YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION FINANCIAL STATEMENTS March 31, 2012

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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, 2012, March 31, 2011 and April 1, 2010 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.

Ron MacMillan President

F. Mark Davey, CA

Director, Finance, Systems & Administration

June 27, 2012

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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 Yukon Liquor Corporation, which comprise the balance sheets as at 31 March 2012, 31 March 2011 and 1 April 2010, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the years ended 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011, 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 audits. I conducted my audits 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 in my audits 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 Yukon Liquor Corporation as at 31 March 2012, 31 March 2011 and 1 April 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011 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 after giving retrospective effect to the adoption of the new standards as explained in Note 13 to the financial statements, on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Further, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by Yukon Liquor Corporation and the financial statements are in agreement therewith. In addition, the transactions of Yukon Liquor Corporation that have come to my notice during my audits 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 and the by-laws of Yukon Liquor Corporation.

Guy LeGras, CA

Principal

for the Auditor General of Canada

27 June 2012 Vancouver, Canada

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

		March 31 2012			rch 31 2011	2	pril 1 2010
		(in thousands of Cdn				\$)	
Current	Cash Accounts receivable (Note 4) Inventories Prepaid expenses	\$	1,612 75 2,737 46	\$	2,260 109 3,071 24	\$	3,241 124 2,897 80
			4,470		5,464		6,342
Property	y, plant and equipment (Notes 5 and 7)		813		994		1,326
		\$	5,283	\$	6,458	\$	7,668
	LIABILITIES &	EQUIT	Υ				
Current	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 4) Due to the Government of Yukon (Notes 4 and 6) Deferred revenue	\$	1,778 1,674 87	\$	2,397 2,055 80	\$	3,307 1,943 78
			3,539		4,532		5,328
Non-pe	nsion benefit liability (Note 10)		931		932		1,014
			4,470		5,464		6,342
Equity (Note 7)		813		994		1,326
		\$	5,283	\$	6,458	\$	7,668

Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)

Approved by Management and authorized for issue on 27 June 2012:

President

Director, Finance, Systems & Administration

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

	2012	20	011		
		thousands of Cdn \$)	of Cdn \$)		
Revenue					
Beer	\$ 17,4		16,614		
Spirits	10,0		9,569		
Wine	6,2		5,741		
	33,7	73	31,924		
Cost of goods sold					
Purchases	16,6		15,599		
Transportation		57	344		
Agency fees		<u> </u>	174		
	17,1	30	16,117		
Gross profit	16,5		15,807		
Expenses					
Salaries, wages and benefits	4,70	08	4,501		
Rent, utilities and maintenance	1,0	21	1,125		
Shared corporate services costs (Note 9c)		75	914		
Depreciation		23	358		
Bank expenses		58	335		
Travel and communications		33	254		
Other		33	257		
General and office supplies		95	90		
	7,9	46	7,834		
Operating profit	8,64	47	7,973		
Other income					
Fees, permits and licences	1:	20	121		
Miscellaneous		<u></u>	(4)		
	1	13	117		
Profit for the year	8,76	30	8,090		
Other comprehensive income					
Actuarial gain (loss) (Note 10)		75)	209		
Comprehensive income	\$ 8,68	<u>\$</u>	8,299		

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

	2012		2011
	 (in thousan	ds of Cdn \$)	
Equity, beginning of year	\$ 994	\$	1,326
Comprehensive income for the year Current year's profit to be remitted to the Government of Yukon (Note 9a)	 8,685 (8,866)		8,299 (8,631)
Equity, end of year (Note 7)	\$ 813_	\$	994

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

	2012	2011		
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)			
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash receipts:				
Revenue - spirits, wine and beer	\$ 33,773	\$ 31,924		
Fees, permits and licences	155	136		
Cash disbursements:				
Purchases	(16,847)	(16,292)		
Salaries, wages and benefits	(4,840)	(4,293)		
General and administrative expenses	(3,478)	(3,952)		
Prepaid expenses	(22)	56		
Net cash generated by operating activities	8,741	7,579		
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(142)	(26)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(142)	(26)		
Cash flows from financing activities				
Remittance of profit to the Government of Yukon	(9,247)	(8,534)		
Net cash used in financing activities	(9,247)	(8,534)		
(Decrease) increase in cash for the year	(648)	(981)		
Cash, beginning of year	2,260	3,241		
Cash, end of year	\$ 1,612	\$ 2,260		

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 Yukon Government. 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% (2011 - 12%; 2010 - 12%) and is applied to all selling prices.

