



2022-2023 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

SECTION II: NON-CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government of
Northwest Territories



PUBLIC ACCOUNTS
OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

SECTION II
NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

HONOURABLE CAROLINE WAWZONEK
Minister of Finance

NON-CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (unaudited)

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Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (unaudited)

as at March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	2023	2022 Restated (Note 2(x))
	\$	\$
Financial assets		
Portfolio investments (note 5)	51,729	40,307
Accounts receivable (note 6)	457,924	406,728
Due from the Government of Canada (note 12)	178,549	106,698
Inventories held for resale	49,342	37,100
Loans receivable (note 7)	86,152	88,988
Sinking fund (note 8)	-	500
Pension assets (note 17)	3,735	2,888
	827,431	683,209
Liabilities		
Bank overdraft (note 3)	50,708	23,159
Short-term loans (note 9)	432,334	364,972
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 10)	404,811	354,125
Deferred revenue (note 11)	187,759	177,825
Due to the Government of Canada (note 12)	64,607	106,838
Environmental liabilities (note 13)	50,089	71,658
Liabilities for sewage lagoons and solid waste sites (note 14)	21,495	-
Asset retirement obligations (note 14)	85,020	87,228
Long-term debt (note 15)	362,783	357,922
Liabilities under public private partnerships (note 16)	262,172	270,510
Pension liabilities (note 17)	42,830	41,631
Other employee future benefits and compensated absences (note 18)	21,261	21,863
	1,985,869	1,877,731
Net Debt	(1,158,438)	(1,194,522)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (schedule C)	3,006,278	2,919,636
Inventories held for use	3,080	2,148
Prepaid expenses	9,103	9,845
	3,018,461	2,931,629
Accumulated surplus	1,860,023	1,737,107
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:		
Accumulated operating surplus	1,859,182	1,737,107
Accumulated remeasurement gains	841	-
	1,860,023	1,737,107
Contractual obligations, rights, guarantees and contingencies, and subsequent events (notes 21, 22, 26)		

Approved by:


Caroline Wawzonek
Minister of Finance


Julie Mujcin, CPA, CGA
Comptroller General

The accompanying notes and Schedules A, B and C are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus (unaudited)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	2023 Budget (Note 1(b))	2023 Actual	2022 Restated (Note 2(x)) Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Revenues			
Revenues by source (<i>schedule A</i>)	2,404,759	2,448,104	2,306,689
Recoveries of prior years' expenses (<i>schedule 3</i>)	3,000	9,006	17,334
	2,407,759	2,457,110	2,324,023
Expenses (<i>schedule B</i>)			
Environment and Economic Development	167,957	175,735	177,721
Infrastructure	357,107	335,669	341,090
Education	375,162	383,183	373,454
Health and Social Services	613,962	659,431	656,817
Housing	78,358	85,045	76,713
Justice	137,697	147,073	141,364
General Government	491,549	523,957	501,128
Legislative Assembly and statutory offices	25,435	25,302	24,636
	2,247,227	2,335,395	2,292,923
Annual operating surplus	160,532	121,715	31,100
Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund net profit (loss) for the year (<i>note 19</i>)	-	360	(1,723)
Annual operating surplus before the following	160,532	122,075	29,377
Accumulated operating surplus at beginning of year	1,737,107	1,737,107	1,707,730
Accumulated operating surplus at end of year	1,897,639	1,859,182	1,737,107

The accompanying notes and Schedules A, B and C are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt (unaudited)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	2023 Budget (Note 1(b))	2023 Actual	2022 Restated (Note 2(x)) Actual
	\$	\$	\$
Net debt at beginning of year	(1,194,522)	(1,194,522)	(1,158,266)
Items affecting net financial resources:			
Annual operating surplus	160,532	122,075	29,377
Change in tangible capital assets, net book value (<i>schedule C</i>)	(276,801)	(86,642)	(62,810)
Change in inventories held for use	-	(932)	(570)
Change in prepaid expenses	-	742	(2,253)
Increase in net debt excluding net remeasurement gains	(116,269)	35,243	(36,256)
Net remeasurement gains	-	841	-
Increase in net debt	(116,269)	36,084	(36,256)
Net debt at end of year	(1,310,791)	(1,158,438)	(1,194,522)

The accompanying notes and Schedules A, B and C are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses (unaudited)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	2023 \$
Accumulated remeasurement gains at beginning of year	-
Adjustments on adoption of the financial instruments related standards (note 2(x)):	
Portfolio investments	
Equity instruments quoted in an active market	2,371
Adjusted accumulated remeasurement gains at beginning of year	2,371
Unrealized loss attributable to:	
Portfolio investments	
Equity instruments quoted in an active market	(1,530)
Net remeasurement gains for the year	841
Accumulated remeasurement gains at end of year	841

The accompanying notes and Schedules A, B and C are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow (unaudited)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	2023	2022 Restated (Note 2(x))
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used for)		
Operating transactions		
Annual operating surplus*	122,075	29,377
Items not affecting cash and cash equivalents:		
Provision for bad debts and forgivable loans	2,087	2,551
Recoveries of forgivable loans	(492)	(389)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	130,421	126,051
Accretion expense	1,540	1,540
	255,631	159,130
Changes in non-cash assets and liabilities:		
Change in due to (from) Canada	(114,082)	(59,825)
Change in other financial assets	(54,130)	(62,529)
Change in other financial liabilities	89,161	144,961
Change in prepaid expenses	742	(2,253)
Change in inventories held for use	(932)	(570)
Change in inventories for resale	(12,242)	2,149
Cash and cash equivalents provided by operating transactions	164,148	181,063
Investing transactions		
Designated cash and investments purchased	(20,656)	(9,119)
Designated cash and investments sold	10,075	6,331
Net loans receivable receipts (disbursements)	3,328	2,443
Sinking fund installments	-	(34,519)
Sinking fund redemption	500	112,118
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used for) investing transactions	(6,753)	77,254
Capital transactions		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(248,870)	(194,819)
Disposal of tangible capital assets (net)	41	244
Cash and cash equivalents used for capital transactions	(248,829)	(194,575)
Financing transactions		
Acquisition (repayment) of short-term financing	67,362	40,101
Acquisition (repayment) of long-term financing	(3,477)	(76,909)
Cash and cash equivalents provided by (used for) financing activities	63,885	(36,808)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(27,549)	26,934
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	(23,159)	(50,093)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	(50,708)	(23,159)

* Interest paid during the year \$36,751 (2022 - \$23,532). Interest received during the year \$6,031 (2022 - \$1,677).

The accompanying notes and Schedules A, B and C are an integral part of these non-consolidated financial statements.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

1. AUTHORITY, OPERATIONS AND REPORTING ENTITY

(a) Authority and reporting entity

The Government of the Northwest Territories (the Government) operates under the authority of the *Northwest Territories Act* (Canada). The Government has an elected Legislative Assembly which authorizes all disbursements, advances, loans and investments unless specifically authorized by statute.

The Government prepares consolidated financial statements. They are presented in Section I of the Public Accounts and provide an accounting of the full nature and extent of the financial affairs and resources for which the Government is responsible. The reporting entity is defined in those statements. These financial statements have been prepared on a non-consolidated basis to show the operating results of the Government separate from the entities included in the consolidated financial statements.

These financial statements include the assets, liabilities and operating results of the Government and its revolving funds. Revolving funds are established by the Government to provide the required working capital to deliver goods and services to the general public and to Government departments.

The following related Territorial Crown Corporations, boards and agencies are included in these statements only to the extent of the Government's contributions to, or revenues from them:

- Arctic Energy Alliance
- Aurora College
- Divisional Educational Councils and District Education Authorities
- Health and Social Services Authorities
- Inuvialuit Water Board
- Northwest Territories Business Development and Investment Corporation
- Northwest Territories Heritage Fund
- Housing Northwest Territories
- Northwest Territories Human Rights Commission
- Northwest Territories Hydro Corporation
- Northwest Territories Surface Rights Board
- Status of Women Council of the Northwest Territories
- Tlicho Community Services Agency

(b) Budget

Canadian public sector accounting standards require a comparison of the results of operations and changes in net financial assets (debt) for the year with those originally planned. The main estimates are the appropriations approved by the Legislative Assembly. They represent the Government's original fiscal plan for the year and do not reflect Supplementary Appropriations.

The following table reconciles the Main Estimates for 2022-2023 as tabled in the Legislative Assembly to the budget figures in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

1. AUTHORITY, OPERATIONS AND REPORTING ENTITY (continued)

(b) Budget (continued)

	2023 Main Estimates as Tabled \$	Projects on Behalf of Third Parties Adjustment ¹ \$	Carbon Tax Adjustment ² \$	Housing Northwest Territories Adjustment ³ \$	2023 Budget as Presented \$
Revenues					
Revenues by source	2,299,537	129,122	(23,900)	-	2,404,759
Recoveries of prior years' expenses	3,000	-	-	-	3,000
	2,302,537	129,122	(23,900)	-	2,407,759
Expenses					
Environment and Economic Development	158,348	9,609	-	-	167,957
Infrastructure	346,608	10,499	-	-	357,107
Education	367,771	7,391	-	-	375,162
Health and Social Services	597,332	16,630	-	-	613,962
Housing	-	-	-	78,358	78,358
Justice	137,054	643	-	-	137,697
General Government	509,457	84,350	(23,900)	(78,358)	491,549
Legislative Assembly and statutory offices	25,435	-	-	-	25,435
	2,142,005	129,122	(23,900)	-	2,247,227
Annual operating surplus before the following	160,532	-	-	-	160,532
Projects on behalf of third parties					
Expenses	(129,122)	129,122	-	-	-
Recoveries	129,122	(129,122)	-	-	-
Annual operating surplus	160,532	-	-	-	160,532

¹ The Government undertakes projects for the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and others. These recoveries and expenses were presented separately in the tabled Main Estimates below the annual operating surplus. Within the Non-consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus, the recoveries for projects on behalf of third parties are classified as transfer payment revenues, general revenues or recoveries based on the nature of the contract. Related expenses have been classified with the appropriate department's expense.

² Gross basis accounting was used to budget revenue and offsetting expenses relating to rebates for heating fuel, diesel for generation and large emitters in the tabled Main Estimates. Within the Non-consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus these amounts are instead presented on a net basis to better reflect their nature.

³ Contributions to Housing Northwest Territories were included under General Government in the tabled Main Estimates. This line item has been disaggregated in order to present Housing expenses separately from General Government.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards as recommended by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

(a) Measurement uncertainty

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

The provision for environmental liabilities is subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty because the existence and extent of contamination, the responsibility for, and the timing and cost of remediation cannot be reliably estimated in all circumstances. The degree of measurement uncertainty resulting from the estimation of the provision cannot be reasonably estimated.

The provision for asset retirement obligations is subject to a high degree of measurement uncertainty because the responsibility for, the timing and cost of asset retirement cannot be reliably estimated in all circumstances. The degree of measurement uncertainty resulting from the estimation of the provision cannot be reasonably determined.

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is comprised of cash on hand and bank account balances. Cash equivalents are comprised of short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash with a maturity date of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition.

(c) Portfolio investments

Portfolio investments in equities quoted in an active market as well as certain other investments whose performance is managed and reported on a fair value basis are recorded at fair value. Other investments are recorded at amortized cost.

(d) Restricted assets

Restricted assets result from external restrictions imposed by an agreement with an external party, or through legislation of another government, that specify the purpose or purposes for which resources are to be used. Externally restricted inflows are recognized as revenue in a government's financial statements in the period in which the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified. An externally restricted inflow received before this criterion has been met is reported as a liability until the resources are used for the purpose or purposes specified.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Inventories

Inventories for resale consist mainly of bulk fuels and liquor products. Bulk fuels are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Liquor products are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Inventories held for use are valued at the lower of cost, determined on a first in, first out basis and net replacement value. Impairments, when recognized, result in write-downs to net replacement value.

(f) Sinking fund

The sinking fund is externally restricted cash held specifically for the purpose of repaying outstanding debt at maturity. The sinking fund is recorded at amortized cost.

(g) Loans receivable

Loans receivable are stated at the lower of cost and net recoverable value. Valuation allowances, determined on an individual basis, are based on past events, current conditions and all circumstances known at the date of the preparation of the financial statements and are adjusted annually to reflect the current circumstances by recording write downs or recoveries, as appropriate. Write downs are recognized when the assets have been deemed unrealizable and or uncollectable. Recoveries are recorded when loans previously written down are subsequently collected. Interest revenue is recorded on an accrual basis. Interest revenue is not accrued when the collectability of either principal or interest is not reasonably assured.

(h) Tangible capital assets and leases

Tangible capital assets are non-financial assets whose useful life extends beyond the fiscal year and are intended to be used on an ongoing basis for delivering programs and services. Tangible capital assets (TCA) are recorded at cost (including qualifying interest expense), or where actual cost is not available, estimated current replacement cost discounted back to the acquisition date. Costs include contracted services, materials and supplies, direct labour, attributable overhead costs, and directly attributable interest. Capitalization of interest ceases when no construction or development is taking place or when a tangible capital asset is ready for use in producing goods or services. Assets, when placed in service are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life as follows:

Asset category	Amortization period
Land	Not amortized
Infrastructure and Other	40 years or less
Computers	10 years or less
Equipment	
Barges and ferries	75 years or less
Other equipment	40 years or less
Roads and bridges	75 years or less
Buildings and Leasehold improvements	Buildings - 40 years or less; leasehold improvements - lesser of useful life or remaining lease term

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Tangible capital assets and leases (continued)

The estimate of the useful life of tangible capital assets is reviewed on a regular basis and revised where appropriate on a prospective basis. The remaining unamortized portion of a tangible capital asset may be extended beyond its original estimated useful life when the appropriateness of such a change can be clearly demonstrated.

Write-downs and write-offs of tangible capital assets are recognized whenever significant events and changes in circumstances and use suggest that the asset can no longer contribute to program or service delivery at the level previously anticipated. A write-down is recognized when a reduction in the value of the asset can be objectively measured. A write-off is recognized when the asset is destroyed, stolen, lost, or obsolete to the Government.

Tangible capital assets under construction or development are recorded as work in progress with no amortization until the asset is placed in service. Capital lease agreements are recorded as a liability and a corresponding asset based on the present value of the minimum lease payments, excluding executory costs. The present value is based on the lower of the implicit rate or the Government's borrowing rate at the time the obligation is incurred. Operating leases are charged to expenses.

All intangibles, works of art, and items inherited by right of Crown, such as Crown lands, forests, water and mineral resources are not recognized in these financial statements.

(i) Contractual rights and contingent assets

The Government enters into contracts that are significant in relation to its current financial position or that will materially affect future revenues. Contractual rights pertain to rights to economic resources arising from contracts or agreements that will result in both an asset and revenue in the future when the terms of contracts or agreements are met. The nature, extent and timing of contractual rights are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements.

