



# LANDS ADVISORY BOARD

Annual Report | 2013-2014



## Table of Contents

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR, CHIEF ROBERT LOUIE	2
1. Reasons Why The <i>Framework Agreement</i> Is Historic	3
2. Reasons Why The <i>Framework Agreement</i> Is Unique	3
3. Further Signing Ceremonies for New Entrants	4
4. Exceptional Level of First Nation Interest in the <i>Framework Agreement</i>	6
5. Reasons Why The <i>Framework Agreement</i> Is Such A Huge Success	7
6. KPMG on the <i>Framework Agreement</i> Success Story	8
7. Report of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development	9
8. First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc.	10
9. Closing Comments	10
10. 2013-2014 Audited Financial Statements	11
APPENDIX A: Summary of the 2013-2014 Audited Financial Statements	12
APPENDIX B: Geographic distribution of <i>Framework Agreement</i> signatory First Nations	14





## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR, CHIEF ROBERT LOUIE

Welcome to the 2013-2014 Lands Advisory Board (LAB) Annual Report. This past year has been an exciting time for the signatory communities of the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management [Framework Agreement]*.

I would like to begin by congratulating the following 8 communities who ratified the *Framework Agreement* by approving their land codes. They now can resume control over their reserve lands and natural resources:

- Stz'uminus [BC]
- Skowkale [BC]
- Aitchelitz [BC]
- Yakweakwoose [BC]
- One Arrow [SK]
- Flying Dust [SK]
- Bingwi Neyaashi Anishinaabek [ON]
- Dokis [ON]

In their pursuit for self-sufficiency, a total of 47 First Nations now have ratified the *Framework Agreement* to resume their jurisdiction and decision-making over their reserve lands and natural resources.

In addition this year, 28 First Nations became signatories to the *Framework Agreement* --- 9 in December 2013 and 19 in March 2014. There now will be 49 First Nations, as of April 1, 2014 in the developmental phase of the *Framework Agreement* preparing for their Community vote to ratify their Land Code and, thereby, opt out of the land-administration sections of the Indian Act.

Minister Valcourt has indicated that Canada is committed to adding more signatories to the *Framework Agreement*. The addition of these most recent 28 communities follows the 2013 Federal Budget, which allocated \$9 million over a two-year period [2013-2014 and 2014-2015] to support new entrants into the *Framework Agreement*. Canada is delivering on its promise. I would like to thank Minister Valcourt, his staff and his senior officials for working closely with the LAB to make it possible for more Communities to become signatories to the *Framework Agreement* and begin their self-sufficiency process.

Next, I would like to congratulate Chief Gordon Planes [T'sou-ke First Nation, B.C.], Chief Darcy Bear [Whitecap First Nation, SK] and Rennie Goose [Scugog Island First Nation, ON]. All three LAB Directors were re-elected to their positions by the operational First Nations in each of the three LAB regions across Canada. For further information on the composition of the LAB, please view our website at [www.labrc.com](http://www.labrc.com).

Finally, I am pleased to include in this year's Annual Report the results of two very important studies by:

- KPMG which updated their 2009 analysis of the benefits of the *Framework Agreement*; and
- The Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development.

In closing, please enjoy reading the highlights of our 2013-2014 accomplishments. Further details are on our website, including our 2013-2014 Financial Statement.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Robert Louie', written over a circular scribble.

Chief Robert Louie, O.O.C., L.L.B.





