Prepared by the Receiver General for Canada

Public Accounts of Canada

Volume I

Summary Report and Financial Statements



© Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada 2004

Available in Canada through

your local bookseller

or by mail from

Publishing and Depository Services

PWGSC

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S5

Internet: http://publications.gc.ca

Phone: 1-613-941-5995 or 1-800-635-7943 Catalogue No. P51-1/2004-1E ISBN 0-660-19299-3 To Her Excellency

The Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.D., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada

May it please your Excellency:

I have the honour to present to Your Excellency the *Public Accounts of Canada* for the year ended March 31, 2004.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Reginald B. Alcock, President of the Treasury Board

Ottawa, September 24, 2004

To The Honourable Reginald B. Alcock, *President of the Treasury Board*

Sir:

In accordance with the provisions of section 64(1) of the *Financial Administration Act*, I have the honour to transmit herewith the *Public Accounts of Canada* for the year ended March 31, 2004, to be laid by you before the House of Commons.

Respectfully submitted,

Scott Brison, Receiver General for Canada

Ottawa, September 24, 2004

To The Honourable Scott Brison, Receiver General for Canada

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the *Public Accounts of Canada* for the year ended March 31, 2004.

Under section 64(1) of the Financial Administration Act, the Public Accounts of Canada for each fiscal year shall be prepared by the Receiver General and shall be laid before the House of Commons by the President of the Treasury Board on or before the thirty-first day of December next following the end of that year, or if the House of Commons is not then sitting, within the first fifteen days next thereafter that the House of Commons is sitting.

This annual report is presented in three volumes:

Volume I—The financial statements of Canada on which the Auditor General has expressed an opinion; the observations by the Auditor General on the financial statements of Canada; a discussion and analysis of the financial statements and a ten-year summary of the Government's financial transactions; analyses of revenues and expenses, and of asset and liability accounts; and various other statements.

Volume II—Details of the financial operations of the Government, segregated by ministry.

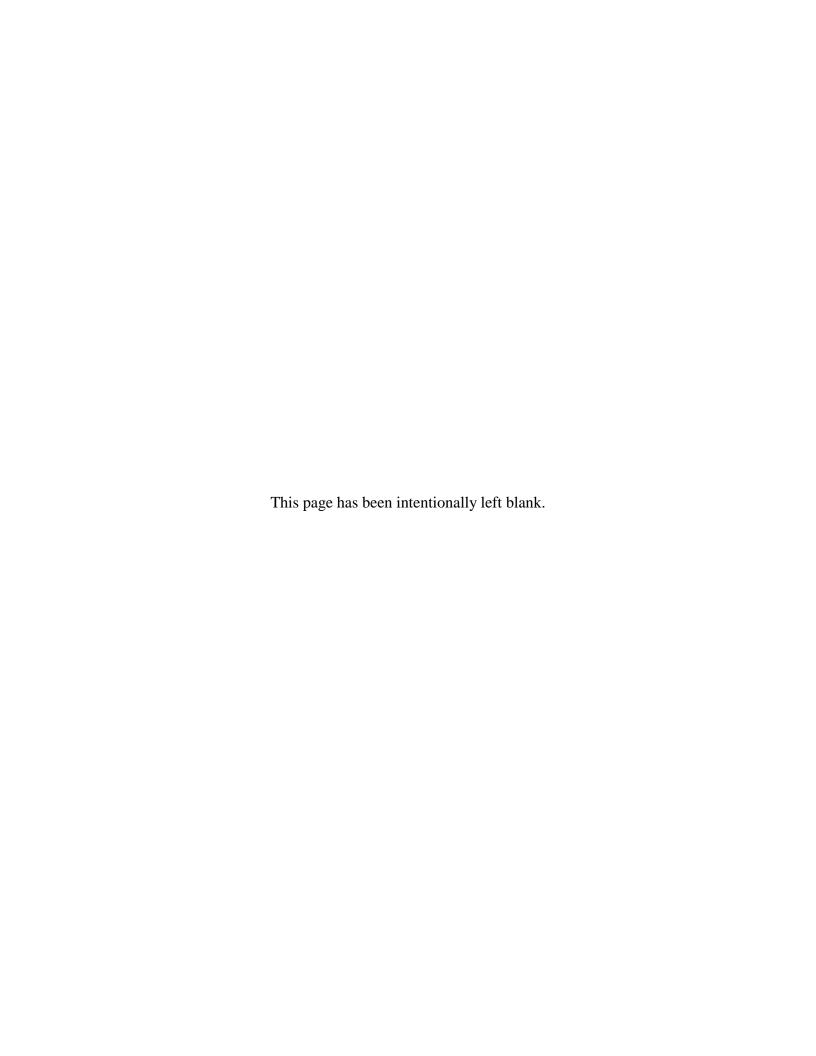
Volume III—Additional information and analyses.

The audited financial statements contained in Volume I are for the year ended March 31, 2004.

Respectfully submitted,

I. David Marshall, Deputy Receiver General for Canada

Ottawa, September 24, 2004



volume I

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Table of contents

Section

Introduction

- 1. Financial Statements Discussion and Analysis
- 2. Financial Statements of the Government of Canada and Report and Observations of the Auditor General
- 3. Revenues, Expenses and Accumulated Deficit
- 4. Consolidated Accounts
- 5. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities
- 6. Interest-Bearing Debt
- 7. Cash and Accounts Receivable
- 8. Foreign Exchange Accounts
- 9. Loans, Investments and Advances
- 10. Non-Financial Assets
- 11. Other Information Related to the Financial Statements
- 12. Index

INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Nature of the Public Accounts of Canada

The *Public Accounts of Canada* is the report of the Government of Canada prepared each fiscal year by the Receiver General as required by section 64 of the *Financial Administration Act*.

The report covers the fiscal year of the Government, which ends on March 31, and is prepared from data contained in the accounts of Canada and from more detailed records maintained in departments and agencies. The accounts of Canada is the centralized record of the Government's financial transactions maintained by the Receiver General in which the transactions of all departments and agencies are summarized. Each department and agency is responsible for reconciling its accounts to the control accounts of the Receiver General, and for maintaining detailed records of the transactions in their accounts.

The report covers the financial transactions of the Government during the year. In certain cases, parliamentary authority to undertake transactions was provided by legislation approved in earlier years.

Format of the Public Accounts of Canada

The *Public Accounts of Canada* is produced in three volumes.

Volume I presents a summary analysis of the financial transactions of the Government. Its content is summarized as follows:

SECTION 1: financial statements dicussion and a ten-year analysis of the Government's financial transactions;

SECTION 2: audited financial statements of the Government of Canada;

SECTION 3: review of revenues, expenses and accumulated deficit;

SECTION 4: analysis of consolidated accounts;

SECTION 5: analysis of accounts payable and accrued liabilities;

SECTION 6: analysis of interest-bearing debt;

SECTION 7: analysis of cash and accounts receivable;

SECTION 8: analysis of foreign exchange accounts;

SECTION 9: analysis of loans, investments and advances;

SECTION 10: analysis of non-financial assets; and,

SECTION 11: analysis of other information related to the financial statements.

Volume II presents the financial operations of the Government, segregated by ministry.

Volume III presents additional information and analyses.

SECTION 1

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Financial Statements Discussion and Analysis

CONTENTS

	rage
Financial statements discussion and analysis	1.2
Introduction	1.2
Highlights	1.2
Analysis	1.2
Budget-to-actual comparison	1.2
Comparison to 2002-2003	1.3
Significant trends	1.4
Risks and uncertainties	1.8
Supplementary financial information	1.9
Detailed statement of operations and accumulated deficit	1.9
Detailed statement of financial position	1.10
Statement of change in net debt	1.11
Statement of cash flow	1.12
Detailed statement of non-budgetary transactions and of	
non-financial assets	1.13
Detailed statement of foreign exchange, unmatured debt	
and cash transactions	1.14
Glossary of terms	1.15

NOTE TO READER

An overview of the financial operations of the Government of Canada is provided in the *Annual Financial Report* prepared by the Minister of Finance. This Report also includes condensed financial statements.

Accompanying this Report are historical fiscal reference tables and related fiscal indicators for the federal government and the provinces.

The *Annual Financial Report* is available on the Internet at http://www.fin.gc.ca/. Copies can also be obtained by contacting the Department of Finance Distribution Centre at (613) 995-2855.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Introduction

This section, together with other sections in this volume and Volumes II and III of the *Public Accounts of Canada*, provide detailed supplementary information in respect of matters reported in the audited financial statements in Section 2 of this volume. Further discussion and analysis of the Government's financial results can be found in the 2004 *Annual Financial Report of the Government of Canada* published by the Minister of Finance.

This discussion and analysis of the financial statements has been prepared under the joint direction of the President of the Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance and the Receiver General for Canada. Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the financial statements, however, rests with the entire government.

Much of the discussion and analysis in this section compares the Government's financial results to gross domestic product (GDP). (A glossary of terms used in this financial statement discussion and analysis is provided at the end of this section.)

GDP is the total value of all goods and services produced within Canada during a given year. It is a measure of the income generated by production within Canada. It is also referred to as Canada's annual economic output or, more simply, output. To avoid counting the same output more than once, GDP includes only final goods and services — not those that are used to make another product. For example, GDP would not include the wheat used to make bread, but would include the bread itself.

GDP is calculated by Statistics Canada in accordance with international standards and is updated annually. It is calculated on a quarterly basis. For the purposes of this section, the official calendar year number is used.

Comparisons to GDP are generally accepted as appropriate indicators of the trends in the Government's financial performance.

Highlights

- A surplus of \$9.1 billion was achieved in 2003-2004. This marks the seventh consecutive year the Government has recorded a surplus.
- As a result, the accumulated deficit stood at \$501.5 billion, a decline of \$61.4 billion from its peak of \$562.9 billion in 1996-1997.
 The accumulated deficit-to-GDP ratio, as of March 31, 2004, was 41.1 percent a decline of 27.3 percentage points from its peak of 68.4 percent in 1995-1996.
- Net debt has been reduced by \$52.7 billion over the last seven years. As a result, the Government's net debt at the end of 2003-2004 was \$556.3 billion, or 45.6 percent of GDP.
- Interest-bearing debt the debt issued on credit markets and debt related to pension and other liabilities increased by \$0.4 billion in 2003-2004. Since 1996-1997, it has fallen by \$13.9 billion.
- The revenue-to-GDP ratio fell to 16.3 percent in 2003-2004, down 1.6 percentage points from 1999-2000. This decline reflects, in part, the impact of the tax reductions announced in the February 2000 budget and October 2000 *Economic Statement and Budget Update*.
- Program spending increased 5.3 percent in 2003-2004. The program spending-to-GDP ratio remained unchanged at 12.6 percent in 2003-2004.
- Public debt charges as a percentage of revenues were 18.0 percent in 2003-2004, down from the peak of 35.2 percent in 1995-1996. This is the lowest the ratio has been since the late 1970s.

Analysis

Budget-to-actual comparison

As noted in budget documents, the Government's revenues and expenses are sensitive to changes in economic assumptions – particularly to changes in real economic growth, inflation and interest rates. To ensure that such developments do not adversely affect the Government's balanced budget targets, it follows a prudent approach to budget planning – including the use of private sector

economic forecasts, regular consultations with a private sector economic advisory group, and the inclusion in the fiscal projections of an annual Contingency Reserve, as well as extra economic prudence. If the Contingency Reserve is not needed, it is used to reduce the accumulated deficit.

To illustrate the impact of changes in economic conditions, the Department of Finance publishes on a regular basis sensitivity impacts on the surplus. These show, for example, that

- A 1-percent decrease in real GDP growth for one year would lower the surplus by about \$2.5 billion annually.
- A 1-percent reduction in inflation in the first year would lower the surplus by about \$1.4 billion annually.
- A sustained 100-basis-point decline in all interest rates would improve the surplus by \$1.1 billion in the first year.

Budget 2003 forecast the 2003-2004 surplus at \$4 billion which was allocated to the Contingency Reserve and extra economic prudence. The November 3, 2003 Economic and Fiscal Update lowered the forecast surplus to \$3.5 billion and Budget 2004 forecast the surplus to be \$1.9 billion. The final outcome for 2003-2004 was a surplus of \$9.1 billion.

The original budget for the 2003-2004 fiscal year was presented on a net basis. Note 2 iv to the financial statements in Section 2 of this volume describe the adjustments that have been made to Budget 2003 to convert it to the gross basis of accounting used in these Public Accounts. After making these adjustments, the comparison of actual results for 2004 to the budget - at a high level - is as follows:

		2004	
	Budget	Actual	Difference
	(in m	illions of dol	lars)
Income tax revenues	122,100	123,530	1,430
Other taxes and duties	43,100	41,365	-1,735
Employment insurance premiums	17,600	17,546	-54
Other revenues	14,500	16,106	1,606
Total revenues	197,300	198,547	1,247
Transfer payments	103,600	102,378	-1,222
Other program expenses	52,100	51,317	-783
Public debt charges	37,600	35,769	-1,831
Total expenses	193,300	189,464	-3,836
Annual surplus	4,000	9,083	5,083

The 2003-2004 surplus is \$5.1 billion higher than that expected in Budget 2003. This improvement is attributable to \$1.2 billion in higher than expected revenues, \$1.2 billion in lower transfer payments, \$0.8 billion in lower other program expenses and \$1.8 billion in lower public debt charges.

Revenues were \$1.2 billion higher than estimated in Budget 2003. Higher-than-expected income tax revenues and other revenues were partially offset by lower excise taxes and duties.

The lower transfer payments are a result of lower than expected transfers to other levels of government (\$1.6 billion). A slower than expected economic recovery in Ontario reduced fiscal disparities across provinces and therefore reduced Equalization entitlements. Employment insurance (EI) benefits were \$600 million lower than expected, as the number of beneficiaries fell and as average benefit duration shortened over the period. Offsetting these gains, other transfer payments were \$1.0 billion higher, reflecting new policy measures taken since Budget 2003, including the Government's re-

sponse to Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) as well as fiscal measures outlined in Budget 2004.

Other program expenses were somewhat lower due to a higher than expected lapse in program spending and lower expenses in Crown corporations. Offsetting these gains was higher than expected defence spending primarily as a result of new mission costs.

Public debt charges are significantly lower than expected since Budget 2003. This was primarily attributable to a decline in the average effective interest rate on interest-bearing debt, reflecting declines in short-term interest rates during 2003-2004.

Comparison to 2002-2003

Actual results for 2004 compared to 2003 are shown in the following table:

		Actual	
	2004	2003	Difference
	(in m	illions of dol	lars)
Income tax revenues	123,530	115,043	8,487
Other taxes and duties	41,365	41,357	8
Employment insurance premiums	17,546	17,870	-324
Other revenues	16,106	15,962	144
Total revenues	198,547	190,232	8,315
Transfer payments	102,378	98,643	3,735
Other program expenses	51,317	47,350	3,967
Public debt charges	35,769	37,270	-1,501
Total expenses	189,464	183,263	6,201
Annual surplus	9,083	6,969	2,114

Income tax revenues were \$8.5 billion higher than in 2002-2003. Personal income tax revenues were \$3.4 billion higher, while corporate income tax revenues increased by \$5.2 billion and other income tax revenues decreased \$0.1 billion. Personal income tax revenues increased broadly in line with the 3.0 percent growth in personal income. The increase in corporate income tax revenues was largely due to strong profitability in the financial sector in 2003.

EI premiums were \$0.3 billion lower than in 2002-2003 due to reductions in the EI premium rate in both the 2003 and 2004 calendar years, which more than offset the increase in EI revenues due to higher employment and wages and salaries.

Total expenses for 2003-2004 were \$6.2 billion higher than last year, net of the \$1.5 billion decrease in public debt charges. Public debt charges were lower than their 2002-2003 levels as a result of declining interest rates.

Transfer payments increased by \$3.7 billion. Major transfers to persons, consisting of elderly and EI benefits, were up \$1.8 billion due to a rise in the number of beneficiaries and an increase in average weekly benefits. Other transfers increased by \$3.2 billion reflecting increased assistance to combat SARS and BSE, and the impact of other previous budget measures. Transfers to other levels of government offset some of the gains in this category, falling \$1.3 billion. Slower economic growth in Ontario reduced fiscal disparities across provinces and therefore reduced Equalization entitlements.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

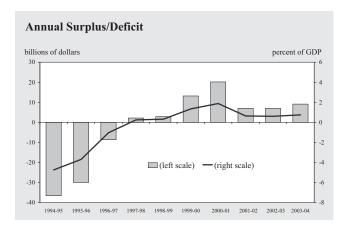
Other program expenses increased by \$4.0 billion. These increases were primarily due to the impact of increased operating costs as well as policy initiatives announced in previous budgets.

Significant trends

The Surplus/Deficit

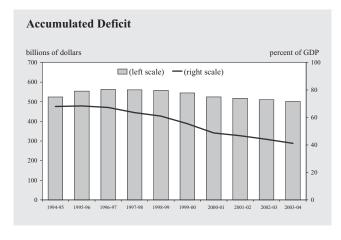
The 2003-2004 surplus of \$9.1 billion marks the seventh consecutive year in which the Government has recorded a surplus. Canada stands out as the only Group of Seven (G-7) country at the total government level in surplus in calendar year 2003, according to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The OECD also expects that Canada will be the only G-7 country to record a surplus in calendar year 2004.

The following graph illustrates the Government's surplus/deficit performance during the past 10 years.



Accumulated Deficit

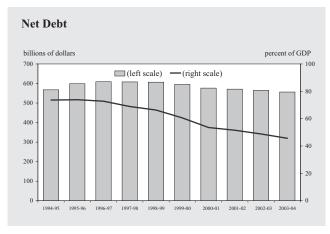
The accumulated deficit is the net accumulation of the annual surpluses and deficits since Confederation. It is also the difference between the Government's total liabilities and its assets – both *financial* and *non-financial*. Given seven years of consecutive surpluses, the accumulated deficit has been on a downward track over the past seven years, as shown in the following graph:



Net Debt

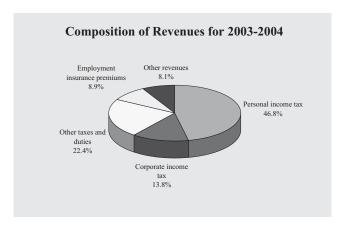
The Government's net debt – its total liabilities less *financial* assets – declined to \$556.3 billion from its peak of \$609.0 billion in 1996-1997. As a share of GDP, net debt dropped to 45.6 percent in 2003-2004, down 28.3 percentage points from the peak of 73.9 percent in 1995-1996.

This ratio measures debt relative to the ability of the Government and the country's taxpayers to finance it. Total liabilities are only reduced by *financial* assets as *non-financial* assets could not normally be converted to cash to pay off the debt, without disrupting government operations. This is the eighth consecutive year in which the net debt-to-GDP ratio has declined.

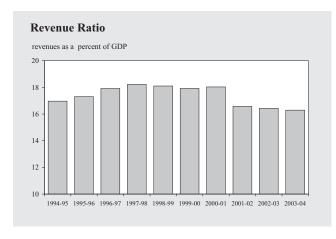


Revenues

The Government's sources of revenue are as follows:

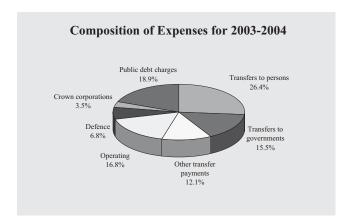


The revenue ratio shows the extent to which the Government is taking income out of the economy, both through taxation and user charges. The Government's revenue ratio for 2003-2004 at 16.3 percent, as shown in the following graph, is at its lowest level since 1997-1998 when it was 18.2 percent. This means that the Government is taking a much lower percentage of income from the Canadian economy.

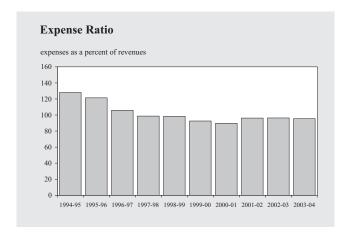


Expenses

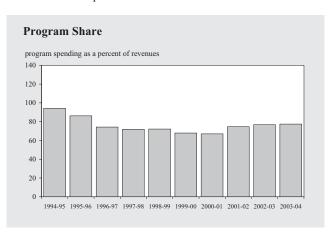
The composition of government expenses is as follows:



The expense ratio shows total government expenses as a percentage of revenues. An expense ratio less than 100 means that revenues exceed expenses, resulting in a surplus. At 95.4 percent, the expense ratio in 2003-2004 is down from the 128.0 percent recorded in 1994-1995.

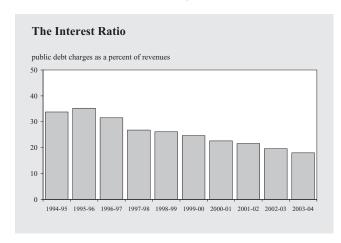


Included in total government expenses is interest on the public debt, which is required to meet the Government's ongoing financing costs on its debt. Generally speaking, the Government has more discretion for the remaining program expenses. Program expenses – total government expenses less interest on the public debt – amounted to 77.4 percent of revenues in 2003-2004.



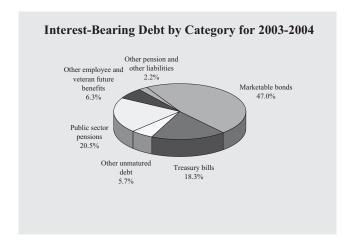
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

The interest ratio shows public debt charges as a percentage of revenues. It declined from 19.6 percent in 2002-2003 to 18.0 percent in 2003-2004. This ratio means that, in 2003-2004, the Government spent 18 cents of every revenue dollar on interest on the public debt. This is down from the peak of 35 cents in 1995-1996 and is the lowest this ratio has been since the late 1970s. This is money that is required to meet the Government's ongoing financing costs on its debt. The lower the ratio, the more flexibility the Government has to address the key priorities of Canadians.

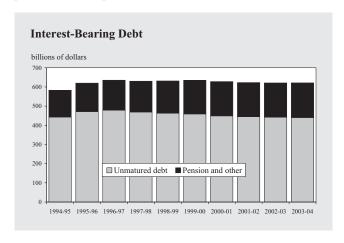


Interest-Bearing Debt

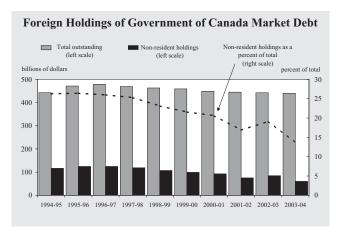
Interest-bearing debt includes unmatured, or market, debt and pension and other liabilities.



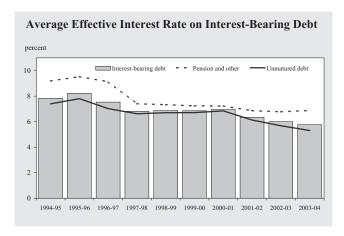
At March 31, 2004, interest-bearing debt amounted to \$621.1 billion, up \$0.4 billion from the level a year earlier. The Government's strategy for market debt is published in *Debt Management Strategy 2004-2005*; annual reports of most pension plans are tabled separately in Parliament.



Foreign holdings of the Government's outstanding market debt are estimated at \$60.0 billion at the end of March 2004. This represents 13.6 percent of the Government's total market debt.

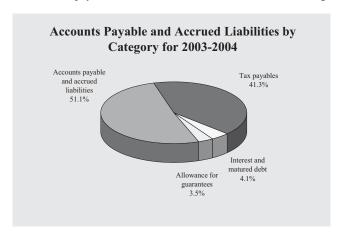


The average effective interest rate on the Government's interest-bearing debt was 5.8 percent in 2003-2004; it was 5.3 percent on market debt and 6.8 percent on pension and other liabilities.



Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

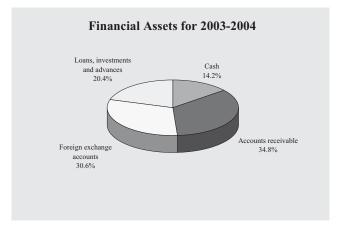
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include the following:



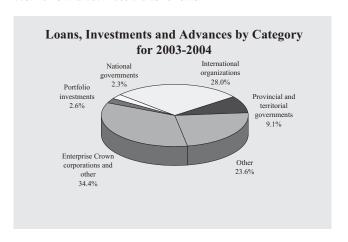
At March 31, 2004, these liabilities amounted to \$80 billion, up slightly from the level a year earlier.

Financial Assets

Financial assets include cash on deposit with the Bank of Canada, chartered banks and other financial institutions, and amounts owing for taxes and government services provided. Also included are the Government's foreign exchange reserves and its loans and advances to, or investments in, its enterprise Crown corporations, other governments and other individuals and organizations.

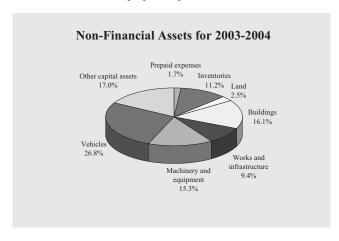


The Government's foreign exchange reserves include foreign currency deposits and investments in gold and subscriptions in the International Monetary Fund. The Government's other loans, investments and advances are as follows:



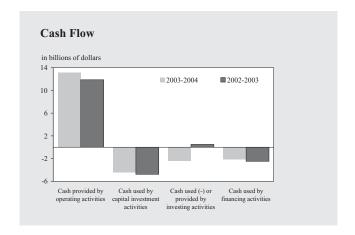
Non-Financial Assets

Non-financial assets include the net book value of the Government's capital assets. Capital assets include land, buildings, works and infrastructure such as roads and bridges, machinery and equipment, ships, aircraft and other vehicles. Non-financial assets also include inventories and prepaid expenses.



Cash Flow

The Government's operating activities generate a significant source of cash, after adjusting for non-cash revenues and expenses. In addition, cash is received from loan and receivable repayments, and is used to pay off debt and acquire capital assets. The following are the cash flows of the Government:



Risks and uncertainties

As noted in Budget 2004 there are both upside and downside risks to the Canadian outlook. There is an unusual degree of uncertainty regarding the impact of a stronger dollar on the economy given the size and rapidity of the appreciation over the last year.

The U.S. recovery also poses upside and downside risks to the Canadian outlook. On the downside, the most significant risk is continued labour market weakness in the U.S. Despite modest gains in payroll employment in recent months, the U.S. employment recovery so far has been the slowest of all cycles over the past 60 years. Without greater job creation, household spending might slow, which could dampen the momentum from fiscal stimulus and affect consumer confidence.

