

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

March 31, 2019

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (CPA) and the reporting requirements of the funding agreement with Indigenous Services Canada. Financial statements are not precise since they contain certain amounts based on estimates and judgments. When alternative methods exist, management has chosen what it deems most appropriate, in the circumstances, in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly in all material respects.

Management is also responsible for implementing and maintaining a system of internal controls designed to give reasonable assurance that transactions are appropriately authorized, assets are safeguarded from loss and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the presentation of consolidated financial statements.

Chief and Council is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The consolidated financial statements have been reviewed and approved by Chief and Council.

The Chief and Council review and approve the financial statements for issuance to Band members. The Chief and Council meet periodically with management, as well as external auditors, to discuss internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, to satisfy themselves that each party is properly discharging their responsibilities, and review the financial statements and the external auditors' report.

McClelland Debusschere CPA PC Inc., an independent firm of Chartered Professional Accountants, has been engaged to examine the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Their report stating the scope of their examination and opinion on the consolidated financial statements, follows.



Shoal Lake Cree Nation Chief



Director of Finance



McClelland Debusschere

Chartered Professional Accountants

Assurance Tax Advisory

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members
Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Shoal Lake Cree Nation, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019 and the consolidated statements of operations, change in net debt and cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Shoal Lake Cree Nation as at March 31, 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework, 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 these financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to a 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 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 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 financial statements.



McClelland Debusschere

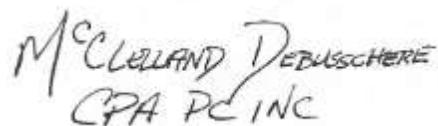
Chartered Professional Accountants
Assurance Tax Advisory

Independent Auditors' Report

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.
- 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.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 our audit.



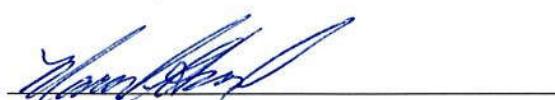
Chartered Professional Accountants

Saskatoon, SK
June 7, 2021

Shoal Lake Cree Nation
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Financial Assets		
Restricted assets (Note 2)	\$ 595,862	\$ 661,372
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	484,674	607,128
Trust funds held by federal government (Note 4)	36,473	35,253
Investments in Government Partnerships (Note 5)	1,727,339	1,899,240
Portfolio investments	-	20,000
	2,844,348	3,222,993
Liabilities		
Bank indebtedness (Note 6)	259,535	167,597
Accounts payable and accruals (Note 7)	2,124,806	2,331,442
Unexpended revenue (Note 8)	1,586,558	902,577
Long term debt (Note 9 and 10)	3,509,040	4,034,174
	7,479,939	7,435,790
Net Debt	(4,635,591)	(4,212,797)
Non-financial Assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 11)	18,678,421	19,268,760
Accumulated Surplus (Note 12)	\$ 14,042,830	\$ 15,055,963
Contingencies (Note 13)		

Approved on behalf of the Cree Nation:

 , Chief

 , Councilor

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Consolidated Statement of Operations For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	2019 Budget	2019	2018
Revenue			
Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) (Note 14)	\$ 4,360,364	\$ 5,855,171	\$ 4,711,871
Prince Albert Grand Council	1,487,428	1,714,408	1,599,376
First Nations and Inuit Health Branch	555,228	888,516	574,081
First Nations Trust	320,400	331,043	328,977
Rental revenue	35,400	283,580	294,734
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	-	273,595	403,390
Other revenue	98,021	235,183	268,323
Northern Lights Community Development Corp.	-	49,057	192,045
Administration fees	263,676	41,124	270,732
Loss (income) from government partnerships (Note 5)	-	(171,900)	64,277
Unexpended revenue - prior year	-	902,577	806,651
Unexpended revenue - current year	-	(1,586,558)	(902,577)
	7,120,517	8,815,796	8,611,880
Expenses			
Band administration (schedule 1)	792,559	1,603,144	833,076
Band Based Capital/Housing (schedule 2)	216,360	479,418	736,108
Capital projects (schedule 3)	-	100	-
Community infrastructure (schedule 4)	361,921	440,951	469,650
Economic development (schedule 5)	15,000	37,391	18,832
Education (schedule 6)	2,935,702	2,832,744	2,821,400
Health (schedule 7)	1,077,053	1,482,713	1,284,890
Other programs (schedule 8)	319,762	501,695	840,693
Social development (schedule 9)	1,384,597	1,257,990	1,769,454
Amortization	12,000	1,192,783	1,241,219
	7,114,954	9,828,929	10,015,322
Current surplus (deficit)	5,563	(1,013,133)	(1,403,442)
Accumulated surplus - Beginning of the year	15,055,963	15,055,963	16,459,405
Accumulated surplus - End of the year	\$15,061,526	\$14,042,830	\$15,055,963
Expense by object disclosure (Note 15)			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Statement of Changes in Net Debt