## 1. Reasons Why The *Framework Agreement* Is Historic

The *Framework Agreement* is historic. As First Nations, we had jurisdiction over our lands since time immemorial, long before the Indian Act was imposed on us. The completion of the *Framework Agreement* in 1996 represents the only time in Canada's history that a group of First Nations have joined together to design, negotiate and sign a government-to-government arrangement with the Federal Government to resume this jurisdiction. The *Framework Agreement* is the first real recognition of our inherent right to be self-governing. The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs in 1999 confirmed this in his address to the Senate Committee:

*“The Framework Agreement and this legislation [First Nations Land Management Act] provide signatory First Nations a legitimate, organized and controlled means of taking back the authority to manage their lands and resources at the community level and pass laws regarding how their land is developed, conserved, protected, used and administered.”*

The impetus and background to the *Framework Agreement* started in 1992 by First Nations and continues to be led by First Nations today, twenty-two years later. As Chiefs, we wanted an opportunity for our Communities to leave behind the constraints of the thirty-five land-administration sections of the Indian Act and resume governance over reserve lands and natural resources under a Land Code designed and ratified by our members. We consider land governance to be the first crucial component of self-government and self-sufficiency.

## 2. Reasons Why The *Framework Agreement* Is Unique

The *Framework Agreement* is very unique. First, it requires ratification by Canada and each signatory First Nation. Canada ratified the *Framework Agreement* by passing the First Nations Land Management Act [FNLMA], “an Act providing for the ratification and bringing into effect” of the *Framework Agreement*. Royal assent was granted in June 1999. Each signatory First Nation ratifies the *Framework Agreement* by voting to approve the Community’s Land Code, as well as the Individual Agreement with Canada, which identifies the specifics of the transfer of jurisdiction. Second, the *Framework Agreement* is unique because it is the primary document in this overall process, not the FNLMA. Third, the *Framework Agreement* is unique because it cannot be changed without the concurrence of the signatory First Nations and Canada. Neither party can unilaterally change the wording of the *Framework Agreement*, unlike federal legislation which is determined by Canada.

If amendments are required to the wording of the *Framework Agreement*, the Chiefs of the First Nations operating under Land Codes, with assistance from their elected LAB, identify any necessary changes. The LAB then approaches the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada [AANDC] with these changes and the technical details are completed. The Chiefs then vote to officially approve these changes to the *Framework Agreement*. Next, the Minister presents to Parliament the necessary concurrent amendments to the FNLMA. The purpose of any amendments is to improve efficiency and simplify a First Nation’s transition process from the Indian Act to the Community Land Code.

The uniqueness of the *Framework Agreement* was recognized by National Chief Phil Fontaine of the Assembly of First Nations in 1998. In supporting the *Framework Agreement*, he explained:

*“What I found very encouraging about this very unique undertaking, unique because it was based on a government-to-government basis, was it spoke to our need to control our lands, our resources and it was really about creating opportunities for our communities...There was really no question about my support for this important undertaking and it was something that we very strongly supported as a national political organization representing all First Nations in Canada.”*



The importance of the *Framework Agreement* was best summed up by the late Chief Joe Mathias of the Squamish Nation following Royal assent of the FNLMA in June 1999. Chief Mathias was a respected and revered visionary, both nationally and provincially; a hereditary Chief; a long-time proponent of Aboriginal rights; and a man who was widely recognized throughout Canada for dedicating much of his time and effort toward the goal of having our Aboriginal rights recognized. Chief Mathias stated that the *Framework Agreement* may be:

*“..... the single most historic accomplishment for First Nations this century, to have First Nations recognized as governments with their own law-making powers and control over their own lands.”*

### 3. Further Signing Ceremonies for New Entrants

While there have been many highlights during this past year, the most significant was the addition of a new group of First Nations as signatories to the *Framework Agreement*. Each time a Community joins the *Framework Agreement*, it is a historic occasion to be celebrated. This year we were privileged to celebrate twice. On December 12, 2013 we welcomed 9 new Communities and on March 3, 2014 we welcomed an additional 19 communities. These 28 new signatories are:

<b><u>British Columbia</u></b>	<b><u>Saskatchewan</u></b>	<b><u>Ontario</u></b>
Chawathil	Mistawasis	Chippewas of the Thames
Katzie	English River	Temagami
Cheam	Yellow Quill	Wasauksing
Scowlitz		Long Lake
?akisq'nuk	<b><u>Manitoba</u></b>	M'Chigeeng
Homalco	Fisher River	Magnetawan
K'omoks	Nisichawayasihk	
Lower Nicola	Norway House	<b><u>Quebec</u></b>
Malahat	Sagkeeng	Abénakis de Wôlinak
Metlakatla		
Nak'azdli		<b><u>New Brunswick</u></b>
Tahltn		Madawaska Maliseet
Soowahlie		

The sentiments shared during the two signing ceremonies represent the true significance of the *Framework Agreement*. My colleague, Chief Austin Bear, eloquently described the importance of the *Framework Agreement* when he addressed Federal and First Nation government officials and representatives, as well as members of the press:

*“The Framework Agreement provides a better future for our communities. It is a catalyst to self-sufficiency, state of the art infrastructure, and governance models driven by our values and traditional ways.”* Chief Bear added, *“As a result of this historical and necessary initiative, First Nations working under their land codes are experiencing a profound increase of community involvement, pride, and the strengthening of our cultural identities. I commend Canada and Minister Valcourt on their continued support of the First Nations here today.”*



As LAB Chair, I echoed many of the points in Chief Bear's address, and added that:

*"Just recently, the international firm KPMG completed a study on the benefits of the Framework Agreement for all the participating First Nations. Investments on reserve now are estimated at \$270 million and thousands of on-reserve jobs are being created for both members and non-members. Our First Nations are forging new partnerships with businesses, investors, bankers as well as with provincial and municipal governments. Land management activities are being completed at the speed of business, which is significantly faster than under the Indian Act. Business decisions are now governed by the First Nations themselves. We are on the verge of a new era of prosperity for our Communities, and I am elated that (these) additional First Nations today will be able to participate."*

Putting all this into perspective, two Chiefs commented, as they signed their adhesion documents, on the importance of the *Framework Agreement* to the futures of their communities:

*"The Magnetawan First Nation is very pleased to be joining the First Nations Land Management Regime. The Magnetawan First Nation sees this as an important first step in the direction of self-government by providing self-determination to manage our lands more effectively and efficiently than under Indian Act. This Regime provides greater opportunity to be more competitive on a number of important economic development projects in our community."*  
[Chief William Diabo, Magnetawan First Nation]

*"Taking control of land management is a vital step for the Akisqnuq First Nation to assert control over our reserve lands. Development and ratification of a land code will allow the First Nation and Akisqnuqniks that live on reserve to respond to opportunities on our own terms and at the speed of business. These important steps will further our progress toward self-government and allow us to get out from under Aboriginal Affairs' and the Indian Act's control of Akisqnuq First Nation Land... It is hoped and expected that this radical change will enable prosperity on the Akisqnuq First Nation that is unprecedented since the reserve was created in 1886 -- almost 130 years ago."* [Chief Lorne Shovar, Akisqnuq First Nation]

In his statement during the first signing ceremony, Minister Valcourt of AANDC shared his thoughts on the success of the *Framework Agreement*:

*"The First Nations Land Management Regime continues to be a proven and successful tool of economic development and reconciliation. We will continue to work with interested First Nations to enable the development of their lands and resources, ensuring the conditions for strong, self-sufficient and prosperous communities."*

Additional information on the 28 new signatories to the *Framework Agreement* can be found on our website [[www.labrc.com](http://www.labrc.com)].

Please see Appendix B for a map of all signatory communities to the *Framework Agreement*, as of January 2014.





