Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2001

		2001		2000
		(thousands	of dolla	ars)
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$	5,272	\$	15,108
Temporary investments (Note 4)	·	9,220		22,214
Due from Canada (Note 5)		84,482		37,125
Accounts receivable (Note 6)		12,166		10,768
Inventories		3,154		3,366
Loans receivable (Note 7)		55,047		48,024
Land held for sale (Note 8)		28,778		29,648
nvestments in government business enterprises (Note 9(a)) Capital assets, at a nominal value of one dollar		105,760 -		101,571 -
	\$	303,879	\$	267,824
LIABILITIES				
Due to Canada (Note 5)	\$	5,688	\$	3,847
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 10)	Ψ	39,731	Ψ	41,146
Deferred revenues		9,323		10,006
Employee future benefits		33,194		32,576
Long-term debt (Note 11)		31,840		31,788
		119,776		119,363
Contingencies, commitments and guarantees (Notes 8, 9(c), 17, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23)	1			
SURPLUS				
Surplus		184,103		148,461
	\$	303,879	\$	267,824

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

Approved:

Deputy Head of the Department of Finance

Minister of Finance

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Surplus for the year ended March 31, 2001

		2	2001			2000		
	Est	Main imates te 16)		Actual		Actual		
	(140		housand	is of dollars)				
Revenues (Schedule A)								
Grant from Canada (Note 12)	\$	299,271	\$	366,564	\$	309,751		
Taxes and general revenues		70,025		81,448		73,855		
Transfer payments from Canada		18,005		19,928		19,946		
Investment income		4,745		9,229		11,786		
Recoveries (Schedule B)								
Operations and maintenance		37,151		37,013		38,014		
Capital		37,383		26,512		22,417		
		466,580		540,694		475,769		
Expenditures (Note 13 and Schedule C)								
Operations and maintenance		392,872		413,494		389,433		
Capital		95,359		91,819		94,032		
		488,231		505,313	·	483,465		
Recovery of prior years' expenditures		_	-	261		133		
Surplus (deficit) for the year	\$	(21,651)	_	35,642		(7,563)		
Surplus at beginning of year				148,461		156,024		
Surplus at end of year			\$	184,103	\$	148,461		

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2001

	2001		2000
	(thousands	of dolla	ars)
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus (deficit) for the year	\$ 35,642	\$	(7,563)
Non-cash items included in surplus (deficit) for the year			
Write-down of temporary investments	236		265
Provision for doubtful loans receivable and accounts receivable	498		556
Provision for write-down of land held for sale	1,267		378
Gain on sale of lots	(266)		(110)
Investment income from government business enterprises	(4,189)		(6,723)
Employee future benefits	618		1,933
Changes in non-cash operating activities			
Decrease (increase) in temporary investments	12,758		(22,479)
Decrease (increase) in due from Canada	(47,357)		24,231
Increase in accounts receivable	(1,436)		(27)
Decrease (increase) in inventories	212		(864)
Increase (decrease) in due to Canada	1,841		(3,543)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,415)		(109)
Decrease in deferred revenues	 (683)		(1,915)
	 (2,274)		(15,970)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Investment in land held for sale	(3,022)		(5,458)
Proceeds from sale of land held for sale	990		647
Repayment of advances to Territorial corporations	-		500
Loans advanced	(14,040)		(8,460)
Loans repaid	 8,458		5,392
	 (7,614)		(7,379)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Issue of long-term debt	857		-
Repayment of long-term debt	 (805)		(775)
	 52		(775)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(9,836)		(24,124)
Cash and cash equivalents	,		
Beginning of year	 15,108		39,232
End of year (Note 3)	\$ 5,272	\$	15,108

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

1. Authority and operations

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

The Yukon Housing Corporation operates under the authority of the Housing Corporation Act (Yukon).

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Government and organizations accountable to and controlled by the Government. The entities that exist to deliver the executive functions of the Government are fully consolidated in these financial statements. The entities, which are deemed to be government partnerships, are accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method. The entities, which are deemed to be government business enterprises, are accounted for using the modified equity method.

