



Liquor Corporation

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Yukon Liquor Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of books, records, internal controls and management practices designed to provide reasonable assurance that reliable financial information is produced; the assets of the Corporation are safeguarded and controlled; the transactions of the Corporation are in accordance with the relevant legislation, regulations and by-laws of the Corporation; the resources of the Corporation are managed efficiently and economically; and the operations of the Corporation are carried out effectively.

Management is also responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the financial statements of the Corporation. The accompanying financial statements as at March 31, 2017 include amounts based on management's best estimates as determined through experience and judgment, are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Other financial information included in the Annual Report is consistent with these financial statements.

These financial statements have been independently audited by the Corporation's external auditor, the Auditor General of Canada, and the audit report is included in this report.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Matt King", written over a horizontal line.

Matt King
President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Susan Russell", written over a horizontal line.

Susan Russell
Manager, Accounting Services

July 7, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister responsible for the Yukon Liquor Corporation

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Yukon Liquor Corporation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.


Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Yukon Liquor Corporation as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the *Liquor Act*, I report that, in my opinion, the accounting principles in International Financial Reporting Standards have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Further, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Yukon Liquor Corporation and the financial statements are in agreement therewith. In addition, the transactions of the Yukon Liquor Corporation that have come to my notice during my audit of the financial statements have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act* of Yukon and regulations, the *Liquor Act* and regulations, the *Liquor Tax Act* and regulations, and the by-laws of the Yukon Liquor Corporation.



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

7 July 2017
Vancouver, Canada

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at March 31

ASSETS

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Current		
Cash	\$ 963	\$ 1,590
Inventories		
Beer	1,413	1,040
Spirits	1,241	1,143
Wine	1,059	1,014
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	204	72
Prepaid expenses	23	-
	<u>4,903</u>	<u>4,859</u>
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 5, 8 and Schedule)	<u>1,557</u>	<u>1,231</u>
	<u>\$ 6,460</u>	<u>\$ 6,090</u>

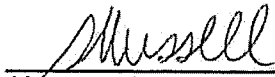
LIABILITIES & EQUITY

Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 4 and 6)	\$ 2,588	\$ 2,318
Due to the Government of Yukon (Notes 4 and 7)	926	1,310
Deferred revenue	90	82
	<u>3,604</u>	<u>3,710</u>
Non-pension benefit liability (Note 11)	<u>1,299</u>	<u>1,149</u>
	4,903	4,859
Equity (Note 8)	<u>1,557</u>	<u>1,231</u>
	<u>\$ 6,460</u>	<u>\$ 6,090</u>
Commitments (Note 13)		

Approved by Management and authorized for issue on July 7, 2017



President



Manager, Accounting Services

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

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended March 31

	2017	2016
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Revenue		
Beer	\$ 18,723	\$ 17,506
Spirits	11,186	11,102
Wine	8,031	7,583
	37,940	36,191
Cost of goods sold		
Beer	11,707	10,848
Spirits	5,044	5,054
Wine	3,756	3,571
	20,507	19,473
Gross profit	17,433	16,718
Expenses		
Salaries, wages and benefits	5,951	5,162
Rent, utilities and maintenance	1,033	946
Other	482	190
Bank expenses	380	400
Travel and communications	261	159
Shared corporate services costs (Note 10c)	247	1,090
General and office supplies	125	74
Depreciation	107	78
	8,586	8,099
Operating profit	8,847	8,619
Other income		
Fees, permits and licences	131	123
Miscellaneous	31	50
	162	173
Profit before other comprehensive income	9,009	8,792
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Amounts not to be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Actuarial gain (loss) (Note 11)	(190)	51
Comprehensive income	\$ 8,819	\$ 8,843

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

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 for the year ended March 31

	2017	2016
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Equity, beginning of year	\$ 1,231	\$ 1,105
Profit before other comprehensive income	9,009	8,792
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(190)	51
Current year's profit to be remitted to the Government of Yukon (Note 10a)	(8,493)	(8,717)
Equity, end of year (Note 8)	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,231

