



# BEVERAGE CONTAINER PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT 2005-2006







## How the Beverage Container Program works

A refundable deposit and a handling fee are added on to the cost of all ready-to-serve drinks, except milk and milk products. Ready-to-serve means that no preparation is required.

The consumer can get their refundable deposit back by taking the empty beverage container to the nearest depot. The depot then ships the beverage containers to regional processing centres in Inuvik, Yellowknife and Hay River. Depots get paid a handling fee for every container they take in to cover operating costs and to cover the refunds provided to consumers.

And finally, the processing centre readies the empty containers for transport and sells them to recycling markets. The processing centres also receive a handling fee to cover their operating costs.

Consumers receive a refund of either \$.10 or \$.25 per container, depending on what type and size it is. The following table outlines the type of container and fees for each:

Contents	Volume	Material	Refundable Deposit	Handling Fee	Total
Beverages other than wine or spirits	Less than 1 litre	Materials other than glass	\$0.10	\$0.05	\$0.15
Beverages other than wine or spirits	Less than 1 litre	Glass	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.20
Beverages other than wine or spirits	1 litre or more	Glass or other material	\$0.10	\$0.10	\$0.20
Wine or spirits	Any size	Glass or other material	\$0.25	\$0.10	\$0.35

The Beverage Container Program is designed so that the program pays for itself, therefore, people who purchase ready-to-serve beverages, pay for the cost of the program.

### Did you know?

Just how much **space did we save in our NWT landfills** in 5 months? Instead of throwing away their containers, the people of the NWT recycled enough beverage containers to **fill 2 NHL hockey rinks** from the ice to just over the top of the boards! That's how much space **6.8 million** beverage containers take!





## Recycling works in the NWT

The Beverage Container Program is intended for all people of the NWT. It depends on the participation of community members and distributors to be a success.

The first five months of the program proved that the people of the Northwest Territories care about keeping their communities clean and about doing something good for the environment.



### Community depots

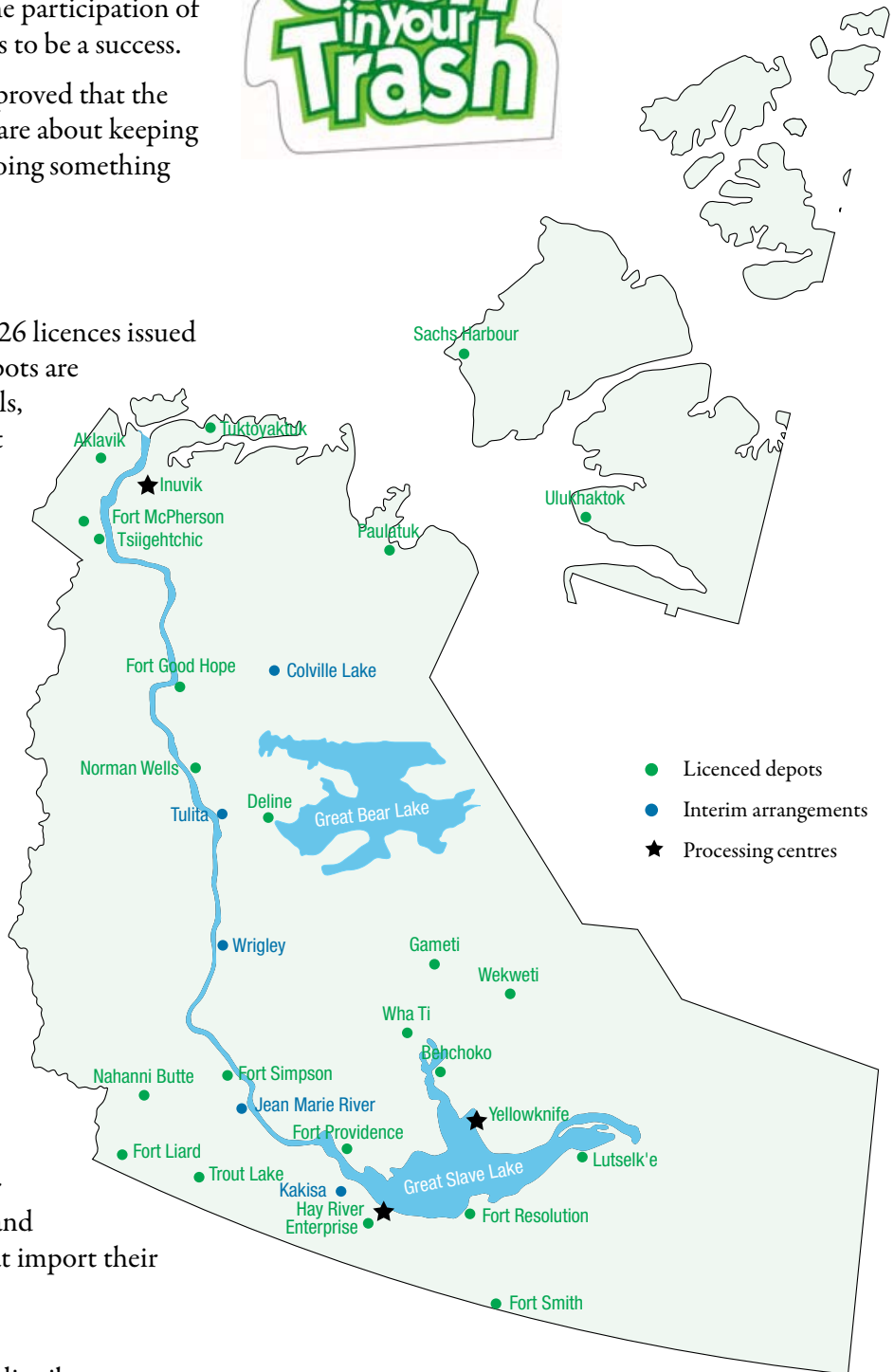
As of the March 31, 2006 there were 26 licences issued to depots throughout the NWT. Depots are operated by community stores, schools, non-profit groups, band development corporations, individuals and other businesses. There are also 3 regional processing centres in Inuvik, Hay River and Yellowknife.

