Natural Asset Balance Sheet

of

Alberta Treaty No. 8 Nations

Prepared by Anielski Management Inc.

September 20, 2023

Proclamation of Inherent Rights to the Natural Assets of Treaty No. 8

Whereas since time immemorial as the first peoples we, the Red Indians of Turtle Island, are Sovereign and have inherent rights given to us by the Creator through ceremony and natural law that are in alienable from our connection to the lands, waters, air, animals, environment, and resources.

Whereas Treaties in International law are relationships between two or more Sovereigns

Where as the Beaver, Chipewyan, Cree, and Dene, as Sovereign people and Nations, Red Indians, *et.al.*, entered into the eighth numbered Treaty with Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, known as the crown, on June 21, 1899, which established a relationship for peace and friendship towards sharing our territories.

Whereas Treaty No. 8 affirms the Sovereignty and inherent rights for the Beaver, Chipewyan, Cree, and Dene, as Sovereign people and Nations, Red Indians, *et.al* and guaranteed our continued way of life and Being throughout all are territories.

Whereas Treaty 8 created a partnership, a solemn relationship.

Whereas treaty number eight was not an agreement for the Beaver, Chipewyan, Cree, and Dene, as Sovereign people and Nations, Red Indians, *et.al.* to cede and or surrender our sovereignty or our title to our territories (lands, waters, air and all resources therein] to the Crown, nor to the Dominion of Canada. Whereas there is no 'Cede or Surrender' words or interpretation thereof, in our languages.

Whereas the Sovereign people an Nations of Beaver, Chipewyan, Cree, and Dene, as Sovereign people and Nations, Red Indians, *et.al.*have always held title to our territories and occupied are territories..

Whereas neither the Crown nor the Dominion of Canada have upheld the treaty relationship. They purposely caused and continued a violent dehumanizing role as a colonizer and committed genocide, relying on such premises based on the 1493 Papal Bull *Inter Caetera* Doctrine of Discovery. This is in violation of the recognition of our Sovereignty and our Treaty relationship. Your Sovereign Brothers and Sisters we are seeking your advice on repudiating the Doctrine of Discovery..

Where as the Royal Proclamation 1763 recognize the original people's ownership and occupation of our territories, as well as our sovereignty vis-à-vis Treaties

Arthur Noskey
Grand Chief
Alberta Treaty No. 8 Nations

Nature of Natural Asset Accounts

The Nations of Treaty No. 8 Alberta proclaim that the land, water, resources, plants and animals that constitute the traditional lands of the First Nations that comprise Treaty No. 8 have remained unsurrendered and unceded, given these were always understood to be gifts of the Creator/God.

As Sovereign Nations we state unequivocally that the natural assets that constitutes of traditional territorial lands and water are genuine assets given as gifts by the Creator/God and under our stewardship. Accounting for these natural assets in physical, qualitative and economic terms is simply exercising our inherent rights to the economic and cultural values that we have derived in the past and will continue to enjoy seven and more generations in future.

Natural Resource Asset Accounts (NRAA) provide a broader dimension to our Treaty No. 8 Nation's collective unceded territorial lands (our natural wealth) by reporting the stocks of natural resources such as energy resources (e.g., oil and gas), mineral resources, and timber. These natural resource accounts include the ecological conditions of our lands and waters that have sustained our traditional way of life for thousands of years. These accounts form the basis of the estimates of Treaty No. 8's natural resource wealth that are integrated into the balance sheet accounts of Treaty No. 8 Nations. More specifically, these estimates are incorporated into annual estimates of Treaty No. 8's total wealth. National wealth covers produced and non-produced assets, which include natural resources by major type.

These statistics are employed to monitor the contribution our traditional lands and waters to the overall well-being of our people as well as to portray the physical quantities and qualities of renewable and non-renewable resources that have been shared with the Crown and subjects (Canada, provinces), as co-signators to spirit and intent of Treaty No. 8.

It is important to note that natural asset accounts are not maintained by the Government of Canada nor the province of Alberta due to a 'prohibition' of such accounting as per the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Handbook. This prohibition against the treatment of natural resources as 'assets' of Canada implies and verifies our claim that our territorial lands and resources were never surrendered, sold or transferred from the 'ownership' and stewardship of Red Indians on Turtle Island (North America).

The scope of NRAA also includes accounting for land, water, and other resource assets. The land accounts for example provide selected statistics on land use and land cover in physical units, in addition to the land value captured, measured in terms of asset accounting valuation protocols developed by the World Bank in Wealth of Nations accounting estimates. The ecological health of the land, watersheds and ecosystems has been assessed using a combination of traditional knowledge keepers and geospatial mapping and analysis of ecological conditions across all of our traditional territory.

