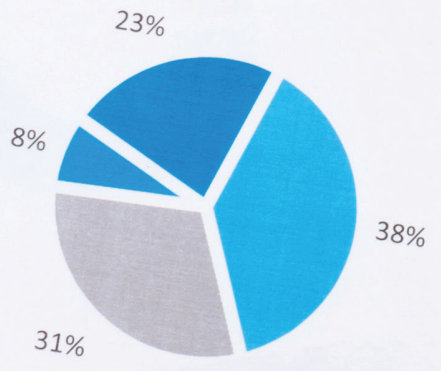
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Are you ready to become an entrepreneur?

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Use this workbook to assist you in determining if you are ready to become an entrepreneur, or if you have already been in small business and you are needing to expand your business operations and attract investors, partners or a lender.

The intention of this workbook is for you to compile your own information, identify where you need to do some research and obtain more information, and allowing you to obtain all the necessary information to develop your own business plan.

You are your own expert, you know your passion, you know your expertise, strengths and challenges, and no better person to write your own plan than yourself.

Community Futures Development Corporation of Central Interior First Nations promotes and provides community economic development support services to Indigenous people within the central interior of BC.

CFDC of CIFN provides support to Indigenous entrepreneurs who require:

- Aftercare advisory services.
- Workshops on business development.
- Guidance to assist in business loan and operation ready.

Mission and Vision

Promoting regional economic growth through business development services and training by supporting Indigenous entrepreneurs and communities to become financially independent.

To be recognized as a regional leader in community economic development.

SECTION FOUR



Financial statements/projections

Please pay particular attention to this section of your business plan. Understanding all the necessary financial components of your business plan and business operations will be vital to the success of your business.

Having a complete and thorough financial plan will not only allow you to continue to use your business plan as a financial guide and to generate profits, it will allow your reader (investor or lender) clarity on the reason they are reading and assessing your business plan.

A. Financial Project Plan

This section will include a table. It's called Sources and Uses. It is important that as owner, you know what funds are needed and why. Ask yourself, "what dollars (investment or loan) do I need to start up my business? In what time period will these dollars be available to me before I can fully operate my business with no additional funding?"

While doing research on types of loans that could be available to you and what loans you would qualify for, you are making a proposal on those dollars and you highlight that in this section. Some lenders will not lend towards some of your costs, such as some operating costs like debt repayment or wages and may have restrictions on some eligible costs, such as non-arms length transactions, older, used equipment or if they include vendor financing. Other factors influencing lending or funding decisions: your experience or level of involvement; your business may operate in an industry that might be considered either exploitative or contrary to the values of that lender; demonstrated need; or creation of Indigenous employment.

While doing this research, be mindful that you are required to inject your own dollars into the start up of your business. This is often called "Owner Equity". For loans and grants, there could be a range of equity requirements that you will need to know. The more equity (your own dollars) you put into your business, the less you need to borrow. Your business project is much stronger when you put more equity into the business.

A sample Sources and Uses table is as follows:

SOURCES		%	USES		%
Equity	\$	10%	Equipment		65%
Loan	\$	70%	Working Capital		27%
Grant	\$	20%	Marketing		8%
TOTAL	\$	100%	TOTAL		100%

Know what minimal equity you need to qualify for various loans/grants.

Consider allowing a margin for extra costs or unexpected increased costs, sometimes called "contingency".

Include a narrative of how vital the required funds are and how it contributes to the success of the business.

