

Financial Statements of

OGWAWIHSTA DEDWAHSNYE

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended March 31, 2023



KPMG LLP

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Ogwawihsta Dedwahsnye

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ogwawihsta Dedwahsnye (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at end of March 31, 2023
- the statement of operations for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in net assets for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at March 31, 2023, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"*** section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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



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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian 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.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the 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 Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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- 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 Entity'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 Entity 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.
- 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.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP'. The signature is written in a cursive, stylized font and is underlined with a single horizontal stroke.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Hamilton, Canada

November 10, 2023

OGWAWIHSTA DEDWAHSNYE

Statement of Financial Position

March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 69,227	\$ 46,727
Accounts receivable (note 3)	22,500	105,000
	\$ 91,727	\$ 151,727

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 3)	\$ 32,396	\$ 115,017
Due to related party (note 2)	14,511	4,301
Net assets:		
Unrestricted	44,820	32,409
	\$ 91,727	\$ 151,727

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

OGWAWIHSTA DEDWAHSNYE

Statement of Operations

Year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022
Revenue:		
ALI program contribution (note 3)	\$ 250,000	\$ 200,000
	250,000	200,000
Expenses:		
ALI program costs (note 3)	225,000	180,000
Consulting fees	9,750	9,500
Professional fees	2,839	2,643
	237,589	192,143
Excess of revenue over expenses	\$ 12,411	\$ 7,857

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

OGWAWIHSTA DEDWAHSNYE

Statement of Changes in Net Assets

Year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 32,409	\$ 24,552
Excess of revenue over expenses	12,411	7,857
Balance, end of year	\$ 44,820	\$ 32,409

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

OGWAWIHSTA DEDWAHSNYE

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31, 2023, with comparative information for 2022

	2023	2022
Cash (used in) provided by:		
Operations:		
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 12,411	\$ 7,857
Change in non-cash operating work capital		
Account receivable	82,500	(101,425)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(82,621)	101,642
	12,290	8,074
Investing activities:		
Advance from Haudenosaunee Development Institute	10,210	4,301
Net increase in cash	22,500	12,375
Cash, beginning of the year	46,727	34,352
Cash, end of year	\$ 69,227	\$ 46,727

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

OGWAWIHSTA DEDWAHSNYE

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2023

Ogwawihsta Dedwahsnye (the "Organization") is a Not-for-Profit Organization incorporated on March 22, 2016, as a corporation without share capital under the Canada Not-for-profit Corporation Act of Canada. The Organization works with the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council ("HCCC") on the disbursement of its land lease funds. Previously, the Organization provided payroll services to Haudenosaunee Development Institute ("HDI"), a formal unincorporated organization also established by the HCCC, however the arrangement was ended during 2022. The Organization is a not-for-profit organization under the Income Tax Act and accordingly is exempt from income taxes, provided certain requirements of the Income Tax Act are met.

1. Significant accounting policies:

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Standards in Part III of the CPA Handbook.

(a) Revenue recognition:

The Organization follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Unrestricted contributions and administrative fee revenues are recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Revenue from fees, contracts and agreements is recognized when the services are provided or the goods are sold.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and short-term deposit which are highly liquid with original maturities of less than three months.

(c) Capital assets:

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at fair value at the date of contribution.

Capital assets are amortized on a straight-line basis using the following expected life:

	Years
Computer equipment	3

(a) Use of estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements 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 expenses during the year. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of accrued liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended March 31, 2023

2. Related party transactions:

The Organization is controlled by and overseen by HCCC which also controls and oversees HDI.

Contributions for operating expenses are received by the Organization based on an amount up to 5% of the land lease revenue earned by HDI, at the discretion of HDI. As agreed upon by the two parties, an amount of \$nil (2022 - \$nil) has been received from HDI and recorded as contributions for operating expenses.

The transactions above are made in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount agreed to by the related parties.

As at March 31, 2023, amounts payable to HDI of \$14,511 (2022 - \$4,301) are due upon demand and non-interest bearing.

3. ALI program contribution:

Contributions for the Aboriginal Learning Initiative (ALI) are received by the Organization based on an agreement between the Organization and First Nations Confederacy of Cultural Education Centres (FNCCEC). An amount of \$250,000 (2022 - \$200,000) was received by the Organization as revenue and subsequently allocated to other organizations who deliver the ALI for use towards eligible expenditures in line with the agreement terms. At year-end, \$22,500 (2022 - \$10,000) in additional contributions have been recorded as a holdback receivable from FNCCEC with an equal amount payable to the ultimate recipient.

4. Financial risks and concentration of credit risk:

(a) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. The Organization manages its liquidity risk by monitoring its operating requirements. The Organization prepares budget and cash forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds to fulfill its obligations. The Organization is dependent on HDI and the HCCC to achieve its operating objectives including administration revenues, contributions for operating expenses and support via cash flows and related accounts receivable. There have been no changes in risk exposures from 2022.

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss. The Organization is exposed to credit risk with respect to the accounts receivable. The Organization assesses, on a continuous basis, accounts receivable and provides for any amounts that are not collectible in the allowance for doubtful accounts. There have been no changes in risk exposures from 2022.