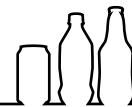
ENR continues working towards establishing a depot in each community. In the interim, arrangements have been made for the communities that do not have licenced depots so that all residents are able to return their beverage containers for recycling. Please see *Table 1: Community Depot Operators – Fiscal Year 2005/2006* for a complete list.

### Distributors

Under the program, businesses importing and distributing beverage containers in the NWT must register with ENR and make regular reports and payments. This applies to retailers that import their own beverage containers for sale in the NWT.

As of March 31, 2006, there were 25 distributors registered in the NWT. Please see *Table 2: Distributors – Fiscal Year 2005/2006* for a complete list.





### Waste Reduction and Recovery Advisory Committee

A Waste Reduction and Recovery Advisory Committee, made up of retailers, distributors, the transportation industry, environmental organizations and community residents, has been established to advise Environment and Natural Resources on establishing and operating programs to ensure improved reduction and recovery of waste in the NWT.

The advice of the Committee reflects individual expertise in topics or a collective position on an initiative.

Please see *Table 3: Waste Reduction and Recovery Advisory Committee Members – Fiscal Year 2005/2006* for a complete listing of participants.



... businesses importing and distributing beverage containers in the NWT must register with ENR and make regular reports and payments.



### Did you know?



One Boeing 737-200 jet, like the kind flown by **Canadian North**, is made using 24,268 kilos (53,500 lbs.) of aluminum. In just 5 months, the people of the NWT **recycled enough aluminum cans to build 2 jets** (50,483 kg/111,265 lbs). We'll soon have recycled enough for a whole fleet!



Photo courtesy of Canadian North Airlines.

There's  
**Cash**  
in Your  
**Trash**

Return your empty ready-to-serve beverage containers to one of the new NWT recycling depots. Contact your local Environment and Natural Resources office for the location of the depot nearest to you.

## What's returnable for a refund

Type of Container	Refundable Deposit
<b>Beverage container, beer bottle, cider bottle, beer can</b> <small>Examples: Tetra Pak, soft drink can, glass juice bottle, water bottle, beer bottle, beer can, vegetable juice bottle or can, large soft drink bottle, large juice carton, large water jug</small>	10¢
<b>Wine and liquor containers</b> <small>Examples: All glass, plastic, bag-in-a-box wine and liquor containers</small>	25¢

The surcharge you pay on ready-to-serve drinks includes your refundable deposit and handling fee to cover costs of recovering and recycling the containers. The Beverage Container Program does not include containers for milk and milk substitutes.