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	2019 Budget	2019	2018
Annual surplus (deficit)	\$ 5,563	\$ (1,013,133)	\$ (1,403,442)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	(602,444)	(149,497)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	12,000	1,192,783	1,241,219
CMHC adjustment	-	-	78,328
Change in net debt during the year	17,563	(422,794)	(233,392)
Net debt - Beginning of year	(4,212,797)	(4,212,797)	(3,979,405)
Net debt - End of year	<u>\$ (4,195,234)</u>	<u>\$ (4,635,591)</u>	<u>\$ (4,212,797)</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,013,133)	\$ (1,403,442)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization	1,192,783	1,241,219
Net income from government partnerships	171,900	(64,277)
CMHC adjustment	-	78,328
Change in working capital items:		
Change in accounts receivable	122,457	281,403
Change in restricted assets - capital projects	(13,900)	23,121
Change in accounts payable and accruals	(206,636)	604,586
Change in unexpended revenue	683,981	95,926
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	937,451	856,864
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Change in trust funds held by federal government	(1,220)	(369)
Distributions from investment in government partnerships	-	50,000
Change in restricted assets - CMHC replacement reserve	79,409	89,399
Change in portfolio investments	20,000	-
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	98,189	139,030
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of long term debt	(525,134)	(619,863)
CAPITAL ACTIVITIES:		
Tangible capital asset purchases	(602,444)	(149,497)
Net cash increase (decreases)	(91,938)	226,534
Bank indebtedness at beginning of year	(167,597)	(394,131)
Bank indebtedness at end of year	\$ (259,535)	\$ (167,597)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

Shoal Lake Cree Nation is an Indian Band subject to the provisions of the Indian Act. These financial statements include the Shoal Lake Cree Nation government and all related entities which are accountable to the Cree Nation and are either owned or controlled by the Cree Nation.

The reporting entity Shoal Lake Cree Nation is governed by elected officials from the Shoal Lake Cree Nation.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Basis of Accounting

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) prescribed for governments as recommended by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

b. Principles of Consolidation

These financial statements consolidate the assets, liabilities and results of operations for the following entities, which use accounting principles which lend themselves to consolidation:

Shoal Lake Cree Nation - Operations

Shoal Lake Cree Nation - Section 95 Social Housing Operation

All inter-entity balances have been eliminated on consolidation, but in order to present the results of operations for each specific fund, transactions amongst funds have not necessarily been eliminated on the individual schedules.

Under the modified equity method of accounting, only Shoal Lake Cree Nation's investment in the government business partnership and its net income and other changes in equity are recorded. No adjustment is made for accounting policies of the enterprise that are different from those of Shoal Lake Cree Nation. Entities recorded under the modified equity method include:

Prince Albert Development Corporation

Prince Albert First Nations Business Development LP

Long-term investments in non-controlled entities are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

c. Asset classification

Assets are classified as either financial or non-financial. Financial assets are assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or to finance future operations. Non-financial assets are acquired, constructed or developed assets that do not provide resources to discharge existing liabilities but are employed to deliver government services, may be consumed in normal operations and are not for resale. Non-financial assets include tangible assets, prepaid expenses and inventory of supplies.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies continued

d. Net debt or net financial assets

The financial statements are presented so as to highlight net debt as the measurement of financial position. The net debt or net financial assets is determined by its financial assets less liabilities. Net debt or net financial assets is comprised of two components, non-financial assets and accumulated surplus.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, balances with banks net of bank overdrafts, and term deposits having a maturity of 90 days of less at acquisition which are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Any cash that is legally restricted from use is recorded in restricted assets. Cash and deposits are considered restricted when they are subject to contingent rights of third parties.

f. Liability for contaminated sites

A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized at the best estimate of the amounts required to remediate the contaminated site when contamination exceeding an environmental standard exists, the Cree Nation is either directly responsible or accepts responsibility, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up, and a reasonable estimate of the amount is determinable. The best estimate of the liability includes all costs directly attributable to remediation activities and is reduced by expected net recoveries based on information available at March 31, 2019.

At each financial reporting date, the Cree Nation reviews the carrying amount of the liability. Any revisions required to the amount previously recognized is accounted for in the period revisions are made. The Cree Nation continues to recognize the liability until it's settled or otherwise extinguished. Disbursements made to settle the liability are deducted from the reported liability when they are made. There are no known liabilities at March 31, 2019.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies continued

g. Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes amounts that are directly related to the acquisition, design, construction, development, improvement or betterment of the assets. Cost includes overhead directly attributable to construction and development, as well as interest costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset.

