

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Statement of Financial Position
as at March 31, 2017

	2017	2016
	(thousands of dollars)	
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 18,691	\$ 14,238
Temporary investments (Note 4)	214,497	227,867
Due from Government of Canada (Note 5)	48,453	46,793
Accounts receivable (Note 6)	17,800	15,803
Portfolio investments (Note 7)	27,086	63,542
Advances to Territorial corporations (Note 9)	75,673	74,041
Loans receivable (Note 10)	32,316	22,870
Land inventory (Note 11)	52,853	65,214
	<u>487,369</u>	<u>530,368</u>
Liabilities		
Due to Government of Canada (Note 5)	43,353	38,033
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 12)	107,655	105,722
Environmental liabilities (Note 13)	38,107	30,718
Unearned revenues (Note 14)	16,771	17,063
Post-employment benefits and compensated absences (Note 15)	107,664	104,004
Retirement benefits (Note 16)	78,447	73,511
Liabilities for leased tangible capital assets (Note 17)	7,192	7,965
	<u>399,189</u>	<u>377,016</u>
Net financial assets	<u>88,180</u>	<u>153,352</u>
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 19)	1,262,206	1,202,650
Inventories of supplies	8,799	8,416
Prepaid expenses	1,775	1,980
	<u>1,272,780</u>	<u>1,213,046</u>
Accumulated surplus	<u>\$ 1,360,960</u>	<u>\$ 1,366,398</u>

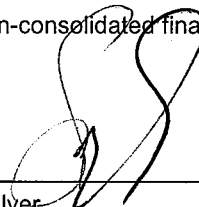
Contingencies, commitments, contractual obligations and guarantees
(Notes 13, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28 and 30)

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

Approved:



Katherine White
Deputy Minister of Finance



Sandy Silver
Minister of Finance

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus
for the year ended March 31, 2017

	2017		2016
	Main Estimates (Note 1(b))	Actual	Actual
	(thousands of dollars)		
Revenues (Schedule A)			
From Government of Canada			
Formula Financing grant	\$ 894,506	\$ 894,506	\$ 874,086
Other grants	52,228	51,105	51,585
Contributions and service agreements	126,412	104,626	115,067
Taxes and general revenues	153,731	164,051	144,447
Funding and service agreements with other parties	29,365	35,933	29,437
	<u>1,256,242</u>	<u>1,250,221</u>	<u>1,214,622</u>
Expenses (Note 20 and Schedule B)	<u>1,246,759</u>	<u>1,260,208</u>	<u>1,226,786</u>
Recovery of prior years' expenses (Note 21)	<u>-</u>	<u>4,549</u>	<u>25,893</u>
Surplus (deficit) for the year	<u>\$ 9,483</u>	<u>(5,438)</u>	<u>13,729</u>
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year		<u>1,366,398</u>	<u>1,352,669</u>
Accumulated surplus at end of year		<u>\$ 1,360,960</u>	<u>\$ 1,366,398</u>

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets
for the year ended March 31, 2017

	2017		2016
	Main Estimates (Note 1(b))	Actual	Actual
	(thousands of dollars)		
Surplus (deficit) for the year	\$ 9,483	\$ (5,438)	\$ 13,729
Effect of change in tangible capital assets			
Acquisitions	(143,608)	(113,071)	(135,485)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	51,564	52,599	50,271
Loss (gain) on disposal of tangible capital assets	52	(346)	41
Proceeds on disposal of tangible capital assets	-	442	117
Write-down of tangible capital assets	234	820	3,174
Other budgetary adjustments	7,538	-	-
	<u>(84,220)</u>	<u>(59,556)</u>	<u>(81,882)</u>
Effect of change in other non-financial assets			
Acquisition of inventories of supplies	-	(9,572)	(10,950)
Decrease in inventories of supplies	-	9,189	9,501
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	-	205	(133)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(178)</u>	<u>(1,582)</u>
Decrease in net financial assets	<u>\$ (74,737)</u>	<u>(65,172)</u>	<u>(69,735)</u>
Net financial assets at beginning of year		<u>153,352</u>	<u>223,087</u>
Net financial assets at end of year		<u>\$ 88,180</u>	<u>\$ 153,352</u>

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

**Statement of Cash Flow
for the year ended March 31, 2017**

	2017	2016
	(thousands of dollars)	
Operating transactions		
(Deficit) surplus for the year	\$ (5,438)	\$ 13,729
Non-cash items included in (deficit) surplus for the year:		
Amortization of tangible capital assets	52,599	50,271
Amortization of discount / premium on portfolio investments	(2,867)	(1,910)
Loans receivable valuation adjustment	(78)	(144)
Write-down of tangible capital assets	820	3,174
Gain on sale of land inventory	(590)	(1,182)
(Gain) loss on disposal of tangible capital assets	(346)	41
Non-cash acquisition of tangible capital assets (Note 21)	-	(24,902)
Change in non-cash assets and liabilities	19,111	28,913
Cash provided by operating transactions	<u>63,211</u>	<u>67,990</u>
Capital transactions		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(107,364)	(107,427)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible capital assets	442	117
Cash used for capital transactions	<u>(106,922)</u>	<u>(107,310)</u>
Investing transactions		
Net proceeds from (acquisition of) temporary investments	13,370	(44,016)
Proceeds from portfolio investments	42,628	2,630
Acquisition of portfolio investments	(3,305)	(4,746)
Repayment of advances from Territorial corporations	450	450
Advances to Territorial corporations	(2,082)	(3,053)
Repayment of loans receivable	8,856	12,733
Issuance of loans receivable	(2,654)	(952)
Investment in land inventory	(8,185)	(3,882)
Cash provided by (used for) investing transactions	<u>49,078</u>	<u>(40,836)</u>
Financing transactions		
Repayment of liabilities for leased tangible capital assets	(914)	(861)
Cash used for financing transactions	<u>(914)</u>	<u>(861)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents increase (decrease)	4,453	(81,017)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>14,238</u>	<u>95,255</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 3)	<u>\$ 18,691</u>	<u>\$ 14,238</u>
Interest received in the year	\$ 6,168	\$ 6,146
Interest paid in the year	\$ 240	\$ 243

The accompanying notes and schedules are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

**Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2017**

1. **Authority and operations**

(a) Authority

The Government of Yukon ("the Government") operates under the authority of the *Yukon Act* (Canada). All disbursements for operations and loans are authorized by the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

(b) Main Estimates

The Main Estimates comparative figures are from the Main Estimates approved in the Legislative Assembly in 2016. These figures do not reflect changes arising from the Supplementary Estimates approved later in the year by the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

(c) Investments

The *Financial Administration Act* (Yukon) allows the Government to invest money from the consolidated revenue fund in the following investments:

- securities that are obligations of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada or a province;
- fixed deposits, notes, certificates and other short-term paper of, or guaranteed by, a bank including swapped deposit transactions in the currency of the United States of America;
- commercial paper issued by a company incorporated under the laws of the Government of Canada or a province, the securities of which are rated in the highest rating category by at least two recognized security rating institutions.

The duration of the securities held depends on cash projections but usually averages under a year in length.

2. **Significant accounting policies**

(a) Financial statements

These financial statements are prepared on a non-consolidated basis for the purpose of determining the financial position and annual results of the Government of Yukon departments. The *Taxpayer Protection Act* (Yukon) requires that the accounting policies of the Government, which are used to prepare its non-consolidated financial statements, must conform to the recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada, except with respect to consolidation.

