# SECTION I GOVERNMENT OF YUKON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

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#### Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2007

	2007	2007		2006	
	(t	(thousands of dollars)			
Financial assets					
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 19	90,393	\$	130,784	
Temporary investments		-		4,971	
Due from Canada (Note 4)		47,457		55,869	
Accounts receivable (Note 5)		15,353		9,455	
Advances to Territorial corporations (Note 6)		27,721		30,436	
Loans receivable (Note 7)		18,375		23,643	
Land held for sale (Note 8)	• 	12,123		12,046	
	<u>3</u> .	11,422		267,204	
Liabilities					
Due to Canada (Note 4)		11,835		12,436	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9)	(	68,486		59,640	
Unearned revenues		2,644		3,549	
Post-employment benefits (Note 10)	4	49,731		45,730	
Retirement benefits (Note 11)	:	37,512		35,750	
Long-term debt		-		3,726	
Capital lease obligations (Note 12)		5,963		6,831	
	1	76,171		167,662	
Net financial resources	1;	35,251		99,542	
Non-financial assets					
Tangible capital assets (Note 14)	8	94,337		838,566	
Less deferred capital contributions (Note 15)		89,517)		(455,627)	
Inventories of supplies	( )	4,038		4,220	
Prepaid expenses		1,750		1,671	
	4	10,608		388,830	
Accumulated surplus	<u>\$</u> 5	45,859	\$	488,372	

Contingencies, contractual obligations and guarantees (Notes 18, 20, 21, 22, and 23)

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

Approved:

David Hrycan, CMA Deputy Minister of Finance

Dennis Fentie Minister of Finance

# Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2007

		2007				2006	
		Main stimates lote 1(b))	Actual			Actual	
	(I		(thous	ands of dolla	rs)		
Revenues (Schedule A)							
From Canada Formula Financing grant Other grants Contributions and service agreements	\$	505,918 52,727 50,014	\$	516,819 92,897 42,170	\$	494,140 89,993 39,082	
Taxes and general revenues Funding and service agreements with other parties Amortization of deferred capital contributions		86,427 21,564 14,701		98,586 20,178 13,794		87,765 17,775 13,522	
		731,351		784,444		742,277	
Expenses (Note 16 and Schedule B)		709,701		727,460		668,482	
Recovery of prior years' expenses		-		503		1,146	
Surplus for the year	\$	21,650		57,487		74,941	
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year				488,372		413,431	
Accumulated surplus at end of year			\$	545,859	\$	488,372	

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

## Statement of Change in Net Financial Resources for the year ended March 31, 2007

		2	007			2006
	Es	Main timates		Actual		Actual
	(No	ote 1(b))	(thous	ands of dolla	rs)	
Surplus for the year	\$	21,650	\$	57,487	\$	74,941
Effect of change in tangible capital assets						
Acquisitions		(79,045)		(88,952)		(86,429)
Capital contributions received and deferred		32,262		47,684		41,299
Amortization of tangible capital assets		31,952		32,719		31,958
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		(14,701)		(13,794)		(13,522)
Loss (gain) on disposal of tangible capital assets		1,076		99		(608)
Proceeds on disposal of tangible capital assets		-		271		3,252
Write-down of tangible capital assets Write-down of deferred capital contributions		-		92 -		498 (96)
		(28,456)		(21,881)		(23,648)
Effect of change in other non-financial assets						
Decrease (increase) in inventories of supplies		-		182		(80)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		-	<u> </u>	(79)		90
		-		103		10
Increase (decrease) in net financial resources	\$	(6,806)		35,709		51,303
Net financial resources at beginning of year				99,542		48,239
Net financial resources at end of year			\$	135,251	\$	99,542

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

## Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2007

		2007		2006	
		(thousands		ars)	
Operating transactions					
Cash received from:					
Canada	\$	655,900	\$	640,605	
Taxes and general revenues		83,282		80,554	
Funding and service agreements with other parties		14,326		20,795	
Interest from investments and loans		8,487		4,486	
		761,995		746,440	
Cash paid for:					
Salary, wages and benefits		279,546		267,846	
Transfer payments		171,749		140,522	
Other expenses		219,360		211,618	
Interest on loans and capital leases		1,143		1,336	
		671,798		621,322	
Cash provided by operating transactions		90,197		125,118	
Capital transactions					
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		(93,879)		(81,513)	
Contributions received for acquisition		55,434		38,003	
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets		271		595	
Cash used for capital transactions		(38,174)		(42,915)	
Investing transactions					
Decrease (increase) in temporary investments		4,971		(4,971)	
Investment in land held for sale		(6,190)		(6,977)	
Proceeds from sale of land held for sale		8,436		9,166	
Repayment of advances from Territorial corporations		900		-	
Loans advanced		(1,436)		(1,078)	
Loans repaid		2,345		1,227	
Cash provided by (used for) investing transactions	-	9,026		(2,633)	
Financing transactions					
Repayment of long-term debt		(572)		-	
Repayment of capital lease obligations		(868)		(906)	
Cash used for financing transactions		(1,440)		(906)	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		59,609		78,664	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		130,784		52,120	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 3)	\$	190,393	\$	130,784	

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

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### 1. <u>Authority and operations</u>

#### (a) Authority

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

(b) Main Estimates

The Main Estimates comparative figures are from the Main Estimates approved in the Legislative Assembly in 2006. These figures do not reflect changes arising from the Supplementary Estimates approved later in the year by the Legislative Assembly.

