

ANNUAL REPORT 2025
OZÎJA THIHA
LEGACY TRUST







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Bears paw Capital Moneys were transferred from Canada to the OTLT in August 2021.

The OTLT began its first full year of operations in 2022 during a very difficult period of time with a strong downturn in the financial markets around the world. However, 2023-2025 financial markets and the OTLT portfolio rebounded to positive returns and closed out the year on a high note.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I am very pleased to provide the 2025 Annual Report to the Bears paw First Nation membership in respect to the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust (“OTLT”).

The establishment of the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust marked a new, courageous beginning for the Nation. The objectives of the Trust are to save for the future, to help strengthen the Bears paw Nation’s economy and to improve the quality of life of all Bears paw Nation members present and future.

Through the persistence and hard work of the leadership of the Bears paw First Nation and with the wisdom and guidance of the Elders over a long period of time, 2021 saw the Nation finally gain control of its per capita share of Capital Moneys which had been previously administered by the Government of Canada for over 125 years.

In keeping with our policy of transparency, it is the hope of the Board of Trustees that this Annual Report and the ones that follow will provide members of the Bears paw First Nation with detailed information about the OTLT’s operations and performance in the preceding year.

The 2025 financial year was marked by uncertain inflation, high volatility, the start of interest cuts by Central Banks and modest economic growth amid global trade tensions. The OTLT portfolio has investments in the Global stock markets and alternative asset classes such as Real Estate and Infrastructure.

Despite the tremendous turmoil created by U.S. trade tariffs, fears of a bubble in artificial intelligence investments and a government shutdown, the major U.S. indexes each reached a record high in 2025 showing tremendous resilience.

Technology firms such as Nvidia, Apple, Google dominated the U.S. market performance.

The Canadian financial market in 2025 was defined by a spectacular gain of over 31% (\$CDN) S&P/TSX indices, heavily driven by the materials sector (especially gold and silver and financial stocks, RBC, TD Bank, etc.) outperforming major U.S. financial indexes.

Global stocks delivered good gains across regions in 2025 despite trade tariff uncertainty in many countries and changes in interest rates.

The MSCI World Index climbed over 21% (\$US), a new high. In \$CDN, the MSCI World Index returned 15.4%, a reflection of the strength of the Canadian dollar in 2025. European stocks surged on financial institution gains. The MSCI EAFE Index, which stands for Morgan Stanley Capital International, Europe, Australasia and Far East recorded a 25.1% (\$CDN) return for 2025 representing one of the index’s highest annual returns.

The review of these financial indexes is important as they are an essential tool that measure performance of investments and assist the Board of Trustees to gauge investment returns of funds like the well-diversified investment portfolio of the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust.

The investment policies and strategies adopted by the Trustees should provide positive investment returns over the long term that will allow the Trust to fulfill its responsibilities to the Nation.

I wish to express my gratitude to my other fellow Trustees, Michele Horne and William (Bill) MacLachlan and to Chief Darcy Dixon and the Council of Bears paw First Nation for their continued support of the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust and to the professional teams working on your behalf.



Julian Leong, Chair

MESSAGE FROM CHAIR

The establishment of the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust and transfer of the Bearspaw First Nation's per capita share of its Capital Moneys (held in Ottawa) pursuant to a Ministerial Order, represents a culmination of all the efforts made over decades by the Bearspaw First Nation and its members for control over its own moneys, a right taken for granted by most Canadians.

The transfer of Capital Moneys is an important exercise of Bearspaw's Treaty, aboriginal and inherent rights as a sovereign, independent Treaty Nation under Treaty no. 7 of 1877.

For nearly five decades the Stoney-Nakoda Nations have been negotiating with Canada for the transfer of their Capital Moneys out of the complete control of Canada into an independent trust fund for the benefit of present and future generations.

Stoney-Nakoda Capital Moneys are considered by Canada to be "Indian Moneys" under the Indian Act. The Bearspaw First Nation believes the Indian Act contravenes the right of self-government of First Nations as an inherent right and as a Treaty and Aboriginal right. This includes the right to hold and manage its own moneys which is fundamental to all Canadians.

