

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION**

**Financial Statements**

**Year Ended March 31, 2025**

July 22, 2025

### Management's Responsibility For Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements of the Fort McKay First Nation and all the information in this annual report are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Chief and Councilor-in-Charge of Finance on behalf of Council.

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

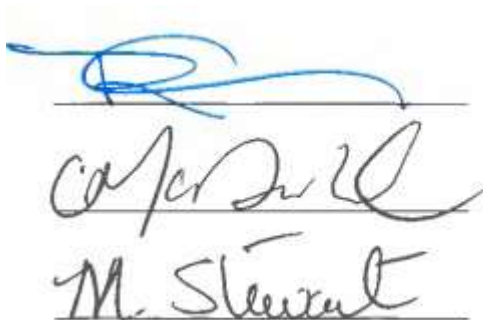
The Fort McKay First Nation maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls of high quality, consistent with reasonable cost. Such systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate and the Fort McKay First Nation assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded.

The Fort McKay First Nation Council is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. Council carried out this responsibility principally through Chief and Council.

The Council, composed of five Council members, reviews the financial statements and recommends their approval to Chief and Council. The Fort McKay First Nation Chief and Council meets periodically with management, as well as the 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 to review the annual report, financial statements and the external auditor's management report. The Chief and Council also approve the engagement of the external auditors.

The financial statements have been audited by Pennock Acheson Nielsen Devaney LLP Chartered Professional Accountants in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards on behalf of the band members. Pennock Acheson Nielsen Devaney LLP have full and free access to the members of the Chief and Council.

### **FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION**



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Handwritten signature of Jamie Barkie, over a horizontal line.

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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To the Members of Fort McKay First Nation

### *Opinion*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Fort McKay First Nation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025 and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, changes in net financial assets and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fort McKay First Nation as at March 31, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

### *Basis for Opinion*

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibility* section of our report. We are independent of the Fort McKay First Nation 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 those 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 the 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fort McKay First Nation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fort McKay First Nation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fort McKay First Nation's financial reporting process.

### *Auditor's Responsibility*

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.

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 Fort McKay First Nation'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 Fort McKay First Nation'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 Fort McKay First Nation 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

*Pennock Acheson Nielsen Devaney LLP*

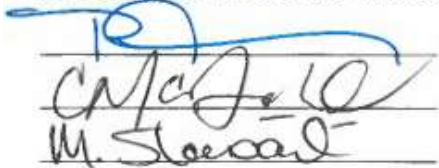
**Chartered Professional Accountants**

July 22, 2025

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION****Statement of Financial Position****As at March 31, 2025**

	2025	2024
<b>FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		
Cash (Note 3)	\$ 20,156,098	\$ 10,682,109
Cash held in trust (Note 4)	1,586,792	43,433
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	4,011,254	4,464,430
Investment in Settlement Trust (Note 6)	57,295,391	73,205,547
Investment in Business Enterprises (Note 7)	233,248,565	217,489,225
	<u>\$ 316,298,100</u>	<u>\$ 305,884,744</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	\$ 9,734,294	\$ 9,475,959
Unexpended grants (Note 9)	6,244,709	6,685,682
Debt (Note 10)	27,049,049	23,542,208
	<u>43,028,052</u>	<u>39,703,849</u>
<b>NET FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	<u>273,270,048</u>	<u>266,180,895</u>
<b>NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>		
Tangible capital assets (Note 11)	160,476,692	160,352,548
Prepays and deposits	410,193	315,061
	<u>160,886,885</u>	<u>160,667,609</u>
<b>COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 13)</b>		
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (Note 14)</b>	<u>\$ 434,156,933</u>	<u>\$ 426,848,504</u>

