

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Financial Statements
March 31, 2015

Mikisew Cree First Nation

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For the year ended March 31, 2015

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Management's Responsibility

To the Members of Mikisew Cree First Nation:

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Chief and Council is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial statements. The Chief and Council fulfills these responsibilities by reviewing the financial information prepared by management and discussing relevant matters with management and external auditors. The Chief and Council is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Nation's external auditors.

MNP LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Accountants, is appointed by the Chief and Council to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Chief and Council and management to discuss their audit findings.

September 1, 2015

"Signed by Stephen Wilde"

Chief Financial
Officer

To the Members of Mikisew Cree First Nation:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mikisew Cree First Nation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2015, and the statements of operations, accumulated operating surplus, remeasurement gains and losses, changes in net financial assets, cash flows and the related schedules for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Canadian public sector accounting standards require the disclosure of relevant financial information of subsidiary businesses which are accounted for using the modified equity method. The Chief and Council instructed management to exclude the disclosure of condensed financial information related to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of subsidiary business operations from Note 5 of the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion, except for the matter described above in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mikisew Cree First Nation as at March 31, 2015 and the results of its operations (including remeasurement gains and losses), changes in net financial assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Fort McMurray, Alberta

September 1, 2015


Chartered Accountants

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2015

2015 **2014**

Financial assets

Cash resources (Note 3)	1,374,957	2,369,991
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	2,790,514	4,180,439
Investments in First Nation partnerships and business entities (Note 5)	17,440,129	24,166,255
Land claims assets (Note 6)	35,811,333	34,784,782
Total financial assets	57,416,933	65,501,467

Liabilities

Operating line of credit (Note 7)	694,373	-
Accounts payable and accruals	7,091,287	5,222,335
Deferred revenue	841,840	-
Long-term debt (Note 8)	3,402,967	3,030,347
Capital lease obligation (Note 9)	26,217	58,412
Native Claims Loans (Note 10)	1,196,581	1,196,581
Total liabilities	13,253,265	9,507,675

Net financial assets **44,163,668** 55,993,792

Commitments and guarantees (Note 11), (Note 12)

Non-financial assets

Tangible capital assets (Note 13) (Schedule 1)	25,362,997	21,082,962
Inventory and work in progress (Note 14)	1,434,466	1,559,237
Prepaid expenses	163,642	32,030
Agricultural Benefits negotiations (Note 15)	1,196,581	1,196,581

Total non-financial assets **28,157,686** 23,870,810

Accumulated surplus **72,321,354** 79,864,602

Accumulated surplus is comprised of:

Accumulated operating surplus	67,550,324	75,841,513
Accumulated remeasurement gains	4,771,030	4,023,089
	72,321,354	79,864,602

Approved on behalf of Council

"Signed by Steve Courtoeille"

Chief

"Signed by Daniel C. Mercredi"

Councilor

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Statement of Operations
For the year ended March 31, 2015