The Government also prepares a set of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2017

(b) Basis of accounting

Revenues

Revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

Grants from the Government of Canada are recognized as revenues when entitlement for the transfer occurs. The Government receives a Formula Financing grant and the Canada health and the Canada social transfers from the Government of Canada in accordance with the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* (Canada) which expires in 2018/19. The Formula Financing grant is principle-based and the Canada health transfer and the Canada social transfer are simple equal cash per capita grants. Adjustments for health and social transfers are made in the year they are known.

Government transfers are recognized as revenue when the funding is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that funding stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as unearned revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability. Transfer revenues are recognized as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

Income taxes, levied under the *Income Tax Act* (Yukon), are collected by the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government under a tax collection agreement and are remitted to the Government monthly. The remittances are based on the Government of Canada's Department of Finance's best estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments for the year are final. The Government recognizes income tax revenues based on the estimates made by the Government of Canada, adjusted for known factors. Any adjustments upon finalization are reflected in the accounts in the year they are identified. Tax concessions are accrued on the same basis as the associated tax revenues and reduce gross taxation revenue.

Fuel and tobacco taxes are levied under the authority of the *Fuel Oil Tax Act* (Yukon) and the *Tobacco Tax Act* (Yukon). Revenues are recognized based on the statements received from collectors and estimates. Adjustments from reassessments are recorded in revenue in the year they are identified.

Expenses

Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Transfer payments are recorded as expenses when authorized and recipients have met eligibility criteria.

Recovery of prior years' expenses includes reversal of amounts accrued in prior years which are in excess of actual expenses. These amounts cannot be used to increase the amount appropriated for the current year.

Assets

Financial assets

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, balances with banks, and short-term investments that have terms to maturity of less than 90 days from the dates of acquisition.

Temporary investments include treasury bills, GICs, term deposits and funds that include short term debt securities of Canadian governments and corporate issuers with terms to maturity of 90 days or more but less than one year from the date of acquisition. When the market value of temporary investments has declined below the carrying value, they are carried at market value.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2017

Portfolio investments are accounted for by the cost method and include floating rate notes and funds that include bonds and equities. These investments are expected to be realized or have terms to maturity greater than one year from the date of acquisition. When there has been a loss in value of a portfolio investment that is other than a temporary decline, the investment is written down to recognize the loss.

Loans receivable are stated at the lower of principal amounts and net recoverable value. Valuation allowances, which are recorded to reduce loans receivable to their net recoverable amount, are based on historical experience, current conditions and all circumstances known at the date of the preparation of the financial statements. The loan receivable is reduced by the amount of a loss when the amount is known with sufficient precision, and there is no realistic prospect of recovery. Interest revenue is recognized on an accrual basis until such time that the collectability of either principal or interest is not reasonably assured.

Land inventory is comprised of the costs of acquiring, planning and developing lots. The lots are valued at cost, except, when there has been a loss in value that is other than a temporary decline, in which case the lots are written down to net recoverable value to recognize the loss.

Non-financial assets

The costs of acquiring land, buildings, equipment and other capital property are capitalized as tangible capital assets and are amortized to expense over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Inventories of supplies consist primarily of fuel and lubricants, repair parts, stationery and office supplies, and highway materials that are tracked through revolving funds. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and replacement value. These assets are not held for sale and are intended to be used in providing government services. Other materials and supplies are expensed at the time of acquisition.

Liabilities

Liabilities include financial claims payable by the Government and unearned revenues.

Unearned revenues are cash received for which goods and services have not been provided by year-end, and are primarily comprised of motor vehicle licence fees for the following fiscal years and transfer payments from the Government of Canada, which have associated stipulations that gave rise to a liability as of year-end.

Liabilities for leased tangible capital assets are recorded with a corresponding asset at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments, excluding the portion relating to executory costs, and the fair value of the asset. The present value is based on the Government's borrowing rate at the time the obligation is incurred.

The contingencies of the Government are potential liabilities which may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. If the future event is considered likely to occur and is quantifiable, an estimated liability is accrued. If the likelihood is not determinable or the amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the contingency is disclosed.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2017

(c) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are buildings, roads, equipment, and other items, whose useful life extends beyond the fiscal year and are intended to be used on an ongoing basis for delivering services. These assets are recorded at cost, or fair value if donated. For certain tangible capital assets that have previously been transferred from the Government of Canada or where the original costs are not readily available, estimated costs have been extrapolated back in time in a systematic and rational manner to approximate the appropriate transfer value of the assets at the time of transfer.

The value of works of art, historical treasures, all intangibles and items inherited by right of the Crown, such as Crown lands, forests, water, and mineral resources are not recorded as tangible capital assets. Historical treasures and works of art are expensed when they are acquired.

Tangible capital assets that are held and available for use by the Government are reported based on the following capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives:

<u>Asset category</u>	<u>Threshold</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
Land	Nil	N/A
Buildings		
Buildings	\$50,000	40 - 50 years
Leasehold Improvements	\$50,000	Shorter of the lease term or useful economic life
Equipment and vehicles		
Heavy equipment	\$10,000	7 - 30 years
Operating equipment	\$10,000	5 - 25 years
Vehicles	\$10,000	6 - 20 years
Computer hardware and software		
Computer hardware	\$10,000	5 years
Computer software	\$100,000	Expected usage of the system before overhaul
Transportation infrastructure		
Forestry access roads	\$50,000	10 years
Highways	\$250,000	As determined by the Department of Highways and Public Works to a maximum of 75 years
Pavement/surfaces	\$250,000	
Bridges	\$250,000	
Airport runways	\$50,000	
Other		
Portable classroom/housing trailers	\$50,000	25 years
Land improvements and fixtures	\$50,000	up to 50 years
Sewage and water systems	\$50,000	up to 50 years
Mobile radio system infrastructure	\$100,000	15 years

Tangible capital assets under construction or development are reported as work-in-progress with no amortization until the asset is placed in service.

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Notes to Financial Statements
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(d) Post-employment benefits and compensated absences

Post-employment benefits are expected to be provided after employment but before retirement to employees. These benefits include severance benefits, accumulated sick and vacation leave benefits that are paid in cash when employment is terminated. Compensated absences are benefits such as sick leave and vacation leave that are paid to employees during their employment. The Government recognizes the obligation for these benefits as a liability and uses actuaries to estimate the amount of the obligation. Expenses related to post-employment benefits and compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the employee's service is rendered and the benefits are earned. The accrued benefit liability for these plans is calculated as the accrued benefit obligation adjusted by unamortized actuarial gains or losses.

(e) Retirement benefits

The Government's employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan administered by the Government of Canada. The Government's contributions are expensed during the year in which the services are rendered and represent its total pension obligation. The Government is not currently required to make contributions with respect to any actuarial deficiencies of the pension plan. Other retirement benefits include extended health care for retired employees who choose to participate in the plan and a life insurance plan for retirees who meet certain criteria. Liabilities for these benefits are valued on an actuarial basis.

Retirement benefits to Members of the Legislative Assembly and territorial court judges are defined benefit plans and are valued on an actuarial basis. Actuarial valuations of these benefits are performed triennially using the projected benefit method prorated on service, with an actuarial valuation for accounting purposes updated annually. Pension expenses for these two plans are recognized as members render services. Actuarial gains and losses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated average remaining service lives of the participants. The accrued benefit liability for these plans is calculated as the accrued benefit obligation less plan assets, if any, adjusted by unamortized actuarial gains or losses. Plan assets are valued at the fair market value.