YOUR NOTES



Financial statements/projections

D. Balance Sheet Template

Your Business Name:			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
FIXED ASSETS			
Land and Buildings			
Vehicles			
Computers			
Furniture			
Equipment / Machinery			
Total Fixed Assets			
DEPRECIATION			
Land and Buildings			
Vehicles			
Computers			
Furniture			
Machinery			
Total Depreciation			
Value of fixed assets			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Bank Account - Current			
Bank Account - Savings			
Investments			
Cash			
Prepayments			
Accounts Receivable			
Inventory			
Total Current Assets			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Credit Card			
Vehicle Loan			
Equipment Loan			
Mortgage			
Accruals			
Total Current Liabilities			
Net Assets			
EQUITY			
Opening Balance			
Shareholder funds			
Retained Earnings			
Drawings			
Total Equity			

SECTION FOUR



Financial statements/projections

E. 12-Month Profit and Loss Projection Template January - June

Company name: _____

Fiscal Year Begins _____

	January	February	March	April	May	June
REVENUE (SALES)						
Category 1						
Category 2						
Category 3						
Category 4						
Category 5						
Category 6						
Category 7						
Total Revenue (Sales)						
COST OF SALES						
Category 1						
Category 2						
Category 3						
Category 4						
Category 5						
Category 6						
Category 7						
Total Cost of Sales						
Gross Profit						
EXPENSES						
Salary expenses						
Payroll expenses						
Outside services						
Supplies (office and operating)						
Repairs and maintenance						
Advertising						
Car, delivery and travel						
Accounting and legal						
Rent & Related Costs						
Telephone						
Utilities						
Insurance						
Taxes (real estate, etc.)						
Interest						
Depreciation						
Other expenses (specify)						
Other expenses (specify)						
Other expenses (specify)						
Misc. (unspecified)						
Total Expenses						
Net Profit Before Taxes						
Income Taxes						
Net Operating Income						



SECTION FOUR

Financial statements/projections

July - December

Company name:

	July-	August	Septembe	October	November	December
REVENUE (SALES)						
Category 1						
Category 2						
Category 3						
Category 4						
Category 5						
Category 6						
Category 7						
Total Revenue (Sales)						
COST OF SALES						
Category 1						
Category 2						
Category 3						
Category 4						
Category 5						
Category 6						
Category 7						
Total Cost of Sales						
Gross Profit						
EXPENSES						
Salary expenses						
Payroll expenses						
Outside services						
Supplies (office and operating)						
Repairs and maintenance						
Advertising						
Car, delivery and travel						
Accounting and legal						
Rent & Related Costs						
Telephone						
Utilities						
Insurance						
Taxes (real estate, etc.)						
Interest						
Depreciation						
Other expenses (specify)						
Other expenses (specify)						
Other expenses (specify)						
Misc. (unspecified)						
Total Expenses						
Net Profit Before Taxes						
Income Taxes						
Net Operating Income						

SECTION FOUR



Financial statements/projections

F. Income Statement

	Amount	Company Name	Amount	Period ending date
	Current Month		Year to Date	
REVENUE				
Gross sales				
Less sales returns and allowances				
Net sales				
Cost of Sales				
	Amount	Company Name	Amount	Period ending date
BEGINNING INVENTORY	Current Month		Year to Date	
Plus goods purchased/manufactured				
Total goods available				
Less ending inventory				
Total cost of goods sold				
Gross profit (loss)				
Operating Expenses				
	Amount	Company Name	Amount	Period ending date
SELLING	Current Month		Year to Date	
Salaries and wages				
Commissions				
Advertising				
Depreciation				
Total selling expenses				
	Amount	Company Name	Amount	Period ending date
GENERAL/ADMINISTRATIVE	Current Month		Year to Date	
Salaries and wages				
Employee benefits				
Payroll taxes				
Insurance				
Rent				
Utilities				
Depreciation and amortization				
Office supplies				
Travel and entertainment				
Postage				
Equipment maintenance and rental				
Interest				
Furniture and equipment				
Total General/Administrative expenses				
Total operating expenses				
Net income before taxes				
Taxes on income				
Net income after taxes				
Extraordinary gain or loss				
Income tax on extraordinary gain				
Net Income (Loss)				



Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

A. General Frequently Asked Questions:

How do I register my business name?

You must have your business name approved prior to registering your business. You can access the required form from the internet, www.onestopbc.ca or you can go to your nearest Government Agents office. There is a fee for this service. When completing the form you will be asked to come up with three possible names with your top priority listed as number 1.