However, on the upside, the recent strength in U.S. productivity growth is supporting incomes and translating into stronger corporate profits. Improved corporate balance sheets, together with low interest rates and improved business confidence, bode well for investment and hiring in the coming months.

In the medium term, the main risk is the growing U.S. budget deficit, which could put upward pressure on interest rates, crowd out investment and dampen growth if not corrected. This would in turn negatively affect the Canadian outlook.

Overall, with Canada's strong monetary and fiscal fundamentals, the Canadian economy is well positioned to deal with these risks.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

This part provides a ten years comparative summary of the Government's financial transactions based on the accounting

policies explained in Note 1 to the audited financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

TABLE 1.1GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
DETAILED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED DEFICIT
(in millions of dollars)

					Year end	ed March	31			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Revenues—										
Tax revenues—										
Income tax—										
Personal	60,648	64,049	67,796	74,949	77,894	85,070	92,662	86,972	89,530	92,957
Corporate	10,969	15,372	16,235	21,179	21,213	22,115	28,293	24,242	22,222	27,431
Other income tax revenues	1,700	1,882	2,671	1,999	2,208	2,646	2,982	2,925	3,291	3,142
	73,317	81,303	86,702	98,127	101,315	109,831	123,937	114,139	115,043	123,530
Other taxes and duties—	17.062	16 000	10 150	10.717	20.026	22 121	24.750	25 202	20.240	20.207
Goods and services tax	17,062 3,824	16,880 4,404	18,159 4,467	19,717 4,638	20,936 4,716	23,121 4,757	24,759 4,792	25,292 4,848	28,248 4,935	28,286 4,952
Energy taxes	3,575	2,969	2,676	2,766	2,359	2,105	2,784	3,040	3,278	2,887
Customs import duties	2,996	2,909	3,902	4,025	3,706	3,315	3,434	3,953	4,896	5,240
Other excise taxes and duties	27,457	27,251	29,204	31,146	31,717	33,298	35,769	37,133	41,357	41,365
Total tax revenues	100,774	108,554	115,906	129,273	133,032	143,129	159,706	151,272	156,400	164,895
Employment insurance premiumsOther revenues—	18,293	19,089	19,949	19,242	19,064	18,628	18,655	17,637	17,870	17,546
Crown corporation revenues.	3,593	5,830	4,000	4,369	4,497	4,700	5,460	4,754	5,305	5,920
Other program revenues	6,288	5,605	8,609	6,428	7,180	7,525	7,620	7,560	7,278	8,096
Foreign exchange revenues.	1,843	1,179	1,456	1,542	1,851	2,085	2,679	2,453	3,379	2,090
Total other revenues	11,724	12,614	14,065	12,339	13,528	14,310	15,759	14,767	15,962	16,106
Total revenues	130,791	140,257	149,920	160,854	165,624	176,067	194,120	183,676	190,232	198,547
Expenses—										
Transfer payments—										
Old age security benefits, guaranteed income										
supplement and spouse's allowance	20,143	20,430	21,207	21,758	22,285	22,856	23,668	24,641	25,692	26,902
Other levels of government—										
Canada health and social										
transfer (1)			14,911	12,421	16,018	14,891	13,500	17,300	21,100	22,341
Fiscal arrangements	8,870	9,405	9,418	10,000	11,645	10,721	12,467	11,603	10,879	9,409
Canada Assistance Plan	7,266	7,191	105	24	8	56				
Education support	2,486	2,365	-41	5						
Alternative payments for standing			2.014	2 100	2.150	2 425	2.460	2.662	2 221	2.700
programs	7,691	7 115	-2,014 -217	-2,108	-2,150 2	-2,425	-2,460	-2,662 375	-2,321 987	-2,700
Other	7,091	7,115		162			1,217			342
Total other levels of government	26,313	26,076	22,162	20,504	25,523	23,243	24,724	26,616	30,645	29,392
Employment insurance benefits	14,815	13,476	12,380	11,842	11,884	11,301	11,444	13,726	14,496	15,058
Canada child tax benefits	5,322	5,215	5,239	5,352	5,715	6,000	6,783	7,471	7,823	8,062
Other transfer payments	18,450	16,638	16,011	21,053	17,379	17,984	21,075	18,321	19,987	22,964
Total transfer payments	85,043	81,835	76,999	80,509	82,786	81,384	87,694	90,775	98,643	102,378
Other program expenses—										
Crown corporation expenses	5,196	9,552	5,204	4,441	5,790	5,246	5,402	6,085	6,551	6,566
National Defence.	10,580	9,817	8,807	9,087	9,308	10,113	9,744	10,443	11,803	12,869
All other departments and agencies	22,419	19,652	20,317	21,565	21,590	22,795	27,226	29,703	28,996	31,882
Total other program expenses	38,195	39,021	34,328	35,093	36,688	38,154	42,372	46,231	47,350	51,317
Total program expenses	123,238	120,856	111,327	115,602	119,474	119,538	130,066	137,006	145,993	153,695
Public debt charges	44,185	49,407	47,281	43,120	43,303	43,384	43,892	39,651	37,270	35,769
		170,263	158,608	158,722	162,777	162,922	173,958	176,657	183,263	189,464
Total expenses	167,423	170,203	150,000	150,722	102,777	102,722	1,0,,,00	1,0,00,	100,200	10,,
Total expenses Annual surplus or deficit (-)	-36,632	-30,006	-8,688	2,132	2,847	13,145	20,162	7,019	6,969	9,083

⁽¹⁾ This transfer was introduced in 1996-97 to replace the Canada Assistance Plan, Education support and Insurance and medical care.

(in millions of dollars)

TABLE 1.2
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at March 31 (1) 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 LIABILITIES ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES— 39.025 40.957 38.980 41.094 35.343 40.831 32.815 34.448 33.607 37.784 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities..... 22,912 24,046 25,076 27,579 28,843 29,809 33,030 34,284 33,549 33.040 4,831 7,403 10,402 10,419 9,791 8,353 9,107 7,807 4,302 3,323 Allowance for guarantees..... 5,540 5,440 5,253 4,188 4,090 3,920 3,951 4,076 3,802 2,770 Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities..... 66,098 71,337 74,338 81,211 83,681 81,062 87,182 81,510 79,437 79,964 INTEREST- BEARING DEBT-Unmatured debt..... 442,836 471,432 478,787 469,215 463,041 459,007 448,994 444,890 442,416 440,231 Pension and other liabilities-101.033 107.882 114.205 117.457 122.407 128.346 129.185 126.921 125.708 127.560 Public sector pensions..... Other employee and veteran future 31.331 32.427 33 396 34,152 35 135 35,714 37,668 38,280 38,844 39 367 benefits 6,770 Due to Canada Pension Plan..... 3,406 3,636 3,718 4,205 5,427 6,217 6,391 7,093 7,483 4,029 4,549 4,959 5,060 5 222 5,474 5,729 5,971 6,642 6,488 160.874 168.191 178,287 139,799 148,494 156.278 175.751 178,973 177.942 180,898 582,635 619,926 635,065 630,089 631,232 634,758627,967 622,832 620,703 621,129TOTAL LIABILITIES..... 648,733 691,263 709,403 711,300 714,913 715,820 715,149 704,342 700,140 701.093 FINANCIAL ASSETS CASH AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE— 1,383 9,044 10,175 11,691 10,693 14,511 15,801 11,360 16,486 20,546 Cash..... 38,610 40,679 41.838 48,572 45,605 43,597 47,953 36,769 39,383 43,321 Other accounts receivable..... 3,382 4,923 3,213 2,832 3,348 3,179 2,629 2,868 2,543 2,422 Total cash and accounts receivable..... 41,534 52,577 52,771 55,202 55,879 61,011 67,002 59,833 62,626 70,921 FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS— International reserves held in the Exchange Fund 14,356 18,908 26,726 28,198 31,855 38,630 47,845 48,667 44,849 41,247 Account..... International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions 9,433 8,580 8,295 8,194 13,048 12,390 12,814 12,821 12,942 12,185 Less: International Monetary Fund—Notes payable 10.235 9,526 10.389 9.442 9.119 and special drawing rights allocations 9.439 8,434 8,208 7.424 8,841 26,813 14,350 19,054 28,968 41,494 50,270 52,046 48,950 Total net foreign exchange accounts..... 34,668 44,313 LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES— Enterprise Crown corporations and other government 19,085 15,546 15,212 14,697 13,089 13,369 14,176 13,688 14,555 16,232 National governments including developing countries 12,687 13,092 13,374 13,712 14,750 14,231 14,998 15,272 14,793 14,293 16,609 8.335 11,650 8,367 5,652 5.839 6.021 6.053 6.103 9 574 40.139 34.290 34.425 34.430 33.892 33.703 37.509 38.534 40.998 47.134 13,571 15,253 15,343 15,937 16,978 17,250 17,586 14,784 13,266 16,119 Total loans, investments and advances..... 25,355 21.024 20,854 19,177 17,773 18,360 21,572 21,556 23,748 29,548 TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS..... 92,655 100,438 103,347 108,320 120,865 138,844 133,435 135,324 144,782 81,239 NET DEBT.... 607,953 567,494 598,608 608,965 606,593 594,955 576,305 570,907 564,816 556,311 NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS 36,891 37,763 39,253 40,174 41,500 42.854 44.214 45,724 47,034 47,745 5,577 5,803 5,972 6,310 6,451 6,591 6,438 6,113 6,134 6,160 Inventories..... 870 880 890 901 912 924 936 1,200 1,093 939 TOTAL NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS..... 43,338 44,446 46,115 47,235 48,722 50,229 51,741 53,362 54,240 54,818 ACCUMULATED DEFICIT 524,156 554,162 557,871 544,726 524,564 517,545

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

TABLE 1.3GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET DEBT

(in millions of dollars)

					Year ende	d March 3	(1)			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Net debt, beginning of year	527,918	567,494	598,608	608,965	607,953	606,593	594,955	576,305	570,907	564,816
Change in net debt during the year—	26.622	20.006	0.600	2 122	2 0 45	10.145	20.162	7 010		0.002
Annual surplus (-) or deficit	36,632	30,006	8,688	-2,132	-2,847	-13,145	-20,162	-7,019	-6,969	-9,083
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	5,068	3,269	3,970	3,425	3,818	3,851	3,880	4,485	5,051	4,535
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-2,089	-2,195	-2,277	-2,320	-2,312	-2,290	-2,312	-2,583	-3,341	-3,502
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	-85	-73	-1,575	-82	-95	-46	-111	-56	-288	-91
Loss (-) or gain on disposal of tangible										
capital assets	-138	-129	1,372	-102	-85	-161	-97	-336	-112	-231
Total	2,756	872	1,490	921	1,326	1,354	1,360	1,510	1,310	711
Changes due to inventories.	179	226	169	188	150	141	140	-153	-325	21
Changes due to prepaid expenses	9	10	10	11	11	12	12	264	-107	-154
Net decrease (-) or increase in net debt	39,576	31,114	10,357	-1,012	-1,360	-11,638	-18,650	-5,398	-6,091	-8,505
Net debt, end of year	567,494	598,608	608,965	607,953	606,593	594,955	576,305	570,907	564,816	556,311

 $^{^{(1)}}$ Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

TABLE 1.4GOVERNMENT OF CANADA STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(in millions of dollars)

					Year ende	d March 3	1 (1)			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Operating activities—										
Annual surplus or deficit (-)	-36,632	-30,006	-8,688	2,132	2,847	13,145	20,162	7,019	6,969	9,083
Items not affecting cash—										
Share of annual profit in enterprise Crown corporations										
and other government business enterprises	-1,928	-1,873	-1,858	-2,281	-2,507	-2,562	-3,274	-2,482	-2,962	-3,711
Amortization of tangible capital assets	2,089	2,195	2,277	2,320	2,312	2,290	2,312	2,583	3,341	3,502
Loss or gain (-) on disposal of tangible capital assets	138	129	-1,372	102	85	161	97	336	112	231
Changes in inventories and prepaid expenses	-188	-236	-179	-199	-161	-153	-152	-111	432	133
Changes in pension and other liabilities	8,449	8,695	7,784	4,596	7,317	7,560	3,222	-1,031	346	2,611
Changes in foreign exchange accounts	-1,425	-4,704	-7,759	-2,155	-5,700	-6,826	-8,776	-1,776	3,096	4,637
Net change in other accounts	4,147	240	3,932	7,070	1,355	-5,078	1,092	-1,905	532	-3,372
Cash provided or used (-) by operating										
activities	-25,350	-25,560	-5,863	11,585	5,548	8,537	14,683	2,633	11,866	13,114
Capital investment activities—										
Acquisitions of tangible capital assets	-5,068	-3,269	-3,970	-3,425	-3,818	-3,851	-3,880	-4,485	-5,051	-4,535
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	85	73	1,575	82	95	46	111	56	288	91
Cash provided or used (-) by capital investment										
activities	-4,983	-3,196	-2,395	-3,343	-3,723	-3,805	-3,769	-4,429	-4,763	-4,444
Investing activities—										
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government										
business enterprise net repayments	2,653	5,412	2,192	2,796	4,115	2,282	2,467	2,971	2,095	2,034
Other loans, investments and advances issued.	-4,250	-3,538	-2,676	-4,434	-3,621	-2,659	-5,037	-5,453	-6,216	-9,366
Other loans, investments and advances repayments	4,129	5,947	2,518	4,484	2,857	3,497	2,959	3,941	4,619	4,907
		2,2.7	2,510	.,	2,007	5,.,,	2,,,,,	5,7 11	.,017	.,,,,,
Cash provided or used (-) by investing activities	2,532	7,821	2,034	2,846	3,351	3,120	389	1,459	498	-2,425
	2,532	/,021	2,034	2,040	3,331	3,120	369	1,459	490	-2,425
Total cash generated or required (-) before										
financing activities	-27,801	-20,935	-6,224	11,088	5,176	7,852	11,303	-337	7,601	6,245
Financing activities—										
Canadian currency borrowings issued	451,468	448,521	379,055	283,297	245,934	267,810	225,243	257,953	309,189	336,148
Canadian currency borrowings repayments	-429,972	-419,813	-377,907	-297,036	-260,925	-268,432	-235,825	-255,931	-305,773	-337,734
Foreign currencies borrowings issued	43,796	27,839	36,806	42,586	51,859	33,418	34,176	23,412	17,297	14,227
Foreign currencies borrowings repayments	-37,543	-27,951	-30,599	-38,419	-43,042	-36,830	-33,607	-29,538	-23,188	-14,826
Cash provided or used (-) by financing										
activities	27,749	28,596	7,355	-9,572	-6,174	-4,034	-10,013	-4,104	-2,475	-2,185
Net increase or decrease (-) in cash	-52	7,661	1,131	1,516	-998	3,818	1,290	-4,441	5,126	4,060
Cash at beginning of year	1,435	1,383	9,044	10,175	11,691	10,693	14,511	15,801	11,360	16,486
Cash at end of year	1,383	9,044	10,175	11,691	10,693	14,511	15,801	11,360	16,486	20,546
Cash at thu of year	1,505	2,044	10,1/3	11,091	10,093	14,511	15,001	11,500	10,400	40,540

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

TABLE 1.5
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
DETAILED STATEMENT OF NON-BUDGETARY TRANSACTIONS AND OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS
(in millions of dollars)

					Year ende	d March 3	1			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Loans, investments and advances—										
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises—										
Loans and advances—										
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation	991	533	772	460	395				***	***
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	240	571	325	230	410	223	224	226	218	219
Farm Credit Canada	-35	214	-197	630	836	236	226	578	(2	20
Other	21 1,217	80 1.398	25 925	24 1.344	60 1.701	58 517	-38 412	804	63 281	-28 191
Investments—	1,217	1,570	723	1,577	1,701	317	712	007	201	171
Share of annual profit	-1,928	-1,873	-1,858	-2,281	-2,507	-2,562	-3,274	-2,482	-2,962	-3,711
Dividends	1,587	1,857	1,371	1,555	2,566	1,792	1,990	2,078	1,881	1,907
Capital	-151	2,157	-104	-103	-152	-27	65	89	-67	-64
	-492	2,141	-591	-829	-93	-797	-1,219	-315	-1,148	-1,868
Total	725	3,539	334	515	1,608	-280	-807	489	-867	-1,677
Other loans, investments and advances—										
Portfolio investments		3,074		59		1				
National governments including developing countries	152	61	147	215	-477	198	2	219	684	574
International organizations	1,027	296	325	3,767	143	-237	313	453	327	-74
Provincial and territorial governments	235	167	155	-407	-162	-738	-963	385	-139	-2,459
Other	492	-526	-342	-138	-74	317	-1,269	-1,624	-1,827	-2,500
m	1,906	3,072	285	3,496	-570	-459	-1,917	-567	-955	-4,459
Total loans, investments and advances	2,631 -2,202	6,611 -2,280	619 -449	4,011 -2,334	1,038 366	-739 152	-2,724 -488	-78 94	-1,822 -370	-6,136 336
Total loans, investments and advances after allowance for valuation	429	4,331	170	1,677	1,404	-587	-3,212	16	-2,192	-5,800
Pension and other liabilities—										
Public sector pensions.	6,936	6.849	6,323	3,252	4,950	5,939	839	-2,264	-1,213	1,852
Other employee and veteran future benefits	516	1,096	969	756	983	579	1.954	612	564	523
Due to Canada Pension Plan	678	230	82	487	1,222	790	174	379	323	390
Other liabilities	319	520	410	101	162	252	255	242	672	-154
Total pension and other liabilities	8,449	8,695	7,784	4,596	7,317	7,560	3,222	-1,031	346	2,611
Non-financial assets—										
Tangible capital assets	-2,756	-872	-1,490	-921	-1,326	-1,354	-1,360	-1,510	-1,310	-711
Inventories	-179	-226	-169	-188	-150	-141	-140	153	325	-21
Prepaid expenses	-9	-10	-10	-11	-11	-12	-12	-264	107	154
Total non-financial assets	-2,944	-1,108	-1,669	-1,120	-1,487	-1,507	-1,512	-1,621	-878	-578
Other transactions—										
Tax receivables	-1,089	-1,841	-773	-1,296	-1,159	-1,483	-5,251	2,967	2,008	-4,356
Other receivables	120	-1,541	1,710	381	-516	169	550	-239	325	121
Provincial and territorial tax collection agreements										
account	870	1,058	352	-551	1,267	-1,402	-824	-1,139	-934	2,374
Tax payables	1,002	1,134	1,030	2,503	1,264	966	3,221	1,254	-735	-509
Other liabilities	3,418	3,047	1,619	4,921	-61	-2,183	3,723	-5,787	-404	-1,338
Total other transactions	4,321	1,857	3,938	5,958	795	-3,933	1,419	-2,944	260	-3,708
Net non-budgetary transactions after allowance for valuation.	10,255	13,775	10,223	11,111	8,029	1,533	-83	-5,580	-2,464	-7,475
	10,200	10,770	10,223	11,111	0,027	1,000		2,200	2,101	7,475

TABLE 1.6
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
DETAILED STATEMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE, UNMATURED DEBT AND CASH TRANSACTIONS
(in millions of dollars)

					Year ende	d March 3	1			
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Foreign exchange transactions—										
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund										
Account	-1,200	-4,552	-7,818	-1,472	-3,657	-6,775	-9,215	-822	3,818	3,602
International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions	-990	853	285	101	-4,854	658	-424	-7	-121	757
	-2,190	-3,699	-7,533	-1,371	-8,511	-6,117	-9,639	-829	3,697	4,359
Less: International Monetary Fund—Notes payable	-586	851	174	766	-2,693	634	-835	947	623	-336
Special drawing rights allocations	-179	154	52	18	-118	75	-28		-22	58
	-765	1,005	226	784	-2,811	709	-863	947	601	-278
Total foreign exchange transactions	-1,425	-4,704	-7,759	-2,155	-5,700	-6,826	-8,776	-1,776	3,096	4,637
Unmatured debt transactions—										
Marketable bonds	25,142	28,660	32,744	15,788	9,575	-866	1,046	-1,107	-5,598	-9,466
Treasury bills	-1,550	1,650	-30,700	-23,100	-15,350	2,900	-11,150	5,523	10,371	8,967
Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada										
investment bonds	43		2,010	-2,701	-2,107	-1,173	-390	-2,340	-1,382	-1,254
Non-marketable bonds and notes	-9	-10	-10	-12	607	-511	-79	-82	-19	56
Canada notes		310	1,811	-456	-404	-208	527	-378	42	13
Canada bills and other	3,397	-2,061	1,450	920	815	-4,163	43	-5,748	-5,933	-612
Obligations related to capital leases	726	47	50	-11	690	-13	-10	28	44	111
Total unmatured debt transactions	27,749	28,596	7,355	-9,572	-6,174	-4,034	-10,013	-4,104	-2,475	-2,185
Cash at end of year-										
In Canadian currency	1,307	8,968	10,063	11,605	10,662	14,468	15,772	11,313	16,436	20,533
In foreign currencies	76	76	112	86	31	43	29	47	50	13
Total cash	1,383	9,044	10,175	11,691	10,693	14,511	15,801	11,360	16,486	20,546

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

The following terms are used in this section and throughout the financial statements in Section 2 of this Volume. The definitions are taken from three primary sources:

- 1- The *Vocabulary of Government Finance Management*, Terminology Bulletin 232, Public Works and Government Services Canada.
- 2- The CICA Public Sector Accounting Handbook.
- 3- Glossary of Frequently-Used Terms, Finance Canada.

Accounts of Canada –

The centralized record of the financial transactions of the Government of Canada, maintained by the Receiver General. The accounts of Canada summarize revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities transactions.

Accrued Benefit Obligation –

The value of future benefits attributed to services rendered by employees and former employees to the accounting date.

• Accumulated Deficit -

The accumulated net total of all past federal deficits and surpluses since Confederation. The accumulated deficit is also equal to total liabilities less total assets – both financial and non-financial.

• Actuarial Valuation for Accounting Purposes –

An assessment of the financial status of a benefit plan. It consists of the valuation of assets held to discharge the benefit liability and calculation of the actuarial present value of benefits to be paid under the plan. The valuation results in a calculation of the required future contributions or payments and a determination of any gains or losses since the last valuation.

• Allowance -

Estimated potential losses on the realization of government financial claims or estimated financial obligations that would not otherwise be recorded in the financial statements.

· Appropriation -

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

· Capital Lease -

A lease that, from the point of view of the lessee, transfers substantially all the benefits and risks incident to ownership of property to the lessee.

• Consolidated Revenue Fund –

The aggregate of all public moneys that are on deposit at the credit of the Receiver General for Canada.

• Consumer Price Index (CPI) –

A measure of price changes produced by Statistics Canada on a monthly basis. The CPI measures the retail prices of a "shopping basket" of about 300 goods and services including food, housing, transportation, clothing and recreation. The index is "weighted", meaning that it gives greater importance to price changes for some products than others – more to housing, for example, than to entertainment – in an effort to reflect typical spending patterns. Increases in the CPI are also referred to as increases in the cost of living.

• Contingency Reserve –

Funds set aside in the fiscal projections to cushion against changes in the economy. When this reserve is not otherwise used, it is applied to the accumulated deficit.

Contingent Liability –

A potential debt which may become an actual financial obligation if certain events occur or fail to occur.

Contractual Commitment –

A written obligation to outside organizations or individuals as a result of a contract.

• Defined Benefit Pension Plan –

A plan that specifies either the benefits to be received by employees after retirement or the method for determining those benefits.

• Enterprise Crown Corporation –

A corporation which is not dependent on parliamentary appropriations and whose principal activity and source of revenues are the sale of goods and/or services to outside parties. An enterprise Crown corporation is ultimately accountable to Parliament, through a minister of the Crown, for the conduct of its affairs.

• Financial Assets -

An asset on hand at the end of the accounting period, which could provide resources to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations. Financial assets include cash and assets that are convertible into cash and are not intended for consumption in the normal course of activities.

Full Accrual Accounting –

The method of recording transactions by which revenues and expenses are reflected in the determination of results for the period in which they are considered to have been earned and incurred, respectively, whether or not such transactions have been settled finally by the receipt or payment of cash or its equivalent.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

G-7 (Group of Seven) –

The G-7 consists of the world's seven largest industrial market economies: the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy and Canada. The leaders of these countries meet annually to discuss political and economic issues of mutual concern. In addition, G-7 finance ministers meet several times a year to discuss economic policy. Their work is supported by regular, functional meetings of officials, including the G-7 Finance Deputies.

Gross Domestic Product –

The total value of all goods and services produced within Canada during a given year. It is a measure of the income generated by production within Canada. Also referred to as annual economic output or, more simply, output. To avoid counting the same output more than once, GDP includes only final goods and services – not those that are used to make another product. GDP would not include the wheat used to make bread, but would include the bread itself.

Net Book Value of Tangible Capital Assets –

The cost of tangible capital assets less both accumulated amortization and the amount of any write-downs.

Net Debt –

The total liabilities of the government less its financial assets.

• Non-Financial Assets -

An asset on hand at the end of the accounting period, which could not normally be converted to cash to pay off the debt, without disrupting government operations.

· Operating Lease -

A lease in which the lessor retains substantially all the benefits and risks of ownership.

Public Money –

All money belonging to Canada received or collected by the Receiver General or any other public officer in his official capacity or any person authorized to receive or collect such money.

Real Return Bonds –

These bonds pay semi-annual interest based on a real interest rate. Unlike standard fixed-coupon marketable bonds, interest payments on real return bonds are adjusted for changes in the consumer price index.

• Reserve for Economic Prudence –

Funds set aside in the fiscal projections in addition to the contingency reserve. This reserve provides further assurance against falling back into deficit.

• Surplus –

The amount by which government revenue exceeds expenses in any given year.

• Swap -

An agreement that exchanges one type of return or financial instrument for another (e.g. a fixed for a floating rate of interest).

Tangible Capital Asset –

A non-financial asset having physical substance that:

- (i) is held for use in the production or supply of goods and services;
- (ii) has a useful economic life extending beyond an accounting period; and
- (iii) has been acquired to be used on a continuing basis.