#### 4. Exceptional Level of First Nation Interest in the *Framework Agreement*

During the period 1996 to 2014 many First Nations have requested to be signatories to the *Framework Agreement*. The following four phases highlight significant time periods in the evolution of this remarkable level of interest:

##### [I] February 1996 to March 2000

During this important three-year period, the groundwork was completed for the *Framework Agreement* and the resumption of jurisdiction by First Nations over their reserve lands and natural resources:

- In February 1996 the group of 14 Chiefs signed the *Framework Agreement* with Canada;
- By March 1998, 3 First Nations [Georgina Island (ON), Scugog Island (ON), & Muskoday (SK)] had ratified the *Framework Agreement* by voting to approve their Land Codes, as well as their Individual Agreements with Canada;
- In June 1999 Canada ratified the *Framework Agreement* by granting Royal assent to the FNLMA
- On January 1, 2000, to start the new millennium and honour their ancestors, these 3 First Nations started their resumption of jurisdiction over their reserve lands and natural resources; and
- 13 other First Nations passed resolutions to be on a “waiting list” for future entry into the *Framework Agreement*.

##### [II] April 2000 to March 2005

By the end of this five-year period, which opened the new millennium:

- 14 First Nations had ratified the *Framework Agreement* by voting to approve their Community Land Code, as well as their Individual Agreement with Canada;
- 21 First Nations had signed adhesion documents as new entrants to the *Framework Agreement* ; and
- 64 other First Nations were listed on the “waiting list” as future entrants into the *Framework Agreement*.

##### [III] April 2005 to March 2010

By the end of this next five-year period, which completed the first decade of the new millennium:

- 29 First Nations had ratified the *Framework Agreement*;
- 23 additional First Nations from the waiting list had signed the adhesion documents as new entrants; and
- 71 other First Nations were listed on the waiting list.

##### [IV] April 2010 to March 2014

By the end of this recent four-year period:

- 47 First Nations had ratified the *Framework Agreement*;
- 54 additional First Nations from the waiting list had signed adhesion documents as new entrants; and
- 51 other First Nations were listed on the waiting list.



### Summary

During the eighteen-year period -- *from the signing of the Framework Agreement in February 1996 to the end of March 2014* -- the number of participating Communities has increased significantly:

- **14 to 112:** First Nation signatories to the *Framework Agreement*;
- **3 to 47:** First Nations having ratified the *Framework Agreement* by approving their Land Code; and
- **13 to 51:** First Nations waiting to sign the *Framework Agreement*.

With 112 signatories and 51 other First Nations on the waiting list, this total of 163 represents 1 out of every 4 -- or 25% -- of the First Nations in Canada which are participating, or hoping to participate, in the *Framework Agreement*. This is a remarkable accomplishment.

## **5. Reasons Why The *Framework Agreement* Is Such A Huge Success**

The *Framework Agreement* is a significant success story for a number of reasons. First, maintaining the integrity and quantum of reserve land status is a mandatory principle. Reserve lands can never be surrendered, sold or diminished in size. Fee simple title is not permitted. Reserve lands are *protected* for the use and benefit of our future generations.

Second, the *Framework Agreement* was developed by First Nations and continues to be led by First Nations. As Chiefs, we have continually displayed determination and unwavering leadership. We have been 100% committed to resuming control our reserve lands and natural resources for our members. Jurisdiction must be with the Community, and not with the Minister of AANDC.

Third, we have increased accountability to our people, which is one of the many benefits of land governance. As elected leaders, we answer to our members. The Indian Act doesn't specifically provide for this reporting; however our Land Codes do include this reporting. Accountability directly to our members, and having laws in place that avoid conflicts of interest, are what our members are rightfully demanding.

Fourth, we have an equal relationship with all levels of government. We have government-to-government status with municipalities, provincial governments, and Canada. We are able to work with these different levels of government and develop, for example, compatible environmental laws and regulations.

Fifth, we are able to deal directly and swiftly with business interests that bring economic development opportunities to our Communities. We function "at the speed of business" as a result of our jurisdiction over reserve lands and natural resources. Financial institutions want to partner with *Framework Agreement* First Nations because we have governance structures in place, including rules and regulations that provide security and comfort to investors. Financial institutions and investors recognize and appreciate that our First Nations have certainty in land interests, low land transaction costs, and land laws that are enforceable.