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 and first time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

These financial statements of the Corporation are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The date of transition to IFRS is April 1, 2010. The statements have been prepared using the historical cost conversion.

The Corporation's IFRS accounting policies are presented in Note 3 and have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2012, the comparative information and the opening balance sheet at the date of transition.

The Corporation applied IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards in preparing these first IFRS financial statements. The effects of the transition to IFRS on comprehensive income, cash flows and equity are presented in Note 13.

IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, which governs the first-time adoption of IFRS, in general requires accounting policies to be applied retrospectively to determine the opening balance sheet at the Corporation's transition date of April 1, 2010, and allows certain exemptions on the transition to IFRS. The Corporation has not applied any elections available under this standard.

New standards that are not yet effective, and have not been early adopted

For the fiscal years beginning after January 1, 2013 the Corporation will have to apply new accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was amended to provide guidance for classification and reclassification of financial liabilities. Management does not anticipate a significant impact to the financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements sets out in a single standard a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures. Management does not anticipate a significant impact to the financial statements.

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section. Management does not anticipate a significant impact to the financial statements.

IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* improves the disclosure requirements concerning the characteristics of defined benefit plans. Management does not anticipate a significant impact to the financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The significant accounting policies are as follows:

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.

Revenue recognition

Reported 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. The reported revenue is presented net of price discounts and promotional discounts. The revenue also does not include container recycling fees which are immediately remitted to suppliers.

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. The carrying amounts of each approximate fair values because of their short term to maturity. These financial instruments are accounted for as follows:

Loans and receivables

The Corporation has classified the following financial asset as loans and receivables: Accounts receivable. This instrument is initially recognized at its fair value. Fair value is approximated by the instrument's initial cost in a transaction between unrelated parties. 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.

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. These instruments are initially recognized at their fair value. Fair value is approximated by the instrument's initial cost in a transaction between unrelated parties. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at their amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment owned by the Corporation are recorded at cost. Only assets that meet the minimum threshold limit are capitalized on the balance sheet. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis and is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Classification Estimated Useful Life 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 asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet 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.

Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that assets have suffered an impairment loss. 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.

Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment loss are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. 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.

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. The obligations for vacation leave, sick leave, and severance benefits are calculated using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service. The remainder are calculated assuming all employees would receive the benefits on the valuation date. 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 benefits

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.

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.

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 and equipment, and the non-pension benefit liability based on the actuary's valuation. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates. The estimates at April 1, 2010 and at March 31, 2011 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with pre-changeover Canadian GAAP.

4. Financial instruments

Risk management

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 \$75,000 as of March 31, 2012 (2011 - \$109,000; 2010 - \$124,000). There is no concentration of accounts receivable with any one customer. As at March 31, 2012, approximately 6.5% (2011 – 17.2%; 2010 - 0.1%) of Accounts receivable were over 90 days past due, whereas 93.5% (2011 – 82.8%; 2010 - 99.9%) 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, 2012 (2011 - nil; 2010 - nil).

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

Liquidity risk

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 \$1,778,000 as at March 31, 2012 (2011 - \$2,397,000; 2010 - \$3,307,000). As at March 31, 2012, approximately 0.4% (2011 - 5.8%; 2010 - 4.9%) of Accounts payable were over 90 days past due, whereas 99.6% (2011 - 94.2%; 2010 - 95.1%) were current or less than 90 days past due. Due to the Government of Yukon had a carrying value of \$1,674,000 as of March 31, 2012 (2011 - \$2,055,000; 2010 - \$1,943,000).