• Transfer Payments -

A transfer of money from a government to an individual, an organization or another government for which the government making the transfer does not:

- (i) receive any goods or services directly in return as would occur in a purchase/sales transaction;
- (ii) expect to be repaid in the future, as would be expected in a loan; or
- (iii) expect a financial return, as would be expected in an investment.

section 2

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Financial Statements of the Government of Canada and Report and Observations of the Auditor General

CONTENTS

	rage
Preface	2.2
Statement of responsibility	2.3
Report of the Auditor General	2.4
Financial statements—	
Statement of operations and accumulated deficit	2.6
Statement of financial position	2.7
Statement of change in net debt	2.8
Statement of cash flow	2.9
Notes to the financial statements	
of the Government of Canada	2.10
Supplementary information—	
Observations of the Auditor General	2.27

PREFACE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The fundamental purpose of the financial statements is to provide information to Parliament, and thus to the public, to facilitate an understanding and evaluation of the full nature and extent of the financial affairs and resources for which the Government is responsible. The financial statements reflect the financial position of the Government at the reporting date, as well as its results of operations, accumulated deficit, change in net debt and cash flow.

The two fundamental concepts underlying the Government's accounting system are found in the Constitution Acts: first, that all duties and revenues received, other than those reserved to the provinces, "shall form One Consolidated Revenue Fund" (CRF); second, that the balance of the CRF, after certain prior charges, "shall be appropriated by the Parliament of Canada".

The right of Canada to raise taxes and revenues is contained in the Constitution Acts, and is given specific form in various Acts passed by Parliament. Revenues can be raised and moneys can be spent or borrowed by the Government only with the authority of Parliament. All receipts of money by departments and agencies must be deposited into the CRF. All disbursements from the CRF for spending on operations, for loans, investments and advances, and for the redemption of matured debt, must be authorized by Parliament, through annual appropriation acts and other statutes.

Wholly-owned Crown corporations that are agents of Her Majesty also may borrow only as authorized by Acts of Parliament. Such Acts usually place a ceiling on the amount of borrowings that can be outstanding at any one time. Non-agent Crown corporations and other government business enterprises can borrow without specific parliamentary authority, although such borrowings are sometimes guaranteed by the Government with the authority of Parliament.

The financial statements consist of four statements and accompanying notes.

The first is the **Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit**, which presents the Government's revenues, expenses and surplus for the year, and the net accumulation of the annual surpluses and deficits since Confederation.

The second is the **Statement of Financial Position**, which discloses the Government's cash balances and investments, amounts owing to and by the Government at the end of the year, and the Government's non-financial assets such as its tangible capital assets and inventories. It also presents both the accumulated deficit of the Government and its net debt which is the difference between the Government's total liabilities and its financial assets.

The third is the **Statement of Change in Net Debt**, which explains the difference between the Government's annual surplus and the change in the net debt for the year. It reports the extent to which revenues recognized in the year were sufficient to offset expenditures, as opposed to the expenses recognized in the annual surplus.

The fourth is the **Statement of Cash Flow**, which provides information on the Government's cash provided by or used for operating, capital, investing and financing activities.

Other sections in this volume together with Volume II and Volume III of the *Public Accounts of Canada*, provide more detailed supplementary information in respect of matters reported in the financial statements. The report of the Auditor General on the financial statements does not extend to this supplementary information.

In December 2003, the Government announced a plan for the reorganization of various departments and agencies. As at March 31, 2004, the changes in legislation validating the restructuring were not yet in place. Consequently, the *Public Accounts of Canada 2004* have been prepared using the former reporting structure and names of departments and agencies.

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The financial statements in this section are prepared by the Government of Canada in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 to the statements on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the financial statements rests with the Government. The financial statements are prepared under the joint direction of the President of the Treasury Board, the Minister of Finance, and the Receiver General for Canada in compliance with governing legislation. The financial statements are prepared on a full accrual basis of accounting whereby, assets include both financial and non-financial assets, revenues, including tax revenues are recorded when earned, and expenses include accrued expenses and amortization of capital assets. The information included in these financial statements is based on the Government's best estimates and judgement, with due consideration given to materiality.

To fulfill its accounting and reporting responsibilities, the Government maintains systems of financial management and internal control which give due consideration to costs, benefits and risks. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized by Parliament, are executed in accordance with prescribed regulations, and are properly recorded so as to maintain accountability of public money and safeguard the assets and properties of Canada under Government administration. The Receiver General for Canada maintains the accounts of Canada, a centralized summary record of the Government's financial transactions, and obtains additional information as required, from departments, agencies, Crown corporations and other government business enterprises to meet accounting and reporting requirements.

The Government presents the financial statements to the Auditor General of Canada who audits them and provides an independent opinion to the House of Commons. The duties of the Auditor General in that respect are contained in section 6 of the Auditor General Act. Additional information is provided in the observations of the Auditor General at the end of this section.

Annually, the financial statements are tabled in Parliament as part of the Public Accounts of Canada, and are referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, which reports to Parliament on the results of its examination together with any recommendations it may have with respect to the financial statements and accompanying audit opinion.

On behalf of the Government of Canada.

RUTH DANTZER for JIM JUDD

> Secretary of the Treasury Board of Canada

KEVIN G. LYNCH Deputy Minister of Finance

I. DAVID MARSHALL Deputy Receiver General for Canada



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

To the House of Commons:

OPINION ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

I have audited the statement of financial position of the Government of Canada as at March 31, 2004 and the statements of operations and accumulated deficit, change in net debt, and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Government. My responsibility, as required by section 6 of the *Auditor General Act*, is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 policies used and significant estimates made by the Government, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Government of Canada as at March 31, 2004 and the results of its operations, the changes in its net debt and its cash flow for the year then ended in accordance with the stated accounting policies of the Government set out in Note 1 to the financial statements. As required by section 6 of the *Auditor General Act*, I report that, in my opinion, these policies have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

OTHER MATTERS FOR PARLIAMENT'S ATTENTION

In forming my opinion as to the fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Government's stated accounting policies, I decided to continue to draw Parliament's attention to two matters. This is the fourth consecutive year that I have included these matters in my Report.

Compliance with the Employment Insurance Act. The balance of the Employment Insurance Account increased by \$2 billion during the year to \$46 billion as at March 31, 2004. The Employment Insurance Act requires that all money collected for employment insurance purposes be credited to the Account. The balance in the Account can only be reduced by charges for employment insurance benefits and administration. In my view, Parliament did not intend for the Account to accumulate a surplus beyond what could reasonably be spent for employment insurance purposes, given the existing benefit structure and providing for an economic downturn. The current surplus now exceeds three times the maximum reserve that the Chief Actuary of Human Resources Development Canada considered sufficient in 2001. Accordingly, in my opinion, the government did not observe the intent of the Employment Insurance Act.

Transfers to Foundations. The Government accounts for significant amounts of public money it provides to various foundations as expenses, even though the money is provided to them long before – in some cases more than 10 years before – it is actually spent for its ultimate intended purposes. Over the past eight years, the Government has transferred some \$9.1 billion to these foundations. Under its stated accounting policies, it has recorded these amounts as expenses (\$400 million in the year ended March 31, 2004), even though \$7.7 billion is still in the foundations' bank accounts and investments or is receivable from the Government. In my view, these stated accounting policies did not contemplate

situations in which the funds would not be used for the ultimate intended purposes within the year of transfer or shortly thereafter.

I continue to urge the Government to review recent and developing recommendations of the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants relevant to the transfers to foundations - with a view to reconsidering how they are accounted for in its financial statements.

I am also very concerned about the accountability and governance arrangements for these foundations. While the Government has made some improvements, I am concerned that accounting considerations may be preventing the Government from making all necessary improvements. I urge the Government to implement proper accountability and governance structures for the foundations and not constrain itself from achieving this end by a desire to achieve a particular accounting result.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Sheila Fraser

Additional information and comments on the financial statements and this Report are included in my Observations at the end of Section 2, Volume I of the 2004 Public Accounts of Canada.

Sheila Fraser, FCA Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada September 7, 2004

Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit for the Year Ended March 31, 2004

(in millions of dollars)

	20	004	2003
	Budget ⁽¹⁾	Actual	Actual
REVENUES			
TAX REVENUES —			
Income tax —			
Personal	94,700	92,957	89,530
Corporate	24,300	27,431	22,222
Other income tax revenues	3,100	3,142	3,291
	122,100	123,530	115,043
Other taxes and duties —			
Goods and services tax	30,000	28,286	28,248
Energy taxes	5,100	4,952	4,935
Customs import duties	3,300	2,887	3,278
Other excise taxes and duties	4,700	5,240	4,896
	43,100	41,365	41,357
TOTAL TAX REVENUES	165,200	164,895	156,400
EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PREMIUMS	17,600	17,546	17,870
OTHER REVENUES —			
Crown corporation revenues	4,200	5,920	5,305
Other program revenues	7,700	8,096	7,278
Foreign exchange revenues	2,600	2,090	3,379
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	14,500	16,106	15,962
TOTAL REVENUES	197,300	198,547	190,232
EXPENSES (Note 3)			
TRANSFER PAYMENTS —			
Old age security benefits, guaranteed income			
supplement and spouse's allowance	26,800	26,902	25,692
Other levels of government	31,000	29,392	30,645
Employment insurance benefits	15,700	15,058	
			14,496
Canada child tax benefits	8,200	8,062	14,496 7,823
	8,200 21,900	8,062 22,964	
Canada child tax benefits	,	,	7,823
Canada child tax benefitsOther transfer payments	21,900	22,964	7,823 19,987
Canada child tax benefits Other transfer payments TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS	21,900	22,964	7,823 19,987
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. **TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS** OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses National Defence	21,900 103,600 7,200 12,500	22,964 102,378 6,566 12,869	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551 11,803
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses.	21,900 103,600 7,200	22,964 102,378 6,566	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. **TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS** OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses National Defence	21,900 103,600 7,200 12,500	22,964 102,378 6,566 12,869	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551 11,803
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. **TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS** OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses. National Defence. All other departments and agencies.	21,900 103,600 7,200 12,500 32,400	22,964 102,378 6,566 12,869 31,882	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551 11,803 28,996
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses. National Defence All other departments and agencies TOTAL OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES.	21,900 103,600 7,200 12,500 32,400 52,100	22,964 102,378 6,566 12,869 31,882 51,317	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551 11,803 28,996 47,350
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. **TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS** OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses. National Defence. All other departments and agencies **TOTAL OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES.** **TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES.** **TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES.**	21,900 103,600 7,200 12,500 32,400 52,100 155,700	22,964 102,378 6,566 12,869 31,882 51,317 153,695	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551 11,803 28,996 47,350 145,993
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses. National Defence. All other departments and agencies TOTAL OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES. TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES. PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES. TOTAL EXPENSES	21,900 103,600 7,200 12,500 32,400 52,100 155,700 37,600	22,964 102,378 6,566 12,869 31,882 51,317 153,695 35,769 189,464	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551 11,803 28,996 47,350 145,993 37,270
Canada child tax benefits. Other transfer payments. TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES — Crown corporation expenses National Defence All other departments and agencies TOTAL OTHER PROGRAM EXPENSES. TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENSES PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES.	21,900 103,600 7,200 12,500 32,400 52,100 155,700 37,600	22,964 102,378 6,566 12,869 31,882 51,317 153,695 35,769	7,823 19,987 98,643 6,551 11,803 28,996 47,350 145,993 37,270

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Details (unaudited) can be found in other sections of this volume.

(1) Derived from Budget 2003.

2.6 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

⁽²⁾ Budget 2003 disclosed the budgetary surplus as \$4 billion before deducting reserves for contingency (\$3 billion) and economic prudence (\$1 billion).

Statement of Financial Position at March 31, 2004

(in millions of dollars)

	2004	2003
LIABILITIES		
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES —		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	40.831	37,784
Tax payables	33,040	33,549
Interest and matured debt	3,323	4,302
Allowance for guarantees	2,770	3,802
TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES	79,964	79,437
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT —	79,904	/9,43/
	440.221	440 416
Unmatured debt (Note 5)	440,231	442,416
Pension and other liabilities —	127.560	125 700
Public sector pensions (Note 6)	127,560	125,708
Other employee and veteran future benefits (Note 6)	39,367	38,844
Due to Canada Pension Plan (Note 7)	7,483 6,488	7,093 6,642
	· ·	
Total pension and other liabilities	180,898	178,287
TOTAL INTEREST-BEARING DEBT	621,129	620,703
TOTAL LIABILITIES	701,093	700,140
FINANCIAL ASSETS CASH AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE — Cash	20,546	16,486
Tax receivables (Note 8)	47,953 2,422	43,597 2,543
TOTAL CASH AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	70,921	62,626
FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS (Note 9)	44,313	48,950
LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES —	77,313	40,750
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises (Notes 10 and 13) National governments, including developing countries and	16,232	14,555
international organizations	14,293	14,793
Other loans, investments and advances	16,609	11,650
	47,134	40,998
Less allowance for valuation	17,586	17,250
TOTAL LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES	29,548	23,748
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	144,782	135,324
NET DEBT	556,311	564,816
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Tangible capital assets (Note 11)	47,745	47,034
j ,	6,134	6,113
Inventories	-,	/
Inventories Prepaid expenses	939	1,093
	939 54,818	1,093 54,240

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements. Details (unaudited) can be found in other sections of this volume.

Statement of Change in Net Debt for the Year Ended March 31, 2004

(in millions of dollars)

	2	004	2003
	Budget ⁽¹⁾	Actual	Actual
NET DEBT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	564,800	564,816	570,907
CHANGE IN NET DEBT DURING THE YEAR —			
ANNUAL SURPLUS	-4,000(2)	-9,083	-6,969
CHANGES DUE TO TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS —			
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	4,700	4,535	5,051
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-3,100	-3,502	-3,341
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets		-91	-288
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets		-231	-112
TOTAL CHANGES DUE TO TANGIBLE			
CAPITAL ASSETS	1,600	711	1,310
CHANGES DUE TO INVENTORIES		21	-325
CHANGES DUE TO PREPAID EXPENSES		-154	107
NET DECREASE IN NET DEBT	-2,400	-8,505	-6,091
NET DEBT, END OF YEAR	562,400	556,311	564,816

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

Details (unaudited) can be found in other sections of this volume.

⁽¹⁾ Derived from Budget 2003.
(2) Budget 2003 disclosed the budgetary surplus as \$4 billion before deducting reserves for contingency (\$3 billion) and economic prudence (\$1 billion).

Statement of Cash Flow for the Year Ended March 31, 2004

(in millions of dollars)

	2004	2003
OPERATING ACTIVITIES —		
ANNUAL SURPLUS	9,083	6,969
Share of annual profit in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	-3,711	-2,962
Amortization of tangible capital assets.	3,502	3,341
Loss on disposal of tangible capital assets.	231	112
Changes in inventories and prepaid expenses	133	432
Changes in pension and other liabilities.	2,611	346
Changes in foreign exchange accounts	4,637	3,096
Net change in other accounts.	-3,372	532
CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	13,114	11,866
CAPITAL INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES —		
Acquisitions of tangible capital assets	-4,535	-5,051
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	91	288
CASH USED BY CAPITAL INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES	-4,444	-4,763
INVESTING ACTIVITIES —		
Enterprise Crown corporation and other government business enterprise net repayments	2,034	2,095
Other loans, investments and advances issued	-9,366	-6,216
Other loans, investments and advances repayments	4,907	4,619
CASH USED (-) OR PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-2,425	498
TOTAL CASH GENERATED BEFORE FINANCING ACTIVITIES	6,245	7,601
FINANCING ACTIVITIES —		
Canadian currency borrowings issued	336,148	309,189
Canadian currency borrowings repayments.	-337,734	-305,773
Foreign currencies borrowings issued	14,227	17,297
Foreign currencies borrowings repayments.	-14,826	-23,188
CASH USED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-2,185	-2,475
NET INCREASE IN CASH	4,060	5,126
	,	,
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	16,486	11,360
CASH AT END OF YEAR	20,546	16,486
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION		
Cash used for interest.	19,855	21,574

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements. Details (unaudited) can be found in other sections of this volume.

Notes to the Financial Statements of the Government of Canada

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Reporting entity

The reporting entity of the Government of Canada includes all departments, agencies, corporations and funds which are owned or controlled by the Government and which are accountable to Parliament. The financial activities of all these entities are consolidated in these financial statements, except for enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, which are not dependent on the Government for financing their activities. These corporations are reported under the modified equity basis of accounting.

The Canada Pension Plan is excluded from the reporting entity because it is under the joint control of the Government and participating provinces.

Basis of accounting

The Government reports all revenues and expenses on an accrual basis. Tax revenues are accounted for in the period in which the revenue arose. Assets are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Liabilities and financial obligations to outside organizations are recorded at the estimated amount ultimately payable. Both financial assets and non-financial assets are reported on the Statement of Financial Position. Non-financial assets are charged to expense through amortization or upon utilization. Non-financial assets are not taken into consideration when determining the net debt of the Government, but rather are deducted from the net debt to determine the accumulated deficit.

Revenues

Tax revenues are derived from exchange transactions between third parties. They are recognized, on an accrual basis, in the period in which the event that gave rise to the revenue took place. Income tax revenue is recognized when the tax-payer has earned the income subject to the tax. Domestic goods and services tax revenue is recognized at the time of the sale of goods or the provision of services and is presented on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit net of tax credits. Excise duties revenue is recognized when the taxpayer manufactures goods taxable under the *Excise Act*. Excise tax revenue is recognized when a taxpayer sells goods taxable under the *Excise Act*. Customs duties and goods and services tax revenue on imports is recognized when goods are authorized to enter Canada.

Tax revenues are measured from amounts assessed and from estimates of amounts not assessed based on cash received. Annual revenues also include adjustments between the estimated revenues of previous years and actual amounts, as well as revenues from reassessments relating to prior years. Revenues do not include estimates for amounts of unreported taxes.

Tax revenues that were not collected at year-end or refunds that were not yet disbursed are reported respectively as tax receivables and tax payables on the Statement of Financial Position. These amounts also include other receivables and payables for amounts collected through the tax system such as employment insurance premiums.

Other revenues are recognized in the period to which they relate. Employment insurance premiums are recognized as revenue in the period the insurable earnings are earned.

Expenses

Expenses for Government operations are recorded when goods are received or services are rendered. Transfer payments are recorded as expenses when the recipient has met the eligibility criteria or fulfilled the terms of a contractual transfer agreement, or, in the case of transactions which do not form part of an existing program, when the Government announces a decision to make a non-recurring transfer, provided the enabling legislation or authorization for payment receives parliamentary approval prior to the completion of the financial statements.

Expenses include provisions to reflect changes in the economic value of assets or liabilities, including provisions for bad debts, provisions for loans, investments and advances, and inventory obsolescence. Expenses also include amortization of tangible capital assets and utilization of inventories and prepaid expenses.

Premiums and discounts on public debt are amortized on a straight line basis over the term to maturity of the respective debt instrument. The corresponding amortization is recorded as part of public debt charges.

Non-financial assets

The costs of acquiring land, buildings, equipment and other capital property are capitalized as tangible capital assets and are amortized to expense over the useful lives of the assets. For certain tangible capital assets where the costs are not readily available, such as older buildings, estimated current costs have been extrapolated back in time in a systematic and rational manner to approximate original costs.

Inventories are comprised of spare parts and supplies that are held for future program delivery and are not intended for resale. They are valued at cost. Inventories that no longer have service potential are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Items for which the costs are not readily available have been valued using management's best estimates of original cost based on available information.

Concessionary loans

Loans made on a long-term, low-interest or interest-free basis, and investments in organizations that make similar loans, are recorded in full or in part as expenses when the economic value of these loans is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

Sovereign loans

Loans to sovereign governments are considered collectible unless they are formally repudiated by the debtor. However, the Government has established valuation allowances on the expectation that debt or debt service relief may be offered to certain sovereign debtors pursuant to multilateral or bilateral agreements.

Pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits

Employees' entitlements to pension benefits and to other employee and veteran future benefits are reported on an actuarial basis. This process is intended to determine the current value of future entitlements and uses various estimates. When actual experience varies from estimates, the adjustments are amortized over the estimated average remaining service lives of the employees.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities which may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. If the future event is likely to occur or fail to occur, and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made, an estimated liability is accrued and an expense recorded. If the likelihood is not determinable or an amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the contingency is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Environmental liabilities

Environmental liabilities reflect the estimated costs related to the management and remediation of environmentally contaminated sites. Based on management's best estimates, a liability is accrued and an expense recorded when the contamination occurs or when the Government becomes aware of the contamination and is obligated, or is likely to be obligated to incur such costs. If the likelihood of the Government

ment's obligation to incur these costs is either not determinable or unlikely, or if an amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the costs are disclosed as contingent liabilities in the notes to the financial statements.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions involving foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollar equivalents using rates in effect at the time of those transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using rates at March 31. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are reported on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit according to the activities to which they relate. Net gains and losses relating to the Foreign Exchange Accounts, foreign debt and swap revaluations are presented with investment revenues from foreign exchange accounts under foreign exchange revenues. Net gains and losses related to sovereign loans are presented with the return on investments from these loans under other program revenues. Net gains and losses relating to departmental sale or purchase of goods or services in foreign currency are presented against departmental program expenses under other program expenses.

Use of estimates and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires the Government to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses reported. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect of changes to such estimates and assumptions in future periods could be significant to the financial statements, although, at the time of their preparation, the Government believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable. Some of the more significant estimates used in these financial statements affect the accrual of tax revenues and the related amounts receivable and payable, including the liabilities under provincial and territorial tax collection agreements, valuation allowances for loans including sovereign debt, investments and advances, borrowings of Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, obligations for pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits, future payments related to contingent liabilities, environmental liabilities and transfer payments to other levels of government.

Comparative information

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

2. Spending and Borrowing Authorities

i. Spending authorities

The authority of Parliament is required before moneys can be spent by the Government. Approvals are given in the form of annually approved limits through appropriation acts or through legislation in the form of statutory spending authority for specific purposes. The Government uses the full accrual method of accounting to prepare its Budget and present its current financial statements. However, the spending authorities voted by Parliament remain on an expenditure basis, which uses only a partial accrual method of accounting. During the year, expenditures were made under the following authorities:

	(in millions of dollars)		
	2004	2003	
Annual spending limits voted by			
Parliament	66,470	62,101	
legislation	107,281	99,056	
Total budgetary expenditures authorized Less amounts available for use in subsequent years and	173,751	161,157	
amounts that have lapsed, net of overexpended amounts	6,285	4,372	
Total used	167,466	156,785	
full accrual accounting	21,998	26,478	
Total expenses	189,464	183,263	

The use of budgetary expenditure authorities reported in the preceding table differs from the total expenses reported in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit. The difference is due to various factors. Spending authorities are presented on a partial accrual basis, while the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit is prepared on a full accrual basis. Certain accounts with separate non-budgetary authorities and certain Crown corporations are consolidated with the Government's financial statements but are not included in the budgetary expenditure authorities available for use. Provisions for valuation of assets and liabilities are also not included in spending authorities.

In addition to the authorities for budgetary expenditures, non-budgetary spending of \$44,463 million (\$39,749 million in 2003) was authorized for loans, investments and advances. A net amount of \$2,196 million was used (\$1,809 million in 2003), an amount of \$31 million lapsed (\$131 million in 2003) and an amount of \$42,237 million is available for use in subsequent years (\$37,808 million in 2003).

Details (unaudited) about the source and disposition of authorities and the details of ministerial expenditures are provided in Volume II of the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

ii. Over-expenditure of spending authorities

During the year, the Department of Finance's Vote 15—Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments was exceeded by an amount of \$62 million.

Details (unaudited) of overexpended votes and authorities can be found in the ministerial sections of Volume II of the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

iii. Borrowing authorities

The Government may borrow only on the authority of Parliament. An authority to borrow up to \$4,000 million is available from previous fiscal years. This authority was not used in fiscal year 2003-2004 and remains available for future years.

iv. Comparison of results against budget

The budget amounts included in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit and the Statement of Change in Net Debt are derived from the amounts that were originally budgeted for 2003-2004 in the February 2003 budget (Budget 2003). Although Budget 2003 was prepared using full accrual accounting, it was presented on a net basis. Adjustments have therefore been made to present the budgeted amounts on a gross basis comparable to actual reported amounts. Since actual opening numbers of the accumulated deficit and net debt were not available at the time of preparation of Budget 2003, the corresponding amounts in the budget column were adjusted to the actual closing numbers of the previous year.

The following table reconciles the Budget 2003 amounts initially presented to the basis of accounting used in these financial statements:

			(in milli	ons of do	llars)			
		Revenues				Exper	ises	
					Other program expenses			
	Personal income tax	Crown corporation revenues	Other program revenues	chi	nada ld tax nefits	Crown corporation expenses	National Defence	All other departments and agencies
Presented in Budget 2003 Add amounts netted in Budget: Child tax benefit	86,500	2,500	4,900			5,500	12,100	30,000
payments	8,200	1,700		8	3,200	1,700		
against expenses			2,800				400	2,400
Revised budgeted amounts	94,700	4,200	7,700	- 8	3,200	7,200	12,500	32,400

Expenses

Expenses in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit are as follows:

i. Transfer payments to other levels of government

	(in millions of dollars)		
	2004	2003	
Canada health and social			
transfer	22,341	21,100	
Fiscal arrangements	9,409	10,879	
Other	342	987	
Alternative payments for			
standing programs ⁽¹⁾	-2,700	-2,321	
Total expenses	29,392	30,645	

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts

ii. Other transfer payments by ministry

2004	2003
3,920	2,654
2,684	1,013 2,456
2,032	1,619 1,602
4,794 2,411	4,649 1,975
4,379	4,019 19,987
	3,920 280 2,684 2,464 2,032 4,794 2,411

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

iii. Other program expenses by ministry excluding National Defence

	(in millions of dollars)		
	2004	2003	
Agriculture and Agri-Food	1,354	1,097	
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	5,320	5,613	
Environment	1,318	1,222	
Fisheries and Oceans	1,398	1,473	
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	1,697	1,670	
Health	1,838	1,643	
Human Resources Development	2,905	2,719	
Industry	2,118	1,924	
Justice	1,028	946	
Public Works and Government Services	2,348	2,352	
Solicitor General	4,651	4,222	
Treasury Board	1,560	1,461	
Other ministries and provisions	4,347	2,654	
Total expenses	31,882	28,996	

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

of Canada.