Leases that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee are recorded as capital leases. Accordingly, at the inception of the leases, the tangible capital asset and related lease obligations are recorded at an amount equal to the present value of future lease payments discounted at the lower of the interest rate inherent in the lease contracts and Shoal Lake Cree Nation's incremental cost of borrowing.

Amortization is provided for on a declining balance basis over their estimated useful lives. Half a year of amortization is recorded in the year of acquisition.

Vehicle and equipment	10-30%
Buildings	10%
Infrastructure	5%
Housing	4%

Tangible capital assets are written down when conditions indicate that they no longer contribute to Shoal Lake Cree Nation's ability to provide goods and services, or when the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital assets are less than their net book value. The net write-downs are accounted for as expenses in the consolidated statement of operations.

Contributed tangible capital assets are recorded into revenues at their fair value on the date of donation, except in circumstances where fair value cannot be reasonably determined, in which case they are recognized at nominal value. Transfers of tangible capital assets from related parties are recorded at carrying value.

Certain assets which have historical or cultural value, including works of art, historical documents and historical and cultural artifacts, are not recognized as tangible capital assets. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available to be put into service.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies continued

h. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles 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 financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Accounts receivable and member advances are assessed for collectability annually and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets.

Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Measurement uncertainty exists in these financial statements.

i. Segments

The Cree Nation conducts its business through reportable segments. These operating segments are established by senior management to facilitate the achievement of the Cree Nation's long-term objectives, aid in resource allocation decisions, and to assess operational performance.

For each reported segment, revenues and expenses represent both amounts that are directly attributed to the segment and amounts that are allocated on a reasonable basis. Therefore, certain allocation methodologies are employed in the preparation of segmented financial information.

j. Internal charges and transfers

The central administration office provides services to other program areas. To recognize the cost of these services a corresponding revenue and expense is recorded and referred to as "Administration fees."

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies continued

k. Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognized in the period in which the transactions or events occurred that gave rise to the revenues. All revenues are recorded on an accrual basis, except when the accruals cannot be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty or when their estimation is not practicable.

Government transfers, which includes transfers from Indigenous Services Canada, Prince Albert Grand Council, First Nation and Inuit Health Branch, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, First Nations Trust, and Northern Lights Community Development Corporation are recognized as revenues when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability. Transfer revenue is recognized in the statement of operations as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

Contributions from other sources are deferred when restrictions are placed on their use by the contributor and are recognized as revenue when used for a specific purpose.

Other revenues, which includes rental revenue, and administration fees are recognized when they are earned.

Earnings from government partnerships are recorded based on the modified equity method, based on the ownership percentage held and reported income of the other entities.

Revenue related to fees or services received in advance of the fee being earned or the service performed is deferred and recognized when the fee is earned or service performed. Revenue is recorded in the period specified in the funding agreements entered into with government agencies and other organizations. Funds received in advance of making the related expenses are reflected as deferred revenue in the year of receipt and classified as such in the financial statements. Any funding received pursuant to an agreement that does not have a provision for the deferral of unexpended funds is reported as a repayment of revenue.

I. Recognition of expenses

Expenses are accounted for in the period the goods or services are acquired and a liability is incurred or transfers are due.

m. Investments

Portfolio investments which are owned by Shoal Lake Cree Nation but not controlled or influenced by the First Nation are recorded using the cost method. Any impairment in these investments which is other than temporary is charged against the amount the investment is reported at.

n. Pension Plan

The Shoal Lake Cree Nation provides a defined contribution plan for its employees. The pension costs are charged to operations as contributions are due. Contributions are a defined amount whereby the employer matches that paid to the employee.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

1. Significant Accounting Policies continued

o. Leased assets

Leased assets that transfer substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership are recorded as the acquisition of a tangible capital asset and the incurrence of an obligation. The asset is amortized in a manner consistent with tangible capital assets owned by the Cree Nation, and the obligation, including interest thereon, is repaid over the term of the lease. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases, and the rental costs are expensed as incurred.

p. Funds held in Ottawa Trust Fund

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

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

q. Other Economic Interests

The Nation is a member of the Prince Albert Grand Council. The Prince Albert Grand Council is an organization of 12 Nations.

The Nation does not either share in the control or the profit or loss of the PAGC. As a result, the financial statements of the PAGC have not been consolidated or proportionately consolidated with the financial statements of Shoal Lake Cree Nation.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

2. Restricted assets

The Cree Nation has received federal assistance through the CMHC, pursuant to Section 95 of the National Housing Act, to reduce mortgage interest and enable the Cree Nation to provide housing to members. The continuation of this interest rate reduction is contingent on the Cree Nation being in compliance with the terms of the agreement, which requires that a monthly amount be set aside to provide for major renovations to Nation housing in future years.

The Cree Nation has established a replacement reserve to ensure replacement of buildings financed by the CMHC, as well as a reserve related to surpluses generated in the post-1997 program, which are to be set aside and used to meet future subsidy requirements of income tested occupants over and above the maximum federal assistance.