This success was predicted from the very beginning when Canada passed the FNLMA in 1999 to ratify the *Framework Agreement*. The Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada stated:

*"This means that First Nations can undertake projects without having to turn to me for their approval. They will have the flexibility to move quickly when economic opportunities arrive or when partners approach them. In that way, they can get on with the task of creating jobs and encouraging economic growth in their Communities."*





Sixth, we have turned the tide by generating “in-migration” of our youth back to our Communities, after what was mainly “out-migration”. Our professionally trained members are returning home because there are employment opportunities for them.

## 6. KPMG on the *Framework Agreement* Success Story

KPMG conducted this past year an update to their 2009 “Framework Agreement Benefit/Cost Review” to estimate economic and social benefits accruing to First Nations who have ratified their Land Codes under the *Framework Agreement*. Through the use of comparative analysis, this 2013 report captured the progress, incremental changes and experiences of 32 operational First Nations.

The KPMG findings indicate the importance of the *Framework Agreement*:

- *None of the First Nations surveyed in 2009 or 2013 reported a desire to revert back to the Indian Act – even if this were a possibility under the Framework Agreement, which it is not.*
- *The benefits of operating under a First Nations’ land code are accruing to the Band. The study findings show the majority of reserve land being developed is land held in common by the Band for the benefit of all members, meaning that most benefits are flowing to the Band.*
- *Governing under a land code helps First Nations achieve the overall vision for their Communities.*
- *Approximately 70% of First Nations participating in this study have a land use plan that is in place or in development.*
- *Land Management activities are completed significantly faster by operational First Nations, compared to previous processing under the Indian Act. In some cases this can be 72 times faster.*
- *Operational First Nations had developed their land governance processes and decision making systems to only a small extent under the Indian Act, whereas significant development has occurred following ratification of their Land Code.*
- *First Nations that have been operational between four and six years still feel they are transitioning. It takes as long as 10 years for participating First Nations to indicate they are in transition to a much smaller extent.*
- *As first signs of positive change, many newly operational First Nations identify improvements to flexibility in the terms and conditions for land related transactions, improvements to protecting Community legal interests, and improvement to protecting Community values for development.*
- *There is a point in time for operational First Nations when efficiency in carrying out processes begin to plateau, and where there is no further improvement, nor a need to improve (e.g. permit processing time, timelines for registration of instruments).*
- *Enhanced communication and building industry relations and reputation of the First Nation with investors are two areas noted to be better by the majority of operational First Nations. As First Nations establish land governance activities, other areas begin to improve such as relationships with municipal governments and financial institutions.*



- *The Framework Agreement has led to new benefits for the most recent group of First Nations (Group B) who have become operational and further benefits are continuing for those approaching, or that have surpassed, 10 years in operation (Group A). Less incremental change occurs the longer First Nations have operated under their land codes.*
- *There is an increase in interest and importance around forging relationships and partnerships with third parties and other external partners.*
- *There is an increase in the percentage of operational First Nations reporting that businesses are owned by external partners.*
- *Operational First Nations are establishing new businesses on reserve.*
- *Significant Community investment continues among operational First Nations. In particular, they recognize the importance of investing in both the hard and soft infrastructure required to increase economic development. An order of magnitude amount of internal and external investment achieved by all 32 operational First Nations participating at the time of this study is \$270M.*
- *Jobs are being created on reserve. An order of magnitude number of jobs created by all 32 operational First Nations participating in this study is approximately 4,000.*

KPMG concluded that overall, operational First Nations experience improved efficiencies and effectiveness in building their Communities. The *Framework Agreement* continues to be an enabler to First Nations for economic development efforts.