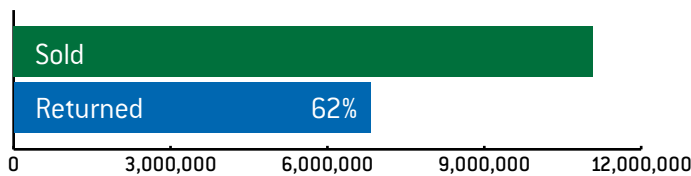
Handy fridge cards help NWT recyclers figure just how much cash is in their trash.



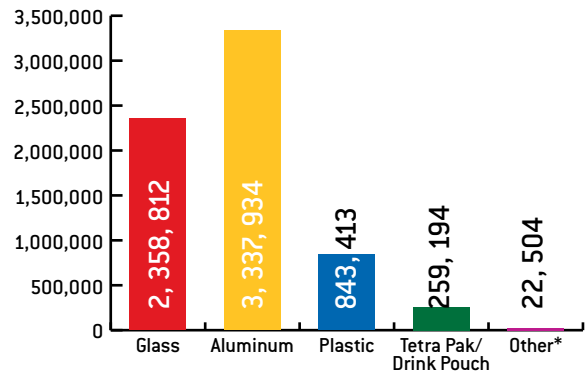
## The NWT is catching on to cashing in

Since the program began on November 1, 2005, the people of the Northwest Territories have made recycling a habit.

**Containers Sold vs. Returned**



**Containers Returned by Material Type**



\*Includes gable tops, bi-metal, bag-in-a-box and alcohol containers made of materials other than glass

**Rates of Return: November to March**

Container Material and/or Type		Distributor Sales November to March	Containers Returned November to March	Rate of Return
NON-ALCOHOL BEVERAGES	< 1.0 Litre	Glass	212,861	98,099
		Aluminum	3,514,740	2,029,946
		Plastic	1,589,779	709,712
		Tetra Pak/Drink Pouch	885,459	200,402
		Gable Top	9,028	5,021
		Bi-Metal	13,041	3,016
	≥ 1.0 Litre	Glass	16,151	6,076
		Aluminum	10,853	26,637
		Plastic	305,378	133,701
		Tetra Pak/Drink Pouch	138,774	58,792
		Gable Top	32,714	9,664
		Bi-Metal	9,957	1,531
		Bag-in-a-Box	63	733
ALCOHOL BEVERAGES	< 1.0 Litre	Glass - Refillable Bottle	1,190,641	1,553,708
		Glass - Non Refillable Bottle	545,683	398,002
		Aluminum	1,810,189	1,281,351
		Other Material	364,666	2,217
	≥ 1.0 Litre	Glass - Other Than Wine or Spirits	0	1,130
		Other Material - Other Than Wine or Spirits	0	322
	Any Size	Any Material - Wine or Spirits	430,281	301,797
<b>Total</b>		<b>11,080,258</b>	<b>6,821,857</b>	<b>62%</b>



## The life cycle of NWT beverage containers

Recycling makes sense. The steps involved in supplying recovered material to be recycled into new products uses less energy and conserves more of our natural resources than supplying new materials to industry. This helps to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.

Beverage containers recovered in the NWT are recycled or reused whenever possible. The regional processing centres in Inuvik, Hay River and Yellowknife are responsible for finding markets for recycling and shipping the containers south. In fact, **84%** of all beverage containers recovered in the NWT are reused or recycled – good news for the environment!

### Aluminum

Aluminum containers are crushed and packed into bales at the processing centres and then transported to recycling markets in Alberta and British Columbia. Aluminum containers make up about 49% of the containers collected.

When aluminium cans are recycled, they become new aluminium cans and other products. It takes 95 percent less energy to recycle aluminium cans than it does to mine aluminium and make new cans. Recycling just one can saves enough electricity to light a 100-watt bulb for 3½ hours.