(f) Environmental liabilities

Environmental liabilities consist of the estimated costs related to the remediation of environmentally contaminated sites. An environmental liability is accrued, net of recoveries, and an expense recorded based on management's best estimates when the contamination occurs, when the Government becomes aware of the contamination or, in the case of a solid waste landfill closure and post-closure care, as the landfill site's capacity is used, and when the Government is obligated to incur such costs. If the likelihood of the Government's obligation to incur these costs is not determinable, the contingency is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(g) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires the Government to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses reported in the financial statements. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect on the financial statements of changes to such estimates and assumptions in future periods could be significant although, at the time of preparation of these statements, the Government believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable.

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Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2017

Some of the more significant management estimates relate to portfolio investments, post-employment, and retirement benefits, environmental liabilities, valuation of the Dawson wastewater treatment plant, amortization of tangible capital assets, corporate and personal income tax revenue and contingencies. The provision for environmental liabilities is subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty because the existence and extent of contamination, the responsibility for, and the timing and cost of remediation cannot be reliably estimated in all circumstances. The degree of measurement uncertainty resulting from the estimation of the provision cannot be reasonably determined.

3. **Cash and cash equivalents**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Bank balances	\$ 18,623	\$ 14,171
Cash on hand	68	67
	<u>\$ 18,691</u>	<u>\$ 14,238</u>

4. **Temporary investments**

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Carrying Value</u>
	(thousands of dollars)			
Term deposit	\$ 125,944	\$ 125,944	\$ 80,179	\$ 80,179
Treasury bills and GICs	87,902	87,901	146,579	146,577
Provincial debenture	-	-	607	613
Other	654	652	500	498
	<u>\$ 214,500</u>	<u>\$ 214,497</u>	<u>\$ 227,865</u>	<u>\$ 227,867</u>

The term deposit, treasury bills and GICs held during the year had a weighted average effective yield of 1.14% (2016 – 1.13%) per annum and the remaining temporary investments had a weighted average effective yield of 1.0% (2016 – 0.7%) per annum.

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Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2017

5. Due from/to Government of Canada

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Due from Government of Canada		
Cost-sharing agreements and projects delivered on behalf of the Government of Canada	\$ 48,450	\$ 46,776
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>
	<u>\$ 48,453</u>	<u>\$ 46,793</u>
Due to Government of Canada		
Income tax payable	\$16,011	\$ 14,831
Public Service Pension Plan contribution payable	7,609	7,637
Type II mine sites	6,602	7,077
RCMP	6,377	6,264
Payroll taxes payable	5,102	-
Other	<u>1,652</u>	<u>2,224</u>
	<u>\$ 43,353</u>	<u>\$ 38,033</u>

Amounts due from and due to the Government of Canada are payable on demand and are non-interest bearing. The carrying amounts approximate fair market values because of their short term to maturity.

6. Accounts receivable

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Taxes, interest and other revenue receivables	\$ 14,657	\$ 12,002
Less valuation allowances	<u>(651)</u>	<u>(524)</u>
	14,006	11,478
Due from Territorial corporations	<u>3,794</u>	<u>4,325</u>
	<u>\$ 17,800</u>	<u>\$ 15,803</u>

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Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2017

7. Portfolio investments

	2017		2016	
	Face Value	Carrying Value	Face Value	Carrying Value
	(thousands of dollars)			
Marketable securities	\$ 27,065	\$ 27,065	\$ 28,987	\$ 28,988
Other	265	21	36,256	34,554
	<u>\$ 27,330</u>	<u>\$ 27,086</u>	<u>\$ 65,243</u>	<u>\$ 63,542</u>

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are designated investments (see Note 8) set aside within the Consolidated Revenue Fund for use in meeting certain post-employment and retirement benefit obligations for Members of the Legislative Assembly. The investments are managed by a third party.

Other

On March 31, 2017 the Government held portfolio investments in floating rate notes with a carrying value of \$21,000 (2016 - \$34,554,000) as a result of a restructuring process related to previous investments. Upon the restructuring, on January 21, 2009, the Government received notes with a face value of \$36,300,000 of various classes issued by a trust referred to as the "Master Asset Vehicle II" ("MAV II"). All but one class of the notes were redeemed in full during the fiscal year.

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Notes to Financial Statements
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8. **Designated assets**

The Government has designated a portion of its assets for the purpose of meeting the obligations under Part 3 (Supplemental Plan) of the *Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act* (Yukon) as well as the "Severance allowance" section of the *Legislative Assembly Act* (Yukon).

Designated assets are included in cash and cash equivalents, temporary investments and portfolio investments as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 138	\$ 37
Temporary investments (market value \$1,530,000; 2016 – \$2,019,000)	1,527	2,016
Portfolio investments – marketable securities (market value \$30,466,000; 2016 - \$26,760,000)	<u>27,065</u>	<u>24,687</u>
	<u>\$ 28,730</u>	<u>\$ 26,740</u>

9. **Advances to Territorial corporations**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Yukon Development Corporation Infrastructure loan	\$ 39,200	\$ 39,200
Yukon Housing Corporation Working capital advances	<u>36,473</u>	<u>34,841</u>
	<u>\$ 75,673</u>	<u>\$ 74,041</u>

In December 2013 and September 2014, the Government entered into loan agreements with the Yukon Development Corporation ("YDC") and advanced \$18,000,000 and \$21,200,000, respectively, in order to assist in the development of the Whitehorse diesel – natural gas conversion project, which was completed by the Yukon Energy Corporation, YDC's wholly owned subsidiary. The current loan term commenced April 1, 2016 and matures March 31, 2018. The per annum interest rate will be set based on the one-year CDOR plus 30 basis points in effect on April 1 each year. The rate of interest on the loans is 1.382% (2016 – 1.131%).

The working capital advances to the Yukon Housing Corporation are interest free and have various repayment terms.

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10. Loans receivable

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Due from Yukon Housing Corporation for lands agreements, due in periodic instalments to the year 2021 (2016 – 2021), bearing interest at 0.00% (2016 – 0.00%).	\$ 15,536	\$ 9,134
Domestic well loans, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2032 (2016 – 2031), bearing interest rates ranging from 0.50% to 4.75% (2016 – 0.50% to 4.75%).	5,108	4,071
Local improvement loans, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2041 (2016 – 2041), bearing interest rates ranging from 0.50% to 6.00% (2016 – 0.50% to 6.00%).	4,774	4,244
Debenture loans to municipalities, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2030 (2016 – 2030), bearing interest rates ranging from 2.72% to 6.38% (2016 – 2.72% to 6.38%).	3,608	3,880
Agreements for sale of land, due in varying annual amounts over a three or five year term to the year 2022 (2016 – 2021), bearing interest at 5.00% (2016 – 5.00%).	3,235	1,480
Business development assistance loans, due in varying annual amounts with varying terms, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.00% to 6.00% (2016 – 0.00% to 6.00%).	263	316
Energy infrastructure development loan due in periodic instalments bearing interest at 6.40% (2016 – 6.40%).	205	205
Loan to Yukon Housing Corporation, due in periodic instalments to the year 2021 (2016 – 2021), bearing interest at 0.00% (2016 – 0.00%).	63	80
Less valuation allowances	<u>(476)</u>	<u>(540)</u>
	<u>\$ 32,316</u>	<u>\$ 22,870</u>