APPROVED BY THE CHIEF AND COUNCIL



M. Steward



Laurie Barkie

# FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION

## Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year Ended March 31, 2025

	(Note 18) Budget 2025	2025	2024
<b>REVENUE</b>			
Business enterprise income	\$ 32,317,016	\$ 51,657,463	\$ 54,760,641
Long-term sustainability funding and industry grants	21,041,397	26,562,792	22,078,634
Indigenous Services Canada	15,588,628	15,380,422	13,223,282
Grants and other income	5,158,467	5,015,180	4,279,057
Health Canada	1,335,534	4,620,760	2,120,359
Investment income	-	3,281,283	7,414,371
Rent	2,705,273	2,571,303	1,948,343
Property tax income	1,888,425	1,889,540	1,873,353
Athabasca Tribal Council	508,940	359,177	742,819
Interest	200,000	236,039	313,074
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	190,806	207,581	205,762
First Nations Development Funding	682,399	-	2,289,544
	<u>81,616,885</u>	<u>111,781,540</u>	<u>111,249,239</u>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Education (Schedule 1)	10,667,104	10,483,108	11,266,666
Social development (Schedule 2)	471,629	1,240,278	1,611,781
Operation and maintenance (Schedule 3)	4,573,263	6,082,354	6,212,208
Housing and capital projects (Schedule 4)	20,646,055	11,242,629	8,687,987
Government support and administration (Schedule 5)	11,649,157	13,882,098	12,582,856
Community support (Schedule 6)	8,005,103	8,053,443	7,409,568
Land trusts and claims (Schedule 7)	1,910,889	1,061,360	1,355,329
Community health services (Schedule 8)	8,299,558	7,637,773	6,888,701
Economic development (Schedule 9)	4,119,221	3,437,775	3,344,116
Sustainability department (Schedule 10)	5,040,776	9,170,379	6,245,683
	<u>75,382,755</u>	<u>72,291,197</u>	<u>65,604,895</u>
<b>SURPLUS BEFORE THE FOLLOWING</b>	<u>6,234,130</u>	<u>39,490,343</u>	<u>45,644,344</u>
<b>OTHER ITEMS</b>			
Settlement Trust member distribution (Note 6)	-	18,480,000	-
Depreciation	-	7,381,814	6,447,014
Business profit distributions	7,129,200	6,320,100	7,822,700
Impairment loss on investments (Notes 6 and 7)	-	-	3,499,975
	<u>(7,129,200)</u>	<u>32,181,914</u>	<u>17,769,689</u>
<b>ANNUAL SURPLUS</b>	<u>\$ (895,070)</u>	<u>7,308,429</u>	<u>27,874,655</u>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>		<u>426,848,504</u>	<u>398,973,849</u>
<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AT END OF YEAR</b>		<u>\$ 434,156,933</u>	<u>\$ 426,848,504</u>

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION**

**Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets**

**Year Ended March 31, 2025**

	(Note 18) Budget 2025	2025	2024
Annual surplus	\$ (895,070)	\$ 7,308,429	\$ 27,874,655
Acquisition (net of disposals) of tangible capital assets	(1,604,650)	(7,505,958)	(19,179,722)
Depreciation	-	7,381,814	6,447,014
	(1,604,650)	(124,144)	(12,732,708)
Net acquisition of prepaid asset	-	(95,132)	40,704
<b>INCREASE IN NET FINANCIAL ASSETS</b>	(2,499,720)	<b>7,089,153</b>	15,182,651
<b>NET FINANCIAL ASSETS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	266,180,895	<b>266,180,895</b>	250,998,244
<b>NET FINANCIAL ASSETS AT END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 263,681,175</b>	<b>\$ 273,270,048</b>	<b>\$ 266,180,895</b>

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION****Statement of Cash Flows****Year Ended March 31, 2025**

	2025	2024
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Cash receipts from revenues	\$ 56,618,952	\$ 50,409,945
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(70,692,360)	(62,639,796)
Interest received	236,039	313,074
Interest paid	(1,435,628)	(1,502,275)
	<u>(15,272,997)</u>	<u>(13,419,052)</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Investment in business enterprise - net	35,898,123	33,055,634
Purchase (net of disposals) of tangible capital assets	(7,505,958)	(19,179,722)
(Increase) decrease in cash held in trust	(1,543,359)	957,497
Distribution from Settlement Trust	19,191,439	1,915,860
	<u>46,040,245</u>	<u>16,749,269</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Settlement Trust member distribution	(18,480,000)	-
Business profit distributions	(6,320,100)	(7,822,700)
Proceeds from debt	5,242,375	-
Repayment of debt	(1,735,534)	(1,538,050)
	<u>(21,293,259)</u>	<u>(9,360,750)</u>
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>	<b>9,473,989</b>	<b>(6,030,533)</b>
<b>CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR</b>	<b>10,682,109</b>	<b>16,712,642</b>
<b>CASH - END OF YEAR</b>	<b>\$ 20,156,098</b>	<b>\$ 10,682,109</b>



# FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2025

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The Fort McKay First Nation (the First Nation) is a First Nation Settlement located in Fort McKay, Alberta, Canada and operates under the provisions of the Indian Act.