The following table is a framework for natural asset and liabilities accounts using international conventions for Natural Capital Accounting System. This framework was used to verify the unceded value of lands, water and resources of the First Nations of Treaty No. 8 Alberta traditional territory.

Natural Capital Asset and Liability Accounts

Natural Capital Assets	Natural Capital Liabilities
Landscapes • Forests • Grasslands • Wetlands • Traditional Use Areas • Other	• Loss of ecological integrity due to damages from industrial development • Damages and loss of economic value to Traditional Land Use
Water • Rivers • Streams • Lakes • Groundwater	• Loss of ecological integrity to watersheds
Wildlife Habitat	Damages and loss of wildlife habitat integrity
Industrial Footprints • Non-renewable energy: oil, gas, coal • Renewable energy potential: solar, wind, biofuel, geothermal	• Ecological service and traditional use value incurred by pipelines, power utilities, roads, rail and other linear disturbance.
Minerals and Energy • Oil and Gas • Coal • Minerals • Renewable Energy Capacity (wind, solar, hydro, geothermal, biofuel)	• Unsustainable non-renewable energy use (reserve life estimates) • Cost of Pollution (including toxic waste)
Carbon Accounts (stored carbon and annual carbon sequestration)	• Economic cost of carbon footprint and carbon deficits
Ecosystem Goods and Services (ecosystem services including water regulation, pollination, carbon sequestration, recreation, aesthetics). See Note 2.	• Loss in EGS values due to linear disturbance and destruction of ecological integrity

Alberta Treaty No. 8 Natural Asset Account 2023

Alberta Treaty No. 8 Nations Natural Asset Balance Sheet, 2023

ASSETS	Market Value	Quantitative Inventory
Land (forest, wetlands, croplands), Water, and Other (1)	**$ 5,654,650,256,128**	38,600,000 (hectares)
Energy: Oil, Gas and Mineral Reserves (2)		
Oilsands: Bitumen (2020) (3)	15,599,844,756,000	160,092,000,000 barrels
Conventional Crude Oil (2019) (4)	204,978,174,588	1,697,816,000 barrels
Natural Gas (2019) (5)	56,103,657,141	26,588 billion cubic feet
TOTAL Assets	**$ 21,515,576,843,857**	
LIABILITIES		
Ecosystem service and traditional use value damages/losses (per annum) (7)	$ (49,248,386,043)	
TOTAL Liabilities	**$ (49,248,386,043)**	

Notes:

1.Since GDP is an annual flow of GDP economic benefits from a total stock of wealth it is possible to estimate the value of the Treaty 8 Alberta lands and natural resource assets (38.6 million hectares of total Alberta land base of 66.1 million hectares) was $252.128 billion in GDP benefits in 2022. Using World Bank Total Wealth total wealth accounting standards for estimating the total wealth (asset values) of nations, Canada's annual GDP is 4.46% of the total estimated wealth of Canada's natural, built and other assets. Using this same ratio for Alberta I have estimated the value of Treaty No. 8 Alberta lands and resources, as assets, in 2022 at $5.655 trillion. Since the traditional territorial treaty lands were never surrendered or ceded by Treaty No. 8 Nations then from a national wealth accounting perspective the balance sheet of Treaty No. 8 Nations should include the $5.655 trillion in land and resource values as of 2022.
2. Canadian Association of Petroleum Producers Handbook, 2020 and 2019 reserve statistics (most recent).
3. Based on current (Sept 20, 2023) Western Canadian Select (WCS) price of US $72.18/barrel
4. Based on current (Sept 20, 2023) Western Texas Intermediate (WTI) price of US $89.43/barrel
5. Based on current (July 2023) Natural gas price of roughly $2.00/GJ
6. Ecological and traditional use value damages sustained due to industrial development can be measured in terms of the industrial footprint on the 38.6 million hectare territorial land base multiplied by the optimum ecosystem service values of the land if it were in ideal ecological condition. Using advanced Geographic Information System (GIS) spatial mapping of ecological integrity, there has been a 34.3% loss of ecological integrity or health of territorial lands from industrial development up to 2022. This loss can be measured in monetary terms as a $49.25 billion in 2022 alone, a loss or depreciation value of ecosystem services and traditional values. These ecological damages or losses represent losses to First Nations traditional use values.