The organizations comprising the consolidated government reporting entity, categorized by accounting method are:

Fully consolidated:

Government of the Yukon Territory Yukon Housing Corporation

Proportionate consolidation:

19596 Yukon Inc.

Modified equity:

Yukon Development Corporation Yukon Liquor Corporation Yukon Government Fund Limited

In October 1999 the Government, with Northwestel Inc. and another partner, formed a government partnership, 19596 Yukon Inc., in order to carry out the "Connect Yukon" telecommunication infrastructure development project to provide high speed internet services in the Yukon. 19596 Yukon Inc. was financed with \$3.5 million from the Yukon Government Fund Limited (Note 9(c)). 19596 Yukon Inc. leases equipment to Northwestel Inc. As described in Note 16, the Government has entered into a data service contract with Northwestel Inc.

Trusts administered by the Government on behalf of other parties (Note 15) are excluded from the consolidated Government reporting entity.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

(b) Basis of accounting

Revenues

Revenues are recorded on an accrual basis unless the accruals cannot be determined with a reasonable degree of certainty or when their estimation is impracticable. The exceptions are as follows:

Income taxes, levied under the *Income Tax Act* (Yukon), are collected by Canada under a tax collection agreement and are remitted to the Government monthly. The remittances are based on estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments for that year are completed. The remittances for the taxation year are recognized as revenues of the fiscal year in which the taxation year ends, together with known income tax adjustments arising in the fiscal year.

Revenue from general property tax, assessed on a calendar year basis, is recognized in the fiscal year in which the calendar year ends.

Expenditures

Operations, maintenance and capital expenditures are recorded on an accrual basis. Transfer payments are recorded as expenditures when paid or when the terms of a contractual transfer agreement have been met.

Lease payments under capital and operating leases are recorded respectively as capital and operations and maintenance expenditures.

Expenditures are recovered from Canada and other sources under various cost-sharing agreements including reconstruction of the Alaska Highway, social assistance and occupational training. The amounts are recorded as recoverable in the year in which the expenditures are incurred. Any adjustments upon finalization are reflected in the accounts in the year of adjustment.

Recovery of prior years' expenditures 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 expenditures for the current year.

Assets

Temporary investments are valued at the lower of cost and market value.

Inventories consist primarily of fuel and lubricants, repair parts, stationery and office supplies, highway materials, and engineering, building and maintenance supplies, and are valued at the lower of cost and replacement value. Other materials and supplies are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition.

Loans receivable are stated at principal amounts. 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. Interest revenue is recognized on an accrual basis until such time that the collectibility of either principal or interest is not reasonably assured.

Land held for sale comprises the costs of acquiring, planning and developing serviced lots for eventual sale. The lots are valued at cost, except, when there has been a loss in value that is other than a temporary decline, the lots are written down to recognize the loss. Gains or losses on the sale of lots are recognized at the time of sale.

Capital assets, except land held for sale, are charged to expenditures at the time of acquisition or construction and are shown on the consolidated statement of financial position at a nominal value of one dollar.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

Liabilities

Liabilities include financial claims payable by the Government and revenues received but not yet earned.

Deferred revenues are comprised of remittances of income taxes for the first three months of the following taxation year together with motor vehicle licence fees and other items for the following fiscal year.

(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, Canada or a province;
- fixed deposits, notes, certificates and other short term paper of, or guaranteed by, a bank including swapped deposit transactions in currency of the United States of America;
- commercial paper issued by a company incorporated under the laws 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.

(d) Grant and transfer payments from Canada

The grant is subject to the terms of a financial agreement with Canada and is receivable in monthly instalments. Periodic adjustments, as they become known, are made to the grant when income taxes, Canada Health and Social Transfer contributions and certain operating revenues and recoveries collected by the Government differ from the estimated amounts which were used to determine the grant for the fiscal year. Further adjustments are made in accordance with escalation and tax effort adjustment clauses in the agreement. Other adjustments may arise out of new federal initiatives or unforeseen events.

