



Yukon Development Corporation
Annual Report

2023

Cover Photo:
Eagle Hill Wind Project

Photo credit:
Mike Pemberton

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Message from the Chair



In my role as Chair of the Yukon Development Corporation, I am pleased to share how we continue to ensure that Yukoners have access to clean, affordable, reliable energy.

Yukon Development Corporation is the sole shareholder of Yukon Energy Corporation and as the Chair, I sit on the board of both corporations. I have the pleasure to serve alongside dedicated Yukoners who are committed to providing strategic oversight of this fundamental public service.

I would like to thank Ms. Lesley Cabbott, who has long served as the Chair of Yukon Energy Corporation for her dedication and leadership. I would also like to extend my best wishes to Mr. Rod Savoie, as he takes up the role.

The Yukon Development Corporation aims to ensure that the interests of all Yukoners, who are our shareholders, are considered in the decisions made about Yukon's energy future. It does so by weighing how public resources, in the forms of debt, equity, and grants, should be allocated. It does so by weighing the balance between important public policy objectives of climate change and the transition to net zero, alongside the need to keep life in the Yukon affordable for families and businesses.

In 2023, the Yukon Development Corporation provided \$4.9 million to help Yukoners combat the impacts of inflation through the Inflation Relief Rebate. As well, Yukoners continued to receive \$22.62 per month in rebates on their energy bills, through the Interim Electrical Rebate.

The Board of Directors of the Yukon Development Corporation aims to represent our shareholders by ensuring that we have a diversity of voices from Yukon First Nations, the business sector, and rural Yukon to complement the expertise of our staff. I would like to extend my appreciation to each and every individual on the board for stepping forward to help shape the energy systems that will serve our growing Yukon.

The Board extends its sincere gratitude to Dennis Berry, who served as the President and CEO in 2023. Dennis' energy, strategic thinking, and ability to build a strong staff complement, enriched our deliberations.

Mike Pemberton
Chair

Message from the President and CEO



It is with great pleasure that I present Yukon Development Corporation's 2023 Annual Report.

Yukon Development Corporation sees partnerships with First Nations in energy as vital towards securing the new sources of generation that Yukoners need. Yukon Development Corporation is committed to working with First Nations partners to ensure that projects are built in a way that respects their roles as stewards of the lands and waters, and sees benefits from working both in partnership with Yukon Energy Corporation and as independent power producers. In 2023, Yukon Development Corporation released a discussion paper on First Nation participation in the energy economy in Yukon and participated in roundtables hosted by the Council of Yukon First Nations.

In keeping with this spirit, with financial support from the Yukon Development Corporation, the Eagle Hill Energy Project came online in the fall of 2023. I would like to extend my congratulations to Chu Níkwän and the Kwanlin Dün First Nation for this accomplishment, which in addition to providing renewable energy to the Yukon Integrated Grid, serves as a visible reminder of what is possible when we work together in partnership.

Gary Gazankas
President and Chief Executive Officer

Organizational Overview

Yukon Development Corporation (YDC) is a Territorial Corporation created in 1986 by the Yukon Development Corporation Act. We are governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Yukon government and have a legislative mandate to participate with the private sector in the economic development of Yukon. In particular, the Act mandates the corporation to:

- Develop and promote the development of Yukon resources on an economic and efficient basis;
- Promote employment and business opportunities for territorial residents;
- Assure a continuing and adequate supply of energy in a manner consistent with sustainable development; and
- Implement development policy directives issued to it by the Yukon Cabinet.

Order-in-Council 1993/07 restricted the corporation's role to energy-related activities designed to promote the economic development of Yukon, and to:

- Assure a continuing and adequate supply of energy;
- Alleviate the effects of any energy shortage that may occur; and
- Promote the establishment, development and operation within Yukon of industries or undertakings that are by their nature energy-dependent through the provision of cost-effective energy or energy-related infrastructure.

a. Board of Directors

Mike Pemberton (Chair)

John Glynn-Morris

Astrid Grawehr (Vice – Chair)

Kari (Katherine) Johnston (Governance Committee Chair)

Doug Janzen (Audit Committee Chair)

George Morgan

Blake Rogers

b. Board of Directors' Appointments

The Board of the Yukon Development Corporation is appointed by the Yukon government.

c. YDC Audit Committee

Doug Janzen (Chair)

John Glynn-Morris

George Morgan

Mike Pemberton

d. YDC Governance Committee

Kari Johnston (Chair)

Astrid Grawehr

Mike Pemberton

Blake Rogers

e. Senior Management and Officers

Garry Gazankas, President and Chief Executive Officer

Lisa Ell, Corporate Secretary

Kaitlyn Bouvier, Chief Financial Officer

Year in Review

1. Ensuring the adequate supply of energy

a. Innovative Renewable Energy Initiative

Yukon Development Corporation actively supports the development of renewable energy projects through its Innovative Renewable Energy Initiative (IREI). IREI provides funding for small-scale, First Nation, and community-led renewable energy projects that generate electrical or heat energy and are based in the Yukon.

The initiative was established in the Government of Yukon's 2017/18 fiscal year with an annual budget of \$1.5 million. In July 2021, the Government of Yukon responded to the high uptake of the initiative by expanding the available funding to \$2.5 million per year until 2024/25.

To date, over thirty renewable energy projects have been funded in every region of the territory. In the Corporation's 2023 fiscal year, in addition to administration fees of \$0.2 million and demand side management costs of \$0.2 million, IREI supported a variety of projects, both on and off the Yukon Integrated System, including the projects listed in Table 1.

Table 1: Innovative Renewable Energy Initiative Projects, 2023.

Project Stage	Proponent	Project	Project Location	Funded
Feasibility	Eavor Yukon	Geothermal Drilling	Across Yukon	\$150,000
	Yukon Gardens	Biomass Paper	Whitehorse	\$5,000
	Northern Vision Development	District Heating Biomass	Whitehorse	\$18,750
	Kluane Lake Research Station	Hydrogen Energy Storage Project	Kluane Lake Research Station	\$50,000

Table 1 continued: Innovative Renewable Energy Initiative Projects, 2023.

Project Stage	Proponent	Project	Project Location	Funded
Design	Haa Cháli Limited Partnership	Carcross Solar	Carcross	\$66,150
	Takhini Power Corp	Solar	Whitehorse	\$37,500
	Fellhawk Enterprises Ltd	Portable off-grid solar	Dawson Mining Area	\$30,000
	Sunergy	Solar	Whitehorse	\$37,500
	Kluane First Nation	Kluane N'tsi Wind Energy Project	Destruction Bay / Burwash Landing	\$200,000
	Dena Nezziddi Development Corporation	Off Grid Power Box	Ross River	\$150,000
	Construction	Copper Niisüü LP	Solar	Beaver Creek

IREI funding has contributed to the completion of multiple projects that are now selling energy to a public utility through the Independent Power Production policy, including:

- Haeckel Hill
- Dome Road solar
- Mt Sima Solar and,
- Sunergy solar field

b. Arctic Energy Fund

Yukon Development Corporation administers the Arctic Energy Fund on behalf of the governments of Yukon and Canada. This ten-year fund is intended to reduce the reliance on diesel-based generation of electrical and heat energy.

In 2023/24, the Arctic Energy Fund provided \$0.6 million to Kluane First Nation for the Kluane N'tsi Wind Energy Project. The Project will offset approximately 335,000 liters of diesel a year, providing 100KW to the communities of Burwash Landing and Destruction Bay.

c. Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program

Through the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, since 2019 Yukon Development Corporation has supported Yukon Energy with \$16.5 million towards a grid-scale Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), which is anticipated to complete construction by the end of 2024.

d. Atlin Hydroelectric Expansion Project

In 2023/24, the Yukon Development Corporation, through a funding agreement with the Government of Yukon, provided Taku Homeland Energy Limited Partnership (THELP), the proponent of the Atlin Hydroelectric Expansion Project with \$0.75 million towards geotechnical and engineering. The purpose of the funding was to advance project design and inform a repricing exercise that was completed in early 2024.

A funding gap of approximately \$80-95 million remains for the project. Yukon Development Corporation continues to work with the governments of Canada and British Columbia to identify pathways to filling the remaining funding gap.

The project would provide 8.5 Megawatts of dependable winter capacity to the Yukon Integrated Grid through an Electricity Purchase Agreement with Yukon Energy.

2. Keeping energy affordable

a. Interim Electrical Rebate

The Interim Electrical Rebate continues to provide residential electrical customers with a rebate on the first 1,000 kilowatt hours they use each month. The Interim Electrical Rebate was extended to the end of the fiscal year 2023/24. Residential customers are eligible to receive a rebate of up to \$22.62 per month on their electrical bills depending on their usage. Yukon Development Corporation administers the program in collaboration with ATCO Electric Yukon and Yukon Energy Corporation.

b. Inflation Relief Rebate

There were six rounds of \$50 Inflation Relief Rebate between March 1, 2023 and January 31, 2024 provided through energy bills to Yukoners for a total of \$300. The Inflation Relief Rebate aimed to assist Yukoners in the period of high inflation.

3. Providing governance and oversight

a. Board Training

The Board of Directors of Yukon Development Corporation undertake continual training. In 2023, the Board had education sessions with:

- Tony Penikett on the origins of the Yukon Development Corporation;
- First Nations Major Projects Coalition on trends across Canada for utility/First Nation partnerships; and
- Chris Henderson on capacity building and trends in federal policies.

b. Protocol Agreement and Shareholder Letter of Expectation

Protocol agreements and letters of expectation were renewed with both Yukon Energy and Yukon Government for 2023/24. Required under Section 6 of the Yukon Development Corporation Act, they are a tool for identifying priorities, as well as roles and responsibilities.

c. Independent Power Production Policy

In October 2023, the Independent Power Production policy transferred from the Department of Energy, Mines, and Resources to Yukon Development Corporation. Work is underway to update the policy and align it with the goals of increasing winter capacity.

Yukon Development Corporation

Consolidated Financial Statements

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Yukon Development Corporation

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June 13, 2024

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards and all other financial information relating to the Corporation contained in this annual report. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management using methods appropriate for the industry in which the Corporation operates and necessarily include some amounts that are based on judgements and best estimates of management. The financial information contained elsewhere in this annual report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements. The Auditor General of Canada is the external auditor of the Corporation.

Management has established internal accounting control systems to meet its responsibilities for reliable and accurate reporting. These systems include policies and procedures, the careful selection and training of qualified personnel and an organizational structure that provides for the appropriate delegation of authority and segregation of responsibilities.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting. The Audit Committee meets regularly with management and the independent auditor to discuss auditing and financial matters to ensure that management is carrying out its responsibilities and to review the consolidated financial statements. The auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee and management.

A blue ink signature of Sara French, written in a cursive style.

Sara French
Acting President and CEO

A black ink signature of Kaitlyn Bouvier, written in a cursive style.

Kaitlyn Bouvier
Chief Financial Officer



Office of the
Auditor General
of Canada

Bureau du
vérificateur général
du Canada

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister responsible for the Yukon Development Corporation

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Yukon Development Corporation and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the consolidated statement of operations and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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 Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated 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.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit,

or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Report on Compliance with Specified Authorities

Opinion

In conjunction with the audit of the consolidated financial statements, we have audited transactions of the Yukon Development Corporation coming to our notice for compliance with specified authorities. The specified authorities against which compliance was audited are the *Financial Administration Act* of Yukon and regulations, the *Yukon Development Corporation Act* and regulations, the *Public Utilities Act* and regulations, the *Business Corporations Act* and regulations, and the articles and by-laws of the Yukon Development Corporation.