	<i>Schedules</i>	<i>2015 Budget</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
Revenue				
Government funding				
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada		8,026,715	8,469,046	7,543,328
First Nation Development Fund Grants		1,367,681	842,236	804,629
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation		429,870	309,896	298,266
Human Resources Development Canada		496,514	441,542	466,501
Total government funding		10,320,780	10,062,720	9,112,724
Industry relations		2,678,113	4,484,701	4,179,698
Trust revenue		918,000	943,511	5,976,990
Technical Services revenue		798,517	663,214	1,300,146
Investment income		1,630,000	1,908,610	1,648,421
Other revenue (Note 16)		448,356	858,175	757,183
Industry related funds		4,412,500	4,998,375	2,750,000
Total revenue		21,206,266	23,919,306	25,725,162
Program expenses				
Operations				
Administration	3	2,275,684	2,198,460	2,709,394
Government & Industry Relations	4	2,621,256	5,114,178	4,843,940
Education	5	4,146,250	4,039,904	4,040,854
Technical Services	6	5,793,890	7,127,434	5,468,821
Social Enhancement	7	972,476	915,788	1,161,283
Paspew Place	8	220,764	183,901	253,910
Property Management	9	276,845	557,526	586,138
Legislature	10	883,214	890,618	827,367
Human Resources Development	11	500,520	469,895	539,130
Elders Care Facility	12	1,557,869	1,319,899	31,173
Total operations		19,248,768	22,817,603	20,462,010
Land Claims				
Land Claims Members	13	4,364,103	4,142,676	3,790,123
Land Claims Elders	14	965,350	831,974	843,972
Total land claims		5,329,453	4,974,650	4,634,095
Other programs				
Capital Assets	15	-	752,677	671,764
Entities	16	-	-	18,873
Total other programs		-	752,677	690,637
Total program expenses (Schedule 2)		24,578,221	28,544,930	25,786,742
Deficit from operations		(3,371,955)	(4,625,624)	(61,580)
(Loss) earnings from investments in Nation business entities (Note 5)		-	(3,665,565)	6,588,467
Surplus (deficit)		(3,371,955)	(8,291,189)	6,526,887

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Statement of Accumulated Operating Surplus
For the year ended March 31, 2015

	2015	2014
Accumulated operating surplus, beginning of year	75,841,513	69,314,626
Surplus (deficit)	(8,291,189)	6,526,887
Accumulated operating surplus, end of year	67,550,324	75,841,513

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses
For the year ended March 31, 2015

	2015	2014
Accumulated remeasurement gains, beginning of year	4,023,089	4,974,876
Unrealized gains (losses) attributable to:		
Land claim assets	1,286,393	(1,163,628)
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations:		
(Capital gains) losses realized on land claims assets and reclassified to statement of operations	(538,452)	211,841
Change in remeasurement gains, for the year	747,941	(951,787)
Accumulated remeasurement gains, end of year	4,771,030	4,023,089

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets
For the year ended March 31, 2015

	2015 <i>Budget</i> <i>(Note 19)</i>	2015	2014
Annual operating surplus (deficit)	(3,371,955)	(8,291,189)	6,526,887
Change in remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	-	747,941	(951,788)
Amortization of tangible capital assets (<i>Schedule 1</i>)	-	1,085,323	671,764
Acquisition of tangible capital assets (<i>Schedule 1</i>)	(3,463,979)	(4,037,858)	(9,419,006)
Construction in progress (<i>Schedule 1</i>)	-	(1,327,500)	-
(Acquisition) use of prepaid expenses	-	(131,612)	123,069
Purchase (use) of inventory	-	124,771	(192,533)
Change in net financial assets	(6,835,934)	(11,830,124)	(3,241,607)
Net financial assets, beginning of year	55,993,792	55,993,792	59,235,399
Net financial assets, end of year	49,157,858	44,163,668	55,993,792

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended March 31, 2015

	2015	2014
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating activities		
Surplus (deficit)	(8,291,189)	6,526,887
Non-cash items		
Bad debts	218,891	337,443
Amortization	1,085,323	671,764
(Loss) earnings from investments in Nation business entities (Note 5)	3,665,565	(6,588,467)
Investment income reinvested to land claim assets	(1,908,610)	(1,648,421)
	(5,230,020)	(700,794)
Changes in working capital accounts		
Accounts receivable	1,171,034	2,530,321
Operating line of credit	694,373	(370,383)
Accounts payable and accruals	1,868,953	1,339,809
Deferred revenue	841,840	-
Inventory and work in progress	124,771	(192,533)
Prepaid expenses	(131,612)	123,069
	(660,661)	2,729,489
Financing activities		
Advances of long-term debt	627,107	445,132
Repayments of long-term debt	(254,487)	(257,099)
Repayments of capital lease obligation	(32,195)	(30,025)
	340,425	158,008
Capital activities		
Purchases of tangible capital assets (Note 13)	(5,365,358)	(8,471,636)
	(5,365,358)	(8,471,636)
Investing activities		
Net withdrawals from Nation entities (Note 5)	3,060,560	2,156,681
Distributions from Nation entities	-	1,250,000
Withdrawals from land claim assets	1,630,000	1,829,982
	4,690,560	5,236,663
Decrease in cash resources	(995,034)	(347,476)
Cash resources, beginning of year	2,369,991	2,717,467
Cash resources, end of year (Note 3)	1,374,957	2,369,991