*Almost half (49%) of the total containers recycled in the NWT in 2005/06 were aluminum cans.*

### Plastic

Plastic containers are crushed and packed into bales at the processing centres and transported to recycling markets in Alberta and British Columbia. Plastic containers make up about 12% of the containers collected in the NWT.

Plastic containers are recycled into products such as new plastic containers, fleece clothing and high-grade carpet.



*After crushing and baling, plastic containers await a full trailer load before being sent south for recycling.*

“ Recycling just one can saves enough electricity to light a 100-watt bulb for 3 ½ hours. ”



## The life cycle of NWT beverage containers ...continued

### Bi-metal cans

Recycled bi-metal cans such as vegetable juice cans make up less than 1% of containers collected in the NWT. These containers are made into car parts, metal bars and chicken wire.



*Bi-metal cans, such as tomato juice cans, make up less than 1% of the total beverage containers recycled in the NWT. They are stored in these special recycling bags until they are processed and sent south for recycling.*

### Did you know?

In the NWT **84%** of all beverage containers recovered are reused or recycled – that’s good news for the environment!



### Beer Bottles

Beer bottles can be sanitized and refilled again. Domestic refillable beer and cooler glass bottles are returned to breweries in Alberta for reuse. Refillable glass bottles make up about 23% of the containers collected.



*Before the Beverage Container Program came into effect, only beer, wine and spirit bottles could be returned for a refund in the NWT.*



Consumers receive a refund of either \$.10 or \$.25 per container, depending on what type and size it is.







## Other containers

Non-refillable glass, such as liquor and juice bottles make up about 12% of the containers collected in the NWT. Glass is crushed and used as backfill in new construction in Yellowknife and Hay River.



*Although glass has little market value, it has found a home as backfill in new construction in Yellowknife and Hay River.*

“ Glass is crushed and used as backfill in new construction in Yellowknife and Hay River. ”

Multi-material containers such as Tetra-Paks, juice boxes and gable top containers make up about 4% of the containers collected in the NWT. To be recycled they must go through a process called hydropulping to separate the different components of the containers. Some products made from these containers include cardboard, napkins, and plastic wood.



*Multi-material containers such as Tetra-Paks, juice boxes and gable top containers must go through a process called hydropulping to separate the different components of the containers in the recycling process. These containers are made into cardboard, napkins, and plastic wood.*



## The benefits of recycling go beyond our landfills

The Beverage Container Program makes economic sense. Schools, teams and community groups are collecting and returning beverage containers as part of their fundraising efforts. The program also offers business and employment opportunities in our NWT communities.

In addition, the program helps preserve the unspoiled beauty of the NWT. More beverage containers recovered means less garbage filling up our landfills, less litter, less energy wasted and fewer greenhouse gases generated.

The *Waste Reduction and Recovery Act* also allows other materials to be recovered in the future as the success of the Beverage Container Program is proven. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources has committed to undertake public consultations by the fall of 2007 to identify additional waste types for recovery. These waste types may include electronic waste, tires, milk containers, cardboard, and batteries.



*Aluminum cans are sent to a regional processing centre, like this one in Yellowknife, where they are crushed into briquettes. Each briquette weighs 12.25 kg (27 lbs.) and contains about 800 cans. They are sent south for recycling and then are made into new cans and other products.*



*Our young people are making a difference in their communities. Shown here, members of the Tuk Youth Group open their doors each Sunday to Tuktoyaktuk recyclers. (Operated by the Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation.)*

“ More beverage containers recovered means less garbage filling up our landfills, less litter, less energy wasted and fewer greenhouse gases generated. ”

### A new generation of recyclers

Youth play a big role in the success of the Beverage Container Program. They are making a difference in their communities by returning beverage containers at their community depots – and that’s good news for the environment.

The ‘NWT Recycles’ school contest for the program was popular with NWT students, garnering 378 entries in all grades levels. Aimed at raising awareness of the importance of recycling, the contest included colouring pages, cartooning, inventing recycling machines and radio and television PSAs.

Prizes included a backpack filled with recycling-oriented items such as a re-usable water bottle, a recycled t-shirt made from pop bottles, and environmental books or a water powered clock and cash prizes.