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Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2017

11. Land inventory

	2017	2016
	(thousands of dollars)	
Undeveloped land	\$ 603	\$ 603
Land under development	37,190	34,705
Developed land	15,060	29,906
	<u>\$ 52,853</u>	<u>\$ 65,214</u>

12. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2017	2016
	(thousands of dollars)	
Accounts payable	\$ 49,905	\$ 47,668
Accrued liabilities	34,476	41,211
Contractors' holdbacks and security deposits	15,139	8,610
Due to Territorial corporations	8,135	8,233
	<u>\$ 107,655</u>	<u>\$ 105,722</u>

13. Environmental liabilities

(a) Contaminated sites and other environmental liabilities

The Government has recorded environmental liabilities of \$22,875,000 (2016 - \$22,250,000). These liabilities consist of estimated costs related to the remediation of contaminated sites as well as estimated costs associated with other liabilities related to these sites. The liabilities are determined on a site-by-site basis and are based on preliminary environmental assessments or estimation for those sites where an assessment has not been conducted. The amount recorded is based on management's best estimates utilizing the information available at the financial statement date. The amount of liabilities becomes determinable over a continuum of events and activities as information becomes available. As a result, the actual amount of liabilities to remediate these sites could vary significantly.

As at March 31, 2017, the Government was aware of 88 sites (2016 – 87 sites) where the Government is obligated or is likely obligated to incur such costs. Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) have been undertaken on 83 of the 88 sites. During the year, remediation work was undertaken at nine sites, including the Marwell Tar Pit.

One of the 88 sites, Marwell Tar Pit, has been formally designated as contaminated under the *Environment Act (Yukon)* and the *Contaminated Sites Regulation*. The Government is not a "responsible party" as defined by the *Environment Act (Yukon)* and determined by the *Contaminated Sites Regulation*. The Government of Canada was the landowner when the contamination occurred. In September 2010, the Government and the Government of Canada entered into an agreement to remediate the site over 11 years with a total estimated cost of \$6,800,000, of which the Government is to fund 30% or \$2,040,000 and the Government of Canada \$4,760,000. As at March 31, 2017, \$1,596,000 (2016 - \$1,663,000) was recorded as a liability for this site, which is part of the \$22,875,000 noted above.

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(b) Landfill sites

There are 28 active, decommissioned or abandoned landfill sites that are outside incorporated communities and, therefore, are the responsibility of the Government. The Government is the sole operator of these landfills. Twenty-three of these sites are subject to the *Environment Act (Yukon) – Solid Waste Regulations* which includes requirements for closure and abandonment of a dump. The remaining five sites are old abandoned dumps which are not subject to the *Solid Waste Regulations*.

A liability is recognized as the landfill site's capacity is used with usage measured on a volumetric basis. As at March 31, 2017, the net present value of total expenditures for closure and post-closure care is estimated to be \$11,768,000 (2016 – \$10,204,000) and a liability in the amount of \$10,232,000 (2016 - \$8,468,000) has been recorded for these sites. The amount remaining to be recognized in the future is \$1,536,000 (2016 – \$1,736,000). No assets are designated for settling these liabilities.

In calculation of the above liability, the remaining landfill life was estimated to be from zero to 50 years. Solid waste permits issued under the *Solid Waste Regulations* specify 25 years of post-closure monitoring; therefore, 25 years is used as an estimated length of time needed for post-closure care. A discount rate of 3.20% (2016 – 3.56%) was used for the net present value calculation for active and closed landfill sites.

(c) Type II sites

Pursuant to the Devolution Transfer Agreement, the Government of Canada retained responsibility for the clean-up of waste sites that were identified on lands transferred effective April 1, 2003. The Government of Canada also accepted financial responsibility for the remediation of impacts attributable to activities that took place prior to April 2003 on the mine sites identified as Type II sites, which have been abandoned by their owner/operator. Except for the Ketz River mine site as discussed below, the Government is not aware of any financial obligations on its part in relation to these mine sites.

On April 10, 2015 Veris Gold Corporation abandoned the Ketz River mine site ("the site"). The site is identified as a Type II mine site in the Devolution Transfer Agreement ("DTA") between the Government and the Government of Canada. The Government has provided notice to the Government of Canada pursuant to the DTA that the site has been abandoned by its owner/operator. Once a Type II site becomes abandoned the DTA requires that an Independent Assessor assess the condition of the site and develop a remediation plan. The Government is responsible for the cost of this assessment. Under the DTA, the Government of Canada accepted financial responsibility for the remediation of impacts attributable to activities that were permitted by the Government of Canada. The Government will be financially responsible for remediation of impacts of activities it permitted after devolution. The Government's costs, if any, may be offset by the security bond it holds. The financial obligations related to the assessment required under the DTA are estimated to be \$5,000,000 and remediation costs, if any, which are the Government's responsibility, are currently undeterminable.

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The following table presents the total estimated amounts of these liabilities as at March 31, 2017.

	2017		2016	
	Number of sites	Estimated Liability	Number of sites	Estimated Liability
	(thousands of dollars)			
Liabilities for contaminated sites ¹				
Highway maintenance camps and airports	36	\$ 11,680	36	\$ 10,894
Other storage tanks and buildings	43	7,669	42	7,793
Marwell Tar Pit	1	1,596	1	1,663
Other	8	1,930	8	1,900
	<u>88</u>	<u>22,875</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>22,250</u>
Landfill sites	28	10,232	27	8,468
Type II sites	1	5,000	-	-
	<u>117</u>	<u>\$ 38,107</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>\$ 30,718</u>

¹ Contamination primarily includes petroleum hydrocarbons, salts and/or occasionally metals.

14. **Unearned revenues**

	2017	2016
	(thousands of dollars)	
Liability portion of government transfers	\$ 13,447	\$ 13,138
Motor vehicle fees for future years	2,949	3,313
Other	375	612
	<u>\$ 16,771</u>	<u>\$ 17,063</u>

The liability portion of government transfers represents transfer payments from the Government of Canada, which have funding stipulations that gave rise to a liability as of year-end. The amount of \$13,447,000 (2016 - \$13,138,000) includes \$0 (2016 - \$4,252,000) of transfer payments received under the Building Canada Fund, which are yet to be spent on eligible infrastructure projects under the terms and conditions of the funding agreement.

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15. Post-employment benefits and compensated absences

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Severance benefits	\$ 69,635	\$ 67,808
Sick leave obligation	24,547	25,026
Vacation leave obligation	<u>19,100</u>	<u>20,342</u>
Accrued benefit obligation	113,282	113,176
Unamortized net actuarial loss	<u>(7,425)</u>	<u>(10,957)</u>
Post-employment benefits accrued liability	105,857	102,219
Compensated absences	<u>1,807</u>	<u>1,785</u>
	<u>\$ 107,664</u>	<u>\$ 104,004</u>

Severance benefits are paid on termination of service or upon retirement. The above amounts are comprised of severance benefits for Government employees and for the Members of the Legislative Assembly.

(a) Yukon Government employees

Severance benefits are paid to Government employees based on the type of termination, e.g. resignation versus retirement, the rate of the pay, and the number of years of continuous employment.

If an employee has at least five years of continuous service, a cash-in of sick leave will be paid on termination of service or upon retirement. The cash-in amount is calculated as 1/3 of unused sick leave credits to a maximum of 60 days multiplied by the daily pay rate at termination or retirement.