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

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended March 31

	2017	2016
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts:		
Revenue - beer, spirits and wine	\$ 37,809	\$ 36,198
Fees, permits and licences	171	177
Cash disbursements:		
Purchases of inventories	(20,522)	(19,631)
Salaries, wages and benefits	(6,469)	(5,045)
General and administrative expenses	(1,924)	(1,431)
Shared corporate services costs (Note 10c)	(528)	(1,071)
Net cash generated by operating activities	8,537	9,197
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Schedule)	(450)	(204)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment (Schedule)	18	
Net cash used in investing activities	(432)	(204)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Remittance of profit to the Government of Yukon (Note 10a)	(8,732)	(8,893)
Net cash used in financing activities	(8,732)	(8,893)
(Decrease) Increase in cash for the year	(627)	100
Cash, beginning of year	1,590	1,490
Cash, end of year	\$ 963	\$ 1,590

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

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

1. Authority and operations

Yukon Liquor Corporation (the Corporation) was established in 1977 under the *Liquor Act* by the Government of Yukon in Canada. It is not a "corporation" under the *Business Corporations Act*, but a government entity and is significantly influenced by the Government of Yukon. As a government entity, the Corporation is exempt from income taxes under Section 149(1)(d) of the Canadian *Income Tax Act*.

The Corporation is responsible for the purchase, distribution and sale of liquor within the Yukon, controlling the sale of liquor through licensed outlets and enforcing all matters related to the *Liquor Act*. The Corporation operates a central warehouse and distribution centre in Whitehorse and six liquor stores. The rural liquor stores also provide specific government services on behalf of the Government of Yukon.

In accordance with the *Liquor Act*, the profit for the year, before depreciation, less amounts expended on property, plant and equipment, is remitted to the Government of Yukon on a monthly basis.

The Corporation is required by the *Liquor Tax Act* to collect liquor taxes on behalf of the Government of Yukon and to remit these taxes on a monthly basis. The current rate is 12% (2016 - 12%) and is applied to selling prices of all liquor products.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Beverage Container Regulations* under the *Environment Act*, the Corporation collects various beverage container deposits and recycling surcharges on the sale of its products. These amounts are remitted to the Recycling Fund on a monthly basis after deducting deposit refunds paid and fees earned under the program.

The Corporation's registered office is 9031 Quartz Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 4P9.

2. Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The statements are presented in Canadian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$000) where indicated.

3. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

a) Inventories

Inventories are comprised of alcoholic beverages for resale and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory costs are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Cost is comprised of supplier-invoiced value and freight. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less the cost to sell.

b) Financial instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of Cash, Accounts receivable, Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and Due to the Government of Yukon. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon are due on demand and are non-interest bearing. These financial instruments are accounted for as follows:

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the year ended March 31, 2017

Loans and receivables

The Corporation has classified the following financial asset as loans and receivables: Accounts receivable. Accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value, which is approximated by the instrument's initial cost in a transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at their amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss when the loan or receivable is settled or upon impairment. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

Other financial liabilities

The Corporation has classified the following financial liabilities as other financial liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon are initially recognized at their fair value, which is approximated by the instrument's initial cost in a transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at their amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expire.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis and is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	20 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 years
Operating equipment	5 years
Heavy equipment	15 years
Systems development	5 years
Systems equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining term of lease

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'Other income - Miscellaneous' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Assets are assessed for indications of impairment at each reporting date. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent, if any, of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units), which are based on the Corporation's individual stores basis.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

At each reporting date, assets are assessed for indications that prior impairment losses should be reversed. An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized. This reversal would be recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable in exchange for goods and services provided to third parties. Revenue is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred. Revenue is presented net of price discounts and promotional discounts. Revenue also does not include container recycling fees which are immediately remitted to suppliers.

e) Expense

Expenses are recognized as incurred, on an accrual basis, in the period to which they relate.

f) Employee benefits

Non-pension benefits

Under their conditions of employment, employees may qualify for and earn employment benefits for vacation, sick, compensatory and personal leave, travel bonus, and severance benefits. The benefit obligation is determined on an actuarial basis. The costs of these benefits are accrued as employees render the services required to earn them and are calculated using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. Extended health care and insurance plan employee future benefit liabilities are paid by and accrued in the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Yukon.