## Contact

If you want more information, or have comments about the *Waste Reduction and Recovery Act*, the Beverage Container Regulations or the Beverage Container Program, contact:

Environmental Protection Division  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources  
Government of the Northwest Territories

P.O. Box 1320  
Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9  
Phone: (867) 873-7654 Fax: (867) 873-0221

Web: [www.enr.gov.nt.ca/eps/environ.htm](http://www.enr.gov.nt.ca/eps/environ.htm)



*Mabel Gon, Depot Operator in Gameti, receives beverage containers from Danielle Morin.*

### Did you know?



From November to March the NWT recycled enough aluminum to make over **300 16 foot Lund fishing boats!**



*Aluminium cans awaiting shipment.*



## Appendices

### Table 1: Community Depot Operators – Fiscal Year 2005/06

COMMUNITY	LICENCEE	START DATE	STATUS
<b>NORTH SLAVE REGION</b>			
Behchoko	FC Services	Nov 15/05	Operated by licensee
Gameti	Mabel Gon	Dec 1/05	Operated by licensee
Wekweti	Tli Cho Community Government	Dec 14/05	Operated by licensee
Wha Ti	Alex's Confectionery	Feb 2/06	Operated by licensee
Yellowknife	The Bottle Shop	Nov 1/05	Operated by licensee
<b>SOUTH SLAVE REGION</b>			
Enterprise	Armella Mercredi	Feb 6/06	Operated by licensee
Providence	Deh Gah Secondary School	Feb 23/06	Operated by licensee
Fort Resolution	Gabriel Lafferty	Nov 15/05	Operated by licensee
Fort Smith	RTL Recycling	Nov 1/05	Operated by licensee
Hay River	Tri R Recycling	Nov 1/05	Operated by licensee
Kakisa		Dec 6/06	ENR providing temporary service
Lutselk'e	Lutselk'e Dene Band	Feb/4/06	Operated by licensee
<b>DEH CHO REGION</b>			
Fort Liard	Acho Dene Youth Centre	Dec 12/05	ENR providing temporary service
Fort Simpson	Rowes Recycling	Nov 1/05	Operated by licensee
Jean Marie River		Dec 9/05	ENR providing temporary service
Nahanni Butte	Nahanni Butte First Nation	Jan 7/06	Operated by licensee
Trout Lake	Sambaa K'e Development Corporation	Nov 15/05	Operated by licensee
Wrigley		Jan 17/06	ENR providing temporary service
<b>SAHTU REGION</b>			
Colville Lake		Feb 16/06	ENR providing temporary service
Deline	Cathy McKenzie Taylor	Dec 7/05	Operated by licensee
Fort Good Hope	Chief T'Selehye School	Dec 7/05	Operated by licensee
Norman Wells	Joel Wells	Jan 8/06	Operated by licensee
Tulita		Dec 9/05	ENR providing temporary service
<b>INUVIK REGION</b>			
Aklavik	Billy Archie Contracting	Feb 6/06	Operated by licensee
Fort McPherson	Fort McPherson Tent & Canvas	Jan 16/06	Operated by licensee
Ulukhaktok	Joanne Ekpakohak	Jan 18/06	ENR providing temporary service
Inuvik	Wrangling River Supply	Nov 1/05	Operated by licensee
Paulatuk	Brian Kudlak	Jan 12/06	Operated by licensee
Sachs Harbour	David Haogak	Jan 6/06	Operated by licensee
Tsiigehtchic	Don Horrocks	Feb 22/06	ENR providing temporary service
Tuktoyaktuk	Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation	Jan 15/06	Operated by licensee



## Appendices

### Table 2: Beverage Container Distributors – Fiscal Year 2005/06

Bridge Brand Food Services	Northern Food Services	Territorial Beverages
Canada Safeway Ltd.	North West Company	Wallace & Carey Inc.
Core-Mark International Inc.	Northwest Water Company	Wal-Mart Canada Corp.
Federative Cooperative Ltd.	Petersen Auger	Westfair Foods Ltd.
Frontier Coachlines NWT Ltd.	Prism Distributions	Wrangling River Supplies Ltd.
Hudson's Bay Company	Shoppers Drugmart Inc.	Tim Hortons TDL Group Corp.
Martin Brower of Canada Co.	Sobeys Western Region	Tundra Transfer Ltd.
McKesson Canada	Stanton Group Ltd.	
NWT Liquor Commission	Sysco Food Services	