Transfer payments are received from Canada in accordance with the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements* Act. Adjustments are made in accordance with the arrangements in the year they are known.

(e) Employee future benefits

Under the conditions of employment, employees may qualify and earn non-pension employment benefits for vacation, sick, compensatory and personal leave, travel bonus, and severance benefits. The benefit obligation was determined as of March 31, 2001 on an actuarial basis. The key assumptions used were a liability discount rate of 7% and an annual rate of general salary escalation of 3%. The obligation for sick, vacation leave, and severance benefits were calculated using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service. The remainder was calculated assuming all employees would receive the benefits on valuation date.

(f) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with stated accounting policies requires the Government to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures 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. Some of the more significant management estimates relate to grant from Canada, employee future benefits and contingencies.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

3. Cash and cash equivalents

	<u></u>	2 <u>001</u> (thousand	s of do	2000 ollars)
Short-term investments Bank Cash on hand	\$	2,618 2,581 73	\$	3,396 11,639 73
	<u>\$</u>	5,272	\$	15,108

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

4. Temporary investments

	2001							
		Market Value		Book Value		Market Value		Book Value
	-			(thousands	of doll	ars)		
Floating rate notes Canada bonds Canada treasury bills	\$	5,045 4,175	\$ 	5,064 4,392	\$	2,533 19,681	\$	2,719 19,760
	<u>\$</u>	9.220	<u>\$</u>	9.456	\$	22,214	<u>\$</u>	22,479

Floating rate notes have terms to maturity of one to two years from the dates of acquisition. The Government of Canada bonds have terms to maturity of 23 to 29 years from the dates of acquisition. Temporary investments have an average effective yield of 5.5% (2000 - 5.4%) per annum.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

5. **Due from/to Canada**

Due from Canada	2001 (thousands of do			2000 ollars)	
Federal grant receivable Cost-sharing agreements and projects delivered on behalf of Canada Other	\$ 	49,187 35,119 176	\$	14,471 22,577 77	
	<u>\$</u>	84,482	<u>\$</u>	37,125	
Due to Canada					
RCMP Devolution funding repayable Income tax payable Other	\$	3,238 1,322 - 1,128	\$	2,849 - 403 595	
	<u>\$</u>	5,688	<u>\$</u>	3,847	

Amounts due from and due to 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

	2001	2000
	(thousands	s of dollars)
Taxes, interest and other revenue receivables Less valuation allowances	\$ 11,771 (2,739)	\$ 10,498 (2,910)
	9,032	7,588
Due from Territorial corporations Prepaid expenses	2,243 891_	2,426 754
	<u>\$ 12,166</u>	<u>\$ 10,768</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

7. Loans receivable

8.

	2001	2000
	(thousa	nds of dollars)
Mortgages receivable, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2015, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.0% to 10.0%	\$ 37,460	\$ 31,361
Debenture loans to municipalities, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2015, bearing interest rates ranging from 5.0% to 13.3%	11,538	10,646
Business development assistance loans, due in varying annual amounts with varying terms, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.0% to 13.6%	5,224	5,469
Agreements for sale, due in varying annual amounts over a three or five year term to the year 2006, bearing interest rates ranging from 5.0% to 9.0%	1,755	1,902
Local improvement loans, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2031, bearing interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 13.4%	1,817	1,320
Others	504	504
Less valuation allowances	(3,251)	(3,178)
	\$ 55,047	<u>\$ 48.024</u>
Land held for sale		
	2001(thousa	nds of dollars)
Raw land Land under development	\$ 45 12,965	\$ 45 13,540
Finished land	15.768 \$ 28,778	<u>16.063</u> \$ 29.648

Land held for sale is affected by Yukon Indian land claims negotiations. At March 31, 2001, \$2.7 million (2000 - \$2.7 million) of the finished land has been identified for land claims purposes. Recovery of costs of the land selected in land claims settlements is to be provided for by Canada as per provisions of the Bilateral Agreement of June 24, 1993.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

9. <u>Investments in government business enterprises</u>

(a) Summary financial statements

Summary financial statements of the government entities accounted for by the modified equity method are provided below. The Yukon Development Corporation and the Yukon Government Fund Limited have a fiscal year end of December 31. The Yukon Liquor Corporation has a fiscal year end of March 31.