Once your business name is approved it will be reserved for 56 days.

Do I need to open a business bank account?

Most banks will require proof that you have registered your business with the Corporate Registrars office prior to opening a business account for you.

How do I get money to start up?

Some entrepreneurs have provided their own business financing by using their savings. Others go through banks or other lending agencies to obtain business loans.

There are also government programs that provide loans for Indigenous business owners.

For more information visit the Indigenous Business Service Network at www.cbcs.org/absn

What is the difference between loans and equity?

Loans have to be repaid within a certain amount of time.

Equity is the value of all contributions you make to the business from personal resources such as cash, equipment, time and energy invested etc.

How do I approach a bank?

When a bank assesses your application for funds they will look at four key factors: Character, Capacity, Cash Flow and Collateral. (The 4 C's)

Character – A bank tries to evaluate your ability to manage the business. You must show that you have expertise, skills, determination and self-confidence necessary to be a successful businessperson.

Capacity – Your business plan must be clear, structured and include all the right parts.

Cash Flow – A bank wants to know your personal worth to judge your ability to repay your loan and meet your financial obligations.

Collateral – Banks will ask for some investment from you as proof of your commitment.

Because individuals living on reserve may not be able to provide the necessary collateral, the other three key factors become very important to the bank. It is important that since you are thinking about starting a business, you establish a good working relationship with your bank or credit union and maintain an excellent credit rating.

What kind of business records do I need to keep?

Whether you are a sole proprietor, corporation or partnership you have to keep an efficient record and accounting system. It is recommended you contact the nearest Canada and Revenue Agency office for relevant forms, information on expense deductions, income tax forms etc.

*For more information contact:
Canada and Revenue Agency, Tax Services
Vancouver District Office
1166 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3H8
Business Enquiries: 1-800-959-5525*

Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

What is market research?

Research gives the business owner information about potential and existing customers, competition and the industry.

What is the difference between primary and secondary research?

Primary Research:

Primary research is information collected by interview or questionnaire designed for a specific need.

Secondary Research:

Information that has already been gathered by someone else i.e. Government organizations, Statistics Canada, trade associations, chambers of commerce.

What kind of research will I have to do?

You will need to research the following:

Customer:

- Who are they?
- Where do they live?
- How much do they make?
- What's their occupation?
- What is their lifestyle?
- Why are they buying?
- How much are they buying?

Industry:

- Actual and potential size of the industry.
- Is the industry predicted to grow?
- What are the trends in the industry?
- What are the skills needed for the industry?

What are business ethics?

Ethics are moral obligations placed on business owners in a community to be fair and honest in all their business dealings with customers and suppliers.

- What is good and evil?
- What is right and wrong?
- Just and unjust.

Are there any payoffs for practicing good business ethics?

By dealing fairly and honestly with people they will come back to us for more business and hopefully make referrals.

Acting ethically can keep you safe from any kind of legal trouble.

Questions to ask yourself.

- Is it legal? If not, don't do it!!
- Is it honest?
- Am I behaving towards the other party as I would want them to behave towards me?
- Would I want others to know that I took this course of action? What would they think of my character?
- Am I acting in a way that I have an unfair advantage over someone else?
- Will it affect how others see my business?

Do I need to register with the workers compensation board (WCB)?

As soon as you hire workers you will need to register with WCB. There is a cost to have employees registered.

For more information contact:

WCB Employer Service Centre at

1-604-244-6181 (Vancouver) Or toll free 1-888-922-2768

Information is also available online at www.worksafebc.com





Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

My business is off reserve, do I have to get a PST number?

You must register with the Consumer Tax Branch and collect the provincial tax if you are involved in any of the following activities:

- Selling retail goods
- Leasing a product or products
- Providing legal services
- Providing taxable services (ie repairs to cars)

For more information contact:

Vancouver Information Services

Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations

Consumer Taxation Branch, Vancouver

500-605 Robson Street

Vancouver, BC

V6B 5J3

Telephone: 1-604-660-4524

In Kamloops you can call: 250-828-4507

What about GST if I am situated off reserve?