Indian Moneys are not segregated by the government from all other moneys belonging to Canada. Stoney-Nakoda Capital Moneys have been "borrowed" by Canada and used for its own government operations. Stoney-Nakoda Moneys have over the years represented up to 20% of all "Indian Moneys" of the First Nations in Canada. Under the Indian Act, Canada unilaterally fixed the method used to calculate interest on Indian Moneys which does not take into consideration any factors including the balance of the account.

In summary, the Government of Canada as trustee, has for many decades borrowed all of Stoney-Nakoda's Capital Moneys without the permission or consent of the Stoney-Nakoda Nations and has paid a short term, inferior rate of interest based on an Order-In-Council on what are essentially long-term capital heritage moneys belonging to the present and

future members of the Bearspaw and other Stoney-Nakoda Nations.

During 2021, detailed information through newsletters, social media, website, bill boards, flyers and other documentation was widely distributed to all the members of the Bearspaw First Nation. Communications were made and meetings were held in the community. Bearspaw members indicated their strong approval of the transfer of the Bearspaw's per capital share of Stoney Capital Moneys to the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust for the benefit of present and future generations of Bearspaw members.

After over twenty-five years of discussions and delays, as well as tremendous determination shown by Bearspaw Chief and Council, Bearspaw's per capita share of Stoney-Nakoda Capital Moneys in the approximate amount of \$55 million was transferred to the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust on August 13, 2021.

Soon thereafter the Bearspaw Chief and Council directed the transfer of the funds from the Ghost Lake and United Church Settlement Trusts (\$5 million) for consolidation in the Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust for more favorable returns.

The Board of Trustees are required to invest the OTLT Moneys in accordance with a Trust Deed so that:

- a) The original value of the Trust will be protected from inflation and will grow to meet the needs of the Bearspaw Nation;
- b) The yearly revenue provided to Bearspaw First Nation will rise over time as the value of the Trust grows.

HISTORY AND TRANSFER

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust is managed by a board of highly knowledgeable Trustees who are experts that have many years of experience in governance, finance, portfolio construction and managing large amounts of money. All Trustees are independent.



Trustees:
Julian Leong, Michele Horne, William (Bill) MacLachlan

One of the conditions of the Ministerial Order of August 13, 2021 in relation to the transfer of Capital Moneys to the OTLT, stipulated that Bears paw First Nation establish an “independent” trust with an external Board of Trustees.

The Trustees must administer the OTLT in the best interests of the Bears paw First Nation with care, skill and caution. The Trustees must act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Trust keeping in mind the beneficiaries of the Trust are both present and future generations of the Bears paw First Nation.

The Trustees’ overall management and administrative functions are defined by the OTLT Trust

Deed and include guidance on the overall portfolio asset mix, investment objectives, and performance measurement standards to be used against long-term objectives and the hiring and dismissal of professional investment managers and other service providers for the Trust Fund.

In accordance with the OTLT Trust Deed and developed protocols, the Chair of the Trust invites the Chief of the Bears paw Nation (and two (2) individuals selected by the Chief) to attend the quarterly meetings of the Board of Trustees. Members of Chief & Council, Bears paw CEO and CFO attended all meetings of the Board of Trustees in 2025.

THE TRUST'S YEAR AND HISTORY IN REVIEW

During 2025 the Trustees were very active throughout the year and carried out the following:

- The Board of Trustees held quarterly meetings in March, May, August and November 2025 and held other meetings when necessary, during the year.
- With continuing lower production and prices for natural gas throughout the year, the Trust Fund received \$1,202,473 (\$CDN) in royalties during 2025, lower from the amount paid to the Trust Fund in 2024 of \$1,311,324 million dollars.
- The well-known international accounting firm E&Y LLP was reappointed as independent external auditor for the Trust Fund for the fiscal year 2025.
- The Board of Trustees conducted the annual review of the OTLT Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures (“SIP&P”) as required under the Trust Deed to confirm compliance with the strict rules, guidelines and reporting for all Trust Fund investments. No amendments were made at that time.
- The Board of Trustees authorized the transfer of \$500,000 to the OTLT Fiera Real Estate Core Fund account. This was done to rebalance the Trust’s portfolio in accordance with the guidelines set out in the SIP&P.
- Four investment Managers – William Blair & Company LLC, Mawer Investment Management Ltd, Fiera Real Estate and IFM Infrastructure Partners continued their engagement and had their representatives meet semi-annually with the Trustees at the scheduled quarterly meetings of the Board.
- The Audit Committee (Chair William MacLachlan) reviewed the quarterly and annual financial statements prepared by the Fund’s accountant MNP LLP before and at each Board meeting and followed up with requests for explanations on issues which required clarifications and or amendments.
- On May 6, 2025 Trustee and Investment Chair Michele Horne and Terry Munro met with Bearspaw First Nation Chief and Council in Calgary to conduct the annual meeting with the Nation. Ms. Horne summarized the activities of the Trustees and reviewed Trust Fund operations through a comprehensive visual presentation. Members of Chief and Council and staff had comments and asked a number of questions. Audited financial statements of the Trust were reviewed with Council together with the trust fund’s auditor, a representative of the firm E&Y LLP.
- The OTLT paid out a Distribution to the Bearspaw First Nation in 2025 of \$3,696,000 distributed quarterly. The Trust has now paid out over \$16.1 million (\$CDN) to the Nation since inception in August 2021. The distribution for 2026 is a prescribed calculation found in the trust deed and is \$3,696,000.

Since the OTLT has been established for present and future members of the Bears paw First Nation, it has a very long investment horizon. This means the Trust can withstand negative returns in the short term; however, they will be overcome over the long term by the positive returns of other years.

The OTLT Trust is now fully invested in a diversified portfolio of stocks, real estate and infrastructure.

A financial index is a theoretical portfolio of stocks, bonds or commodities used to measure the performance of a specific market or asset class. It acts as a benchmark, or “measuring tape” allowing investors like OTLT to compare its portfolio performance against current market trends. Popular examples include the S&P 500, Dow Jones Industrial Average and Nasdaq Composite.

In 2025, the MSCI World Index had a strong return of +15.4% (\$CDN). The MSCI World is a widely followed global stock market index that tracks the performance of large and mid-cap companies across 23 developed countries. The US stock market performance is measured primarily by the S&P 500 Index which had a similar good year, +12.4% (\$CDN) and the technology heavy Nasdaq Composite another good return of 14.7% (\$CDN).

Real estate had a solid performance year given the uncertainty in the macro-economic environment and resultant hesitancy in the real estate industry. The Fiera Real Estate Fund attained a rate of return of + 6.75% (\$CDN) in 2025.

Infrastructure continued to have a good year with the rate of return for IFM Infrastructure of +9.6% (\$CDN). In \$US, the gross return for the Infrastructure Fund was +19.1%. Overall, the Infrastructure Fund had an exceptional good year.

The OTLT rate of return for 2025 was +6.2%. The rate of interest paid on “Indian Capital Moneys” by the Government of Canada for the same period was 3.5%.

FINANCIAL REVIEW 2025



INVESTMENTS

CUSTODIAN

Investment management firms appointed by the Trustees are given the authority to determine the selection of investments in which the OTLT invests in accordance with the SIP&P. The SIP&P sets out a mandate for each manager and sets strict limits on the nature of the investments each manager is permitted to acquire – each manager is required to certify to OTLT every 3 months that it is in compliance with the SIP&P.

To provide additional security, it is important to point out that the investment managers do not physically hold the Trust's assets within their accounts. To provide segregation and safe-keeping, the OTLT retained CIBC Mellon (an asset custodian firm that currently has over \$3.4 trillion in total assets under administration) as custodian. The investment management firms appointed by the Trustees make the investment decisions and the custodian implements the investment transactions and safely holds the securities (stocks, certificates and cash) of the OTLT.

ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Trustees has established an effective low-cost management model to deal with the day-to-day operations of the Trust. MNP LLP, a national accounting firm with chartered public accountants on staff is engaged to produce quarterly financial statements and other reports for OTLT and an experience management consulting firm Munro & Associates Inc. has been retained to assist in all administrative matters.

The Chair and other Trustees participate in various management and operations issues on an ongoing basis and only the Trustees have signing authority. As a further assurance that the financial statements accurately reflect the Trust's financial status and activities, the Trustees have engaged an external auditor, the international accounting firm E&Y LLP to perform an audit of the Trust's financial statements at the end of each financial year which are made available to the Bears paw leadership, Nation and all membership.



ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION TO THE BEARSPAW FIRST NATION



The Annual Distribution paid quarterly from the OTLT replaces the semi-annual interest payments that the Nation received from Indigenous Services Canada. The Annual Distribution is currently \$3.7 million set in accordance with the OTLT Trust Deed. It is not a subjective amount determined by the Board of Trustees, but rather, a formula set out in the Trust Deed fashioned by the Bears paw First Nation.

"Hills are always more beautiful than stone buildings, you know. Living in a city is an artificial existence. Lots of people hardly ever feel real soil under their feet, see plants grow except in flowerpots, or get far enough beyond the street lights to catch the enchantment of a night sky studded with stars. When people live far from scenes of the Great Spirit's making, it's easy for them to forget his laws."

Chief Walking Buffalo/Tatânga Mâni
Nakoda Sioux – Bears paw

OZÎJA THIHA LEGACY TRUST HIGHLIGHTS 2025

\$63.7 (million)

Fair Value of Net Assets

\$16.1 (million)

Cumulative Distribution to Bears paw

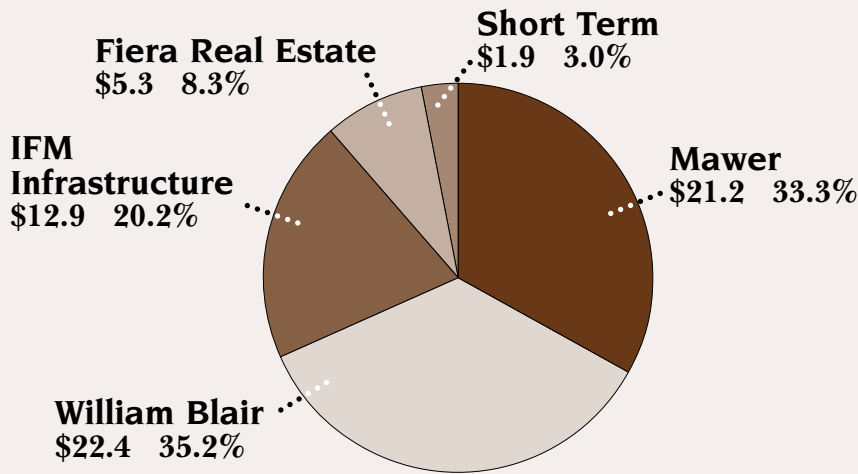
\$3.7 (million)

Annual Distribution to Bears paw First Nation

DIVERSIFICATION OF ASSETS*

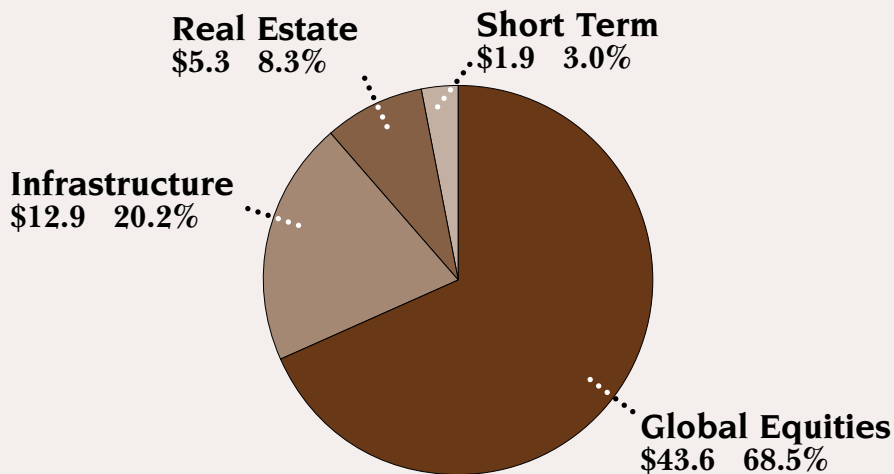
Allocation by Investment Managers (\$M)