#### (c) Investments

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

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

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

#### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### (a) Financial statements

These financial statements are prepared on a non-consolidated basis for the purpose of determining the financial resources realistically available to the Government to meet its program responsibilities.

The Government also prepares a set of consolidated financial statements following the recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

(b) Basis of accounting

#### Revenues

Revenues are recorded on an accrual basis.

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

Grants from the Government of Canada are recognized as revenues when entitlement for the transfer occurs. The Government receives a Formula Financing grant from the Government of Canada. Pursuant to Bill C-13, the *Budget Implementation Act, 2006*, the exact amount of the grant for 2006/2007 is specified in the legislation. For future years 2007/2008 to 2013/2014, the Government of Canada has, under Bill C-52, the *Budget Implementation Act, 2007*, restored the Formula Financing grant to a principle based arrangement. Health and social transfers are received in accordance with the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* (Canada). Adjustments for health and social transfers are made in the year they are known.

The Government receives funds from the Government of Canada and other sources under various cost-sharing agreements including reconstruction of the Alaska Highway, social assistance and occupational training. Revenues are recognized in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Any adjustments upon finalization are reflected in the accounts in the year they are identified.

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

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

#### Expenses

Expenses are recorded on an accrual basis. Transfer payments are recorded as expenses when paid or when the terms of a contractual transfer agreement have been met.

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

Assets

#### **Financial assets**

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

Loans receivable are stated at the lower of principal amounts and net recoverable value. Valuation allowances, which are recorded to reduce loans receivable to their net recoverable amount, are based on historical experience, current conditions and all circumstances known at the date of the preparation of the financial statements. Interest revenue is recognized on an accrual basis until such time that the collectibility of either principal or interest is not reasonably assured.

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

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, in which case the lots are written down to net recoverable value to recognize the loss. Gains or losses on the sale of lots are recognized at the time of sale.

#### Non-financial assets

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

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

#### Liabilities

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

Unearned revenues are cash received for which goods and services have not been provided by yearend, and are primarily comprised of motor vehicle licence fees for the following fiscal years.

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

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

#### (c) Tangible capital assets

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

Transferred and cost-shared tangible capital assets are recorded upon acquisition with an offsetting deferred capital contribution that represents the value of the contribution. This deferred capital contribution is amortized as revenue on the same basis as the related asset is amortized. Tangible capital assets, when placed in service, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life.

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

The value of works of art, historical treasures, all intangibles and items inherited by right of the Crown, such as Crown lands, forests, water, and mineral resources are not recorded as tangible capital assets. The existence of historical treasures and the total estimated value of works of art are disclosed in Note 14 of these financial statements.

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

Asset category	Threshold	Estimated useful life
Land	Nil	N/A
Land improvements and fixtures	\$50,000	up to 50 years
Buildings	\$50,000	40 - 50 years
Portable classrooms/housing trailers	\$50,000	20 years
Heavy equipment	\$10,000	7 - 30 years
Operating equipment	\$10,000	7 - 25 years
Vehicles	\$10,000	6 - 15 years
Computer hardware	\$10,000	5 years
Computer software	\$100,000	7 years
Leasehold improvements	\$50,000	Lease term
Highways	\$250,000	30 - 50 years
Pavement	\$250,000	26 years
Bridges	\$250,000	30 - 50 years
Airport runways	\$50,000	26 - 50 years

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

#### (d) Post-employment benefits

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

#### (e) Retirement benefits

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

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

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

(f) Environmental liabilities

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

(g) Measurement uncertainty

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

Some of the more significant management estimates relate to post-employment and retirement benefits, contingencies and revenue accruals such as Canada health and social transfer payments and corporate and personal income tax revenue.

#### 3. Cash and cash equivalents

		2007		2006
		s of dolla	ars)	
Short-term investments	\$	100,732	\$	71,270
Funds held for the Government by trustees		73,519		44,654
Bank balances		16,076		14,795
Cash on hand		66		65
	\$	190,393	\$	130,784

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

## 4. Due from/to Government of Canada

		2007		2006
Due from Government of Canada	(thousands of dollar			irs)
Cost-sharing agreements and projects	•		•	
delivered on behalf of the Government of Canada	\$	44,648	\$	49,507
Income tax receivable		2,782		-
Grant receivable		-		6,333
Other		27_		29
	\$	47,457	\$	55,869
Due to Government of Canada				
Public Service Pension Plan contribution payable	\$	3,799	\$	4,074
RCMP		3,446		3,367
Payroll deductions payable		3,323		3,305
Other	······	1,267		1,690
	\$	11,835	\$	12,436

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

#### 5. Accounts receivable

	2007	2006
	(thousand	ls of dollars)
Taxes, interest and other revenue receivables Less valuation allowances	\$  12,396 (921)	\$       7,331 (1,144)
	11,475	6,187
Due from Territorial corporations	3,878_	3,268
	\$ 15,353	\$ 9,455

#### 6. Advances to Territorial corporations

	 2007		2006	
	(thousand	s of dolla	ars)	
Yukon Housing Corporation Working capital advances	\$ 27,721	\$	30,436	

The advances are interest free and have various repayment terms.

## Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

## 7. Loans receivable

	2007		2006	
		(thousands of		rs)
Due from Yukon Housing Corporation for lands agreements, due in periodic instalments to the year 2012, bearing interest at 0.0%	\$	6,054	\$	7,375
Debenture loans to municipalities, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2030, bearing interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 11.4%		4,729		8,114
Local improvement loans, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2035, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.3% to 8.9%		3,321		3,105
Business development assistance loans, due in varying annual amounts with varying terms, bearing interest rates ranging from 0.0% to 12.0%		2,363		3,332
Domestic well loans, due in varying annual amounts to the year 2022, bearing interest rates ranging from 2.3% to 4.5%		1,066		738
Loan to Yukon Housing Corporation, due in periodic instalments to the year 2014, bearing interest at 0.0%		1,039		1,345
Agreements for sale of land, due in varying annual amounts over a three or five year term to the year 2012, bearing interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 8.5%		1,013		971
Loan to Yukon Housing Corporation, due in periodic instalments to the year 2021, bearing interest at 0.0%		219		234
Energy infrastructure development loan due in periodic instalments bearing interest at 6.4%		205		205
Energy conservation loans due in varying annual amounts with varying rates of interest		156		157
Loan to Yukon Government Fund Limited, with no repayment terms, bearing interest at 0.0%		116		116
Less valuation allowances		(1,906)		(2,049)
	\$	18,375	\$	23,643

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### 8. Land held for sale

	2007	2006
	(thousand	ds of dollars)
Raw land	\$ 45	\$ 45
Land under development	5,751	7,684
Developed land	6,327	4,317
	\$ 12,123	\$ 12,046

#### 9. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2007			2006
		ds of dollars)		
Accrued liabilities	\$	30,467	\$	25,310
Accounts payable		29,280		28,164
Contractors' holdbacks and security deposits		5,486		3,575
Due to Territorial corporations		3,253		2,591
	\$	68.486	\$	59.640

#### 10. Post-employment benefits

	2007	2006
	(thousands	of dollars)
Severance benefits Sick leave obligation Vacation leave obligation	\$ 39,567 14,929 11,917	\$  38,219 14,420 11,511
Accrued benefit obligation	66,413	64,150
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	(16,682)	(18,420)
Accrued benefit liability	\$ 49,731	\$ 45,730

Severance benefits are paid on termination of service or upon retirement.

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

The actuarial obligation for sick and vacation leave and severance benefits is calculated using the projected benefit method prorated on service. In projecting the accrued obligation for these benefits as at March 31, 2007, the Government assumed a discount rate of 5.75% and general salary increases of 2.5%. The net actuarial loss is amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the active employees of 10.6 years.

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

Expenses related to post-employment benefits for the year ended March 31, 2007 were \$9,055,000 (2006 - \$5,392,000). Benefits paid by the Government from the post-employment benefits liability during the year amounted to \$5,054,000 (2006 - \$4,044,000). Post-employment benefits are not funded and thus have no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation.

#### 11. <u>Retirement benefits</u>

(a) Public Service Pension Plan

The Government's employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan administered by the Government of Canada. In this plan, employees accumulate pension benefits up to a maximum period of 35 years at 2% per year of pensionable service based on the average of their five consecutive years of highest paid services. The Government contributes \$2.14 for every dollar contributed by the employee. If an employee's annual salary is greater than \$126,500 (2006 - \$120,300), the portion of the employee's salary above this amount is subject to an employer contribution of \$7.00 (2006 - \$7.20) for every dollar contributed by the employee. The Government's contributions to the Public Service Pension Plan during the year and recorded as expenses were \$24,049,000 (2006 - \$23,707,000).

(b) Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan

The Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan is a contributory defined benefit pension plan. In addition to retirement allowances, the plan also contains a provision for payment of lump sum death and severance allowances. These benefits are based on service and/or earnings. The Members' Services Board of the Legislative Assembly is responsible, pursuant to the Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act (Yukon), for the administration of the Plan.

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

The *Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Act* stipulates that actuarial valuations for funding purposes must be performed at least triennially. An actuarial valuation is based on a number of assumptions about future events, such as inflation rates, interest rates, salary increases and member turnover and mortality. The assumptions used in a valuation for funding purposes are based on the actuary's best estimates with margins for conservatism. The most recent valuation was conducted as at March 31, 2005 based on March 31, 2005 membership data. The accrued benefit obligation as at March 31, 2007 is calculated using best estimate assumptions accepted by the Members' Services Board of the Legislative Assembly.