(1) This amount represents reduced transfer payments to a province that has entered into an arrangement under which the Federal Government provides an abatement for personal income taxes to taxpayers of that province.

iv. Public debt charges

	(in millions	s of dollars)
	2004	2003
Public debt charges related to unmatured debt —		
Interest on unmatured debt	18,869	20,543
Treasury Bills	3,213	2,879
other debts	1,241	1,664
borrowings	91	119
Total	23,414	25,205
future benefits	11,660	11,382
Other	695	683
Total public debt charges	35,769	37,270

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 3 of this volume.

v. Expenses by type of resources used in the operations

The Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit and the previous tables present a breakdown of expenses by ministry, which represent the expenses incurred for each of the main functions of the Government. The following table presents the detail of these expenses broken down by the main objects of expense:

	(in millions of dollars)			
Objects of expense	2004	2003		
Transfer payments	102,378	98,643		
Other program expenses—				
Crown corporations ⁽¹⁾	6,084	6,166		
Personnel	24,857	22,258		
Transportation and communications	2,252	2,366		
Information	266	327		
Professional and special services	4,848	5,306		
Rentals	1,118	1,157		
Repair and maintenance	1,548	2,072		
supplies	2,122	2,195		
Other subsidies and expenses	4,463	2,050		
Amortization expenses	3,502	3,341		
Loss on disposal of assets	257	112		
Total other program expenses	51,317	47,350		
Total program expenses	153,695	145,993		
Public debt charges	35,769	37,270		
Total expenses	189,464	183,263		

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Details (unaudited) reconciling objects of expense to objects of expenditure can be found in Section 3 of this Volume and details (unaudited) on ministerial expenditures by objects can be found in Section 1 of Volume II of the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

vi. Significant transactions

In the March 2004 budget, the Government announced a one-time supplement of \$2,000 million to the Canada health and social transfer. Also in March 2004, the Government announced a \$1,000 million agricultural assistance package to assist farmers primarily as a result of significant declines in farm income for the 2003 crop year and as a result of the closure of the US-Canada border to cattle. The Government charged \$2,000 million to transfer payments to other levels of government and \$1,000 million to other transfer payments.

4. Accumulated Deficit

The Government includes in its revenues and expenses, the transactions of consolidated Crown corporations and of certain accounts established for specified purposes. Legislation requires that the revenues of these specified purpose accounts be identified and that related payments be charged against such revenues. Any deficiency of payments over revenues must be met through future revenues from these accounts. The following table shows the balances of these consolidated accounts and the equity of the consolidated Crown corporations included in the accumulated deficit:

	(in millions of dollars)		
	2004	2003	
Accumulated deficit, excluding consolidated accounts.	551,422	556,508	
Consolidated accounts —	,	,	
Employment Insurance Account Western Grain Stabilization	-46,232	-43,796	
Account	1.10	1,085	
Other insurance accounts	149	170	
Other consolidated accounts	-289	-295	
	505,050	513,672	
Consolidated Crown corporations	-3,557	-3,096	
Accumulated deficit	501,493	510,576	

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 4 of this volume.

2.14 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

⁽¹⁾ The object of expense of Crown corporations differs from the expense shown on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit due to the amortization expenses and loss on disposal of assets of consolidated Crown corporations, which are presented with their respective objects of expense.

5. Unmatured Debt and Other Financial Instruments

i. Unmatured debt

The following table presents maturity of debt issues and interest rates by currency and type at face value.

					(in millions o	f dollars)			
	Marke	table bonds					Canada bills	Notes	
Maturing year	Canadian \$	US\$	Other (1)	Treasury bills	Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds (2)	Non-marketable bonds and notes (3)		Canada notes ⁽⁴⁾ and Euro medium- term notes ⁽⁵⁾	Total
2005	32,528	2,623		113,400	1,605	17	3,364	1,311	154,848
2006	31,304 23,595	1,967 1,311	440		1,013 1,459	316 1,352		629	35,229 27,717
2008	19,166 21,857 150,512	3,278 283	418 3,303		3,307 4,474 9,472	700 519 523		97 629 1,615	23,688 34,060 162,405
2010 and subsequent.	278,962	9,462	3,721	113,400	21,330	3,427	3,364	4,281	437,947
Less Government's holdings of unmatured debt ⁽⁶⁾	182	286		22					490
	278,780	9,176	3,721	113,378	21,330	3,427	3,364	4,281	437,457
Obligations related to capital leases									2,774
Total unmatured debt									440,231
Nature of interest rate ⁽⁷⁾	Fixed(8)	Fixed	Fixed(1)	Variable	Variable	Fixed	Variable	Fixed(9)	
Effective weighted average annual interest rates including swaps	6.00	5.26	4.88	2.52	3.37	9.96	0.92	2.37	
Range of interest rates	3-14	0.73-9.7	4.88	1.98-3.55	1.25-7.25	2.10-14.06	0.86-1.06	0.70-4.50	

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 6 of this volume.

ii. Derivative financial instruments and foreign currency contracts

(a) Swap agreements

Government debt is issued at both fixed and variable interest rates and is denominated in Canadian dollars, US dollars and other currencies. The Government has entered into interest rate and cross currency swap agreements to facil-

itate management of its debt structure. In the case of interest rate swap agreements, fixed interest rate funding has been converted to variable rates tied to the Banker's Acceptance rates or London Interbank Offered Rates (LIBOR). In the

⁽¹⁾ Includes marketable bond that was issued in New Zealand dollars of \$418 million with a variable interest rate of 0.90% and bonds issued in Euros of \$3,303 million.

⁽²⁾ Includes \$14,038 million of Canada savings bonds that are redeemable on demand.

⁽³⁾ Includes \$3,351 million of bonds issued for the Canada Pension Plan, \$28 million of promissory notes issued to the Diagnostic and Medical Equipment Trust, and \$48 million of promissory notes issued to the Canada Health and Social Transfer Supplement Trust for Health care.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes two Canada notes issued in Japanese yen of \$629 million and \$628 million.

⁽⁵⁾ Includes Euro medium-term notes issued in Euro, US dollar, Japanese yen, Pound sterling, Norwegian kronor and Danish krone.

⁽⁶⁾ Includes \$279 million of securities held for the retirement of unmatured debt.

⁽⁷⁾ Debt with maturity terms of less than one year is considered to have a variable interest rate. For marketable bonds and foreign currency notes, some of the fixed interest rates were converted into variable interest rates through swap agreements.

⁽⁸⁾ Includes real return bonds which have a variable component based on the consumer price index.

⁽⁹⁾ Includes medium-term notes which have variable rates.

case of cross currency swap agreements, Canadian dollar and other foreign currency debt has been converted into US dollars or other foreign currencies with either fixed interest rates or variable interest rates. As a normal practice, the Government's swap positions are held to maturity.

The interest paid or payable and the interest received or receivable on all swap transactions are recorded as part of public debt charges. Unrealized gains or losses due to fluctuations in the foreign exchange value of the swaps are presented with the accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position and are recognized as part of foreign exchange revenues in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit.

Swaps with contractual or notional principal amounts outstanding at March 31 are as follows:

	(in millions of dollars)			
	20	04	2003	
Maturing year	Interest rate swaps Canadian \$	Cross currency swaps Canadian \$	Interest rate swaps Canadian \$	Cross currency swaps Canadian \$
2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	33 1,574	4,607 4,471 1,333 3,036 2,994	37 1,762	3,608 4,956 4,616 1,416 3,287 3,234
2010 and subsequent	1.607	8,168	1,849	8,303 29,420

(b) Credit risk to swap agreements

The Government manages its exposure to credit risk by dealing principally with financial institutions having credit ratings from at least two recognized rating agencies, one of which must be Moody's or Standard & Poor's. At the time of inception of the agreement, the credit rating of the institution must be at least A-.

The Government does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any individual institution and does not anticipate any credit loss with respect to its swap agreements.

The following table presents the notional amounts of the swap agreements by ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's:

	(in millions of dollars		
Standard & Poor's	2004	2003	
AAA	2,399	2,706	
AA+	3,936	4,277	
AA	2,057	3,126	
AA	7,778	8,849	
A+	10,006	12,271	
A	40	40	
	26,216	31,269	

(c) Foreign currency contracts

The Government entered into forward currency transactions to hedge against exchange rate fluctuations relating to Canada's Reserve Position in the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which forms part of Canada's foreign exchange accounts. Canada's IMF Reserve Position is denominated in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs). The hedging transactions involved the forward purchase and sale of the composite currencies of the SDRs (i.e. Euro, US dollar, Pound sterling and Japanese yen). The last of these hedges was unwound in June 2003.

iii. Managing foreign currency risk and sensitivity analysis to foreign currency exposures

Interest rate and foreign currency risks are managed using a strategy of matching the duration structure and the currency of the Exchange Fund Account (EFA) assets and the related foreign currency borrowings of the Government of Canada. As at March 31, 2004, the EFA assets and the liabilities funding these assets were effectively "matched", which means that most price changes would affect both sides of the Statement of Financial Position equally. Assets related to the IMF are only partially matched, as they are denominated in SDRs.

The Government of Canada's foreign currency assets and liabilities are held in mainly three currency portfolios: the US dollar, the Euro and the Japanese yen. At March 31, 2004, a 1 percent appreciation of the Canadian dollar versus the US dollar, the Euro and the Japanese yen would have resulted in a foreign exchange gain of

\$27 million due to the unmatched exposure of the US dollar portfolio and in foreign exchange losses of \$17 million and \$5 million due respectively to the unmatched exposures of the Euro and Japanese yen portfolios. The Euro and Japanese yen portfolios are in a net asset position as at March 31, 2004.

iv. Obligation related to capital leases

The Government's total obligation related to capital leases as at March 31, 2004 is \$2,774 million (\$2,664 million in 2003). Interest on the obligation related to capital leases of \$156 million (\$146 million in 2003) is included in expenses as part of public debt charges. Future minimum lease payments are summarized as follows:

Maturing year	(in millions of dollars)
2005	323
2006	309
2007	310
2008	296
2009	268
2010 and subsequent	3,692
Total minimum lease	
payments	5,198
Less: Imputed interest at the	
average rate of 6.8 percent	2,424
Obligation related to capital	
leases	2,774

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 6 of this volume.

v. Fair values of financial instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following table presents the carrying value and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are Government estimates and are generally calculated using market conditions at a specific point in time where a market exists. Fair values of instruments with a short life span or of a non-negotiable nature are assumed to approximate carrying

values. Fair values may not reflect future market conditions nor the actual values obtainable should the instrument be exchanged on the market. The calculations are subjective in nature and involve inherent uncertainties due to unpredictability of future events.

	(in millions of dollars)						
		2004			2003		
	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference	Carrying value	Fair value	Difference	
Financial Assets—							
Cash and accounts receivable	70,921	70,921		62,626	62,626		
Foreign exchange accounts	44,313	45,962	1,649	48,950	51,149	2,199	
Loans, investments and advances							
excluding investments in							
enterprise Crown corporations	18,571	20,853	2,282	14,639	16,545	1,906	
Liabilities—							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	79,964	79,964		79,437	79,437		
Unmatured debt	440,231	475,244	-35,013	442,416	455,741	-13,325	
Public sector pensions	127,560	127,656	-96	125,708	125,796	-88	
Other employee and							
veteran future benefits	39,367	45,470	-6,103	38,844	40,872	-2,028	
Other interest bearing debts	13,971	13,971		13,735	13,735		
Net fair value in excess of							
carrying value			-37,281			-11,336	

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Fair values are determined using the following methods and assumptions:

The carrying values of short-term financial instruments are assumed to approximate their fair values due to their short-term maturity. These include cash, tax and other accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and the amount due to Canada Pension Plan.

Fair values of the securities and gold reserves held in the foreign exchange accounts are established using market quotes or other available market information. Financial claims and obligations with the International Monetary Fund denominated in foreign currencies are reported at Canadian dollar equivalents at March 31, which are assumed to approximate fair value.

Fair values of loans to enterprise Crown corporations are generally established by using their carrying values. For portfolio or temporary investments, fair values are established using stock market quotes or other available information.

Fair values of other loans, investments and advances are assumed to approximate carrying values since allowances are used to reduce the carrying value of these items to amounts that approximate their estimated realizable value.

For marketable bonds denominated in Canadian dollars and foreign currencies, treasury bills issued in Canadian dollars, Euro medium-term notes and Canada notes, fair values are established using market quotes or the discounted cash flow calculated using year-end market interest and exchange rates. Fair values of other instruments comprising the unmatured debt are deemed to approximate carrying values due to their short life span or their non-negotiable nature.

The fair values of pension and other employee and veteran future benefits liabilities are assumed to approximate the actuarial value of the accrued benefit obligations net of the fair values of the pension plan assets which are established at market value for investments and at a discounted net present value for other plan assets.

(b) Derivative financial instruments and foreign currency contracts

The following table presents the fair value of derivative financial instruments and foreign currency contracts with contractual or notional principal amounts outstanding at March 31:

		(in millions o	f dollars)	
	2004		2003	
	Notional value	Fair value	Notional value	Fair value
Interest rate and cross currency swaps	26,216	529	31,269	-1,479
Forward sales	nil	nil	1,504	nil

Fair values of the swap and forward currency contract agreements are the estimated amount that the Government would receive or pay, based on market factors, if the agreements were terminated on March 31. They are established by discounting the expected cash flows of the swap or forward

currency contract agreements by using fiscal year-end market interest and exchange rates. A positive (negative) fair value indicates that the Government would receive (make) a payment if the agreements were terminated.

6. Public Sector Pensions and Other Employee and Veteran Future Benefits

The Government sponsors defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of its employees (including the Public Service, Canadian Forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and certain Public Service corporations) as well as federally appointed judges and Members of Parliament. For the main plans, pension benefits generally accrue up to a maximum period of 35 years at a rate of 2 percent per year of pensionable service times the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings. The benefits are integrated with Canada/Québec Pension Plans benefits and they are indexed to inflation.

Since April 1, 2000, the net amount of contributions less benefits and payments related to post March 2000 service for the Public Service, Canadian Forces and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans is invested in capital markets. These plans are generally funded from employee contributions, employer contributions, and investment earnings. Contributions and payments pertaining to the pre April 2000 service and other pension plans, which are not invested externally, are recorded in pension accounts within the Accounts of Canada pursuant to pension legislation.

The following presents a summary of the main pension transactions in the period:

	(in millions of dollars)						
	2004			2003			
	Funded plans	Others	Total	Funded plans	Others	Total	
Contributions—							
Employees	1,015	87	1,102	960	87	1,047	
Public Service corporations	126	21	147	123	23	146	
Government	2,621	315	2,936	2,488	395	2,883	
Total	3,762	423	4,185	3,571	505	4,076	
Benefits paid	59	6,007	6,066	29	5,814	5,843	

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 6 of this volume.

The Government also sponsors a variety of other future benefit plans from which employees and former employees (including military or Royal Canadian Mounted Police members) can benefit, during or after employment or upon retirement. The cost of these benefits can accrue either during the service life of employees or upon occurrence of an event giving rise to the liability under the terms of the plans. The Government is liable for future payments for the disability and other benefits paid to war veterans, as well as the Canadian Forces retired veterans and still-serving members, their survivors and dependants. Other significant future benefits for which the Government is liable include the health care and

dental plans available to retired employees and their dependants, severance benefits, and workers' compensation benefits.

All these plans are unfunded. The health care and dental plans are contributory plans, whereby contributions by retired plan members are made in the year in which the benefits are payable. These contributions amounted to \$83 million in 2004 (\$76 million in 2003). The Government's costs and benefits paid are presented net of these contributions.

The pension and other employee and veteran future benefit liability at March 31, 2004 includes the following components:

	2004 2003 2004				
	Pen	sions	Other fut	her future benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Accrued benefit obligation	142,401	134,347	45,470	40,872	
Investments at market related value					
Total	13,899	9,360			
Unamortized estimation adjustments	128,502 -942	124,987 721	45,470 -6,103	40,872 -2,028	
Pension and other employee and veteran future benefit liability	127,560	125,708	39,367	38,844	

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 6 of this volume.

Pension plan assets include marketable investments and contributions receivable from employees for past service elections. The investments are valued at market related values, whereby the fluctuations between the market and expected market value are averaged over a five-year period,

within a ceiling of plus or minus 10 percent of the market value. At March 31, 2004, the market value of the investments is \$14,232 million (\$8,096 million in 2003). Contributions receivable for past service are discounted to approximate their fair value.

The pension and other employee and veteran future benefits related expense includes the following components:

		2004 2003 2004 829 2,307 1,065 8392 -2,174 201 17 50 -17 -226 437 133 1,090 023 9,614 2,309 672 -472			
	Pensions		Other futu	er future benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Net expense related to employee pensions and other future benefits —					
Net benefits earned	2,829	2,307	1,065	968	
Amortization of estimation adjustments	-1,392	-2,174	201	5	
Plan amendment costs		17	50		
Recognition of net unamortized gains		-17	-226		
Total	1,437	133	1,090	973	
Interest expense related to employee pensions and other future benefits— Interest on average accrued benefit					
obligation	10,023	9 614	2 309	2,240	
Expected return on average pension plan assets	-672	/	2,309	2,210	
Total	9,351	9,142	2,309	2,240	
Total expense related to employee pensions and other future benefits	10,788	9,275	3,399	3,213	

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 6 of this volume.

During the year, amendments were made to provide for extended veteran survivors' benefits and to modify admissibility to others. The one time past service cost of these changes is estimated at \$50 million. It is charged to future benefit expense and included in the year-end accrued benefit obligation. The amendment also resulted in the accelerated recognition of net unamortized gains of \$226 million, which are recorded against the future benefit expense.

The interest expense calculated on the average actuarial obligation is reported as part of public debt charges. It is presented net of the expected return on the average market related value of pension plan assets. During the year, the actual rate of return of marketable investments calculated on a time-weighted basis was 26.1 percent (minus 13.5 percent in 2003).

The changes in the accrued benefit obligation and in the pension investments during the year were as follows:

	(in millions of dollars)				
	Pens	sions	Other fut	ure benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Accrued benefit obligation — Beginning of year	134,347	125,899	40,872	38,475	
Benefits earned	3,970	3,401	1,065	968	
Interest on average accrued benefit obligation	10,023	9,614	2,309	2,240	
Benefits paid	-6,066	-5,843	-2,843	-2,616	
Administrative expenses	-78	-74	-33	-33	
Net transfers to other plans	-237	-2,282			
Plan amendments		17	50		
Actuarial losses	442	3,615	4,050	1,838	
Accrued benefit obligation — End of year	142,401	134,347	45,470	40,872	
Market related value of investments — Beginning of year	8,905	5,872			
Expected return on plan assets	672	472			
Contributions	3,762	3,571			
Benefits, transfers and other	-66	-189			
Actuarial gains or losses (-)	113	-821			
Market related value of investments —End of year	13,386	8,905			

Actuarial valuations of the pension plans are performed every three years for funding purposes. The valuations for pensions and for other employee and veteran future benefits are updated annually for accounting purposes, using the Government's best estimates as assumptions. The valuations are based on the projected benefit method prorated on service, except for the veterans' and workers' compensation valuations, for which benefits are acrrued on an event driven basis. Many assumptions are required for this process, including estimates of future inflation, interest rates, expected return on investments, general wage increases, work-force composition, retirement rates and mortality rates. Estimation adjustments arise when actual experience varies from estimates and are amortized over periods ranging from 7 to 14 years.

The assumptions for the long-term rate of inflation and long-term general wage increase used in the accounting valu-

ations are 2 percent and 2.9 percent respectively (2 percent and 3 percent in 2003). At March 31, 2004, the assumed expected rate of return on pension investments and the average Government long-term bond rate used to value the pension liability are 5.8 percent and 7.6 percent respectively (6.25 percent and 7.8 percent in 2003). The corresponding assumptions used in the cost of current service and in the interest expense are 6.25 percent and 7.8 percent (6.25 percent and 8.0 percent in 2003). The discount rate used to value the liability for other employee and veteran future benefits is 5.3 percent (5.8 percent in 2003), while the rate used for the cost of current service and interest expense is 5.8 percent (6.0 percent in 2003).

Changes in assumptions can result in significantly higher or lower estimates of liabilities. The following table illustrates the possible impact of a 1 percent change in the main assumptions:

		(in millions o	f dollars)		
	Pensions O		Other futi	her future benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	
Possible impact on liabilities due to:					
Increase of 1 percent in discount rates	-17,800	-15,700	-4,600	-3,900	
Decrease of 1 percent in discount rates	22,600	17,500	5,700	4,800	
Increase of 1 percent in inflation	17,600	15,600	5,200	4,100	
Decrease of 1 percent in inflation	-14,400	-12,800	-4,200	-3,400	
Increase of 1 percent in general wage increases	4,500	3,700	300	300	
Decrease of 1 percent in general wage increases	-3,900	-3,300	-300	-300	

7. Due to Canada Pension Plan

As explained in Note 1, the financial activities of the Canada Pension Plan (the Plan) are not included in these financial statements.

The Plan is a federal/provincial program for compulsory and contributory social insurance. It operates in all parts of Canada, except for the Province of Quebec, which has a comparable program. The Plan is administered by the Government of Canada under joint control with the participating provinces. Payments of pensions and benefits from the Plan are financed from contributions by employers, employees and self-employed persons, and from the income earned on investments. As administrator, the Government's authority to spend is limited to the Plan's net assets. At March 31, 2004, the fair value of the Plan's net assets is \$72,512 million (\$57,251 million in 2003).

The Canada Pension Plan Account (the Account) was established in the Accounts of Canada to record the transactions of the Plan, as well as the amounts transferred to or received from the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board.

The Plan's deposit with the Receiver General for Canada of \$7,483 million (\$7,093 million in 2003) corresponds to the balance in the Account and is reported as the Government's liability to the Plan at March 31, 2004.

Additional information (unaudited) and the audited financial statements of the Plan are included in Section 6 of this volume. Additional information on the funding of the Plan may be obtained from the 20_{th} Actuarial Report on the Canada Pension Plan prepared by the Chief Actuary of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

8. Tax and Other Accounts Receivable

Tax receivables represent tax revenues that were assessed by year-end as well as amounts receivable due to the accrual of tax revenues as at March 31. These accrued receivables are not due for payment until the next fiscal year. They also include other receivables for amounts collected through the tax system such as Employment Insurance premiums.

The Government has established an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$7,598 million (\$7,175 million in 2003) in relation to the total tax receivables. It also recorded a provision for bad debt of \$1,887 million (\$2,091 million in 2003), which is presented against other program expenses. The details of the tax receivables and allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	(in millions of dollars)			
	2004			2003
	Total tax receivables	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net	Net
Income tax receivable—				
Individuals	26,512	3,767	22,745	20,969
Employers	11,312	475	10,837	9,559
Corporations	6,397	1,215	5,182	4,169
Non-residents	842	162	680	492
Goods and services tax receivable	9,638	1,884	7,754	7,837
Customs duties receivable	157	36	121	88
Excise taxes and duties receivable	693	59	634	483
Total	55,551	7,598	47,953	43,597

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 7 of this volume.

Other accounts receivable represent billed or accrued financial claims arising from amounts owed to the Government at year-end. They amount to \$3,506 million (\$3,586 million in 2003) and are presented net of an allow-

ance for doubtful accounts of \$1,084 million (\$1,043 million in 2003). Further details (unaudited) can be found in Section 7 of this volume.

9. Foreign Exchange Accounts

Foreign exchange accounts represent financial claims and obligations of the Government as a result of Canada's foreign exchange operations. The Government keeps certain investments in its Exchange Fund Account to promote orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market for the Canadian dollar. Further details on these investments are provided in the audited financial statements of the Exchange Fund Account in Section 8 of this volume.

The following table presents the balances of foreign exchange accounts:

	(in millions of dollars)		
	2004	2003	
International reserves			
held in the Exchange			
Fund Account	41,247	44,849	
International Monetary Fund —	ĺ	ŕ	
Subscriptions	12,185	12,942	
•	53,432	57,791	
Less:			
International Monetary Fund —			
Notes payable	7,606	7,270	
Special drawing rights allocations	1,513	1,571	
	9,119	8,841	
Total foreign exchange accounts	44,313	48,950	

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 8 of this volume.

10. Crown Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises

The Government wholly owns forty-four Crown corporations. Some of these Crown corporations rely on the Government for most of their financing. There are twenty-three such corporations whose financial activities are consolidated in these financial statements. The major consolidated Crown corporations are Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Marine Atlantic Inc. and VIA Rail Canada Inc. Details (unaudited) of these corporations are included in Section 4 of this volume.

Other Crown corporations are government business enterprises that are able to raise substantial portions of their revenues through commercial business activity and are self-sustaining. These Crown corporations are called enterprise Crown corporations. The major enterprise Crown corporations include the Bank of Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canada Post Corporation and Export Development Canada.

There is also a number of self-sustaining government business enterprises that are not considered Crown corporations within the meaning of the *Financial Administration Act*, but which are owned or controlled by the Government and accountable to either Parliament or to a Minister. These are referred to as other government business enterprises. The major other government business enterprises include the Canadian Wheat Board and the Port Authorities of Halifax, Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver.

For enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, the Government records these investments under the modified equity method, whereby the cost of its equity is reduced by dividends received and adjusted to include the annual net profits and losses of these corporations, after elimination adjustments of unrealized inter-organizational gains and losses. Their assets and liabilities are not included in these financial statements, except for their borrowings which are recorded as liabilities of the Government when they are not expected to be repaid directly by these corporations. The Government also reports any amounts receivable from or payable to these corporations. Under the modified equity basis of accounting, the corporations' accounts are not adjusted to the Government's basis of accounting. Most corporations follow generally accepted accounting principles used by private sector companies.

The following tables present the Government's recorded investment in significant enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises as well as their summary financial results.

	(in millions	of dollars)
	2004	2003
Loans and advances—		
Canada Mortgage and Housing		
Corporation	5,189	5,408
Other	66	38
Total loans and advances	5,255	5,446
Investments—		
Export Development Canada	2,480	2,078
Canada Mortgage and Housing		
Corporation	2,718	1,950
Business Development Bank of Canada	1,218	1,170
Canada Post Corporation	1,254	960
Farm Credit Canada	948	843
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation	681	539
Other	1,678	1,569
Total investments	10,977	9,109
Total	16,232	14,555

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 9 of this volume.

Liabilities Net equity as reported Elimination adjustments	2004 125,682 114,599 11,083 -106	123,532 114,340
(including capital assets, inventories and prepaid expenses of \$6,828 (\$5,971 in 2003)) Liabilities	114,599	114,340
Net equity as reported	11,083	
	100	9,192 -83
Net equity	10,977	9,109
Revenues. Expenses. Net income for the year as reported. Elimination adjustments.	18,461 14,719 3,742 -31	19,443 16,544 2,899 63
Net income	3,711	2,962
Dividends ⁽¹⁾	-1,907 64	-1,881 67
Opening net equity	1,868 9,109	1,148 7,961
Closing net equity	10,977	9,109
Contractual commitments	5,983 2,801	6,428 2,800

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 9 of this volume.