The contingent assets of the Government are potential assets which may become actual assets when one or more future events occurs or fails to occur. If the future event is considered likely to occur and is quantifiable, a contingent asset is disclosed.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(j) Environmental liabilities

Environmental liabilities are recognized for contaminated sites, as a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard. A liability for remediation of contaminated sites is recognized when all of the following criteria are satisfied: an environmental standard exists, contamination exceeds the environmental standard, the Government is directly responsible or accepts responsibility, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. The liability reflects the Government's best estimate of the amount required to remediate the sites to the current minimum standard for its use prior to contamination.

Environmental liabilities consist of the estimated costs related to the management and remediation of environmentally contaminated sites, including costs such as those for future site assessments, development of remedial action plans, resources to perform remediation activities, land farms and monitoring. All costs associated with the remediation, monitoring and post-closing of the site are estimated and accrued. Where estimates are not readily available from third party analyses, an estimation methodology is used to record a liability when sufficient information is available. The methodology used is based on costs or estimates for sites of similar size and contamination when the Government is obligated, or is likely obligated, to incur such costs. If the likelihood of a future event that would confirm the Government's responsibility to incur these costs is not determinable, or in the event it is not possible to determine if future economic benefits will be given up, or if a confirming future event is likely but an amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the contingency is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements and no liability is accrued. The environmental liabilities for contaminated sites are reassessed on an annual basis.

(k) Asset retirement obligations and liabilities for sewage lagoons and solid waste sites

Asset retirement obligations (ARO) are recognized where there is a legal obligation to retire a tangible capital asset and are based on management's best estimate of the future expenditures required to settle the legal obligations to the extent that they can be reasonably estimated and are calculated based on the estimated future cash flows necessary to discharge the legal obligations, discounted using the Government's cost of borrowing for maturity dates that coincide with the expected cash flows.

The estimated ARO is recorded as liability with a corresponding increase to tangible capital assets. The liability for AROs is increased annually for the passage of time by calculating accretion on the liability based on the discount rates implicit in the initial measurement. Changes in the obligation resulting from revisions to the timing or amount of the estimated undiscounted cash flows or revisions to the discount rate are recognized as an increase or decrease in the related carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset.

The Government has a liability relating to restoration of sewage lagoons and solid waste sites that are located on Commissioner's land and where the obligation is communicated to the operators of the sites. These liabilities are not ARO as they do not related to tangible capital assets controlled by the Government. They are measured in accordance with the policies the Government uses to measure ARO because they are similar in nature. Costs associated with these liabilities are expensed in the year they are incurred. Revisions in estimated cash flows that result in a reduction or increase of the liability are recorded as either recoveries or losses in the year the change takes place.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Liabilities under Public-Private Partnerships

The Government may, as an alternative to traditional forms of procurement governed by the Government's Contract Regulations, enter into public private partnership (P3) agreements with the private sector to procure services and public infrastructure when: the total projected threshold for procuring those services, including capital, operating and service costs over the life of the agreement, exceeds \$50,000; there is appropriate risk sharing between the Government and the private sector partners; the agreement extends beyond the initial capital construction of the project, and; the arrangement results in a clear net benefit to the Government as opposed to being merely neutral in comparison with standard procurement processes. The operating and service costs, that are clearly identified in the agreements, are expensed as they are incurred.

The Government accounts for P3 projects in accordance with the substance of the underlying agreements. In circumstances where the Government is determined to bear the risks and rewards of an asset under construction, the asset and the corresponding liability are recognized over time as the construction progresses and control is transferred to the Government. During construction, the capital asset (classified as work-in-progress) and the corresponding liability are recorded based on the estimated percentage of completion. In circumstances where the Government does not bear the risks and rewards of the asset until substantial completion the future associated agreement is disclosed.

The capital asset value is the total of progress payments made during construction and net present value of the future payments, discounted using the imputed interest rate for the agreement. Capital expenditures may occur throughout the project or at the capital in-service date. Service fees may occur throughout the project or when the project is operational; these fees will include both a service and operational component. All payments are adjusted to reflect performance standards as outlined in the specific agreement and penalties may be deducted for sub-standard performance. When available for use, the P3 assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives.

A P3 agreement may encompass certain revenues, including those collected by the partner on behalf of the Government. In such instances the Government will report the gross revenue along with the asset, liability, and expenses as determined from the specific project.

(m) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are any contracts that give rise to financial assets of one entity and financial liabilities or equity instruments of another entity.

The Government's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, portfolio investments, accounts receivable, loans receivable, due from the Government of Canada, short term loans, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to the Government of Canada, long term debt and liabilities under public private partnerships.

Portfolio investments in equities quoted in an active market and certain other investments are measured at fair value. All other financial instruments are measured at cost or amortized cost. The Government classifies fair value measurements using a hierarchy with the following levels:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) Financial instruments (continued)

Unrealized gains and losses from changes in the fair value of financial instruments are recognized in the Non-consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. Upon settlement, a cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from the Non-consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses and recognized in the Non-consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus. Interest and dividends attributable to financial instruments are reported in the Non-consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus. For financial instruments measured at amortized cost, the effective interest rate method is used to determine interest revenue or expenses.

All financial assets are tested annually for impairment. When financial assets are impaired, impairment losses are recorded in the Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus.

(n) Pensions and other employee future benefits and compensated absences

All eligible employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan administered by the Government of Canada. The Government's contributions are charged as an expense on a current year basis and represent the total pension obligations. The Government is not required under present legislation to make contributions with respect to actuarial deficiencies of the Public Service Pension Plan.

Pension benefits to Members of the Legislative Assembly and judges are reported on an actuarial basis. This is done to determine the current value of future entitlement and uses various estimates. When actual experience varies from estimates, or when actuarial assumptions change, the adjustments are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated average remaining service lives of the contributors. Recognition of actuarial gains and losses commences in the year following the effective date of the related actuarial valuations. In addition, immediate recognition of a previously unrecognized net actuarial gain or loss may be required upon a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement.

Under the terms and conditions of employment, government employees may earn non-pension benefits for resignation, retirement and removal costs. Eligible employees earn benefits based on years of service to a maximum entitlement based on terms of employment. Eligibility is based on variety of factors including place of hire, date employment commenced, and the reason for termination. Benefit entitlements are paid upon resignation, retirement or death of an employee. The expected cost of providing these benefits is recognized as employees render service. Termination benefits are also recorded when employees are identified for lay-off. Compensated absences include sick, special, parental and maternity leave. Accumulating non-vesting sick and special leave are recognized in the period the employee provides service, whereas parental and maternity leave are event driven and are recognized when the leave commences. An actuarial valuation of the cost of these benefits (except maternity and parental leave) has been prepared using data provided by management and assumptions based on management's best estimates.

(o) Contractual obligations and contingent liabilities

The Government enters into contracts that are significant in relation to its current financial position or that will materially affect future expenses. Contractual obligations pertain to funding commitments for operating, commercial and residential leases, and capital projects. Contractual obligations are obligations of a government to others that will become liabilities in the future when the terms of those contracts or agreements are met. The nature, extent and timing of contractual obligations are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

The contingent liabilities 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 occurrence of the confirming future event is likely but the amount of the liability cannot be reasonably estimated or if the occurrence of the confirming future event is not determinable, the contingent liability is disclosed but is not accrued.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) Grant from the Government of Canada

The Grant from the Government of Canada is recognized as revenue when entitlement for the transfer occurs. Under *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act (Canada)*, the Grant from the Government of Canada is calculated based on Territorial Formula Financing as the Gross Expenditure Base, offset by eligible revenues, which are based on a three-year moving average, lagged two years, of representative revenue bases at national average tax rates. Population growth rates and growth in provincial/local government spending are variables used to determine the growth in the Gross Expenditure Base. The Grant is calculated once for each fiscal year and is not revised, with all payments flowing to the Government prior to the end of the fiscal year.

(q) Transfer payments

Government transfers are recognized as revenue in the period in which the events giving rise to the transfer occurred, as long as the transfer is authorized, eligibility criteria have been met, stipulations that give rise to a liability have been satisfied and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. Transfers received before these criteria are fully met are recorded as deferred revenue.

(r) Taxes, regulatory, resource, and general revenues

Corporate and Personal Income tax revenue are recognized on an accrual basis, net of any tax concessions. Income tax is calculated net of tax deductions and credits allowed under the *Income Tax Act (Northwest Territories)*. If an expense provides a financial benefit other than a relief of taxes, it is classified as a transfer made through the tax system. If an expense provides tax relief to a taxpayer and relates to revenue, this expense is considered a tax concession and is netted against tax revenues. Taxes, under the *Income Tax Act (Northwest Territories)*, are collected by the Government of Canada on behalf of the Government under a tax collection agreement. The Government of Canada remits Personal Income taxes monthly throughout the year and Corporate Income tax monthly over a six month period beginning in February. Payments are based on Canada's Department of Finance's estimates for the taxation year, which are periodically adjusted until the income tax assessments or reassessments for that year are final. Income tax estimates, determined by the Government of Canada, combine actual assessments with an estimate that assumes that previous years' income tax allocations will be sustained and are subject to revisions in future years. Differences between current estimates and future actual amounts can be significant. Any such differences are recognized when the actual tax assessments are finalized.

Regulatory revenues, which are part of general revenues, are recognized on an accrual basis and include revenues for fines, fees, licenses, permits, and registrations. Amounts received prior to the end of the year, which relate to revenues that will be earned in a subsequent year, are recorded as deferred revenues and are recognized as revenue when earned.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) Taxes, regulatory, resource, and general revenues (continued)

Fuel, carbon, tobacco, payroll and property taxes are levied under the authority of the *Petroleum Products and Carbon Tax Act*, the *Tobacco Tax Act*, the *Payroll Tax Act*, and the *Property Assessment and Taxation Act*, respectively. Fuel, carbon and tobacco tax revenues are recognized on an accrual basis, based on statements received from collectors. Payroll tax is recognized on an accrual basis, based on payroll tax revenues of the prior year. Property tax and school levies are recognized on an accrual basis based on assessments of the prior year. Adjustments arising from reassessments are recorded in revenue in the year they are finalized. All other revenues are recognized on an accrual basis.

Non-renewable resource revenues are recognized on an accrual basis and include mineral, quarry, oil and gas, and water revenues as defined in the Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement. Mineral and quarry revenues are collected under the authority of the *NWT Lands Act*, water revenues are collected under the authority of the *Water Act* and oil and gas revenues are collected under the authority of the *Petroleum Resources Act*. The Government is entitled to 50 percent of the resource revenues collected (which is referred to as the net fiscal benefit), up to a maximum amount based on a percentage of the Gross Expenditure Base under Territorial Formula Financing. The Government of Canada will deduct its share of the resource revenues collected by the Government (the remaining amount) from the Territorial Formula Financing Grant (*note 2(p)*) payable to the Government two years hence. The Government has also committed to sharing up to 25 percent of the net fiscal benefit with Aboriginal governments that are signatories to the Northwest Territories Lands and Resources Devolution Agreement as per the *Northwest Territories Intergovernmental Resource Revenue Sharing Act*.

(s) Expenses

Grants and contributions are recognized as long as the grant or contribution is authorized and eligibility criteria have been met. Grants and contributions include transfer payments paid through programs to individuals, and to provide major transfer funding for communities under community government funding arrangements. Payments to individuals include payments for children's benefits, income support or income supplement. Assistance is based on age, family status, income, and employment criteria. Other transfer payments are provided to conduct research, to establish new jobs through support for training and to promote educational, health and cultural activities. All other expenses are recognized on an accrual basis.

(t) Recoveries of prior years' expenses

Recoveries of prior years' expenses and reversals of prior years' expense accruals in excess of actual expenditures are reported separately from other revenues on the Non-consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus. Pursuant to the *Financial Administration Act*, these recoveries cannot be used to increase the amount appropriated for current year expenses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars using rates in effect at the time the transactions were entered into. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars using exchange rates at year-end. Unrealized gains and losses arising from translation are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses and are reclassified to the Non-consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus when settled.

(v) Projects on behalf of third parties

The Government undertakes projects for the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and others. Where the agreement allows, the Government receives accountable advances and any unexpended balances remaining at year-end are recorded as liabilities in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to the Government of Canada or deferred revenue, as applicable. Revenues, including transfer payments and general revenues, are accrued when expenses as allowed under the project contract, exceed advances, and are recorded as receivables in accounts receivable or due from the Government of Canada, as applicable.

(w) Future accounting changes

Effective April 1, 2023, the Government will be required to adopt PS 3400 Revenue. This standard provides guidance on how to account for and report on revenue. Specifically, it differentiates between revenue arising from transactions that include performance obligations and transactions that do not have performance obligations. There will be no significant impact on the financial statements as a result of its application.

Effective April 1, 2023, the Government will be required to adopt PS 3160 Public Private Partnerships. This standard provides guidance on how to account for and disclose public private partnerships. There will be no significant impact on the financial statements as a result of its application.

(x) Adoption of new accounting standards

Asset retirement obligations

Effective April 1, 2022, the Government adopted the PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations standard using the modified retroactive method with restatement of prior year's comparative figures. Under the modified retroactive method, amounts are measured using information, assumptions and discount rates at April 1, 2022. The amount recognized as an asset retirement cost is measured as of the date the asset retirement obligation was incurred. Accumulated accretion and amortization are measured for the period from the date the liability would have been recognized had the provision of PS 3280 been in effect to the date as of which PS 3280 is first applied.

On initial application of the standard, the Government derecognized previously recorded asset retirement obligations and recognized:

- a liability for existing asset retirement obligations,
- an asset retirement obligation cost, capitalized as an increase to the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset
- accumulated amortization on the capitalized asset retirement cost from the date the liability was deemed to occur, and
- an adjustment to the opening balance of accumulated surplus.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(x) Adoption of new accounting standards (continued)

Financial Instruments

Section PS 3450 Financial Instruments is effective for years beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The standard provides guidance on how to account for and report financial instruments. Significant impacts from the adoption of this standard are: a new Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses, additional disclosure on financial risk exposure and management, and certain portfolio investments are measured at fair value as opposed to amortized cost. The Government applied this new standard prospectively; therefore, recognition, derecognition, and measurement policies have not been reversed, and prior year's financial statements, including comparative information, have not been restated. Accumulated remeasurement gain was adjusted by \$2,371 which represents the adjustment on adoption of PS 3041 Portfolio Investments.