If your business has gross revenues of over \$30,000 annually (these are revenues from taxable goods and services) you must register for the GST.

When you register for a GST number you will get a Business Number and with this business number you will be able to access your various Revenue Canada accounts.

What are employment standards?

*Applicable to both on and off reserve employers

If you are hiring employees or subcontracting for labour you will want to be aware of requirements for minimum wage, statutory holidays and other employer/employee rights.

To obtain this and other related information contact the nearest Employment Standards branch of the Ministry of Skills, Development and Labour. This can be found in the blue pages of the telephone book.

Information on employer/employee rights:

Telephone 1-800-663-3316

Administration office

Employment Standards Branch

Ministry of Skills, Development of Labour

1st Floor

634 Humboldt Street

Victoria, BC

Website: www.labour.gov.bc.ca/esb

How do I know how much to pay myself?

There are a number of ways to determine your 'wage'; the following are just two examples.

Pay yourself enough to meet your basic needs. That may mean just enough to cover:

- Bills
- Food
- Rent
- Miscellaneous living expenses
- Credit card/loan payments

Determine your worth. To do this, write down what your current wage or salary is and times that by the inflation rate. The answer will provide you with a base wage.

Remember that these are only just a couple examples but you can use any system you want as long as it is realistic and isn't taking away all your profits.



Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

B. Financial Frequently Asked Questions

What is the difference between a bookkeeper and an accountant?

A bookkeeper is someone that perform one or more of the following: accounts receivable, accounts payable or payroll. Bookkeeping is done monthly and consists of entering transactions, making adjustments and preparing reports.

An accountant is someone who designs a financial information system, monitors all transactions and interprets the results. With financial statements they are able to present information to management in such a way that decisions can be made.

What are start up costs?

If you have done all your research and completed a thorough business plan – then you probably have some idea how much money you will need to start your business.

Start up costs is the estimate of all expenditures needed prior to your business opening. Items could include:

- Purchase of equipment
- Furniture
- Supplies/Inventory
- Legal fees
- Accounting fees
- Advertising
- Deposits
- Labour
- Building improvements

Depending on your business this list could vary.

What are income statements and what are they used for?

An income statement is a summary of a company's profit or loss during any one given period of time. The income statement records all revenues and operating expenses for the company. The income statement is used for tracking revenues and expenses so you can determine your operating performance. If you are a small business then you could use this statement to find if you are over or under budget in certain areas.

Income statements can also track increases in product returns or cost of goods sold. If you are seeking a loan from a bank or investor, they will like to see an up to date income statement that will help them determine credit limits.

What are Balance Sheets and what are they used for?

A balance sheet is a snapshot of a business' financial condition at a specific moment in time, usually at the close of an accounting period. A balance sheet comprises assets, liabilities, and owners' or stockholders' equity. Assets and liabilities are divided into short and long-term obligations including cash accounts such as checking, money market, or government securities. At any given time, assets must equal liabilities plus owners' equity. An asset is anything the business owns that has monetary value. Liabilities are the claims of creditors against the assets of the business.

What is a balance sheet used for? Balance sheets, along with income statements, are the most basic elements in providing financial reporting to potential lenders such as banks, investors, and vendors who are considering how much credit to grant the firm.

Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

C. Businesses On Reserve Frequently Asked Questions

What if I am starting a business on reserve? What do I need to know?

You should check into zoning requirements, business licences and other regulations. This can be done through your local municipal office however; if you are on reserve you will need to check with Chief and Council.

First Nations band policy and procedures

Band policies and community by-laws may have an impact on the development of your business. It is important to be aware of such things like zoning by-laws and land possession policy, which may differ from community to community. It is a good idea to consult with the First Nations community prior to starting your business. Some FNs are treaty or self-governing and may have internal regulatory or licensing requirements.

Community by-laws and land usage

Chief and Council hold the right to develop community by-laws with the power to establish zones in First Nations communities. Zoning by-laws could place restrictions on certain types of development on First Nations Land. These zones may restrict what you can do and where you can do it. Community by-laws could prohibit construction or maintenance of any class of building or the carrying on of any class of business or trade.