Total \$63.7 million



Allocation by Asset Class (\$M)

Total \$63.7 million



OZĪJA THIHA LEGACY TRUST

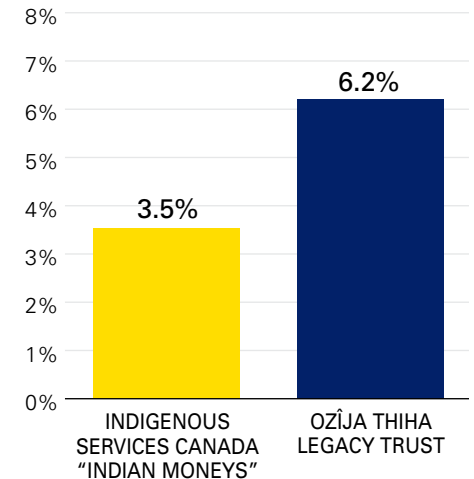


For future generations and the financial security of the Bears paw First Nation and its membership

The transfer of Capital Moneys is an important exercise of Bears paw's Treaty, aboriginal and inherent rights as an independent and self-determining Nation under Treaty no. 7.

Bears paw First Nation will have the opportunity to obtain a higher rate of return compared to the extremely low, inferior rate of return paid for many decades on Stoney/Bears paw Capital Moneys by Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada.

Rate of Return 2025



Cumulative Distribution to Bears paw:

2021	\$1,315,696
2022	\$3,696,000
2023	\$3,696,000
2024	\$3,696,000
2025	\$3,696,000

\$16.1 (million)

* Numbers vary by an immaterial amount from those in the audited financial statements due to the application of accrual accounting in financial statements and other factors.

OZĪJA THIHA LEGACY TRUST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Trustees of
Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Ozija Thiha Legacy Trust (the "Trust"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2025, and the statement of income, statement of changes in trust capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at December 31, 2025, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

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 report. We are independent of the Trust 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 private enterprises, 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 Trust'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 Trust or to cease operations, or has

no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information, which comprises the information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, and in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the Annual Report prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 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

Continued on next page...

OZĪJA THIHA LEGACY TRUST

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust 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.

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.

Ernst + Young LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Edmonton, Canada
March 26, 2025

BALANCE SHEET

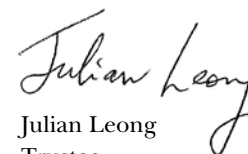
Year ended December 31

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	962,428	1,651,001
Royalties receivable	71,049	609,163
Advances against future distributions payable to the Beneficiary (note 3)	358,148	358,148
Accrued investment income	56,994	29,968
Total current assets	1,448,619	2,648,280
Advances against future distributions payable to the Beneficiary (note 3)	603,437	881,982
Investments (note 4)	61,681,922	59,557,568
	63,733,978	63,087,830
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	72,426	82,770
Total liabilities	72,426	82,770
Trust Capital	63,661,552	63,005,060
	63,733,978	63,087,830

On behalf of the Trustees:



William (Bill) MacLachlan
Trustee



Julian Leong
Trustee

STATEMENT OF INCOME

Year ended December 31

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Revenue		
Investment income (note 5)	1,429,531	501,558
Realized gain on investments	2,082,152	1,859,379
Unrealized gain on investments	349,650	5,097,068
	3,861,333	7,458,005
Expenses		
Investment management fees	350,006	363,563
Administration	128,890	126,438
Trustee honoraria	134,410	134,410
Professional fees	48,347	45,263
Custodial services	33,345	33,643
Annual report	13,692	11,918
Trustee expenses	2,624	4,033
	711,314	719,268
Net income for the year	3,150,019	6,738,737