Other New Standards

Effective April 1, 2022, the Government adopted PS 2601 Foreign Currency Translation, PS 1201 Financial Statement Presentation, and PS 3041 Portfolio Investments. PS 1201, 2601, and 3041 were required to be adopted in the same fiscal year that PS 3450 Financial Instruments was adopted. The adoption of these standards did not result in any significant incremental impacts to the non-consolidated financial statements beyond those changes required by the adoption of PS 3450

The adoption of these standards has resulted in the following adjustments to the March 31, 2022 Non-consolidated financial statements:

Non-Consolidated Statement of Financial Position impact:

	As Previously Reported March 31, 2022 \$	Adjustment \$	Restated Amount As At March 31, 2022 \$
Asset retirement obligations	-	87,228	87,228
Net debt	(1,107,294)	(87,228)	(1,194,522)
Tangible capital assets	2,912,550	7,086	2,919,636
Accumulated surplus	1,817,249	(80,142)	1,737,107

Non-Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Surplus impact:

	As Previously Reported March 31, 2022 \$	Adjustment \$	Restated Amount As At March 31, 2022 \$
General government expenses	499,007	2,121	501,128
Annual operating surplus	31,498	(2,121)	29,377
Accumulated surplus at beginning of year	1,785,751	(78,021)	1,707,730
Accumulated surplus at end of year	1,817,249	(80,142)	1,737,107

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(x) Adoption of new accounting standards (continued)

Non-Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Debt impact:

	As Previously Reported March 31, 2022 \$	Adjustment \$	Restated Amount As At March 31, 2022 \$
Net debt at beginning of year	(1,080,245)	(78,021)	(1,158,266)
Annual operating surplus	31,498	(2,121)	29,377
Change in tangible capital assets, net book value	(55,724)	(7,086)	(62,810)
Net debt at end of year	(1,107,294)	(87,228)	(1,194,522)

Non-Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow:

	As Previously Reported March 31, 2022 \$	Adjustment \$	Restated Amount As At March 31, 2022 \$
Annual operating surplus	31,498	(2,121)	29,377
Amortization of tangible capital assets	125,470	581	126,051
Accretion expense	-	1,540	1,540

Schedule B - Non-Consolidated Schedule of Expenses:

	As Previously Reported March 31, 2022 \$	Adjustment \$	Restated Amount As At March 31, 2022 \$
Finance expenses	331,352	2,121	333,473
Other expenses	586,091	1,540	587,631
Amortization expense	120,739	581	121,320
Prior year total expenses	2,290,802	2,121	2,292,923

March 31, 2023**(All figures in thousands of dollars)**

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**(x) Adoption of new accounting standards (continued)**

Schedule C - Non-Consolidated Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets:

	As Previously Reported		Restated Amount As At
	March 31, 2022	Adjustment	March 31, 2022
	\$	\$	\$
Cost of tangible capital assets, opening	331,352	34,438	365,790
Cost of tangible capital assets, closing	4,686,033	34,438	4,720,471
Accumulated amortization, opening	(1,648,692)	(26,771)	(1,675,463)
Amortization expense	(125,470)	(581)	(126,051)
Accumulated amortization, closing	(1,773,483)	(27,352)	(1,800,835)
Net book value	2,912,550	7,086	2,919,636

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**(a) Investment pool**

Surplus (deficit) in cash and cash equivalents of the Government is pooled with the surplus cash (deficit) of certain Territorial Crown Corporations, and other public agencies to create an investment pool.

When the Government has a deficit in cash and cash equivalents, the Government accesses overdraft facilities provided by two chartered banks. The overdraft limits are negotiated over the year based on the forecasted cash flows and borrowing requirements of the Government. The lines of credit are secured by the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Government and have no fixed repayment terms.

Interest is only charged when there is a net overdraft balance of the Government and its investment pool participants. As at March 31, 2023, the investment pool had no net overdraft balance (2022 - nil).

The investment pool had an average portfolio yield range for the year of 0.90% - 4.99% (2022 was 0.65% - 0.96%). In 2023, the Government received interest on short-term investments of \$1,518 (2022 - \$191).

(b) Investment pool

As at March 31, 2023, the Government's share in the investment pool was a deficit of \$50,708 (2022 - \$23,159).

The Government's cash deficit related to the investment pool carried interest at an average rate of 5.15% (2022 - 2.47%).

4. RESTRICTED ASSETS AND DESIGNATED ASSETS

(a) Restricted Assets

In July 2017, the Government entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with the Signatory Air Carriers for the collection of the Yellowknife Airport Improvement Fee (YKAIF) from Yellowknife originating passengers and remittance of these fees to the Government. The YKAIF revenues are used to pay for capital development of certain facilities at the Yellowknife Airport. Restricted assets at March 31, 2023 is \$8,084 (2022 - \$5,533) and a corresponding liability is included in deferred revenue (note 11).

(b) Designated Assets

Designated assets are included in cash and cash equivalents (note 3) as well as in portfolio investments (note 5).

Pursuant to the *Student Financial Assistance Act*, the assets of the Students Loan Fund are to be used to provide financial assistance to post-secondary students that meet certain eligibility criteria as prescribed in its regulations.

Pursuant to the *Waste Reduction and Recovery Act*, the assets of the Environment Fund are to be used for purposes specified in the *Waste Reduction and Recovery Act* including programs with respect to the reduction and recovery of waste.

Pursuant to the *Land Titles Act*, the assets of the Land Titles Assurance Fund are to be used to compensate owners for certain financial losses they incur due to real estate fraud or omissions and errors of the land registration system.

During the year, the Government established a fund for the purpose of retiring the bond that is due in September 2051. Annual contributions of cash from the GNWT will be invested in equities and fixed income securities. The portfolio is externally managed.

Portfolio investments, while forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, are designated for the purpose of meeting the obligations of the Legislative Assembly Supplemental Retiring Allowance Pension Plan (note 17). Supplementary Retiring Allowance Regulations restrict the investments to those permitted under the *Pension Benefits Standards Act*.

The proportionate asset mix in the investment portfolio is as follows as at March 31:

	2023 %	2022 %
Canadian stocks	21.61	19.97
Cash and other assets	1.40	2.00
Fixed income mutual funds	57.82	42.80
Federal bonds	-	10.80
Foreign stocks	19.17	24.43
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

4. RESTRICTED ASSETS AND DESIGNATED ASSETS (continued)

(b) Designated Assets (continued)

The Government has the following assets which are designated for specific purposes under legislation and regulations as follows:

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Student loan fund:		
Authorized limit for loans receivable	45,000	45,000
Less: Loans receivable balance	(40,225)	(41,294)
Funds designated for new loans	4,775	3,706
Environment Fund:		
Beverage Container Program net assets	8,808	7,475
Land Titles Assurance Fund:		
Land Titles net assets	5,656	5,301
Total designated assets in cash and cash equivalents	19,239	16,482
Designated for repayment of bond	9,694	-
Designated for the Legislative Assembly Supplementary Retiring Allowance Pension Plan	42,035	40,307
Total designated assets in portfolio investments	51,729	40,307
Total designated assets	70,968	56,789

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

5. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Cost and amortized Cost	32,488	40,307
Fair valued	19,241	-
Total portfolio investments	51,729	40,307

Portfolio investments recorded at cost and amortized cost are comprised of the following:

	2023 Cost \$	2023 Market Value \$	2022 Cost \$	2022 Market Value \$
Bonds	31,660	27,982	21,802	19,683
Equities and other financial instruments	828	828	18,505	20,268
	32,488	28,810	40,307	39,951

Portfolio investments recorded at fair value are comprised of the following:

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	2023 Level 3 \$	Total \$
Other instruments designated at fair value				
Interest bearing securities	-	1,600	-	1,600
Equities quoted in an active market				
Pooled investments - Canadian	9,357	-	-	9,357
Pooled investments - Global	8,284	-	-	8,284
	17,641	1,600	-	19,241

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

6. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	Accounts Receivable \$	Allowance for Doubtful Accounts \$	Net 2023 \$	Net 2022 \$
General	105,050	(29,496)	75,554	49,064
Government of Nunavut	12,192	-	12,192	8,997
Revolving fund sales	3,739	(375)	3,364	1,520
Non-renewable resource revenue	39,791	-	39,791	40,779
Workers' Safety Compensation Commission	214	-	214	84
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	160,986	(29,871)	131,115	100,444
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Receivables from related parties:				
Divisional Education Councils and District Education Authorities	8,587	-	8,587	15,256
Health and Social Services Authorities	303,078	-	303,078	275,606
Northwest Territories Business Development and Investment Corporation	303	-	303	254
Housing Northwest Territories	2,717	-	2,717	3,883
Tlicho Community Services Agency	6,120	-	6,120	5,080
Northwest Territories Hydro Corporation	55	-	55	211
Aurora College	5,755	-	5,755	5,900
Inuvialuit Water Board	127	-	127	94
Arctic Energy Alliance	67	-	67	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	326,809	-	326,809	306,284
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	487,795	(29,871)	457,924	406,728

During the year, no accounts receivable (2022 - \$0) were written off and \$1,051 (2022 - \$97) were forgiven.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

7. LOANS RECEIVABLE

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Working capital advances to the Northwest Territories Business Development and Investment Corporation. The term is indeterminate with the option to repay any portion of principal on any interest payment date. Interest is calculated at selected Government of Canada three-year bond rates at the end of each month.	24,898	26,067
Students Loan Fund loans due in installments to 2035, bearing fixed interest between 0.00% and 11.75%, unsecured.	40,225	41,294
Yellowknife Catholic School Board advance, unsecured, repayable in monthly installments of \$10 (2022 - \$10). Interest is calculated monthly based upon the Government's current borrowing rate.	205	315
Northwest Territories Power Corporation loan, unsecured, repayable in semi-annual installments of \$922, bearing fixed interest at 2.265%.	37,598	38,572
Other	-	6
	102,926	106,254
Valuation allowance - Student Loan Fund	(16,774)	(17,266)
	86,152	88,988

During the year, \$2,258 in student loans (2022 - \$1,958) was remised with proper authority.

Interest earned on loans receivable during the year is \$2,022 (2022 - \$1,492).

8. SINKING FUND

The Sinking Fund was established on July 15, 2019 and included cash held in a separate bank account for the purpose of retiring liabilities under public private partnerships for the Tlicho All Season Road contract (note 16). The Government made contributions and then in November 2022, at the time of substantial completion of the Tlicho All Season Road, the Government used the sinking fund to retire a portion of the related liability under the public private partnership. As at March 31, 2023, the Sinking Fund balance is \$0 (2022 - \$500).

9. SHORT-TERM LOANS

Based upon operational needs, the Government may enter into short term borrowing arrangements with its banks. Short term loans of \$432,334 (2022 - \$364,972) incurred interest at the weighted average year-end rate of 3.74% (2022 - 0.48%). Interest paid is \$10,749 (2022 - \$1,332).

The short-term borrowing limit under the *Appropriation Act* as at March 31, 2023 is \$890,000 (2022 - \$731,000).

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Trade	270,288	214,813
Government of Nunavut	707	553
Employee and payroll-related liabilities	81,544	87,171
Other liabilities	2,468	4,252
Non-renewable resource sharing	8,410	11,341
Workers' Safety and Compensation Commission (Northwest Territories and Nunavut)	2,647	1
	366,064	318,131
Payables to related parties:		
Arctic Energy Alliance	-	21
Aurora College	207	327
Divisional Education Councils and District Education Authorities	1,447	139
Health and Social Services Authorities	35,292	31,396
Northwest Territories Business Development and Investment Corporation	5	2,042
Housing Northwest Territories	449	17
Northwest Territories Hydro Corporation	542	734
Tlicho Community Services Agency	806	1,295
Northwest Territories Human Rights Commission	-	23
	38,748	35,994
	404,811	354,125

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

11. DEFERRED REVENUE

	2022 Balance \$	Additions \$	Usage \$	2023 Balance \$
Government of Canada	34,873	61,943	(54,268)	42,548
Government of Canada Agencies				
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency	4,364	58	(1,966)	2,456
Crown - Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada	23,424	17,046	(18,532)	21,938
Department of National Defence	61,673	30,040	(29,128)	62,585
Health Canada	15,501	7,989	(11,579)	11,911
Infrastructure Canada	2,269	5,225	(5,767)	1,727
Ministry of Finance	2,431	3,523	(2,431)	3,523
Parks Canada	38	36	(27)	47
Polar Knowledge Canada	18	4	(22)	-
Public Health Agency of Canada	2,714	1,643	(742)	3,615
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	123	-	(123)	-
Transport Canada	7,872	20,224	(21,949)	6,147
Arctic Research Foundation	208	-	(40)	168
Baggage handling and runway projects	1,752	1,029	(1,751)	1,030
Bilateral Water Management Agreements	2,917	445	(331)	3,031
Canada Health Infoway	37	1,891	-	1,928
Government of Nunavut	362	-	-	362
Land leases and quarry permits	728	193	(49)	872
Large emitters carbon tax	4,171	3,397	-	7,568
Lease incentives	963	-	(301)	662
Mining recorders office	15	1,879	-	1,894
Restricted assets (note 4(b))	5,533	11,134	(8,583)	8,084
Ventura	4,800	-	-	4,800
Work deposits, commercial use permits and tourism licenses	680	198	(447)	431
Other	359	325	(252)	432
	177,825	168,222	(158,288)	187,759

Government of the Northwest Territories

Notes to Non-Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

March 31, 2023

(All figures in thousands of dollars)

12. DUE TO (FROM) THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Due from Canada:		
Transfer payments and recoveries receivables	(178,549)	(106,698)
Due to Canada:		
Excess income tax advanced	37,258	82,105
Miscellaneous payables	27,349	24,733
	64,607	106,838
	(113,942)	140

The amounts due to the Government of Canada are non-interest bearing. The excess income tax advanced is repayable over the following years:

	\$
2024	31,949
2025	5,309
	37,258

13. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

The Government recognizes that there are costs related to the remediation of environmentally contaminated sites for which the Government is responsible. The Government has identified 191 (2022 - 209) sites as potentially requiring environmental remediation at March 31.

Type of Site	2022 Liability \$	New Sites in 2023 \$	Change in estimate \$	Remediation Expenses \$	Transfer to liabilities \$	2023 Liability \$	Number of Sites
Abandoned mines ⁽¹⁾	31,434	-	(57)	(18,178)		13,199	8
Landfills ⁽²⁾	11,054	-	(63)	(350)	(4,112)	6,529	31
Abandoned infrastructure and schools ⁽³⁾	13,285	220	1,735	(613)	-	14,627	78
Airports, airport strips or reserves ⁽⁴⁾	4,108	-	86			4,194	25
Sewage lagoons ⁽⁵⁾	1,787	-	(422)	(145)	(58)	1,162	28
Fuel tanks and resupply lines ⁽³⁾	2,570	-	(57)	-	-	2,513	12
Abandoned lots and maintenance facilities ⁽³⁾	7,420	-	560	(115)	-	7,865	9
Total environmental liabilities	71,658	220	1,782	(19,401)	(4,170)	50,089	191

Possible types of contamination identified under each type of site include the following:

⁽¹⁾ metals, hydrocarbons, asbestos, wood/metal debris, waste rock, old mine buildings, lead paint;

⁽²⁾ hydrocarbons, glycol, metals;

⁽³⁾ hydrocarbons, petroleum products;

⁽⁴⁾ hydrocarbons, vehicle lubricants, asbestos, glycol;

⁽⁵⁾ metals, e.coli, total coliforms.