Pension

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation are covered by the public service pension plan (the Plan), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Corporation to cover current service cost. Pursuant to legislation currently in place, the Corporation has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions with respect to any past service or funding deficiencies of the Plan. Consequently, contributions are recognized as an expense in the year when employees have rendered service and represent the total pension obligation of the Corporation.

g) Leases

The Corporation assesses all leases to determine their classification. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are treated as operating leases.

h) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used when accounting for matters such as depreciation based on management's estimate of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, and the non-pension benefit liability based on the actuary's valuation. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

The estimates and underlying assumptions made by management may have a significant effect on the financial statements including determining the present value of the non-pension benefit liability on an actuarial basis using management's best estimates and assumptions. Any changes in these estimates and assumptions, which include the discount rate, will impact the carrying amount of the non-pension benefit liability. The discount rate used to determine the present value of the non-pension benefit liability is based on interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds of the same currency and with similar terms to maturity.

These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

i) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

IFRS 9: Financial instruments

IFRS 9, as issued in July 2014, will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets, as well as hedge accounting, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. IFRS 9 adopts a single approach to classification and measurement, which determines whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. IFRS 9 introduces an expected loss impairment model that requires more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Finally, IFRS 9 introduces a substantially reformed model for hedge accounting and enhanced disclosures about risk management activity. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on the financial statements, and therefore the extent of the impact of the adoption of this standard is unknown.

IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which will supersede IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is required to be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. In April 2016, the IASB has issued narrow-scope amendments to the revenue standard to clarify some requirements and provide additional transitional relief for companies implementing the new standard. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier application permitted. The Corporation is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on the financial statements, and therefore, the extent of the impact of the adoption of this standard and amendments is unknown.

IFRS 16: Leases

IFRS 16 Leases was issued on January 13, 2016 to replace IAS 17 Leases. The new standard increases the scope of which leases must be brought onto companies' balance sheets, increasing the visibility of their assets and liabilities. IFRS 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases (for the lessee-the lease customer), treating all leases as finance leases. Short-term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers) will have an optional exemption from the requirements. The new standard is effective January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted (as long as the recently issued revenue Standard, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is also adopted). The Corporation is currently assessing the impact that this standard will have on the financial statements, and therefore the extent of the impact of the adoption of this standard is unknown.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

Disclosure Initiative - Amendments to IAS 7: Statement of Cash Flows

The IASB issued on January 29, 2016 narrow-scope amendments to IAS 7 Statement of cash flows. In fact, the IASB issued amendments to require companies to disclose information about changes in their financing liabilities. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017 with earlier application permitted. The Corporation does not expect the amendments to IAS 7 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

4. Financial instruments

Risk

The Corporation, through its financial assets and liabilities, is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Corporation manages these risk exposures on an ongoing basis. The Corporation has no significant exposure to interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The Corporation is not party to any derivative financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk on financial instruments arises from the possibility that the issuer of a financial instrument fails to meet its obligation.

The carrying amount of Cash and Accounts receivable represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

The Corporation's Accounts receivable has a carrying value of \$204,000 as of March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$72,000). There is a 27% (2016 - 56%) concentration of Accounts receivable with one customer. As at March 31, 2017, approximately 1.1% (2016 - 0%) of Accounts receivable were over 90 days past due, whereas 98.9% (2016 - 100%) were current or less than 90 days past due. Historically, the Corporation has not incurred any significant losses with respect to bad debts. The Corporation's allowance for doubtful accounts is nil at March 31, 2017 (2016 - nil).

The risk on cash is minimized as these assets are held with a Canadian chartered bank.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation's objective is to have sufficient liquidity to meet these liabilities when due. The Corporation monitors its cash balances and cash flows generated from operations to meet its requirements by regularly checking bank balances and accounts payable reports.