The CMHC reserve funds must be held or invested only in accounts or instruments guaranteed by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, or as otherwise approved by the CMHC. Reserve withdrawals are credited first to interest and then to principal.

Cash received to complete capital projects is held in separate bank accounts or guaranteed investment certificates.

Restricted assets are comprised of the following:

	2019	2018
CMHC replacement reserve	\$ 442,857	\$ 522,266
Funds held for capital projects	153,005	139,106
	\$ 595,862	\$ 661,372

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

3. Accounts receivable

	2019	2018
Due from members	\$ 572,992	\$ 574,998
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(567,992)</u>	<u>(569,998)</u>
	5,000	5,000
Prince Albert Grand Council	97,622	87,643
CMHC - Subsidy receivable	192,580	196,120
First Nations and Inuit Health Branch	83,642	32,083
Indigenous Services Canada	51,175	203,413
Northern Lights Community Development Corp.	37,380	65,594
GST rebates	10,000	10,000
CMHC loan advance receivable	7,275	7,275
	<u>\$ 484,674</u>	<u>\$ 607,128</u>

4. Trust funds held by federal government

	2019	2019	2019	2018
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Total
Surplus, beginning of year	\$ 35,253	\$ -	\$ 35,253	\$ 34,884
Interest earned	1,220	-	1,220	369
	<u>\$ 36,473</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 36,473</u>	<u>\$ 35,253</u>

The trust funds arise from monies derived from capital or revenue sources as outlined in Section 62 of the Indian Act. These funds are held in trust in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Government of Canada. The management of these funds is primarily governed by Sections 63 to 69 of the Indian Act.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

5. Investments in Government Partnerships

Commercial enterprises are those organizations that meet the definition of government partnerships as described by Public Sector Accounting Standards of CPA Canada. Government partnerships have the power to contract in their own name, have the financial and operating authority to carry on a business, sell goods and services to customers outside of the First Nation government as their principal activity, and that can, in the normal course of their operations, maintain operations and meet liabilities from revenues received from outside the First Nation government. These partnerships are formed by multiple governments coming together to attain a common goal.

Investments in Government Partnerships consists of the following:

	2019	2018
Prince Albert First Nations Business Development LP - 8.33% ownership	\$ 1,703,879	\$ 1,873,948
Prince Albert Development Corporation - 8.33% ownership	23,460	25,292
	\$ 1,727,339	\$ 1,899,240

Summarized financial information for the investments in Government Partnerships for the year ending March 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Prince Albert Development Corporation	Prince Albert First Nations Business Development LP	2019	Prince Albert Development Corporation	Prince Albert First Nations Business Development LP	2018
Balance sheet						
Cash	\$ -	\$ 486,663	\$ 486,663	\$ -	\$ 132,978	\$ 132,978
Other assets	292,398	20,324,171	20,616,569	313,012	22,786,805	23,099,817
	292,398	20,810,834	21,103,232	313,012	22,919,783	23,232,795
Liabilities	10,873	71,888	82,761	9,513	119,396	128,909
Equity	281,525	20,738,946	21,020,471	303,499	22,800,387	23,103,886
	292,398	20,810,834	21,103,232	313,012	22,919,783	23,232,795
Income statement						
Income	(20,614)	(1,634,494)	(1,655,108)	7,725	1,135,407	1,143,132
Expenses	1,360	426,948	428,308	2,000	362,078	364,078
	\$ (21,974)	\$ (2,061,442)	\$ (2,083,416)	\$ 5,725	\$ 773,329	\$ 779,054

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

6. Bank indebtedness

The Cree Nation has an approved overdraft limit of \$ 200,000 with First Nations Bank bearing interest at prime plus 1.85%. The operating loan is secured by a Band Council Resolution authorizing redirection of ISC funding, a general security agreement, and access to on-reserve assets.

This line of credit is currently being used at 2019 year end in the amount of \$91,098 (2018: \$179,043).

7. Accounts payable and accruals

	2019	2018
Trade accounts payable	\$ 1,411,857	\$ 1,631,361
Prince Albert Grand Council	312,411	265,193
Indigenous Services Canada	201,023	365,116
Wages payable	199,515	57,130
First Nations and Inuit Health Branch	-	12,642
	\$ 2,124,806	\$ 2,331,442

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

8. Unexpended revenue

ISC funding agreements stipulate the terms and conditions that apply to situations where revenue received exceeds expenditures. Depending on the funding arrangement the unexpended funds may be retained by the recipient, repaid to ISC, deferred to the following year, or transferred to another ISC program area.