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reported as dividends include \$1,754 million (\$1,808 million in 2003) from the Bank of Canada.

11. Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible capital assets consist of acquired, built, developed or improved tangible assets, whose useful life extends beyond the fiscal year and which are intended to be used on an ongoing basis for producing goods or delivering services, including military activities. They include land, buildings, works and infrastructure, machinery and equipment, vehicles, leasehold improvements and assets under construction. Software and leasehold improvements include only the cost of assets acquired since April 1, 2001.

Tangible capital assets do not include immovable assets located on indian reserves. In addition, the cost of works of art and museum collections consisting mainly of paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints, photographs, monuments, films and videos are charged to expense in the fiscal year in which they are acquired.

The cost of tangible capital assets used in Government operations is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated life of the asset as follows:

Buildings	20 to 40 years
Works and infrastructure(1)	5 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	3 to 30 years
Vehicles	3 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	lesser of useful life of improvement or lease term
Assets under construction	once in service, in accordance with asset type
Assets under capital leases	in accordance with asset type

⁽¹⁾ Except for the Confederation Bridge, which is amortized over 100 years.

					(in millions o	f dollars)				
_		Со	st		A	ccumulate	ed amortizat	tion		
	Opening balance	Acqui- sitions	Disposals and write downs		Opening balance	Amortization expense	Disposals	Closing balance	Net book value 2004	Net book value 2003
Land	1,345	69	16	1,398					1,398	1,345
Buildings	15,584	1,082	47	16,619	7,040	633	-126	7,799	8,820	8,544
Works and infrastructure	10,478	101	29	10,550	5,180	244	21	5,403	5,147	5,298
Machinery and equipment	16,771	1,096	234	17,633	8,413	1,196	363	9,246	8,387	8,358
Vehicles (ships, aircraft and others)	28,213	1,430	197	29,446	13,727	1,186	149	14,764	14,682	14,486
Leasehold improvements	823	227	9	1,041	311	87	3	395	646	512
Assets under construction ⁽¹⁾	5,948	291	221	6,018					6,018	5,948
Assets under capital leases	3,221	239	4	3,456	678	156	25	809	2,647	2,543
Total	82,383	4,535	757	86,161	35,349	3,502	435	38,416	47,745	47,034

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 10 of this volume.

⁽¹⁾ Acquisitions of assets under construction are shown net of \$2,206 million that were transferred to other categories upon completion of the assets.

12. Contractual Commitments

The nature of government activity results in some large multi-year contracts and obligations. Major contractual commitments that can be reasonably estimated are summarized as follows:

	(in millions	s of dollars)
	2004	2003
Transfer payment agreements	41,015	40,484
and goods and services	7,723	7,418
Operating leases	3,492	3,403
International organizations	3,882	5,466
	56,112	56,771

Comparatives figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 11 of this volume.

Estimated future expenses against these commitments are as follows:

Year	(in millions of dollars)
2005	10,587
2006	6,690
2007	5,033
2008	4,029
2009	2,842
2010 and subsequent	26,931
•	56,112

Details (unaudited) can be found in Section 11 of this volume.

i. Transfer payment agreements

The transfer payment agreements commitments include an amount of \$31,693 million (\$32,451 million in 2003) related to various contractual obligations of the Government through the Minister's account held at Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) for social housing programs. Honouring these commitments currently amounts to about \$1,700 million per year. The amounts reported for CMHC under commitments for transfer payment agreements for fiscal year 2003-2004 reflect the total estimated remaining contractual obligations that extend for periods up to 35 years.

ii. Operating leases

The Government rents premises and equipment under operating leases which expire at various dates. Future minimum lease payments as at March 31, 2004, total \$3,492 million (\$3,403 million in 2003).

13. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities arise in the normal course of operations and their ultimate disposition is unknown. They are classified into five categories: guarantees by the Government, international organizations, contaminated sites, claims and pending and threatened litigation and insurance programs.

i. Guarantees by the Government

Guarantees by the Government at March 31, 2004 amount to \$56,883 million (\$60,157 million in 2003) for which an allowance of \$2,770 million (\$3,802 million in 2003) has been recorded.

ii. International Organizations

The Government has callable share capital in certain international organizations that could require payments to those agencies. As at March 31, 2004, callable share capital amounts to \$16,485 million (\$18,245 million in 2003).

iii. Contaminated sites

Liabilities are accrued to record the estimated costs related to the management and remediation of contaminated sites where the Government is obligated or likely to be obligated to incur such costs. The Government has identified approximately 2,400 sites (2,200 sites in 2003) where such action is possible and for which a liability of \$3,564 million (\$3,378 million in 2003) has been recorded. The Government has estimated additional clean-up costs of \$1,045 million (\$915 million in 2003) that are not accrued as these are not considered likely to be incurred at this time. The Government's ongoing efforts to assess contaminated sites may result in additional environmental liabilities related to newly identified sites, or changes in the assessments or intended use of existing sites. These liabilities will be accrued in the year in which they become known.

iv. Claims and pending and threatened litigation

There are thousands of claims and pending and threatened litigation cases outstanding against the Government. These claims include items with pleading amounts and many where an amount is not specified. While the total amount claimed in these actions is significant, their outcomes are not determinable. The Government has recorded an allowance for claims and litigation where it is likely that there will be a future payment and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made. Certain large and significant claims are described below:

Comprehensive land claims: There are currently 78 (73 in 2003) comprehensive land claims under negotiation, accepted for negotiation or under review. A liability of \$3,700 million (\$2,500 in 2003) is estimated for claims that have progressed to a point where quantification is possible. The remaining claims are still in the early stage of negotiations and cannot yet be quantified.

Assessed taxes under objection or appeal: As at March 31, 2004, an amount of \$7,615 million (\$7,641 million in 2003) of taxes assessed was under objection at Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and an amount of \$986 million (\$1,420 million in 2003) was being appealed to either the Tax Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Canada or the Supreme Court of Canada.

v. Insurance programs

Three agent enterprise Crown corporations operate insurance programs for the Government. In the event that the corporations have insufficient funds, the Government will have to provide financing. The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation operates the Deposit Insurance Fund which provides basic protection coverage to depositors for up to \$60,000 deposited with each member bank, trust or loan company; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation operates the Mortgage Insurance Fund which provides insurance for mortgage lending on Canadian housing by private institutions and the Mortgage-Backed Securities Guarantee Fund which guarantees the timely payment of the principal and interest for investors of securities based on the National Housing Act; and Export Development Canada provides export and foreign investment insurance to help with export trade. At March 31, 2004, total insurance in force amounts to \$688,210 million (\$645,953 million in 2003). The Government expects that all three corporations will cover the cost of both current claims and possible future claims.

Further details (unaudited) can be found in Section 11 of this volume.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION **OBSERVATIONS OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL** ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

MAIN POINTS

The purpose of these Observations is to explain certain elements of my report on the financial statements of the Government of Canada as at and for the year ended March 31, 2004:

- Since 1997, the Government has transferred \$9.1 billion to 15 foundations. It has recorded these transfers as expenses although most of the funds remain in the foundations' bank accounts and investments, accumulating interest. I remain concerned about the manner in which the foundations are funded, the accounting for the transfers, and the accountability regime for the foundations.
- The accumulated surplus in the Employment Insurance Account stood at \$46 billion at March 31, 2004. This is more than three times the \$15 billion reserve that the Chief Actuary of Human Resources Development Canada considered sufficient in 2001. In my view, Parliament did not intend that the Account accumulate a surplus beyond what could reasonably be spent for employment insurance purposes given the existing benefit structure, while also providing for an economic downturn. Accordingly, I have concluded that the Government did not observe the intent of the Employment Insurance Act.
- The Government needs to ensure that improvements are implemented in the accounting systems and practices at the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Customs and Revenue Agency for recording military inventory and tax revenues and receivables, respectively.

FOUNDATIONS

For a number of years I have included in my audit report on the Government's financial statements a discussion of my concerns about foundations. Since 1997, the Government has recorded as expenses in its financial statements \$9.1 billion in transfers to several foundations (including transfers totalling \$400 million in 2003-04). These funds were transferred to foundations well in advance of need. As shown in the table below, at March 31, 2004, \$7.7 billion was either still in the foundations' bank accounts and investments accumulating interest or was receivable by the foundations from the Government.

In addition to my concerns about the manner in which the foundations are funded, I have questioned the way the Government accounts for the transfers. Specifically, I have noted my view that economic substance would be better represented if expenses were recorded when the funds were distributed to the ultimate intended recipients or used for the ultimate purposes announced by the Government for this spending.

Summary financial information on foundations, 1996-97 to 2003-04

Foundation ¹	Year announced	Funding received ²	Grants provided ³	Interest earned	Adminis- tration	Balance March 31, 2004 ⁴	Funding commitments signed ⁵
				(\$ million	ns)		
Canada Foundation for Innovation	1997	3,651	1,230	740	39	3,122	1,529
Canada Millenium Scholarship Foundation	1998	2,500	1,155	690	47	1,988	9
Canada Health Infoway Inc.	2001	1,200	51	83	30	1,202	42
Endowment Funds ⁶	Between 2000 and 2002	389	10	48	11	416	104
Genome Canada	2000	375	188	52	19	220	198
Aboriginal Healing Foundation	1998	350	241	86	43	152	139
Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology	2001	350	6	10	7	347	37
Canadian Health Services Research Foundation	1997	152	37	14	7	122	21
Other foundations under \$125 million ⁷	Between 2000 and 2002	120	36	13	4	93	16
Total		9,087	2,954	1,736	207	7,662 8	2,095

¹ The foundations reflected in this Table have each received over \$10 million in total funding from the Government since 1997, specifically for spending in a future year more than a year ahead.

I have also expressed concerns about the accountability regime for the foundations and that accounting considerations may be preventing the Government from making all the necessary improvements. In other words, the accountability and governance structures for the foundations may be influenced by the desire to ensure that transfers to foundations can be treated as expenses immediately, rather than when these funds are used by the foundations for their ultimate purposes. In my view, decisions on funding and accountability should be based on the need for sound management of public funds; they should not be based on the goal of achieving a desired accounting result.

In past reports I have indicated that while I have questions about the Government's accounting for transfers to foundations, I cannot state unequivocally that the Government has not complied with current accounting standards established by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB) of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. I have also noted in previous Observations that PSAB had two projects of relevance to our discussion of the accounting for foundations. Currently, we are discussing with officials of the Treasury Board Secretariat the implications of one of these projects, the recent PSAB standard on the government reporting entity, which is to be implemented by the 2005-06 fiscal year. We will review the Government's interpretation of this new standard in the coming year.

We also continue to monitor progress on the other PSAB project, which seeks to revise guidance on the accounting for government transfer payments, including multi-year funding.

2.28 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Transfers include \$100 million announced in the March 2004 Budget that were receivable by the foundations at March 31, 2004.

³ In addition to grants, this column includes eligible project expenses.

⁴ These balances are at the date of the latest annual reports, where March 31, 2004 financial statements are not yet available – modified to include the \$100 million announced in the March 2004 Budget.

⁵ Figures based on representations from foundations, where not disclosed in their financial statements.

For endowment funds only the earnings are disbursed: these include Green Municipal Investment Fund; Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation; Clayoquot Biosphere Trust Society; Pacific Salmon Endowment Fund Society; Canadian Institute for Research on Linguistic Minorities, University of Moncton; and Frontier College Learning Foundation.

⁷ These are Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences and Forum of Federations.

⁸ In addition to funding for foundations and endowments, \$550 million had been transferred to other organizations at arm's length from the Government, \$391 million of the transferred amount had yet to be used at March 31, 2004. These organizations are Canadian Institute for Health Information; Green Municipal Enabling Fund; Precarn; Canadian Network for Advancement of Research, Industry and Education; Canadian Institute for Advanced Research and Canadian Centre for Learning.

With regard to the accountability regime for foundations, the 2004 Budget restated the Government's commitment, first announced in the 2003 Budget, to make improvements. My expectations for these improvements include credible reporting of results, effective ministerial oversight, and adequate external audit. While the Budget commitments appear to place more emphasis on some of these elements (notably reporting) than on others, they are nonetheless encouraging.

I plan to examine the accountability regime for foundations, including the extent to which the Government has acted on its commitments, in an audit to be included in my February 2005 Report.

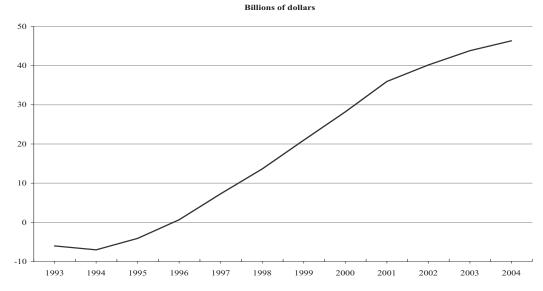
I wish to reiterate that I express no view on the merits of foundations as a vehicle to deliver government programs. Nor should my comments be interpreted in any way as a criticism of the individuals in charge of the foundations. My concerns relate solely to the funding of these organizations in advance of need; the existing provision for their accountability and governance; and the way the Government accounts for its transfers to them.

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT SURPLUS

Another long-standing issue I have included in my audit report has been the Employment Insurance (EI) surplus. In 2003-04, the Employment Insurance surplus grew by an additional \$2 billion (including interest revenue of \$1 billion on the balance of the Account) to reach \$46 billion. This is more than three times higher than the reserve the Chief Actuary said was sufficient in his 2001 report on Employment Insurance premium rates. Because Employment Insurance is a government program, EI premiums, benefits and other transactions are included in the financial statements of the Government of Canada. The impact of including the Employment Insurance program in the Government's accounts was to increase the Government's annual surplus by \$2 billion for 2003-04 and reduce the accumulated deficit at March 31, 2004 by \$46 billion.

I have noted that in the 2003 Budget legislation, the Government set the 2004 premium rate at \$1.98 per \$100 of insurable earnings. The intention was to equal projected premium revenues with program costs for that year. While this may ensure that the surplus does not grow significantly in the year commencing January 1, 2004, it does nothing to address the surplus that has accumulated.

Balance of the Employment Insurance Account at March 31



Figures have been adjusted to reflect accrual accounting before 2002.

Section 66 of the *Employment Insurance Act* (which is currently suspended) requires that as far as possible, premiums paid by contributors provide the EI Account with enough revenue over a business cycle to pay authorized amounts charged to the Account while maintaining relatively stable premium rates. In my view, this means that Employment Insurance premiums should equal expenses over a period of time, while providing for a sufficient reserve to keep rates stable in an economic downturn.

I note that in its 2003 and 2004 Budgets, the Government stated that the following principles of rate-setting would guide its ongoing consultations:

- Premium rates should be set transparently and on the basis of independent expert advice.
- Expected premium revenues should correspond to expected program costs.
- Premium rates should mitigate the impact on the business cycle and be stable over time.

These principles are, in my view, consistent with an interpretation that Parliament intended the EI program to be run on a break-even basis.

Parliament did not intend, in my view, that the Account would accumulate a surplus beyond what could reasonably be spent for employment insurance purposes, given the existing benefit structure, while also providing for an economic downturn. Accordingly, in my opinion, the Government did not observe the intent of the *Employment Insurance Act*.

When it first suspended section 66 of the Act, the Government indicated that it would undertake research and public consultations on the process of setting premium rates. Those consultations had not taken place by the February 2003 Budget. In that Budget, the Government formally announced that it would conduct consultations on a new rate-setting process to be implemented for 2005.

In the 2004 Budget, the Government informed Canadians that it was reviewing the results of the consultations and reiterated its intention to introduce legislation to implement a new mechanism for setting premium rates. However, the 2004 Budget legislation gave the Governor-in-Council the authority to set the rate once more, for 2005, in the event that the legislation was not passed in time.

The EI surplus has grown to \$46 billion by March 31, 2004. I note with disappointment that, at this writing, legislation addressing this issue is still not in place. I strongly urge the Government to resolve this long-standing matter.

ONGOING ACCOUNTING CHALLENGES

In the past, as a result of my audit of the summary financial statements of the Government of Canada, I have noted issues relevant to the broader financial management of the Government that I have discussed in my Reports to Parliament, in chapters on financial management and the use of financial information. I will continue this practice with a chapter in my February 2005 Report.

Items that focus specifically on the Government's financial statements I report in my Observations on the financial statements of the Government of Canada. This year, I would like to discuss the Department of National Defence's progress and its continued difficulties in recording and tracking the cost of its inventory. I also discuss the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's¹ challenges in dealing with the limitations of its financial reporting systems in the recording of tax revenue and receivables.

National Defence

Inventories at the National Defence account for the largest part of the \$6.1 billion in Government inventories. Historically, the Department maintained inventory systems focused primarily on keeping track of quantities; as a result, cost accuracy was not emphasized and errors were made in the recording of costs. Last year I discussed many of the difficulties that

On December 12, 2003 the government announced a restructuring which resulted in the creation of the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA). Responsibility for the administration of the Customs Act has been transferred in large part to the CBSA.

National Defence faced in this area. I also noted that this situation was not unique to Canada and that many other national governments had found determining the cost of military inventory a daunting task.

At that time, National Defence committed to a strategy for enhancing its practices to ensure that appropriate controls were in place to:

- record the costs of current purchases properly in its inventory system;
- relieve the costs of old inventory properly over time as the inventory is used; and
- monitor usage properly and determine ongoing adjustments to reflect the obsolescence of inventory items.

I note that a number of improvements have been instituted. National Defence has reviewed some of its historic costs for items such as munitions and has made the necessary corrections. It has also improved the controls designed to detect errors made in the recording of inventory. It has established an interdepartmental committee to discuss ongoing challenges to improving its inventory records. And it is making changes to its information system to improve the ongoing monitoring of inventory inflows and outflows.

Unfortunately, errors continued to be made in the valuation of inventory. These largely relate to whether the costing of inventory was properly supported and whether the current-year transactions (purchases, usage, and obsolescence) were properly reflected in the summary financial statements. Most of these errors were corrected by National Defence staff but predominantly as part of their year-end effort to close the accounts. It would be preferable that these errors had not occurred in the first place, or that they had been discovered as part of the department's regular monitoring processes.

The Department has made limited progress in its efforts to determine the extent of inventory that is obsolete. It has identified a portion of its inventory as "dormant" and is currently asking managers to identify the amount of dormant inventory that should be considered obsolete and thus would require adjustment in its inventory records.

Canada Customs and Revenue Agency

Another of the challenging aspects of the Government's financial statements relates to the accrual of tax revenue, which involves, among other things, the recognition of tax receivables of \$48 billion and tax payables of \$33 billion.

The accrual of tax revenues is assessment-based and derives data primarily from the various tax program systems. These systems were never designed as accounting systems, and extensive manipulation of data is necessary in order to present revenues and receivables on an accrual basis of accounting. The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency has a multi-year plan to introduce accounting sub-ledgers for its revenue lines. On an interim basis, reports are generated from the program systems and reconciled to the Agency's general ledger to ensure that tax revenues and receivables are reported accurately. This process involves extensive manual processing and numerous reconciliations. Despite this, unexplained differences remain between the amounts receivable in the general ledger and the various reports taken from the tax program systems to support these amounts.

In the current fiscal year, management has identified a number of underlying causes of some of these differences. However, unexplained differences continue and I am concerned that until an accounting system is put in place, with appropriate sub-ledgers that support the amounts recorded in the general ledger and the Government's financial statements, unexplained differences will recur.

Summary

I wish to emphasize that the issues at neither National Defence nor the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency is currently significant enough to conclude that the financial statements do not fairly present the Government's financial positions and results of operations.

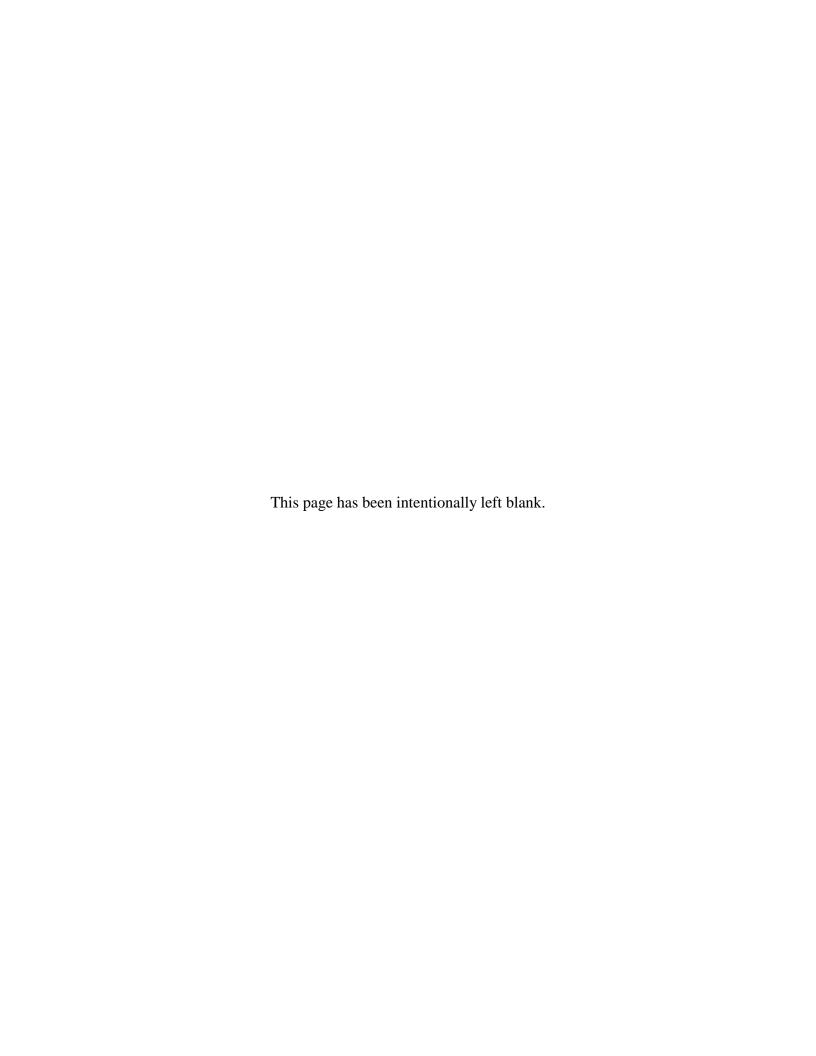
Nonetheless, in my view, both organizations need to address these weaknesses in the financial reporting processes they have in place with respect to these significant balances. While I recognize the extent of the challenge and the time it will demand, identifying and implementing solutions should be a priority.

STATUS OF ITEMS REPORTED IN PREVIOUS YEARS

Observation	Current Status
Timely reporting	I have noted in the past that the usefulness of the Government's summary financial statements is diminished when they cannot be made public until six months after year-end. I also have noted that, in the present environment, there are significant challenges to the more timely preparation of the Government's summary financial statements. In Budget 2004, the Government has committed to monitoring its process to determine if more timely release of its financial results is possible in the future.
Clarity in terminology	The Government continues to use the term "federal debt" in some of its publications. While I understand this term was coined to eliminate confusion regarding the Government's annual surplus position, I remain concerned that used in place of "accumulated deficit," this term could be misinterpreted by Canadians.
Departmental financial statements	In March 2004, the Government committed to having departmental financial statements audited in five years. In the past, I have expressed some concerns about the amount of work required before departments would be ready to prepare reliable financial statements. While much has been accomplished since I made that statement, I still believe a great deal more will need to be done to get the departments and agencies affected by this decision ready to have audited financial statements. I will continue to work with the Government as it moves toward this goal.
Netting	Last year I applauded the Government for generally removing netting from its summary financial statements. I did note a concern about the continued use of netting in the Annual Financial Report. I note that the Government committed in Budget 2004 to exploring ways to make the presentations in the Budget, the Annual Financial Report and the Public Accounts comparable.
Reporting to Parliament	I have recommended that the Government consider enhancements to the way it reports its financial results to parliamentarians and other interested Canadians. I understand that the Government is looking at this issue under its Improved Reporting to Parliament project.

MY AUDIT REPORT EXPLAINED

For readers who would like a more in-depth explanation of my audit report, I have provided that information on my Web site together with my Observations (www.oag-bvg.gc.ca).



section 3

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Revenues, Expenses and Accumulated Deficit

CONTENTS

		ruge
Revenues	 	3.2
Accounting for revenues	 	3.2
Tax revenues	 	3.3
Employment insurance premiums	 	3.4
Other revenues	 	3.5
Expenses	 	3.7
Accounting for expenses	 	3.7
Government's cost of operations	 	3.8
Expenses by object	 	3.11
Expenditures under statutory authorities	 	3.11

REVENUES, EXPENSES AND ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

(in millions of dollars)

This section provides information on the revenues, expenses and accumulated deficit of the Government as summarized in Table 3.1.

A narrative description is provided for certain accounts reported in some tables. Such description follows the same presentation order as the respective tables.

TABLE 3.1 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND ACCUMULATED DEFICIT

	2003-2004	2002-2003 (1)
Revenues—		
Tax revenues, Table 3.2	164,895	156,400
Employment insurance premiums	17,546	17,870
Other revenues, Table 3.4	16,106	15,962
Total revenues	198,547	190,232
Expenses—		
Transfer payments	102,378	98,643
Other program expenses	51,317	47,350
Total program expenses.	153,695	145,993
Public debt charges.	35,769	37,270
Total expenses, Table 3.6.	189,464	183,263
Annual surplus	9,083	6,969
Accumulated deficit, beginning of year	510,576	517,545
Accumulated deficit, end of year	501,493	510,576

⁽¹⁾ Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

REVENUES

Revenues consist of all tax and other amounts which enter into the calculation of the annual surplus or deficit of the Government.

Accounting for Revenues

Tax revenues are reported net of refunds and are exclusive of amounts collected on behalf of provinces and territories. Tax revenues are recognized in the period in which the event that generates the revenue occurs. For income taxes, revenue is recognized when the taxpayer has earned the income producing the tax. Revenue is determined net of tax deductions and credits allowed under the *Income Tax Act*.

Revenues for the fiscal year ended March 31 are based on amounts assessed/reassessed at the time of preparation of the financial statements and estimates of income tax earned in the fiscal period but not yet assessed/reassessed. These estimates are based on amounts received at the time of preparation of the financial statements that relate to the fiscal year ended March 31 that have not been assessed or that are awaiting reassessment. Actual results may

differ significantly from these estimates. The difference will be recorded in the fiscal year in which the actual assessment/reassessment is completed. Revenues do not include estimates for amounts of unreported taxes.