The actuarial obligation for sick and vacation leave payouts and severance benefits is calculated using the projected benefit method prorated on service. The accrued benefit obligation at March 31, 2017 is based on an extrapolation of an actuarial valuation conducted as at March 31, 2016. In projecting the accrued obligation for these benefits as at March 31, 2017, the Government assumed a discount rate of 3.7% and general salary increases of 2.6% per annum. The net actuarial loss is amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the active employees of 12.4 years.

Expenses related to post-employment benefits for the year ended March 31, 2017 were \$14,876,000 (2016 - \$16,884,000). Benefits paid by the Government from the post-employment benefits liability during the year amounted to \$10,761,000 (2016 - \$10,008,000). Post-employment benefits are not funded and thus have no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation.

The Government also accounts for compensated absences liabilities in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. Compensated absences include special leave benefits and educational leave benefits.

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(b) Members of the Legislative Assembly

The *Legislative Assembly Act* (Yukon) provides a severance allowance to members of the Legislative Assembly based on the aggregate of the indemnity and salary received by the member during the preceding year and the number of the years served by the member. At March 31, 2017, the severance benefit obligation for this benefit was \$214,000 (2016 - \$691,000). The book value of the assets designated by the Government to meet this obligation was \$248,000 at March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$713,000) (Note 8). The actuarial valuation of the accrued benefit liability was performed as at March 31, 2017.

16. **Retirement benefits**

(a) Public Service Pension Plan

The Government's employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan administered by the Government of Canada. In this plan, employees accumulate pension benefits up to a maximum period of 35 years at 2% per year of pensionable service based on the average of their five consecutive years of highest paid services. In December 2012, the Government of Canada passed legislation to create a new group of plan members for the employees who join the plan on or after January 1, 2013. This group of plan members is eligible to retire with an unreduced public service pension benefit at age 65 with at least two years of pensionable service (or at age 60 with at least 30 years of service) while the old group of members is eligible to retire with an unreduced public service pension benefit at age 60 with at least two years of pensionable service (or at age 55 with at least 30 years of service).

The above changes also resulted in the two groups paying different rates of contributions to the plan. In the calendar year 2016, the Government contributed \$1.15 for every dollar contributed by the old group of plan members and \$1.11 for the new group of plan members. For the portion of the employee's salary above \$161,700, the Government contributed \$6.67 for every dollar contributed by both groups of plan members. In the calendar year 2017, the Government contributes \$1.01 for every dollar contributed by the old group of plan members and \$1.00 for the new group of plan members. For the portion of the employee's salary above \$163,100, the Government contributes \$7.74 for every dollar contributed by both groups of plan members.

The Government's contributions to the Public Service Pension Plan during the year and recorded as expenses were \$34,905,000 (2016 - \$35,333,000).

(b) Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan

The Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan is a contributory defined benefit pension plan. These benefits are based on service and earnings. The Members' Services Board of the Legislative Assembly is responsible, pursuant to the *Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act* (Yukon), for the administration of the Plan.

The funds are held by an investment manager in two different accounts. The first account holds the assets of the trust fund for the registered pension plan established pursuant to Parts 1 and 2 of the *Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act*. The second account holds the assets of the Government, from which benefits under Part 3 of the *Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act* are paid (Note 8). It is the Government's policy to fully fund Parts 1 and 2 of this pension plan.

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The *Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act* stipulates that actuarial valuations for funding purposes must be performed at least triennially. An actuarial valuation is based on a number of assumptions about future events, such as inflation rates, interest rates, salary increases and member turnover and mortality. The assumptions used in a valuation for funding purposes are based on the actuary's best estimates with margins for conservatism and are accepted by the Members' Services Board of the Legislative Assembly. The last actuarial valuation for funding purposes was performed as of March 31, 2015. The accrued benefit obligation as at March 31, 2017 is based on an actuarial valuation performed for accounting purposes using the membership data as of March 31, 2015.

(c) Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan

The Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan is a defined benefit pension plan, which is comprised of a judiciary registered pension plan, a judiciary retirement compensation arrangement and a supplementary judiciary pension plan. In addition to pension payments, these plans also contain a provision for payment of lump sum death and severance allowances. The Plan is administered by the Public Service Commissioner in the meaning assigned by the *Public Service Act* (Yukon).

Pursuant to the *Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan Act* (Yukon), the pension fund assets for the judiciary registered pension plan and the judiciary retirement compensation arrangement are held separate and distinct from the Government's operations, and are managed by an investment manager. The *Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan Act* stipulates that no contributions are to be made to the supplementary judiciary pension plan, and no fund is to be maintained for this plan.

Actuarial valuations for the Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan for accounting and funding purposes were conducted using the membership data as at March 31, 2014.

(d) Extended health care and life insurance retirement benefits

The Government provides optional extended health care benefits to retired employees as well as life insurance coverage to eligible retirees. They are both non-pension defined benefit plans. The extended health care plan is self-insured. The accrued benefit obligation at March 31, 2017 is based on an extrapolation of an actuarial valuation conducted as at March 31, 2016. Extended health care and life insurance retirement benefits are not funded and thus have no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation.

The accrued benefit liability for the above retirement benefits as of March 31, 2017 was as follows:

	2017	2016
	(thousands of dollars)	
Accrued benefit liability		
Extended health care retirement benefit	\$ 45,598	\$ 42,126
Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan	24,521	23,663
Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan	6,106	5,754
Life insurance retirement benefit	2,222	1,968
	<u>78,447</u>	<u>73,511</u>
(Schedule D)	<u>\$ 78,447</u>	<u>\$ 73,511</u>

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17. Liabilities for leased tangible capital assets

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Building lease obligation payable monthly until the year 2023, with imputed interest rate of 3.7%.	\$ 3,682	\$ 4,208
Building lease obligation payable monthly until the year 2025, with imputed interest rate of 3.7%.	1,893	2,071
Building lease obligation payable monthly until the year 2025, with imputed interest rate of 3.3%.	1,488	1,686
Equipment lease obligation payable quarterly until the year 2020, with imputed interest rate of 1.9%.	<u>129</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 7,192</u>	<u>\$ 7,965</u>

Interest expense related to liabilities for leased tangible capital assets for the year was \$240,000 (2016 - \$243,000) at an imputed average interest rate of 3.1% (2016 – 3.6%).

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the liabilities for leased tangible capital assets:

	(thousands of dollars)
2018	\$ 1,758
2019	1,787
2020	1,830
2021	1,797
2022 and thereafter	<u>4,997</u>
Total minimum lease payments	12,169
Less: amount representing executory costs	(3,119)
amount representing rental of land	(1,073)
amount representing interest	<u>(785)</u>
	<u>\$ 7,192</u>

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18. **Financial instruments**

The balances in cash and cash equivalents, due to/from Government of Canada, accounts receivable, advances to Territorial corporations and accounts payable and accrued liabilities have fair values that approximate their carrying amount due to their short term to maturity.

The fair value and the methods of calculation and assumptions used for the Government's other financial instruments are detailed below:

	2017		2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(thousands of dollars)			
Temporary investments	\$ 214,497	\$ 214,500	\$ 227,867	\$ 227,865
Portfolio investments				
Marketable securities	27,065	30,466	28,988	31,062
Other	21	26	34,554	34,012
Loans receivable	32,316	32,316	22,870	22,870

An active and established market exists for the temporary and portfolio investments. Consequently the estimated fair value is calculated using observed market data.