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

1. Significant accounting policies

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

Basis of presentation

Sources of revenue and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting recognizes revenue as it becomes available and measurable; expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable as a result of the receipt of goods or services and the creation of a legal obligation to pay.

Reporting entity and principles of consolidation

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

The Nation includes the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the following entities and departments:

- Mikisew Cree First Nation Administration
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Government & Industry Relations
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Education
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Technical Services (reserve operations, maintenance and member housing)
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Social Enhancement
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Paspew Place
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Property Management (housing CMHC operations)
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Legislature
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Human Resources Development
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Elders Care Facility
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Land Claims Members
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Land Claims Elders
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Capital Assets
- Mikisew Cree First Nation Entities

All inter-entity balances have been eliminated on consolidation; however, transactions between departments have not been eliminated in order to present the results of operations for each specific department.

Mikisew Cree First Nation business entities controlled by the Nation's Council but not dependent on the Nation for their continuing operations, are included in the financial statements using the modified equity method. Under the modified equity method, the equity method of accounting is modified only to the extent that the business entity accounting principles are not adjusted to conform to those of the Nation. Thus, the Nation's investment in these entities is recorded at acquisition cost and is increased for the proportionate share of post acquisition earnings and decreased by post acquisition losses and distributions received. The following is a list of business entities which the Nation considers Government Business Enterprises:

Mikisew Commercial Trust (823786 Alberta Ltd.), 1326866 Alberta Ltd., Mikisew Industrial Supply Ltd., Air Mikisew Ltd., Fort McMurray Super 8 Limited Partnership, 1665322 Alberta Ltd., Cree-Ations Ltd., Cree-Chip Development Corporation, and Mikisew Cree Foundation.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

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

Asset classification

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

Net financial assets

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

Revenue recognition

Funding

Revenue is recognized as it becomes receivable under the terms of applicable funding agreements. Funding received under funding arrangements that relate to a subsequent fiscal period are reflected as deferred revenue on the statement of financial position in the year of receipt.

Externally restricted revenue

The Nation recognizes externally restricted inflows as revenue in the period the resources are used for the purposes specified in accordance with an agreement or legislation. Until this time, the Nation records externally restricted inflows in deferred revenue.

Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

By presenting remeasurement gains (losses) separately, changes in the carrying value of financial instruments arising from fair value measurement are distinguished from revenues and expenses reported in the statement of operations. The statement of operations reports the extent to which revenues raised in the period were sufficient to meet the expenses incurred. Remeasurement gains (losses) attributable to financial instruments in the fair value category do not affect this assessment as they are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Taken together, the two statements account for changes in the Nation's net assets (liabilities) in the period.

Upon settlement of a financial asset or liability measured at fair value, the cumulative gain (loss) is reclassified from the statement of remeasurement gains and losses and recognized in the statement of operations. Interest and dividends attributable to all financial instruments are reported in the statement of operations.

Cash resources

Cash resources includes balances with banks and short-term investments with maturities of three months or less. Cash subject to restrictions that prevent its use for current purposes is included in restricted cash.

Inventory and work in progress

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first-in, first-out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling costs.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

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

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset.

Capital lease

A lease that transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership is classified as a capital lease. At the inception of a capital lease, an asset and a payment obligation is recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Assets under capital leases are amortized on the straight-line basis, over their estimated useful lives. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and rental payments are expensed as incurred.