	Yukon Developme Corporation (as at Dec		•		2000 Total
		(thousa	nds of dollars)		
Balance Sheet					
Assets Current Investments Capital assets Other	\$ 37,71 4,33 124,96 11,59 \$ 178.60	36 60 97 <u>4.89</u>	- - 1	- 4,33 75 128,03 - 16,48	66 4,561 15 123,332 18 18,280
Liabilities Current Long-term debt and other Equity	\$ 5,47 70,38 102,74 \$ 178,60	5,11 47 (6	6 7: 2) 3,0	52 76,25 75 105,76	55 71,582 60 101,571
Statement of Operation	ns and Equity				
Revenues Expenses	\$ 23,72 19,28				
Surplus (deficit)	4,43	38 (3	3) 4,8	24 9,22	29 11,786
Remitted to the Government Equity, beginning of year	98.30	- 09 (2	- (5,0 9) <u>3,2</u>		•
Equity, end of year	\$ 102,74	47 \$ (6	2) \$ 3.0	<u>75</u> <u>\$ 105.76</u>	<u>\$ 101,571</u>

Equity represents the Government's investment in the government entities.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

(b) Inter-entity balances and transactions

Government of the Yukon Territory:	Yukon Developme <u>Corporation</u> (as at Dec	ment Government Liquor				2001 Total	 2000 Total		
Accounts receivable from	\$	42	\$	-	\$	474	\$	516	\$ 1,027
Loans receivable from		-		116		-		116	116
Accounts payable to	3	95		5		19		419	283
Loans payable to		-		857		-		857	-
Revenues from	;	90		-		296		386	260
Expenditures to	7,8	26		28		-		7,854	22,692

(c) Commitments

Yukon Development Corporation

In April 2001 the Yukon Energy Corporation, the Yukon Development Corporation's wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a contract for the construction of a transmission line from the Mayo hydro generation plant to the Dawson distribution system. The total cost of the contract is \$22 million, payable over the course of construction, which is estimated to be 19 months.

Yukon Government Fund Limited

On January 4, 1999 the Yukon Government Fund Limited finalized a Confidential Offering Memorandum for filing with the Business Immigration Division, Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada. The company has obtained \$5 million from investors, of which \$1 million is restricted. \$3.5 million has been loaned to 19596 Yukon Inc. (Note 2(a)). The company has committed to use the remaining proceeds of the offering to invest in eligible businesses in the Yukon. The offering expired on March 31, 1999. At December 31, 2000 the balance held in escrow was \$2.6 million.

The \$5 million due to investors is repayable in 2005.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

12. Grant from Canada

	200120 (thousands of dollars)			
Formula Financing grant entitlement	\$	331,811	\$	307,169
Adjustments in respect of: Formula financing escalators Tax effort adjustment Own source revenues and recoveries		35,463 (491) 4,098		4,883 (3,351) 1,231
Formula Financing grant	,	370,881		309,932
Less oil and gas revenue offset		(4,317)		(181)
Grant from Canada per Schedule of Revenues (Schedule A)	<u>\$</u>	366,564	<u>\$</u>	309.751

The Government receives a grant from Canada according to an agreed formula. The current Formula Financing Agreement with Canada is in effect for the period April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2004.

The Formula Financing grant calculation was finalized using July 1, 2000 Yukon population statistics released by Statistics Canada on September 25, 2001. This resulted in reduced Formula Financing grant revenue of \$1.0 million.