The carrying amount of Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon represents the maximum exposure to liquidity risk.

The Corporation does not have long-term financial liabilities. The Corporation's Accounts payable and accrued liabilities had a carrying value of \$2,588,000 as at March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$2,318,000). As at March 31, 2017, approximately 3.5% (2016 - 6.1%) of Accounts payable were over 90 days past due, whereas 96.5% (2016 - 93.9%) were current or less than 90 days past due. Due to the Government of Yukon had a carrying value of \$926,000 as of March 31, 2017 (2016 - \$1,310,000). As at March 31, 2017, approximately 0% (2016 - 0.2%) of Due to the Government of Yukon were over 90 days past due, whereas 100% (2016 - 99.8%) were current or less than 90 days past due.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

5. Property, plant and equipment

Net book value of self insured property, plant and equipment purchased by the Corporation after March 31, 1990 is as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Land	\$ 202	\$ 202
Buildings	656	454
Furniture and office equipment	94	55
Operating equipment	27	39
Heavy equipment	318	316
Systems development	146	67
Systems equipment	108	91
Leasehold improvements	6	7
(Schedule)	<u>\$ 1,557</u>	<u>\$ 1,231</u>

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Trade payables	\$ 1,894	\$ 1,580
Accrued liabilities	524	369
Non-pension benefit liability current portion (Note 11)	170	88
Shared corporate services (Note 10c)	-	281
	<u>\$ 2,588</u>	<u>\$ 2,318</u>

7. Due to the Government of Yukon

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Reimbursements due for salaries to employees, and other costs paid on behalf of the Corporation	\$ 856	\$ 733
Remittances due to (from) the Government of Yukon pursuant to <i>Liquor Act</i> (Note 10a)	(373)	(133)
<i>Liquor Tax Act</i> (Note 10b)	327	441
Net remittances due to the Recycling Fund	116	269
Net due at the end of the year	<u>\$ 926</u>	<u>\$ 1,310</u>

8. Equity

This amount represents the sum of the net book value of property, plant and equipment purchased by the Corporation after March 31, 1990, of which \$1,557,000 (2016 - \$1,231,000) was purchased prior to remitting funds to the Government of Yukon (Note 1). The annual change in equity represents additions and disposals of property, plant and equipment less depreciation expense for the year.

9. Capital management

The Corporation manages its capital in order to purchase a range of liquor products and make them available to consumers, and to regulate the sale and consumption of liquor products, while optimizing the net proceeds to the Government of Yukon realized from the sale and control of liquor.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

The Corporation defines capital as net assets. It is subject to the financial management and accountability provisions of the *Financial Administration Act* of Yukon, the *Corporate Governance Act*, and the *Liquor Act*, which specifies that net assets of the Corporation are the property of the Government of Yukon.

The Corporation manages its net assets through its five year capital plan and as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings to ensure that its objectives are achieved effectively. The five year capital plan and revenue projections are approved annually by the Management Board of the Government of Yukon. The Corporation is required to provide regular variance reporting to the Government of Yukon to ensure that the Corporation effectively achieves its objectives whilst remaining a going concern.

The Corporation is not subject to external capital requirements. There has been no change to its capital management during the year.

10. Related party transactions

The Corporation is related to all departments and public agencies of the Government of Yukon. The Corporation enters transactions with these entities in the normal course of business.

(a) Profit due to (from) the Government of Yukon pursuant to the *Liquor Act*

Calculation of adjusted profit due to (from) the Government of Yukon for the year (Note 1):

	2017	2016
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Balance due to at the beginning of the year	\$ (133)	\$ 43
Comprehensive income for the year	8,819	8,843
Property, plant and equipment additions, net of disposals	(434)	(204)
Depreciation	107	78
Current year's profit to be remitted	8,492	8,717
Less: remitted during the year	(8,732)	(8,893)
Balance due to (from) at the end of the year	<u>\$ (373)</u>	<u>\$ (133)</u>

(b) Liquor tax

Liquor tax collected and due to the Government of Yukon for the year (Note 1):