Goods and services tax, and excise and customs revenues are recorded based on the tax and duties assessed and estimated at the time of preparation of the financial statements that relate to the fiscal year ended March 31. For domestic goods and services tax, revenue is recognized at the time of the sale of goods or the provision of services. For excise duties, revenue is recognized when the taxpayer manufactures goods taxable under the *Excise Act*. For excise taxes, revenue is recognized when a taxpayer sells goods taxable under the *Excise Act*. For customs duties and goods and services tax on imports, revenue is recognized when goods are authorized by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency to enter Canada.

Employment insurance premiums are recognized in revenue in the same period as the insurable earnings are earned. Other revenues are recognized in the period to which they relate.

Tax Revenues

Tax revenues include personal and corporate income taxes, other income tax revenues, and other taxes and duties as summarized in Table 3.2.

TABLE 3.2 TAX REVENUES

(in millions of dollars)

_	2003-2004	2002-2003 (1)
-		
Tax revenues—		
Income tax—		
Personal ⁽²⁾	92,957	89,530
Corporate	27,431	22,222
Other income tax revenues	3,142	3,291
	123,530	115,043
Other taxes and duties—		
Goods and services tax, Table 3.3 (2)	28,286	28,248
Energy taxes—		
Excise tax—Gasoline.	3,990	4,479
Excise tax—Aviation gasoline and diesel fuel	962	456
	4,952	4,935
Customs import duties	2,887	3,278
Other excise taxes and duties—	,	,
Excise duties.	4.085	2.024
Air travellers security charge	410	421
Miscellaneous excise taxes and duties	745	2,451
	5,240	4.896
	41,365	41,357
Fotal tax revenues ⁽³⁾	164,895	156,400

⁽¹⁾ Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Personal income tax

Personal income tax is levied on personal income under the provisions of the Income Tax Act. Personal income tax is the largest source of revenues.

Corporate income tax

Corporate income tax is levied on corporate income under the provisions of the *Income Tax Act*.

Other income tax revenues

Other income tax revenues include the non-resident income tax and other tax revenues.

Non-resident income tax is levied on income earned in Canada by non-residents under the provisions of the *Income Tax Act*. This tax is derived from tax withheld from dividends, interest, rents, royalties, alimony, and income from estates and trusts paid to non-residents.

Other tax revenues are comprised primarily of withholding taxes on income earned in Canada by non-resident life insurance companies and income from trusts.

Other taxes and duties

Other taxes and duties are collected under the Excise Tax Act and Customs Tariff (Act) and include the goods and services tax, energy taxes, customs import duties, and other excise taxes and duties.

 ⁽²⁾ Differences with amounts reported by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency are due to consolidation adjustments.
 (3) Additional details are provided in Table 4a in Section 1 of Volume II.

Goods and services tax

The goods and services tax (GST) became effective January 1, 1991. The GST is applied at a rate of 7 percent on most goods and services consumed in Canada, with the exception of basic groceries, most health and dental care services, most educational services, and residential rents. A comparative analysis of the GST is presented in Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) (1)

(in millions of dollars)

_	2003-2004	2002-2003	
SST	32,492	32,481	
ess: remission order for the GST paid and accrued by ministries on or for goods and services			
purchased from outside parties	1,043	1,151	
Gross GST from outside parties	31,449	31,330	
Less: quarterly tax credits	3,163	3,082	
Net GST from outside parties	28,286	28,248	

⁽¹⁾ Reported in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit (Section 2 of this volume).

Energy taxes

Energy taxes primarily include the excise tax on gasoline, and on aviation gas and diesel fuel.

Customs import duties

Revenues from customs import duties consist mainly of ad valorem taxes on the importation of goods levied under the *Customs Tariff* (Act).

Other excise taxes and duties

Excise taxes and duties are levied on alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. In addition, excise taxes are imposed on other items such as jewellery and passenger vehicle air conditioners. The air travellers security charge are collected by air carrier at the time of payment for the air travel by the purchaser of an air transportation service.

Employment insurance premiums

Premiums from employees and employers are levied under the provisions of the *Employment Insurance Act* and are classified as part of revenues. Additional details on employment insurance premiums are provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Other Revenues

Other revenues include Crown corporations, other program and foreign exchange revenues.

TABLE 3.4 OTHER REVENUES

(in millions of dollars)

_	2003-2004	2002-2003 (1)
other revenues—		
Crown corporation revenues—		
Consolidated Crown corporations	1,663	1,851
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises—		
Share of annual profit	3,711	2,962
Interest and other	546	492
	5.920	5.305
Other program revenues—	5,720	5,505
Return on investments	571	351
Sales of goods and services—	371	331
Rights and privileges	1,014	885
Lease and use of public property	502	496
Services of a regulatory nature	945	876
Services of a non-regulatory nature	2,171	2,087
Sales of goods and information products	214	132
Other fees and charges.	180	287
Other rees and charges.		
	5,026	4,763
Miscellaneous revenues—		
Interest and penalties	1,974	1,781
Other	525	383
	8,096	7,278
Foreign exchange revenues—		
Exchange Fund Account.	2,432	3,132
International Monetary Fund	(418)	55
Other	76	192
	2,090	3,379
otal other revenues (2)	16,106	15,962

 ⁽¹⁾ Certain previous year's figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.
 (2) Additional details are provided in Table 4a in Section 1 of Volume II.

Crown corporation revenues

Crown corporation revenues include revenues earned from third parties by consolidated Crown corporations, interest earned on loans to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, and the government's share of the accumulated profits or losses of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.

Other program revenues

Other program revenues include sales of goods and services, return on investments, and miscellaneous revenues. Details are reported by individual ministry in Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Foreign exchange revenues

Foreign exchange revenues include the revenues from investments held in the Exchange Fund Account and the International Monetary Fund, as well as the net gains or losses resulting from the translation of these investments to Canadian dollars at March 31. Foreign exchange revenues also include the net gains or losses resulting from foreign debt and currency swap revaluations.

Return on investments

Return on investments consists mainly of interest from loans and advances, dividends from investments, and transfer of profits and surpluses for loans, investments and advances other than those in enterprises Crown corporations and government business enterprises. A comparative analysis of return on investments is presented in Table 3.5.

TABLE 3.5 RETURN ON INVESTMENTS (1)

(in millions of dollars)

_	2003-2004	2002-2003
Consolidated accounts—	(2)	(2)
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	(-)	
ash and accounts receivable—		
Interest on bank deposits	284	179
pans, investments and advances—		
Portfolio investments	22	20
National governments including developing countries	114	112
International organizations	22	31
Provincial and territorial governments	2	4
Other loans, investments and advances	241	163
_	401	330
ther accounts—		
Esso Ltd—Norman Wells Project profits	99	90
Other	2	5
	101	95
otal ministerial return on investments	786	604
Net gain (loss) on exchange.	(280)	(266)
Accrual of other revenues	82	29
otal return on investments.	588	367
limination of return on investments internal to the Government	(17)	(16)
otal external return on investments.	571	351

⁽¹⁾ Additional details are provided in Table 4a in Section 1 of Volume II, and in Section 11 of Volume III. (2) Less than \$500,000.

EXPENSES

Expenses consist of all charges which enter into the calculation of the annual deficit or surplus of the Government.

Accounting for Expenses

Expenses for Government operations are recorded when goods are received or services are rendered. Transfer payments are recorded as expenses when the recipient has met the eligibility criteria or fulfilled the terms of a contractual transfer agreement, or, in the case of transactions which do not form part of an existing program, when the Government announces a decision to make a non-recurring transfer provided the enabling legislation or authorization for payment receives parliamentary approval prior to the completion of the financial statements.

Expenses include provisions to reflect changes in the economic value of assets or liabilities, including provisions for bad debts, provisions for loans, investments and advances, and inventory obsolescence. Expenses also include amortization of tangible capital assets and utilization of inventories and prepaid expenses.

On a day-to-day basis, organizations within the Government entity transact with each other and thus contribute to the amounts of revenues and expenses recorded in the accounts. In preparing the financial statements, these "internal transactions" are eliminated so as to report on the basis of transactions with outside parties only.

Table 3.6 presents external expenses by type.

TABLE 3.6 EXTERNAL EXPENSES BY TYPE

(in millions of dollars)

	2003-2004	2002-2003 (1)
Fransfer payments—		
Old age security benefits, guaranteed income supplement and spouse's allowance	26,902	25,692
Other levels of government—		
Canada health and social transfer	22,341	21,100
Fiscal arrangements	9,409	10,879
Alternative payments for standing programs	(2,700)	(2,321)
Other	342	987
Total other levels of government	29.392	30.645
Employment insurance benefits	15.058	14,496
Canada child tax benefits.	8,062	7,823
Canada Cind day Denemis.		
Other transfer payments—	79,414	78,656
Agriculture and Agri-Food	3,920	2,654
Finance	280	1.013
		,
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	2,683	2,456
Health	2,464	1,619
Human Resources Development	2,032	1,602
Indian Affairs and Northern Development	4,794	4,649
Industry	2,411	1,975
Other	4,380	4,019
Total other transfer payments	22,964	19,987
Total transfer payments	102,378	98,643
Other program expenses—		
Crown corporation expenses	6,566	6,551
Agriculture and Agri-Food	1,354	1,097
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	5,320	5,613
Environment	1,318	1,222
Fisheries and Oceans	1.398	1,473
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	1,697	1,670
Health	1,838	1,643
	2,905	2,719
Human Resources Development	,	
Industry	2,118	1,924
Justice	1,028	946
National Defence	12,869	11,803
Public Works and Government Services	2,348	2,352
Solicitor General	4,651	4,222
Treasury Board	1,560	1,461
Other ministries	4,347	2,654
Total other program expenses	51,317	47,350
Total program expenses	153,695	145,993
Public debt charges, Table 3.8.	35,769	37,270
tuono doot ondigoo, 14010 3.0		57,270
Total expenses (2)	189,464	183,263

⁽¹⁾ Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

⁽²⁾ Additional information is provided in Table 2a in Section 1 of Volume II.

Government's cost of operations

Government's cost of operations consists of three major types:

- transfer payments;
- other program expenses; and,
- public debt charges.

Transfer payments

Transfer payments include:

- payments to persons for income support or income supplement. Assistance is based on age, family status, income, and employment criteria;
- payments to provinces and territories under two main programs;
 - fiscal arrangements: unconditional fiscal transfer payments to lower income provinces including subsidies under the Constitution Acts; and,
 - Canada Health and Social Transfers is the major means for providing the federal share of social programs administered by the provinces;
- other transfer payments, including various subsidies paid through federal programs to stabilize market prices for commodities, for the development of new technologies, for the conduct of research, for the establishment of new jobs through support for training, for the promotion of educational and cultural activities, and other miscellaneous payments.

Other program expenses

Other program expenses include defence expenses, as well as the cost of Government administration and specific services delivered to the public. This category covers the costs associated with programs directly delivered by the federal Government such as food inspection, the Coast Guard, the federal court system, the operation of health facilities for natives and veterans, and the national parks system. It also includes the expenses of consolidated Crown corporations incurred with third parties.

Table 3.7 presents a comparative analysis by province of certain transfer payments.

TABLE 3.7 CERTAIN TRANSFER PAYMENTS BY PROVINCE

(in millions of dollars)

	Old age security benefits (1)	Employment insurance benefits	Fiscal arran- gements	Alternative payments for standing programs	Canada health and social transfer	Other	Canada child tax benefits	Total
				1 0				
Newfoundland and Labrador	551 531	913 876	693 928		397 342	25		2,579 2,677
Prince Edward Island	141 136	196 190	221 240		108 92	7		673 658
Nova Scotia	933 899	680 655	1,036 1,202		745 613	45		3,439 3,369
New Brunswick	767 739	749 733	1,086 1,169		602 497	36		3,240 3,138
Quebec	7,313 6,963	4,361 4,138	2,771 4,400	(2,700) (2,321)	6,082 4,903	352		18,179 18,083
Ontario	9,857 9,370	4,364 4,237	8		9,339 6,743	580		24,148 20,358
Manitoba	1,087 1,055	439 <i>414</i>	1,475 1,477		955 756	54		4,010 3,702
Saskatchewan	1,031 1,006	357 334	(47) (7)		782 668	48		2,171 2,001
Alberta	2,187 2,073	1,085 1,053	48		2,152 1,272	149		5,621 4,402
British Columbia	3,543 <i>3,356</i>	1,837 1,791	(350) 792		3,583 2,640	200		8,813 8,579
Total provinces	27,410 26,128	14,981 14,421	6,941 10,213	(2,700) (2,321)	24,745 18,526	1,496		72,873 66,967
Northwest Territories	22 21	31 32	682 558		27 31	2 5		764 <i>647</i>
Nunavut		15 14	680 593		26 24	1		722 <i>631</i>
Yukon Territory	13 12	28 26	430 353		27 19	1		499 410
International	175 173	3 3						178 176
Sub-total	27,620 26,334	15,058 14,496	8,733 11,717	(2,700) (2,321)	24,825 18,600	1,500 5		75,036 68,831
Accrual and other adjustments			676 (838)		(2,484) 2,500	(1,158) 982		(2,966) 2,644
Total (Net)	27,620 26,334	15,058 14,496	9,409 10,879	(2,700) (2,321)	22,341 21,100	342 987		72,070 71,475
Add: tax credits and repayments	(718) (642)	17,470	10,077	(2,321)	21,100	707	8,062 7,823	7,344 7,181
Total (Gross)	26,902 25,692	15,058 14,496	9,409 10,879	(2,700) (2,321)	22,341 21,100	342 987	8,062 7,823	79,414 78,656

Amounts in roman type are 2003-2004 transfer payments.

Amounts in *italic* type are 2002-2003 transfer payments.

(1) Includes the guaranteed income supplement and the spouse's allowance.

Public debt charges

Public debt charges include the interest on unmatured debt and on pensions, other employee and veteran future benefits and other liabilities, the amortization of premiums, discounts and commissions on unmatured debt, and the servicing costs and the costs of issuing new borrowings. A comparative summary of public debt charges is presented in Table 3.8. The table also discloses the reconciling items between total public debt charges as reported in the ministerial section of the Department of Finance (Section 8) of Volume II and the total expenses of the public debt indicated in Table 3.6. The reconciling items include the expenses of the consolidated specified purpose accounts, accrual adjustments and other items.

TABLE 3.8 PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES ⁽¹⁾

(in millions of dollars)

	2003-2004	2002-2003 (2)
Inmatured debt—		
Interest on:		
Marketable bonds	17,577	19,223
Canada savings and Canada premium bonds	846	862
Bonds for Canada Pension Plan	340	343
Promissory Note - TD Trust Company	2	(3)
Promissory notes - Montreal Trust Company	2	
Canada notes.	16	16
Euro medium term notes	86	99
	18,869	20,543
Amortization of premiums, discounts and commissions on:		
Treasury bills	3,189	2,834
Marketable bonds	1,215	1,660
Canada bills	24	45
Canada savings and Canada premium bonds	26	4
	4,454	4,543
		110
Servicing costs and costs of issuing new borrowings	91	119
tal public debt charges related to unmatured debt	23,414	25,205
nsion and other liabilities— Interest on:		
	10.070	10.820
Public sector pensions—Superannuation accounts	10,870	10,829
Less: Provision for pension adjustment	(1,519)	(1,687)
	9,351	9,142
Other employee and veteran future benefits—	45.5	10.1
Health and dental care plans	475	424
Severance benefits	230	205
Worker's compensation	33	33
Veteran benefit plan	1,571	1,578
	2,309	2,240
Canada Pension Plan	182	169
Government Annuities Account	29	37
Deposit and trust accounts.	65	66
Other specified purpose accounts	239	229
Capital lease obligations	156	146
Other liabilities	24	36
otal public debt charges related to pension and other liabilities	12,355	12,065
onsolidated specified purpose accounts—		
Interest on: Employment Insurance Account	1,095	1,036
Other	1,093	1,036
——————————————————————————————————————	13	
tal public debt charges related to consolidated specified purpose accounts	1,108	1,050
tal public debt charges before consolidation adjustments (4)	36,877	38,320
ss: consolidation adjustments	1,108	1,050
tal public debt charges (1)	35,769	37,270
mprised of:		
Total public debt charges under statutory authorities before accrual and other adjustments		
and consolidation adjustments	35,931	37,619
Accrual and other adjustments	946	701
Consolidation adjustments	(1,108)	(1,050)
tal public debt charges	35 760	37,270
al public debt charges	35,769	3/,2/0

⁽¹⁾ A summary is provided in Table 2a in Section 1 of Volume II.

⁽²⁾ Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

⁽³⁾ Less than \$500,000.

⁽⁴⁾ Additional details are provided in Section 8 of Volume III.

Expenses by Object

Table 3.9 reconciles the total expenses by object to the total expenditures by object initially recorded by departments.

TABLE 3.9 TOTAL EXPENSES BY OBJECT ⁽¹⁾

(in millions of dollars)

	Total expenses	Reconciliation	Total expenditures
Transfer payments	102,378	(17,237)	85,141
Other program expenses—			
Crown corporations and other program expenses	6,084	(6,084)	
Personnel	24,857	1,503	26,360
Transportation and communications	2,252	203	2,455
Information	266	23	289
Professional and special services	4,848	1,730	6,578
Rentals	1,118	497	1,615
Repair and maintenance	1,548	823	2,371
Utilities	2,122	161	2,283
Amortization expenses	3,502	(3,502)	
Loss on disposal of assets	257	(257)	
Other subsidies and expenses	4,463	2,881	7,344
Acquisition of land, buildings and works		794	794
Acquisition of machinery and equipment		3,164	3,164
	51,317	1,936	53,253
Public debt charges	35,769	162	35,931
Total	189,464	(15,139)	174,325

⁽¹⁾ Additional details are provided in Table 3a in Section 1 of Volume II.

Expenditures under Statutory Authorities

Spending authorities provided by statutory authorities are for specified purposes and for such amounts and such time as the acts prescribe. These spending authorities do not generally lapse at the end of the year in which they were granted. Expenditures under such authorities account for more than two-thirds of the total program expenses each year.

Table 3.10 presents a comparative summary of the ministerial statutory expenditures.

TABLE 3.10 EXPENDITURES UNDER STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

(in millions of dollars)

	2003-2004		2002-2003		(1)	
Public debt charges		35,931 20,697			37,619 19,823	
Act)		19,325			18,600	
Fiscal equalization (Part I— Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act)		7,446			10,560	
Guaranteed income supplement payments (Old Age Security Act)		5,792			5,471	
Implementation Act, 2003)		4,500				
2003)Contributions in support of business risk management programs under the agricultural		1,500				
policy framework		1,299				
Act)		1,000				
Act)		843 600				
Canada Health Infoway Inc		599			598	
Net loss on exchange		516			204	
Grant to the Canadian Foundation for Innovation.		500				
Allowance payments (Old Age Security Act)		414 403			399	
program		103				
Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	2,039 263		1,981 275			
Plans	471		399			
Government's contributions to the Death Benefit Account	9 2.782	,	2	2.657		
Less: recoveries from revolving funds	83	3		104		
Canadian Forces—		2,699			2,553	
Government's contribution to the Canadian Forces pension plan and the						
Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	615	5		569		
Statutory payments under the Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act	9			10		
Government's contribution as employer to the Employment Insurance Account Government's contribution to the Canada and the Quebec Pension	74			77		
Plans	125			116 3		
CONTINUE OF CONTINUE OF THE POINT POINT ACCOUNT.		826			775	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—		020			113	
Government's contribution to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plan and the Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	213	3		203		
Statutory payments under the Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act	17	7		30 21		
Government's contribution to the Canada and the Quebec Pension Plans	37	,		33		
		267			287	
All other statutory expenditures		1,272			1,384	

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Details related to other pension accounts, such as the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account, are not included.

Additional information on the ministerial expenditures under statutory authorities are provided in Table 7 in Section 1 of Volume II.

section 4

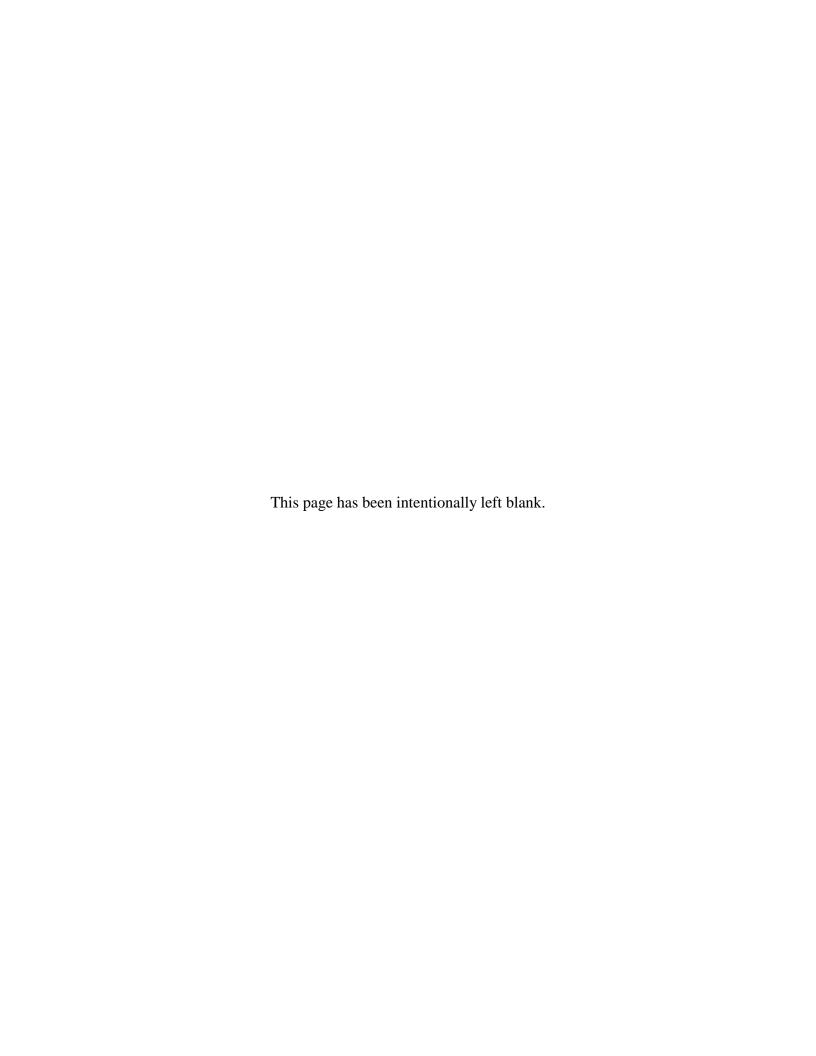
2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Consolidated Accounts

CONTENTS

	Page
Consolidated Crown corporations	4.3
Summary financial statements of consolidated Crown	
corporations	4.3
Contingent liabilities of consolidated Crown corporations	4.8
Financial assistance under budgetary appropriations to	
consolidated Crown corporations	4.9
Consolidated specified purpose accounts	4.10
Insurance accounts	4.12
Other consolidated specified purpose accounts	4.13
Endowment principal	4.14
Supplementary statement—	
Employment Insurance Account	4.15



CONSOLIDATED CROWN CORPORATIONS

This section provides all related information on consolidated Crown corporations. Consolidated Crown corporations are those Crown corporations who rely on Government funding as their principal source of revenue.

Consolidation involves the combination of the accounts of these corporations on a line-by-line and uniform basis of accounting and eliminating inter-organizational balances and transactions. Before these balances and transactions can be eliminated, the corporations' accounts must be adjusted to the Government basis of accounting. Most corporations follow generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used by private sector companies.

Summary Financial Statements of Consolidated Crown Corporations

The following tables display details of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the consolidated Crown corporations.

For those corporations having other year ends than March 31, the data are based on unaudited interim financial statements which have been prepared on a basis consistent with the most recent audited financial statements.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 summarize the financial transactions and results of operations as reported by the consolidated Crown corporations.

Financial assets include cash, receivables, loans and investments. Financial assets are segregated between third parties and Government and Crown corporations. The financial assets reported under Government and Crown corporations represent receivables and, loans and investments between related parties. Non-financial assets represent unexpensed portion of capital assets, inventories and prepayments such as buildings, machinery and equipment in use or under construction, inventories and other items of expenditure which will be expensed as these assets are used. Liabilities include payables, borrowings and other obligations. Liabilities are segregated between third parties and Government and Crown corporations. Borrowings from third parties represent long-term debts payable of the corporations. Other third party liabilities are amounts due for purchases, employee benefits, various accruals, capital leases and like items. The liabilities reported under Government and Crown corporations represent payables and borrowings between related parties.

Revenues are segregated between third parties and Government and Crown corporations. Government and Crown corporations' revenues are broken down further to identify revenues arising from normal operations and financial assistance received or receivable from the Government in respect of the current year's operations. Expenses are segregated between third parties and Government and Crown corporations. Equity transactions other than current year's net income or loss are segregated between adjustments and transactions with the Government. Equity adjustments and other include prior period adjustments and other miscellaneous items recorded by the corporations. Equity transactions with the Government include dividends declared or transfers of profits to the Government as well as capital transactions with the Government. The line "Conversion to the Government accounting basis for consolidation purposes" represents the adjustments required to bring the corporations' generally accepted accounting principles basis of accounting to the Government's basis of accounting.

These tables present consolidated financial information on consolidated parent Crown corporations and financial information on wholly-owned subsidiaries that are unconsolidated with their parent corporation, but consolidated directly in the financial statements of the Government. The *President of the Treasury Board's Annual Report to Parliament on Crown Corporations and Other Corporate Interests of Canada* includes a complete list of all parent Crown corporations, wholly-owned subsidiaries, other subsidiaries and associates.

Consolidated Crown corporations are also categorized as being either agents or non-agents of the Crown. Agency status may be expressly stated in the incorporating legislation or conferred under the provisions of the *Government Corporations Operation Act*. In accordance with section 54 of the *Financial Administration Act*, the payment of all money borrowed by consolidated agent Crown corporations and interest thereon is a charge on and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. There were no borrowings by consolidated agent Crown corporations for the year ended March 31, 2004. Contingent liabilities of consolidated corporations are presented in Table 4.3.

A summary of financial assistance under Government budgetary appropriations to consolidated Crown corporations for the year ended March 31, 2004 is provided in Table 4.4. Differences in figures reported in Table 4.2 and those reported in Table 4.4 result from the use of different accounting policies and from items in transit.