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN TRUST CAPITAL

Year ended December 31

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Trust capital, beginning of year	63,005,060	58,650,999
Net income for the year	3,150,019	6,738,737
Distributions (note 7)	(3,696,000)	(3,696,000)
Trust capital and royalties received	1,202,473	1,311,324
Trust capital, end of year	63,661,552	63,005,060

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net income for the year	3,150,019	6,738,737
Deduct items not involving cash		
Unrealized gain on investments	(349,650)	(5,097,068)
Realized gain on investments	(2,082,152)	(1,859,379)
Interest paid by reduction of distribution paid to the beneficiary (note 3)	(79,602)	(98,278)
	638,615	(315,988)
Changes in working capital items		
Royalty receivable	538,114	(442,725)
Accrued investment income	(27,027)	(12,108)
Accounts payable and accruals	(10,344)	(16,017)
Cash provided by operating activities	1,139,358	(786,838)
Investing activities		
Disposal (purchase) of investments, net	307,448	4,216,567
Cash provided by investing activities	307,448	4,216,567
Financing activities		
Trust capital received	1,202,473	1,311,324
Distributions	(3,337,852)	(3,337,852)
Cash used in financing activities	(2,135,379)	(2,026,528)
Net (decrease) increase in cash during the year	(688,573)	1,403,201
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,651,001	247,800
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	962,428	1,651,001

See accompanying notes

OZĪJA THIHA LEGACY TRUST NOTES FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2025

1. Nature of business

Ozĭja Thiha Legacy Trust (the “Trust”) was established by the Bears paw First Nation (the “Nation”), by the passage of a Trust Deed on February 16, 2021. The Trust was established to receive and administer the Nation’s Capital funds, present and future, held by the Canadian Government in trust for the Nation, as well as any other funds the Nation chooses to contribute to the Trust.

2. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Part II of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting, “Accounting Standards for Private Enterprises”, which sets out generally accepted accounting principles for non-publicly accountable enterprises in Canada (“ASPE”) and includes the significant accounting policies described hereafter.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with ASPE requires the Trustee’s 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 reporting period. These estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in income in the period in which they become known. The financial statements have, in the Trustee’s opinion, been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. An investment normally qualifies as a cash equivalent when it has a short maturity of approximately three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Revenue recognition

Investment income, comprised of distributions on investments, is recognized when the distribution is declared and the right to receive payment is established. Realized gains and losses from the sale of investments arise from differences between net proceeds and cost at the transaction date. Unrealized gains and losses on investments are recognized as income based on their fair value at the year-end date.

Income taxes

The Trust is deemed to be an inter-vivos trust under the provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada) and is deemed to have allocated its income to the beneficiaries of the Trust. Accordingly, the Trust is not subject to income tax on its net income.

Financial instruments

The Trust initially measures its financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The Trust subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities as follows:

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, royalties receivable, accrued investment income and advances against future distributions payable to the Beneficiary. The Trust’s financial assets measured at fair value include investments in equity instruments and fixed income securities that are quoted in active markets. The Trust has also elected to measure its investment in real estate and infrastructure funds at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income.
- Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Trust recognizes its transaction costs in net income in the period incurred for its equity investments and all other financial assets and liabilities subsequently measured at fair value. Financial instruments that are subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost are adjusted by the transaction costs and financing fees that are directly attributable to their origination, issuance or assumption.

Investments

(i) *Reported at fair value*

Investments reported at fair value consist of equity instruments that are quoted in an active market, as well as any investments in debt or equity instruments that the Trust designated to be measured at fair value. Such designation must be made when the investment is initially recognized. In the case of an equity instrument that was previously measured at fair value because it was quoted in an active market, this designation may be made when the instrument ceases to be quoted in an active market. This designation is irrevocable. Changes in fair value are recognized in net income. Transaction costs to acquire or dispose of these instruments are recognized in net income in the period during which they are incurred.