Since the above valuation is based on market information available at March 31, 2017, the fair value of the investments may change materially in future periods as a result of fluctuations in the market. However, these changes are not expected to result in a significant impact on the Government's future operations.

The carrying value, at the lower of cost or net recoverable value, is estimated to be the fair value of loans receivable due to the nature of these loans. The carrying value of these loans receivable should not be seen as the realizable value on immediate settlement of the loans due to the uncertainty associated with such a settlement.

19. **Tangible capital assets**

	2017	2016
	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
	(thousands of dollars)	
Land	\$ 12,157	\$ 6,648
Buildings	436,135	385,093
Equipment and vehicles	53,779	47,414
Computer hardware and software	28,317	22,718
Transportation infrastructure	636,816	647,138
Land improvements and fixtures	35,677	35,487
Sewage and water systems	49,325	50,015
Other	10,000	8,137
(Schedule C)	<u>\$ 1,262,206</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,650</u>

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Leased tangible capital assets are reported as part of the respective asset category. These leased assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term or estimated economic life. The amortization expense for the year was \$991,000 (2016 - \$1,009,000). The cost and accumulated amortization of leased capital assets that are included in the schedule of tangible capital assets are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Buildings (cost)	\$ 9,907	\$ 11,310
Operating equipment (cost)	<u>141</u>	<u>-</u>
	10,048	11,310
Less accumulated amortization	<u>(3,311)</u>	<u>(2,812)</u>
	<u>\$ 6,737</u>	<u>\$ 8,498</u>

No interest was capitalized during the year.

20. **Expenses by object**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Personnel	\$ 481,997	\$ 459,384
Government transfers	344,486	340,111
Contract and special services	220,378	212,461
Materials, supplies and utilities	85,578	88,357
Amortization expenses	52,599	50,271
Communication and transportation	36,377	36,711
Rent	33,982	36,268
Other	<u>4,811</u>	<u>3,223</u>
	<u>\$ 1,260,208</u>	<u>\$ 1,226,786</u>

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21. **Recovery of prior years' expenses**

In February 2016, the Government announced it would retain and operate the Dawson wastewater treatment plant (the plant) on an on-going basis. The cost of the plant was expensed in prior years. As a result, the Government recorded \$0 (2016 - \$24,902,000) increase to tangible capital assets and recovery of prior years' expenses. The tangible capital asset addition recorded reflected the plant's estimated fair value.

22. **Trust assets**

The Government administers trust accounts on behalf of third parties, which are not included in the Government's assets.

The largest such trust account, the Compensation Fund (Yukon), has a fiscal year-end of December 31. Details of the assets of the Compensation Fund (Yukon), principally investments, are available from its financial statements, which are reproduced in Section III of the Public Accounts of the Government. At March 31, 2017, the remaining trust assets were held in bank accounts or invested in term deposits and GICs.

Investments of the Compensation Fund (Yukon) are valued at fair value. Investments of the remainder of the trust accounts are valued at the lower of cost and market. Any other assets held under administration such as property, securities and valuables are reflected in trust accounts only upon conversion to cash.

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Compensation Fund (Yukon)	\$ 224,583	\$ 233,404
Federal Gas Tax Funds under the New Deal	75,411	67,535
Lottery Commission	6,604	6,374
Crime Prevention and Victim Services	6,213	5,746
Forest Sector Trust	5,678	5,612
Public Guardian trust	1,494	1,756
Extended health and dental plan trust funds	1,056	2,210
Supreme Court trust	981	1,217
Other	3,494	3,393
	<u>\$ 325,514</u>	<u>\$ 327,247</u>

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23. **Contractual obligations**

The Government has entered into agreements for, or is contractually obligated for, the following payments subsequent to March 31, 2017:

	Expiry Date	2018	2019 – 2032	Total
		(thousands of dollars)		
RCMP policing agreement	2032	\$ 24,816	\$ 404,340	\$ 429,156
Capital projects				
- in progress at March 31, 2017	2020	139,208	6,996	146,204
(recoverable amount)		(23,283)	(5,332)	(28,615)
Yukon Hospital Corp. base funding	2018	63,331	-	63,331
Building/office space leases	2029	9,463	36,864	46,327
Faro and Mt. Nanson mine sites	2020	16,296	29,673	45,969
(recoverable amount)		(16,296)	(29,673)	(45,969)
Yukon College	2020	29,454	3,659	33,113
Northwestel Inc. mobile radio network system	2025	3,493	22,491	25,984
Alkan Air Ltd.	2019	5,777	5,933	11,710
Conair Group Inc. air tanker services	2018	2,424	-	2,424
Miscellaneous operational commitments	2021	23,568	10,715	34,283
		<u>\$ 278,251</u>	<u>\$ 485,666</u>	<u>\$ 763,917</u>

24. **Commitments**

In June 2010, the Yukon Development Corporation ("YDC") issued 30-year bonds in the amount of \$100 million at a fixed coupon rate of 5.0% per annum in part to finance the grant from the Yukon Development Corporation Fund and ratepayers' future contributions towards the construction of the Mayo B hydro enhancement and the Carmacks-Stewart transmission phase II projects. In the Memorandum of Understanding ("the MOU") between the Government and YDC dated March 10, 2011, the Government agreed to provide YDC with financial assistance to a maximum of \$2,625,000 annually from April 1, 2011, to March 31, 2042, based on a prescribed formula where, depending on the annual financial results of YDC, the Government funding will be reduced or eliminated. In 2016/2017, the Government paid \$2,625,000 (2016 - \$2,455,000) to YDC based on the MOU.

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25. **Overexpenditure**

During the year, one (2016 – none) department exceeded their vote with a total of \$3,117,000 (2016 - \$0). Overexpenditure of a vote contravenes subsection 17(2) of the *Financial Administration Act* (Yukon) which specifies that “a vote does not authorize any payment to be made in excess of the amount specified in the vote”.

(thousands of dollars)

The vote that was over expended is as follows:

Operations and maintenance	
Health and Social Services	\$ 3,117

The *Appropriation Acts* (Yukon) state that the Government is not to expend grant payments except in accordance with the Act. During the year, two (2016 – one) departments exceeded the authorized amounts as follows:

(thousands of dollars)

Operations and maintenance grants	
Community Services	
- Home Owner Grants	\$ 51
Health and Social Services	
- Social Assistance – Whitehorse	900
- Social Assistance – region	291

26. **Guarantees**

The Government has guaranteed repayment of loans payable by the Yukon Housing Corporation of \$3,800,000 (2016 - \$4,500,000) and debts of the Yukon Energy Corporation, the wholly-owned subsidiary of the Yukon Development Corporation, of \$0 (2016 - \$600,000). In addition, the Government has guaranteed an operating demand overdraft facility to the Yukon Housing Corporation of up to \$11,000,000. At March 31, 2017, on a consolidated basis, the Yukon Development Corporation had borrowings of \$137,300,000 (2016 - \$142,400,000) and a credit facility of up to \$17,500,000. While the Government has not issued guarantees for all of these instruments, as the Yukon Development Corporation is an agent of the Government, lenders may have recourse to the Government.