In our opinion, the transactions of the Yukon Development Corporation that came to our notice during the audit of the consolidated financial statements have complied, in all material respects, with the specified authorities referred to above. Further, as required by the *Yukon Development Corporation Act*, we report that, in our opinion, the accounting principles in IFRSs have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. In addition, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Yukon Development Corporation and the consolidated financial statements are in agreement therewith.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Specified Authorities

Management is responsible for the Yukon Development Corporation's compliance with the specified authorities named above, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the Yukon Development Corporation to comply with the specified authorities.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance with Specified Authorities

Our audit responsibilities include planning and performing procedures to provide an audit opinion and reporting on whether the transactions coming to our notice during the audit of the consolidated financial statements are in compliance with the specified authorities referred to above.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lana Dar". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Lana Dar, CPA, CA
Principal
for the Auditor General of Canada

Vancouver, Canada
13 June 2024

Yukon Development Corporation

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

December 31,	2023	2022
Assets		
Current		
Cash	\$ 10,888	\$ 3,157
Accounts receivable (Note 5)	24,980	32,656
Inventories (Note 6)	5,072	4,944
Prepaid expenses	1,708	690
	42,648	41,447
Non-current		
Right-of-use assets (Note 7)	1,776	1,231
Finance lease receivable (Note 8)	-	85
Property, plant and equipment (Note 9)	565,862	515,748
Intangible assets (Note 10)	27,342	21,671
Derivative related asset (Note 26)	2,405	4,908
Total assets	640,033	585,090
Regulatory debit balances (Note 11(a))	38,272	32,513
Total assets and regulatory debit balances	\$ 678,305	\$ 617,603
Liabilities		
Current		
Bank indebtedness (Note 12)	\$ 44,457	\$ 11,123
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 13)	25,141	18,107
Current portion of deferred revenue (Note 17)	1,851	1,380
Current portion of lease liability (Note 7)	160	130
Current portion of long-term debt (Note 14)	4,440	4,227
	76,049	34,967
Non-current		
Post-employment benefits (Note 15)	964	827
Contributions in aid of construction (Note 16)	103,600	100,851
Deferred revenue (Note 17)	17,615	17,319
Lease liability (Note 7)	695	135
Long-term debt (Note 14)	221,651	218,615
Total liabilities	420,574	372,714
Equity		
Contributed capital	41,501	41,501
Retained earnings	182,896	180,552
Total equity	224,397	222,053
Total liabilities and equity	644,971	594,767
Regulatory credit balances (Note 11(b))	33,334	22,836
Total liabilities, equity and regulatory credit balances	\$ 678,305	\$ 617,603

Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 23 and 24)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board:

MLP, Chair

 , Director

Yukon Development Corporation

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31,	2023	2022
Revenues		
Sales of power (Note 18)	\$ 77,627	\$ 79,595
Yukon Government contributions (Note 22)	13,836	14,850
Other (Note 19)	6,306	3,895
	97,769	98,340
Operating expenses		
Operations and maintenance (Note 20)	36,934	35,178
Administration (Note 21)	19,913	15,459
Depreciation and amortization (Notes 7, 9 and 10)	14,277	14,107
	71,124	64,744
Income before other income and other expenses	26,645	33,596
Other income		
Allowance for funds used during construction	1,836	1,056
Amortization of contributions in aid of construction (Note 16)	1,618	1,794
Interest income	426	201
Unrealized gain on interest rate swaps (Note 26)	-	7,386
	3,880	10,437
Other expenses		
Interest on borrowings	10,265	8,994
Inflation relief rebate program subsidies (Note 1)	4,922	5,757
Interim electrical rebate program subsidies (Note 1)	3,099	3,078
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps (Note 26)	2,503	-
Innovative renewable energy initiative program subsidies (Note 1)	1,556	2,469
Atlin Hydroelectric expansion project subsidies (Note 1)	750	-
Yukon Hospital Corporation loan forgiveness (Note 8)	85	-
	23,180	20,298
Net income for the year before net movement in regulatory balances	7,345	23,735
Net movement in regulatory balances related to net income (Note 11(d))	(4,739)	(6,113)
Net income for the year after net movement in regulatory account balances	2,606	17,622
Other comprehensive income		
Item that will not be reclassified to net income in subsequent periods		
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans (Note 15)	(262)	3,366
Total comprehensive income for the year	\$ 2,344	\$ 20,988

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Yukon Development Corporation

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Contributed Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at December 31, 2021	\$ 41,501	\$ 159,564	\$ -	\$ 201,065
Net income for the year and net movement in regulatory account balances	-	17,622	-	17,622
Other comprehensive income	-	-	3,366	3,366
Transfer of remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans to retained earnings	-	3,366	(3,366)	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 41,501	\$ 180,552	\$ -	\$ 222,053
Net income for the year and net movement in regulatory account balances	-	2,606	-	2,606
Other comprehensive income	-	-	(262)	(262)
Transfer of remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans to retained earnings	-	(262)	262	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 41,501	\$ 182,896	\$ -	\$ 224,397

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Yukon Development Corporation

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the year ended December 31,	2023	2022
Operating activities		
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 78,045	\$ 79,174
Cash receipts from Yukon Government	19,563	6,360
Cash receipts from contributions in aid of construction	7,167	6,596
Cash paid to suppliers	(46,355)	(47,175)
Cash paid to employees	(15,905)	(14,691)
Interest paid	(9,483)	(8,636)
Cash receipts from insurance claim settlement	4,387	2,137
Interest received	431	197
Cash provided by operating activities	37,850	23,962
Financing activities		
Net advances from (repayments to) line of credit	33,491	(1,694)
Proceeds from long-term debt	7,425	17,991
Repayment of long-term debt	(4,228)	(3,924)
Lease payments	(178)	(1,172)
Cash provided by financing activities	36,510	11,201
Investing activities		
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(59,596)	(34,888)
Additions to intangible assets	(6,876)	(3,011)
Cash used in investing activities	(66,472)	(37,899)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	7,888	(2,736)
Cash, beginning of year	6,218	8,954
Cash, end of year (Note 12)	\$ 14,106	\$ 6,218

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations

a) General

Yukon Development Corporation was originally established under the *Yukon Development Corporation Act* to participate with the private sector in the economic development of the Yukon, to make strategic investments to the benefit of the territory and to acquire and operate the assets of Northern Canada Power Commission in the Yukon. In 1993, the Yukon Development Corporation's mandate was changed to restrict its new initiatives to energy-related activities designed to promote the economic development of the Yukon. The Yukon Development Corporation's principal place of business is located at 303 Alexander Street, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 2L5.

Yukon Development Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary, Yukon Energy Corporation (the "Utility") is incorporated under the Yukon *Business Corporations Act*. The Utility generates, purchases, transmits, distributes and sells electrical energy in the Yukon. The Utility's principal place of business is located at #2 Miles Canyon Road, Whitehorse, YT, Y1A 6S7.

The Utility is subject to overall regulation by the Yukon Utilities Board ("YUB") and specific regulation by the Yukon Water Board. Both boards are consolidated by the Yukon Government and as such are considered to be related parties for accounting purposes to the Yukon Development Corporation and the Utility. Management has assessed that these boards operate independently from the Yukon Development Corporation and the Utility from a rate setting and operating perspective.

Yukon Development Corporation and the Utility are not subject to income taxes.

Yukon Development Corporation consolidates the financial statements of its subsidiary, the Utility. All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. References in these consolidated financial statements to "Corporation" refer to the consolidated entity.

b) Rate regulation

The operations of the Corporation are regulated by the YUB pursuant to the *Public Utilities Act*. The Corporation is subject to a cost of service regulatory mechanism under which the YUB establishes the revenues required (i) to recover the forecast operating costs, including depreciation and amortization, of providing the regulated service, and (ii) to provide a fair and reasonable return on Corporation investment in rate base. There is no minimum requirement for the Corporation to appear before the YUB to review rates. However, the Corporation is not permitted to charge any rate for the supply of power that is not approved by an Order of the YUB. As actual operating conditions may vary from forecast, actual returns achieved can differ from approved returns.

The regulatory hearing process used to establish or change rates typically begins when the Corporation files a General Rate Application ("GRA") for its proposed electricity rate changes over the next one or two forecast years. The YUB must ensure that its decision, which fixes electricity rates, complies with appropriate principles of rate making, all relevant legislation including the *Public Utilities Act* and directives issued by Yukon Government through Orders-In-Council ("OIC") that specify how the interests of the customer and Corporation are to be balanced.

The YUB typically follows a two-stage decision process. In the first stage, the total costs that the Corporation expects it will incur to provide electricity to its customers over the forecast years are reviewed and approved. The approval of these costs determines the total revenues the Corporation is allowed to collect from its customers.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations - continued

b) Rate regulation - continued

It is the responsibility of the YUB to examine the legitimacy of three classes of costs:

- the costs to the Corporation to run its operations and maintain its property, plant and equipment (personnel and materials);
- the cost associated with the depreciation and amortization of all property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets; and
- the return on rate base (the costs related to borrowing that portion of rate base which is financed with debt, plus the costs to provide a reasonable rate of return on that portion of rate base which is financed with equity).

The YUB assesses the prudence of costs added to rate base, which includes an allowance for funds used during construction ("AFUDC") charged to capital projects. The YUB also reviews the appropriateness of property, plant and equipment depreciation rates, which are periodically updated by the Corporation through depreciation studies.

In the second stage, the YUB approves how the revenue will be raised. This stage essentially determines the electricity rates for the various customer classes in the Yukon: wholesale, general service, industrial, residential, sentinel and street lights and secondary sales. This process is guided mainly by requirements of OIC 1995/90 and can include a cost-of-service study which allocates the Corporation's overall cost of service to the various customer classes on the basis of appropriate costing principles.

In August 2023, the Corporation filed a GRA for the years 2023 and 2024 requesting approval of revenue requirement and related rate increases of 6.25% for 2023 and 7.40% for 2024. The Corporation expects a decision from the YUB in mid-2024.

In November 2020, the Corporation filed a GRA for the year 2021 requesting approval of revenue requirement and related rate increase of 11.54%. The YUB issued an order in March 2022 requiring the Corporation to make changes and complete a Compliance Filing. The Corporation submitted the Compliance Filing in April 2022. The YUB approved the Compliance Filing, as submitted, in July 2022, resulting in an overall rate increase of 9.04%.

Notwithstanding the Compliance Filing process, in April 2022, the Corporation filed an Application for Review and Variance of the YUB order issued in March 2022. The Corporation disagreed with the YUB's decision on risk premium and disallowance of certain project costs. In August 2022, the YUB agreed to consider changes to the risk premium but not the disallowed project costs. In January 2023, the YUB approved a change to the Corporation's risk premium resulting in an increase to the Utility's return on equity to 8.65% from 8.20% and directed the Corporation to prepare a Compliance Filing. The Corporation submitted the Compliance Filing in January 2023, and in February 2023 the YUB approved the Compliance Filing, resulting in an overall rate increase of 9.63%.

Refer to Note 4 regulatory account balances.

c) Water regulation

The Yukon Water Board ("YWB"), pursuant to the *Yukon Waters Act*, decides if and for how long the Corporation will have water licences for the purposes of operating hydro generation stations in the Yukon. The licences will also indicate terms and conditions for the operation of these facilities. The current water licenses have the following terms:

Aishihik Generating Station	December 31, 2027
Mayo Generating Station	December 31, 2025
Whitehorse Generating Station	December 31, 2025

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations - continued

d) Capital structure

The Utility's policy which has been reviewed and approved by the YUB is to maintain a capital structure of approximately 60% debt and 40% equity (Note 27). When dividends are declared to the Parent, they may be loaned back in order to maintain this ratio.

e) Yukon Government

The Corporation and the Yukon Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the accounting period starting April 1, 2011 to March 31, 2042 regarding the Mayo B and Carmacks-Stewart Transmission line projects. The Yukon Government will assist in funding the repayment of a portion of the bond interest costs of up to \$2.625 million annually, subject to the Corporation meeting specified terms set out in the agreement.

The Corporation signed an agreement with the Yukon Government for the period from January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2021 for total funding of up to \$1.5 million annually to conduct Innovative Renewable Energy Initiative programs throughout the Yukon. The program is intended to encourage the development of small-scale, community-based renewable energy generation capacity. This agreement was extended for the period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2025, with funding of up to \$2.5 million annually.

In June 2023, the Yukon Government authorized the continuation of the Interim Electrical Rebate program (the "rebate") for 12 months to March 31, 2024. The rebate provides subsidies to non-government residential and municipal customers. It was implemented in 1998 after the Faro mine closed to protect customers from significant bill increases that would have resulted from that shutdown. The Yukon Government is providing funding for the monthly rebate based on \$0.02262/kwh applied to residential customers to a maximum of \$3.5 million annually.

The Corporation signed an agreement with the Yukon Government for the period from March 1, 2023 to May 31, 2023 and November 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024 for the continuation of the Inflation Relief Rebate program. The rebate provides subsidies to non-government residential and commercial customers. The Yukon Government is providing funding for the monthly rebate based on \$50.00 per customer per month for six months total to a maximum of \$3.246 million for the period March 1 to May 31, 2023 and a maximum of \$3.246 million for the period November 1, 2023 to January 31, 2024.