### Table 3: Waste Reduction and Recovery Advisory Committee Members – Fiscal Year 2005/06

First Name	Company/Organization	Community
Raymond Massey, Chairperson	Community Resident	Inuvik
Joe Agrey	NWT Motor Transport Association	Yellowknife
Ron Courtoreille	Community Resident	Hay River
Kristine Drader	Community Resident	Norman Wells
Kevin O'Reilly	NWT Association of Communities	Yellowknife
Greg Rowe	Hay River Liquor Retailers & Tri R Recycling	Hay River
Bruce Underhay	City of Yellowknife	Yellowknife
Jack Walker	Peterson & Auger	Yellowknife
Ben Walker	YK Direct Charge Co-op	Yellowknife
Bob Weaver	Territorial Beverages	Yellowknife

### Convictions of Offences Under the Act

There were no charges or convictions under the *Waste Reduction and Recovery Act* during the reporting period of November 1, 2005 to March 31, 2006.



**Appendices**  
**Report of the Auditor on the Environment Fund**

**Environment Fund**  
**Financial Statements**  
**for the period ended March 31, 2006**

## Environment Fund

### Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

#### To the Minister responsible for the Department of Environment & Natural Resources

Management is responsible for the reliability, integrity and objectivity of the data in the accompanying financial statement, which has been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Where appropriate, the financial statements include estimates and judgments based on careful consideration of the information available to management.

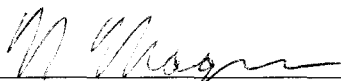
In discharging its responsibility for financial reporting, management maintains and relies on internal control systems and practices, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the transactions are authorized, the assets are safeguarded, and proper records are maintained. These control systems and practices ensure the orderly conduct of business, the accuracy of the accounting records, reliability of financial information, and compliance to legislation governing the Environment Fund.

The auditor provides an independent, objective audit for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements. The auditor also considers whether the transactions that come to their notice during the course of the audit are, in all significant respects, in accordance with specified legislation.



---

**R. P. Bailey**  
Deputy Minister  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources



---

**Nancy Magrum, CGA**  
Director, Shared Services, Finance & Administration  
Department of Environment and Natural Resources and Department of Industry,  
Tourism and Investment

September 28, 2006



## AUDITOR'S REPORT

### To the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources

We have audited the Statement of Financial Position of the Environmental Fund as at March 31, 2006 and the Statements of Operations and Surplus and Cash Flow for the initial five-month period then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources for the Northwest Territories. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based in our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Environment Fund as at March 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the initial five month period then ended in accordance with accounting policies established for the Environment Fund by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources.

We further report that, in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, the financial statements are in agreement therewith, and the transactions that have come under our notice have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with the Waste Reduction and Recover Act and regulations.



**T. Bob Shahi, FCGA, CIA**  
**Director, Audit Bureau**

**September 28, 2006**



**Environment Fund**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**March 31, 2006**

---

**ASSETS**

Current	
Cash in Bank (Note 3)	\$ 434,546
Accounts Receivable	467,330
Prepaid Expenses	<u>3,438</u>
	<b><u>\$ 905,314</u></b>

**LIABILITIES**

Current	
Accounts Payable	\$ 129,506

<b>SURPLUS (Note 5)</b>	<u>775,808</u>
	<b><u>\$ 905,314</u></b>

---

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

## Environment Fund

### Statement of Operations and Surplus For the Initial Five Months Ending March 31, 2006

---

#### Revenue

Beverage container program surcharges \$ 1,878,356

#### Expenses

Beverage container program

Refundable deposit	684,774
Depot handling fee	175,229
Processing fee	171,380
Salaries and benefits	58,085
Freight charges	43,956
Office expense	6,077
Storage	6,474
Contract services – satellite depots	6,400
Travel and training	<u>1,581</u>
	<u>1,153,956</u>

