

**KA'A'GEE TU FIRST NATION
Kakisa, N.W.T.**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014**

**Robert
Stewart**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Chief and Councillors
KA'A'GEE TU FIRST NATION
Kakisa, Northwest Territories

We have audited the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements of Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014, and the statement of operations and accumulated surplus (deficit), statement of changes in net financial assets (debt) and statement of cash flow 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 for not-for-profit organizations, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 audit opinion.

Opinion

The First Nation has investments in companies beneficially owned for the Members of the First Nation as set out in Notes 2, carried at a nominal value. Financial statements for the companies are available to the First Nation, and are monitored separately, hence these financial statements are not prepared on a consolidated or equity basis.

In our opinion, the unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation as at March 31, 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards for not-for-profit organizations.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

July 9, 2014
Yellowknife, N.W.T

**Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Statement of Financial Position
as at March 31, 2014**

	2014	2013
Financial Assets		
Cash	\$ 1,278,322	\$ 1,156,537
Restricted cash and temporary investments (Note 2)	3,875,990	3,329,412
Receivables (Note 3)	203,566	73,540
Total financial assets	5,357,878	4,559,489
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4)	102,548	59,437
Deferred revenue (Note 5)	4,932,511	4,343,948
	5,035,059	4,403,385
Net Financial Assets (Debt)	322,819	156,104
Non-Financial Assets		
Tangible Capital Assets (Note 6 and Schedule 10)	1,940,240	1,760,186
	1,940,240	1,760,186
Accumulated Surplus (Schedule 11)	\$ 2,263,059	\$ 1,916,290

See accompanying notes and schedules to the financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the First Nation:


Chief


Senior Band Manager

**Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Statement of Operations
For the Year ended March 31, 2014**

	2014 Budget	2014 Actual	2013 Actual
	(Note 1c)		
Revenues			
Department of Indian & Northern Affairs ("DIAND") (Schedule 2)	\$ -	\$ 343,623	\$ 296,478
Department of Municipal & Community Affairs ("MACA")			
Operating (Schedule 3)	711,177	710,177	668,999
Other GNWT Departments (Schedule 5)	-	170,402	103,250
Other (Schedule 6)	-	188,841	140,167
Total Revenues	711,177	1,413,043	1,208,894
Expenses			
Department of Indian & Northern Affairs ("DIAND") (Schedule 2)	-	339,761	288,605
Department of Municipal & Community Affairs ("MACA")			
Operating (Schedule 3)	711,177	596,517	586,660
Other GNWT Departments (Schedule 5)	-	169,018	104,079
Other (Schedule 6)	-	147,300	158,749
Total operating expenditures	711,177	1,252,596	1,138,093
Excess revenues over expenditures from operations	-	160,447	70,801
Capital (Schedule 4)			
Government transfers for capital	-	798,000	788,992
Miscellaneous revenue	-	-	29,321
Project expenses and amortization	-	(109,515)	(184,724)
Deferred revenue, beginning of year	-	4,333,947	3,640,149
Deferred revenue, end of year	-	(4,836,110)	(4,333,947)
	-	186,322	(60,209)
Excess revenues	-	346,769	10,592
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year	-	1,916,290	1,905,698
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$ -	\$ 2,263,059	\$ 1,916,290

See accompanying notes and schedules to the financial statements.

Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Statement of Changes in Cash Flows
For the Year ended March 31, 2014

	2014	2013
NET INFLOW (OUTFLOW) OF CASH RELATED TO THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating Transactions		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ 346,769	\$ 10,592
Non-cash charges to operations:		
Amortization of capital assets	162,760	135,483
Cash provided by operating transactions	509,529	146,075
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	(130,026)	(5,208)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities	43,111	4,273
Deferred Revenue	588,563	667,843
Net cash (used for) from operations	1,011,177	812,983
Capital transactions		
Acquisition of Tangible Capital Assets	(342,814)	(75,274)
Net cash (used for) from capital transactions	(342,814)	(75,274)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	668,363	737,709
Net cash and temporary investments		
(bank indebtedness) at beginning of year	4,485,949	3,748,240
Net cash and temporary investments		
(bank indebtedness) at end of year	\$ 5,154,312	\$ 4,485,949
Comprised of:		
Cash in bank	\$ 1,278,322	\$ 1,156,537
Restricted Cash and Temporary Investments (Note 2)	3,875,990	3,329,412
	\$ 5,154,312	\$ 4,485,949

Notes:

Council has designated funds of \$3,875,990 (2013 -\$3,329,412) included in the above cash and term deposits for deferred revenues (note 5). The deferred revenues are not fully funded in separate bank accounts as required by the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, however the cash is available in the general bank account.

Interest paid during the year amounted to \$1,797 (2013 - \$1,060). Interest received was Nil (2013 - \$29,321).