The Corporation signed an agreement with the Yukon Government for the period from April 1, 2023 to March 31, 2024 for total funding of up to \$2.0 million to support the Atlin Hydroelectric expansion project. Funding subsidizes costs related to geotechnical analysis required to finalize project design and refine total project cost estimate.

2. Basis of presentation

a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 13, 2024.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial information included in the consolidated financial statements has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except where otherwise indicated.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information

a) Revenue recognition

The Corporation recognizes revenue from contracts where the right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the Corporation's performance completed to date.

The majority of the Corporation's revenues from contracts with customers are derived from the generation, purchase, transmission, distribution, and sales of electricity under the *Public Utilities Act*. The Corporation evaluates whether the contracts it enters into meet the definition of a contract with a customer at the inception of the contract and on an ongoing basis if there is an indication of a significant change in facts and circumstances.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue is recognized when control over a promised good or service is transferred to the customer and the Corporation is entitled to consideration as a result of completion of the performance obligation.

Deferred revenue is recognized when the Corporation receives consideration before the performance obligations have been satisfied. A contract asset is recorded when the Corporation has rights to consideration for the completion of a performance obligation when that right is conditional on something other than the passage of time. The Corporation recognizes unconditional rights to consideration separately as a trade receivable. Contract assets are evaluated at each reporting period to determine whether there is any objective evidence that they are impaired.

The Corporation receives amounts from customers for connection to the grid. The customer contributions related to the provision of on-going access to electricity are recognized into revenue over the useful life of the asset to which the contribution relates. The amounts received from Independent Power Producers ("IPPs") in accordance with an Electricity Purchase Agreement ("EPA") are recognized into revenue as the Corporation provides the construction activities of the related connection or if applicable over the useful life of the asset to which the contribution relates.

Electricity sales contracts are deemed to have a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer individual goods or services is not separately identifiable from other obligations in the contracts and therefore not distinct. These performance obligations are considered to be satisfied over time as electricity is delivered because of the continuous transfer of control to the customer. The method of revenue recognition for the electricity is an output method, which is based on the volume delivered to the customer.

The Corporation's electricity sales are calculated based on the customers usage of electricity during the period at the applicable published rates for each customer class. Electricity rates in the Yukon are set by the YUB. Electricity sales include an estimate of electricity deliveries not yet billed at period-end. The estimated unbilled revenue is based on estimated consumption and applicable rates for the period between the last billing date and the end of the period.

Payment for Sales of Power are due within the month following service.

The Corporation receives amounts from Yukon Government for the reimbursement of costs from electricity rebates, bond interest, the Innovative Renewable Energy Initiative program, and the Atlin Hydroelectric expansion project. The Yukon Government contributions related to these costs are recognized into revenue as the Corporation incurs the related costs.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

b) Translation of foreign currencies

The functional currency of the Corporation is the Canadian Dollar. Revenue and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates prevailing during the period. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at period-end exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates in effect when the assets are acquired or the obligations are incurred. Foreign exchange gains and losses are reflected in net income for the period.

c) Allowance for funds used during construction

The cost of the Corporation's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets includes an allowance for funds used during construction ("AFUDC"). The AFUDC rate is based on the Corporation's weighted average cost of debt.

d) Cash

Cash is comprised of bank account balances (net of outstanding cheques).

e) Inventories

Inventories consist of materials and supplies, diesel fuel and liquefied natural gas. Inventories are carried at the lesser of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost includes all expenditures incurred in acquiring the items and bringing them to their existing condition and location. Critical spare parts are recognized in the Corporation's property, plant and equipment.

The recoverable value of inventory considers its net realizable value, including required processing costs, and is impacted by estimates and assumptions on price, quality, recovery and exchange rates. Obsolete materials and supplies are recorded at salvage value in the period when obsolescence is determined.

f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the Corporation's Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Corporation becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

i) Financial assets

Cash, finance lease receivable, and accounts receivable, plus any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset, are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, cash is measured at amortized cost and finance lease receivable and accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment. The Corporation's business model is to hold these assets to collect contractual cash flows.

A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established applying the expected credit loss model based on all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset. For trade accounts receivable, the Corporation applies the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. For the other receivables, at the reporting date, if credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses, otherwise, if the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Corporation measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

f) Financial instruments - continued

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter into bankruptcy or require financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the related accounts receivable are impaired. The accounts receivable carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in net income. A financial asset is derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Corporation has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and has transferred substantially all of the risk and rewards of the asset.

Derivative financial instruments are financial contracts that derive their value from changes in an underlying variable. The Corporation has entered into interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk. The Corporation's interest rate swaps are classified as fair value through profit and loss and are thus recognized at fair value on the date the contract has been entered into with any subsequent realized and unrealized gains and losses recognized in net income during the period in which the fair value movement occurred.

The fair value of the derivative related asset is calculated using market implied forward rates and discount factors, such as those for a Canadian dollar index, and which are specific to the credit risk and term to maturity of the asset. As the derivative related asset is fair valued using observable market data other than quoted prices for the asset, these inputs and the asset are categorized as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

ii) Financial liabilities

Bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and long-term debt are initially measured at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

Transaction costs are presented as a reduction from the carrying value of the related debt and are amortized using the effective interest rate method over the terms of the debts to which they relate. Transaction costs include fees paid to agents, brokers and advisors but exclude debt discounts and lender financing costs.

The fair value of the long-term debt is calculated using the net present value of principal and interest cash flows. The discount rates used in the present value calculation are obtained from the issuing banking institutions, and are specific to the credit risk and term to maturity associated with the long-term debt. As these discount rates are based on unobservable data, they are categorized as level 3 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and any asset impairment charges. Cost includes the direct costs of acquisition and materials, direct labour, and, if applicable, an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs, AFUDC and any asset retirement costs associated with the property, plant and equipment.

AFUDC is applied to actual costs in work-in-progress less any contributions in aid of construction. For items of property, plant and equipment acquired prior to January 1, 2011, the AFUDC rate also included a regulatory cost of equity component as allowed by the YUB. Capitalization of AFUDC ceases when the asset being constructed is substantially ready for its intended purpose.

Assets under construction are recognized as construction work-in-progress until they are operational and available for use, at which time they are transferred to the applicable component of property, plant and equipment.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

g) Property, plant and equipment - continued

Depreciation is recognized in net income based on the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of each major component of property, plant and equipment.

The range of estimated useful lives of the major classes and subclasses of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

Generation	
Hydroelectric plants	20 to 103 years
Thermal plants	12 to 72 years
Transmission	12 to 65 years
Distribution	16 to 55 years
Land	No Depreciation
Buildings	20 to 55 years
Transportation	8 to 25 years
Other equipment	5 to 20 years

Depreciation commences when an asset is available for use. The estimated useful lives of the assets are based upon depreciation studies conducted periodically by the Corporation and any changes in the estimated useful life are accounted for prospectively.

Major overhaul costs are capitalized and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected useful life (until the next major overhaul) which varies from 2 to 10 years. Repairs and maintenance costs of property, plant and equipment are expensed as incurred unless they meet the criteria of a betterment.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any asset impairment charges. Cost includes the direct costs of acquisition and materials, direct labour, and, if applicable, an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs and AFUDC.

Amortization commences when an asset is available for use. Licenses are available for use when the license period commences. Amortization is recognized in net income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Software	5 years
Financial software	10 years
Licensing costs	
Aishihik	5 years
Other hydro generation	17 to 25 years
Thermal Permit	3 years
Other Intangibles	5 years

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

i) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The Corporation assesses whether:

- (i) The contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- (ii) The Corporation has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- (iii) The Corporation has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At inception, the Corporation allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone prices.

The Corporation recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The Corporation elected to exclude short-term leases with a term of twelve months or less as well as leases of low value assets, and accounts for the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, and impairments are recorded in net income.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Subsequent to recognition, the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. A lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising mainly from a change in an index or rate, or if the Corporation changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a renewal or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in net income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets has been reduced to zero.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets with finite lives are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis if there is an indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Impairment is assessed at the level of cash-generating units, which are identified as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets.

When an impairment review is undertaken, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCS").

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

j) Impairment of non-financial assets - continued

Value in use is the net present value of expected future cash flows of the relevant cash-generating unit in its current condition. The best evidence of FVLCS is the value obtained from an active market or binding sale agreement. Where neither exists, FVLCS is based on the best information available to reflect the amount the Corporation could receive for the cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction.

This is often estimated using discounted cash flow techniques and where unobservable inputs are material to the measurement of the recoverable amount, the measurement is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. The cash flow forecasts for FVLCS purposes are based on management's best estimates of expected future revenues and costs, including the future cash costs of production, capital expenditure, closure, restoration and environmental cleanup. For regulatory debit balances the impairment review focuses on whether the amount is considered collectible based on the expected cash flows from the rates approved by the YUB.

These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period. Changes in these assumptions may alter the results of impairment testing, impairment charges recognized in net income and the resulting carrying amounts of the assets.

k) Rate regulated accounting policies

Regulatory deferral accounts

Regulatory deferral accounts in these consolidated financial statements are accounted for differently than they would be in the absence of rate regulation; these are referred to throughout the statements as Regulatory Accounts. The Corporation defers certain costs or revenues as regulatory debit balances or regulatory credit balances on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and recognizes changes in the regulatory account balances in the net movement in regulatory account balances in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income. The amounts recognized as regulatory account balances are expected to be recovered or refunded in future rates, based on approvals by the YUB. The recovery or settlement of regulatory balances through future rates is impacted by demand risk and regulatory risks (e.g. potential future decisions of the YUB which could result in material adjustments to these regulatory debit balances and regulatory credit balances as described in Note 1(b)).

i) Regulatory debit balances

Regulatory debit balances represent costs which are expected to be recovered from customers in future periods through the rate-setting process. In the absence of rate regulation and the Corporation's adoption of IFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*, such costs would be expensed as incurred.

ii) Regulatory credit balances

Regulatory credit balances represent future reductions or limitations of increases in revenues associated with amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers as a result of the rate-setting process. In the absence of rate regulation and the Corporation's adoption of IFRS 14, such amounts would be recorded in income as performance obligations are met.

Note 11 describes the individual regulatory debits and credits, the Corporation's related regulatory deferral and amortization policies and describes the related account activity in the relevant periods.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

l) Provision for asset retirement obligations

The Corporation has legal obligations related to the closure and restoration of property, plant and equipment, which includes the costs of dismantling, demolition of infrastructure and the removal of residual materials and remediation of the disturbed areas.

Where a reliable estimate of the present value of these obligations can be determined, the total retirement costs are recognized as a provision in the accounting period when the obligation arises. There is also a corresponding increase to property, plant and equipment upon recognition of the obligation.

Management estimates its costs based on feasibility and engineering studies and assessments using current restoration standards and techniques.

m) Provision for environmental liabilities

Environmental liabilities consist of the estimated costs related to the remediation of environmentally contaminated sites. The Corporation will accrue a provision when it has a present obligation as a result of a past event to remediate the contaminated site, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

If the likelihood of the Corporation's obligation to incur these costs is either not determinable or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably estimated, the contingency is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Corporation reviews its provision for environmental liabilities on an ongoing basis and any changes are recognized in net income for the current period.

n) Contributions in aid of construction

Certain property, plant and equipment additions are made with financial assistance from the Yukon Government or the Government of Canada. These contributions are deferred upon receipt and amortized to income on the same basis as the assets to which they relate.

o) Post-employment benefits and other comprehensive income

The Corporation sponsors an employee defined benefit pension plan for employees joining the Corporation before January 1, 2002. The Corporation also sponsors an executive defined benefit pension plan and supplemental executive retirement plan for a former executive. Benefits provided are calculated based on length of pensionable service, pensionable salary at retirement age and negotiated rates. The Corporation contributes amounts to the pension plans as recommended by an independent actuary.

For the defined benefit pension plans, the cost of pension benefits is actuarially determined using the projected benefits method, prorated on service, and reflects management's best estimates of investment returns, wage and salary increases, and age at retirement. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, including actuarial gains and losses and return on plan assets, are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and are not reclassified to net income in a subsequent period.