## **7. Report of the Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development**

The Standing Committee on Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development, chaired by Chris Warkentin, in March 2014 issued its “Study of Land Management and Sustainable Economic Development on First Nations Reserve Lands”. Throughout the Study, the Standing Committee referenced the “*First Nations Land Management Act*”. Since the *Framework Agreement* is the primary document, and the FNLMA is Canada’s method of ratifying the *Framework Agreement*, I have inserted below in the excerpts the words “*Framework Agreement*” where the words “*First Nations Land Management Act*” and “*First Nations Land Management Regime*” appeared. Listed below are some excerpts from the Study findings about the importance of the *Framework Agreement*.

- *The majority of First Nation witnesses signaled support for the [Framework Agreement], both as an effective alternative to the Indian Act regime and as a crucial step on the way to the eventual goal of self-government. Given the economic benefits of the [Framework Agreement], a number of witnesses suggested that it be adequately resourced and that the current backlog of First Nations waiting to enter the [Framework Agreement] be addressed.*
- *The [Framework Agreement] was seen as a valuable tool for supporting economic development and in building the capacity of First Nations toward the eventual goal of self-governance;*
- *Notwithstanding recent federal investments, progress in extending the application of the [Framework Agreement] to additional First Nations has not kept pace with demand. Currently, there are over 48 First Nations on the waiting list and still many more have expressed an interest in entering the [Framework Agreement]. Even at enhanced funding levels, it could likely take decades to transition the majority of First Nations from the Indian Act to the [Framework Agreement].*



- *Outside of comprehensive self-government arrangements, the [Framework Agreement] is widely considered among First Nations to represent a modern institutional framework to address contemporary land management issues on reserves and facilitate economic development.*
- *By providing participating First Nations with a greater measure of local control over reserve lands and resources, and by ending ministerial discretion over land management decisions on reserves, the [Framework Agreement] represents an important alternative to land management under the Indian Act.*
- *Independent studies confirm that First Nations operating under the [Framework Agreement] manage their lands more competitively and transparently, and are better able to expeditiously complete land transactions and at a lower cost than what is possible under the Indian Act.*
- *Given the well documented and substantial economic benefits of the [Framework Agreement], as well as its widespread appeal among First Nations, we find that every effort must be taken to reduce barriers to accessing the [Framework Agreement].*
- *The Committee finds that the [Framework Agreement] represents an important vehicle for reserve land tenure reform for the vast majority of First Nations, one with proven economic benefits, and should be fully supported.*

The Standing Committee recommended that AANDC take the necessary steps to extend the application of the *Framework Agreement* by:

- *Ensuring that the current signatory First Nations to the [Framework Agreement] are provided with the support necessary to become fully operational and to meet the increased requirements of the [Framework Agreement], including developing their land codes; and*
- *Addressing, on an urgent basis, the backlog of applicants currently awaiting entry to the [Framework Agreement], and exploring, in collaboration with the First Nations Lands Advisory Board, financing options to allow for greater First Nations' participation in the [Framework Agreement].*

## **8. First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc.**

The LAB has two entities, the Finance Committee and the First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc. (Resource Centre), to assist with implementing *Framework Agreement* responsibilities. The Finance Committee was established to manage all financial and reporting matters on behalf of the LAB and to function as its Executive Committee. The Resource Centre, governed by a Board of Directors and chaired by Chief Austin Bear, is the service delivery organization that fulfills the LAB's technical and administrative responsibilities under the *Framework Agreement*. The Resource Centre was incorporated in 2004.

## **9. Closing Comments**

The governance of our reserve lands and natural resources under the *Framework Agreement* is the foundation for successful and sustainable economic development, which in turn is one of the primary catalysts for community well-being. This includes, among many positive consequences, increased work opportunities, improved internal capacity, less dependency on social programs, and the ability to further re-energize our cultural heritage.





The LAB is confident that with Canada's continued partnership and support, perhaps as many as 75 more Communities can be added to the *Framework Agreement* during the next few years. These First Nations could resume control over their future, initiate economic development opportunities, and lay the foundation for self-sufficiency.