TABLE 4.1

FINANCIAL POSITION OF CONSOLIDATED CROWN CORPORATIONS—ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004

(in thousands of dollars)

	Assets							
	Finaı	ncial						
Consolidated Crown corporations ⁽¹⁾	Third parties	Government and Crown corporations	Non-financial	Total assets				
A	474 100	2 122	420.254	017.705				
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	474,198	3,133	439,354	916,685				
Canada Council for the Arts	284,756	2,699	23,607	311,062				
Canada Lands Company Limited —	40.000							
Old Port of Montreal Corporation Inc	10,620		17,924	28,544				
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation —								
Minister's Account								
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority	45,896	60,043	247,882	353,821				
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	249,898	205,345	1,183,276	1,638,519				
Canadian Dairy Commission —								
Dairy Support Operation Financed by the Government of Canada								
anadian Museum of Civilization	67,536	1,256	87,500	156,292				
Canadian Museum of Nature	17,525	4,488	47,115	69,128				
Canadian Race Relations Foundation	1,360	24,000	37	25,397				
Canadian Tourism Commission	28,385	2,917	5,134	36,436				
Cape Breton Growth Fund Corporation	72,941	92		73,033				
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	4,347	4,961	1,750	11,058				
Interprise Cape Breton Corporation	11,046	6,148	1,509	18,703				
Gederal Bridge Corporation Limited, The (2)	24,650	3,869	162,779	191,298				
nternational Development Research Centre	42,762	1,953	6,866	51,581				
Marine Atlantic Inc	2,987	6,585	191,262	200,834				
National Arts Centre Corporation.	13,952	485	21,882	36,319				
Vational Capital Commission	103,645	3,843	568,759	676,247				
National Gallery of Canada	13,506	3,865	16,154	33,525				
Vational Museum of Science and Technology	13,817	1,572	18,250	33,639				
Oueens Quay West Land Corporation	4,109	,	,	4,109				
tandards Council of Canada	2,849	879	2,002	5,730				
elefilm Canada	29,928	24,622	9,798	64,348				
'IA Rail Canada Inc	99,808	21,604	661,666	783,078				
otal	1,620,521	384,359	3,714,506	5,719,386				
basis for consolidation purposes			92,711	92,711				
Fotal on the Government accounting basis	1,620,521	384,359	3,807,217	5,812,097				

All Crown corporations listed in this table are parent Crown corporations except for the Old Port of Montreal Corporation Inc..
 The financial information of the Federal Bridge Corporation Limited is consolidated to include the figures of its subsidiaries The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated and the Seaway International Bridge Corporation Limited.

Liabilities								
Third p	parties							
Borrowings	Other	Government And Crown corporations	Total liabilities	Accumulated profits/ (losses)	Contributed surplus	Capital stock	Equity of Canada	Total liabilities and equity
	726,629	53,445	780,074	(436,118)	557,729	15,000	136,611	916,685
	103,345	1,291	104,636	137,148	19,278	50,000	206,426	311,062
	6,943	9,143	16,086	12,458			12,458	28,544
	99,491	240,198	339,689	11,456	2,676		14,132	353,821
	796,189	657,506	1,453,695	184,824			184,824	1,638,519
	41,238	93,244	134,482	21,810			21,810	156,292
	38,675	35,512	74,187	(5,059)			(5,059)	69,128
	57		57	1,340	24,000		25,340	25,397
	19,964	16,799	36,763	(327)			(327)	36,436
	880	98	978	72,055			72,055	73,033
	7,858	326	8,184	2,874			2,874	11,058
	12,492	8	12,500	6,203			6,203	18,703
	10,401	126,063	136,464	1,170	53,664		54,834	191,298
	19,008	21,461	40,469	11,112			11,112	51,581
	11,572	185,769	197,341	(255,037)		258,530	3,493	200,834
	16,477	19,477	35,954	365			365	36,319
	77,758	2,233	79,991	5,206	591,050		596,256	676,247
	12,648	17,793	30,441	108	2,976		3,084	33,525
	6,947	26,451	33,398	241			241	33,639
	899	31,300	32,199	(29,090)	1,000		(28,090)	4,109
	2,614	771	3,385	2,345			2,345	5,730
	8,425	9,362	17,787	46,561			46,561	64,348
	(8,929)	689,209	680,280	88,535	4,963	9,300	102,798	783,078
	2,011,581	2,237,459	4,249,040	(119,820)	1,257,336	332,830	1,470,346	5,719,386
	(105)	(1,993,559)	(1,993,664)	3,676,541	(1,257,336)	(332,830)	2,086,375	92,711
	2,011,476	243,900	2,255,376	3,556,721			3,556,721	5,812,097

TABLE 4.2 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY OF CONSOLIDATED CROWN CORPORATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

(in thousands of dollars)

		Rev	enues	
		Government and Crown corporations		
		Crown	corporations	
	Third	Financial		
Consolidated Crown corporations	parties	assistance	Other	Total
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	508,249	168,343	22,118	698,710
Canada Council for the Arts	12,619	155,604	1,531	169,754
Canada Lands Company Limited —				
Old Port of Montreal Corporation Inc.		18,400		18,400
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation —				
Minister's Account		2,091,821		2,091,821
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority	1,953	234,505	9,992	246,450
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	630,199	932,695	123,468	1,686,362
Canadian Dairy Commission —				
Dairy Support Operation Financed by the Government of Canada		3,218	300	3,518
Canadian Museum of Civilization.	12,802	102,193	3,754	118,749
Canadian Museum of Nature	2,929	26,614	1,226	30,769
Canadian Race Relations Foundation	2,852			2,852
Canadian Tourism Commission.	13,167	92,945	1,761	107,873
Cape Breton Growth Fund Corporation	5,085		14,000	19,085
Defense Construction (1951) Limited.	126		29,417	29,543
Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation.	710	28,295		29,005
Federal Bridge Corporation Limited, The.	13,075	30,622	3,382	47,079
International Development Research Centre	8,945	105,634	11,739	126,318
Marine Atlantic Inc	64,647	43,596	21,502	129,745
National Arts Centre Corporation	25,390	17,215	3,641	46,246
National Capital Commission	25,106	114,377	7,474	146,957
National Gallery of Canada	7,608	46,267		53,875
National Museum of Science and Technology	2,352	22,828	3,139	28,319
Queens Quay West Land Corporation.	999	4,000		4,999
Standards Council of Canada	5,678	7,041	1,127	13,846
Telefilm Canada	45,972	123,419	73,502	242,893
VIA Rail Canada Inc.	246,260	181,491	56,884	484,635
Total	1,636,723	4,551,123	389,957	6,577,803
Conversion to the Government accounting	y y 	y y -	3	
basis for consolidation purposes.	11,204	400,569	(233,783)	177,990
Total on the Government accounting basis	1,647,927	4,951,692	156,174	6,755,793
Consolidation adjustments	14,789	(4,951,692)	(156,174)	(5,093,077)
Total external amount	1,662,716			1,662,716

The accompanying notes to Table 4.1 are an integral part of this table.

(1) The difference between this amount and the Crown corporations expense presented in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit in Section 2 of this volume consists of \$396 million in financial assistance to Enterprise Crown corporations.

	Expenses Government and		Net	Equity	Equity	Equity transathe Gove		Equity
Third parties	Crown corporations	Total	income/or loss(-)	beginning of year	adjustments and other	Dividends	Capital	end of year
649,526 166,042	46,765	696,291 166,042	2,419 3,712	152,275 203,022	(18,083) (308)			136,611 206,426
18,400		18,400		12,458				12,458
1,964,890	126,931	2,091,821						
240,230	879	241,109	5,341	8,791				14,132
1,626,429	27,260	1,653,689	32,673	148,151			4,000	184,824
3,518		3,518						
57,288	62,128	119,416	(667)	22,477				21,810
19,805	11,229	31,034	(265)	(4,794)				(5,059)
1,283		1,283	1,569	23,771				25,340
115,080	3,023	118,103	(10,230)	9,903				(327)
6,509	836	7,345	11,740	60,315				72,055
29,267		29,267	276	2,598				2,874
14,139	14,119	28,258	747	5,456				6,203
46,360		46,360	719	54,115				54,834
123,170		123,170	3,148	7,964				11,112
133,279		133,279	(3,534)	7,027				3,493
41,626	3,282	44,908	1,338	(973)				365
104,843	11,574	116,417	30,540	564,963	753			596,256
44,541	9,226	53,767	108	2,976				3,084
26,343	1,786	28,129	190	51				241
3,748		3,748	1,251	(29,341)				(28,090)
13,598	103	13,701	145	2,200				2,345
246,236	3,363	249,599	(6,706)	53,267				46,561
479,507	8,519	488,026	(3,391)	106,189				102,798
6,175,657	331,023	6,506,680	71,123	1,412,861	(17,638)		4,000	1,470,346
(178,966)	(33,154)	(212,120)	390,110	1,682,627	17,638		(4,000)	2,086,375
5,996,691	297,869	6,294,560	461,233	3,095,488				3,556,721
172,753	(297,869)	(125,116)						
6,169,444		6,169,444						

Contingent Liabilities of Consolidated Crown Corporations

Table 4.3 summarizes the contingent liabilities of the consolidated Crown corporations. A contingent liability is defined as a potential liability which may become an actual liability when one or more future events occur or fail to occur.

TABLE 4.3 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF CONSOLIDATED CROWN CORPORATIONS (in thousands of dollars)

	March 31, 2004
Agent Crown corporations	
Canada Lands Company Limited —	
Old Port of Montreal Corporation Inc.—Miscellaneous litigations	1,337
National Capital Commission—Environmental, miscellaneous litigations and agreements	107,249
Telefilm Canada—Loan guarantees	644
	109,230
Non-agent Crown corporations	
International Development Research Centre—Miscellaneous litigations	600
Marine Atlantic Inc.—Site contamination lawsuit, miscellaneous litigations	3,363
Total	113,193

Financial Assistance under Budgetary Appropriations to Consolidated Crown Corporations

Table 4.4 summarizes financial assistance under budgetary appropriations for both consolidated agent and non-agent Crown corporations. It should be read in conjunction with Table 4.2. The purpose for which payments have been made under budgetary appropriations is segregated between: (a) amounts approved through an operating expenditures vote and (b) amounts approved through a capital expenditures vote.

All amounts reported represent charges to appropriations or authorities approved by Parliament.

Differences in figures reported in Table 4.2 and those reported in Table 4.4 result from the use of different accounting policies and from items in transit.

TABLE 4.4FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS TO CONSOLIDATED CROWN CORPORATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

	Operating expenditures vote	Capital expenditures vote	Financial assistanc under budgetary appropriations ⁽¹⁾
Agent Crown corporations			
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	178,772		178,772
Canada Lands Company Limited —			
Old Port of Montreal Corporation Inc	18,400		18,400
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ⁽²⁾	2,091,821		2,091,821
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority	351,415		351,415
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	932,695	133,616	1,066,311
Canadian Dairy Commission.	3,218		3,218
Canadian Tourism Commission	100,300		100,300
Canadian Museum of Civilization	102,194		102,194
Canadian Museum of Nature.	42,875		42,875
Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation	28,295		28,295
Sederal Bridge Corporation Limited, The	33,024		33,024
National Capital Commission	67,936	46,441	114,377
National Gallery of Canada	36,982	8,000	44,982
National Museum of Science and Technology	36,280		36,280
Telefilm Canada ⁽³⁾	127,861		127,861
	4,152,068	188,057	4,340,125
Non-agent Crown corporations			
Canada Council for the Arts	153,420		153,420
nternational Development Research Centre	110,278		110,278
Marine Atlantic Inc	41,595		41,595
National Arts Centre Corporation	31,032		31,032
tandards Council of Canada	7,041		7,041
Queens Quay West Land Corporation	4,000		4,000
/IA Rail Canada Inc	264,201		264,201
	611.567		611.567
	011,30/		011,307

⁽¹⁾ Excludes grants and contributions paid to agent and non-agent consolidated Crown corporations where they qualify as members of a general class of recipients.

⁽²⁾ Includes budgetary appropriations for Government programs known as the "Minister's Account".

⁽³⁾ Includes a contribution of \$49,575 from the Canadian Television Fund under the Department of Canadian Heritage.

CONSOLIDATED SPECIFIED PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

Consolidated specified purpose accounts are special categories of revenues and expenses which report transactions of certain accounts where enabling legislation requires that revenues be earmarked, and that related expenses be charged against such revenues. They are used principally where the activities are similar in nature to departmental activities and the transactions do not represent liabilities to third parties but in essence constitute Government revenues and expenses.

The transactions of these accounts are reported with revenues and expenses, in order to provide a more comprehensive reporting of the Government's operating results. Further, enabling legislation requires that the transactions in each of these accounts be accounted for separately. Table 4.5 presents a summary of the balances and transactions of these accounts, in the manner required by legislation. A narrative description is provided for accounts reported in Table 4.5. Such description follows the same presentation order as the respective table.

The financial statements of the Employment Insurance Account, together with the Auditor General's report thereon, are presented at the end of this section.

TABLE 4.5

CONSOLIDATED SPECIFIED PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

		Revenues and	other credits	Expenses an	d other debits	
	April 1/2003	External transactions	Internal transactions	External transactions	Internal transactions	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance Accounts— Agriculture and Agri-Food— Western Grain Stabilization						
Account	27,219,075 1,112,000,000 (1,084,780,925)				27,219,075 1,112,000,000 (1,084,780,925)	
Crop Reinsurance Fund		80,015,561		63,606,787		16,408,774
Less: interest-bearing loans	497,514,751 (497,514,751)	80,015,561		63,606,787		497,514,751 (481,105,977)
Agricultural Commodities Stabilization						
Accounts	626,597 (1,581,669,079)	80,015,561		1,981 <i>63,608,768</i>	(1,084,780,925)	624,616 (480,481,361)
Finance— Investors' Indemnity						
Account	45,303					45,303
Health Insurance Supplementary						
Account	28,387					28,387
Table 4.6 Natural Resources— Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission— Nuclear Liability Reinsurance	43,796,449,763	17,624,675,915	1,450,038,475	15,209,560,395	1,430,046,223	46,231,557,535
Account Transport— Ship-Source	554,921	135,555				690,476
Oil Pollution Fund	325,963,270	86,532	12,817,451	5,262,812	2,870,297	330,734,144
Total insurance accounts	42,541,372,565	17,704,913,563	1,462,855,926	15,278,431,975	348,135,595	46,082,574,484

TABLE 4.5CONSOLIDATED SPECIFIED PURPOSE ACCOUNTS—Concluded

		Revenues and	other credits	Expenses and	l other debits	
	April 1/2003	External transactions	Internal transactions	External transactions	Internal transactions	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Other Consolidated Specified Purpose Accounts— Canadian Heritage— National Battlefields Commission—						
Trust Fund Account	516,865		13,074			529,939
New Parks and Historic Sites Accounts	11,618,812 12,135,677	2,205,536 2,205,536	8,252,986 8,266,060	5,332,103 5,332,103	1,416,056 1,416,056	15,329,175 15,859,114
Environment— Environmental Damages Fund	661,507	384,444		190,759		855,192
Canadian Commercial Bank and Northland Bank Holdback Account Fisheries and Oceans— Supplementary Fines Fish	246,223,464					246,223,464
Account	550,073	479,960		198,271		831,762
Environmental Studies Research Fund Natural Resources—	571,186		137,641			708,827
Environmental Studies Research Fund Public Works and Government Services— Seized Property Proceeds	1,373,778		2,933,344		1,956,140	2,350,982
Account	28,845,337	26,885,968		37,469,880		18,261,425
Fines for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods	476,863	69,369	67,500			613,732
Total Other Consolidated Specified Purpose Accounts	290,837,885	30,025,277	11,404,545	43,191,013	3,372,196	285,704,498
Endowment Principal— Canadian Heritage—						
Parks Canada Agency— Mackenzie King trust account Health—	225,000					225,000
Canadian Institutes of Health Research— Endowments for Health research	140,267					140,267
National Research Council of Canada — H.L. Holmes Fund	3,711,607	276,130				3,987,737
Queen's Fellowship Fund	250,000					250,000
Total Endowment Principal	4,326,874	276,130				4,603,004
Total	42,836,537,324	17,735,214,970	1,474,260,471	15,321,622,988	351,507,791	46,372,881,986

Insurance Accounts

For the following Insurance Accounts, revenues and other credits from outside parties totalled \$17,705 million (\$17,977 million in 2003) while expenses and other debits to outside parties totalled \$15,278 million (\$15,254 million in 2003) and are reported as expenses in the Statement of Operations.

Revenues and other credits of \$1,463 million (\$1,423 million in 2003) and expenses and other debits of \$348 million (\$1,434 million in 2003) internal to the operations of the Government, have been eliminated in order to present transactions with outside parties.

Western Grain Stabilization Account

The account was created in the mid-1970's to facilitate the operation of the Western Grain Stabilization Program. The Program was intended to protect Prairie grain farmers from unexpected and large income declines through the stabilization of returns on the production and sale of various grains. The Program ceased operation for crop years beginning on or after August 1, 1991, pursuant to Section 24(3) of the Farm Income Protection Act, and was replaced by the Net Income Stabilization Account. Activity in the account from 1993-1994 to present has consisted almost exclusively of overpayment recoveries.

An order in council was approved and the account was closed.

Crop Reinsurance Fund

This Fund, continued in the accounts of Canada pursuant to subsection 13(1) of the Farm Income Protection Act, provides insurance to participating provinces for costs they incur in operating various crop insurance schemes. The Crop Reinsurance Fund currently operates under the authority of the Farm Income Protection Act.

The revenues of the Fund come from moneys paid by the provinces for the purpose of reinsurance and the expenditures of the Fund are moneys paid to the provinces under the terms of reinsurance agreements. When there is insufficient revenues in the Fund to meet payments, the Minister of Finance may authorise an advance of additional funds to cover these obligations. These advances are recovered from future revenues from the provinces. The interest rate has been set by the Department of Finance at zero percent.

Agricultural Commodities Stabilization Accounts

The purpose of these accounts was to reduce income loss to producers from market risks through stabilizing prices. Premiums were shared equally by the Government of Canada, the governments of participating provinces and participating producers.

These accounts are continued in the accounts of Canada pursuant to subsection 16(2) of the Farm Income Protection Act. Current activities are limited to collection of accounts receivable. The Agricultural Stabilization Act, under which the

commodity accounts formerly operated, has been repealed and replaced by the *Farm Income Protection Act* effective April 1, 1991.

Investors' Indemnity Account

Section 57 of the Financial Administration Act provides for this account, and for the crediting thereto of the sum of \$25,000, such further amounts as are appropriated by Parliament for the purpose of this section, and any recovery of losses referred to in section 58 of the Act. This sum was increased to \$50,000 by Treasury Board Submission No. 817667 dated December 12, 1991.

Section 58 of the *Act* states that the Minister may, in accordance with and subject to regulations, pay out of the account, any losses sustained by subscribers for Government securities, who have paid all or part of the purchase price but have not received the security or repayment of the amount so paid, and losses sustained by any person in the redemption of securities.

Health Insurance Supplementary Account

This account was established pursuant to Vote L16b, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1973, to record payments in respect of persons who, through no fault of their own, have lost or been unable to obtain coverage for the insured health services under the Canada Health Act, and in accordance with the Federal-Provincial Agreement on Eligibility and Portability. Contributions are made by all provinces to the account in proportion to population and are matched by the Federal Government.

Employment Insurance Account

The *Employment Insurance Act* provides for a compulsory contributory employment insurance program applicable to all employees and employers, with few exceptions.

The *Act* authorizes that an account be established in the accounts of Canada to be known as the Employment Insurance Account.

The Act provides that the following be credited to the Account: (a) premiums, penalties and interest; (b) refunds of overpayments of benefits and support measures under Part II of the Act; (c) repayments of overpayments made by the Commission under the Labor Market Development Agreements; (d) amounts for services rendered to other Government departments or agencies, or to the public; (e) amounts provided for any other purpose related to employment insurance and authorized by an appropriation administered by the Canada Employment Insurance Commission; and, (f) interest on the balance of the Account at such rates as the Minister of Finance may authorize.

The Act also provides that the following be charged to the Account: (a) benefits, support measures and financial assistance provided under Part II of the Act; (b) contributions to provinces under the Labour Market Development Agreements; (c) costs of administering the Act including administration costs transferred to provinces; and, (d) interest on advances made by the Minister of Finance.

Employee premium rates for each \$100 of insurable earnings were \$2.10 from April 1, 2003 to December 31, 2003 and \$1.98 from January 1, 2004 to March 31, 2004. Employer premium rates are 1.4 times those for employees. Maximum weekly benefits were \$413 for the whole period.

Table 4.6 presents a statement of the transactions in the Employment Insurance Account.

TABLE 4.6

TRANSACTIONS IN THE EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACCOUNT

(in millions of dollars)

_	2003-2004	2002-2003
REVENUES AND OTHER CREDITS— Premiums—		
Employers and employees ⁽¹⁾	17,900	18,243
Penalties and interest revenue	79	90
Interest earned	1,096	1,035
	19,075	19,368
EXPENSES AND OTHER DEBITS—		
Benefits	14,164	13,601
Transfers to the provinces— Part II	894	895
Administration costs	1,430	1,434
Administration cost		
transferred to provinces	91	91
Bad debts	60	81
	16,639	16,102
Net change	2,436	3,266
Balance at beginning of year	43,796	40,530
ragustinent to opening balance		
Adjusted balance at beginning of year	43,796	40,530
Balance at end of year	46,232	43,796

⁽¹⁾ The difference between premium revenue presented here and the amount presented in the Government of Canada financial statements is due to the elimination on consolidation of premiums incurred by the Government of Canada, for an amount of \$355 million (\$373 million in 2003).

Nuclear Liability Reinsurance Account

This account was established pursuant to sections 16 and 17 of the *Nuclear Liability Act*, to record premiums and to provide for payment of claims arising from accidents at an insured facility.

Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund

This account was established pursuant to section 702 of the *Canada Shipping Act*, to record levy tonnage payments for oil carried by ships in Canadian waters. Maritime pollution claims, the fee of the Fund Administrator, and related oil pollution control expenses, are to be financed out of the Fund.

Other Consolidated Specified Purpose Accounts

For the following Other Specified Purpose Accounts, revenues and other credits from outside parties of \$30 million (\$2 million in 2003) are reported while expenses and other debits to outside parties of \$43 million (\$8 million in 2003) are reported in the Statement of Operations.

Revenues and other credits of \$11 million (\$25 million in 2003), and expenses and other debits of \$3 million (\$3 million in 2003) internal to the operations of the Government, have been eliminated in order to present transactions with outside parties.

Trust Fund Account

This account was established at the creation of the National Battlefields Commission for the purpose of acquiring various properties for the development of the park. The monies are received by way of private contributions, from municipal corporations, provincial governments and others, and deposited for the purposes of the Commission, as prescribed for in its incorporation Act. Following the land acquisitions of the Commission, an amount of money remained in the account and increased over a period of years as a result of interest earned, while the Commission was listed in Schedule C of the *Financial Administration Act*, prior to September 1, 1984.

New Parks and Historic Sites Accounts

This account was established pursuant to the *Parks Canada Agency Act* to record payments to be used to acquire lands or property required to establish any national park, national historic site or other protected heritage area that has not yet attained full operation status, and to make any related contributions.

Environmental Damages Fund

This account was established for the management of court orders/awards or other financial compensation to Environment Canada for damages to the environment.

Canadian Commercial Bank and Northland Bank Holdback Account

This account was established to record the amount held from the recovery of monies received from the winding up of Canadian Commercial Bank and Northland Bank.

During the fiscal year, no claims have been received for potential payments from the holdback.

Supplementary Fines Fish Account

The account was established to record the deposit of monies received from persons declared guilty of offences under the *Fisheries Act*, and fined by courts under paragraph 79(2) (f) of the *Act*.

Environmental Studies Research Fund—Indian Affairs and Northern Development

This account was established pursuant to subsection 76(1) of the *Canada Petroleum Resources Act*. The purpose of the Fund is to finance environmental and social studies pertaining to the manner in which, and the terms and conditions under which, exploration development and production activities on frontier land, authorized under this *Act* or any other Act of Parliament, should be conducted.

Environmental Studies Research Fund—Natural Resources

This account was established pursuant to subsection 76(1) of the Canada Petroleum Resources Act. The purpose of the Fund is to finance environmental and social studies pertaining to the manner in which, and the terms and conditions under which, exploration development and production activities on frontier land, authorized under this Act or any other Act of Parliament, should be conducted.

Seized Property Proceeds Account

This account was established pursuant to section 13 of the Seized Property Management Act, to record the net proceeds received from the disposition of seized and forfeited properties to Her Majesty or fines imposed and also monies received from the government of foreign states pursuant to agreements for the purpose of the Act. The Act also provides that the following be charged to the Account: operating expenses incurred in carrying out the purpose of the Act, amounts paid as a result of claims and repayments of advances from the Minister of Finance, interest on drawdown from Seized Property Working Capital Account and distribution of the proceeds to other Government departments and the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Fines for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods

This account was established pursuant to the *Transportation* of *Dangerous Goods Act 1992* and related regulations to record fines levied by courts.

Endowment Principal

For the following Endowment Principal Accounts, revenues and other credits from outside parties of \$276 thousand (\$456 thousand in 2003) are reported while expenses and other debits to outside parties of \$0 thousand (\$0 thousand in 2003) are reported in the Statement of Operations.

Mackenzie King trust account

The late The Right Hon W L Mackenzie King bequeathed Laurier House, Ottawa, and the sum of \$225,000, to the Government of Canada. The amount of \$225,000 was credited to the account and earns interest, in accordance with the terms of section 3 of the *Laurier House Act*. The interest is to be used to assist in the maintenance of the Laurier House, which is to be preserved as a place of historic interest, and also to provide accommodation for study and research.

Endowments for Health Research

This account was established by section 29 of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research Act, to record various endowments received from donors for the purpose of health research. The interest received is used for the payment of research grants.

H.L. Holmes Fund

This account was established pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(f) of the *National Research Council Act* to record the residue of the estate of H. L. Holmes. Up to two thirds of the yearly net income from the fund shall be used to finance the H. L. Holmes Award on an annual basis. These awards will provide the opportunity to post-doctoral students to study at world famous graduate schools or research institutes under outstanding research persons.

Queen's Fellowship fund

This fund is an endowment of \$250,000 that was established by Vote 45a, *Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973-74*. The interest earned is used for the payment of fellowships to graduate students in certain fields of Canadian studies.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

Employment Insurance Account

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Employment Insurance Account have been prepared by the Canada Employment Insurance Commission in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The accounting policies are identified in Note 2. The integrity and objectivity of the data and the estimates of importance in these financial statements are management's responsibility.