The Corporation's policy is to immediately transfer actuarial gains and losses recognized in OCI to retained earnings. The expected return on plan assets is based on the fair value of these assets.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policy information - continued

o) Post-employment benefits and other comprehensive income - continued

Employees joining the Corporation after January 1, 2002 are eligible for a defined contribution retirement plan and are not eligible to participate in the defined benefit pension plan. The Corporation has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions with respect to this plan. Contributions are recognized as an expense in the year when employees have rendered service and represents the obligation of the Corporation.

p) Future application of changes in accounting standards

On May 16, 2022, Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited (RBSL) announced the decision to cease the publication of Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (CDOR) after June 28, 2024. The transition is expected to impact derivatives and non-derivative instruments of the Corporation.

The impacted derivatives include all interest rate swap agreements with TD Bank. The swaps have a fair value at year end of \$2,405,000. The impacted non-derivatives include the long-term debt held with TD Bank and others who have yet to transition, as well as the Minto Decommissioning Fund. As at year end, the total fair value of long-term debt is \$233,332,000, while the total balance of the decommissioning fund is \$3,028,000.

The transition will impact the rates used to calculate the fair value of the long-term debt and derivatives, and the interest rate earned by the decommissioning fund.

For the TD Bank derivatives, and most long-term debt, the banks providing the Corporation with fair value percentages are expected to transition from the CDOR 1-month to the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (CORRA). The transition is expected to impact the fair value amount of the interest rate swaps and the long-term debt as the CDOR rates were previously used to calculate fair value.

For the decommissioning fund held at CIBC, interest is currently based on the CDOR 3-month rate. As the basis for calculating cash flows from interest will change, the transition is expected to impact cash and deferred revenue related to the fund.

The interest rate benchmark reform has not resulted in changes to the Corporation's risk management strategy. Management has been monitoring the transition and has assessed the overall risk arising from the transition as low. The full impact of the amendments is currently not known and will be assessed at conversion in 2024.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of judgement in applying accounting policies and in making critical accounting estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities. These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances, having regard to previous experience, but actual results may differ from the amounts included in the consolidated financial statements. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Information about such judgements and estimates is contained in the accounting policies and/or the notes to the consolidated financial statements, and the key areas are summarized below. Areas of significant judgements and estimates made by management in preparing these consolidated financial statements include:

Impairment of financial assets – Note 3(f)(i)

An evaluation of whether or not an asset is impaired involves consideration of whether indicators of impairment exist. Management continually monitors the Corporation's operations and makes judgements and assessments about conditions and events in order to conclude whether possible impairment exists.

Impairment of non-financial assets - Note 3(j)

An evaluation of whether or not an asset is impaired involves consideration of whether indicators of impairment exist. Management continually monitors the Corporation's operations and makes judgements and assessments about conditions and events in order to conclude whether possible impairment exists.

Asset retirement obligations - Notes 3(l) and 24

In determining the present value of the obligation, the Corporation must estimate the amount and timing of the future cash payments and then apply an appropriate risk-free interest rate. Any change to the anticipated amount, timing of future payments or risk-free interest rate can result in a change to the obligation.

Depreciation - Notes 3(g), 7 and 9

Significant components of property, plant and equipment are depreciated straight line over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives are determined based on current facts and past experience and the results of depreciation studies.

While these useful life estimates are reviewed on a regular basis and depreciation calculations are revised accordingly, actual lives may differ from the estimates. As such, assets may continue in use after being fully depreciated, or may be retired or disposed of before being fully depreciated. The latter could result in additional depreciation expense in the period of disposition.

Intangible assets - Notes 3(h) and 10

In determining whether to recognize costs as intangible assets, management makes judgements about when the criteria for recognition are met. Management also makes judgements about which costs in work-in-progress pertain to a particular new license because licensing activities occur on a continuing basis. Changes to management's judgements would affect the carrying amount of the Corporation's intangible assets and amortization recognition.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions - continued

Post-employment benefits - Notes 3(o) and 15

The Corporation accrues for its obligations under defined benefit pension plans using actuarial valuation methods and other assumptions to estimate the projected benefit obligation and the associated expense related to the current period. The key assumptions utilized include the long-term rate of inflation, rates of future compensation, liability discount rates and the expected return on plan assets. The Corporation consults with qualified actuaries when setting the assumptions used to estimate benefit obligations. Actual rates could vary significantly from the assumptions and estimates used.

Revenue - Note 3(a), 11(a)(viii), 18 and 19

In years where the Corporation has submitted a General Rate Application and the decision from the Yukon Utilities Board is outstanding, the Corporation estimates the recovery amount of the GRA revenue requested.

The Corporation estimates usage not yet billed at year end, which is included in revenues from sales of power. This accrual is based on an assessment of unbilled electricity supplied to customers between the date of the last meter reading and the year end. Management applies judgement to the measurement of the estimated consumption. Significant judgements have also been made in determining the nature of the Corporation's performance obligations, the appropriate measurement and the contract terms to be used in recognizing the related revenue.

Provisions and contingencies - Notes 3(m) and 24

Management is required to make judgements to assess if the criteria for recognition of provisions and contingencies are met, in accordance with IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Key judgements are whether a present obligation exists and the probability of an outflow being required to settle that obligation. Key assumptions in measuring recognized provisions include the timing and amount of future payments and the discount rate applied.

Where the Corporation is defending certain lawsuits management must make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the final outcome, timing of trial activities and future costs as at the period end date. Management will obtain the advice of its external counsel in determining the likely outcome and estimating the expected obligations associated with these lawsuits; however, the ultimate outcome or settlement costs may differ from management's estimates.

Financial instruments - Notes 3(f) and 26

The Corporation enters into financial instrument arrangements which may require management to make judgements to determine if such arrangements are derivative instruments in their entirety or contain embedded derivatives, in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. Key judgements are whether certain non-financial items are readily convertible to cash, whether similar contracts are routinely settled net in cash or delivery of the underlying commodity taken and then resold within a short period, and whether the value of a contract changes in response to a change in an underlying rate, price, index or other variable.

Regulatory account balances - Notes 1(b), 3(k) and 11

The Corporation accounts for its regulatory accounts in accordance with IFRS 14 and the decisions of the YUB. As discussed in Note 1(b) the recovery of these balances will be determined by the YUB as part of the regulatory proceeding to approve the GRA. Management is required to make judgements about the extent that the Corporation will be permitted to incorporate deferred amounts in future rates.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

5. Accounts receivable

	2023	2022
Trade accounts receivable		
Retail energy sales	\$ 6,281	\$ 8,426
Wholesale energy sales	5,061	6,404
Due from related parties (Note 22)	11,137	16,595
Other	2,501	1,231
	\$ 24,980	\$ 32,656

Included in Accounts receivable - Other is an amount of \$831,000 (2022 - \$496,000) related to GST ITC receivable.

At December 31, 2023, the aging of accounts receivable is as follows:

	Current	31 - 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Accounts receivable	\$ 16,135	\$ 5,713	\$ 4,642	\$ 26,490
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	(1,510)	(1,510)
	\$ 16,135	\$ 5,713	\$ 3,132	\$ 24,980

At December 31, 2022, the aging of accounts receivable is as follows:

	Current	31 - 90 Days	Over 90 Days	Total
Accounts receivable	\$ 27,715	\$ 3,262	\$ 1,689	\$ 32,666
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	-	(10)	(10)
	\$ 27,715	\$ 3,262	\$ 1,679	\$ 32,656

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2023	2022
Allowance for doubtful accounts at beginning of year	\$ (10)	\$ (10)
Additions to allowance for doubtful accounts (Notes 21 and 26)	(1,500)	-
Allowance for doubtful accounts at end of year	\$ (1,510)	\$ (10)

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

6. Inventories

	2023	2022
Materials and supplies	\$ 3,777	\$ 3,562
Diesel fuel	1,192	1,312
Liquefied natural gas	103	70
	\$ 5,072	\$ 4,944

7. Leases

The Corporation leases industrial land and building facilities. During the year, the Corporation renewed a building lease for a term of five years. In 2022 the Corporation commenced a land lease for the Energy Storage System for a term of twenty-five years. The Corporation paid the lease in 2022.

Right-of-use assets consist of land of \$1,063,000 (2022 - \$1,139,000) and building of \$713,000 (2022 - \$92,000).

	2023	2022
Right-of-use assets		
As at January 1	\$ 1,231	\$ 234
Additions	750	1,181
Depreciation expense	(205)	(184)
At December 31	\$ 1,776	\$ 1,231

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities	\$ 855	\$ 265
Less: current portion	160	130
Non-current portion	\$ 695	\$ 135

Maturity analysis

Less than one year	\$ 205	\$ 137
One to five years	772	145
More than five years	-	-

Total undiscounted lease liabilities	\$ 977	\$ 282
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Amounts recognized in net income

Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	\$ 205	\$ 184
Interest expense on lease liabilities	\$ 18	\$ 8
Expense relating to short-term leases	\$ 3,595	\$ 3,261

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

8. Direct financing lease

The Corporation's investments in direct financing leases are summarized as follows:

	2023	2022
Direct financing leases	\$ -	\$ 85
Less: current portion	-	-
	\$ -	\$ 85

In 2003, the Corporation financed an electric boiler system for the Yukon Hospital Corporation at a cost of \$595,898. The repayment terms on this lease stipulate that one half of the realized energy cost savings resulting from the boiler usage during the year will be repaid against the investment. Interest on this investment is earned at the rate of 7.5% per annum and recognized as interest income.

As per the terms of the financing lease agreement, any remaining balance at April 1, 2023 will be forgiven by the Corporation. Therefore, the remainder of this finance lease was forgiven in 2023.

9. Property, plant and equipment

A reconciliation of the changes in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Generation	Transmission & Distribution	Land	Buildings & Other Equipment	Transportation	Construction Work in Progress	Total
Costs:							
At December 31, 2021	\$ 324,431	224,980	1,615	19,650	5,484	3,808	579,968
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	39,469	39,469
Transfers	6,979	6,086	-	624	525	(14,214)	-
Disposals	(1,313)	(8)	-	(407)	(209)	-	(1,937)
At December 31, 2022	\$ 330,097	231,058	1,615	19,867	5,800	29,063	617,500
Additions	-	-	-	12	-	63,621	63,633
Transfers	10,622	15,686	-	1,618	1,052	(28,978)	-
Disposals	(3,467)	(140)	-	(112)	(27)	-	(3,746)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 337,252	246,604	1,615	21,385	6,825	63,706	677,387
Accumulated depreciation:							
At December 31, 2021	\$ 45,604	37,155	-	5,631	2,423	-	90,813
Depreciation	6,882	4,572	-	724	616	-	12,794
Disposals	(1,313)	(3)	-	(378)	(161)	-	(1,855)
At December 31, 2022	\$ 51,173	41,724	-	5,977	2,878	-	101,752
Depreciation	6,809	4,491	-	737	490	-	12,527
Disposals	(2,521)	(95)	-	(111)	(27)	-	(2,754)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 55,461	46,120	-	6,603	3,341	-	111,525
Net Book Value:							
At December 31, 2022	\$ 278,924	189,334	1,615	13,890	2,922	29,063	515,748
At December 31, 2023	\$ 281,791	200,484	1,615	14,782	3,484	63,706	565,862

The AFUDC capitalized for 2023 was \$1,836,000 (2022 - \$1,056,000). The AFUDC rate estimate for 2023 was 2.77% (2022 - 2.61%).

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

10. Intangible assets

A reconciliation of the changes in the carrying amount of intangible assets is as follows:

	Software	Deferred Service Costs	Financial Software	Water Licensing	Thermal Permit	Other Intangibles	Work in Progress	Total
Costs:								
At December 31, 2021	\$ 1,303	443	6,955	1,288	-	-	13,450	23,439
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,904	3,904
Transfers	278	-	-	-	-	-	(278)	-
Disposals	(396)	-	-	(805)	-	-	-	(1,201)
At December 31, 2022	\$ 1,185	443	6,955	483	-	-	17,076	26,142
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,247	7,247
Transfers	258	-	-	3,903	-	-	(4,161)	-
Disposals	(259)	-	-	(147)	-	-	-	(406)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 1,184	443	6,955	4,239	-	-	20,162	32,983
Accumulated amortization:								
At December 31, 2021	\$ 657	443	2,614	830	-	-	-	4,544
Amortization	235	-	554	339	-	-	-	1,128
Disposals	(396)	-	-	(805)	-	-	-	(1,201)
At December 31, 2022	\$ 496	443	3,168	364	-	-	-	4,471
Amortization	233	-	492	820	-	-	-	1,545
Disposals	(228)	-	-	(147)	-	-	-	(375)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 501	443	3,660	1,037	-	-	-	5,641
Net Book Value:								
At December 31, 2022	\$ 689	-	3,787	119	-	-	17,076	21,671
At December 31, 2023	\$ 683	-	3,295	3,202	-	-	20,162	27,342

Additions to Financial Software, Water Licensing, Thermal permit and Other Intangibles were almost exclusively internally generated. Additions to Software was almost exclusively externally purchased.