	2017	2016
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Balance due at the beginning of the year	\$ 441	\$ 296
Liquor tax collected during the year	4,483	4,324
Less: remitted during the year	(4,597)	(4,179)
Balance due at the end of the year	<u>\$ 327</u>	<u>\$ 441</u>

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 for the year ended March 31, 2017

(c) Shared services costs

The Corporation had a shared services arrangement with Yukon Housing Corporation which consolidates functions such as the President's office, finance, systems and administration, policy and communications and human resource services. The amount charged by the Yukon Housing Corporation to the Corporation for shared services for the year was \$244,000 (2016 - \$1,090,000).

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were recorded at the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The amounts payable by the Corporation at year-end totalling \$0 (2016 - \$281,000) are included in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The shared services agreement was dissolved effective July 1, 2016. Several Corporate Services staff transferred to the Corporation to perform said functions.

(d) Other transactions

The Government of Yukon and the Corporation provide services to each other without compensation. These transactions are not recorded in the financial statements of the Corporation. The Government of Yukon provides rent-free occupation of several government buildings to the Corporation with an estimated value of \$526,801 (2016 - \$526,756). The Corporation provides Territorial Agent services in rural community liquor stores on behalf of the Government of Yukon with an estimated value of \$487,759 (2016 - \$452,096).

The Corporation reimburses the Government of Yukon on a monthly basis for salaries and benefit expense paid on its behalf by the Government of Yukon.

The Corporation has entered into lease agreements for two community liquor stores and service level agreements for the three owned community liquor stores in the amount of \$247,000 (2016 - \$244,000) with the Government of Yukon.

The Government of Yukon provides certain property management services to the Corporation. During 2017 the Corporation was charged \$nil (2016 - \$125) for work done on its properties.

(e) Key management compensation

As a result of the Corporation's re-organization in the current year (see Note 10(c)), there were several changes to the key management personnel positions. Prior to July 1, 2016, key management personnel included the following positions: Vice-President; Director - Retail Sales and Territorial Agent Services; Director - Purchasing and Distribution; and Director - Licensing and Inspections. The shared services (see Note 10(c)) staff considered to be key management personnel include the President and the Director - Finance, Systems and Administration, and their compensation is disclosed proportionately.

Effective July 1, 2016, key management personnel include the following positions: President; Director - Operations; Director - Licensing and Inspections; Director - Corporate Services; Manager - Community Store Operations and Territorial Agent Services; Manager - Finance; and Manager - Human Resources.

	2017	2016
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	\$ 818	\$ 618
Post-employment benefits	83	75
Other long-term employee benefits	23	20
Pre-retirement and severance benefits	198	-

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2017

11. Employee benefits

Pension plan

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation are covered by the public service pension plan (the Plan), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Corporation. The President of the Treasury Board of Canada sets the required employer contributions based on a multiple of the employees' required contribution. The general contribution effective at year end was \$1.00 (2016 - \$1.15) for every dollar contributed by the employee, and \$7.74 (2016 - \$6.67) for every dollar contributed by the employee for the portion of the employee's salary above \$163,100 (2016 - \$161,700). And, for new employees who are participating in the plan on or after January 1, 2013, the Corporation contributes \$1.00 (2016 - \$1.11) for every dollar contributed by the employee, and \$7.74 (2016 - \$6.67) for every dollar contributed by the employee for the portion of the employee's salary above \$163,100 (2016 - \$161,700). Total contributions of \$739,336 (2016 - \$650,959) were recognized as expense in the current year.

The Government of Canada holds a statutory obligation for the payment of benefits relating to the Plan. Pension benefits generally accrue up to a maximum period of 35 years at an annual rate of 2 percent of pensionable service times the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings. The benefits are coordinated with Canada/Québec Pension Plan benefits and they are indexed to inflation.

Non-pension benefits

The Corporation provides non-pension benefits to its employees based on years of service and final salary. This benefit plan is not pre-funded and thus has no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation.