One of the sites, Giant Mine, has been formally designated as contaminated under the *Environmental Protection Act* (NWT). In 2005, the Government recorded a liability for its share of the above ground remediation. The remaining balance of the Government's share of the Giant Mine remediation liability at March 31, 2023 is \$1,116 (2022 - \$1,070). There are 6 other abandoned non-operating mine sites that the Government will be remediating in conjunction with Canada based on cost allocations similar to that of Giant Mine.

15 (2022 - 1) sites were closed or derecognized during the fiscal year as they were either remediated or no longer met all the criteria required to record a liability for contaminated sites. 0 (2022 - 35) sites were amalgamated with other already existing sites.

1 (2022 - 4) sites were added during the fiscal year. 3 (2022 - 0) sites were transferred to liabilities for sewage lagoons and solid waste sites.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Included in the 191 (2022 - 208) sites, the Government has identified 67 (2022 - 68) sites where no liability has been recognized. The contamination is not likely to affect public health and safety, cause damage, or otherwise impair the quality of the surrounding environment and there is likely no need for action unless new information becomes available indicating greater concerns, in which case, the site will be re-examined. These sites will continue to be monitored as part of the Government's ongoing environmental protection program.

Also included in the sites, the Government has identified 1 (2022 - none) site where future remediation and restoration expenses will be required. Absent any other stakeholder to fund the costs, the Government is responsible for the costs by default. No liability for full and final remediation and restoration has been recognized for this site as a reasonable estimate cannot be made until further analysis of the site is completed and a closure plan is completed. Expected costs categories include, but are not limited to: removal of buildings, equipment, bridges, storage tanks, site monitoring, chemical and contaminated soil management, surface and groundwater management as well as long-term monitoring.

14. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES FOR SEWAGE LAGOONS AND SOLID WASTE SITES

Asset retirement obligations consist primarily of remediation costs related to disposing of asbestos and other hazardous materials in government owned buildings.

Type of Asset	2022 Liability \$	Accretion Expense \$	Revisions in Estimated Cash Flows \$	2023 Liability \$
Buildings	87,228	1,587	(3,795)	85,020

The carrying amount of the obligation is based on total expected undiscounted expenditures of \$118,642 (2022 - \$118,642) and the weighted average discount rate of 3.93% (2022 - 3.28%). The undiscounted cash flows are expected to be incurred between 1 to 60 years (2022 - between 2 to 61 years) and are expected to be settled between 2024 to 2083 (2022 - between 2024 to 2083).

The additions to tangible capital assets are amortized on a straight line basis over the remaining useful life of the related asset(s).

Liabilities for sewage lagoons and solid waste sites

The Government has a liability relating to sewage lagoons and solid waste sites that are on Commissioner's land and for which the assumed liability has been communicated to the site operators. The liability consists of the following:

Liability	2022 liability \$	New Or Transferred Liability \$	2023 Liability \$
Sewage lagoons	-	2,641	2,641
Solid waste sites	-	18,854	18,854
	-	21,495	21,495

The carrying amount of the obligation is based on total expected undiscounted expenditures of \$127,211 (2022 - nil) and the weighted average discount rate of 3.95% (2022 - nil). The undiscounted cash flows are expected to be incurred between 1 to 88 years and are expected to be settled between 2024 to 2111.

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15. LONG-TERM DEBT

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Mortgage payable to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, repayable in monthly installments of \$7 (2022), maturing June 2024, bearing interest at 3.30% (2022 - 3.30%), secured with real property.	110	197
Deh Cho Bridge: Real return senior bonds with accrued inflation adjustment, maturing June 1, 2046, redeemable at the option of the issuer, bearing interest at 3.17% (2022 - 3.17%), payable semi-annually, unsecured.	185,056	180,180
Bond, due in September 2051, bearing interest at 2.20% semi-annually (2022 - 2.20%), unsecured.	180,022	180,022
	365,188	360,399
Unamortized discount and issuance costs	(2,405)	(2,477)
Total long-term debt	362,783	357,922

Long-term debt principal repayments due in each fiscal year for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

	\$
2024	5,031
2025	5,284
2026	5,590
2027	5,936
2028	6,688
Beyond 2028	334,254
	362,783

Interest expense on long-term debt, included in operations and maintenance expenses, is \$19,297 (2022 - \$19,327).

16. LIABILITIES UNDER PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The Government has entered into contracts for the design, build, operation and maintenance of the Mackenzie Valley Fibre Link; the design, build, and maintenance of the Stanton Territorial Hospital Renewal, and the design, build, and maintenance of the Tlicho All Season Road. Operations and maintenance provided by the respective partners cease at the repayment date, at which time operational responsibility reverts to the Government.

The calculation of the Public Private Partnerships (P3) liabilities is as follows:

	2022	Additions during the year	Other Payments	Principal Payments	2023	Repayment date
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Stanton Territorial Hospital Renewal	127,128	-	-	(3,438)	123,690	2048
Mackenzie Valley Fibre Link	69,900	27,750	(27,750)	(2,800)	67,100	2037
Tlicho All Season Road	73,482	-	-	(2,100)	71,382	2047
Total	270,510	27,750	(27,750)	(8,338)	262,172	

During the year, the Government negotiated a final payment relating additional costs that had been incurred by the partner to construct to the Mackenzie Valley Fibre Link. The amount of final payment is treated as an addition to the associated assets as well as the liability with a corresponding payment of the liability at the same time.

The details of the contracts under P3s are as follows:

	Partner	Date contract entered into	Actual completion date	Interest rate
Stanton Territorial Hospital Renewal	Boreal Health Partnership	September 2015	November 2018	5.36%
Mackenzie Valley Fibre Link	Northern Lights General Partnership	October 2014	June 2017	6.52%
Tlicho All Season Road	North Star Infrastructure GP	February 2019	November 2021	6.53%

Estimated payments for each of the next five years and thereafter to meet P3 principal repayments are as follows:

	\$
2024	8,007
2025	8,000
2026	8,044
2027	8,838
2028	9,597
2029 and beyond	219,686
Total	262,172

16. LIABILITIES UNDER PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS (continued)

The capital payments for the Mackenzie Valley Fibre Link, Stanton Territorial Hospital Renewal and Tlicho All Season Road are fixed, equal monthly payments for the privately financed portion of the costs of building the infrastructure. The scheduled principal payments for the Tlicho All Season Road include monthly payments, including adjustments for inflation. P3 interest expense for the year is \$16,220 (2022 - \$12,700). Interest capitalized in the period as a function of construction or developing tangible capital assets relating to the Tlicho All Season Road is \$0 (2022 - \$4,000).

Tangible capital assets, contractual obligations, and contractual rights related to P3 projects are included in note 21 and schedule C.

17. PENSIONS

(a) Plans description

The Government administers Regular Pension Plans for Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and Territorial Court Judges. These Regular Pension Plans are contributory defined benefit registered pension plans and are pre-funded (Regular Funded). The funds related to these plans are administered by independent trust companies.

In addition to the Regular Pension Plans listed above, the Government administers Supplemental Pension Plans for the MLAs and Territorial Court Judges that are non-contributory defined benefit pension plans and are non-funded (Supplemental Unfunded). The Government has designated assets for the purposes of meeting the obligations of the MLA Supplemental Pension Plan (note 3(b)).

The Government is liable for all benefits. All Plans provide death benefits to spouses and eligible dependents. All Plans are indexed. Plan assets consist of Canadian and foreign equities, and Canadian fixed income securities, bonds and mortgages.

Benefits provided under all Plans are based on years of service and pensionable earnings. Plan benefits generally accrue as a percentage of a number of years of best average pensionable earnings.

The remaining government employees participate in Canada's Public Service Pension Plan (PSPP). The PSPP provides benefits based on the number of years of pensionable service to a maximum of 35 years. Benefits are determined by a formula set out in the legislation; they are not based on the financial status of the pension plan. The basic benefit formula is 2 percent per year of pensionable service multiplied by the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings.

The public service pension plan was amended during 2013 which raised the normal retirement age and other age related thresholds from age 60 to age 65 for new members joining the plan on or after January 1, 2013. For members with start dates before January 1, 2013, the normal retirement age remains age 60. Furthermore, contributions rates for current service for all members of the public service increased to an employer: employee cost sharing of 50:50 in 2017.

Other benefits include survivor pensions, minimum benefits in the event of death, unreduced early retirement pensions, and disability pensions.

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17. PENSIONS (continued)

(b) Pension liabilities (assets)

	2023 Regular Funded \$	2023 Supplemental Non Funded \$
Accrued benefit obligation	26,424	40,296
Pension fund assets - market related value	(32,793)	-
Unamortized actuarial gains (losses)	2,634	2,534
Pension liabilities (assets)	(3,735)	42,830

	2022 Regular Funded \$	2022 Supplemental Non Funded \$
Accrued benefit obligation	27,535	42,859
Pension fund assets - market related value	(30,566)	-
Unamortized actuarial gains	143	(1,228)
Pension liabilities (assets)	(2,888)	41,631

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17. PENSIONS (continued)

(c) Change in pension liabilities (assets)

	2023 Regular Funded \$	2023 Supplemental Non Funded \$
Opening balance	(2,888)	41,631
Change to pension liabilities (assets) from cash items:		
Contributions from plan members	(302)	-
Contributions from Government	(954)	-
Benefit payment to plan members	(1,568)	(1,919)
Drawdown from plan assets	1,568	-
Net change to pension assets from cash items	(1,256)	(1,919)
Change to pension liabilities (assets) from accrual items:		
Current period benefit cost	1,117	1,331
Amortization of actuarial gains	(557)	(109)
Interest on average accrued benefit obligation	1,246	1,896
Expected return on average plan assets	(1,397)	-
Net change to pension liabilities from accrual items	409	3,118
Ending balance	(3,735)	42,830

17. PENSIONS (continued)

(c) Change in pension liabilities (assets) (continued)

	2022 Regular Funded \$	2022 Supplemental Non Funded \$
Opening balance	(2,189)	40,453
Change to pension liability (asset) from cash items:		
Contributions from plan members	(306)	-
Contributions from Government	(953)	-
Benefit payment to plan members	(1,512)	(1,996)
Drawdown from plan assets	1,512	-
Net change to pension assets from cash items	(1,259)	(1,996)
Change to pension liability (asset) from accrual items:		
Current period benefit cost	1,099	1,371
Amortization of actuarial gains	(460)	(71)
Interest on average accrued benefit obligation	1,216	1,874
Expected return on plan assets	(1,295)	-
Net change to pension liabilities from accrual items	560	3,174
Ending balance	(2,888)	41,631

(d) Pension expense

The components of pension expense include current period benefit cost, amortization of actuarial net (gains)/losses and interest on average accrued benefit obligation net of the expected return on average plan assets and contributions from plan members. The total pension expense is \$3,407 (2022 - \$3,428). The interest cost on the accrued benefit obligation is determined by applying the discount rate determined at the beginning of the period to the average value of the accrued benefit obligation for the period. The expected return on plan assets is determined by applying the assumed rate of return on plan assets to the average market-related value of assets for the period. The difference between the expected and the actual return on plan assets is a loss of \$6,919 (2022 - \$569).

In addition to the above, the Government contributed \$34,570 (2022 - \$33,156) to the Public Service Superannuation Plan. The employees' contributions to this plan were \$32,265 (2022 - \$31,836).

(e) Changes to pension plans in the year

There have been no plan amendments, plan settlements and curtailments or temporary deviations from the plan in 2023 (no changes in 2022).

17. PENSIONS (continued)

(f) Valuation methods and assumptions used in valuing pension assets and liabilities

The following reflects the date of valuation for each plan for accounting purposes:

Pension Plan	Last Actuarial Valuation Accounting Date	Last Extrapolation Date	Next Valuation Date
Legislative Assembly Retiring Allowance Plan	April 1, 2020	January 31, 2023	April 1, 2024
Judges Registered Plan	April 1, 2022	January 1, 2023	April 1, 2025

Liability valuation method

The actuarial valuations were performed using the projected accrued benefit method. The valuations are based on a number of actuarial assumptions about matters such as mortality, service, withdrawal, earnings and interest rates. The assumptions are based on the Government's best estimates of expected long-term rates and short-term forecasts.

Asset valuation method

The asset valuation method, for the MLA's plans is equal to a smoothed market value which spreads the difference between the actual and expected investment income over a four year period and is then adjusted for payments due to, and payable from, the pension plan. The fair market value of the MLA's regular plan is \$23,123 (2022 - \$23,875). The asset valuation method for the Judges' plans is market value. The market value of the Judges' regular plan is \$7,622 (2022 - \$7,546).

Actuarial gains and losses

Actuarial gains and losses occur when actual experience varies from estimates or when actuarial assumptions change. The adjustments needed are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated average remaining service lives of the contributors. The estimated average remaining service lives of the contributors is 4.5 years (2022 - 5.5 years) for the MLA's plans and 4.1 years (2022 - 0.3 years) for the Judges' plans.

Actuarial assumptions

	Judges' plans	MLAs' plans
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.7%	4.4%
Rate of compensation increase	3.0%	2.0%
Annual inflation rate	2.0%	2.0%
Annual interest rate	4.7%	5.2%

Retirement assumptions

- Members of Legislative Assembly may retire at the earliest of age 60, thirty years of service or when age plus service equals 80.
- Judges may retire at the earlier of age 60 or when age plus service equals 80.

18. OTHER EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND COMPENSATED ABSENCES

In addition to pension benefits, the Government provides severance (resignation and retirement), removal and compensated absence (sick, special, maternity and parental leave) benefits to its employees. The benefit plans are not pre-funded and thus have no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation.

Severance benefits are paid to the Government's employees based on the type of termination (e.g. resignation versus retirement) and appropriate combinations that include inputs such as when the employee is hired, the rate of pay, the number of years of continuous employment, age and if the benefit is subject to maximum benefit limits. Removal benefits are subject to several criteria, the main ones being location of hire, employee category and length of service. The benefits under these two categories were valued using the projected unit credit methodology.

Compensated absence benefits generally accrue as employees render service and are paid upon the occurrence of an event resulting in eligibility for benefits under the terms of the plan. Events include, but are not limited to employee or dependent illness and death of an immediate family member. Benefits that accrue under compensated absence benefits, excluding maternity and parental leave, were actuarially valued using the expected utilization methodology. Non-accruing benefits include maternity and parental leave and are recognized when the leave commences.

Valuation results

The most recent actuarial valuation was completed as at February 11, 2022 and the results were extrapolated to March 31, 2023. The effective date of the next actuarial valuation is March 31, 2025. The values presented below are for all of the benefits under the Compensated Absences and Termination Benefits for the Government.