#### **10. 2013-2014 Audited Financial Statements**

A summary of the audited financial statement is attached. The full audited financial statements can be found on the LAB website [[www.labrc.com](http://www.labrc.com)], along with the audited financial statements from previous years.



## APPENDIX A: Summary of the 2013-2014 Audited Financial Statements



Tel: 250 763 6700  
 Fax: 250 763 4457  
 Toll-free: 800 928 3307  
 www.bdo.ca

BDO Canada LLP  
 Landmark Technology Centre  
 400 - 1631 Dickson Avenue  
 Kelowna BC V1Y 0B5 Canada

---

### Independent Auditor's Report on the Condensed Financial Statements

---

**To the Members of First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc.**

The accompanying condensed financial statements, which comprise the condensed statement of financial position as at March 31, 2014 and the condensed statement of financial activities and net assets for the year then ended are derived from the audited financial statements of First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc. for the year ended March 31, 2014. We expressed an unmodified audit opinion on those financial statements, in our report dated May 26, 2014.

The condensed financial statements do not contain all the disclosures required by Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations. Reading the condensed financial statements, therefore, is not a substitute for reading the audited financial statements of First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc.

#### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation of the condensed financial statements on the basis described in Note 1.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the condensed financial statements based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Canadian Auditing Standard (CAS) 810, "Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements."

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the condensed financial statements derived from the audited financial statements of First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc. for the year ended March 31, 2014 are a fair summary of those financial statements, on the basis described in Note 1.

*BDO Canada LLP*

Chartered Accountants

Kelowna, British Columbia  
 May 26, 2014

**FIRST NATIONS LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE CENTRE INC.**  
**Condensed Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2014**

	2014	2013
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current</b>	\$ 780,008	\$ 511,075
<b>Capital assets</b>	122,226	153,982
	\$ 902,234	\$ 665,057
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>	\$ 809,071	\$ 539,951
<b>Invested in capital assets</b>	122,226	153,982
<b>Net assets</b>	(29,063)	(28,876)
	\$ 902,234	\$ 665,057

**Condensed Statement of Financial Activities and Net Assets Year Ended March 31, 2014**

<b>Revenues</b>	\$ 3,802,825	\$ 3,279,324
<b>Expenditures</b>		
Salaries, Honoraria and Contract Positions	2,427,159	2,194,629
Travel	367,448	368,375
Professional fees	629,241	279,653
Administration	366,707	430,034
Amortization	44,213	55,790
<b>Total expenditures</b>	3,834,768	3,328,481
<b>Excess of expenditures over revenues for the year</b>	(31,943)	(49,157)
<b>Net assets, beginning of year</b>	125,106	174,263
<b>Net assets, end of year</b>	\$ 93,163	125,106

Note 1:

Management is responsible for the preparation of summary financial statements. The summary presented includes only the summary of financial position and the summary statement of financial activities and summary statement of net assets. It does not include any other schedules, the significant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

Copies of the March 31, 2014 audited financial statements are available from First Nations Land Management Resource Centre Inc.









# LANDS ADVISORY BOARD

Chief Robert Louie, Chairman

Address:  
2220 Horizon Drive East  
Kelowna, BC  
V1Z 3L4

Phone:  
(250) 769 - 2879  
Facsimile:  
(250) 769-3228

E-Mail:  
Robert@labkelowna.com

# FIRST NATIONS LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCE CENTRE

Chief Austin Bear  
Chair

Dr. Graham Powell  
Executive Director

Address:  
66 Heritage Place  
Muskoday, SK  
S0J 3H0

Address:  
22250 Island Road  
Port Perry, Ontario  
L9L 1B6

Phone:  
(306) 922-1535

Phone:  
(888) 985-5711

Facsimile:  
(306) 922-1927

Facsimile:  
(866) 817-2394

Email:  
Austin.Bear@labrc.com

Email:  
Graham.Powell@labrc.com