5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment purchased by the Corporation after March 31, 1990 are as follows:

	Mar	ch 31,	Mai	rch 31,	Α	pril 1,	
	2	2012		2011		2010	
	Net	Book	Net	Book	Net Book		
	V	Value		/alue	Value		
	(in tho			isands of	Cdn \$)	
Land	\$	202	\$	202	\$	202	
Buildings		257		475		694	
Furniture and office equipment		115		175		234	
Operating equipment		15		29		43	
Heavy equipment		224		89		73	
Systems development		-		-		32	
Systems equipment				24		48	
(Schedule)	\$	813	\$	994	\$	1,326	

The Corporation's buildings are self insured.

6. Due to the Government of Yukon

	March 31, 2012		March 31, 2011			pril 1, 2010
	(in thousands of Cdn \$)					
Reimbursements due for salaries to employees, and						
other costs paid on behalf of the Corporation	\$	643	\$	671	\$	678
Profit due to the Government of Yukon pursuant to the						
Liquor Act (Note 9a)		704		1,085		988
Liquor Tax Act (Note 9b)		318		296		275
Net remittances due to the Recycling Fund		9		3		2
Net due at the end of the year		1,674	\$	2,055	\$	1,943

7. 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 \$813,000 (2011 - \$994,000; 2010 - \$1,326,000) was purchased prior to remitting funds to the Government of Yukon. The annual change in equity represents additions and disposals of property, plant and equipment less depreciation expense for the year.

8. 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.

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 efficiently. 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.

9. Related party transactions

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

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

	2012 (in thousands o			2011 s of Cdn \$)	
Balance due at the beginning of the year	\$	1,085	\$	988	
Comprehensive income Property, plant and equipment additions Depreciation		8,685 (142) 323		8,299 (26) 358	
Current year's profit to be remitted to the Government of Yukon		8,866		8,631	
Less: remitted during the year		(9,247)		(8,534)	
Balance due at the end of the year	\$	704	\$	1,085	

(b) Liquor tax

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

		2012		2011
	(in thousand	ds of (Cdn \$)
Balance due at the beginning of the year Liquor tax collected during the year Less: remitted during the year	\$	296 4,049 (4,027)	\$	275 3,828 (3,807)
Balance due at the end of the year	\$	318	\$	296

(c) Shared services costs

The Corporation is part of 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 resources services. The amount charged by the Yukon Housing Corporation to the Corporation for shared services for the year was \$975,000 (2011 - \$914,000).

These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the fair value amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The amounts payable by the Corporation at year-end totalling \$225,000 (2011 - \$914,000; 2010 - \$991,000) are included in Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(d) Other transactions

The Government of Yukon provides services to the Corporation free of charge and vice versa. These amounts are not recorded in the financial statements of the Corporation. These services include rent-free occupation of several government buildings by the Corporation with an estimated value of \$497,265 (2011 - \$585,702) and provision of Territorial Agent services in rural communities with liquor store, to the Government of Yukon with an estimated rental value of \$611,107 (2011 - \$555,345).

The employees of the Corporation are paid by the Government of Yukon. The Corporation reimburses the Government on a monthly basis for salaries and benefit expenses paid.

(e) Key management compensation

The following members of the Corporation's staff are considered to be the key management personnel: Vice-President, Director - Retail Sales and Territorial Agent Services, Manager - Facilities, Records & Program Support, Director - Purchasing and Distribution; and Director - Licensing and Social Responsibility. The following shared services staff (see note 9(c)) are considered to be key management personnel and their compensation is disclosed proportionately: President, and Director, Finance, Systems and Admin.

	2012	2011
	(in thousands	of Cdn \$)
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	751	637
Post-employment benefits	121	107
Other long-term employee benefits	230	216

10. 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 \$1.74 for every dollar contributed by the employee (\$1.86 for the prior year). Total contributions of \$528,000 (\$547,000 in prior year) 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:

	2012		2011	
	(in thousands of Cdn			dn \$)
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$	1,072	\$	1,146
Current service cost		76		74
Interest cost on accrued benefit obligation		56		61
Actuarial (gains) losses		75		(209)
Benefits paid		(41)		
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year		1,238	\$	1,072
Company marking	\$	307	\$	140
Current portion	Φ		Φ	
Non-current portion	-	931	•	932 1,072
	\$	1,238	\$	1,072
The significant actuarial assumptions were:				
Discount rate		4.00%		5.00%
Salary escalation rate per annum		2.25%		2.25%
As at April 1, 2010 discount rate of 5.75% and salary escalation rate of 2.5	0% pe	r annum		
The history of experience adjustments on plan liabilities recognized is as fo	llows:			
Year ending March 31, 2012			\$	75
Year ending March 31, 2011				(209)
Year ending March 31, 2010				` 6
Year ending March 31, 2009				-
Year ending March 31, 2008				(9)