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS). Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the First Nation are as follows:

#### *Reporting Entity*

The financial statements reflect the revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and accumulated surplus of the reporting entity. The reporting entity is comprised of all organizations and enterprises accountable for the administration of the financial affairs and resources of the First Nation and which are owned or controlled by the First Nation. In addition to general government tax-supported departments, they include the following:

- Education
- Social Development
- Operations and Maintenance
- Housing and Capital Projects
- Government Support and Administration
- Community Support
- Land Trusts and Claims
- Community Health Services
- Economic Development
- Sustainability Department

The Fort McKay Investment Trust holds an investment which the First Nation is the beneficiary of and also is controlled through a trust agreement. This investment includes:

- Fort McKay Business Investments Group Limited Partnership

Investment in this limited partnership is accounted for using the modified equity basis, consistent with the generally accepted accounting treatment for a government business enterprise. Under the modified equity basis, the government business enterprise's accounting principles are not adjusted to conform with those of the First Nation and inter-organizational transactions and balances are not eliminated.

#### *Basis of Accounting*

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are accounted for in the period in which they are earned and measurable. Funds from external parties and earnings thereon restricted by agreement or legislation are accounted for as unexpended grants until used for the purpose specified.

Property tax revenue is based on market value assessments. Tax mill rates are established annually. Taxation revenues are recorded at the time tax billings are issued. Assessments are subject to appeal.

Government transfers to the First Nation are recognized in the financial statements as revenues in the period in which events giving rise to the transfer occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria have been met and reasonable estimates of the amounts can be made. Prior to that time, any amounts received, along with restricted interest thereon is recorded as unexpended grants.

Rental revenue is recognized over the term of the rental agreement and when collection is reasonably assured.

Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based upon receipt of the goods and services and/or the legal obligation to pay.

Budget information, as approved by Chief and Council, is reported on an accrual basis, consistent with principles applied in the financial statements (Note 18).

**1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)***

*Use of Estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with PSAS 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 revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include allowance for doubtful accounts, fair value of financial instruments, recoverability of investments, and useful life of tangible capital assets.

Administration has used estimates to determine accrued liabilities, tangible capital asset useful lives as well as provisions made for allowances for amounts receivable or any provision for impairment of investment values.

*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 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 capital assets and prepaid expenses.

*Cash and Cash Equivalents*

Cash includes cash on hand, balances with banks net of bank overdraft, and short-term investments which mature at various times during the next fiscal year and are deemed to be temporary in nature. The short-term investments are recorded at cost.

*Investment in Settlement Trust*

Investments in cash and marketable securities are accounted for at market value. The Fort McKay Settlement Trust holds the Heritage Fund of which the First Nation is the beneficiary and also controls through a trust agreement. These funds are derived from the Fort McKay Treaty Entitlement Settlement Agreement, are held in trust by the Royal Trust Corporation of Canada and are subject to audit by the office of the Trustee. The management of these funds is governed by the Fort McKay Settlement Trust Agreement.

*Tangible Capital Assets*

Tangible capital assets include acquired, built, developed and improved tangible capital assets, whose useful life extends beyond one year and which are intended to be used on an ongoing basis for delivering services.

Tangible capital assets are reported at net book value. Contributions received to assist in the acquisition of tangible capital assets are reported in income in the period received. Contributions received to assist in the construction of tangible capital assets are reported in deferred revenue and are amortized into income under the percentage of completion method.

# FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2025

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### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

#### *Tangible Capital Assets (continued)*

Tangible capital assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the declining balance method at the following rates:

Housing, buildings and improvements	4% and 5%
Infrastructure	4%
Vehicles	30%
Office furniture and equipment	20%

In the year of acquisition, one-half of the annual depreciation is recorded. Tangible capital assets under construction are not depreciated until the asset is available to be put into service.