	Beginning of year	Revenue recognized	Current year deferral	2019
Unexpended Revenue				
ISC - School O&M	\$ 238,432	\$ (238,432)	\$ 327,505	\$ 327,505
ISC - Post secondary	188,464	(188,464)	213,879	213,879
ISC - Water systems	-	-	166,074	166,074
ISC - Basic needs	-	-	163,458	163,458
ISC - Employment & training	-	-	44,993	44,993
ISC - Solid waste	-	-	42,526	42,526
ISC - Child nutrition	18,682	(18,682)	40,676	40,676
ISC - Community involvement governance capacity	-	-	29,343	29,343
ISC - Special needs	-	-	28,937	28,937
ISC - Cultural enhancement	-	-	22,111	22,111
ISC - Capacity & innovation	-	-	20,000	20,000
ISC - Community buildings (BBC)	-	-	12,912	12,912
ISC - Fire protection (BBC)	-	-	8,084	8,084
ISC - Employee benefits non-statutory	-	-	1,689	1,689
ISC - Fire protection	21,949	(21,949)	-	-
ISC - Social delivery	19,326	(19,326)	-	-
	486,853	(486,853)	1,122,187	1,122,187
Capital funding				
ISC - Immediate needs housing	360,524	(360,524)	360,524	360,524
ISC - SPS upgrades	-	-	53,863	53,863
ISC - Curb stops & valves	-	-	49,984	49,984
ISC - Drainage project	9,903	(9,903)	-	-
ISC - Water treatment plant project	45,297	(45,297)	-	-
	415,724	(415,724)	464,371	464,371
	\$ 902,577	\$ (902,577)	\$ 1,586,558	\$ 1,586,558

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

9. Long term debt

	2019	2018
CMHC Phase 5 loan bearing interest at 1.82% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$803. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on September 1, 2019.	\$ 48,271	\$ 56,857
CMHC Phase 6 loan bearing interest at 1.13% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$1,494. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on July 1, 2021.	113,876	130,322
CMHC Phase 7 loan bearing interest at 2.11% per annum, repayable in blended monthly payments of \$1,364. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on January 1, 2019.	143,285	156,237
CMHC Phase 8 loan bearing interest at 1.92% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$4,146. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on April 1, 2019.	449,794	489,801
CMHC Phase 9 loan bearing interest at 1.04% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$2,066. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on October 1, 2020.	157,825	180,710
CMHC Phase 10 loan bearing interest at 1.14% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$3,987. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on June 1, 2021.	329,445	372,958
CMHC Phase 11 loan bearing interest at 2.11% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$3,714. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on January 1, 2019.	393,301	428,510
CMHC Phase 12 loan bearing interest at 1.92% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$2,609. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on April 1, 2019.	287,334	312,419
CMHC Phase 13 loan bearing interest at 1.01% per annum, repayable in monthly blended payments of \$3,222. The loan is secured by a ministerial loan guarantee. The loan will be renewed on February 1, 2021.	601,534	633,444
	2,524,665	2,761,258
FNB loan interest bearing at prime plus 2.1% per annum, repayable in monthly payments of \$19,097 plus interest. The loan matures on March 1, 2021 and is secured by a Band Council Resolution authorizing redirection of 100% of First Nations Trust gaming distributions and 100% of Northern Lights Community Development Corporation distributions.	687,500	916,667
FNB loan bearing interest at prime plus 0.75% per annum, repayable in monthly payments of \$4,948 plus interest. The loan matures on March 1, 2021 and is secured by a Band Council Resolution authorizing redirection of 100% of First Nations Trust gaming distributions and 100% of Northern Lights Community Development Corporation distributions and assignment of term deposits and credit balances issued by the First Nation in the amount of \$475,000.	296,875	356,249
	\$3,509,040	\$4,034,174

The amount of debt repayable in subsequent periods is estimated at:

2020	\$ 715,578
2021	757,133
2022	252,525
2023	256,444
2024 and thereafter	1,527,360

10. Debt covenant violation

Shoal Lake Cree Nation's loan agreements are subject to covenant clauses, whereby the Cree Nation is required to meet certain key conditions set out in the loan agreement.

The Cree Nation did not fulfil the covenants as required by one of the agreements. Due to this breach, the lender is entitled to request immediate repayment of the loan, however they have waived this right and as such the debt is classified as non-current.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
11. Tangible capital assets