The table above has been updated to present work in progress separately from Intangible Assets that are in service. Work in Progress consists of Software \$64,000 (2022 – \$6,000), Financial Software \$118,000 (2022 – \$100,000), Water Licensing \$19,576,000 (2022 – \$16,970,000), Thermal Permit \$138,000 (2022 – \$0) and Other Intangibles \$266,000 (2022 - \$0).

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts

a) Regulatory debit balances

	Feasibility Studies (i)	Regulatory Costs (ii)	Dam Safety (iii)	Deferred Overhauls (iv)	Uninsured Losses (v)	Fuel Price Adjustment (vi)	Subtotal see next page
Cost:							
At December 31, 2021	\$ 21,663	\$ 7,663	\$ 255	\$ 2,768	\$ 3,006	\$ 1,323	\$ 36,678
Costs incurred	115	2,380	-	-	2,006	-	4,501
Regulatory provision	-	(903)	-	390	(411)	3,705	2,781
Disposals	(4,971)	(493)	-	(1,759)	-	(1,863)	(9,086)
Contributions received	-	(263)	-	-	-	-	(263)
At December 31, 2022	16,807	8,384	255	1,399	4,601	3,165	34,611
Costs incurred	1,510	3,363	-	-	555	-	5,428
Regulatory provision	-	(413)	-	(98)	(411)	2,193	1,271
Disposals	650	(423)	-	-	-	(2,112)	(1,885)
Contributions received	-	(453)	-	-	-	-	(453)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 18,967	\$ 10,458	\$ 255	\$ 1,301	\$ 4,745	\$ 3,246	\$ 38,972
Accumulated amortization:							
At December 31, 2021	\$ 6,511	\$ 872	\$ 25	\$ 1,851	\$ 1,052	\$ -	\$ 10,311
Amortization	1,491	295	51	18	205	-	2,060
Disposals	(4,963)	-	-	(1,759)	-	-	(6,722)
At December 31, 2022	3,039	1,167	76	110	1,257	-	5,649
Amortization	1,074	321	51	138	205	-	1,789
Disposals	650	(349)	-	-	-	-	301
At December 31, 2023	\$ 4,763	\$ 1,139	\$ 127	\$ 248	\$ 1,462	\$ -	\$ 7,739
Net book value:							
At December 31, 2022	\$ 13,768	\$ 7,217	\$ 179	\$ 1,289	\$ 3,344	\$ 3,165	\$ 28,962
At December 31, 2023	\$ 14,204	\$ 9,319	\$ 128	\$ 1,053	\$ 3,283	\$ 3,246	\$ 31,233
Net increase (decrease) in regulatory debit balances (which are recognized in the net movement in regulatory balances related to net income on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income):							
December 31, 2022	\$ (1,384)	\$ 426	\$ (51)	\$ 372	\$ 1,390	\$ 1,842	\$ 2,595
December 31, 2023	\$ 436	\$ 2,102	\$ (51)	\$ (236)	\$ (61)	\$ 81	\$ 2,271
Remaining recovery years							
At December 31, 2022	1 to 5 years	1 to 31 years	4 years	5 to 10 years	Indeterminate	1 year	
At December 31, 2023	1 to 5 years	1 to 30 years	3 years	3 years	Indeterminate	1 year	
Absent rate regulation, net income for the year and net movement in regulatory balances on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income would increase (decrease) by:							
December 31, 2022	\$ 1,384	\$ (426)	\$ 51	\$ (372)	\$ (1,390)	\$ (1,842)	\$ (2,595)
December 31, 2023	\$ (436)	\$ (2,102)	\$ 51	\$ 236	\$ 61	\$ (81)	\$ (2,271)

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts - continued

a) Regulatory debit balances - continued

	Carry Forward	Vegetation Management (vii)	2023/24 GRA (viii)	2021 GRA (ix)	IPP Purchase Costs (x)	Total
Cost:						
At December 31, 2021	\$ 36,678	\$ 2,216	\$ -	\$ 4,330	\$ -	\$ 43,224
Costs incurred	4,501	-	-	-	26	4,527
Regulatory provision	2,781	-	-	2,269	-	5,050
Disposals	(9,086)	-	-	(3,960)	-	(13,046)
Contributions received	(263)	-	-	-	-	(263)
At December 31, 2022	\$ 34,611	\$ 2,216	\$ -	\$ 2,639	\$ 26	\$ 39,492
Cost incurred	5,428	-	-	-	-	5,428
Regulatory provision	1,271	-	5,667	-	-	6,938
Disposals	(1,885)	-	-	(1,957)	-	(3,842)
Contributions received	(453)	-	-	-	-	(453)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 38,972	\$ 2,216	\$ 5,667	\$ 682	\$ 26	\$ 47,563
Accumulated amortization:						
At December 31, 2021	\$ 10,311	\$ 1,109	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,420
Amortization	2,060	221	-	3,960	-	6,241
Disposals	(6,722)	-	-	(3,960)	-	(10,682)
At December 31, 2022	5,649	1,330	-	-	\$ -	6,979
Amortization	1,789	222	-	1,957	-	3,968
Disposals	301	-	-	(1,957)	-	(1,656)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 7,739	\$ 1,552	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,291
Net book value:						
At December 31, 2022	\$ 28,962	\$ 886	\$ -	\$ 2,639	\$ 26	\$ 32,513
At December 31, 2023	\$ 31,233	\$ 664	\$ 5,667	\$ 682	\$ 26	\$ 38,272
Net increase (decrease) in regulatory debit balances (which are recognized in the net movement in regulatory account balances on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income):						
December 31, 2022	\$ 2,595	\$ (221)	\$ -	\$ (1,691)	\$ 26	\$ 709
December 31, 2023	\$ 2,271	\$ (222)	\$ 5,667	\$ (1,957)	\$ -	\$ 5,759
Remaining recovery years						
At December 31, 2022		4 years	N/A	1 year	N/A	
At December 31, 2023		3 years	2 years	1 year	Indeterminate	
Absent rate regulation, net income for the year and net movement in regulatory account balances on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income would increase (decrease) by:						
December 31, 2022	\$ (2,595)	\$ 221	\$ -	\$ 1,691	\$ (26)	\$ (709)
December 31, 2023	\$ (2,271)	\$ 222	\$ (5,667)	\$ 1,957	\$ -	\$ (5,759)

(i) Feasibility studies and infrastructure planning

The Corporation undertakes certain studies to determine the feasibility of a range of projects and infrastructure proposals. While in progress, the costs of these studies are deferred within this account. The Corporation is directed to defer and amortize the costs over terms (between five and ten years) at the discretion of the YUB. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts - continued

a) Regulatory debit balances - continued

(ii) Regulatory costs

These costs are associated with the YUB regulatory proceedings. The costs consist primarily of various rate and project review proceedings but also include resource plans and demand side management costs (consumer energy conservation program). The Corporation is directed to defer and amortize the costs over terms at the discretion of the YUB. During the year, \$413,000 (2022 - \$903,000) was transferred to the regulatory credit balance class hearing reserve (Note 11(b)(ii)) and disallowed costs of \$423,000 (2022 - \$493,000) were derecognized. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

(iii) Dam safety review

The Corporation has a program of conducting safety reviews of its dams in accordance with standards set by the Canadian Dam Association. External consultants are hired every five years with intermittent costs incurred in the interim periods. These costs are being amortized over five years. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

(iv) Deferred overhauls

YUB Order 2013-01 restricted inclusion of property, plant and equipment overhaul depreciation expense in rates charged to customers until the Corporation comes before the YUB for a prudence review. As such, starting in 2013 the Corporation deferred depreciation expense related to overhauls. In 2017, the Corporation came before the YUB for a prudence review and began to recognize these deferred depreciation amounts. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

(v) Uninsured losses

Uninsured losses is an account maintained to address uninsured and uninsurable losses as well as the deductible portion of insured losses. The account is maintained through an annual provision and collected through customer rates. There is an annual regulatory provision of \$411,000 and amortization of the forecast 2020 accumulated balance of \$2,048,000 over ten years (\$205,000 per year). In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

(vi) Fuel price adjustment

OIC 1995/90 directs the YUB to permit the Corporation to adjust electricity rates to reflect fluctuations in the price of diesel fuel. The amount by which actual fuel prices vary from the long-term average prices is deferred and recovered from or refunded to customers in a future period through Rider F. As part of the 2021 GRA, the balance as at December 31, 2021 of \$1,323,000 was transferred to the regulatory debit balance class 2021 GRA (Note 11(a)(ix)). For the period January 1, 2021 through June 30, 2021 the charge was 1.371 cents per kWh. For the period July 1, 2021 to July 31, 2022, the charge was reduced to 0.000 cents per kWh. Effective August 1, 2022, the charge was increased to 0.865 cents per kWh. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred and revenues be recognized as earned.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts - continued

a) Regulatory debit balances - continued

(vii) Vegetation management

Prior to 2017, the Corporation was deferring annual brushing costs in excess of a prescribed maximum annual amount based on a review of prior year brushing costs. In 2017, the Corporation established a vegetation management policy and as a result of expected annual costs, deferral is no longer required.

The Corporation completes a full cycle of all its brushing requirements every 10 years and is amortizing previously deferred costs over a 10 year period. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

(viii) 2023/24 GRA

The Corporation recognizes a regulatory debit balance when the Corporation has the right, as a result of the actual or expected actions of the rate regulator, to increase rates in future periods in order to recover its allowable costs plus return on rate base, as described in Note 1(b). The amount recognized represents management's best estimates of revenues for rates to be approved by the YUB less amounts received from customers. As part of the 2023/24 GRA, \$5,667,000 was recognized for increase in revenue requirement. This amount is reflected in the regulatory provision line. The ending balance at December 31 comprises the Corporation's remaining revenue shortfall to be collected from customers in future years.

(ix) 2021 GRA

The Corporation recognizes a regulatory debit balance when the Corporation has the right, as a result of the actual or expected actions of the rate regulator, to increase rates in future periods in order to recover its allowable costs plus return on rate base, as described in Note 1(b). The amount recognized represents the amount approved by the YUB in February 2023, less amounts received from customers. The ending balance at December 31 comprises the Corporation's remaining revenue shortfall to be collected from customers in future years.