(ii) *Reported at cost or amortized cost*

Investments in equity instruments that are not quoted in an active market, as well as investments in debt instruments, whether or not quoted in an active market, are initially recorded at fair value adjusted by financing fees and transaction costs that are directly attributable to their origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption. Investments in equity instruments are subsequently measured as noted above and investments in debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Revenue recognition

Interest and dividends are recognized as investment income when they are received or become receivable. Investment income, comprising distributions on investments, is recognized when the distribution is declared and the right to receive payment is established. Realized gains and losses from the sale of investments arise from differences between net proceeds and cost at the transaction date. Unrealized gains and losses on investments are recognized as income based on their fair value at the year-end date.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary items are translated at the rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation of transactions are included in the determination of net income.

Measurement uncertainty

The amounts reported for the fair market value of investments are based on estimates of the value of the investments at the reporting date. The fair values of the real estate and infrastructure funds are based on appraisals and other financial information available from the fund companies at the reporting date.

The amounts reported for the distributions on the statement of changes in trust capital are based on calculations of net income as defined in the Trust Deed.

By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant.

3. **Advances against future distributions payable to the Beneficiary**

On September 13, 2022 the Trust entered into an agreement with the Beneficiary to provide an advance of \$1,500,000. The advance is to be repaid over 5.5 years by way of reduction of the mandated quarterly distribution payable to the Beneficiary (note 7). The advance bears interest at 7.0% per annum.

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of year	1,240,130	1,500,000
Interest accrued	79,602	98,278
Repayment of principal and interest via reduction of distribution payable the Beneficiary (note 7)	(358,148)	(358,148)
Balance, end of year	961,584	1,240,130

4. **Investments**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Canadian equities	21,760,595	21,832,799
Foreign equities	21,993,113	21,344,951
Infrastructure fund	12,617,285	11,683,891
Real estate fund	5,310,929	4,695,927
	61,681,922	59,557,568

5. **Investment income**

	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Foreign income (net of tax paid)	6	39,246
Dividends	1,330,759	364,110
Other investment income	98,766	98,202
	1,429,531	501,558

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OZÏJA THIHA LEGACY TRUST

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Continued

6. Investment management fees

In return for providing custodial and investment management services, the Trust has entered into a custodial services agreement with CIBC Mellon Trust Company along with investment management agreements with William Blair Investment Management LLC, Mawer Investment Management Ltd., Fiera Capital Corporation and IMF Global Infrastructure (Canada) LP for fees for services paid monthly and quarterly.

7. Distributions

Pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, the Trust is required to distribute each year an amount equal to the greater of the following:

- (a) Net income (as defined in the Trust Deed),
- (b) 4.5% of the average fair market value of the Trust Fund at the end of the three prior fiscal years; and
- (c) Lesser of \$3,696,000 and 7.5% of the fair market value of the trust funds as measured at the end of the immediately preceding fiscal year.

In accordance with this requirement, the Trust has made total distributions to the Beneficiary of \$3,696,000 (2024 – \$3,696,000) of which \$3,337,852 (2024 – \$3,337,852) was paid in cash and \$358,148 (2024 – \$358,148) was applied to the advances made against future distributions payable to the Beneficiary.

8. Financial instruments

The Trust is exposed to various financial risks through transactions in financial instruments. The following provides helpful information in assessing the extent of the Trust's exposure to these risks.

Market and currency risk

Investments in securities are subject to market and currency risk. The Trust manages market and currency rate risk by investments in Canadian, US and foreign equities and short-term investments that meet specific investment criteria established by the Trust Agreement and are designed to adequately diversify the Trust's investments to reduce exposure to market and currency risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Trust is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Trust ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices [other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk], whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Trust is exposed to other price risk through its investments in equity instruments quoted in an active market.



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Eric Poucette, Deion Daniels-Hunter, Elisha JimmyJohn and Tylie JimmyJohn, Rachel Stephanie Poucette, Cato Hunter, Bearspaw baby, Gavin Ear

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"Listen to the wind, it talks. Listen to the silence, it speaks. Listen to your heart, it knows."

**FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS
OF ONION LAKE FIRST NATION MEMBERS**