	March 31, 2019	CMHC	Houses	Band Housing	Buildings	Infrastructure	Vehicles & Equipment	Assets Under Construction	Total
Cost									
Balance, beginning of year		\$ 6,574,956	\$ 4,155,263	\$ 15,883,760	\$ 15,621,250	\$ 1,284,807	\$ 1,337,972	\$ 44,858,008	
Additions		-	1,327,106	-	118,996	49,893	552,551	2,048,546	
Disposals		(336,400)	-	-	-	-	(1,383,269)	(1,719,669)	
Balance, end of year		6,238,556	5,482,369	15,883,760	15,740,246	1,334,700	507,254	45,186,885	
Accumulated amortization									
Balance, beginning of year		3,197,507	2,983,537	12,171,262	6,029,959	1,206,983	-	25,589,248	
Amortization		239,096	73,411	371,250	482,539	26,487	-	1,192,783	
Disposals		(273,567)	-	-	-	-	-	(273,567)	
Balance, end of year		3,163,036	3,056,948	12,542,512	6,512,498	1,233,470	-	26,508,464	
Net Book Value, end of Year		3,075,520	2,425,421	3,341,248	9,227,748	101,230	507,254	18,678,421	
March 31, 2018									
Cost									
Balance, beginning of year		6,574,956	4,155,263	15,883,760	15,529,629	1,274,007	1,290,896	44,708,511	
Additions		-	-	-	91,621	10,800	47,076	149,497	
Balance, end of year		6,574,956	4,155,263	15,883,760	15,621,250	1,284,807	1,337,972	44,858,008	
Accumulated amortization									
Balance, beginning of year		2,946,936	2,938,169	11,758,762	5,520,332	1,183,830	-	24,348,029	
Amortization		250,571	45,368	412,500	509,627	23,153	-	1,241,219	
Balance, end of year		3,197,507	2,983,537	12,171,262	6,029,959	1,206,983	-	25,589,248	
Net Book Value, end of year		\$ 77,824	\$ 1,171,726	\$ 3,377,449	\$ 3,712,498	\$ 9,591,291	\$ 1,337,972	\$ 19,268,760	

Additions include assets under construction with a carrying value of \$1,383,269 completed during the year moved into band housing (\$1,264,273) and infrastructure (\$118,996), and a matured CMHC phase with a carrying value of \$62,833 moved into band housing.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

12. Accumulated surplus

	2019	2018
Equity in capital assets	\$ 16,153,756	\$ 16,507,503
Equity in investments	1,727,339	1,899,240
CMHC reserves	839,318	840,777
Operating fund	(4,677,583)	(4,191,557)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 14,042,830	\$ 15,055,963

- The operating fund reports on the general activities of the Cree Nation's administration;
- Equity in capital assets represents accumulated surplus amounts not available for operations, but rather past transactions creating capital assets that will be used to provide future services;
- Equity in investments reports on commercial business operations owned by the Cree Nation; and
- The CMHC reserves are replacement and operating reserves required to be funded for future housing replacements, as per agreements with CMHC.

13. Contingent liabilities

Shoal Lake Cree Nation has entered into contribution agreements with various federal government departments. Funding received under these contribution agreements is subject to repayment if the Cree Nation fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the agreements.

In addition, in the normal course of its operations, Shoal Lake Cree Nation becomes involved in legal actions. Some of these potential liabilities may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. To the extent that the future event is likely to occur, and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made, an estimated liability is accrued and an expense recorded on Shoal Lake Cree Nation's financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

14. Reconciliation of ISC revenue

The Cree Nation has entered into funding arrangements with Indigenous Services Canada. The funds are used by the Cree Nation to administer its operations and provide service to its members in accordance with the terms of the funding arrangement. Funding received under these contribution agreements is subject to repayment if the Cree Nation fails to comply with the terms and conditions of the agreements. ISC revenue consists of the following:

	2019	2018
ISC - Fixed	\$ 2,776,552	\$ 2,684,373
ISC - Flexible	2,558,827	1,560,280
ISC - Grant	444,619	456,068
ISC - Set	90,959	283,142
ISC Revenue per confirmation	5,870,957	4,983,863
ISC - Funding recovery	(15,786)	(271,992)
	<u>\$ 5,855,171</u>	<u>\$ 4,711,871</u>

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

15. Expenses by object

	2019	2019	2018
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Salaries and benefits	\$ 3,268,421	\$ 3,559,160	\$ 3,388,287
Amortization of tangible assets	12,000	1,192,783	1,241,219
Social assistance - basic needs	1,027,790	942,798	1,237,192
Program activities	484,221	781,265	659,237
Member assistance	152,400	576,644	507,432
Transportation program costs	412,000	513,033	579,462
Construction	-	409,697	44,700
Supplies	199,931	394,012	316,579
Travel expenses	223,782	332,283	379,005
Utilities	230,982	323,472	261,386
Student expenses	340,686	297,814	223,393
Repairs and maintenance	240,221	272,351	515,535
Professional fees	48,000	221,945	94,597
Insurance	81,865	198,401	156,677
Interest on long term debt	70,800	111,049	139,510
Administration fees	250,684	89,646	302,006
Bad debt expense (recovery)	-	87,713	(499,103)
Social assistance - special needs	-	51,186	39,628
Equipment purchase	-	49,893	-
Vendor interest	-	10,000	-
Bank charges and interest	31,200	8,924	109,122
Sub-contracts	39,971	7,304	116,534
First Nations Games flow through	-	-	250,000
Total expenses before transfers	(7,114,954)	(10,431,373)	(10,062,398)
Transfer to tangible capital assets	-	(602,444)	(47,076)
	\$ (7,114,954)	\$ (9,828,929)	\$ (10,015,322)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