(x) IPP purchase costs

OIC 2019/25 directs that in setting rates that the Corporation is permitted to charge, it is able to recover the costs of purchasing electricity under an electricity purchase agreement with Independent Power Producers ("IPP's"). As such, starting in 2022 the Corporation deferred costs to be charged to ratepayers in future years. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts - continued

b) Regulatory credit balances

	Deferred Insurance Proceeds (i)	Hearing Reserve (ii)	Low Water Reserve Fund (iii)	Future Removal and Site Restoration (iv)	Contracts with Customers (v)	McQuesten Substation (vi)	Subtotal see next page
Cost:							
At December 31, 2021 \$	11,122	\$ 745	\$ 2,782	\$ 2,739	\$ 5,156	\$ 1,834	\$ 24,378
Costs incurred	-	-	-	(49)	-	-	(49)
Regulatory provision	-	(653)	7,114	-	(96)	692	7,057
Cash received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(973)	-	-	-	-	(973)
At December 31, 2022	11,122	(881)	9,896	2,690	5,060	2,526	30,413
Costs incurred	-	-	-	(653)	-	-	(653)
Regulatory provision	4,500	(166)	5,791	-	(96)	1,348	11,377
At December 31, 2023 \$	15,622	\$ (1,047)	\$ 15,687	\$ 2,037	\$ 4,964	\$ 3,874	\$ 41,137
Accumulated amortization:							
At December 31, 2021 \$	7,392	\$ 972	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,364
Amortization	248	-	-	-	-	-	248
Disposals	-	(972)	-	-	-	-	(972)
At December 31, 2022	7,640	-	-	-	-	-	7,640
Amortization	249	-	-	-	-	-	249
At December 31, 2023 \$	7,889	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,889
Net book value:							
At December 31, 2022 \$	3,482	\$ (881)	\$ 9,896	\$ 2,690	\$ 5,060	\$ 2,526	\$ 22,773
At December 31, 2023 \$	7,733	\$ (1,047)	\$ 15,687	\$ 2,037	\$ 4,964	\$ 3,874	\$ 33,248
Net (increase) decrease in regulatory credit balances (which are recognized in the net movement of regulatory balances related to net income on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income):							
December 31, 2022 \$	248	\$ 654	\$ (7,114)	\$ 49	\$ 96	\$ (692)	\$ (6,759)
December 31, 2023 \$	(4,251)	\$ 166	\$ (5,791)	\$ 653	\$ 96	\$ (1,348)	\$ (10,475)
Remaining recovery years							
At December 31, 2022	14 years	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	45 years	51 years	
At December 31, 2023	13 years	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	44 years	50 years	
Absent rate regulation, net income for the year and net movement in regulatory balances on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income would increase (decrease) by:							
December 31, 2022 \$	(248)	\$ (654)	\$ 7,114	\$ (49)	\$ (96)	\$ 692	\$ 6,759
December 31, 2023 \$	4,251	\$ (166)	\$ 5,791	\$ (653)	\$ (96)	\$ 1,348	\$ 10,475

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts - continued

b) Regulatory credit balances - continued

	Carry Forward	Defined Benefit Pension (vii)	Total
Cost:			
At December 31, 2021 \$	24,378	\$ -	\$ 24,378
Costs incurred	(49)	-	(49)
Regulatory provision	7,057	63	7,120
Cash received	-	-	-
Disposals	(973)	-	(973)
At December 31, 2022	30,413	63	30,476
Costs incurred	(653)	-	(653)
Regulatory provision	11,377	23	11,400
At December 31, 2023 \$	41,137	\$ 86	\$ 41,223
Accumulated amortization:			
At December 31, 2021 \$	8,364	\$ -	\$ 8,364
Amortization	248	-	248
Disposals	(972)	-	(972)
At December 31, 2022	7,640	-	7,640
Amortization	249	-	249
At December 31, 2023 \$	7,889	\$ -	\$ 7,889
Net book value:			
At December 31, 2022 \$	22,773	\$ 63	\$ 22,836
At December 31, 2023 \$	33,248	\$ 86	\$ 33,334

Net (increase) decrease in regulatory credit balances (which are recognized in the net movement of regulatory balances related to net income on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income):

December 31, 2022	\$ (6,759)	\$ (63)	\$ (6,822)
December 31, 2023	\$ (10,475)	\$ (23)	\$ (10,498)

Remaining recovery years

At December 31, 2022	Indeterminate
At December 31, 2023	Indeterminate

Absent rate regulation, net income for the year and net movement in regulatory balances on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income would increase (decrease) by:

December 31, 2022	\$ 6,759	\$ 63	\$ 6,822
December 31, 2023	\$ 10,475	\$ 23	\$ 10,498

(i) Deferred insurance proceeds

The deferred insurance proceeds represents a gain on fire insurance proceeds related to a fire at the Whitehorse Rapids Generating Station in 1997 which is being amortized to income at the same rate as depreciation of the related replacement assets, and a gain on insurance proceeds related to damage to the Lewes River Boat lock in 2021 which is not yet being amortized as it has not yet received regulatory approval. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires the gain to have been fully recognized as income in the year received.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts - continued

b) Regulatory credit balances - continued

(ii) Hearing reserve

The Corporation has established a deferral account for regulatory hearing costs to be recovered from or paid to ratepayers in the future. The regulatory provision for the year reflects an annual provision of \$250,000 (2021 - \$250,000) less \$903,000 of approved costs transferred from Regulatory Costs (See Note 11(a)(ii)). In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred and revenues be recognized as earned.

(iii) Low Water Reserve Fund

The Low Water Reserve Fund ("LWRF") was established by YUB Order 2018-10. The LWRF is used to protect the Corporation and ratepayers for costs associated with variability in thermal generation required when there is a thermal cost variance due solely to water-related hydro generation variances from YUB approved GRA forecasts. The Corporation is required to file annual reports with the YUB on the LWRF's activity.

In accordance with YUB Order 2015-01, the Corporation defers recognition of the additional amounts collected from rate payers when the cost of thermal consumed in the period is less than the long-term average thermal requirements estimated for the actual annual generation load. These deferred amounts are recognized as revenue in the period when the cost of thermal incurred for the period is greater than the long-term average thermal requirements and the reason for the shortfall is a shortage of water in the hydro system. There is a cap of +/- \$16 million for the LWRF. If the balance falls outside of this range, the Corporation is to make an application to the YUB requesting recovery or a refund to customers. YUB Order 2019-02 set the refund rider to 0.00 cents/kWh effective April 1, 2019.

In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS would require any amounts earned or incurred related to the LWRF to be included in the Corporation's net income in the year incurred.

(iv) Future removal and site restoration costs

The Corporation maintains a regulatory provision for future removal and site restoration costs related to property, plant and equipment, which is incremental to that required to be recognized as an asset retirement provision under IAS 37. The reserve has been established through amortization rates based upon depreciation studies conducted periodically by the Corporation. As a result of the YUB Order 2005-12, effective January 1, 2005, the provision is not to exceed the cumulative value of the provision at December 31, 2004 of \$5,757,000.

Costs of dismantling capital assets, including site remediation, will be applied to this regulatory credit balance if they do not otherwise relate to an asset retirement provision. The period over which the provision will be reduced is dependent on the timing of future costs of demolishing, dismantling, tearing down, site restoration or otherwise disposing of the asset net of actual recoveries, and is therefore indeterminate. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed or included in the gain or loss on disposal of the related property, plant and equipment, as applicable.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

11. Regulatory accounts - continued

(v) Contracts with customers

Effective January 1, 2018 the Corporation adopted IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*. As a result of the impacts of IFRS 15, certain revenues are recognized in net income over a shorter period than allowed by the YUB for rate-setting purposes. The timing difference is reflected as a regulatory credit balance.

(vi) McQuesten Substation

YUB Order 2022-03 required the Corporation to create a separate asset class for certain assets constructed at the McQuesten Substation relating to the Victoria Gold connection. These assets were required to be amortized over the mine life as opposed to the useful life of the assets. The timing difference is reflected as a regulatory credit balance.

(vii) Defined benefit pension

The Corporation has established a deferral account to accumulate differences from approved pension funding versus actual funding requirements. The regulatory provision will be determined through a future regulatory proceeding. In the absence of rate regulation, IFRS requires these costs to be expensed as incurred.

(c) Regulatory account expenses

Regulatory account expenses represent costs incurred related to regulatory account debit balances of \$5,428,000 (2022 - \$4,527,000) and regulatory account credit balances of \$653,000 (2022 - \$49,000).

(d) Net movement in regulatory balances related to net income

Net movement in regulatory balances related to net income is \$4,739,000 (2022 - \$6,113,000) and represents the adjustment to net income for the year before net movement in regulatory balances for the effects of rate regulation in accordance with IFRS 14. The net movement figure is comprised of an increase of \$5,759,000 for regulatory account debit balances and an increase of \$10,498,000 for regulatory account credit balances for rate regulation compared to the amounts that are recorded under IFRS. The net movement figure for 2022 is comprised of an increase of \$709,000 for regulatory account debit balances and an increase of \$6,822,000 for regulatory account credit balances respectively for rate regulation compared to the amounts that would be recorded under IFRS absent rate regulation.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

12. Bank indebtedness

The Corporation's financial institutions have legally enforceable rights to set off the outstanding balance under the line of credit by cash balances in other accounts with the same financial institution. The Corporation's bank indebtedness is comprised of:

	2023	2022
Bank balance	\$ 3,218	\$ 3,061
Lines of credit	(47,675)	(14,184)
	\$ (44,457)	\$ (11,123)

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, a certain line of credit is not part of the Corporation's cash management and instead is classified as financing activities. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash is comprised of:

	2023	2022
Cash	\$ 10,888	\$ 3,157
Bank balance	\$ 3,218	\$ 3,061
	\$ 14,106	\$ 6,218

13. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2023	2022
Trade payables	\$ 22,592	\$ 15,611
Employee compensation	1,009	1,151
Due to related parties (Note 22)	1,408	1,214
Other	132	131
	\$ 25,141	\$ 18,107

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

14. Long-term debt

The Corporation's long-term debt is unsecured and summarized as follows:

	2023	2022
Bond		
The Corporation issued a bond at a fixed interest rate of 5.00% per annum. Interest is payable semi-annually. Principal payment is due when the bond expires on June 29, 2040 (i).	\$ 98,666	\$ 98,615
The Toronto Dominion Bank		
The Corporation entered into an interest rate swap to convert the interest rate on the Bankers' Acceptances amounts from a variable interest rate based on the Bankers' Acceptances rates to a fixed rate of 2.06% per annum. Payable in monthly installments of \$47,918 interest and principal with the balance due on September 28, 2035 (ii).	6,987	7,413
The Toronto Dominion Bank		
The Corporation entered into an interest rate swap to convert the interest rate on the Bankers' Acceptances amounts from a variable interest rate based on the Bankers' Acceptances rates to a fixed rate of 3.40% per annum. Payable in monthly installments of \$117,095 interest and principal with the balance due on August 23, 2043 (iii).	20,135	20,843
The Toronto Dominion Bank		
The Corporation entered into an interest rate swap to convert the interest rate on the Bankers' Acceptances amounts from a variable interest rate based on the Bankers' Acceptances rates to a fixed rate of 2.64% per annum. Payable in monthly installments of \$30,868 interest and principal with the balance due on July 14, 2044 (iv).	5,877	6,089
The Toronto Dominion Bank		
The Corporation entered into an interest rate swap to convert the interest rate on the Bankers' Acceptances amounts from a variable interest rate based on the Bankers' Acceptances rates to a fixed rate of 2.06% per annum. Payable in monthly instalments of \$20,478 interest and principal with the balance due on November 4, 2045 (v).	4,333	4,488
The Toronto Dominion Bank		
The Corporation entered into an interest rate swap to convert the interest rate on the Bankers' Acceptances amounts from a variable interest rate based on the Bankers' Acceptances rates to a fixed rate of 2.88% per annum. Payable in monthly instalments of \$35,853 interest and principal with the balance due on April 30, 2046 (vi).	7,079	7,301

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

14. Long-term debt - continued

The Toronto Dominion Bank

The Corporation entered into an interest rate swap to convert the interest rate on the Bankers' Acceptances amounts from a variable interest rate based on the Bankers' Acceptances rates to a fixed rate of 4.07% per annum. Payable in monthly instalments of \$86,661 interest and principal with the balance due on September 1, 2052 (vii).

17,598 17,914

The Toronto Dominion Bank

The Corporation entered into an interest rate swap to convert the interest rate on the Bankers' Acceptances amounts from a variable interest rate based on the Bankers' Acceptances rates to a fixed rate of 4.10% per annum. Payable in quarterly instalments of \$103,009 interest and principal with the balance due on December 21, 2048 (viii).

6,425 -

Yukon Government

The Corporation entered into a refinance agreement for construction financing. Annual principal payments of \$1,000,000 and interest are due on March 31. The interest rate is adjusted annually on April 1. In 2022, the interest rate was adjusted to be the CORRA rate (2022 - the one-year TD indicative swap rate) plus Yukon Government's borrowing premium with the balance due on March 31, 2028.

34,200 35,200

Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation loan

The loan from the First Nation is related to the construction of the Mayo Dawson Transmission Line and is repayable in equal annual principal repayments of \$125,000 and interest with the final payment due in 2049. The interest rate at 7.79% (2022 - 7.51%) is a blended rate based on the cost of debt and the actual rate of return earned by the Utility.

3,250 3,375

Na-Cho Nyak Dun First Nation loan

The loan from the First Nation is related to the construction of the Mayo B project and is repayable in equal annual principal repayments of \$43,264 and interest with the final payment due in 2094. The interest rate of 9.66% (2022 - 8.94%) is based on the actual rate of return earned by the Utility.