	Severance and Removal \$	Compensated Absences \$	2023 \$	2022 \$
Changes in Obligation				
Accrued benefit obligations, beginning of year	17,116	4,633	21,749	19,437
Benefits earned	896	369	1,265	1,349
Interest	696	197	893	629
Benefits paid	(3,030)	(391)	(3,421)	(4,215)
Plan amendments	-	-	-	(89)
Actuarial (gains)/losses	214	(283)	(69)	4,638
Accrued benefit obligations, end of year	15,892	4,525	20,417	21,749
Unamortized net actuarial gain/(loss)	(2,802)	(2,941)	(5,743)	(6,324)
Net future obligation	13,090	1,584	14,674	15,425
Other employee future benefits	5,022	-	5,022	5,402
Other compensated absences	-	1,565	1,565	1,036
Total employee future benefits and compensated absences	18,112	3,149	21,261	21,863

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18. OTHER EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS AND COMPENSATED ABSENCES (continued)

	Severance and Removal \$	Compensated Absences \$	2023 \$	2022 \$
Benefits Expense				
Benefits earned	896	369	1,265	1,349
Implicit interest	696	197	893	629
Plan amendments	-	-	-	(89)
Amortization of actuarial (gain)/loss	(149)	661	512	62
	1,443	1,227	2,670	1,951

The discount rate used to determine the accrued benefit obligation is an average of 4.8% (2022 - 4.1%). The expected payments during the next five fiscal years are:

	Severance and Removal \$	Compensated Absences \$	Total \$
2024	1,856	363	2,219
2025	2,027	402	2,429
2026	1,911	404	2,315
2027	1,855	436	2,291
2028	1,778	459	2,237
	9,427	2,064	11,491

19. PETROLEUM PRODUCTS STABILIZATION FUND

The Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund is included in the accumulated operating surplus. The purpose of the Fund is to stabilize the prices of petroleum products purchased, sold and distributed by the Government. The annual net profit or loss of the Petroleum Products Revolving Fund is charged to the Stabilization Fund. The accumulated operating surplus or deficit balance in the fund cannot exceed \$3,000 (2022 - \$3,000).

	2023 \$	2022 \$
Deficit at beginning of the year	(2,722)	(999)
Add: Petroleum Products Stabilization Fund Net profit (loss) for the year	360	(1,723)
Deficit at end of the year	(2,362)	(2,722)

20. TRUST ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION

The Government administers trust assets of \$75,379 (2022 - \$23,607) on behalf of third parties, which are not included in the reported Government assets and liabilities. These consist of cash, term deposits, investments, real estate, and other sundry assets.

In addition to the trust assets under administration, the Government holds cash and bank guarantees in the form of letters of credit and surety bonds in the amount of \$766,566 (2022 - \$733,355). The majority of these guarantees are held against land use permits, environmental agreements and and water licenses issued to regulate the use of water and the deposit of waste.

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21. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS

The Government has entered into agreements for, or is contractually committed to the following expenses that will be incurred subsequent to March 31, 2023:

	Expiry Date	2024 \$	2025 \$	2026 \$	2027 \$	2028 \$	2029+ \$	Total \$
Operational commitments	2048	160,778	61,436	39,182	17,923	5,551	4,370	289,240
RCMP policing agreement	2032	57,300	57,300	57,300	57,300	57,300	222,684	509,184
Commercial leases	2052	21,653	18,036	15,698	12,056	9,917	133,573	210,933
Equipment leases	2028	418	266	161	66	24	-	935
TCAs in progress at year end	2030	68,816	3,126	1,091	185	185	370	73,773
P3 Operational commitments	2049	19,793	20,565	21,307	21,257	21,765	481,910	586,597
		328,758	160,729	134,739	108,787	94,742	842,907	1,670,662

Included within Commercial leases is a lease commitment of \$3,500 per year over 30 years estimated to begin on November 21, 2021 that is subject to a CPI adjustment every five years. The adjustment will be equal to the average percentage increase or decrease in the CPI index over the preceding five years. As part of this lease commitment, the Government has a contractual right equal to annual profit sharing of 50% of the net income generated by the lessor less annual payments of \$528.

The Government has 2 (2022 - 2) cost recovery service agreements with the Government of Nunavut (GNU) for the provision of various corporate and program delivery services. The expenses for and costs recovered from these projects are estimated at \$590 for the fiscal year ended 2023 (2022 - \$632). The Government has an agreement with the GNU for the delivery and chargeback of health services for eligible Nunavut residents. The agreement with the GNU has no firm cost recovery amounts or end dates.

The Government has entered into agreements for, or is contractually entitled to, the following receipts subsequent to March 31, 2023:

	Expiry Date	2024 \$	2025 \$	2026 \$	2027 \$	2028 \$	2029+ \$	Total \$
Transfer Payments	2034	308,318	235,509	171,082	114,246	48,795	92,873	970,823
Regulatory Revenue	2027	2,457	1,892	1,600	1,096	-	-	7,045
Lease Revenue	2052	4,810	4,594	4,497	3,365	3,108	30,618	50,992
Licence Revenue	2051	696	446	193	153	79	310	1,877
Other	2039	8,293	1,007	855	855	803	4,465	16,278
		324,574	243,448	178,227	119,715	52,785	128,266	1,047,015

22. GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES**(a) Guarantees**

The Government is contingently liable for the following guarantees:

	2023
	\$
Debentures issued by the Northwest Territories Power Corporation:	
maturing December 18, 2032	7,333
maturing September 13, 2040	39,846
maturing July 11, 2025	15,000
maturing November 25, 2052	25,000
maturing August 1, 2028	25,000
maturing December 15, 2034	25,000
maturing February 17, 2047	54,224
Guaranteed residential housing loans of Housing Northwest Territories	262
Total Guarantees	191,665

The Government has also provided a guarantee to the Canadian Blood Services and Canadian Blood Services Captive Insurance Company Ltd to cover a share of potential claims made by users of the national blood supply. The Government's share is limited to the ratio of the Northwest Territories' population to the Canadian population.

(b) Contingent liabilities**Contingency for contaminated sites**

The Government has identified various sites where contamination or other environmental liabilities exist and the level of contamination is either known or unknown at this time. In addition to the environmental liabilities described in note 13, there may be other instances of contamination that have not yet been identified for which the Government may be obligated to incur remediation costs. No liability has been recognized for these instances of contamination as the future costs of remediation and the Government's obligation to incur these costs are undeterminable at this time.

Contingency for asset retirement obligations

In addition to the asset retirement obligations described in Note 14, there may be other assets with unidentified retirement obligations that have not yet been identified for which the Government may be obligated to incur retirement costs. No liability has been recognized for these asset retirement obligations as the future costs of retirement and the Government's obligation to incur these costs are undeterminable at this time.

22. GUARANTEES AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

(c) Claims and litigation

There are a number of claims and pending and threatened litigation cases outstanding against the Government. In certain cases, pursuant to agreements negotiated prior to the division of the territories, the Governments of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut will jointly defend the suits. The cost of defending these actions and any damages that may eventually be awarded will be shared by the Governments 55.66% and 44.34%, respectively.

The Government has recorded a provision of \$3,320 (2022 - \$3,320) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities for any claim or litigation where it is likely that there will be a future payment and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made. The provision is based upon estimates determined by the Government's legal experts' experience or case law in similar circumstances.

At year-end, the Government estimated the total claimed amount for which the outcome is not determinable at \$81,828 (2022 - \$143,458). No provision for such claims has been made in these non-consolidated financial statements as it is not determinable that any future event will confirm that a liability has been incurred as at March 31, 2023.

The nature of these claims are as follows:

- Contract disputes
- Damage to persons or property
- Matters of Indigenous rights
- Negligence
- Property access disputes
- Sexual assault claims
- Other matters

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23. RELATED PARTIES

Transactions with related parties and balances at year-end, not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, are disclosed in this note. During the year the Government provided grants and contributions to the following related parties:

	2023	2022
	\$	\$
Arctic Energy Alliance	3,117	4,845
Aurora College	39,444	36,427
Inuvialuit Water Board	714	599
Divisional Education Councils and District Education Authorities	165,730	157,298
Health and Social Services Authorities	426,726	407,009
Northwest Territories Hydro Corporation	17,479	43,499
Tlicho Community Services Agency	40,672	40,745
Northwest Territories Business Development and Investment Corporation	2,102	2,042
Northwest Territories Heritage Fund	5,025	5,656
Housing Northwest Territories	85,499	77,158
Northwest Territories Human Rights Commission	180	180
Northwest Territories Surface Rights Board	328	318
Status of Women Council of the Northwest Territories	469	511
	787,485	776,287

The Government funds communities, boards and agencies and other organizations offering services to the public. These organizations operate independently of normal Government operations. The Government may be held responsible for any liabilities or deficits on behalf of related boards and agencies. An estimate of the potential liability, if any, cannot be determined.

Under agreements with related boards and agencies, the Government provides services at cost or for a service fee where direct costs cannot be determined. The fees charged for indirect costs are not necessarily the cost of providing those services. Services provided includes personnel, payroll, financial, procurement, accommodation, buildings and works, utilities, legal and interpretation services.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Government is exposed to credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and price risk from its financial instruments. Reasonably expected changes in the relevant risk variables for interest rate risk and price risk are not expected to have a material impact on operating results or remeasurement gains and losses. Qualitative analysis of the significant risks from the Government's financial instruments is provided by type of risk below.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Government if a debtor or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Government is exposed to this risk relating to its cash and cash equivalents, portfolio investments, accounts receivable, loans receivable, and due from the Government of Canada.

The Government holds substantially all of its cash in accounts with federally regulated chartered banks.

The Government manages its credit risk in portfolio investments by following established regulations and policies that restrict what financial instruments can be invested in.

Credit risk related to accounts receivable is mitigated by controls over accounts in arrears to achieve ultimate collection, policies in place for debt collection and reviewing balances along with aging information.

Credit risk associated with the Student Loan fund is mitigated by placing limits on available types of funding and providing incentives to encourage repayment. Default payments are assigned to the Government's collection program and the borrower is registered with a Canada Revenue Agency setoff program to redirect tax returns and other government credits to repayment of the loan. Other loans receivable relate to loans provided to businesses and individuals. All loans to businesses and most loans to individuals require security. Unsecured loans to individuals are capped. Credit risks associated with other loans receivable are mitigated by continued monitoring to ensure prompt response to any financial difficulties customers may encounter.

Credit risk associated with the amounts due from the Government of Canada are considered minimal and are mitigated through regular reviews of the contribution agreements and milestone reports with the program directors to ensure that the amounts recorded as receivable are based on eligible reimbursements.

The Government has determined that accounts receivable and loans receivable include amounts that are past due and considered to be impaired. Allowances recorded to reflect the impairments are disclosed in Notes 6 and 7 respectively.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

a) Credit Risk (continued)

The Government considers concentration in credit risk where one customer has more than ten percent of the total financial asset balance which results in a higher risk to the Government in the event of default. The Government has concentration of credit risk in accounts receivable. At March 31, 2023, receivables from 1 (2022 - 1) customer comprised 58% (2022 - 67%) of the total outstanding receivables.

The Government's maximum exposure to credit risk at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

	\$
Portfolio investments	51,729
Due from the Government of Canada	178,549
Accounts receivable	457,924
Loans receivable	86,152

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk nor policies, procedures and methods used to manage credit risk.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Government primarily has exposure to interest rate risk on its portfolio investments, loans receivable, short term loans, long term debt, and liabilities under public private partnerships.

The Government mitigates its interest rate risk in portfolio investments through diversification of asset class allocations and security selection within equity products.

Interest rate risk associated with the Student Loan Fund fluctuates only for students who do not return to the Northwest Territories after their studies as the rate is calculated as 1% below the Bank of Canada's prime business rate as of January of the applicable year. The interest rate for all other students is 0%. Interest rates and prime lending rates are monitored and adjusted accordingly. The interest rate for the majority of other loans receivable are fixed over set periods of time and does not pose a significant interest rate risk.

The Government manages its risk on short term loans by entering into borrowing agreements with fixed interest rates so that the short-term cash inflows and outflows are predictable.

The Government manages its risks on long-term debt and liabilities under public private partnerships by entering into borrowing agreements that have fixed interest rates so that the future cash outflows are predictable.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to manage interest rate risk.

24. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Government will not be able to meet all cash outflow obligations as they come due. The Government is exposed to liquidity risk on its short term loans, accounts payables and accrued liabilities, due to the Government of Canada, long term debt, liabilities under public private partnerships and loan guarantees.

The Government mitigates this risk by monitoring its cash activities and expected outflows through budgeting and forecasting daily cash inflows and outflows from operating, investing, capital, and financing activities, and maintaining an adequate amount of cash to cover unexpected cash outflows. The forecast for each business day is revised daily for actual flows, analysis of current trends, and historical patterns. The Government expects to meet its obligations from operating cash flows, proceeds from financial assets and through its borrowing plan.

Short term loans and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within one year. Expected contractual maturities related to long term debt and capital lease obligations and liabilities under public private partnerships are disclosed in notes 15 and 16, respectively.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risks or policies, procedures, and methods used to manage liquidity risk.

d) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate unfavorably with changes in market prices. The Government is exposed to price risk with its portfolio investments. The Government manages this risk through diversification of asset class allocations and security selection within equity products.

There have been no significant changes from the previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods used to manage price risk.

25. OVEREXPENDITURE

During the year, no department (2022 - 4) exceeded their operations vote and no department (2022 - 0) exceeded their capital vote.

Overexpenditure of a vote contravenes subsection 71 of the *Financial Administration Act* which states that "No person shall incur an expenditure that causes the amount of the appropriation set out in the Estimates for a department to be exceeded."

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During the 2023 fire season, the Northwest Territories experienced above normal wildfire conditions which resulted in evacuation notices as well as evacuation orders for various communities including the entire City of Yellowknife. On August 28, 2023 the Legislative Assembly approved Bill 99: Supplementary Appropriation Act (Operations Expenditures) No. 2 2023-2024 for \$75,000 additional funds for the Department of Environment and Climate Change. This appropriation is for estimated additional cost of the 2023 fire season. The Government is claiming from Canada under the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement Program for eligible costs incurred to provide support and financial relief to those affected by the fires and received an advance payment of \$84,000 in December 2023. On April 1, 2023, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Lands amalgamated to form the Department of Environment and Climate Change.

27. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Revenues by Source (unaudited) Schedule A

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	2023 Main Estimates (Note 1(b)) \$	2023 Actual \$	2022 Actual \$
Revenue from the Government of Canada			
Grant	1,519,233	1,519,233	1,480,118
Transfer payments	393,515	481,667	395,355
	1,912,748	2,000,900	1,875,473
Taxation			
Corporate income tax	24,572	48,468	24,729
Personal income tax	111,153	128,570	133,583
	135,725	177,038	158,312
Other taxes			
Cannabis	598	978	909
Carbon tax	46,438	16,299	12,797
Fuel	19,281	20,450	20,061
Tobacco	15,071	14,387	14,278
Payroll	43,856	47,522	45,820
Property and school levies	29,273	27,012	26,512
Insurance	5,500	6,834	6,106
	160,017	133,482	126,483
Non-renewable resource revenue			
Minerals, oil and gas royalties	18,686	35,356	37,013
Licenses, rental and other fees	2,779	2,599	5,202
Quarry fees	150	82	296
	21,615	38,037	42,511
General			
Sundry and other	20,489	33,531	33,750
Lease	3,981	4,579	4,420
Interest revenue	340	2,518	2,764
Gains on disposition of assets	-	221	61
Revolving Funds net revenue	21,292	26,190	31,047
Regulatory revenue	22,930	28,873	27,200
Investment income	400	2,662	4,504
Grants in kind	-	73	164
	69,432	98,647	103,910
Total Revenues	2,299,537	2,448,104	2,306,689

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Expenses (unaudited)

Schedule B

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates (note 1b) \$	Compensation and Benefits \$	Grants and Contributions* \$	Valuation Allowances \$	Other \$	Amortization \$	2023 Total Expenses \$	2022 Restated (Note 2(x)) Total Expenses \$
Legislative Assembly	25,435	17,943	180	2	6,594	583	25,302	24,636
Executive and Indigenous Affairs	22,114	16,275	2,664	-	3,466	-	22,405	20,629
Finance	335,239	91,744	142,761	938	98,396	7,619	341,458	333,473
Municipal and Community Affairs	152,104	18,451	162,040	173	64,437	37	245,138	223,738
Infrastructure	323,693	65,511	21,198	62	158,673	68,953	314,397	320,027
Health and Social Services	597,332	30,592	463,396	79	141,459	23,906	659,432	656,817
Justice	137,054	67,580	4,945	13	71,070	3,464	147,072	141,364
Education, Culture and Employment	367,771	41,117	277,038	3,175	46,831	15,022	383,183	373,454
Environment and Natural Resources	98,723	47,340	14,808	-	49,364	3,555	115,067	112,106
Industry Tourism and Investment	59,625	26,392	19,009	17	13,297	1,952	60,667	65,615
Lands	22,915	15,753	861	319	4,179	162	21,274	21,064
	2,142,005	438,698	1,108,900	4,778	657,766	125,253	2,335,395	
Prior Year Totals	2,078,838	437,511	1,142,535	3,926	587,631	121,320		2,292,923

* Grants and contributions are comprised of amounts from Schedules 5 and 6, plus any amounts included within Schedule 10 that were expended via a grant or contribution.

As at March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Land ⁵ \$	Buildings and Leasehold Improvements ¹ \$	Infrastructure and Other ² \$	Roads and Bridges \$	Equipment ^{1,3} \$	Computers \$	Work in Progress \$	2023 \$	2022 Restated (Note 2(X)) \$
Cost of tangible capital assets									
Opening balance	5,859	1,727,825	323,171	2,072,376	274,972	149,939	166,329	4,720,471	4,539,956
Transfers	-	8,097	46,830	58,101	18,397	3,158	(134,583)	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,899	220,899	181,438
Revaluation of asset retirement obligations	-	(3,795)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,795)	-
Write-downs	-	(5,959)	(658)	(1,120)	(4,889)	(397)	-	(13,023)	-
Disposals	-	(1,359)	-	(52,418)	(1,441)	(8,881)	-	(64,099)	(923)
Closing balance	5,859	1,724,809	369,343	2,076,939	287,039	143,819	252,645	4,860,453	4,720,471
Accumulated amortization									
Opening balance	-	(694,195)	(151,129)	(704,751)	(133,348)	(117,412)	-	(1,800,835)	(1,675,463)
Amortization expense	-	(42,071)	(9,160)	(55,828)	(14,059)	(9,303)	-	(130,421)	(126,051)
Write-downs	-	5,959	658	1,120	4,889	397	-	13,023	-
Disposals	-	1,355	-	52,418	1,404	8,881	-	64,058	679
Closing balance	-	(728,952)	(159,631)	(707,041)	(141,114)	(117,437)	-	(1,854,175)	(1,800,835)
Net book value	5,859	995,857	209,712	1,369,898	145,925	26,382	252,645	3,006,278	2,919,636

¹ Included in buildings, leasehold improvements and equipment are assets under capital leases: cost, \$3,910 (2022 - \$3,910); accumulated amortization, \$2,256 (2022 - \$2,159); net book value, \$1,654 (2022 - \$1,751).

² Includes airstrips, aprons, fuel distribution systems, park improvements, aircraft, water/sewer works, fences, and signs.

³ Includes ferries and barges.

⁴ Land with cost and net book value of \$0, market value \$240 (2022 - \$1,431) was contributed to third parties.

Change in net book value of tangible capital assets	2023 \$	2022 \$
Assets transferred from work in progress	134,583	286,133
Disposals/write-downs/adjustments	(3,836)	(244)
Amortization	(130,421)	(126,051)
Increase (decrease) in work in progress	86,316	(104,695)
Increase	86,642	55,143

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Revenues by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 1

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Projects on Behalf of Others \$	Increases (Decreases) \$	Budget \$	Actual Revenues \$	Over (Under) Budget \$
Legislative Assembly						
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	-	-	-	-	156	156
Service and miscellaneous	5	-	-	5	5	-
Lease	10	-	-	10	19	9
Regulatory revenue	-	-	-	-	21	21
Investment income	-	-	-	-	2,662	2,662
	15	-	-	15	2,863	2,848
Executive and Indigenous Affairs						
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	-	956	381	1,337	1,051	(286)
Industry, Tourism and Investment						
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	1,459	806	730	2,995	7,515	4,520
Non-renewable Resources Revenue						
Licences, rental, and other fees	2,724	-	-	2,724	2,576	(148)
Minerals, oil and gas royalties	18,686	-	19,359	38,045	35,356	(2,689)
	21,410	-	19,359	40,769	37,932	(2,837)
General Revenues						
Regulatory revenue	914	-	-	914	1,012	98
Programs	-	-	715	715	703	(12)
	914	-	715	1,629	1,715	86
	23,783	806	20,804	45,393	47,162	1,769
Environment and Natural Resources						
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	6,806	8,053	9,979	24,838	17,031	(7,807)
Non-renewable Resource Revenue						
Licences, rental, and other fees	55	-	-	55	23	(32)
General Revenue						
Regulatory revenue	703	-	1,973	2,676	2,897	221
Service and miscellaneous	32	750	2,518	3,300	804	(2,496)
Grants in Kind	-	-	-	-	58	58
Interest income	-	-	-	-	2	2
	735	750	4,491	5,976	3,761	(2,215)
	7,596	8,803	14,470	30,869	20,815	(10,054)

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Revenues by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 1 (continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Projects on Behalf of Others \$	Increases (Decreases) \$	Revised Estimates \$	Actual Revenues \$	Over (under) Estimates \$
Finance						
Grant from Government of Canada	1,519,233	-	-	1,519,233	1,519,233	-
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	9,554	-	2,091	11,645	3,237	(8,408)
Canada Health Transfer	53,982	-	1,487	55,469	53,193	(2,276)
Canada Social Transfer	19,032	-	(318)	18,714	18,754	40
	82,568	-	3,260	85,828	75,184	(10,644)
Taxation						
Corporate	24,572	-	23,417	47,989	48,468	479
Personal	111,153	-	10,690	121,843	128,570	6,727
Fuel	19,281	-	791	20,072	20,450	378
Tobacco	15,071	-	805	15,876	14,387	(1,489)
Cannabis	598	-	392	990	978	(12)
Carbon	46,438	-	584	47,022	16,299	(30,723)
Payroll	43,856	-	4,225	48,081	47,522	(559)
Property and school levies	29,273	-	(1,834)	27,439	27,012	(427)
Insurance	5,500	-	-	5,500	6,834	1,334
	295,742	-	39,070	334,812	310,520	(24,292)
General Revenues						
Service and miscellaneous	1,800	-	-	1,800	2,197	397
Program	60	-	-	60	686	626
Revolving fund net revenue	26,233	-	(842)	25,391	24,379	(1,012)
Interest income	400	-	-	400	983	583
Regulatory revenue	600	-	-	600	799	199
	29,093	-	(842)	28,251	29,044	793
	1,926,636	-	41,488	1,968,124	1,933,981	(34,143)

Municipal and Community Affairs

Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	-	83,394	48,146	131,540	107,110	(24,430)
General Revenues						
Regulatory revenue	1,269	-	-	1,269	1,172	(97)
Service and miscellaneous	6	-	-	6	(1,524)	(1,530)
	1,275	-	-	1,275	(352)	(1,627)
	1,275	83,394	48,146	132,815	106,758	(26,057)

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Revenues by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 1 (continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Projects on Behalf of Others \$	Increases (Decreases) \$	Revised Estimates \$	Actual Revenues \$	Over(Under) Estimates \$
Justice						
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	4,475	-	4,804	9,279	10,429	1,150
General Revenue						
Service and miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	1	1
Program	1,419	643	(381)	1,681	1,414	(267)
Regulatory revenue	6,902	-	-	6,902	8,690	1,788
Grants in Kind	-	-	-	-	15	15
	8,321	643	(381)	8,583	10,120	1,537
	12,796	643	4,423	17,862	20,549	2,687

Infrastructure

Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	156,137	74	(63,736)	92,475	52,975	(39,500)
Capital transfers	55,460	-	5,611	61,071	61,536	465
	211,597	74	(58,125)	153,546	114,511	(39,035)
General Revenues						
Service and miscellaneous	420	-	8,402	8,822	2,631	(6,191)
Lease	1,100	146	(146)	1,100	1,444	344
Program	840	10,279	(2,256)	8,863	10,254	1,391
Interest revenue	-	-	-	-	1,224	1,224
Regulatory revenue	12,055	-	-	12,055	13,685	1,630
Revolving funds net revenue	(4,941)	-	-	(4,941)	1,811	6,752
	9,474	10,425	6,000	25,899	31,049	5,150
	221,071	10,499	(52,125)	179,445	145,560	(33,885)

Health and Social Services

Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	60,612	16,630	11,392	88,634	102,024	13,390
Capital transfers	1,388	-	10,631	12,019	72	(11,947)
	62,000	16,630	22,023	100,653	102,096	1,443
General Revenues						
Program	15,900	-	540	16,440	16,452	12
Regulatory revenue	415	-	-	415	494	79
	16,315	-	540	16,855	16,946	91
	78,315	16,630	22,563	117,508	119,042	1,534

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Revenues by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 1 (continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Projects on Behalf of Others \$	Increases (Decreases) \$	Revised Estimates \$	Actual Revenues \$	Over(Under) Estimates \$
Education, Culture and Employment						
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	24,229	7,391	21,741	53,361	46,254	(7,107)
General Revenue						
Service and miscellaneous	7	-	-	7	35	28
Interest income	340	-	-	340	310	(30)
Regulatory revenue	32	-	-	32	47	15
	379	-	-	379	392	13
	24,608	7,391	21,741	53,740	46,646	(7,094)
Lands						
Transfer Payments						
Federal cost shared	381	-	-	381	328	(53)
Non-renewable Resource Revenue						
Quarry royalties, fees	150	-	-	150	82	(68)
General Revenues						
Regulatory revenue	40	-	-	40	55	15
Lease	2,871	-	-	2,871	3,118	247
Service and miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	94	94
	2,911	-	-	2,911	3,267	356
	3,442	-	-	3,442	3,677	235
	2,299,537	129,122	121,891	2,550,550	2,448,104	(102,446)

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Expenses by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 2

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Operating Fund Expenses* \$	Under(Over) Appropriation \$
Legislative Assembly						
Office of the Clerk	10,095	55	-	10,150	10,721	(571)
Expenses on Behalf of Members	9,976	-	-	9,976	9,590	386
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer	650	-	-	650	611	39
Statutory Offices	4,203	-	-	4,203	3,800	403
Office of the Speaker	511	-	-	511	580	(69)
	25,435	55	-	25,490	25,302	188
Executive and Indigenous Affairs						
Executive Council Offices	4,256	(80)	-	4,176	4,471	(295)
Directorate	6,521	651	-	7,172	6,741	431
Cabinet Support	2,310	(20)	-	2,290	2,261	29
Indigenous and Intergovernmental Affairs	7,515	-	-	7,515	6,906	609
Corporate Communications	1,512	-	-	1,512	1,279	233
	22,114	551	-	22,665	21,658	1,007
Industry, Tourism and Investment						
Economic Diversification and Business Support	17,919	1,086	-	19,005	18,492	513
Corporate Management	9,266	(9)	-	9,257	8,871	386
Tourism and Parks	16,254	501	-	16,755	15,828	927
Minerals and Petroleum Resources	16,186	571	-	16,757	17,460	(703)
	59,625	2,149	-	61,774	60,651	1,123

* Operating fund expenses are expenses per the Statement of Operations less the expenses relating to project on behalf of third parties (Schedule 10).

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Expenses by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 2 (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Operating Fund Expenses* \$	Under(Over) Appropriation \$
Environment and Natural Resources						
Wildlife and Fish	16,147	2,207	-	18,354	18,738	(384)
Forest Management	39,096	8,648	-	47,744	45,991	1,753
Corporate Management	14,984	90	-	15,074	14,983	91
Water Management and Monitoring	9,893	325	-	10,218	10,048	170
Environmental Stewardship and Climate Change	14,270	1,348	-	15,618	14,352	1,266
Environmental Protection and Waste Management	4,333	311	-	4,644	5,061	(417)
	98,723	12,929	-	111,652	109,173	2,479
Finance						
Directorate	84,508	6,871	658	92,037	92,870	(833)
Management Board Secretariat	111,894	1,615	5,300	118,809	82,044	36,765
Office of the Comptroller General	93,835	-	(5,300)	88,535	122,462	(33,927)
Office of the Chief Information Officer	22,841	-	(658)	22,183	21,997	186
Human Resources	22,161	(150)	-	22,011	22,087	(76)
	335,239	8,336	-	343,575	341,460	2,115
Amortization of tangible capital assets of the NWT Liquor & Cannabis Commission	-	-	-	-	(2)	2
	335,239	8,336	-	343,575	341,458	2,117
Municipal and Community Affairs						
Regional Operations	131,915	-	-	131,915	130,231	1,684
Community Operations	2,383	48,146	-	50,529	21,078	29,451
Directorate	3,953	(2)	-	3,951	4,920	(969)
School of Community Government	2,955	(90)	-	2,865	2,103	762
Community Governance	2,146	(10)	-	2,136	2,048	88
Sport, Recreation and Youth	5,380	384	-	5,764	5,278	486
Public Safety	3,372	114,005	-	117,377	64,639	52,738
	152,104	162,433	-	314,537	230,297	84,240

* Operating fund expenses are expenses per the Statement of Operations less the expenses relating to project on behalf of third parties (Schedule 10).