16. Funded reserves

Under agreements with Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) the First Nation established the following:

- The replacement reserve to ensure replacement of capital equipment and for major repairs to housing units, which requires an annual cash allocation of \$132,900 to the reserve. At March 31, 2019, the reserve is required to be funded to a level of \$823,542 (2018 - \$747,047). At March 31, 2019, the cash balance in the reserve is \$442,857 (2018 - \$522,266)
- An operating surplus reserve established for housing units under the Post 1996 Fixed Subsidy Program which requires surpluses to be funded with cash. Future operating losses are able to draw on the reserve funds to sustain operations. At March 31, 2019, the reserve is required to be funded to a level of \$15,775 (2018 - \$60,587). At March 31, 2019, the cash balance in the reserve is \$Nil (2018 - \$Nil)

In accordance with terms of the agreement, CMHC reserve monies must be held or invested only in accounts or instruments guaranteed by the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, or as otherwise approved by CMHC. Reserve withdrawals are credited first to interest and then to principal.

17. Health Canada - Moveable Assets Reserve (MAR)

Health Canada funding agreements requires the Cree Nation to report on funding received and related expenditures for all assets over \$1,000 that are not permanently attached to the health facility building (e.g. medical equipment, furniture, vehicles).

There was no MAR for the current year.

18. Economic dependence

Shoal Lake Cree Nation receives a significant portion of its revenue from Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) as a result of treaties entered into with the Government of Canada. These treaties are administered by ISC under the terms and conditions of the Indian Act. The ability of the Cree Nation to continue operations is dependent upon the Government of Canada's continued financial commitments as guaranteed by these treaties.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

19. ISC funding

The Cree Nation (Recipient) receives funding from Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) by entering into an agreement with ISC:

There are five approaches that ISC may consider in the design and delivery of transfer payment programs:

1. Grant approach – A grant is a transfer payment that is subject to pre-established eligibility and other entitlement criteria. Recipients are not required to account for the grant, but they may be required to report on results. The grant funding approach can be used for any duration of time necessary to achieve program results.
2. Set contribution approach – A set contribution is a transfer payment that is subject to performance conditions outlined in a funding agreement. Set contributions must be accounted for and are subject to audits. Funds are to be expended as identified in the funding agreement and cannot be redirected to other programs. Any unspent funding and any funding spent on ineligible expenditure must be returned to ISC annually.
3. Fixed contribution approach – Fixed contribution funding is an option where annual funding amounts are established on a formula basis or where the total expenditure is based on a fixed-cost approach. Fixed funding is distributed on a program basis. It is possible under this approach for recipients to keep any unspent funding provided that program requirements set out in the funding agreement have been met and the recipient agrees to use the unspent funds for purposes consistent with the program objectives or any other purpose agreed to by ISC. A plan must be submitted and approved by ISC prior to spending the unspent funds. If the funds are not spent according to the plan within the agreed upon time period they will be recovered by ISC.
4. Flexible contribution approach – Flexible contribution funding is an option which allows funds to be moved within cost categories of a single program during the life of the project/agreement. However, unspent funds must be returned to ISC at the end of the project, program or agreement.
5. Block contribution approach – Block contribution funding is an option which allows funds to be reallocated within the block of programs during the agreement, as long as progress towards program objectives is being achieved. It is possible under this approach for recipients to keep any unspent funding provided that program delivery standards have been met and the recipient agrees to use the unspent funding for purposes consistent with the block program objectives or any other purpose agreed to by ISC.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

20. Segmented information

The First Nation conducts its business through reportable segments as follows:

1 - Indigenous Services Canada

Band Administration: Costs to support the further development of competent, stable, legitimate, and accountable community governments by strengthening First Nations and Inuit governance and by funding initiatives which address needs in the areas of professional and institutional development at the local level and at the level of emerging regional and national organizations. Also, costs to enable tribal councils to provide advisory services such as financial management, band government, economic development, community planning, technical services to the member First Nations, and to defray the costs of administering programs on behalf of the member communities and to provide funding for equivalent advisory services to large First Nations which are not affiliated with a tribal council.

Band Based Capital, Housing, & Capital Projects: Costs to acquire, construct, operate and maintain band housing and basic community facilities and services such as water and sewage, roads, electrification, schools, community buildings and fire protection. Also costs associated with ensuring that these facilities and community services meet recognized standards and are comparable to the services provided to nearby communities by provincial and municipal governments.