Leases are classified as capital or operating leases. Leases which transfer substantially all benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as capital leases. Assets under capital lease are included within the respective asset classifications. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related lease payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

#### *Equity in Tangible Capital Assets*

Equity in tangible capital assets is included within accumulated surplus. It represents the investment in tangible capital assets, after deducting the portion financed by long-term debt.

#### *Long-Lived Assets*

A long-lived asset is tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the sum of the undiscounted cash flows resulting from its use and eventual disposition. The impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value.

#### *Net Financial Assets*

The First Nation's financial statements are presented so as to highlight the net financial assets as the measurement of financial position. The net financial assets of the First Nation is determined by its financial assets less its liabilities.

#### *Employee Benefits*

The First Nation has a defined contribution pension plan. Employer contributions to the plan are expensed as employees earn the entitlement and contributions are made.

#### *Financial Instruments*

The First Nation's financial instruments recognized in the statement of financial position consist of cash, cash held in trust, accounts receivable, investment in settlement trust, investment in business enterprises, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, unexpended grants, and debt. Financial instruments are recorded at fair value when acquired or issued. In subsequent periods, financial assets with actively traded markets are reported at fair value, with any unrealized gains and losses reported in operations. All other financial instruments are reported at amortized cost, and tested for impairment at each reporting date. Transaction costs on the acquisition, sale, or issue of financial instruments, which are subsequently measured at fair value, are expensed when incurred. All other financial instrument transaction costs are capitalized and amortized over the life of the instrument.

# FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2025

### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

#### *New Accounting Standards Adopted During The Year*

The First Nation adopted no new standards during the year.

#### *Future Accounting Standard Pronouncements*

The following summarizes upcoming changes to public sector accounting standards issued by the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (PSAB). In 2026, the First Nation will continue to assess the impact and prepare for the adoption of these standards.

#### *PS 1202 Financial Statement Presentation*

Effective April 1, 2026, this standard will replace PS 1201 and sets out the general and specific requirements of the presentation of financial information and is based on the concepts in the conceptual framework.

### 2. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The First Nation receives a major portion of its revenues from its Business Enterprises, funds operational requirements with cash generated from these investments, and is dependent on continued cash flow from these investments.

### 3. CASH

	2025	2024
Cash	\$ 20,049,564	\$ 10,173,320
CMHC replacement reserve	528,463	528,153
Outstanding items	(421,929)	(19,364)
	<u>\$ 20,156,098</u>	<u>\$ 10,682,109</u>

The First Nation has available a revolving demand line of credit of \$25,000,000 (2024 - \$25,000,000) bearing interest at prime plus 0.25% and is secured under the same terms noted for the Royal Bank of Canada loan (Note 10).

### 4. CASH HELD IN TRUST

The Fort McKay First Nation Community Trust holds funds for which the First Nation is the beneficiary and also controls through a trust agreement. These funds are derived from long-term sustainability agreements, are held in trust by the Royal Trust Corporation of Canada and are subject to audit by the office of the Trustee. The management of these funds is governed by the Fort McKay First Nation Community Trust Indenture.

Consolidated Revenue Fund accounts arise from monies derived from revenue sources as outlined in Section 62 of the Indian Act (lease of reserve lands). These funds are held in trust by Indigenous Services Canada ("ISC") in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Government of Canada, and are subject to audit by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. The management of these funds is primarily governed by Sections 63 to 69 of the Indian Act. In 2025, \$11,530 was withdrawn from the Trust (2024 - \$239,159).

	2025	2024
Fort McKay First Nation Community Trust	\$ 1,586,792	\$ 31,903
Consolidated Revenue Fund	-	11,530
	<u>\$ 1,586,792</u>	<u>\$ 43,433</u>

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION****Notes to Financial Statements****Year Ended March 31, 2025****5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Due from members:</b>		
Rent	\$ 109,692	\$ 97,419
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(109,692)</u>	<u>(97,419)</u>
	-	-
<b>Due from others:</b>		
Trade accounts receivable	1,849,483	1,681,286
First Nations Development Fund	809,782	1,448,677
Long-term sustainability and program funding	646,835	1,253,068
Property taxes receivable	473,723	479,076
Athabasca Tribal Corporation	334,474	-
Health Canada	326,654	111,302
Other receivables	279,171	293,617
Indigenous Services Canada	224,338	163,163
Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation	213,524	-
Environment Canada	70,700	-
GST rebate receivable	42,804	794,475
Subtotal	<u>5,271,488</u>	<u>6,224,664</u>
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(1,260,234)</u>	<u>(1,760,234)</u>
	<u>4,011,254</u>	<u>4,464,430</u>
Grand total	<u>\$ 4,011,254</u>	<u>\$ 4,464,430</u>