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Expenses by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 2 (continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Operating Fund Expenses* \$	Under(Over) Appropriation \$
Justice						
Corrections	39,419	-	-	39,419	40,117	(698)
Policing Services	50,012	6,122	-	56,134	54,712	1,422
Court Services	15,123	1,237	-	16,360	16,992	(632)
Services to Government	13,188	755	-	13,943	13,882	61
Legal Aid Services	7,145	1,369	-	8,514	8,064	450
Services to the Public	4,769	239	-	5,008	4,649	359
Community Justice	6,168	1,951	-	8,119	7,549	570
Office of the Regulator of Oil and Gas Operations	1,230	-	-	1,230	923	307
	137,054	11,673	-	148,727	146,888	1,839
Health and Social Services						
Administration and Support Services	54,848	6,221	247	61,316	59,600	1,716
Health and Social Programs	350,476	43,450	(4,126)	389,800	385,934	3,866
Long Term and Continuing Care Services	62,194	3,428	3,879	69,501	64,742	4,759
Out of Territory Services	77,688	3,590	-	81,278	84,465	(3,187)
Supplementary Health Benefits	40,262	3,388	-	43,650	43,031	619
COVID Secretariat	11,864	(11,707)	-	157	444	(287)
	597,332	48,370	-	645,702	638,216	7,486
Education, Culture and Employment						
Corporate Management	11,264	1,668	43	12,975	13,058	(83)
Culture, Heritage and Languages	21,251	340	6	21,597	21,295	302
Early Learning and Child Care	12,791	9,336	(13)	22,114	18,581	3,533
Income Security	60,121	1,318	21	61,460	56,715	4,745
Labour Development and Advanced Education	56,745	10,065	539	67,349	61,565	5,784
Junior Kindergarten to Grade 12 School Services	205,599	7,243	(596)	212,246	209,628	2,618
	367,771	29,970	-	397,741	380,842	16,899

* Operating fund expenses are expenses per the Statement of Operations less the expenses relating to project on behalf of third parties (Schedule 10).

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Expenses by Department (unaudited)

Schedule 2 (continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Operating Fund Expenses* \$	Under(Over) Appropriation \$
Infrastructure						
Corporate Management	7,989	477	-	8,466	9,117	(651)
Asset Management	18,393	610	(13)	18,990	18,866	124
Programs and Services	16,716	8,218	(7,086)	17,848	26,401	(8,553)
Regional Operations	221,649	9,175	58	230,882	234,411	(3,529)
Energy and Strategic Initiatives	58,946	(29,061)	7,086	36,971	22,124	14,847
	323,693	(10,581)	45	313,157	310,919	2,238
Lands						
Corporate Management	3,637	(48)	-	3,589	4,367	(778)
Operations	11,492	(205)	-	11,287	10,306	981
Planning and Coordination	7,786	(70)	-	7,716	6,599	1,117
	22,915	(323)	-	22,592	21,272	1,320
	2,142,005	265,562	45	2,407,612	2,286,676	120,936

* Operating fund expenses are expenses per the Statement of Operations less the expenses relating to project on behalf of third parties (Schedule 10).

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Recoveries of Prior Years' Expenses (unaudited)

Schedule 3

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

DEPARTMENT	Over-Accruals \$	Other Recoveries \$	Total \$
Legislative Assembly	-	32	32
Executive and Indigenous Affairs	-	1	1
Finance	103	469	572
Municipal and Community Affairs	-	1,636	1,636
Infrastructure	153	(3,413)	(3,260)
Health and Social Services	4,843	920	5,763
Justice	306	336	642
Education, Culture and Employment	42	1,822	1,864
Environment and Natural Resources	571	182	753
Industry, Tourism and Investment	590	185	775
Lands	9	219	228
	6,617	2,389	9,006

DEPARTMENT	Main Estimates* \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditure \$
Legislative Assembly	400	175	575	514
Lands	225	310	535	253
Finance	79,849	29,175	109,024	30,895
Municipal and Community Affairs	150	-	150	138
Infrastructure	253,840	(44,272)	209,568	125,155
Health and Social Services	47,060	14,279	61,339	35,203
Justice	1,480	1,253	2,733	1,409
Education, Culture and Employment	16,572	6,224	22,796	7,560
Environment and Natural Resources	2,110	3,132	5,242	2,760
Industry, Tourism and Investment	4,437	13,667	18,104	12,306
	406,123	23,943	430,066	216,193

Projects completed by the Department of Infrastructure on behalf of other departments are reported as expenditures under the owner department, when completed, to better reflect investments in departmental programs.

* \$45 of the budget associated with Infrastructure Investment classified as non-capital in nature has been transferred to operations.

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Executive and Indigenous Affairs						
Aboriginal Intergovernmental Meetings						
Fund	300	-	-	300	600	(300)
Annual General Assembly	-	-	-	-	23	(23)
Arctic Inspiration Prize	100	-	-	100	150	(50)
Canadian Red Cross	-	-	-	-	25	(25)
Core Funding to Métis Locals	225	-	-	225	240	(15)
Gender Equity Grant	50	-	-	50	44	6
Gwich'in Tribal Council 30th Anniversary	-	-	-	-	5	(5)
Murdered, Missing Indigenous Women and Girls Grant	-	-	-	-	113	(113)
North Slave Métis Alliance Participation Leadership Forum	-	-	-	-	16	(16)
Royal Tour - Platinum Queen Jubilee	-	-	-	-	25	(25)
Special Events - Indigenous Organizations	50	-	-	50	73	(23)
United Way - Hay River Flood Relief	-	-	-	-	150	(150)
Women's Initiatives	50	-	-	50	55	(5)
	775	-	-	775	1,519	(744)
Infrastructure						
Deh Gah Bridge Opportunities	200	-	-	200	200	-
Sachs Harbour Airlift	-	-	-	-	3,571	(3,571)
	200	-	-	200	3,771	(3,571)
Finance						
Carbon Tax Offset	38,900	-	-	38,900	10,889	28,011
Cost of Living Tax Credit	22,150	-	-	22,150	24,766	(2,616)
Kristine McLeod Emerging Indigenous Leadership	-	-	-	-	5	(5)
NWT Child Benefit	2,200	-	-	2,200	1,990	210
Whati Fibre Project	-	-	-	-	65	(65)
	63,250	-	-	63,250	37,715	25,535

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Municipal and Community Affairs						
Community Government Funding	49,853	-	-	49,853	50,684	(831)
Community Mandate Funding	4,167	-	-	4,167	2,594	1,573
Deline Self-Government	3,610	-	-	3,610	3,670	(60)
Designated Authority Additional Funding	624	-	-	624	624	-
Grant-in-Lieu of Taxes	14,650	-	-	14,650	13,766	884
High Performance Athlete Grant	100	-	-	100	48	52
New Deal Taxation Revenue Program	565	-	-	565	671	(106)
Senior Citizens and Disabled Persons Property Tax Relief	1,005	-	-	1,005	1,105	(100)
	74,574	-	-	74,574	73,162	1,412
Environment and Natural Resources						
Disaster Compensation	275	-	-	275	116	159
Fire Damage Compensation	100	-	-	100	12	88
Fur Price Program	605	-	-	605	194	411
	980	-	-	980	322	658
Health and Social Services						
Anti-Poverty Fund	234	-	-	234	234	-
Health and Social Services Authorities Funding	10	-	-	10	10	-
Healthy Choices Fund	53	-	-	53	53	-
Medical Professional Development	40	-	1	41	41	-
Northern Wellness Initiatives	21	-	-	21	21	-
	358	-	1	359	359	-
Justice						
National Justice Issues	9	-	-	9	7	2

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Education, Culture and Employment						
Early Childhood Program Grants	105	-	5	110	15	95
Early Childhood Program Operator Subsidy	4,453	-	222	4,675	4,533	142
Early Childhood Scholarship	150	-	40	190	177	13
Early Childhood Worker Grant Program	890	-	(390)	500	477	23
French Language Broadcasting	10	-	-	10	10	-
Indigenous Languages Broadcasting	150	-	-	150	142	8
Indigenous Scholarships	80	-	-	80	105	(25)
Labour Market Development Agreement	-	2,179	-	2,179	2,291	(112)
NWT Arts Council	700	-	-	700	656	44
Senior Home Heating Subsidy	2,192	-	457	2,649	2,490	159
Student Financial Assistance	12,076	1,344	(457)	12,963	11,149	1,814
Support to Northern Performers	101	-	-	101	101	-
Thank You for Making a Difference	-	-	-	-	30	(30)
Trades and Occupations Wage Subsidy	1,072	-	-	1,072	982	90
Workforce Development Agreement	1,451	161	-	1,612	687	925
	23,430	3,684	(123)	26,991	23,845	3,146
Total	163,576	3,684	(122)	167,138	140,700	26,438

Land with cost and net book value of \$0, market value \$240 (2022 - \$1,321) was contributed to third parties.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Contributions (unaudited)

Schedule 6

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Legislative Assembly						
Human Rights Commission Core Funding	180	-	-	180	180	-
Executive and Indigenous Affairs						
Native Women's Association	476	-	-	476	476	-
Nihitat Gwich'in Process and Schedule Status of Women Council	444	-	-	444	444	-
	920	-	-	920	920	-
Finance						
Aviation Sector Support	-	2,091	-	2,091	2,360	(269)
Net Fiscal Benefit Transfer to Aboriginal Parties	10,100	-	-	10,100	4,764	5,336
Northwest Territories Heritage Fund	7,600	-	-	7,600	5,025	2,575
Housing Northwest Territories Core Funding	78,358	6,687	-	85,045	85,045	-
Social Justice Fund	145	-	-	145	-	145
Territorial Power Subsidy Program	7,153	-	-	7,153	7,852	(699)
	103,356	8,778	-	112,134	105,046	7,088

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Municipal and Community Affairs						
A Brilliant North	565	-	-	565	75	490
Annual Non-Government Organization						
Stabilization Fund	700	-	-	700	700	-
Canadian Sport Policy Implementation	272	394	-	666	589	77
Children and Youth Resiliency Program	450	-	-	450	423	27
Community Governments:						
Assistance	135	-	-	135	-	135
Capital Formula Funding	135	-	-	135	-	135
Community Financial Services	135	-	-	135	-	135
Recreation Funding	1,275	-	-	1,275	863	412
Water and Sewer Services Funding	19,887	-	-	19,887	20,629	(742)
Get Active NWT	100	-	-	100	100	-
Ground Ambulance and Highway Rescue	185	-	-	185	185	-
Healthy Choices Initiative	765	-	-	765	731	34
Partners Contribution - Assessment						
Services	125	-	-	125	125	-
Partners Contributions	460	-	-	460	460	-
Regional Youth Sport Events	400	-	-	400	273	127
Volunteer Contributions	70	-	-	70	21	49
Volunteer Recognition	30	-	-	30	-	30
Youth Centres	500	-	-	500	500	-
Youth Contribution Programs	225	-	-	225	209	16
Youth Corps - Regional Operations	1,175	-	-	1,175	945	230
Other	-	-	-	-	9	(9)
	27,589	394	-	27,983	26,837	1,146
Lands						
Land Use Planning Initiatives	265	-	-	265	384	(119)
Northwest Territories Surface Rights Board	303	-	-	303	328	(25)
Supporting Consultations for Land Use						
Decisions	75	-	-	75	26	49
Sustainable Land Use Management	150	-	-	150	123	27
	793	-	-	793	861	(68)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Health and Social Services						
Anti-Poverty Fund	1,516	-	-	1,516	1,514	2
Anti-Racism Patient Navigators	-	25	-	25	25	-
Child and Family Services	217	-	-	217	250	(33)
Community Based Suicide Prevention	225	73	-	298	226	72
Disabilities Fund	335	-	(113)	222	229	(7)
Early Childhood Development	342	-	-	342	194	148
Family Violence Prevention	395	-	-	395	223	172
First Nations and Inuit Home and Community Care Fund	-	250	-	250	112	138
French Language Services	970	-	-	970	835	135
Health and Social Services Authority Funding	394,072	47,762	4,479	446,313	447,561	(1,248)
Healthy Choices Fund	961	-	-	961	717	244
Healthy Family Program	292	-	-	292	292	-
Infrastructure Contributions:						
Avens Pavilion Laundry and Kitchen Facilities	2,555	-	-	2,555	-	2,555
Mental Wellness and Addictions Recovery and After Care Fund	1,050	-	-	1,050	618	432
Mental Wellness and Addictions Recovery Capacity Building Fund	100	-	-	100	112	(12)
Mental Wellness and Addictions Recovery Fund	100	-	-	100	67	33
Mental Wellness and Addictions Recovery Peer Support Fund	180	-	-	180	145	35
Northern Wellness Initiatives	7,046	-	-	7,046	7,063	(17)
On the Land Healing Fund	1,825	-	-	1,825	1,458	367
Respite Fund	475	-	-	475	479	(4)
Seniors Fund	305	-	-	305	228	77
Supportive Care Initiative Fund	-	534	-	534	484	50
Tlicho Cultural Coordinator	35	-	-	35	44	(9)
Waste Water Surveillance	-	290	-	290	141	149
	412,996	48,934	4,366	466,296	463,017	3,279