3,072 3,115

Chu Niikwan Limited Partnership loan

The loan from the First Nation is related to the construction of the Liquid Natural Gas generation equipment and is repayable in equal annual principal repayments of \$1,019,320 and interest with the final payment due in 2040. The interest rate of 5.60% (2022 - 5.33%) is based on a blended rate based on the cost of debt and the actual rate of return earned by the Utility.

17,328 18,348

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

14. Long-term debt - continued

Carmacks Stewart First Nation liability

Long-term liability payable to several First Nations related to the construction of the Carmacks Stewart Transmission Line. These are non-interest bearing, repayment terms not yet established.

141	141
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Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

On July 21, 2023, the Corporation entered into \$1,000,000 long-term debt associated with the installation of the third hydro turbine at the Aishihik Hydroelectric Generating Station (AGS) and due on July 31, 2048. The interest rate is the Utility's rate of return on equity and interest is payable annually (ix).

1,000	-
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Total	226,091	222,842
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Less: current portion	4,440	4,227
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	\$ 221,651	\$ 218,615
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(i) **Bond**

The Corporation issued a bond in 2010 for the face value of \$100 million. The interest rate is 5% and the bond matures June 29, 2040. There are no principal payments due until the bond matures and interest is payable semi-annually. The bond was issued at a discount of \$0.7 million which is being amortized over the period of the related debt using the effective interest rate. Transaction costs were \$1.2 million and include fees paid to agents and advisors and are presented as a reduction from the carrying value of the related debt and are amortized over the period of the related debt using the effective interest rate.

(ii) **Toronto Dominion Bank Loan and 2.06% Interest Rate Swap**

On December 28, 2012, the Corporation entered into a loan and interest rate swap with Toronto Dominion Bank to arrange financing for the purpose of continuing to develop the electrical infrastructure in the Yukon. On September 11, 2020, the loan and interest rate swap was amended. The amendment changed the interest rate from 2.69% to 2.06% and the termination date from December 28, 2022 to September 28, 2035.

(iii) **Toronto Dominion Bank Loan and 3.40% Interest Rate Swap**

On August 23, 2018, the Corporation entered into a loan and interest rate swap with Toronto Dominion Bank to arrange financing for the purpose of continuing to develop the electrical infrastructure in the Yukon. On September 11, 2020, the loan and interest rate swap was amended. The amendment changed the interest rate from 3.67% to 3.40% and the termination date from August 23, 2038 to August 23, 2043.

(iv) **Toronto Dominion Bank Loan and 2.64% Interest Rate Swap**

On July 15, 2019, the Corporation entered into a loan and interest rate swap with Toronto Dominion Bank to arrange financing for the purpose of continuing to develop the electrical infrastructure in the Yukon. On September 11, 2020, the loan and interest rate swap was amended. The amendment changed the interest rate from 2.90% to 2.64% and the termination date from July 14, 2039 to July 14, 2044.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

14. Long-term debt - continued

(v) **Toronto Dominion Bank Loan and 2.06% Interest Rate Swap**

On November 4, 2020, the Corporation entered into a loan and interest rate swap with Toronto Dominion Bank to arrange financing for the purpose of continuing to develop the electrical infrastructure in the Yukon. The interest rate swap matures November 4, 2045.

(vi) **Toronto Dominion Bank Loan and 2.88% Interest Rate Swap**

On April 26, 2021, the Corporation entered into a loan and interest rate swap with Toronto Dominion Bank to arrange financing for the purpose of continuing to develop the electrical infrastructure in the Yukon. The interest rate swap matures April 30, 2046.

(vii) **Toronto Dominion Bank Loan and 4.07% Interest Rate Swap**

On August 29, 2022, the Corporation entered into a loan and interest rate swap with Toronto Dominion Bank to arrange financing for the purpose of continuing to develop the electrical infrastructure in the Yukon. The interest rate swap matures September 1, 2052.

(viii) **Toronto Dominion Bank Loan and 4.10% Interest Rate Swap**

On December 21, 2023, the Corporation entered into a loan and interest rate swap with Toronto Dominion Bank to arrange financing for the purpose of continuing to develop the electrical infrastructure in the Yukon and to maintain the required regulatory debt ratio in the Utility of 60%. The interest rate swap matures December 21, 2048.

(ix) **Champagne and Aishihik First Nations debt**

On July 21, 2023, the Corporation entered into a long-term debt agreement with Champagne and Aishihik First Nation associated with the installation of the third hydro turbine at the AGS. The debt matures July 31, 2048. The per annum interest rate is the actual final rate of return on equity for the Utility's regulatory income for the actual year most recently filed with the YUB under section 25(1) of the *Public Utilities Act*.

Long-term debt repayment

Scheduled repayments for all long-term debt are as follows:

2024	\$ 4,440
2025	4,510
2026	4,582
2027	4,657
2028	33,934
Thereafter	173,968

\$ 226,091

The change in long-term debt arising from financing activities during the year related to principal repayment of \$4,176,000 (2022 - \$3,893,000) and the issuance of additional debt in the amount of \$7,425,000 (2022 - \$17,991,000).

Fair value

The fair value of long-term debt at December 31, 2023 is \$237 million (December 31, 2022 - \$234 million). The fair value for all long-term debt including current portions was estimated using discounted cash flows based on an estimate of the Corporation's current borrowing rate for similar borrowing arrangements.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

15. Post-employment benefits

Characteristics of benefit plans

The defined benefit pension plan for employees is regulated by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions ("OSFI") through the *Pension Benefits Standards Act* and regulations. This Act and accompanying regulations impose, among other things, minimum funding requirements. The executive defined benefit pension plan and supplemental executive retirement plan are not registered with OSFI and are not subject to minimum funding requirements of the Act.

These minimum funding requirements require the Corporation to make special payments as prescribed by the OSFI to repay any unfunded liability or solvency deficit that may exist. For the employee defined benefit pension plan the Corporation is currently not required to make any special payments.

A committee of the Utility's Board of Directors oversees these plans and is responsible for the investment policy with regard to the assets of these funds.

Employees joining the Corporation after January 1, 2002 are not eligible to participate in the employee defined benefit pension plan. The Corporation makes contributions to a Registered Retirement Savings Plan ("RRSP") on behalf of these employees and employees hired before January 1, 2002 who belonged to the employee defined benefit pension plan and elected to opt out of that plan. The RRSP is a defined contribution retirement plan. The costs recognized for the period are equal to the Corporation's contribution to the plan. During 2023, these were \$673,000 (2022 - \$559,000).

Risks associated with defined benefit plans

The defined benefit pension plans expose the Corporation to risk such as investment risk and actuarial risk. Investment risk is the risk that the assets invested will be insufficient to meet expected benefits. Actuarial risk is the risk that benefits paid will be more than expected. There are no particular unusual, entity-specific or plan specific risks or any significant concentration of risk.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

15. Post-employment benefits - continued

Net defined benefit liability

	2023	2022
Present value of benefit obligations		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 22,536	\$ 28,781
Employee contributions	45	43
Current service cost	120	409
Interest cost	1,131	864
Benefits paid	(1,022)	(827)
Actuarial (gains) losses on experience	(583)	319
Actuarial (gains) on demographic assumptions	(48)	(6)
Actuarial losses (gains) on financial assumptions	1,715	(7,047)
Balance, end of year	\$ 23,894	\$ 22,536
Fair value of plan assets		
Balance, beginning of year	21,785	24,611
Interest income on plan assets	1,093	736
Gains (losses) on plan assets	818	(3,376)
Employee contributions	45	43
Employer contributions	357	668
Benefits paid	(1,022)	(827)
Administrative costs	(70)	(70)
Balance, end of year	23,006	21,785
Effect of asset ceiling	76	76
Net defined benefit liability	\$ 964	\$ 827

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

15. Post-employment benefits - continued

Components of benefit plan cost

	2023	2022
Current service cost	\$ 120	\$ 409
Interest cost	1,131	864
Interest income on plan assets	(1,093)	(736)
Administrative costs	70	70
Interest cost on effect of asset ceiling	4	2
Defined benefit expense in Consolidated Statement of Operations	232	609
Defined contribution expense	673	559
Total benefit expense in Consolidated Statement of Operations	\$ 905	\$ 1,168
Actuarial losses (gains) on obligation	1,084	(6,734)
(Gains) losses on plan assets	(818)	3,376
Effect of asset ceiling	(4)	(8)
Total remeasurement included in Other Comprehensive Income	262	(3,366)
Total benefit cost recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,167	\$ (2,198)

Distribution of plan assets of defined benefit pension plans:

The fair values of the defined benefit pension plans' assets are based on market values as reported by the defined benefit pension plans' custodians as at each applicable Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date.

The distribution of assets by major asset class is as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Equities	40.7%	43.8%
Fixed income securities	40.5%	31.5%
Real estate	18.8%	24.7%

Significant assumptions:

	<u>December 31, 2023</u>	<u>December 31, 2022</u>
Discount rate - accrued benefit obligation	4.60%	5.10%
Assumed rate of compensation increase	3.10%	3.10%
Pension growth	2.00%	2.00%

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

15. Post-employment benefits - continued

Sensitivity Analysis of the defined benefit pension plans:

The sensitivities of each key assumption used in measuring accrued benefit obligations at each Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date have been calculated independently of changes in other key assumptions. Actual experience may result in changes in a number of assumptions simultaneously. The sensitivity analysis has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The mortality assumptions are based on the 2014 Canadian Pensioner Mortality Private Table projected with full generational mortality improvements using scale MI-2017.

Assumptions and sensitivity to the recognized post-employment benefits liability balance at December 31, 2023

Assumption	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
Discount rate	-11%	13%	\$(2,605)	\$3,173
Salary growth	0.3%	-0.3%	67	(65)
Pension growth	13%	-11%	3,053	(2,612)
Life expectancy (1 year movement)	3%	-3%	607	(618)

Assumptions and sensitivity to the recognized post-employment benefits liability balance at December 31, 2022

Assumption	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
Discount rate	-11%	13%	\$(2,431)	\$2,965
Salary growth	0.4%	-0.4%	80	(77)
Pension growth	13%	-11%	2,813	(2,357)
Life expectancy (1 year movement)	2%	-2%	517	(529)

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same that is applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Corporation pays the balance of the cost of the employee benefit plan over the employee contributions, as determined by the actuary. Members are required to contribute 3.5% of earnings up to the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings ("YMPE") plus 5% of earnings above the YMPE. Permanent part-time members will have required contributions as above multiplied by their permanent part-time service ratio. Employees can make additional contributions to purchase ancillary benefits. Members choose the ancillary benefit on termination of service or on retirement.

The average duration of the benefit obligation is 12.3 years (2022 - 12.1 years). The Corporation expects to make payments of \$209,000 (2022 - \$230,800) to the defined benefit pension plans during the next financial year.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

16. Contributions in aid of construction

	Government of Canada	Yukon Government since 1998	Pre - 1998 contributions	Total
Cost:				
At December 31, 2021	\$ 92,961	\$ 16,896	\$ 1,739	\$ 111,596
Additions	6,780	-	-	6,780
At December 31, 2022	99,741	16,896	1,739	118,376
Additions	3,843	524	-	4,367
At December 31, 2023	\$ 103,584	\$ 17,420	\$ 1,739	\$ 122,743
Accumulated amortization:				
At December 31, 2021	\$ 10,197	\$ 3,982	\$ 1,552	\$ 15,731
Amortization	1,417	333	44	1,794
At December 31, 2022	11,614	4,315	1,596	17,525
Amortization	1,249	326	43	1,618
At December 31, 2023	\$ 12,863	\$ 4,641	\$ 1,639	\$ 19,143
Net book value:				
At December 31, 2022	\$ 88,127	\$ 12,581	\$ 143	\$ 100,851
At December 31, 2023	\$ 90,721	\$ 12,779	\$ 100	\$ 103,600

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

17. Deferred revenue

	Customer Contributions	IPP Contracts	Decommissioning Fund	Total
At December 31, 2021	\$ 16,437	\$ 394	\$ 2,812	\$ 19,643
Additions	426	3,083	63	3,572
Revenue recognized in Sales of Power and Other Revenue	(1,315)	(3,201)	-	(4,516)
At December 31, 2022	\$ 15,548	\$ 276	\$ 2,875	\$ 18,699
Additions	459	1,822	154	2,435
Revenue recognized in Sales of Power and Other Revenue	(1,303)	(365)	-	(1,668)
At December 31, 2023	\$ 14,704	\$ 1,733	\$ 3,029	\$ 19,466

The decommissioning fund represents monies paid in advance by an industrial customer to decommission the spur line that connects its operation to the Corporation's grid. Under a power purchase agreement, the customer has the financial responsibility for decommissioning activities to be performed by the Corporation on its behalf. Any amounts not required for decommissioning will be refunded to the customer. This money accrues interest at the rate equal to the three month Canadian Dealer Offered Rate ("CDOR"). This amount will be recognized to revenue when uncertainty associated with its recognition is satisfied.