In December 2016, the Government issued a letter of credit providing guarantee to the bank in relation to the Yukon College Employee’s Pension Plan’s solvency deficit. This guarantee is to remain in effect from December 30, 2016 to July 31, 2018. The maximum amount of letters of credit to which the guarantee applies will be \$13,586,000 (2016 - \$14,846,000).

It is expected that no significant costs will be incurred by the Government with respect to these guarantees and debts.

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27. Land claims

Between February 1995 and March 31, 2017, eleven Yukon First Nation Final and Self-government Agreements came into effect. The Government of Canada's negotiating mandate expired prior to the completion of the remaining three Yukon agreements. Settlements for these outstanding claims would not result in a general liability to the Government as they are to be funded by the Government of Canada. The Government would, however, be responsible for any financial obligations it might agree to during the negotiations.

The bilateral funding agreement with the Government of Canada that had been in place since June 24, 1993 and which provided funding towards the Government's additional implementation costs expired on March 31, 2009. However, there are no additional costs for the Government as all of the existing funding commitments are captured elsewhere, either through a specific funding agreement with the Government of Canada or as a component of the base funding received by the Government. The specific implementation costs include Board and Council funding arising from the various Final Agreement Implementation Plans and other negotiated funding amounts.

28. Contingencies

In the normal course of operations, the Government is subject to legal claims. These claims include items with pleading amounts and items where an amount is not specified. At March 31, 2017, the amounts claimed, excluding the claim from Commission scolaire francophone du Yukon, which are described below, is \$2,070,000 (2016 - \$12,200,000). No provision for these claims has been made as it is unlikely or undeterminable that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements.

In the Statement of Claim filed by the Commission scolaire francophone du Yukon ("CSFY") in 2009, the Government was named as defendant. In addition to other claims, CSFY sought payment in the amount of \$1,954,000. As part of the Yukon Supreme Court's ruling in 2011, the court ordered the Government to hold \$1,954,000 in trust for CSFY. The case in its entirety was appealed, eventually to the Supreme Court of Canada. In May 2015, the Supreme Court of Canada determined that the trial judge had been biased, with the effect that the trial court's order for the Government to repay the \$1,954,000 is null and void. Consequently although there are on-going discussions between the parties, no liability has been recorded in relation to this matter.

The Government established a Risk Management Revolving Fund in December 2004, with a limit of \$5,000,000 which is to be used for providing limited insurance and risk management services to Government departments. Expenses relating to some of the property and liability losses incurred by the Government are to be paid out of this fund. The Government purchases legal liability and property insurance with a \$2,000,000 deductible. In 2016/2017, the Government paid \$576,000 (2016 - \$2,240,000) for liability claims such as bodily injury, property damage and automobile liability. The Government had unpaid claims against the fund in the amount of \$1,066,000 as at March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$1,143,000). This amount is reported as part of the Government's accrued liabilities. The fund balance at March 31, 2017 was \$4,400,000 (2016 - \$3,700,000).

In addition to the environmental liabilities discussed in Note 13, there may be other sites that have not yet been identified for which the Government may be obligated to incur remediation costs. No liability has been recognized for these sites as the future costs of remediation and the Government's obligation to incur these costs are undeterminable at the date of the financial statements.

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29. **Related parties**

Related party transactions are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(thousands of dollars)	
Revenues from:		
Yukon Liquor Corporation	\$ 8,791	\$ 9,020
Compensation Fund (Yukon)	3,168	3,030
Yukon Lotteries Commission	816	837
Yukon Hospital Corporation	423	409
Yukon College	292	288
Yukon Housing Corporation	237	295
Yukon Development Corporation	21	15
	<u>\$ 13,748</u>	<u>\$ 13,894</u>
Expenses to:		
Yukon Hospital Corporation	\$ 100,900	\$ 97,120
Yukon College	29,542	28,664
Yukon Development Corporation	17,026	17,325
Yukon Housing Corporation	9,417	19,375
Compensation Fund (Yukon)	6,058	6,192
Yukon Legal Services Society	2,260	2,334
Yukon Arts Centre Corporation	1,403	1,373
Yukon Human Rights Commission	692	602
Yukon Liquor Corporation	8	12
	<u>\$ 167,306</u>	<u>\$ 172,997</u>

30. **Subsequent events**

On April 4, 2017, Northern Cross (Yukon) Ltd. ("Northern Cross") filed a Statement of Claim in the Supreme Court of Yukon against the Government of Yukon and the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources. Northern Cross identified a number of causes of action although all of these are based upon its allegation that due to the moratorium on hydraulic fracturing Northern Cross' exploration rights in the Eagle Plains area have been adversely affected. The claim seeks up to \$2.26 billion which is comprised of \$395 million for refund of work deposits, application fees, rental amounts, sunk costs and interest and \$1.86 billion in damages for loss of opportunity of 8.6 billion barrels of oil, at fair market value, identified as being in the area through a resource evaluation. No provision for this claim has been made as it is unlikely that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and no reasonable estimate of the financial effect can be made.

On April 12, 2017, Northern Cross changed its name to Chance Oil and Gas Limited.

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Notes to Financial Statements
March 31, 2017

In July 2017, the Government issued a letter of credit providing guarantee to the bank in relation to the Yukon Hospital Employee's Pension Plan's solvency deficit. This guarantee is to remain in effect from June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018. The maximum amount of letters of credit to which the guarantee applies will be \$21,506,000 (2016 - \$0).

31. **Comparative figures**

Certain comparative figures for 2016 have been reclassified to conform with the 2017 presentation.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Schedule A

**Schedule of Revenues
for the year ended March 31, 2017**

	2017		2016
	Main Estimates (Note 1(b))	Actual	Actual
	(thousands of dollars)		
From Government of Canada			
Formula Financing grant	\$ 894,506	\$ 894,506	\$ 874,086
Other grants	52,228	51,105	51,585
Contributions and service agreements	126,412	104,626	115,067
	<u>1,073,146</u>	<u>1,050,237</u>	<u>1,040,738</u>
Taxes and general revenues			
Income taxes	82,335	80,781	64,715
Other taxes			
Tobacco tax	9,695	10,221	10,021
Fuel oil tax	8,037	7,971	8,198
General property tax	5,173	5,227	5,503
Liquor tax	4,286	4,483	4,324
Insurance premium tax	2,597	2,821	2,753
Grant in lieu of property tax	205	211	212
Licences, permits and fees	13,380	15,680	14,205
Sale of land	9,862	15,570	12,293
Yukon Liquor Corporation - net income	8,203	8,496	8,717
Investment and interest revenue	2,889	4,402	4,573
Income from portfolio investments	3,446	3,195	3,713
Resource revenue - mineral, oil and gas and forestry	1,610	2,239	2,744
Aviation operations	1,332	1,368	1,336
Fines	483	384	438
Restricted funds	-	339	352
Other revenues	198	663	350
	<u>153,731</u>	<u>164,051</u>	<u>144,447</u>
Funding and service agreements with other parties	29,365	35,933	29,437
	<u>\$ 1,256,242</u>	<u>\$ 1,250,221</u>	<u>\$ 1,214,622</u>