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### (c) Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan

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

The judiciary registered pension plan is a contributory defined benefit pension plan. In this plan, benefits are accumulated at an annual amount of 2% multiplied by the number of years of credited service multiplied by the annual average of the member's highest five consecutive years of earnings. A member's credited service is limited to a maximum of 35 years. The judiciary retirement compensation arrangement was established for the purpose of providing benefits to members with respect to pensionable service earnings that are in excess of the maximum pension limits of the judiciary registered pension plan as required by the *Income Tax Act* (Canada). Pursuant to the *Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan Act* (Yukon), the pension fund assets for these two plans are held separate and distinct from the Government's operations, and are managed by an investment manager.

The supplementary judiciary pension plan is supplemental to benefits provided under the judiciary registered pension plan and the judiciary retirement compensation arrangement. The *Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan Act* (Yukon) stipulates that no contributions are to be made to this plan, and no fund is to be maintained for the plan. In this plan, the annual amount of pension payable to a member equals 3% of the average annualized pensionable earnings of a member over the 24 months during which pensionable earnings are highest multiplied by the number of years of credited service, subject to a maximum of 70% of those earnings, minus actual benefits accumulated under the judiciary registered pension plan and the judiciary retirement compensation arrangement.

An actuarial valuation for the Plan was performed for accounting purposes using the membership data as at March 31, 2006. A valuation for funding purposes for the registered pension plan component of the Plan was conducted as at January 31, 2006. The next valuation for funding purposes will be done as at March 31, 2008.

#### (d) Extended health care and life insurance retirement benefits

The Government provides optional extended health care benefits to retired employees as well as life insurance coverage to eligible retirees. They are both defined benefit plans. The extended health care plan is self-insured. As at March 31, 2007, the Government paid approximately 65% of the extended health care benefit costs and 100% of the life insurance premium for participating retirees (Note 25(b)). An actuarial valuation of these benefits was conducted as of March 31, 2006. There are no plan assets.

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

The accrued benefit liability for the above retirement benefits as of March 31, 2007 was as follows:

	2007		2006
	 (thousands	s of dolla	rs)
Accrued benefit liability (asset) (Schedule D)			·
Extended health care retirement benefit	\$ 34,607	\$	31,949
Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan	3,126		2,867
Life insurance retirement benefit	1,166		1,114
Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan	 (1,387)		(180)
	\$ 37,512	\$	35,750

#### 12. Capital lease obligations

	1	2007		2006
		(thousands	of dollar	s)
Building lease obligation payable monthly until the year 2012, with imputed interest rate of 11.0%. The building is to be transferred to the Government for \$1.00 at the end of the lease term.	\$	2,694	\$	3,154
Building lease obligation payable monthly until the year 2013, with imputed interest rate of 13.5%.		2,608		2,884
Building lease obligation payable monthly until the year 2010, with imputed interest rate of 13.3%.		661		793_
	\$	5,963	\$	6,831

Interest expense related to capital lease obligations for the year was \$783,000 (2006 - \$976,000) at an imputed average interest rate of 12.6% (2006 - 10.9%). The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments under the capital lease obligations.

	(thousands of dollars)
2008	\$ 2,164
2009	2,164
2010	2,164
2011	2,042
2012	1,273
Thereafter	755
Total minimum lease payments	10,562
Less: amount representing executory costs	(2,069)
amount representing rental of land	(538)
amount representing interest	(1,992)
	\$ 5,963

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### 13. Financial instruments

The balances in cash and cash equivalents, due to/from Government of Canada, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are non-interest bearing and have fair values that approximate their carrying amount due to their short term to maturity.

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

	20	007	2	006
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
		(thousands	of dollars)	
Loans receivable	\$ 18,375	\$ 18,375	\$23,643	\$23,643
Capital lease obligations	5,963	6,796	6,831	8,147

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

The estimated fair value for capital lease obligations is calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at year-end market interest rates for equivalent terms to maturity.

#### 14. Tangible capital assets

	2007 Net Book Value (thousa	2006 Net Book Value ands of dollars)
Land Buildings Equipment and vehicles Computer hardware and software Transportation infrastructure Other	\$ 6,066 289,084 30,061 8,322 548,809 11,995	\$5,387 272,604 30,751 7,229 513,625 8,970
(Schedule C)	\$ 894,337	\$ 838,566

The Government owns and/or maintains various historical sites. The Government also holds works of art with a total estimated value of \$3.5 million (2006 - \$3.4 million).

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

Leased capital assets are reported as part of the respective asset category. These leased assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term or estimated economic life. The amortization expense for the year was \$635,000 (2006 - \$960,000). The cost and accumulated amortization of leased capital assets that are included in the schedule of tangible capital assets are as follows:

	;	2007 (thousands	 2006 rs)
Buildings (cost) Less accumulated amortization	\$	8,820 (2,539)	\$ 8,820 (1,904)
	\$	6,281	\$ 6,916

#### 15. Deferred capital contributions

Where the fair value has been capitalized for tangible capital assets that were transferred from a third party such as Government of Canada, an offset is recorded as a deferred capital contribution. Funding received for the acquisition, development, construction or betterment of tangible capital assets is also treated as a deferred capital contribution. The most significant of these assets are highways, bridges and airport infrastructure. The deferred capital contribution is recognized as revenue over the useful life of the related asset.