The most recent full actuarial valuation in respect of this non-pension post-employment benefits plan was prepared as of April 1, 2010. In conjunction with the transition to IFRS, an update valuation was prepared effective April 1, 2011, with a transition date of April 1, 2010. A further update was prepared effective March 31, 2012. The next required full actuarial valuation would be as of April 1, 2013.

11. Operating lease arrangements

a) Leasing arrangements

Operating leases relate to leases of Whitehorse, Haines Junction and Mayo liquor stores with lease terms between 3 and 5 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

, monto rocciginato a con componer	2012 (in thousand	2011 ds of Cdn \$)
Minimum lease payments	\$ 374,235	\$ 363,995

c) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011	April 1, 2010		
	(in thousands of Cdn				
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years Later than 5 years	\$ 361,086 841,649	\$ 360,753 1,130,858 20,296	\$ 370,825 140,064		
	\$1,202,735	\$1,511,907	\$ 510,889		

12. Commitments and contingencies

a) Commitments

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation enters into multi-year agreements for the provision of freight and other services. The total commitments as at March 31, 2012 for future years ending on March 31, 2015 is \$6,396,131 (March 31, 2011 for 2012 - \$1,890,859).

b) Contingencies

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation is subject to legal claims and possible claims. No provision for any claim is included in these financial statements.

13. First-time adoption of IFRS

a) Reconciliation of comprehensive income

A reconciliation between Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and IFRS comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2011 is presented below:

March 31, 2011 (in thousands of Cdn \$)

Comprehensive income under Canadian GAAP	Note	\$ 8,299
Reduction in other income	(i)	(586)
Reduction in expenses	(i)	555
Increase in salaries, wages and benefits	(i)	(476)
Reduction in rent, utilities and maintenance	(i)	500
Increase in travel and communications	(i)	(5)
Reduction in general and office supplies	(i)	12
Increase in salaries, wages and benefits	(ii)	(209)
Increase in other comprehensive income	(ii)	209
Comprehensive income under IFRS		\$ 8,299

- (i) Services provided to and from the Government of Yukon without charge are not recorded in the financial statements of the Corporation under IFRS.
- (ii) Actuarial gain recognized previously as expense to be disclosed separately under IFRS.

b) Reconciliation of equity

No changes have been made to equity as a result of the transition.

c) Reconciliation of balance sheet and statement of cash flows

No changes have been made to the balance sheet or statement of cash flows as a result of transition.

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT for the year ended

	 Land	Buildings	Leasehold improvements		Operating equipment ousands of Cdi		Systems development	Systems equipment		Total
April 1, 2010 Cost Accumulated depreciation	\$ 202 -	\$ 4,756 4,062	\$ 357 357	\$ 331 97	\$ 202 159	\$ 148 75	\$ 216 184	\$ 223 175	\$	6,435 5,109
Net book value	 202	694	_	234	43	73	32	48		1,326
March 31, 2011 Additions Depreciation	-	(219)	- -	- (59)	(14)	26 (10)	(32)	- (24)		26 (358)
Cost Accumulated depreciation	202 -	4,756 4,281	357 357	331 156	202 173	174 85	216 216	223 199		6,461 5,467
Net book value	 202	475	-	175	29	89	-	24		994
March 31, 2012 Additions Disposals - cost Disposals - depreciation Depreciation	- - -	- - - (218)	- - -	- - - (60)	- - - (14)	142 (29) 29 (7)	- - -	- - - (24)	-	142 (29) 29 (323)
Cost Accumulated depreciation	202	4,756 4,499	357 357	331 216	202 187	287 63	216 216	223 223		6,574 5,761
Net book value	 202	257		115	15	224	<u> </u>	-		813