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Environment and Natural Resources						
Adaptation Plan	25	-	-	25	-	25
Caribou Monitoring	100	-	-	100	363	(263)
Climate Change Community Adaptation	353	-	-	353	426	(73)
Conservation Planning	415	20	-	435	355	80
Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program	1,751	-	-	1,751	1,888	(137)
Disease Contaminants	16	-	-	16	16	-
Industry Development	50	-	-	50	75	(25)
Interim Resource Management						
Assistance Program	1,655	-	-	1,655	1,752	(97)
Inuvialuit Water Board	924	-	-	924	714	210
Mackenzie River Basin Board	40	-	-	40	-	40
Modelling and Remote Sensing	65	-	-	65	75	(10)
Monitoring and Range Planning	76	-	-	76	147	(71)
Nature Fund Protected Areas	1,688	175	-	1,863	1,428	435
Stewardship Program	210	-	-	210	107	103
Sustainable Livelihoods	1,616	-	-	1,616	1,499	117
Traditional Knowledge	65	-	-	65	165	(100)
Transboundary Waters	185	-	-	185	566	(381)
Water Regulatory	100	-	-	100	273	(173)
Water Research and Monitoring	120	-	-	120	11	109
Water Strategy Action Plan	250	-	-	250	473	(223)
Wildfire Research Support	25	-	-	25	-	25
Wildfire Risk Management Plan	75	-	-	75	105	(30)
Wildlife Management Boards	78	-	-	78	78	-
	9,882	195	-	10,077	10,516	(439)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Industry, Tourism and Investment						
Advance the Knowledge Economy Business Development and Investment Corporation	240	-	-	240	240	-
Canadian Agricultural Partnership	488	732	-	1,220	1,051	169
Commercial Fisheries	600	-	-	600	661	(61)
Community Futures	825	-	-	825	791	34
Community Tourism Coordinators	350	-	-	350	340	10
Community Tourism Infrastructure	200	-	-	200	181	19
Community Transfers Initiative	1,587	-	-	1,587	1,361	226
Convention Bureau	100	-	-	100	100	-
Cultural Sealskin Program	-	80	-	80	-	80
Film Industry Rebate Program	100	-	-	100	100	-
Great Northern Arts Festival	25	-	-	25	25	-
Indigenous Mineral Development Support Program	100	-	-	100	94	6
Mineral Resources Act Implementation	-	-	-	-	79	(79)
Mining Incentive Program	1,300	-	-	1,300	1,274	26
Northern Food Development Program	550	-	-	550	533	17
Northwest Territories Chamber of Mines	55	-	-	55	252	(197)
NWT Producer Incentive Pilot Project	-	100	-	100	100	-
Prospector Training	-	-	-	-	168	(168)
Scientific Collaborative Research Projects Contribution	-	50	-	50	403	(353)
Support for Entrepreneur and Economic Development	3,866	-	-	3,866	3,566	300
Tourism Industry Funding	3,336	-	-	3,336	3,308	28
Tourism Product Diversification Program	1,086	-	-	1,086	1,034	52
Tourism Restart Investment Program	-	600	-	600	768	(168)
Tourism Skills Development	50	-	-	50	51	(1)
Various Contributions Economic Diversification	-	-	-	-	116	(116)
Various Contributions Minerals and Petroleum Resources	-	-	-	-	19	(19)
Various Contributions Tourism and Parks	-	-	-	-	131	(131)
Yellowknife Visitor Services	411	-	-	411	161	250
	17,341	1,592	-	18,933	19,009	(76)
Justice						
Community Justice Committees and Projects	1,805	718	-	2,523	1,844	679
Gun and Gang Strategy	450	-	-	450	644	(194)
Men's Healing Program	292	-	-	292	292	-
Offender Reintegration	179	-	-	179	-	179
Victims Assistance Support Projects	945	1,233	(25)	2,153	2,053	100
YWCA of Yellowknife	105	-	-	105	105	-
	3,776	1,951	(25)	5,702	4,938	764

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Infrastructure						
Alternative and Renewable Energy						
Research	70	-	-	70	-	70
Alternative Energy Program	150	-	-	150	200	(50)
Arctic Energy Alliance Core Funding	1,600	-	-	1,600	1,600	-
Aurora Research Institute Energy Projects	70	-	-	70	100	(30)
Biomass District Heating Study - Various Communities	-	-	-	-	400	(400)
Biomass District Heating Study - Hay River	-	-	-	-	105	(105)
Biomass Energy Program	200	-	-	200	100	100
Commercial Energy Conservation and Efficiency Program	200	-	-	200	200	-
Community Access Program	1,480	-	-	1,480	1,246	234
Community Government Retrofits	200	-	-	200	190	10
Community Renewable Energy Program	100	-	-	100	100	-
Electricity System Analysis	30	-	-	30	-	30
Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	-	300	-	300	50	250
Electric Vehicle Fast Charger Corridor	-	200	-	200	200	-
Electric Vehicle Rebate Program	-	100	-	100	46	54
Energy Auditing Capacity	-	75	-	75	37	38
Energy Efficiency Incentive Program	100	-	-	100	200	(100)
Energy Rating Services Support Program	190	-	-	190	150	40
Geological Data Compilation	-	-	-	-	25	(25)
Geothermal Study Fort Liard	-	-	-	-	5	(5)
High Efficiency Heating Solutions	-	-	-	-	25	(25)
Infrastructure Contribution:						
Northwest Territories Power Corporation	43,040	(29,736)	-	13,304	9,847	3,457
Transmission Line Whati	-	-	-	-	223	(223)
Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund	4,799	7,108	-	11,907	1,977	9,930
NWT Energy Corporation - Lease Agreement	96	-	-	96	98	(2)
NWT Energy Efficiency Projects	300	-	-	300	250	50
Permafrost Mapping - Wilfred Laurier University	-	-	-	-	28	(28)
Students Against Drinking and Driving	12	-	-	12	-	12
Tulita Solar Project	-	-	-	-	25	(25)
	52,637	(21,953)	-	30,684	17,427	13,257

for the year ended March 31, 2023

(thousands of dollars)

	Main Estimates \$	Supplementary Estimates \$	Transfers \$	Total Appropriation \$	Actual Expenditures \$	(Over)Under Appropriation \$
Education, Culture and Employment						
Arts Organizations Operating Funding	460	-	-	460	460	-
Aurora College Funding	34,761	-	-	34,761	34,761	-
Aurora College Transformation Initiatives	-	2,121	-	2,121	2,121	-
Building Skills 4 Success in the NWT	-	2,134	-	2,134	447	1,687
Career Development and Training	30	-	-	30	92	(62)
Community Library Services	839	-	-	839	840	(1)
Cultural Organizations	424	-	-	424	415	9
Early Childhood Child Care Fee Reduction Subsidy	-	5,288	(451)	4,837	3,612	1,225
Early Childhood Infrastructure Fund	1,000	-	78	1,078	261	817
Early Childhood Program	1,350	1,545	(438)	2,457	2,221	236
Early Childhood Program Sustainability Funding	-	600	-	600	537	63
Early Childhood Worker Funding	-	1,071	729	1,800	1,835	(35)
Education Authority Funding	165,369	-	-	165,369	165,113	256
Education Renewal and Innovation	-	-	136	136	321	(185)
Francophone Affairs	127	20	-	147	224	(77)
Healthy Food for Learning	650	-	-	650	650	-
Heritage Centres	491	500	-	991	948	43
Indigenous Languages	5,385	-	-	5,385	5,005	380
Indigenous Languages Broadcasting	878	-	-	878	878	-
Indigenous Languages Revitalization	200	-	-	200	220	(20)
Infrastructure Contributions:						
Junior Kindergarten to Grade 12 School Services	6,923	4,893	(40)	11,776	9,728	2,048
Labour Development and Advanced Education	2,530	-	40	2,570	-	2,570
Labour Market Development Agreement	-	1,225	-	1,225	1,205	20
Literacy Funding	2,356	-	-	2,356	2,231	125
Minority Language Education and Second Language Instruction (French)	3,250	2,177	-	5,427	5,320	107
Northern Distance Learning	1,945	-	-	1,945	2,301	(356)
Northern Youth Abroad	100	-	-	100	100	-
NWT Teachers' Association Professional Development Fund	2,019	-	-	2,019	2,280	(261)
Other Post Secondary Contributions	-	-	-	-	700	(700)
Skills Canada	70	-	-	70	70	-
Small Community Employment	4,244	(161)	-	4,083	3,832	251
Supporting Child Inclusion and Participation	1,700	-	-	1,700	1,609	91
Tlicho Cultural Coordinator	35	-	-	35	44	(9)
Treaty Simulation	-	-	-	-	43	(43)
Workforce Development Agreement	762	250	-	1,012	1,200	(188)
	237,898	21,663	54	259,615	251,624	7,991
Total	867,368	61,554	4,395	933,317	900,375	32,942

MUNICIPAL AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS	\$
A special warrant was approved by the Commissioner on June 27, 2022.	60,000
	<hr/>
Total Special Warrants	60,000
	<hr/>

	Transfer to (from) \$	Explanation
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE		
Health and Social Services		
Health and Social Programs	(4,126)	Transfer of budget from Health and Social Programs to Administrative and Support Services for amortization of information systems projects, labour market supplement and position related O&M. Transfer of budget from Health and Social Programs to Long Term and Continuing Care Services to reflect allocation of funding from federal home care and long term care agreements, amortization for long term care facilities, labour market supplement, adult in-territory supported living and COVID endemic requirements.
Administrative and Support Services	247	
Long Term and Continuing Care Services	3,879	
Education, Culture and Employment		
Junior Kindergarten and Grade 12 School Services	(677)	Consolidate Literacy Funding Budget to Labour Development and Advanced Education.
Labour Development and Advanced Education	677	
Infrastructure		
Programs and Services	(7,086)	Transfer of the Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund from Program and Services to Energy and Strategic Initiatives where it will be administered.
Energy and Strategic Initiatives	7,086	
Finance		
Information Shared System Services Directorate	(658) 658	Transfer of Information Services records functions to Shared Corporate Services to amalgamate records functions within Finance and provide more effective service.
Office of the Comptroller General Management Board Secretariat	(5,300) 5,300	Transfer of Interest for the Mackenzie Valley Fibre Link (MVFL) Loan Interest from Accounting Services - Mgmt to Deputy Secretary of the FMB as the interest is directly linked to the service payments made on the MVFL and is more effectively grouped with other costs associated.

	Transfer to (from) \$	Explanation
CAPITAL INVESTMENT		
Health and Social Services		
Administrative and Support Services Health and Social Programs	(2,445) 2,445	Transfer of medical equipment evergreening budget from Administrative and Support Services to Health and Social Programs.
Industry, Tourism and Investment		
Tourism and Parks Economic Diversification and Business Support	(716) 716	Transfer of funding from the Tourism and Parks small capital budget to the Economic Diversification and Business Support large capital budget for the Hay River Fish Processing Plant project.
Infrastructure		
Asset Management Programs and Services	(610) 610	Transfer of capital projects from Asset Management to Programs and Services where they will be administered.

for the year ended March 31, 2023

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE WRITTEN OFF

No amounts were written off during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

FORGIVENESS OF DEBT

The total debts forgiven during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023 was \$1,050,979.

	\$
Education, Culture and Employment	
Boline, Brenda Marie	1,238
CJ's Family Day Home	3,649
Crook, Gene Darrel	14,144
Dawe, Jonathon Timothy	2,257
Elanik, Shane Edward	661
Francis, Agnes	12,000
Gibb, Barrett Ryan	3,284
Grandejambe, Cynthia Gail	6,198
Hubick, Linda	1,868
Lander, Karen Ann Marie	2,200
Leblanc, Gabrielle Danielle	6,469
Leger, Candace Samantha	846
Luciw, Robert Mark	12,585
Mantla, Stephanie Lisa	9,840
Ranseth, John	5,208
Sanderson, Alice Mary	10,426
Smith, Beverly Dale	1,564
Thrasher, Lloyd Brandon Eugene	3,425
Vail, Nancy	4,986
Vaughan, Ian	4,439
	<u>107,287</u>
Health and Social Services	
Edubas, M.	1,427
Simon, Wilfred	686
	<u>2,113</u>
Infrastructure	
994486 NWT	22,349
Arslanian Cutting Works (NWT) Ltd.	581
B & T Plumbing and Heating Ltd.	1,695
Bullmoose Ltd.	1,490
City of Yellowknife	725,000
Diamond Cabs Ltd.	920
Fontaine, Robert	1,256
	<u>753,291</u>

for the year ended March 31, 2023

FORGIVENESS OF DEBT (continued)

	\$
Industry, Tourism and Investment	
6005 NWT Ltd.	671
AJ's Slashing	2,404
Akhiatak, Noah	2,005
Alanak, Maggie	591
Alcantara Outfitting	12,000
Allen, Garret	998
Arslanian Cutting Works (NWT) Ltd.	4,755
Betsedea, Rita (Estate of)	2,863
Damaske, Mark	24,780
Delta Sun Services	10,000
Deneron, Dennis Peter	4,300
Desjarlais, Jean	1,736
Jijuu's Bed & Breakfast	993
Lac La Martre Lodge	35,766
Peel River Taxi	2,207
Sayine, Jamie Ernest Edward	2,488
Stewart, Georgie Herbert Stven	1,630
Waakw'a Development Corporation Ltd.	20,000
Wanderingspirit, Justin	1,500
Xah Ndah Resources Ltd.	4,500
Young, Paul J.C.	990
	<u>137,177</u>
Justice	
Alcantara Outfitting	28,182
Kuliktana, Angele Emoyak	750
Sevoliq Justice	20,076
Shabala & Associates	2,103
	<u>51,111</u>
Total Forgiveness	<u>1,050,979</u>

REMISSION OF STUDENT LOANS

The total student loans remised during the fiscal year ended March 31,2023 was \$2,258,083.

REMISSION OF TAXES AND PENALTY

No amounts were remised during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2023.

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Projects on behalf of Others - Expenditures Recovered (unaudited)

Schedule 10

for the year ended March 31, 2023

\$

Executive and Indigenous Affairs

Gwich'in Land Claim Implementation	183,064
Inuvialuit Land Claim Implementation	321,752
Sahtu Land Claim Implementation	33,928
Tlicho Land Claim Implementation	209,847

748,591

Municipal and Community Affairs

Clean Water and Waste Water Fund	738,665
Emergency Management Development	87,402
Gas Tax	14,018,051

14,844,118

Infrastructure

Gwich'in Land Claim Implementation	5,266
Sahtu Land Claim Implementation	5,265
Western Arctic Research Centre Warehouse Expansion - Inuvik	1,961,028
Wood Pellet Boiler Installation	1,505,000

3,476,559

Justice

Court-ordered Counsel	5,618
Estates Clerk	148,547
Gwich'in Land Claim Implementation	6,546
Sahtu Land Claim Implementation	9,570
Tlicho Land Claim Implementation	14,410

184,691

Government of the Northwest Territories

Non-Consolidated Schedule of Projects on
Behalf of Others - Expenditures Recovered (unaudited)

Schedule 10 (continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2023

	\$
Health and Social Services	
Canadian Hospital Injury Research	19,051
Electronic Immunization Registry	6,108
Non-insured Health Benefits	20,858,582
Non-insured Health Benefits - Dental	26,453
Northern Wellness Funding	151,054
Pan-Canadian Public Health Network	569
Pan-Northern Data Admin	7,536
Pan-Territorial Health Investment Fund eMental Health	145,376
	21,214,729
Education, Culture and Employment	
Forum of Labour Market Ministers	2,191,451
Gwich'in Land Claim Implementation	37,315
Sahtu Land Claim Implementation	26,916
Tlicho Land Claim Implementation	85,632
	2,341,314
Environment and Natural Resources	
Boreal Caribou Habitat Restoration	45,768
Gwich'in Land Claim Implementation	138,172
Inuvialuit Implementation Funding	4,895,110
Knowledge on Resource Management	60,000
Monitoring Activities Thaidene Nene Territorial Protected Area	553,232
Northern Science and Technology Program	21,710
Sahtu Land Claim Implementation	137,451
Tlicho Agreement Implementation Funding	41,103
	5,892,546
Industry, Tourism and Investment	
Gwich'in Land Claim Implementation	10,189
Sahtu Land Claim Implementation	6,948
	17,137
Total	48,719,685