The results measured at March 31 are summarized as follows:

	2017	2016
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Reconciliation of accrued benefit obligation		
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 1,237	\$ 1,222
Components recognized in Salaries, wages and benefits		
Current service cost	109	109
Interest cost on accrued benefit obligation	51	47
Actuarial loss (gain) recognized in Other comprehensive income	477	(51)
Benefits paid	(405)	(90)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,237
Classification of accrued benefit obligation		
Current portion	\$ 170	\$ 88
Non-current portion	1,299	1,149
	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,237
Reconciliation of actuarial gains recognized in Other comprehensive income (OCI):		
Cumulative actuarial (gain) loss recognized in OCI, beginning of year	\$ (358)	\$ (307)
Actuarial loss (gain) from member experiences	477	(51)
Actuarial (gain) loss from reimbursement right	(287)	
Cumulative actuarial (gain) loss recognized in OCI, ending of year	\$ (168)	\$ (358)

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
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for the year ended March 31, 2017

A reimbursement right is recognized in OCI in relation to a reimbursement received from Yukon Housing Corporation and the Government of Yukon for the non-pension benefit liability attributable to employees transferred to the Corporation in the year.

The significant assumptions used in the actuarial valuation of the obligation were as follows:

Discount rate	3.70%	3.70%
Salary escalation rate per annum	2.00%	2.25%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2017 shows the impact of the change in the significant actuarial assumptions on the non-pension defined liability obligation:

	<u>1% increase</u>	<u>1% decrease</u>
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)	
Discount rate	(104)	121
Salary escalation rate per annum	129	(112)

The most recent full actuarial valuation in respect of this non-pension post-employment benefits plan was prepared as of March 31, 2017. The weighted average of the maturity plan as at March 31, 2017 is 7.7 years.

12. Operating lease arrangements

a) Leasing arrangements

Operating leases relate to leases of Whitehorse, Haines Junction and Mayo liquor stores with lease terms up to 3 years. The Corporation does not have an option to purchase the buildings at the expiry of the lease periods.

b) Payments recognized as an expense

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 422,134</u>	<u>\$ 406,442</u>

c) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments at March 31

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Not later than 1 year	\$ 333,687	\$ 332,530
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	<u>442,247</u>	<u>552,142</u>
	<u>\$ 775,934</u>	<u>\$ 884,672</u>

13. Commitments

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation enters into multi-year agreements for the provision of freight and other services. The total of these commitments as at March 31, 2017 for future years ending on March 31, 2018 is \$322,779 (March 31, 2016 for 2017 - \$632,827). In April 2017, the Corporation extended its service agreement for transportation of inventory from Vancouver to Whitehorse, the commitment from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018 is \$1,734,000.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements	Furniture and office equipment	Operating equipment	Heavy equipment	Systems development	Systems equipment	Total
(in thousands of Cdn \$)									
April 1, 2015									
Cost	\$ 202	\$ 4,886	\$ 365	\$ 376	\$ 252	\$ 475	\$ 216	\$ 230	\$ 7,002
Accumulated depreciation	-	4,424	357	335	212	130	216	223	5,897
Net book value	202	462	8	41	40	345	-	7	1,105
March 31, 2016									
Additions	-	18		25	9		67	85	204
Disposals - cost					(14)			(65)	(79)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation					14			65	79
Depreciation	-	(26)	(1)	(11)	(10)	(29)	-	(1)	(78)
Cost	202	4,904	365	401	247	475	283	250	7,127
Accumulated depreciation	-	4,450	358	346	208	159	216	159	5,896
Net book value	202	454	7	55	39	316	67	91	1,231
March 31, 2017									
Additions	-	229		53		50	93	27	452
Disposals - cost	-					(30)			(30)
Disposals - accumulated depreciation	-					12			12
Depreciation	-	(27)	(1)	(14)	(12)	(30)	(13)	(10)	(107)
Cost	202	5,133	365	454	247	495	376	277	7,549
Accumulated depreciation	-	4,477	359	360	220	177	229	169	5,991
Net book value	202	656	6	94	27	318	146	108	1,557