**6. INVESTMENT IN SETTLEMENT TRUST**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 73,205,547	\$ 68,707,011
Current year income, net of fees	4,187,778	1,383,525
Increase (decrease) in fair market value	(906,495)	6,030,846
Disbursements, net	(19,191,439)	(1,915,860)
Impairment loss	-	(999,975)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 57,295,391</u>	<u>\$ 73,205,547</u>

The Settlement Trust annually distributes the earnings of the trust investments to the First Nation in accordance with the Trust agreement. During the year, the First Nation held a referendum which resulted in distributing \$18,480,000 (2024 - \$nil) of the capital of the trust to its members. Pursuant to a Community Bylaw, the First Nation is required to reinvest a calculated amount designed to protect the value of the fund against inflation. At year-end the First Nation is in compliance with the Bylaw.

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION****Notes to Financial Statements****Year Ended March 31, 2025****7. INVESTMENT IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISES**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 217,489,225	\$ 198,284,218
Equity earnings	51,657,463	54,760,641
Draws	(35,898,123)	(35,968,134)
Contributions	-	2,912,500
Impairment loss	-	(2,500,000)
	<u>\$ 233,248,565</u>	<u>\$ 217,489,225</u>

The following is a summary of Fort McKay First Nation's investment in its fully owned business enterprise:

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Unaudited aggregate balance sheet information:</b>		
Assets	<u>\$ 268,294,605</u>	<u>\$ 256,653,416</u>
Liabilities	<u>\$ 35,046,040</u>	<u>\$ 39,164,191</u>
Equity	<u>233,248,565</u>	<u>217,489,225</u>
	<u>\$ 268,294,605</u>	<u>\$ 256,653,416</u>

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
<b>Unaudited aggregate income statement information:</b>		
Revenue	<u>\$ 456,269,353</u>	<u>\$ 445,463,498</u>
Expenses	<u>404,611,890</u>	<u>390,702,857</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 51,657,463</u>	<u>\$ 54,760,641</u>

**8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 6,457,198	\$ 6,932,078
Business profit distribution payable	1,351,624	1,027,624
Accrued salaries and employee benefits payable	964,804	210,372
Member saving plan distribution	569,900	569,900
Priority payables	<u>390,768</u>	<u>735,985</u>
	<u>\$ 9,734,294</u>	<u>\$ 9,475,959</u>

# FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION

## Notes to Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2025

### 9. UNEXPENDED GRANTS

	Unexpended 2024	Approved	Expended	Unexpended 2025
<b>ISC</b>				
<i>Education</i>				
Fixed funding	202,866	6,085,278	6,265,671	22,473
<i>Social Development</i>				
Fixed funding	-	183,203	183,203	-
Flexible funding	-	487,769	487,769	-
Set funding	305,925	1,385	1,385	305,925
<i>Operations and Maintenance</i>				
Fixed funding	-	1,705,134	1,705,134	-
Flexible funding	-	28,100	28,100	-
<i>Housing and Capital Projects</i>				
Fixed funding	-	2,677,955	2,677,955	-
Flexible funding	-	12,614	12,614	-
<i>Government Support and Administration</i>				
Grant funding	-	647,439	647,439	-
Fixed funding	-	132,238	129,409	2,829
Flexible funding	-	210,763	210,763	-
<i>Community Support</i>				
Fixed funding	-	60,150	60,150	-
Flexible funding	-	385,465	375,000	10,465
<i>Community Health Services</i>				
Fixed funding	-	385,137	373,435	11,702
Flexible funding	-	1,488,870	1,488,870	-
<i>Economic Development</i>				
Fixed funding	-	284,781	284,781	-
Grant funding	-	448,744	448,744	-
<b>TOTAL ISC</b>	<b>508,791</b>	<b>15,225,025</b>	<b>15,380,422</b>	<b>353,394</b>
Health Canada	-	4,656,602	4,620,760	35,842
Specific project grant funding	4,035,375	981,553	2,940,903	2,076,025
Sustainability payments	2,109,613	2,550,095	2,674,052	1,985,656
CMHC subsidy	-	207,000	-	207,000
Community trust	31,903	1,554,889	-	1,586,792
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,685,682</b>	<b>25,175,164</b>	<b>25,616,137</b>	<b>6,244,709</b>