See accompanying notes and schedules to the financial statements.

Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Statement of Changes in Net Financial Assets (Debt)
For the Year ended March 31, 2014

	2014 Actual	2013 Actual
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ 346,769	\$ 10,592
Amortization of tangible capital assets	162,760	135,482
Proceeds of disposal of tangible capital assets	-	-
Change in inventories and prepaid expenses	-	-
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(342,814)	(75,274)
Other	-	-
Increase (decrease) in net financial assets	166,715	70,800
Net financial assets (debt) at beginning of year	156,104	85,304
Net financial assets (debt) at end of year	\$ 322,819	\$ 156,104

See accompanying notes and schedules to the financial statements.

**Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year ended March 31, 2014**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation are the representations of management prepared in accordance with local government accounting standards established by the Public Sector Accounting and Auditing Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. Significant aspects of the accounting policies adopted by the Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation are as follows:

a) Reporting Entity and Unconsolidated Financial Statements

The unconsolidated financial statements reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures, changes in net debt and change in cash flow of the reporting entity. This entity is comprised of the First Nation and municipal operations. The First Nation has investments in the following entities beneficially owned for the Members of the First Nation, carried at a nominal value:

	<u>Beneficial Ownership</u>
Noda Enterprises Ltd. (incl. Riverfront Store)	100%
Ka'a'gee Tu Community Improvement Society	100%

Financial statements for the companies are available to the First Nation hence these financial statements are not prepared on a consolidated or equity basis.

The Community Government receives significant funding from the Governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories in the form of operating and capital grants and contributions. Administration is of the opinion that discontinuance of funding would significantly disrupt operations.

b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. The accrual basis of accounting records revenue as it is earned and measurable. Expenses are recognized as they are incurred and measurable based upon receipt of goods or services and/or the legal obligation to pay.

Funds from external parties and earnings thereon restricted by agreement or legislation are accounted for as deferred revenue until used for the purpose specified.

Government transfers, contributions and other amounts are received from third parties pursuant to legislation, regulation or agreement and may only be used for certain programs, in the completion of specific work, or for the purchase of tangible capital assets. In addition, certain user charges and fees are collected for which the related services have yet to be performed. Revenue is recognized in the period when the related expenses are incurred, services performed or the tangible capital assets are acquired.

c) Use of Estimates and Budget

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount 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 expenditure during the period. Where measurement uncertainty exists, the financial statements have been prepared within reasonable limits of materiality. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Budget figures are unaudited.

d) Investments

Investments are recorded at amortized cost. Investment premiums and discounts are amortized on the net present value basis over the term of the respective investments. When there has been a loss in value that is other than a temporary decline, the respective investment is written down to recognize the loss.

**Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year ended March 31, 2014**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

e) Government Transfers

Government transfers are the transfer of monetary assets or tangible capital assets from a government for which the government making the transfer does not:

- receive any goods or services directly in return;
- expect to be repaid in future; or
- expect a direct financial return.

Operating transfers are recognized as revenue in the period in which the events giving rise to the transaction occur, providing the transfers are authorized, any eligibility criteria have been met, and reasonable estimates of the amounts can be determined.

Capital transfers are initially recognized as deferred revenue and subsequently recognized as revenue when the related tangible capital assets are acquired or constructed.

f) Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current year and are not intended for sale in the normal course of operations. The change in non-financial assets during the year, together with the excess of revenues over expenses, provides the consolidated Change in Net Financial Assets (Debt) for the year.

g) Leases

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

h) Inventories

Inventories held for consumption are recorded at the lower of cost and replacement cost. There were no inventories of any significance at year end.

i) Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with stated accounting policies requires the First Nation to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets, liabilities, accumulated surplus (deficit), revenues and expenditures reported in the financial statements. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect on the financial statements of changes to such estimates and assumptions in future periods could be significant, although, at the time of preparation of these statements, the First Nation believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable. Some of the more significant management estimates based on past experience relate to allowance for doubtful accounts, the accounting for tangible capital assets and investment in tangible capital investments, accrued liabilities and deferred revenue valuation.

**Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year ended March 31, 2014**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

j) 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. The cost, less residual value, of the tangible capital assets is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life as follows:

	<u>YEARS</u>
Land Improvements	15-20
Buildings	25-50
Engineered structures	
Water system	35-65
Wastewater system	35-65
Other engineered structures	15-40
Machinery and equipment	5-20
Vehicles	3-20

One-half of the annual amortization is charged in the year of acquisition and in the year of disposal. Assets under construction are not amortized until the asset is available for productive use.

k) Contributions of Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets received as contributions are recorded at fair value at the date of receipt and also are recorded as revenue.

l) Equity in Tangible Capital Assets

Equity in Tangible capital assets represents the Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation's net investment in its total Tangible capital assets, after deducting work in progress, the portion financed by third parties through debenture, mortgage debts, long term capital borrowings, capitalized leases and other capital liabilities.

m) Cultural and Historical Tangible Capital Assets

Works of art for display are not recorded as tangible capital assets but are disclosed.

n) General Band Services and Municipal Services

General Band Services is primarily comprised of Band Support and Other Funding from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. Municipal Services is primarily comprised of Community Government and Other Funding from the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs. The results of these operations are summarized in Schedules 2 and 3 respectively.

o) Contract Services

The Band enters into various contracts to provide specific services, primarily to the Government of the Northwest Territories and Dehcho First Nations. The results of these operations are summarized in Schedules 4, 5, and 6.

p) Funding Agency Contract Surplus (Deficit)

According to contracts or contribution agreements with funding agencies, any contract surplus is to be recovered by the funding agency and any contract deficit is to be retained by the First Nation. Financial statements of the First Nation have not been reviewed by the funding agencies when these statements were prepared. Accordingly, any adjustments as a result of the review will similarly be accounted for in the new year.

**Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year ended March 31, 2014**

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont.)

q) Financial instruments

All significant financial assets and financial liabilities of the First Nation are either recognized or disclosed in the financial statements together with available information for a reasonable assessment of future cash flows, interest rate risk and credit risk.

For cash, accounts receivable, and accounts payable, the carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximates their fair value due to their short-term maturity or capacity of prompt liquidation.

The First Nation is exposed to credit risk arising from the possibility that outstanding accounts receivable are not followed up on a timely basis.

r) Employee Benefit Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include employee benefit liabilities which are future obligations of the First Nation to its employees for benefits earned but not taken as at the end of the fiscal year. The First Nation and its employees do not make contributions to a defined pension plan. Any contributions represent the total liability of the First Nation, are recognized in the accounts on a current basis, and there was no significant change during the year affecting the comparability of the costs for the current and prior period.

2. RESTRICTED CASH AND TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS

	2014	2013
Restricted cash held in bank	\$ 3,875,990	\$ 3,329,412
Term deposits	-	-
	\$ 3,875,990	\$ 3,329,412

Temporary investments are short-term deposits with original maturities of one year or less. Due to requirements of MACA, the Nation no longer invests in interest bearing term deposits.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2014	2013
Municipal & Community Affairs	\$ 93,320	\$ -
Indian & Northern Affairs Canada	37,953	30,194
GNWT – other departments	-	14,395
Dehcho First Nations	2,956	150
Goods & services tax	31,025	20,542
Dehcho Health & Social Services	28,004	5,383
Other	10,308	2,876
	203,566	73,540
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-
	\$ 203,566	\$ 73,540

**Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year ended March 31, 2014**

4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2014	2013
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 45,548	\$ 59,437
Holdbacks Payable	57,000	-
	\$ 102,548	\$ 59,437

5. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of amounts received but not yet earned or disbursed as a result of project initiation dates extending beyond the fiscal year end, or conditions attached to the use of the funds as follows:

	Deferred Balance 2014	Restricted Cash Balance 2014	Shortfall	Deferred Balance 2013
Deferred Revenue is comprised of:				
MACA Gas Tax Funds unspent	\$ 828,807	\$ 768,139	\$ 60,668	\$ 754,940
MACA Public Infrastructure Funds unspent	3,205,489	2,580,914	624,575	2,777,088
MACA Building Canada Fund	520,493	526,937	(6,444)	520,598
MACA Community Capacity Fund	281,321	-	281,321	281,321
INAC Youth Worker Program	6,209	-	6,209	-
DCHSS Community Wellness Program	66,678	-	66,678	-
DFN/IRDA Economic Development	23,514	-	23,514	-
	\$ 4,932,511	\$ 3,875,990	\$ 1,056,521	\$ 4,343,948

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Tangible Capital Assets:

	2014 Net book Value	2013 Net book value
Land improvements	\$ 37,634	\$ 39,311
Buildings	1,386,750	1,333,994
Water and waste water	102,179	114,952
Machinery and equipment and other	225,417	119,719
Furniture and equipment	-	-
Vehicles	188,260	152,210
	\$ 1,940,240	\$ 1,760,186

The insured value of physical assets is \$ Nil. For additional information see the Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets (Schedule 10).

7. EQUITY IN TANGIBLE ASSETS

	2014	2013
Tangible capital assets (Schedule 10)	\$ 3,848,429	\$ 3,505,615
Accumulated amortization (Schedule 10)	(1,908,189)	(1,745,429)
Long term debt	-	-
Debt charges recoverable	-	-
	\$ 1,940,240	\$ 1,760,186