13. Expenditures by object

		2001		2000
		s)		
Operations and maintenance		105.000	•	474.000
Personnel	\$	185,909	\$	174,023
Transfer payments		91,152		87,309
Contract and special services		69,290		65,152
Materials, supplies and utilities		41,183		37,109
Communication and transportation		14,297		12,651
Loan interest		3,045		3,056
Other		<u>8,618</u>		10,133
	<u>\$</u>	413,494	<u>\$</u>	389,433
Capital				
Building and infrastructure	\$	57,248	\$	55,886
Transfer payments		18,666		24,597
Equipment		11,176		9,787
Other		4,729		3,762
	<u>\$</u>	91,819	<u>\$</u>	94,032

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

14. Pension plans

(a) Public Service Superannuation Plan

Until March 31, 2000, the Government and its employees made contributions in equal amounts to the Public Service Superannuation Plan administered by Canada. Since April 1, 2000, the Government's contributions have increased to 2.14 times of its employees' contributions. The Government's contributions, which amounted to \$15,582,000 (2000 - \$7,353,000), are recorded on a current basis and represent the total liability of the Government.

(b) Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan

The Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act (Yukon), effective in 1984, established a non-contributory, defined benefit pension plan for members of the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

A new *Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act* (Yukon) was passed in December 1991, which requires members to contribute an amount equal to 9% of their taxable indemnities and salaries to the Plan effective in 1992. The Plan provides pensions based on 5% of the best four-year average pensionable earnings for each year of service. There is a six-year vesting requirement and pensions are indexed to the Consumer Price Index. There is also a provision for payment of lump sum death and severance allowances.

Contributions are recorded on a current basis. Actuarial valuations for accounting purposes are performed triennially using the projected benefit method prorated on services. An actuarial valuation of the Plan was completed as at March 31, 1999.

The average age of the seventeen active members covered by the Plan is 46.6. There are currently fifteen former members receiving pension benefits and seven former members who are entitled to deferred pension benefits.

The actuarial valuation was 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 reflect the best estimates of expected long-term rates and short-term forecasts accepted by the Members' Services Board of the Legislative Assembly. Pension fund assets are held as cash and short-term investments, and are valued at the lower of cost or market value.

The expected long-term inflation rate is 3.0%.

The recorded retirement allowances obligation at March 31, 2001 is \$13,147,000 (2000 - \$12,392,000) which is included in trust liabilities and the corresponding cash reflected in trust assets. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan stated that the Plan, as of March 31, 1999, was fully funded with a funding excess of \$658,000.

The total pension-related expenditures recorded during the year and included in the expenditures of the Yukon Legislative Assembly is \$426,000 (2000 - \$414,000). Actual benefits paid in the year were \$458,000 (2000 - \$238,000).

(c) Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan

The Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan Act (Yukon) was enacted in May 2001, with an effective date of September 18, 1998. The Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan is a non-contributory defined benefit pension plan and is unfunded.

The pension obligation at March 31, 2001 based on an actuarial estimate, determined by the projected benefit method prorated on services, was \$192,000. This obligation is included in the accrued liabilities of the Government as at March 31, 2001, and the pension expenditure in the same amount is included in the expenditures of the Department of Justice.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

15. Trust assets and liabilities

The Government administers trust accounts on behalf of third parties which are not included in the Government's assets and liabilities. The Compensation Fund (Yukon) has a fiscal year end of December 31. Details of the assets, principally investments, of the Compensation Fund (Yukon) are available from its financial statements, which are reproduced in Section III of the Public Accounts of the Government. The remaining trust assets are invested primarily in short-term and long-term bonds. Investments 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.

	 2001		2000
	(thousands	of dollars	s)
Compensation Fund (Yukon)	\$ 141,084	\$	136,627
Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances (Note 14(b))	13,147		12,392
Lottery Commission	3,262		3,130
Crime Prevention and Victim Services	2,042		1,816
Land Title Office - Assurance Fund	1,866		1,721
Public Administrator	765		702
Public Service Group Insurance Benefit	660		707
Historic Resources Trust Fund	564		530
Other	 804		887
	\$ 164,194	\$	158,512

16. Main Estimates

The Main Estimates comparative figures are from the Main Estimates approved in the Legislative Assembly in 2000 and therefore these figures do not reflect changes arising from the tabling of the Supplementary Estimates.