Band council resolution

A Band Council Resolution (BCR) is a recorded decision made by a First Nations Band Council. The decision requires the support of a majority of Chief and Councillors at a meeting of the Council.

My business is on reserve, do I have to get a GST number?

If your business has gross revenues of over \$30,000/annually (these are revenues from taxable goods and services) you must register for the GST.

Do I have to get a PST number if I am on reserve?

Yes, you are required to register with the Consumer Taxation Branch if you make regular tax sales. You must also collect the tax and remit to the government. The Consumer Taxation Branch will issue you a certificate of Registration and provide information on your responsibilities.

If you have any questions regarding taxes or you are unsure if you have to register please contact the following:

*Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Tax Services
Vancouver District Office
1166 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3H8
General Inquiries: 689-5411 or 1-800-663-9033
Business, GST, Payroll: 1-800-959-5525
Requests for forms: 669-7577 or 1-800-663-1665*



SECTION FIVE



Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

D. Glossary

Accounts payable:	The is comprised of all short-term obligations owed by your business to creditors, suppliers, and other vendors. Accounts payable can include supplies and materials acquired on credit.	Long-term liabilities:	These are any debts or obligations owed by the business that are due more than one year out from the current date.
Accounts receivable:	This is money owed to the business for purchases made by customers, suppliers, and other vendors.	Mortgage note payable:	This is the balance of a mortgage that extends out beyond the current year. For example, you may have paid off three years of a fifteen-year mortgage note, of which the remaining eleven years, not counting the current year, are considered long-term.
Accrued payroll and withholding:	This includes any earned wages or withholdings that are owed to or for employees but have not yet been paid.		
Assets:	Assets are divided into current and long-term assets to reflect the ease of liquidating each asset. Cash, for obvious reasons, is considered the most liquid of all assets. Long-term assets, such as real estate or machinery, are less likely to sell overnight or have the capability of being quickly converted into a current asset such as cash.	Net income before taxes:	This number represents the amount of income earned by a business prior to paying income taxes. This figure is arrived at by subtracting total operating expenses from gross profit.
		Notes payable:	This represents money owed on a short-term collection cycle of one year or less. It may include bank notes, mortgage obligations, or vehicle payments.
Common Stock:	Stock issued as part of the initial or later-stage investment in the business.	Notes receivable:	Notes receivables that are due within one year are current assets. Notes that cannot be collected within one year should be considered long-term assets.
Corporate Culture:	Corporate culture is the shared beliefs, values, traditions, and behaviors of an organization. Examples of corporate culture include an emphasis on customer service, a positive work environment, and ethical practices. Other examples include a focus on productivity, collaboration, and use of technology.		
Cost of goods sold:	This number represents the costs directly associated with making or acquiring your products. Costs include materials purchased from outside suppliers used in the manufacture of your product, as well as any internal expenses directly expended in the manufacturing process.	Operating expenses:	These are the daily expenses incurred in the operation of your business. In this sample, they are divided into two categories: selling, and general and administrative expenses.
		Overhead costs:	Expense items that do not fall into other categories or cannot be clearly associated with a particular product or function are considered to be other overhead costs. These types of expenses may include insurance, office supplies or cleaning services.
Current assets:	Current assets are any assets that can be easily converted into cash within one calendar year. Examples of current assets would be chequing or money market accounts, accounts receivable, and notes receivable that are due within one year's time.	Owners' equity:	Sometimes this is referred to as stockholders' equity. Owners' equity is made up of the initial investment in the business as well as any retained earnings that are reinvested in the business.
Depreciation:	Depreciation is an annual expense that takes into account the loss in value of equipment used in your business. Examples of equipment that may be subject to depreciation includes copiers, computers, printers, and fax machines.	Retained earnings:	These are earnings reinvested in the business after the deduction of any distributions to shareholders, such as dividend payments.
Fixed assets:	Fixed assets include land, buildings, machinery, and vehicles that are used in connection with the business.	Total current liabilities:	This is the sum total of all current liabilities owed to creditors that must be paid within a one-year time frame.
Gross profit:	Gross profit is derived by subtracting the cost of goods sold from net sales. It does not include any operating expenses or income taxes.	Total assets:	This figure represents the total dollar value of both the short-term and long-term assets of your business.
Liabilities and owners' equity:	This includes all debts and obligations owed by the business to outside creditors, vendors, or banks that are payable within one year, plus the owners' equity. Often, this side of the balance sheet is simply referred to as "Liabilities".	Working Capital:	The capital of a business which is used in its day-to-day trading operations, calculated as the current assets minus the current liabilities.



Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

F. Information on Community Futures Development Corporation of Central Interior First Nations

CFDC of CIFN promotes and provides community economic development support services to Indigenous people within the Central Interior of British Columbia. Loans up to \$125,000 are available to individual applicants, communities and bands for business purposes.

Loan Portfolios:

- General Business Loan Program
- Disability Investment Fund
- Community Business Loans
- Agriculture Business Loans
- Youth Investment Fund

CFDC of CIFN offers New Relationship Trust (NRT) Equity Matching Initiative, which matches applicant equity up to \$5,000 for individual status BC First Nation members and \$25,000 for community owned projects (Indian Bands, their Business Entities and Economic Development Corporations). The amount of this contribution cannot exceed 25% of total costs and must be accompanied by commercial financing. This same fund is offered by ANTCO.

*Location: #208-345 Chief Alex Thomas Way
Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1
Phone: 250.828.9833
Email: info@IICF.com
Website: IICF.com*

G. Information on other organizations

There are numerous organizations throughout British Columbia that support Indigenous Business, here are some that are in partnership with CFDC of CIFN.

All Nations Trust Company

ANTCO is an Aboriginal Capital Corporation privately owned by Indigenous shareholders, who are individuals and community-based organizations. The company provides funding and financing towards eligible Indigenous business projects throughout the BC Interior. Applicants must be at least 51% Indigenous owned businesses.

- The First Citizens Fund is a provincial lending product with a built-in 40% deferred contribution. A lifetime lending limit of \$75,000 is usually offered in \$25,000 increments. Community projects can access \$75,000 three times. Regular lending requirements apply and the lending fund is subject to annual availability.
- The Business Equity Fund is a federal non-repayable contribution fund that can support a percentage of your total eligible costs:
 - Business Support up to 75%
 - Marketing up to 60%
 - Commercial Projects up to 40%

This funding may also be referred to as ABDP (Aboriginal Business Development Program) or AEP (Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program). As federally offered funding, there are many eligibility requirements and terms and conditions of this reimbursement-based fund. The support is prorated by the percentage of eligibility. The funding must be accompanied by commercial financing from a developmental lender, such as CFDC of CIFN, ANTCO, or the Metis Financial Corporation of BC. While there is no deadline to apply, this funding and levels of support are subject to annual availability and may vary based on demand. CFDC of CIFN can lend towards projects seeking a BEF contribution and also offers bridge financing to pay costs covered by BEF until your reimbursement.

National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association

www.nacca.ca





Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

- NRT equity matching up to \$5,000 for individuals and \$25,000 for community owned projects (Indian Bands, Economic Development Corporations). The amount of this contribution cannot exceed 25% of total costs and must be accompanied by commercial financing. This same fund is offered by CFDC of CIFN.
- Members of the 8 nations of the Cixw Nlaka'pamux Assembly can access a non-repayable contribution up to \$10,000 for business projects as a match to your cash equity. The amount of this contribution cannot exceed 25% of total costs and must be accompanied by commercial financing from ANTCO.