Amortization

Tangible capital assets are amortized annually, unless as otherwise disclosed. Reserve infrastructure consists of water and sewer, roads and bridges and some buildings. Tangible capital assets are amortized over expected useful life using the following rates and method:

	Method	Rate
Buildings and improvements	straight-line	20 years
Reserve infrastructure	straight-line	20-30 years
General equipment	straight-line	5-10 years
Vehicles	straight-line	3 years
Playground equipment	straight-line	10 years
Elders Care Facility	straight-line	40 years

Aircrafts are not being amortized as they are currently not in use.

Long-term debt and capital lease obligation

Long-term financing received to fund tangible capital asset purchases is recognized in the period the financing is acquired and recorded as an increase in long-term debt or capital lease obligation.

Repayments of long-term financing are recognized as a decrease in long-term debt or capital lease obligation.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectibility and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete inventory. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of tangible capital assets. Liabilities for contaminated sites are estimated based on the best information available regarding potentially contaminated sites that the Nation is responsible for. The financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the accounting principles.

Liability for contaminated sites

A liability for remediation of a contaminated site is recognized at the best estimate of the amount required to remediate the contaminated site when contamination exceeding environmental standard exists, the Nation is either directly responsible or accepts responsibility, it is expected that the future economic benefit 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, 2015.

At each financial reporting date, the 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 Nation continues to recognize the liability until it is settled or otherwise extinguished. Disbursements made to settle the liability are deducted from the reported liability when they are made.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

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

Segments

The Nation conducts its business through fifteen reportable segments as described in the reporting entity and principles of consolidation accounting policy note. These operating segments are established by the Chief and Council to facilitate the achievement of the Nation's long-term objectives, to aid in resource allocation decisions, and to assess operational performance.

For each reported segment, revenues and expenses represent both amounts that are directly attributable 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.

The accounting policies used in these segments are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the financial statements as disclosed.

Fair Value Measurements

The Nation classifies fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position using a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the Nation to develop its own assumptions.

Fair value measurements are classified in the fair value hierarchy based on the lowest level input that is significant to that fair value measurement. This assessment requires judgment, considering factors specific to an asset or a liability and may affect placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Long-lived assets

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

The Nation performs impairment testing on long-lived assets held for use whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset, or group of assets, may not be recoverable. The carrying amount of a long-lived asset is not recoverable if the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows from its use and disposal. Impairment is measured as the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its fair value. Fair value is measured using prices for similar items. Any impairment is included in surplus for the year.

Financial Instruments

The Nation recognizes its financial instruments when the Nation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. All financial instruments are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Nation may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any financial instrument at fair value. The Nation has not made such an election during the year.

The Nation subsequently measures investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market and all derivative instruments, except those that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, at fair value. Fair value is determined by published price quotations. Transactions to purchase or sell these items are recorded on the trade date. Net gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses, while interest income is recognized in the statement of operations. Investments in equity instruments not quoted in an active market and derivatives that are linked to, and must be settled by delivery of, unquoted equity instruments of another entity, are subsequently measured at cost. With the exception of those instruments designated at fair value, all other financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in operating surplus. Conversely, transaction costs are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at amortized cost or cost.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

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

All financial assets except derivatives are tested annually for impairment. Management considers whether the investee has experienced continued losses for a period of years in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is recorded in the statement of operations. Write-downs of financial assets measured at cost and/or amortized cost to reflect losses in value are not reversed for subsequent increases in value. Reversals of any net remeasurements of financial assets measured at fair value are reported in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

2. Change in accounting policy

Effective April 1, 2014, the First Nation adopted the recommendations relating to PS 3260, Liability for Contaminated Sites, as set out in the Canadian public sector accounting standards. Pursuant to the recommendations, the change was applied prospectively, and prior periods have not been restated.

Previously, no accounting policy existed to account for a liability for contaminated sites. Under the new recommendations, the Nation is required to recognize a liability for contaminated sites when economic benefits will be given up, as described in Note 1, *Significant Accounting Policies*.