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION****Notes to Financial Statements****Year Ended March 31, 2025****10. DEBT**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
13 individual Peace Hills Trust mortgages repayable with payments totaling \$232,679 per month, including interest at 3.95% maturing April 2027, and secured by a government guarantee, assignment of insurance proceeds, and specific houses with a net book value of \$28,985,874.	<b>\$ 25,041,830</b>	\$ 21,394,590
8 individual CMHC direct Section 95 housing mortgages repayable with payments totaling \$16,717 per month, including interest at rates ranging from 0.93% to 4.67% maturing between January 2028 and May 2043, and are secured by specific houses with a net book value of \$4,283,052.	<b>2,007,219</b>	2,147,618
	<b><u>\$ 27,049,049</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 23,542,208</u></b>

Estimated principal payments required to service debt in each of the next five years assuming refinancing under similar terms and conditions are approximately:

2026	\$ 1,976,987
2027	2,054,283
2028	2,134,651
2029	2,216,560
2030	2,168,760
Thereafter	16,497,808
	<b><u>\$ 27,049,049</u></b>

The above mortgages receive Federal assistance through the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation which reduces mortgage interest expense to 2% to enable the project to provide housing for low income individuals. The amount of assistance received for the year ended March 31, 2025 was \$207,581 (2024 - \$205,762). The above estimated principal repayments assume refinancing will occur at similar financing terms over the amortization period.

The First Nation and Fort McKay Landing Limited Partnership share a Royal Bank of Canada revolving term facility up to a maximum of \$25,000,000 that is due on demand and bears interest at either the Canadian Prime Rate or US base rate plus 0.25% or bankers' acceptances at RBC stamping fee plus 2.00% or fixed interest rate loan bearing interest determined at the time of the advance for a period of 1 to 5 years. As part of this credit facility there are certain covenants which have not been met. The bank has not signaled intentions to change the terms of the debt.

The First Nation and Fort McKay Landing Limited Partnership have provided an unlimited guarantee as well as a general security agreement to RBC covering all present and after-acquired real and personal property as well as cross guarantees of their respective indebtedness under these credit facilities. In addition, the Trust has supplied a limited recourse guarantee.

At year-end, Fort McKay Landing Limited Partnership had drawn \$14,036,865 (2024 - \$14,036,865) on the above facility by way of a letter of guarantee for which the beneficiary is the Urban Village LP lender, in support of the obligations of Urban Village LP under their credit agreement.



**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION****Notes to Financial Statements****Year Ended March 31, 2025****11. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**

	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<b>2025 Net Book Value</b>	<b>2024 Net Book Value</b>
Band buildings and houses	\$ 185,275,693	\$ 53,566,601	\$ 131,709,092	\$ 130,721,158
Infrastructure	36,579,287	15,064,135	21,515,152	22,203,760
CMHC rental houses	7,336,306	3,053,254	4,283,052	4,275,820
Vehicles	5,578,466	3,812,373	1,766,093	1,670,515
Office, furniture and equipment	6,269,027	5,065,724	1,203,303	1,481,295
	<b>\$ 241,038,779</b>	<b>\$ 80,562,087</b>	<b>\$ 160,476,692</b>	<b>\$ 160,352,548</b>

**12. EQUITY IN TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS**

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Tangible capital assets	\$ 241,038,779	\$ 233,606,065
Accumulated depreciation	(80,562,087)	(73,253,517)
Debt	(27,049,049)	(23,542,208)
	<b>\$ 133,427,643</b>	<b>\$ 136,810,340</b>

**13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

- (a) The First Nation is liable under a number of forgivable loans under the CMHC Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program. The amount of any repayable liability is not known.
- (b) The First Nation is party to a combined credit agreement and is therefore contingently liable for an unlimited guarantee with Royal Bank of Canada. The facility is authorized up to a maximum of \$25,000,000.
- (c) Government transfers related to projects of the First Nation are subject to conditions regarding expenditures of funds. The Nation's accounting records as well as those agencies delegated to execute those projects, are subject to audit by various funding agencies. Should any instances be identified in which the amount charged to the project are not in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions, amounts would be refundable to the funding agencies. Adjustments to the financial statements as a result of these audits will be recorded in the year in which they become known.
- (d) At times, the First Nation is named as a defendant in employment related litigation. At March 31, 2025, there are no known claims outstanding against the First Nation.
- (e) The First Nation's total annual obligations under various equipment operating leases are as follows: 2026 - \$21,156; 2027 - \$21,156.