	2007	2006
	(thousand	s of dollars)
Deferred capital contributions, beginning of year	\$ 455,627	\$ 428,529
Add: Assets transferred or funded during the year	47,684	41,299
Less: Disposal and write-down	-	(583)
Write-down	-	(96)
Amortization	(13,794)	(13,522)
Deferred capital contributions, end of year (Schedule C)	\$ 489,517	\$ 455,627

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### 16. Expenses by object

	2007	2006
	(thous	ands of dollars)
Personnel	\$ 286,076	\$ 270,514
Transfer payments	178,948	146,043
Contract and special services	98,794	96,026
Materials, supplies and utilities	71,843	70,389
Amortization expenses	32,719	31,958
Communication and transportation	24,143	22,276
Other	34,937	31,276
	\$ 727,460	\$ 668,482

#### 17. Trust assets

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

The largest such trust account, the Compensation Fund (Yukon) has a fiscal year end of December 31. Details of the assets of the Compensation Fund (Yukon), principally investments, are available from its financial statements, which are reproduced in Section III of the Public Accounts of the Government. The remaining trust assets are invested primarily in short-term and long-term bonds.

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

	2007	2006
	(thousands	of dollars)
Compensation Fund (Yukon)	\$ 148,776	\$ 140,214
Federal Gas Tax Funds under the New Deal	7,725	4,509
Forest Sector Fund	4,321	3,168
Lottery Commission	2,902	2,814
Land Title Office – Assurance Fund	2,872	2,654
Crime Prevention and Victim Services	2,707	2,453
Water Resources Bonds	2,583	2,582
Historic Resources Trust Fund	1,189	1,177
Public Guardian Trust	552	736
Other	2,210	2,481
	\$ 175,837	\$ 162,788

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

## 18. Contractual obligations

The Government has entered into agreements for, or is contractually obligated for, the following payments subsequent to March 31, 2007.

	Expiry Date	2008	2009 – 2019	Total
		(thousan	ds of dollars)	
Capital projects				• • • • • •
- in progress at March 31, 2007 (recoverable amount)	2019	\$   21,505 (15,400)	\$   11,191 (4,148)	\$    32,696 (19,548)
RCMP policing agreement	2012	13,172	56,760	69,932
Northern housing trust grants	2008	25,734	-	25,734
Building/office space leases	2016	7,150	14,295	21,445
Yukon Hospital Corporation Miscellaneous operational	2015	1,406	13,862	15,268
commitments	2009	7,565	4,183	11,748
		\$ 61,132	\$ 96,143	\$ 157,275

#### 19. Overexpenditure

During the year, one (2006 - two) department exceeded their vote by a total of \$82,000 (2006 - \$1,714,000). 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".

The votes that were overexpended are as follows:

Operations and maintenance Community Services

\$ 82

(thousands of dollars)

The *Appropriation Acts* (Yukon) state that the Government is not to expend grant payments except in accordance with the Act. During the year, one (2006 – four) department exceeded the authorized amounts as follows:

Operations and maintenance grants

Health and Social Services	
- Adoption subsidies	8
- Federal child benefit - Whitehorse	3
<ul> <li>Yukon seniors' income supplement</li> </ul>	4
- Pioneer utility grant	18
- Medical travel subsidies	621
<ul> <li>Bursaries – health professional</li> </ul>	80

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### 20. Guarantees

The Government has guaranteed repayment of loans payable by the Yukon Housing Corporation of \$20.4 million (2006 - \$21.7 million), debts of the Yukon Development Corporation of \$20.6 million (2006 - \$22.4 million) and business loans totalling \$176,000 (2006 - \$348,000). The Government is also liable for the debt of the Yukon Government Fund Limited in the amount of \$0.5 million (2006 - \$7.8 million). In addition, the Government has guaranteed an operating demand overdraft facility to the Yukon Housing Corporation of up to \$11.0 million and 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.

#### 21. Land claims

Between February 1995 and March 31, 2007, eleven Yukon First Nation Final and Self-government Agreements came into effect. The Government of Canada's negotiating mandate expired prior to the completion of the remaining three Yukon agreements. Settlements for these outstanding claims would not result in a general liability to the Government as they are to be funded by the Government of Canada. The Government would, however, be responsible for any financial obligations it might agree to during the negotiations.

The Government signed a bilateral funding agreement with the Government of Canada on June 24, 1993 that provides for funding towards the Government's additional implementation costs. Costs funded by this agreement include boards and councils established under the Yukon First Nation Final Agreements and implementation projects and activities. In 2003/2004 the bilateral funding agreement was amended to include the federal Northern Affairs Program implementation funding and the council and commission funding that came to Yukon as part of the Northern Affairs Program Devolution Transfer Agreement.