There was no effect on the Nation's financial statements of adopting the above-noted change in accounting policy.

3. Cash resources

	2015	2014
Unrestricted		
General accounts	1,288,654	2,283,862
Restricted		
Cash and cash equivalents	80,000	80,000
Ottawa Trust funds	6,303	6,129
Total restricted	86,303	86,129
Total cash and short term deposits	1,374,957	2,369,991

The Ottawa Trust accounts arise from monies derived from capital or revenue source 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 and are subject to audit by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. Sections 63-69 of the Indian Act primarily govern the management of these funds. These funds have been internally restricted by the Nation.

The Nation has pledged a guaranteed investment certificate in the amount of \$80,000 (2014 - \$80,000) for a letter of guarantee on behalf of Beacon Hill Crossing Limited Partnership.

4. Accounts receivable

	2015	2014
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada - core funding	102,484	216,142
Human Resource Development Canada	101,457	224,913
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	74,612	241,436
First Nation Development Fund	624,333	722,930
Trade accounts receivable - members	654,870	631,640
Allowance for doubtful accounts - members	(603,936)	(570,787)
Member rent receivable	1,448,781	1,339,763
Allowance for doubtful accounts - member rent receivable	(1,295,151)	(1,202,009)
Trade accounts receivable - non-members	1,646,121	2,687,889
Allowance for doubtful accounts - non-members	(549,112)	(549,112)
Goods and Service Tax receivable	586,055	437,634
	2,790,514	4,180,439

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

5. Investments in First Nation partnerships and business entities

The First Nation has investments in the following entities:

	<i>Net contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Current contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Opening accumulated earnings (loss)</i>	<i>Current earnings (loss)</i>	<i>2015 Total investment</i>
Mikisew Energy Services Group	184,203	-	20,462,513	(1,892,838)	18,753,878
Air Mikisew Group	1,854,238	-	(6,814,481)	(190,525)	(5,150,768)
Other entities	1,026,748	(3,060,560)	7,453,034	(1,582,203)	3,837,019
	3,065,189	(3,060,560)	21,101,066	(3,665,566)	17,440,129

	<i>Net contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Current contributions and (draws)</i>	<i>Opening accumulated earnings (loss)</i>	<i>Current earnings (loss)</i>	<i>2014 Total investment</i>
Mikisew Energy Services Group	271,679	(87,476)	14,631,445	5,831,068	20,646,716
Air Mikisew Group	4,416,744	(2,562,506)	(6,943,429)	128,948	(4,960,243)
Other entities	1,783,432	(756,684)	6,824,583	628,451	8,479,782
	6,471,855	(3,406,666)	14,512,599	6,588,467	24,166,255

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

6. Land claims assets

The Nation settled its land claim with the federal and provincial governments in 1986 and received \$26,600,000 in financial compensation and 24,000 acres of reserve land. This land is held in the following reserves:

- Old Fort Indian Reserve #217
- Doghead Indian Reserve #218
- Allison Bay Indian Reserve #219
- Devil's Gate Indian Reserve #220
- Sandy Point Indian Reserve #221
- Peace Point Indian Reserve #222
- Collin Lake Indian Reserve #223
- Cornwall Lake Indian Reserve #224
- Charles Lake Indian Reserve #225

The agreements restrict the use of the financial compensation received. "A" or "B" institutions as defined under the Bank Act must hold this amount. This money can be used for any purposes other than per capita distributions if approved by 75% of the eligible voters. Without approval of 75% of eligible voters, it is to be invested in the following:

- (a) Debt instruments of Canada, the provinces, Canadian municipalities, certain chartered banks;
- (b) Commercial paper rated R1 or corporate bonds rated A1 of up to \$1,000,000 per issuer;
- (c) Corporate bonds rated A or better of up to \$1,000,000 per issuer;
- (d) Mortgage backed securities guaranteed by the Government of Canada;
- (e) Convertible debentures rated BBB or better up to \$250,000 per issuer;
- (f) Preferred shares and convertible preferred shares rated P2 or better up to \$250,000 per issuer;
- (g) Subject to certain restrictions equity securities of corporations up to \$250,000 per issuer.