**FORT MCKAY FIRST NATION****Notes to Financial Statements****Year Ended March 31, 2025****14. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS**

	<u>2025</u>	<u>2024</u>
General First Nation operations	\$ 241,847,107	\$ 216,789,184
Restricted surplus:		
Cash held in Trust	1,586,792	43,433
Investment in Settlement Trust	57,295,391	73,205,547
Equity in tangible capital assets	<u>133,427,643</u>	<u>136,810,340</u>
	<u>\$ 434,156,933</u>	<u>\$ 426,848,504</u>

**15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The First Nation purchases certain products and services as well as charges rent and property tax to several of its Business Enterprises. Total purchases from related parties is \$1,032,384 (2024 - \$546,756) and total revenue charged is \$1,556,986 (2024 - \$1,930,445). In addition, the First Nation purchased \$49,872 (2024 - \$24,214) of services and charged \$96,506 (2024 - \$145,000) to a Company controlled by a member of Chief and Council. These transactions are carried out at commercial terms offered to third parties.

**16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

The First Nation has a defined contribution plan for employees into which the First Nation contributes 5% of the base salary for each employee. During the year, the First Nation funded contributions of \$787,216 (2024 - \$803,075) to the defined contribution plan. The First Nation made no additional contributions to other individual employee pension plans.

**17. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES**

The First Nation has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, market risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and currency risk.

*Risk management framework*

The Chief and Council has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the First Nations risk management framework. The First Nation's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the First Nation, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions to the First Nation's activities.

*Credit risk*

Accounts receivable include balances from a large number of customers. The majority of customers are large oil companies and their contractors, consequently management is of the opinion that the First Nation is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from the accounts receivable and that an adequate allowance for doubtful accounts has been provided.

*Market risk*

Market 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 interest rate risk or currency risk. The First Nation enters into transactions to purchase portfolio investments for which the market price fluctuates in the Fort McKay Settlement Trust. This portfolio is spread over a large number of public companies in various industries and is invested in both equity and fixed income products in order to reduce market risk exposure.

**17. RISK MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES *(continued)***

The First Nation's investment in Business Enterprises is primarily in businesses involved in the oil sands service and development, as such the First Nation is exposed to fluctuations in commodity prices for natural gas, crude oil and natural gas liquids. Commodity prices are affected by many factors including supply, demand and the Canadian to U.S. dollar exchange rate. The First Nation has no financial hedges or price commodity contracts in place at year-end.

*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. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the First Nation manages exposure through its normal operating and financing activities. The First Nation is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its floating interest rate short-term borrowings.

*Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the First Nation will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivery of cash or another financial asset. The First Nation enters into transactions to purchase goods and services on credit and borrow funds from financial institutions or other creditors for which repayment is required at various maturity dates. Liquidity risk is measured by reviewing the First Nation's future net cash flows for the possibility of negative net cash flow.

*Currency risk*

Currency risk is the risk to the First Nation's operations that arise from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The First Nation is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk via the Settlement Trust. The First Nation does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk.

*Classification*

All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value with subsequent accounting based on their classification. The following is a summary of the classification of the First Nation's financial assets and liabilities and accounting measurement after initial recognition:

Cash, accounts receivable and investment in Business Enterprises are classified as financial assets and are measured at amortized cost, and investments in Settlement Trust are measured at fair value. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, unexpended grants and debt are classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost. The carrying amount included in the statement of financial position approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" sets out a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs used in the measurement of fair value as follows: Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data. The First Nation has concluded that the fair value of its financial instruments carried at fair value are all considered to be Level 2.

**18. BUDGET FIGURES**

The 2025 budget figures represent the budget prepared by the First Nation for the fiscal period April 1, 2024 - March 31, 2025. The budget figures have not been audited.