*Location: 520 Chief Eli LaRue Way
Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1
Phone: 778-471-4110
Email: antco@antco.bc.ca
Website: www.antco.ca/services/grants*

Metis Financial Corporation of BC

Based in Kelowna, the MFCBC provides BC Metis owned and controlled businesses with financing and business development support throughout the province, including funding for business plans and capital projects. MFCBC's services are open to Métis citizens and those who self-identify as Métis persons in the Province of BC. For a business to be eligible for funding through MFCBC it must be at least 51% owned by a Métis person. Other basic eligibility requirements apply.

*Location: 702-1726 Dolphin Ave
Kelowna, BC V1Y 9R9
Phone: 1-833-399-3926
Email: admin@mfcbc.ca
Website: mfcbc.ca/what-we-offer*

Indigenous Tourism BC

Indigenous Tourism British Columbia (ITBC) is a non-profit, Stakeholder-based organization that is committed to growing and promoting a sustainable, culturally rich Indigenous tourism industry. Through training, information resources, networking opportunities, experience

development and marketing programs, ITBC is a resource for Indigenous entrepreneurs and communities in British Columbia who are operating or looking to start a tourism business.

Push for Market-Readiness Program

Support Indigenous-owned tourism businesses and communities with expertise and funding to improve the development of remarkable, market-ready experiences in BC. Funding levels vary each year for this application-based program. Eligible recipients are registered ITBC Stakeholders who are Indigenous tourism businesses (51% owned) offering Indigenous products and experiences. The applicant must contribute 10% of the total project cost.

Projects supporting the transition from start-up phase (Tier 1) to market-ready (Tier 3) are the priority and focus. Examples of the types of eligible activities are:

- Tourism Planning Resources
- Developing and Implementing a business / marketing plan
- Development of a published pricing policy, terms and conditions
- Development of marketing / sales materials
- Development of reservation / booking system
- Production of high-resolution images and video footage for promotional and training purposes
- Training
- Other projects related to improving market readiness

*Location: 707 - 100 Park Royal
West Vancouver, BC V7T 1A2
Phone: 604-921-1070
Website: www.indigenusbc.com/corporate*

Tourism Events Program (TEP) – Destination BC

Recognizing the importance of tourism in BC, the TEP was created to help events increase the volume of visitors to British Columbia. By providing supplemental funding for marketing, promotional, advertising, and broadcast activities, TEP helps events gain exposure and have a greater impact on the province. Contact: TourismEventsProgram@gov.bc.ca

Additional information that will assist you in developing your business plan

B.C. Indigenous Agriculture Development Program

The B.C. Indigenous Agriculture Development Program supports Indigenous people's success in the food and agriculture sector.

Stream 2: Indigenous Entrepreneurs

This stream of the program is open to any Indigenous entrepreneur resident in the Province of British Columbia. Additionally, your business must be related to primary food production through agriculture or harvesting (e.g. non-timber forest products) and/or food and beverage processing.

- Business Plan Coaching and Development (Step 1) provides up to \$3,000 of business development and coaching services from a Qualified Business Consultant to develop a business plan and/or enhance your existing business plan.
- Specialized Business Planning and Management (Step 2) provides up to \$5,000 of specialized business planning and coaching services from a Qualified Business Consultant to undertake financial analysis and specialized business planning and to strengthen business management knowledge and skills.

Contact B.C. Indigenous Agriculture Development Program staff through AgriBusiness@gov.bc.ca or 1-888-221-7141. Additional Agricultural Entrepreneur support at Farm Credit Canada: <https://www.fcc-fac.ca/en/financing/agriculture/loan-product-list.html>

Business Development Bank of Canada

This federal commercial crown corporation helps create and develop strong Canadian businesses through financing, advisory services and capital, with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises in all industries.

Indigenous Entrepreneur Loan

Get up to \$350,000 to start or grow your business, whether you operate on or off reserve.

Use the Indigenous Entrepreneur Loan to:

- Acquire fixed assets
- Finance franchise fees
- Cover start-up costs
- Start exporting
- Replenish working capital

Offices in Kamloops, Kelowna, Prince George
www.bdc.ca/en/business-centres/british-columbia

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2023

BUSINESS PLAN WORKBOOK



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