The Government expended \$4.4 million during the year (2006 - \$7.4 million) with cumulative expenditures of approximately \$45.0 million (2006 - \$40.6 million), of which \$42.1 million (2006 - \$39.5 million) was funded by Canada.

#### 22. Contingencies

In the normal course of operations, the Government is subject to legal claims. At March 31, 2007 the Government estimated the total claimed amount to be about \$2.2 million (2006 - \$2.4 million). No provision for claims has been made in these financial statements as it is not likely that any future event will confirm that a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements.

The Government established a Risk Management Revolving Fund in December 2004, with a limit of \$5 million, which is to be used for providing insurance and risk management services to Government departments. Any expenses relating to property and liability losses incurred by the Government are to be paid out of this fund. The Government carries no insurance policy for its property losses, but carries a legal liability insurance policy with a \$2 million deductible. The Government had unpaid claims against the fund in the amount of \$562,000 as at March 31, 2007 (2006 - \$438,000). This amount is reported as part of the Government's accrued liabilities. The fund balance as at March 31, 2007 was \$3.1 million (2006 - \$2.1 million). (See also Schedule 6 of the Supplementary Financial Information.)

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### 23. Environmental liabilities

The Government recognizes that there are costs related to the remediation of environmentally contaminated sites for which the Government is responsible. As at March 31, 2007, the Government was aware of 55 sites where the Government is obligated or is likely obligated to incur such costs. Of the 55 sites, nine are airports and 19 are highway maintenance camps, the majority of which are awaiting assessment. Consequently, costs to remedy any possible contaminations on these sites cannot be reasonably estimated. Quantifiable portions of remediation costs for some of the sites that have been at least partially assessed are currently estimated at \$687,000, which has been recorded as a liability and reported as part of accrued liabilities. The Government is committed to assess all sites in a systematic manner.

The Environment Act (Yukon) – Solid Waste Regulations include requirements for closure and abandonment of a dump. Twenty-three of the 55 sites identified above are active or decommissioned landfill sites that are outside incorporated communities, and therefore are the responsibility of the Government. As at March 31, 2007, a liability in the amount of \$535,000 has been recorded for these sites using the method recommended by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants' Public Sector Accounting Board.

One site on the Commissioner's Land has been formally designated as contaminated under the *Environment Act* (Yukon) and the *Contaminated Sites Regulation*. The Government is not a Responsible Party for this site but may incur some future environmental liability as the landowner. As the likelihood of the Government's obligation to incur any remediation costs is not determinable at this point, no liability has been recorded for this site.

Based on a consultant's report prepared in October 2006, the Government estimates the contingent environmental liabilities for all the sites mentioned above could total \$8 million.

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

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### 24. Related parties

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

	 2007	2006				
Revenues from:	(thousands	s of dollars)				
Yukon Housing Corporation Yukon Liquor Corporation Compensation Fund (Yukon) Yukon Lotteries Commission Yukon Development Corporation Yukon College Yukon Hospital Corporation	\$ 2,685 1,187 1,063 645 572 171 30	\$	4,526 1,223 989 637 214 109 19			
	\$ 6,353	\$	7,717			
Expenses to:						
Yukon Hospital Corporation Yukon College Yukon Development Corporation Compensation Fund (Yukon) Yukon Housing Corporation Yukon Legal Services Society Yukon Arts Centre Corporation Yukon Human Rights Commission Yukon Liquor Corporation	\$ 36,258 18,599 8,236 6,834 4,186 1,510 961 451 15	\$	30,170 17,702 7,399 4,980 3,742 1,511 1,043 451			
	\$ 77,050	\$	66,998			

#### 25. Subsequent events

#### (a) Carmacks-Stewart transmission project

In April 2007, the Government made a commitment to the Yukon Energy Corporation to fund up to \$10 million for Stage One of the Carmacks-Stewart transmission project, which involves the construction of a power line from Carmacks to Pelly Crossing. The Government's funds are to be applied to those Stage One capital costs not already committed for funding by Minto Explorations Ltd. and the Yukon Development Corporation, the Yukon Energy Corporation's parent company. The Yukon Energy Corporation estimates that the power line will be constructed and operational by the latter part of the 2008 calendar year.

#### Notes to Financial Statements March 31, 2007

#### (b) Plan amendment – retiree extended health care costs

Effective May 2007, the Government changed the level of its contributions for the retiree extended health care costs. Until April 2007, the Government contributed approximately 65% of the benefit costs (Note 13(f)). Under the new contribution structure, the Government contributes a percentage of the cost depending on the years of service provided by the retiree as indicated in the table below. This change resulted in a reduction in the accrued benefit obligation as at April 1, 2007 by \$9,619,000. The Government intends to recognize the reduction in the accrued benefit obligation as a negative past service cost in the fiscal year 2007/2008.