Community Infrastructure & Economic Development: Costs associated with economic development planning, proposal development, and planning and implementation of ongoing activities and one-time projects. Also costs to pursue economic objectives in areas such as the employment of community members, the development of community-owned and community member businesses, the development of land and resources under community control, access to economic opportunities on land and resources beyond community control, investment promotion, and research and advocacy.

Education: Costs to support First Nation and Inuit communities in expressing, preserving, developing and promoting their cultural heritage, through the establishment and operation of First Nation and Inuit cultural education centres and programs. Costs to provide eligible students living on reserve and eligible Inuit with elementary/secondary education programs and services including instructional services in federal, provincial, band-operated schools, or a private/independent school (recognized by the province in which the school is located as an elementary/secondary institution), and student support services such as transportation, accommodation, guidance and counselling services. Costs associated with ISC's First Nations and Inuit Youth Employment Strategy to develop and enhance essential employability skills, such as communication, problem solving, and working with others, expose youth to a variety of career options, and promote the benefits of education as being key to labour market participation. Also, costs to support eligible First Nation and Inuit students to access education opportunities at the post-secondary level and supports the development and delivery of college and university level courses for First Nation and Inuit students, and research and development on First Nation and Inuit education. Costs for the provision of special education services and programs and costs to provide Internet access, information technology equipment, technical support and training to students and school staff.

Social Development: First Nations people, like other Canadian citizens, are responsible for managing their own affairs and maintaining themselves to the extent that their resources permit. Some individuals and families are unable to provide for themselves and their dependents. Situations therefore exist in which assistance must be available to community members in need. Income Assistance is one type of income supplement available to eligible persons. Other income supports include Old Age Security, Child Tax Benefits, etc.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

20. Segmented information continued

2 - Health Programs (FNIHB)

Health Canada provides funding for costs associated with the development of safe and healthy communities in the following areas:

Children and Youth; Mental Health and Addictions; Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention; Communicable Disease Control; Environmental Health and Research Component; Primary Care; Non-Insured Health Benefits; Health Governance and Infrastructure; Capital; Treatment Centres; Aboriginal Health Transition Fund; Headquarter projects.

3 - Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

Non-Profit On-Reserve Housing Program (Section 95); Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program (RRAP); Home Adaptations for Seniors' Independence Program (HASI); Shelter Enhancement Program; Housing Internship Initiative for First Nations and Inuit Youth.

4 - Other Programs

Other programs that vary based on own source revenue. These could include First Nations Trust, Tribal Council, CDC, Band Trust Funds and other business ventures. These outside revenue sources are used to fund programs such as recreational or cultural activities for the benefit of membership that are not funded by government agencies.

21. Pension Plan

The Shoal Lake Cree Nation and eligible employees participate in a defined contribution pension plan.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation's financial obligation is limited to providing contribution at a specific rate in respect of employee's current service. The employee contribution rate as a percentage of salary was 3-8% (2018 3-8%), the employer contribution rate as a percentage of salary was 3-8% (2018 - 3-8%).

22. Annual Surplus Net of Capital Related Revenues and Amortization

	2019	2018
Annual surplus (deficit) as per Statement of Operations	\$ (1,013,135)	\$ (1,403,440)
Less capital related revenues included in annual surplus		
Federal government transfers recognized	(652,953)	(95,916)
Loss (income) from government partnerships	(1,666,088)	(1,499,356)
Amortization expense included in annual surplus	171,900	(64,277)
	1,192,783	1,241,219
	\$ (645,205)	\$ (193,860)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Shoal Lake Cree Nation

Notes to the Financial Statements For the Year Ended March 31, 2019

23. Financial Instruments

Financial assets include cash, restricted assets, trust funds held by the Federal Government, accounts receivable, investments in government partnerships, and portfolio investments and are measured at amortized cost as presented on the consolidated statement of financial position, except for the trusts funds held by the Federal Government which are measured at fair value, and government partnerships which are measured using the modified equity method.

Financial liabilities include bank indebtedness, accounts payable, unexpended revenue and long-term debt and are measured at amortized cost as presented on the consolidated statement of financial position.

The Cree Nation is not subject to currency risk, credit risk, or other price risk. The following are the significant risks to which the Cree Nation is exposed:

Interest rate risk

The Cree Nation is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk to the extent that its loans payable are at a floating rate of interest. The Cree Nation is also exposed to interest rate price risk to the extent that agreements receivable are at a fixed rate of interest.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash flow commitments associated with financial instruments. To manage this risk, the Cree Nation maintains a portion of its invested assets in liquid securities.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that financial instruments fair values will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The significant market risks to which the Cree Nation is exposed are interest rate risk and price risk.

24. Budgeted figures

Budgeted figures are unaudited and have been provided for comparison purposes and have been derived from the estimates approved by the Shoal Lake Cree Nation Chief and Council.

25. Comparative figures

Prior year's comparative amounts have been reclassified, where necessary, to conform to the current year's presentation.