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Schedule B

**Schedule of Expenses
for year ended March 31, 2017**

	2017	Actual 2017				2016	
	Main Estimates (Note 1(b))	Personnel	Government Transfers	Other	Amortization Expenses	Total (Note 20)	Actual
	(thousands of dollars)						
Health and Social Services	\$ 383,430	\$ 107,525	\$ 184,685	\$ 98,374	\$ 2,392	\$ 392,976	\$ 359,084
Highways and Public Works	214,704	64,893	671	111,723	30,269	207,556	202,176
Education	171,875	109,514	47,683	24,965	7,023	189,185	171,520
Community Services	124,841	30,179	50,526	36,140	5,044	121,889	133,006
Energy, Mines and Resources	81,238	28,462	5,345	43,072	450	77,329	82,303
Justice	71,535	30,720	5,109	32,293	2,452	70,574	68,885
Environment	34,972	21,454	3,271	19,053	533	44,311	39,774
Public Service Commission	46,495	39,763	-	3,341	58	43,162	43,069
Tourism and Culture	28,431	10,734	10,492	8,509	787	30,522	28,089
Executive Council Office	28,415	14,342	6,183	4,323	11	24,859	24,472
Economic Development	17,670	5,785	8,947	2,526	2	17,260	18,701
Finance	11,761	7,941	2,910	1,566	3	12,420	13,625
Yukon Housing Corporation (Transfer Payment)	15,927	-	9,364	-	-	9,364	19,303
Yukon Development Corporation (Transfer Payment)	11,425	-	8,157	-	-	8,157	8,802
Yukon Legislative Assembly	8,139	6,165	-	1,321	20	7,506	7,330
French Language Services Directorate	2,922	2,228	167	753	-	3,148	2,975
Women's Directorate	1,941	771	976	166	-	1,913	1,810
Elections Office	1,730	390	-	1,361	-	1,751	499
Office of the Ombudsman	1,104	779	-	176	12	967	910
Child and Youth Advocate Office	508	352	-	135	-	487	486
Restricted Funds	(1,892)	-	-	(8,671)	3,543	(5,128)	(33)
Adjustments	(10,412)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	\$ 1,246,759	\$ 481,997	\$ 344,486	\$ 381,126	\$ 52,599	\$ 1,260,208	\$ 1,226,786

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Schedule C

**Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets
for year ended March 31, 2017**

	Land	Buildings	Equipment & Vehicles	Computer Hardware & Software	Transportation Infrastructure	Land Improvements & Fixtures	Sewage & Water Systems	Other	2017 Total	2016 Total
(thousands of dollars)										
Cost of tangible capital assets, opening	\$ 6,648	\$ 642,838	\$ 122,639	\$ 58,362	\$ 988,933	\$ 41,450	\$ 53,733	\$14,620	\$ 1,929,223	\$ 1,800,755
Acquisitions	5,509	67,144	13,026	8,781	13,575	1,293	1,312	2,431	113,071	135,485
Write-downs	-	(596)	(4)	(220)	-	-	-	-	(820)	(3,174)
Disposals	-	(5,706)	(5,731)	(590)	(617)	-	-	-	(12,644)	(3,843)
Cost of tangible capital assets, closing	<u>12,157</u>	<u>703,680</u>	<u>129,930</u>	<u>66,333</u>	<u>1,001,891</u>	<u>42,743</u>	<u>55,045</u>	<u>17,051</u>	<u>2,028,830</u>	<u>1,929,223</u>
Accumulated amortization, opening	-	257,745	75,225	35,644	341,795	5,963	3,718	6,483	726,573	679,986
Amortization expense	-	15,506	6,561	2,962	23,897	1,103	2,002	568	52,599	50,271
Disposals	-	(5,706)	(5,635)	(590)	(617)	-	-	-	(12,548)	(3,684)
Accumulated amortization, closing	-	<u>267,545</u>	<u>76,151</u>	<u>38,016</u>	<u>365,075</u>	<u>7,066</u>	<u>5,720</u>	<u>7,051</u>	<u>766,624</u>	<u>726,573</u>
Net book value (Note 19)	<u>\$12,157</u>	<u>\$ 436,135</u>	<u>\$ 53,779</u>	<u>\$ 28,317</u>	<u>\$ 636,816</u>	<u>\$ 35,677</u>	<u>\$ 49,325</u>	<u>\$10,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,262,206</u>	<u>\$ 1,202,650</u>
Work-in-progress ¹		\$ 63,022	\$ 150	\$ 10,761	\$ 19,435	\$ 2,427	\$ 1,755	\$ 2,444	\$ 99,994	\$ 78,140

¹ Included in net book value.

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

Schedule D

**Schedule of Retirement Benefits
for year ended March 31,2017**

	Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan	Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan	Extended Health Care Retirement Benefit	Life Insurance Retirement Benefit	2017 Total	2016 Total
(thousands of dollars)						
Pension and retirement plan assets are valued at fair market value.						
Accrued benefit obligation						
Obligation at beginning of year	\$ 30,526	\$ 9,192	\$ 45,601	\$ 2,615	\$ 87,934	\$ 88,011
Current service costs	1,234	375	2,121	157	3,887	3,963
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1,514	512	1,751	100	3,877	3,873
Actuarial (gain) loss	1,375	-	3,820	418	5,613	(4,655)
Benefits paid	(1,702)	(453)	(785)	(137)	(3,077)	(3,258)
Accrued benefit obligation at end of year	32,947	9,626	52,508	3,153	98,234	87,934
Plan assets						
Value at beginning of year	7,284	4,087	-	-	11,371	11,938
Actual return on plan assets	749	443	-	-	1,192	(233)
Government contributions	233	208	785	137	1,363	1,150
Member contributions	163	59	-	-	222	223
Benefits paid	(642)	(453)	(785)	(137)	(2,017)	(1,707)
Value at end of year	7,787	4,344	-	-	12,131	11,371
Funded status - plan deficit	25,160	5,282	52,508	3,153	86,103	76,563
Unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss)	(639)	824	(6,910)	(931)	(7,656)	(3,052)
Accrued benefit liability (Note 16)	\$ 24,521	\$ 6,106	\$ 45,598	\$ 2,222	\$ 78,447	\$ 73,511
Net benefit cost						
Current service costs	\$ 1,234	\$ 375	\$ 2,121	\$ 157	\$ 3,887	\$ 3,963
Less: Member contributions	(163)	(59)	-	-	(222)	(223)
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1,514	512	1,751	100	3,877	3,873
Expected return on plan assets	(358)	(220)	-	-	(578)	(610)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	(76)	(48)	385	134	395	571
Net cost for the year	\$ 2,151	\$ 560	\$ 4,257	\$ 391	\$ 7,359	\$ 7,574

GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

**Schedule of Retirement Benefits
for the year ended March 31, 2017**

Schedule D
Continued

	Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan	Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan	Extended Health Care Retirement Benefit	Life Insurance Retirement Benefit
Key Assumptions				
Expected long-term rate of return on assets at beginning of year	5.00%	5.50%	N/A	N/A
Discount rate on benefit costs	5.00%	5.50%	3.70%	3.70%
Discount rate on accrued benefit obligation at end of year	4.70%	5.50%	3.70%	3.70%
Inflation rate at end of year	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Rate of compensation increase	2.50%	3.00% ¹	see below ²	see below ²
Health care cost trend rate	N/A	N/A	see below ³	N/A
Amortization period (expected average remaining service life)	5.5 years	7.6 years	12.4 years	8.9 years

¹ Based on a rate of compensation increase of 2% at April 1, 2015, 3% thereafter.

² Based on the annual rates from the Public Service Pension Plan ("PSPP") March 31, 2014 valuation report.

³ 7.0% per annum for 2017 grading down by level steps to an ultimate rate of 4.0% per annum in year 12.