Less than 5 years	0%
5 years, but less than 10 years	15%
10 years, but less than 15 years	35%
15 years, but less than 20 years	50%
20 or more years	65%

(c) Investments in Asset Backed Commercial Paper

In August 2007, the Government learned that its \$36.5 million worth of investments in the Asset Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP) from two trusts, purchased in July and August of 2007 and maturing on August 31 and September 4, 2007, would not be redeemed upon maturity. Due to extreme volatility in the global credit markets, the ABCP market experienced a sudden, rapid exodus of investors, and certain banks and other lenders responsible for providing bank liquidity facilities were refusing to provide funds during this market disruption.

On August 16, 2007, a consortium representing banks, asset providers and investors agreed in principle to a long-term proposal and an interim agreement regarding the ABCP. The restructuring proposal calls for the conversion of the ABCP into long-term floating rate notes that will pay interest monthly or quarterly and can be sold on the open market or be held to maturity. In the interim, holders of the ABCP will continue to re-invest maturing investments.

It is still too early to determine the final outcome of the situation and the resulting financial impact to the Government, if any. The Government is actively monitoring the situation. The Government does not currently expect the ABCP market situation to have an impact on its future cash flow needs.

#### 26. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures for 2006 have been reclassified to conform with the 2007 presentation.

Schedule A

# Schedule of Revenues for the year ended March 31, 2007

		2	2006		
		Main Estimates		Actual	 Actual
	()	Note 1(b))	(thousa	inds of dollars)	
From Canada					
Formula Financing grant	\$	505,918	\$	516,819	\$ 494,140
Other grants		52,727		92,897	89,993
Contributions and service agreements		50,014		42,170	 39,082
		608,659		651,886	 623,215
Taxes and general revenues					
Income taxes		44,080		48,415	43,200
Other taxes		19,426		20,797	19,700
Licences, permits and fees		7,362		9,556	8,717
Interest - bank and other		2,191		8,015	4,200
Yukon Liquor Corporation - net income		5,886		6,243	5,208
Gain on sale of lots		126		1,788	847
Oil and gas resource revenue		6,016		1,777	4,146
Aviation operations		661		772	707
Fines		408		406	386
Other revenues		271		817	 654
		86,427		98,586	 87,765
Funding and service agreements with other parties		21,564		20,178	17,775
Amortization of deferred capital contributions		14,701		13,794	13,522
	\$	731,351	\$	784,444	\$ 742,277

# Schedule of Expenses for the year ended March 31, 2007

		2007		2006										
	Main				-	Fransfer				ortization				
	Estimates		P	Personnel Payments Other			Other	E	xpenses		Total		Actual	
	۹)	(Note 1(b)) (Note 16) (Note 16)												
Health and Social Services	\$	182,021	\$	62,636	\$	69,842	\$	67,135	\$	2,716	\$	202,329	\$	183,087
Education		123,243		66,833		27,518		26,688		5,144		126,183		119,915
Highways and Public Works		120,585		33,295		315		62,795		19,259		115,664		114,313
Community Services		73,542		18,105		39,594		18,292		855		76,846		60,771
Justice		40,756		17,431		3,767		19,027		738		40,963		40,191
Energy, Mines and Resources		43,358		18,733		3,860		13,493		100		36,186		38,275
Public Service Commission		25,995		27,299		50		2,669		10		30,028		23,927
Executive Council Office		21,016		10,409		11,261		2,015		11		23,696		20,113
Environment		22,552		13,553		1,500		7,191		155		22,399		21,721
Tourism and Culture		21,820		6,819		7,465		6,672		612		21,568		19,705
Economic Development		17,155		4,010		8,438		3,853		2		16,303		13,600
Finance		5,596		4,183		741		382		4		5,310		5,860
Yukon Housing Corporation (Transfer Payment)		4,847		-		3,815		-		-		3,815		3,371
Yukon Legislative Assembly		4,196		1,781		-		971		7		2,759		3,658
Women's Directorate		1,004		512		332		175		-		1,019		892
Elections Office		749		108		-		554		-		662		257
Yukon Development Corporation (Transfer Payment)		450		-		450		-		· -		450		-
Office of the Ombudsman		459		369		-		71		-		440		417
Interest on Loans		357		-		-		357		-		357		360
Restricted Funds		-		-		-		(2,623)		3,106		483		(1,951)
	\$	709,701	\$	286,076	\$	178,948	\$	229,717	\$	32,719	\$	727,460	\$	668,482

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# Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets for the year ended March 31, 2007