17. Commitments

At March 31, 2001 the Government had outstanding contractual obligations of \$43.1 million (2000 - \$14.8 million) for major capital projects. At that date, the estimated expenditures on these capital projects over the next three years were \$117.0 million (2000 - \$117.4 million), of which \$69.0 million (2000 - \$76.5 million) is 100% recoverable.

At March 31, 2001 the Government had annual building lease commitments of \$5.9 million consisting of \$4.8 million for rental costs and \$1.1 million for operating costs. These leases are generally for three year terms.

The Government entered into a twenty year policing services contract with the RCMP in 1992. The estimated expenditure under this contract for 2001/2002 is \$11.5 million.

On April 1, 2000 the Government entered into a five year data service contract with Northwestel Inc. At March 31, 2001 the outstanding obligation over the remaining four years was \$4.8 million, with an annual payment amount of \$1.2 million.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

18. Overexpenditure

During the year the following votes were overexpended:

g ,g	(thousan	ds of dollars)
Operations and maintenance	•	•
Government Services	\$	1,713
Health and Social Services		1,231
Education		526
Renewable Resources		26
Office of the Ombudsman		22
Finance		18

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".

19. Guarantees

The Government has guaranteed debts of the Yukon Development Corporation of \$45.2 million (2000 - \$46.0 million) and business loans of \$1.0 million (2000 - \$1.0 million). In addition, the Government has guaranteed an operating demand overdraft facility to the Yukon Energy Corporation of up to \$10.0 million. It is expected that no significant costs will be incurred by the Government with respect to these guarantees.

20. Transfer of programs from Canada

The transfer of oil and gas resource management in the Yukon took effect on November 19, 1998. The Government has been negotiating with Canada for the transfer of the remaining provincial-like responsibilities of the Northern Affairs Program, which will include responsibilities for land, water, forestry and mineral resources. Transfer of these responsibilities will depend on certain conditions including funding requirements.

21. Land claims

The Government, with Canada and the various Yukon First Nations, is engaged in the negotiation of aboriginal land claims (final) and self-government agreements. On February 14, 1995, Federal and Yukon legislation came into force giving effect to four Yukon First Nation Final Agreements, which incorporated the provisions of the Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA) and specific provisions for each First Nation, and four Self-Government Agreements. The UFA is a framework document signed by the Council for Yukon Indians, Canada, and the Government. Two more Yukon First Nation Final and Self-Government Agreements came into effect on October 1, 1997, and another came into effect on September 15, 1998. Negotiations are proceeding with the remaining seven First Nations on an individual basis. As well, Yukon, with Canada, has engaged in land claims negotiations with one transboundary First Nation and anticipates further transboundary negotiations. Any settlement of these claims will not result in a liability to the Government as they are to be funded by Canada.

The Government signed a bilateral funding agreement with Canada on June 24, 1993, for funding towards the Government's additional implementation costs. Costs supported by this agreement include boards and councils established under the Yukon First Nation Final Agreements and implementation projects and activities. Based on this funding, the Government expended \$3.5 million during the year (2000 - \$3.4 million) with cumulative expenditures of approximately \$16.2 million.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements March 31, 2001

22. Contingencies

In the normal course of operations, the Government is subject to legal claims. At March 31, 2001 the Government estimated the total claimed amount to be about \$4.8 million (2000 - \$5.1 million). No liability has been admitted and no provision for claims is included in these financial statements.

23. Environmental liabilities

The Government recognizes that there could be a liability for restoration of the environment on Commissioner's Land.

The Government has identified 15 sites on Commissioner's Land where environmental liabilities may exist. Of these, 3 sites are on airport land and are subject to the agreement between the Government and Transport Canada that includes remediation of contamination. The remaining 12 sites are ones where the Government may have true environmental liability in that actions of the Government have likely resulted in some of the contamination on these sites. Assessment has occurred on one of the larger of these sites, the Whitehorse Grader Station, where some of the contamination present may have resulted from use of the site by the Government. The remediation of some hydrocarbon contamination and the removal of an abandoned underground storage tank are planned for the Whitehorse Grader Station.