**Excess revenue from operations** 724,400

#### Other Revenue

Northwest Territories Liquor Commission (Note 4) 51,408

**Excess revenue** 775,808

**Surplus at the beginning of the period** 0

**Surplus at the end of the period (Note 5)** \$ 775,808

---

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

**Environment Fund**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Initial Five Months Ended March 31, 2006**

---

**Cash flows from operating activities**

Cash received from bottle container program surcharges	\$ 1,411,026
Cash paid for operating expenses of the bottle container program	<u>(1,027,888)</u>
	383,138

**Cash flows from other activities**

Northwest Territories Liquor Commission transfer of surplus funds from its bottle deposit program ( <b>Note 4</b> )	<u>51,408</u>
---	---------------

**Net cash increase** **434,546**

**Cash at the beginning of the period** **0**

**Cash at the end of the period** **\$ 434,546**

---

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

## Environment Fund

### Notes to the Financial Statements March 31, 2006

---

#### Note 1 **AUTHORITY, PURPOSE AND OPERATION**

The Waste Reduction and Recovery Act, enacted in July 2005, established the Environment Fund for waste reduction and recovery programs.

##### **a) Environment Fund**

All fees and surcharges collected from programs established under the authority of the Waste Reduction and Recovery Act must be paid into the Environment Fund. The assets of the Environment Fund may be used to pay for:

- the establishment, operation and evaluation of programs in respect of the reduction or recovery of waste;
- education programs related to the reduction or recovery of waste;
- research and development activities related to the reduction or recovery of waste;
- the appropriate disposal of a designated or prohibited material as waste;
- expenses associated with the work of the advisory committee established by the Minister to provide advice and assistance relating to the establishment of programs and operation of programs in respect of the reduction and recovery of waste; or
- other costs associated with programs, initiatives or activities in respect of the reduction or recovery of waste.

##### **b) Environment Fund Programs**

The Beverage Container Program, which came into effect November 1, 2005, is currently the only established program operating within the Environment Fund. Administration of this program rests with the Chief Environmental Protection Officer appointed under the Environmental Protection Act.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources advised it will be examining other waste reduction and recovery programs that could, in the future, become part of the Environment Fund.

## Environment Fund

### Notes to the Financial Statements March 31, 2006

---

#### **Note 2    SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and the accounting policies established by the Department of Environment & Natural Resources for the Environment Fund.

- a) Revenue is recognized when distributors invoice the retailers for the beverage containers that will be circulated in the Northwest Territories.
- b) Refundable deposits, handling and processing fees are recognized when consumers return those beverage containers to a depot for refund.
- c) No provision has been made in these financial statements for beverage containers that remain in circulation (i.e. containers for which revenue has been recognized that are held in inventory by retailers for resale, held by consumers or were discarded by consumers) because their numbers cannot be reasonably estimated.
- d) The Department of Environment and Natural Resources maintains the accounts of the Environment Fund. The costs associated with administering and maintaining the accounts are not reflected in these financial statements.

#### **Note 3    CASH IN BANK**

The Environment Fund is a special purpose fund as defined in subsection 1(1) of the Financial Administration Act that forms part of the Government of the Northwest Territories Consolidated Revenue Fund.

#### **Note 4    OTHER REVENUE**

The amount represents the transfer of surplus funds from the Northwest Territories Liquor Commission bottle deposit program, which ceased operation when the Beverage Container Program took effect on November 1, 2005.

## Environment Fund

### Notes to the Financial Statements March 31, 2006

---

#### **Note 5    START-UP FUNDING**

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources received approval for \$1,143,000 in start-up funding from the Financial Management Board to cover the costs of implementing the Beverage Container Program. These costs, which were incurred before the Beverage Container Program came into force, are not reflected in these financial statements. The Department expended the start-up funds as follows:

- a) Spent \$972,253 on activities to establish community depots and processing centres and depots, including the purchase of equipment and training of staff at those depots and processing centres.

Equipment worth \$475,935 purchased by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources with the start-up funding is the property of the Government of the Northwest Territories. The equipment is leased to the processing centres and depots and the related lease revenues are credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

- b) Provided \$225,000 in loans to processing centres and depots from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The loan agreements are between the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the respective processing centres and depots. The loan repayments are credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.





November 2006