Investment income from the capital monies is to be reported in a "revenue" account. No more than 50% of the revenue money on hand as of January 1 of a year may be used for per capita distributions.

Assets at fair value in the Revenue and Restricted accounts are as follows:

	2015	2014
Cash and short term notes	4,147,493	3,810,771
Accrued interest	309,681	311,735
Investments	31,354,159	30,662,276
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	35,811,333	34,784,782
Comprised of:		
Land Claims Revenue	1,122,697	1,338,311
Land Claims Restricted	34,688,636	33,446,471
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	35,811,333	34,784,782

7. Operating line of credit

The Nation has available an operating line of credit up to a maximum of \$1,000,000 (2014 - \$1,000,000) of which \$694,373 has been drawn (2014 - \$nil). The operating line of credit bears interest at prime plus 1% per annum, with interest payable monthly, secured by a Band Council Resolution authorizing the borrowing of up to \$1,000,000.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

8. Long-term debt

	2015	2014
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 1.61%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$4,130 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due November 2017.	920,965	955,440
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage advanced prior to completion of relevant housing units, and as such, repayment terms have not been established. Terms will be established once housing units are complete.	594,987	-
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage advanced prior to completion of relevant housing units, and as such, repayment terms have not been established. Terms will be established once housing units are complete.	484,846	445,132
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 1.65%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$1,952 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due September 2016.	418,771	435,167
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 1.65%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$1,606 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due June 2017.	212,404	228,047
Industrial Alliance Insurance and Financial Services Inc., mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 4%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$7,257 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due May 2015.	173,908	252,402
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 3.16%, payments of \$951 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due June 2018.	135,543	144,611
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 2.61%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$2,252 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due May 2019.	107,949	132,323
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 2.63%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$1,055 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due June 2016.	122,484	131,808
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 2.56%, compounded semi annually, payments of \$1,015 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due December 2015.	113,639	122,795
Bank of Nova Scotia, interest at prime plus 1.0%, payments of \$2,778 per month, principal plus interest, with the balance due on demand.	58,298	91,634
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, mortgage secured by property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 7.19%, payments of \$2,002 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due May 2017.	46,485	66,427

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

8. Long-term debt *(Continued from previous page)*

Peace Hills Trust, CMHC insured loan secured property disclosed in Schedule 1 and a Minister of Aboriginal Affairs guarantee, interest at 5.44%, payments of \$1,076 per month, principal and interest, with the balance due April 2016.

	12,688	24,561
	3,402,967	3,030,347

Tangible capital assets included in Schedule 1, insurance coverage, assignment of book debts and investment revenues, a general security assignment and Band Council Resolutions have been pledged as security on the long-term debt.

Principal repayments on long-term debt in each of the next five years, assuming long-term debt subject to refinancing is renewed, are estimated as follows:

2016	1,346,593
2017	253,317
2018	133,942
2019	125,851
2020 and thereafter	1,543,264

9. Capital lease obligation

	2015	2014
Alberta Motor Products, interest at 7%, payments of \$2,939 per month, principal plus interest, secured by a specific automotive asset with a net book value of \$nil (2014 - \$36,733), balance due January 2016.	26,217	58,412

Minimum lease payments related to the obligation under capital lease are as follows:

2016	27,004
	27,004
Less: imputed interest	787
Balance of obligation	26,217

10. Native Claims Loans

The Native Claims loans are interim loans payable to the Government of Canada Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. The loans are to assist the Nation in pursuing its specific claim.

The loans are payable on the earlier of March 31, 2016 or the date in which the Agricultural Benefit negotiation claim is settled. Should a loan become due and payable while the claim is still in negotiation, the loan repayment date will be extended for five years or a period deemed appropriate to coincide with the anticipated claim settlement date.