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied as at December 31, 2023:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Customer contracts	\$ 1,295	\$ 6,475	\$ 6,934	\$ 14,704
IPP contracts	556	242	935	1,733
Decommissioning fund	-	-	3,029	3,029
	\$ 1,851	\$ 6,717	\$ 10,898	\$ 19,466

At December 31, 2022, the current portion of deferred revenue of \$1,380,000 consisted of customer contracts (\$1,315,000) and IPP contracts (\$65,000).

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

18. Sales of power

	2023	2022
Wholesale	\$ 46,665	\$ 46,993
Industrial	16,576	20,752
General service	10,242	8,088
Residential	3,804	3,260
Secondary sales	227	365
Sentinel and street lights	113	137
	\$ 77,627	\$ 79,595

19. Other revenue

The Corporation recognized \$4,500,000 (2022 - \$nil) related to a gain on insurance proceeds (Note 11(b)(i)) and \$365,000 (2022 - \$3,201,000) in other revenue related to IPP contracts (Note 17).

In October 2021 efforts to reduce flooding at Marsh Lake resulted in permanent damage to the Lewes River Boat Lock. Insurance proceeds were received in 2023 in the amount of \$5,520,000. Net of the insurance deductible and other costs, proceeds totaled \$4,500,000. Insurance proceeds were allocated to the removal of the Lewes River Boat Lock and towards a new upgraded boat lock at the Lewes Dam, which is part of a larger upgrade project. Construction is expected to commence in 2024.

20. Operations and maintenance expenses

	2023	2022
Fuel	\$ 11,138	\$ 11,642
Wages and benefits	7,285	6,516
Regulatory account expenses (Note 11 (c))	6,081	4,576
Rent	5,242	3,028
Contractors	3,825	6,760
Materials and consumables	1,713	2,099
Loss on asset disposals	1,024	61
Travel	533	409
Communication	93	87
	\$ 36,934	\$ 35,178

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

21. Administration expenses

	2023	2022
Wages and benefits	\$ 8,350	\$ 7,577
Materials, consumables and general	4,069	1,786
Insurance and taxes	3,072	2,714
External labour	2,854	1,956
Licences and fees	1,027	1,083
Travel	370	227
Board fees	171	116
	\$ 19,913	\$ 15,459

Included in materials, consumables and general is an impairment loss of \$1,500,000 (2022 - \$nil) (Note 26).

22. Related party transactions

The Corporation is related in terms of common ownership to all Yukon Government departments, agencies and Territorial Corporations. Transactions are entered into in the normal course of operations with these entities. All sales of power transactions are recorded at the rates approved by the YUB.

The finance lease with the Yukon Hospital Corporation is disclosed in Note 8.

The following table summarizes the Corporation's related party transactions with the Yukon Government for the year:

	2023	2022
Revenues		
Contributions for Inflation Relief Rebate program	\$ 5,473	\$ 6,407
Contributions for Interim Electrical Rebate program	3,380	3,352
Contributions for bond interest expense	2,428	2,625
Contributions for Innovative Energy Renewable Initiatives	1,805	2,466
Contributions for Atlin Hydroelectric expansion project subsidies	750	-
	\$ 13,836	\$ 14,850

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

22. Related party transactions - continued

At the end of the year, the amounts receivable from and due to the Yukon Government are as follows:

	2023	2022
Balances		
Long-term debt	\$ 34,200	\$ 35,200
Accounts receivable	\$ 11,137	\$ 16,595
Accounts payable	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,214

Included in accounts receivable is an amount of \$3,384,000 for capital projects funded by Yukon Government and the federal government (2022 - \$9,320,000) as well as an amount of \$694,000 related to the Interim Electrical Rebate (2022 - \$684,000) and \$4,391,000 related to the Inflation Relief Rebate (2022 - \$6,407,000). These balances are non-interest bearing and payable on demand except for long-term debt.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

The Corporation's key management personnel comprise of members of senior management and the Board of Directors, a total of 28 individuals (2022 - 27 individuals). Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 2,128	\$ 1,937
Post-employment benefits	110	145
	\$ 2,238	\$ 2,082

23. Commitments

Contractual obligations

The Corporation has entered into contracts to purchase products or services for which the liability has not been incurred as at December 31, 2023 as the product or service had not been provided. The following table summarizes the nature of the commitments:

Commitments*	2023	2022
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 44,353	\$ 66,059
Other products or services	10,266	5,956
Intangible assets	1,747	717
	\$ 56,366	\$ 72,732

* Comparative information has been disaggregated by the nature of the commitment in order to provide additional information and to align with the current year's presentation.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

24. Contingencies

Asset retirement obligations

The Corporation has not recognized a provision for the closure and restoration obligations for certain generation, transmission and distribution assets which the Corporation anticipates maintaining and operating for an indefinite period, making the date of retirements of these assets indeterminate. These significant uncertainties around the timing of any potential future cash outflows are such that a reliable estimate of the liability is not possible at this time. A provision will be recognized when the timing of the retirement of these assets can be reasonably estimated.

25. Provision for environmental liabilities

The Corporation's activities are subject to various federal and territorial laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment or to minimize any adverse impact thereon. The Corporation conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

The Corporation has conducted environmental site assessments at all its diesel plant sites. No significant environmental contamination was found. As at December 31, 2023 no significant provisions for environmental liabilities, for which a legal obligation exists to remediate, have been identified by the Corporation. The Corporation has its Environmental Management System to monitor and assess previous and potential existing environmental liabilities on an ongoing basis. The Corporation does not have a provision for environmental liabilities as there is no significant present obligation to remediate.

26. Risk management and financial instruments

At December 31, 2023, the Corporation's financial instruments included cash, accounts receivable, finance lease receivables, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt and interest rate swaps. The fair values of cash, accounts receivable, finance lease receivables, bank indebtedness, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Interest rate swaps are financial contracts that derive their value from changes in an underlying variable. The fair value of the interest rate swaps is estimated using standard market valuation techniques and is provided to the Corporation by the financial institution that is the counterparty to the transactions.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows or fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Corporation's future cash flows are not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to its long-term debt having fixed interest rates, with the exception of the Bankers' Acceptances from the Toronto Dominion Bank. The Bankers' Acceptances have had the variable rate converted to a fixed rate using an interest rate swap to eliminate the interest rate risk.

The fair value of the interest rate swap agreements on December 31, 2023 was an asset of \$2,405,000 (2022 - asset of \$4,908,000). The decrease in the fair value in 2023 of \$2,503,000 (2022 - increase of \$7,386,000) is recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income as an unrealized loss. A 100 basis point increase or decrease in the interest rate assumption would have resulted in an increase/decrease in the interest rate swap agreements fair value of \$5,844,000 (2022 - \$6,371,000).

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

26. Risk management and financial instruments - continued

Interest rate risk - continued

The Corporation has access to lines of credit. As of January 1, 2023, the lines of credit totalled \$80.0 million. Effective December 18, 2023, the lines of credit were increased temporarily to \$115.0 million. The temporary increase expires June 30, 2024. \$107.5 million of the lines of credit accrue interest on withdrawals at prime rate minus 0.75% (2022 - prime rate minus 0.75%) per annum. The remaining \$7.5 million accrues interest on withdrawals at prime rate minus 0.85% (2022 - prime rate minus 0.85%) per annum. The interest rate risk is minimal.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of failure of a debtor or counterparty to honour its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Corporation.

The following table illustrates the maximum credit exposure to the Corporation if all counterparties defaulted:

	2023	2022
Cash	\$ 10,888	\$ 3,157
Accounts receivable	24,980	32,656
Finance lease receivables	-	85
	\$ 35,868	\$ 35,898

Credit risk on cash is considered minimal as the Corporation's cash deposits are held by Canadian Schedule 1 Chartered banks.

Credit risk on accounts receivable is generally considered minimal as the Corporation has experienced insignificant bad debt in prior years. Its primary customer is a rate regulated utility that purchases power from the Corporation for resale and as such these receivables are considered fully collectible. Included in the accounts receivable past due at December 31, 2023 is \$10,355,000 (2022 - \$4,951,000) of which \$4,015,000 (2022 - \$3,851,000) pertains to one customer. This customer is currently in receivership and had been working on a potential mine sale process. The sale process was not successful, and effective May 13, 2024, the receiver obtained court approval to commence with asset liquidation. The recovery of any amount owing will not occur until after the liquidation is completed. The timing and certainty of a full recovery is unknown, and a wide range of outcomes are possible. Based on management's judgment and assessment, as at December 31, 2023, the accounts receivable is impaired and an allowance provision of \$1,500,000 (2022 - \$nil) has been recognized within administration expenses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk through regular monitoring of cash and currency requirements by preparing cash flow forecasts to identify financing requirements. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Corporation's reputation. Rate regulation assists the Corporation with liquidity management by providing consistent revenues and a consistent debt to equity ratio.

Yukon Development Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

26. Risk management and financial instruments - continued

Fair values

The following table illustrates the fair value hierarchy of the Corporation's financial instruments as at December 31, 2023:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	inputs Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable (Level 3)	Total
Derivative related asset	-	\$2,405	-	\$2,405
Long-term debt	-	-	\$236,975	\$236,975

The following table illustrates the fair value hierarchy of the Corporation's financial instruments as at December 31, 2022:

	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	inputs Other observable inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable (Level 3)	Total
Derivative related asset	-	\$4,908	-	\$4,908
Long-term debt	-	-	\$234,141	\$234,141

27. Capital management

The Utility's capital is its shareholder's equity which is comprised of share capital, contributed surplus and retained earnings. The Utility manages its equity by managing revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities to ensure the Utility effectively achieves its objectives while remaining a going concern.

The Utility has a policy which defines its regulatory capital structure at a ratio of approximately 60% debt and 40% equity. This capital structure ratio has been reviewed and accepted by the YUB for rate setting purposes.

The Utility monitors its capital on the basis of the ratio of total debt to total capitalization. Debt is calculated as total borrowings, which is comprised of long-term debt, including the portion of long-term debt due within one year, as well as the decommissioning fund (Note 17). Short-term debt related to assets under construction at the Statement of Financial Position date is excluded from the calculation of total debt, as the assets are similarly excluded from the determination of rate base.

Total capitalization is calculated as total debt plus total shareholder's equity as shown on the Utility's Statement of Financial Position. The Utility maintains a balance in retained earnings as an indicator of the Utility's equity position.

Yukon Development Corporation

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December 31, 2023 (tabular amounts in thousands of Canadian dollars)

27. Capital management - continued

The table below summarizes the Utility's total debt to total capitalization position:

	2023	2022
Long-term debt due within one year	\$ 62,733	\$ 6,900
Long-term debt	122,743	178,051
Total debt	185,476	184,951
Add decommissioning fund (Note 17)	3,029	2,875
Total debt to include in the calculation	\$ 188,505	\$ 187,826
Share capital	\$ 39,000	\$ 39,000
Contributed surplus	15,968	15,968
Retained earnings	74,289	94,796
Total shareholder's equity	129,257	149,764
Total capitalization	\$ 317,762	\$ 337,590
Total debt to total capitalization	59 %	56 %

There were no changes in the Utility's approach to capital management during the period. During the year, the Utility declared a dividend of \$27,260,000 (2022 - \$11,500,000) to Yukon Development Corporation. The dividend was converted to Construction Financing. Of the prior year dividend, \$10,000,000 was also converted to Construction Financing and the remaining \$1,500,000 was paid in cash.

28. Non-consolidated financial information

The nature and size of operations of the non-consolidated Yukon Development Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Yukon Energy Corporation differ substantially. Unaudited non-consolidated financial statements of the Yukon Development Corporation and audited financial statements of Yukon Energy Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2023 are also prepared.