In those cases where the cost of remediating sites is quantifiable, an estimated liability is accrued. As at March 31, 2001 no costs have yet been quantified, so no liability has been accrued.

24. Related parties

Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

	 2001		2000
	(thousands	of dollar	s)
Transfer payments			
Yukon Hospital Corporation	\$ 20,160	\$	19,183
Yukon College	14,069		14,687
Yukon Legal Services Society	1,356		1,255
Yukon Arts Centre Corporation	864		902
Yukon Human Rights Commission	 324		391
	\$ 36,773	\$	36,418

25. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures for 2000 have been reclassified to conform with the 2001 presentation.

Schedule A

Consolidated Schedule of Revenues by Source for the year ended March 31, 2001

	2001					2000	
	Main Estimates Actual			Actual			
	(Note	•	(thousa	nds of dollars))		
Grant from Canada (Note 12)	\$ 2	299,271	\$	366,564	\$	309,751	
Taxes and general revenues							
Income taxes		42,814		45,507		43,512	
Other taxes		14,870		13,984		15,003	
Oil and gas resource revenue		2,900		10,196		3,313	
Licences, permits and fees		4,919		5,309		5,056	
Interest - bank and other		1,090		2,474		2,868	
Liquor taxes		2,106		2,263		2,245	
Aviation operations		723		750		720	
Other revenues		118		399		610	
Fines		485		342		437	
Gain on sale of lots		<u>-</u>		224		91	
		70,025		81,448	-	73,855	
Transfer payments from Canada							
Canada Health and Social Transfer		18,005		19,928		19,946	
Investment income (loss)							
Yukon Liquor Corporation		4,745		4,824		4,722	
Yukon Development Corporation		-		4,438		7,093	
Yukon Government Fund Limited				(33)		(29)	
		4,745		9,229		11,786	
	\$	392,046	\$	477,169	\$	415,338	

Schedule B

Consolidated Schedule of Recoveries by Function for the year ended March 31, 2001

	2001					2000	
		Main stimates		Actual		Actual	
Operations and maintenance	(1)	Note 16)	(thousa	nds of dollars))		
Health and social services Community and transportation General government Education Justice Natural resources and economic development Tourism and culture Interest	\$ 	13,667 9,862 7,163 1,624 1,410 851 240 2,334	\$	15,057 9,459 4,727 2,516 1,265 864 240 2,885	\$	14,527 10,245 6,631 1,933 1,033 924 260 2,461 38,014	
Capital							
Community and transportation General government Natural resources and economic development Education Tourism and culture Justice Health and Social Services	\$	33,955 1,763 1,149 513 - 3	\$	23,374 1,293 906 879 30 17	\$	20,682 763 809 43 23 - 97	
	\$	37,383	\$	26,512	\$	22,417	

Schedule C

Consolidated Schedule of Expenditures by Function for the year ended March 31, 2001

	2001					2000	
	Main						
	Estimates (Note 16)		Actual (Note 13)			Actual	
	(1	Note 16)	•	note 13) inds of dollars))		
Operations and maintenance							
Health and social services	\$	114,869	\$	123,147	\$	116,287	
Education		84,281		90,783		83,672	
Community and transportation		73,577		73,781		70,719	
General government		54,491		55,622		53,413	
Justice		31,672		34,153		32,050	
Natural resources and economic development		20,562		22,034		20,589	
Tourism and culture		9,962		10,929		9,647	
Interest		3,458		3,045		3,056	
	\$	392,872	\$	413,494	\$	389,433	
Capital							
Community and transportation	\$	48,827	\$	45,171	\$	42,896	
Education		13,753		11,408		14,944	
Health and Social Services		10,195		11,073		5,477	
Natural resources and economic development		9,197		11,062		13,583	
General government		7,645		7,955		10,770	
Tourism and culture		4,509		4,473		5,738	
Justice		1,233		677		624	
	\$	95,359	\$	91,819	\$	94,032	