The loans are interest free unless the Nation is in default or the promissory note comes to maturity, in such case interest will accrue from the date of default or maturity at a rate to be determined.

No advances on the Native Claims loans were made during the year.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

11. Commitments

The Nation leases rental space with annual lease payments of \$113,087 (2014 - \$113,087). The lease is with a related party subject to common ownership. The lease was arranged during the normal course of operations and measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

The Nation leases vehicles from an unrelated third party with minimum annual lease payments of \$57,653 (2014 - \$57,653).

12. Guarantees

The Nation has signed letters of guarantees as follows:

	Authorized	Outstanding
Contact Air Leasing Limited Partnership	846,567	846,567
MM Limited Partnership	6,000,000	3,168,055
Band members	65,400	65,000

In the event of default by these affiliates, the Nation would be responsible for these debts. None of the loans are currently in arrears.

13. Tangible capital assets

The tangible capital assets reconciliation is included in Schedule 1.

Tangible capital assets include a vehicle under capital lease with a gross cost of \$110,200 (2014 - \$110,200), and accumulated amortization of \$110,200 (2014 - \$73,467).

Included in accounts payable and accruals is \$nil (2014 - \$947,370) in tangible capital assets acquired. This non-cash acquisition is excluded from the statement of cash flows.

14. Inventory and work in progress

	2015	2014
Building supplies	1,380,230	1,460,809
Supplies inventory	1,000	1,000
Work in progress	53,236	97,428
	1,434,466	1,559,237

15. Agricultural Benefits Negotiations

Agricultural Benefits Negotiations are costs incurred from fiscal 2007 to fiscal 2015 with respect to the research, development and negotiation of the Nation specific claim relating to the Agricultural Benefits Negotiations. As disclosed in Note 10, no additional funding was provided for the Agricultural Benefits Negotiation during the current fiscal year.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

16. Other revenue

	2015	2014
Rentals	297,758	249,037
Miscellaneous	188,263	222,769
Water and sewer	130,702	88,364
Cabin package revenue	125,000	-
Special event fundraising and donations	79,705	130,246
Interest income	12,709	21,311
Athabasca tribal council - miscellaneous programs	5,838	5,988
Investment income - other	-	19,266
Property tax	18,200	20,202
	858,175	757,183

17. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with current year's presentation.

18. Financial Instruments

The Nation as part of its operations carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Nation is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Risk Management Policy

The Nation, as part of operations, has established risk management objectives such as avoidance of undue concentrations of risk as risk management objectives. In seeking to meet these objectives, the Nation follows a risk management policy approved by the Chief and Council.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Nation has elected to measure land claim assets described in Note 6 at fair value, using level 1: quoted prices available in active markets.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument might be adversely affected by a change in the interest rates. Changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the future cash flow associated with some financial assets and liabilities, known as cash flow risk, and on the fair value of other financial assets or liabilities known as price risk.

The Nation is exposed to interest rate cash and flow risk with respect to its operating line of credit, which are subject to floating interest rates. The Nation is exposed to interest rate price risk with respect to certain long-term debt amounts and capital lease obligation, which bear interest at rates agreed upon at the time of issuance. The Nation is also exposed to interest rate price risk with respect to its land claims assets which earn interest on investments at fixed annual rates.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Nation enters into transactions to purchase portfolio investments, for which the market price fluctuates via the land claim assets.

Other price risk is measured using standard deviation which measures a portfolio investment's volatility regardless of the cause. The Nation manages its other price risk by utilizing investment managers and custodians to monitor the volatility of the portfolio investments held and manage the investments in accordance to the investment guidelines.

Mikisew Cree First Nation
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2015

19. Budget information

The disclosed budget information has been approved by the Council of Mikisew Cree First Nation. The budget differs from the budget included in these financial statements as some items do not comply with Public Sector Accounting Standards.