	Land		Buildings	Equipment and Vehicles	Ha	Computer ardware and Software		ansportation frastructure	Other <sup>1</sup>	2007 Total	 2006 Total
					(tho	ousands of d	olla	rs)			
Cost of tangible capital assets, opening <sup>2</sup>	\$ 5,387	\$	434,951	\$ 74,404	\$	23,653	\$	663,641	\$ 12,019	\$ 1,214,055	\$ 1,135,824
Acquisitions <sup>2</sup>	679		27,881	4,142		2,992		49,827	3,431	88,952	86,429
Write-downs	-		(29)	(14)		-		(49)	-	(92)	(498)
Disposals	 -		-	(1,979)		(195)		-	-	 (2,174)	 (7,700)
Cost of tangible capital assets, closing $\frac{1}{2}$	 6,066		462,803	 76,553		26,450		713,419	 15,450	1,300,741	 1,214,055
Accumulated amortization, opening	-		162,347	43,653		16,424		150,016	3,049	375,489	348,004
Amortization expense	-		11,372	4,477		1,870		14,594	406	32,719	31,958
Disposals	 -		-	 (1,638)		(166)		-	-	 (1,804)	 (4,473)
Accumulated amortization, closing	 -		173,719	 46,492		18,128		164,610	3,455	 406,404	 375,489
Net book value (Note 14)	\$ 6,066	\$	289,084	\$ 30,061	\$	8,322	\$	548,809	\$ 11,995	\$ 894,337	\$ 838,566
Work-in-progress		\$	14,211	\$ -	\$	2,442	\$	59,837	\$ 2,509	\$ 78,999	\$ 80,347
Deferred capital contributions (Note 15)		\$	65,232	\$ 958	\$	1,996	\$	416,742	\$ 4,589	\$ 489,517	\$ 455,627

<sup>1</sup> Includes portable classrooms, land improvements and fixtures. <sup>2</sup> Includes work-in-progress.

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Schedule C

# Schedule of Retirement Benefits for the year ended March 31, 2007

										2007		2006
		gislative		erritorial	_	xtended		Life				
		sembly		Court		alth Care		surance				
		tirement		udiciary		etirement		tirement		Tatal		Tatal
	Allow	ances Plan	Pen	sion Plan		Benefit sands of dolla		Benefit		Total		Total
Pension and retirement plan assets are valu	ed at fair	r market value	э.		(แม่งนะ	Sanus or uona	15)					
Accrued benefit obligation												
Obligation at beginning of year	\$	16,733	\$	4,525	\$	29,539	\$	1,074	\$	51,871	\$	52,277
Current service costs	Ŧ	642	•	328	•	1,306	·	37	•	2,313		1,85
Transfer from PSSA		-		-		-		-		-		2,452
Interest cost on benefit obligation		1,105		312		1,767		64		3,248		3,31
C		· -		(193)		-		-		(193)		(7,23
Benefits paid		(665)		<b>(49</b> )		(188)		(45)		(947)		(80
Accrued benefit obligation at end of year	\$	17,815	\$	4,923	\$	32,424	\$	1,130	\$	56,292	\$	51,87
Plan assets												
Value at beginning of year	\$	22,656	\$	2,459	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25,115	\$	20,35
Actual return on plan assets	•	2,052	•	156	•	-	•	-		2,208		2,12
Government contributions		722		49		188		45		1,004		90
Member contributions		79		59		-		-		138		8
Transfer from PSSA		_		-		-		-		-		2,45
Benefits paid		(665)		(49)		(188)		(45)		(947)		(80
Value at end of year	\$	24,844	\$	2,674	\$	-	\$	-	\$	27,518	\$	25,11
<sup>-</sup> unded status - plan deficit (surplus)	\$	(7,029)	\$	2,249	\$	32.424	\$	1,130	\$	28,774	\$	26,75
Unamortized net actuarial gain	·	5,642	•	877	•	2,183	•	36	•	8,738		8,99
Accrued benefit liability (asset) (Note 11)	\$	(1,387)	\$	3,126	\$	34,607	\$	1,166	\$	37,512	\$	35,75
Net benefit cost												
Current service costs	\$	642	\$	328	\$	1,306	\$	37	\$	2,313	\$	1,85
Less: Member contributions	Ŧ	(79)	Ŧ	(59)	Ŧ	.,	Ŧ		Ŧ	(138)	•	(8
Interest cost on benefit obligation		1,105		312		1,767		64		3,248		3,31
Expected return on plan assets		(1,477)		(162)						(1,639)		(1,32
Amortization of net actuarial gain		(676)		(111)		(227)		(4)		(1,018)		(8
Net cost for the year	\$	(485)	\$	308	\$	2,846	\$	97	\$	2,766	\$	3,67

Schedule D

#### Schedule of Retirement Benefits for the year ended March 31, 2007

Schedule D Continued

-	Legislative Assembly Retirement Allowances Plan	Territorial Court Judiciary Pension Plan	Extended Health Care Retirement Benefit	Life Insurance Retirement Benefit
Assumptions				
Expected long-term rate of return on assets	6.5%	6.5%	N/A	N/A
Discount rate on accrued benefit obligation	6.5%	6.5%	5.75%	5.75%
Inflation	2.5%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Rate of compensation increase	2.5% <sup>1</sup>	2.5%	2.5%	N/A
Health care cost trend rate	N/A	N/A	see below <sup>2</sup>	N/A
Amortization period (expected average remaining service life)	8.5 years	7.2 years	10.6 years	10.6 years

<sup>1</sup> Annual rates of increase in indemnities and expense allowances. No salary increases are assumed.
 <sup>2</sup> 11.6% per annum, grading down annually by 2.2% per annum to 5.0% per annum and remaining at that level thereafter.