In support of its responsibility, management has developed and maintains books of account, financial and management controls, information systems and management practices. These are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the financial information, and to ensure that the transactions are in accordance with the *Employment Insurance Act* and Regulations, as well as the *Financial Administration Act* and regulations.

The Employment Insurance Account's external auditor, the Auditor General of Canada, audits the financial statements and reports to the Minister of Human Resources and Skills Development.

The financial statements of the Employment Insurance Account are an integral part of the *Public Accounts of Canada*, which are tabled in Parliament and referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts for examination purposes.

JANET MILNE

Assistant Deputy Minister Financial and Administrative Services Social Development Canada

WAYNE G. WOUTERS

Chairperson of the Canada Employment Insurance Commission

September 2, 2004

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

I have audited the balance sheet of the Employment Insurance Account as at March 31, 2004 and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Canada Employment Insurance Commission. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Employment Insurance Account as at March 31, 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

However, I wish to reiterate concerns that I have expressed in previous reports about the size of the accumulated surplus in the Employment Insurance Account, which increased by about \$2 billion during the year to \$46 billion as at March 31, 2004. The Employment Insurance Act requires that all money collected for employment insurance purposes be credited to the Account. The balance in the Account can only be reduced by charges for employment insurance benefits and administration. In my view, Parliament did not intend for the Account to accumulate a surplus beyond what could reasonably be spent for employment insurance purposes, given the existing benefit structure and providing for an economic downturn. The current surplus now exceeds three times the maximum reserve that the Chief Actuary of Human Resources Development Canada considered sufficient in 2001. Accordingly, in my opinion the Government did not observe the intent of the *Employment Insurance Act*.

> Sheila Fraser, FCA Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada September 2, 2004

Employment Insurance Account—Continued

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31

(in thousands of dollars)

ASSETS	2004	2003	LIABILITIES	2004	2003
Balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada (Note 7)		43,197,001	Unredeemed warrants	88,992 459,947 504	265,744 302,129 25,116
Premiums receivable Due from claimants (Note 3)		763,787 427,073	Amounts payable (Note 4)	549,443	592,989
Advances—Employment benefits and support measures	16,319	17,239	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (Note 5)	46,233,147	43,812,111
	46,782,590	44,405,100		46,782,590	44,405,100

Contingencies (Note 11)

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

Approved by:

JANET MILNE

Assistant Deputy Minister Financial and Administrative Services Social Development Canada

WAYNE G. WOUTERS

Chairperson of the Canada Employment Insurance Commission

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

(in thousands of dollars)

	2004	2003
Revenue		
Premiums (Note 6)	17,900,359	18,243,025
for Canada (Note 7)	1,095,519	1,035,524
Penalties Interest on overdue accounts	46,985	71,433
receivable (Note 3)	29,170	19,363
	19,072,033	19,369,345
Expenses Benefits and support measures (Note 8		
and Schedule)	15,069,693	14,501,467
Administration costs (Note 9)	1,521,034	1,519,095
Bad debts	60,270	80,754
	16,650,997	16,101,316
Surplus for the year	2,421,036	3,268,029
beginning of the year	43,812,111	40,544,082
Accumulated surplus at the end of the year (Note 5)	46,233,147	43,812,111

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (in thousands of dollars)

	2004	2003
Operating activities		
Cash receipts:		
Premiums	17,507,572	18,566,199
Interest received	1,095,519	1,035,524
Recoveries of benefit		
overpayments		
and penalties	310,590	301,944
	18,913,681	19,903,667
Cash payments:		
Benefits and support		
measures	(15,257,946)	(15,042,879)
Administration costs	(1,551,203)	(1,530,425)
	(16,809,149)	(16,573,304)
Net increase in cash and		
cash equivalents	2,104,532	3,330,363
Cash and cash equivalents		
at beginning of year	42,931,257	39,600,894
Cash and cash equivalents		
at end of year	45,035,789	42,931,257

Cash and cash equivalents represent the balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada, net of the unredeemed warrants.

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

4. 16 CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS

Employment Insurance Account—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

1. Authority, objective and responsibilities

The Canada Employment Insurance Commission (the Commission), a departmental corporation named in Schedule II to the *Financial Administration Act*, administers the *Employment Insurance Act* (the Act). The Commission is co-managed by the Government, workers and employers. The objective of the Act is to provide short-term financial relief and other assistance to eligible workers. The financial transactions relating to this objective are reported through the Employment Insurance Account

The Employment Insurance Account (the Account) was established in the accounts of Canada by the Act. All amounts received under the Act are deposited in the Consolidated Revenue Fund and credited to the Account. The benefits and the costs of administration of the Act are paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and charged to the Account.

The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for collecting premiums from employers and employees, and for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to benefit repayments to be received from higher income claimants.

The Act authorizes the Government of Canada to enter into Labour Market Development Agreements with each province and territory on the design and delivery of the active employment benefits and support measures contained in the Act. With the exception of Ontario, agreements with all provinces and territories have been entered into and implemented.

Responsibility sharing varies from one agreement to the other. In some cases, the provinces and territories have full responsibility for delivering the active employment benefits and support measures; in others, the agreement provides for a co-management approach with the federal government.

2. Significant accounting policies

The Account is a component of the Government of Canada reporting entity. In this context, its operations are consolidated with those of the Government and are presented in the financial statements of the Government of Canada. The financial statements of the Account are also presented in Volume I of the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

(b) Revenue—Premiums

Premiums are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Premiums earned in the period are measured from amounts assessed by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and from estimates of amounts not assessed based on cash received. Premium revenue also includes adjustments between actual and estimated premiums of previous years.

(c) Expenses—Benefits and support measures

Income benefits (or benefits under Part I of the Act) provide temporary income support to claimants while they look for work. Income benefits represent the amounts paid and to be paid to claimants for the period relating to the financial year, less benefit overpayments established by the Commission during the year.

Employment benefits and support measures (or benefits under Part II of the Act) provide financial assistance, namely grants or contributions, to eligible persons to help them re-integrate into the labour market and to third parties to help them provide employment assistance services to unemployed workers. These expenses include the direct costs, excluding administration costs, of financial and employment assistance programs and related measures provided to eligible persons and third parties. Overpayments established during the year are deducted from these expenses. Part II expenses also include the transfer payments to the provinces and territories for the design and delivery of programs similar to the employment benefits and support measures.

Claimants with higher income levels than those stated in the Act have to repay benefits received. Estimated benefit repayments received or to be received from those claimants are deducted from benefits and support measures.

(d) Administration costs

The costs of administering the Act are based on an estimate of costs incurred by the Commission for the Account and with the applicable provinces and territories for the labour market development agreements.

(e) Advances—Employment benefits and support measures

Advances for employment benefits and support measures are recorded as an asset on the balance sheet and are charged to expenses upon utilization.

Employment Insurance Account—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

(f) Asset and liability valuation

Due to the short-term nature, the carrying value of the financial assets and liabilities of the Account approximate their fair value at the end of the year.

(g) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The most significant estimates are related to premiums, administration costs, benefit repayments and allowance for doubtful accounts. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates.

3. Due from claimants

	2004	2003
	(in thousands of dollars)	
Benefit overpayments receivable	463,378	400,677
receivable	229,621	245,359
	692,999	646,036
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	350,366	340,665
	342,633	305,371
Estimated benefit repayments receivable from higher		
income claimants	142,283	121,702
	484,916	427,073
•		

The Commission detects overpayments on claims processed during the current and preceding years. These overpayments are accounted for by reducing the benefit expenses during the year in which they are established. During the year, overpayments totalling \$349 million were established, including \$16 million in interest (\$315 million in 2002-2003, including \$10 million in interest).

The Commission may impose penalties on a claimant or an employer when it becomes aware that information they have provided is false or misleading. The Act sets the maximum amounts that may be imposed in these cases. During the year, the Commission imposed penalties totalling \$60 million, including \$13 million in interest (\$84 million in 2002-2003, including \$9 million in interest).

During 2003-2004, the Commission recovered \$311 million (\$302 million in 2002-2003). Uncollectible benefit overpayments and penalties written off during the year amounted to \$51 million (\$44 million in 2002-2003).

The Commission establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts by aging the balance of the accounts receivable outstanding and by applying varying percentages based on past recovery experience to the aging categories so determined.

In accordance with Treasury Board regulations requiring federal government departments to charge interest on overdue accounts receivable, the Account started to charge interest on outstanding Employment Insurance and Unemployment Insurance debts caused through misrepresentation. This measure became effective July 1, 2002.

4. Amounts payable

2004	2003
(in thousand	s of dollars)
31,736	28,878
4,506	3,402
(38,700)	(8,531)
(2,458)	23,749
(2,337)	(3,318)
1,955	1,778
3,344	2,907
2,962	1,367
504	25,116
	(in thousand 31,736 4,506 (38,700) (2,458) (2,337) 1,955 3,344 2,962

5. Accumulated surplus

As at March 31, 2004, the accumulated surplus of the Account amounted to \$46,233 million (\$43,812 million as at March 31, 2003), an increase of \$2,421 million (\$3,268 million in 2002-2003) over the previous year.

In May 2001, the Act was amended to suspend the premium rate-setting process defined in Section 66 of the Act. The premium rates for the years 2002 and 2003 were set by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Human Resources Development and the Minister of Finance. Pursuant to Bill C-28 that came into force on June 19, 2003, the premium rate for the year 2004 was set at 1.98 percent.

Employment Insurance Account—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

For the following calendar years, premium rates for each \$100 of insurable earnings were:

	2004	2003	2002
		(in dollars	3)
For employees For employers (calculated	1.98	2.10	2.20
at 1.4 times the employee rate)	2.77	2.94	3.08

6. Premiums

Premiums for the year are measured by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) based on amounts assessed and reassessed at the time of preparation of its financial statements and an estimate of premiums earned in the period but not yet assessed or reassessed. The estimate of premiums earned but not yet assessed or reassessed is based on cash amounts received at the time of preparation of the financial statements that relate to the fiscal year.

Actual premiums may differ from these estimates. Actual premium revenue for calendar years 2003 and 2004 will only be known once the CCRA has processed all employer declarations of premiums for these years. An adjustment for the difference between actual and estimated premiums will be recorded in the fiscal year in which the actual assessment or reassessment is completed.

Employers with qualified wage loss insurance plans are entitled to premium reductions. They are required to share this reduction with their employees. For the calendar year 2003, the total amount of reductions is estimated at \$527 million (\$532 million in 2002). Actual reductions for the calendar year 2002 were \$513 million (\$515 million in 2001). Employees insured under a qualified wage loss insurance plan are entitled to allowances because of illness, injury, pregnancy or child care, depending on the plan. These allowances have the effect of reducing the special benefits payable by the Account to the insured persons.

Interest on the balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada

Pursuant to section 76 of the Act, the Minister of Finance may authorize the payment of interest on the balance in the Account in accordance with such terms and conditions and at such rates as the Minister of Finance may establish. The interest is credited to the Account and charged to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The interest on the daily balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada is calculated daily and is credited to the Account. The interest rate on the balance of the account is equal to ninety percent of the monthly average of tender rates for three-month Treasury Bills for the same month. The interest rates varied between 1.84 percent and 2.89 percent during the year (2.15 percent and 2.76 percent in 2002-2003). The rate for March 2004 was 1.84 percent (2.76 percent for March 2003).

8. Estimated overpayments and underpayments of benefits

The Commission applies a selective rather than universal application of the internal control procedures because of the large number of claimants to be monitored and the need for prompt service. Therefore, the verification of claims is mainly done after claimants have begun to receive benefits.

In order to measure the effectiveness of the benefit payment process, the Commission has a program in place which estimates, through statistical extrapolation, the most likely value of incorrect benefits payouts. For benefits paid during the 12 months ended March 31, 2004, these undetected overpayments and underpayments are estimated to be \$525 million and \$219 million respectively (\$470 million and \$118 million for the 12 months ended March 31, 2003). These estimates are used by the Commission to assess the quality of decisions and the need, if any, to improve its systems and practices of processing claims.

There is not a direct link between the overpayments established during the year (as indicated in Note 3) and the estimated overpayments and underpayments of benefits for the same period.

9. Administration costs

	2004	2003
	(in thousan	ds of dollars)
Administration costs by activity Employment Insurance		
Income Benefits	583,559	587,096
Support	397,077	380,237
Corporate Services	325,513	300,145
Investment	129,462	165,092
	1,435,611	1,432,570
Add: Administration costs incurred by provinces and territories	91,623	91,319
Less: Recovery of costs for maintaining the social insurance number registry and issuing replacement	71,020	71,017
cards	(6,200)	(4,794)
	1,521,034	1,519,095

Employment Insurance Account—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004—Concluded

The administration costs of the Act are based on an estimate of costs incurred by the Commission during the year. This estimate is based on a formula allocating the expenses between the Department of Human Resources Development and the Account. The formula takes into consideration the source of funding - from the Account or from the Consolidated Revenue Fund - in the allocation of expenses. In addition, the administration costs incurred by the provinces and the territories to administer the labour market development agreements are included in the administration costs for the year.

10. Related party transactions

Related party transactions not otherwise disclosed in these financial statements include administration costs of \$114 million (\$117 million in 2002-2003) charged by Public Works and Government Services Canada for accommodation and rental costs, and \$103 million (\$103 million in 2002-2003) by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency for collecting premiums from employers and employees and other related activities. These costs are charged to the Account based on memoranda of understanding.

Employment Insurance premiums include the employer's share of premiums paid by the federal government of \$355 million (\$373 million in 2002-2003).

The Account is a component of the Government of Canada reporting entity and is therefore related to all departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The Account enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business.

11. Contingencies

In the normal course of the operations of the Account, numerous appeals against or by the Commission are presently outstanding. The outcome of these appeals is not presently determinable. Any claims resulting from the resolution of these appeals will be accounted for as an expense in the period in which the claim will be payable. However, in the opinion of management, the result of these appeals should not have a significant impact on the operations of the Account.

Legal proceedings

Two legal proceedings have been filed against Her Majesty the Queen contesting on substantially similar grounds the constitutional validity of the *Employment Insurance Act* and parts thereof. In particular, certain provisions relating to the fixing of premiums and the size of the accumulated surplus in the Account are being challenged. Even though the Government won the case at

trial, an appeal has been filed and in management's opinion, the final outcome of these proceedings cannot be determined at this time. The effect, if any, of the ultimate resolution of this matter will be accounted for in the year that they are known.

A class action was launched following the trial decision mentioned above challenging the fixing of the premium rate and seeking restitution of the overpaid premiums. This case is at its preliminary stage and has yet to be certified as a class action.

Transfer payments to provinces and territories

Labour Market Development Agreements have been concluded with most of the provinces and territories. The agreements can be of two types: co-management agreements where both parties assume responsibility for the planning and design of programs, or transfer agreements where the province or territory assumes full responsibility for the design and delivery of active employment programs.

The Canada-Quebec Labour Market Development Agreement is a transfer agreement. At the time of preparation of the financial statements, discussions were taking place with the province of Quebec regarding a cumulative amount of \$102 million (\$28 million in 2003-2004, \$20 million in 2002-2003, \$17 million in 2001-2002, \$20 million in 2000-2001 and \$17 million in 1999-2000) charged to expenses even though the eligibility has not been agreed by both parties, as required by the agreement. The outcome of these discussions cannot be determined as yet. Any required adjustments will be accounted for in the year when the eligibility of these expenses is clarified.

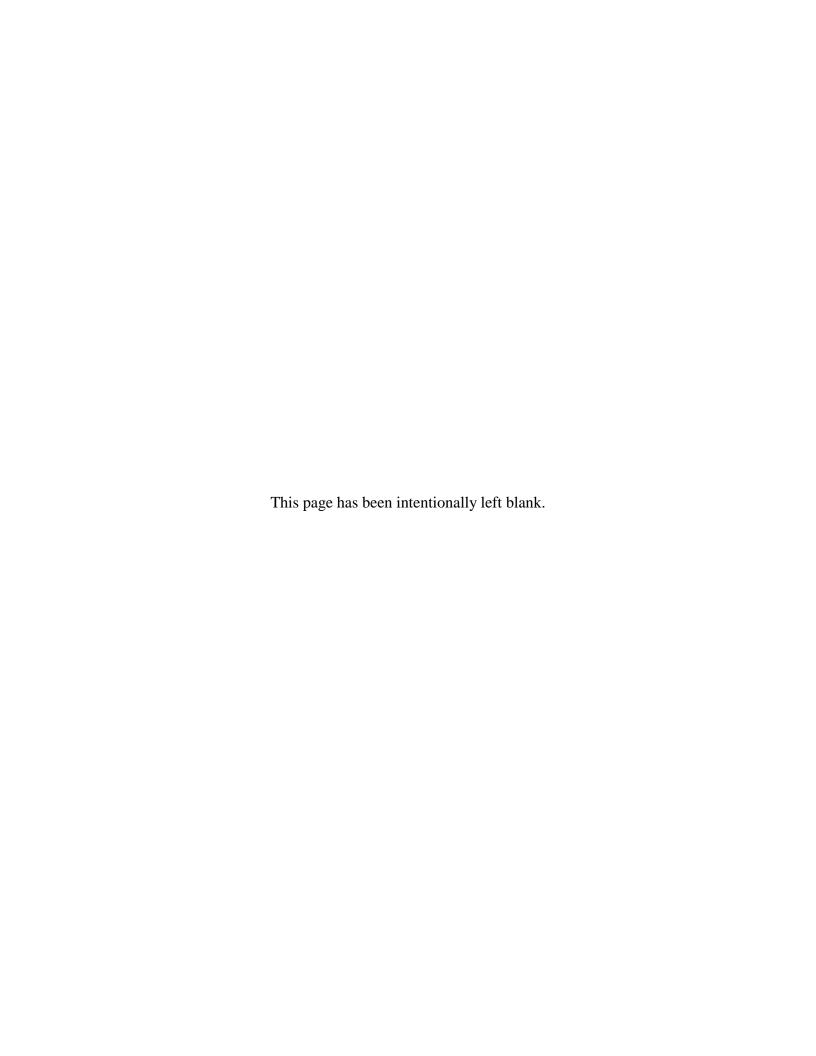
Employment Insurance Account—Concluded

SCHEDULE OF BENEFITS AND SUPPORT MEASURES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (in thousands of dollars)

	2004	2003
Part I—Income benefits		
Regular	9,121,833	8,675,970
Fishing	337,096	309,314
Worksharing	26,945	23,062
	9,485,874	9,008,346
Special benefits		
Parental	1,986,726	1,854,547
Maternity	908,956	844,551
Sickness	754,101	691,379
Adoption	28,593	25,721
Compassionate care	1,533	
	3,679,909	3,416,198
	13,165,783	12,424,544
Part II—Employment benefits and support measures		
Employment benefits Skills development	355,489	435,947
Self-employment.	95,904	93,115
Job creation partnerships	73,679	67,598
Targeted wage subsidies	45,393	43,755
	570,465	640,415
Support measures		
Employment assistance	334,169	339,222
Labour market partnerships	192,386	270,711
Research and innovation	26,770	33,669
	553,325	643,602
Transfer payments to provinces and territories	893,819	892,751
	2,017,609	2,176,768
Benefits and support measures	15,183,392	14,601,312
Less: Benefit repayments received or to be		
received from higher income claimants	113,699	99,845
	15,069,693	14,501,467

Benefit rates—Income benefits

Benefits paid represent the lesser of 55 percent of average insurable earnings, or \$413 per week. The benefit rate can be increased to a maximum of 80 percent of average insurable earnings or \$413 per week for claimants who are in a low-income family with children.



section 5

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

CONTENTS

	Page
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5.3
Tax payables	5.10
Interest and matured debt	5.11
Allowance for guarantees	5.12

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

This section contains information on accounts reported on the Statement of Financial Position under "Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities". The establishment and operation of these accounts is authorized by Parliament in annual appropriation acts and other legislation. In many cases, these accounts represent accounts payable, accruals and allowances set up at year end under the authority granted to the President of the Treasury Board in the *Financial Administration Act*.

Table 5.1 presents the year-end balances of accounts payable and accrued liabilities by category. Chart 5A presents accounts payable and accrued liabilities by category at March 31.

Most tables in this section present the continuity of accounts, by showing the opening and closing balances. A narrative description is provided for accounts reported in some tables. Such description follows the same presentation order as the respective tables.

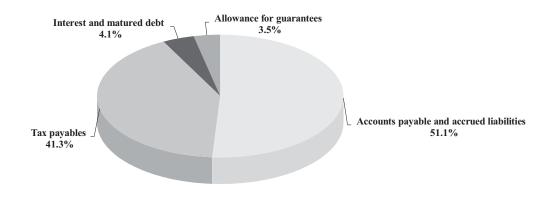
TABLE 5.1ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	April 1/2003 ⁽¹⁾	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, Table 5.2.	37,784,438,189	40,831,048,882
Tax payables, Table 5.6	33,548,550,588	33,039,779,432
Interest and matured debt, Table 5.7.	4,302,411,609	3,322,993,654
Allowance for guarantees, Table 5.8.	3,802,000,000	2,770,400,000
Total	79,437,400,386	79,964,221,968

 $^{^{(1)}}$ Certain comparative figures have been restated to reflect the current year's presentation.

CHART 5A

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY AT MARCH 31, 2004



Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes accounts payable, environmental liabilities, accrued salaries and benefits, notes payable to international organizations, the provincial and territorial tax collection agreements account, miscellaneous paylist deductions, cross-currency swap revaluation account, other accounts and deferred revenues,.

Table 5.2 presents a summary of the balances for the accounts in this category of accounts payable and accrued liabili-

TABLE 5.2 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	April 1/2003 ⁽¹⁾	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Accounts payable.	26,823,082,629	28,495,647,271
Add: consolidation adjustment ⁽²⁾	916,320,000	958,631,000
	27,739,402,629	29,454,278,271
Environmental liabilities	3,377,879,000	3,564,200,000
Accrued salaries and benefits	1,845,334,949	2,081,432,418
Notes payable to international organizations, Table 5.3	681,024,730	618,823,075
Provincial and territorial tax collection agreements account, Table 5.4	219,616,361	2,593,162,630
Miscellaneous paylist deductions	123,236,547	136,601,350
Cross-currency swap revaluation account	1,495,276,020	363,028,415
Other	157,608,993	89,887,900
Deferred revenues, Table 5.5.	2,145,058,960	1,929,634,823
Total	37,784,438,189	40,831,048,882

Accounts payable

This account records amounts owing at the year end pursuant to contractual arrangements, or for work performed, goods received, or services rendered, accrued amounts to be paid from appropriations and statutory authorities, and accrued financial obligations of consolidated Crown corporations.

Environmental liabilities

This account records the estimated costs related to the management and remediation of environmentally contaminated sites where the Government is obligated, or is likely obligated to incur such costs.

Accrued salaries and benefits

This amount records salaries and wages owing at year-end, amounts owing for earned and unpaid annual vacation leave and compensation time, and other accrued amounts relating to unpaid or retro-active salaries.

 ⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative figures have been restated to reflect the current year's presentation.
 (2) Additional information on the consolidated Crown corporations is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Notes payable to international organizations

Share capital subscriptions, and loans and advances are made to international organizations using cash and/or notes payable that are later presented for encasement according to terms of agreements. These demand notes are non-interest bearing and are non-negotiable. The subscriptions, loans and advances are recorded as assets and details are reported in Table 9.13 (Section 9 of this volume).

Table 5.3 presents the balances and transactions for the individual notes.

TABLE 5.3NOTES PAYABLE TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

			1		s and arges	
	April 1/2003	Note issuances	Revaluation ⁽¹⁾	Note encasement	Revaluation ⁽¹⁾	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Finance—						
European Bank for Reconstruction						
and Development	21,392,300	10,628,379		9,846,463	3,062,809	19,111,407
International Development Association	219,637,000	230,133,000		147,743,000		302,027,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	4,708,893				502,072	4,206,821
Foreign Affairs and International Trade—						
Canadian International Development Agency—						
African Development Bank		3,812,443		3,812,443		
Asian Development Bank	12,071,583			3,809,274	1,475,830	6,786,479
Caribbean Development Bank	8,244,631	184,050			321,234	8,107,447
Inter-American Development Bank	6,307,529	824,557	445,491	1,856,891	201,600	5,519,086
International financial institutions—						
African Development Fund		67,227,302		67,227,302		
Asian Development Fund	195,875,113			68,418,004		127,457,109
Caribbean Development Bank—Special	54,324,680	9,022,298		3,708,253		59,638,725
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	158,463,001			72,494,000		85,969,001
Inter-American Development Bank—Fund for		1 160 274		1 1/2 274		
Special Operations		1,162,374		1,162,374		
International Fund for Agriculture Development		14,533,867		14,533,867		
Montreal Protocol Fund	100 ((2 704	6,216,533		6,216,533		272 064 925
_	408,662,794	98,162,374		233,760,333		273,064,835
Total	681,024,730	343,744,803	445,491	400,828,404	5,563,545	618,823,075

⁽¹⁾ Notes denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the year-end closing rate of exchange.

Provincial and territorial tax collection agreements account

This account records both income taxes administered by the Government of Canada on behalf of provinces, territories, and aboriginal governments, pursuant to the *Federal Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* and harmonized sales tax and sales taxes pursuant to the *Excise Tax Act*, and related payments made to them.

Under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act, the Government of Canada is empowered to enter into agreements with provincial, territorial, and aboriginal governments, to collect income taxes on their behalf, and to make payments to them with respect to such taxes. Furthermore, the Government is empowered to enter into agreements with provincial governments, to collect the harmonized sales tax, and to make payments to them with respect to such tax.

The Government of Canada has entered into agreements with provinces and territories (excluding Quebec), and with some self-governing First Nations, to collect individual income tax, and, with provinces and territories (excluding Quebec, Ontario and Alberta except for the tax on preferred shares dividend), to collect corporate income tax, and, to pay in instalments to such provinces and territories, the estimated revenues to be produced by the respective provincial and territorial taxes. The Government also entered into agreements with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New-

foundland and Labrador, to collect the harmonized sales tax, and to make payments to them with respect to such tax. Furthermore, the Government has also entered into agreements with some First Nations, to collect sales taxes on motive fuels, to-bacco, and alcohol, and to make payments to them with respect to such agreements. This account also reflects amounts related to the Government of Canada's administration of various provincial and territorial programs under Memoranda of Understanding, such as child benefit programs.

Because the *Public Accounts of Canada* reports information on an April to March fiscal year basis and because tax information is calculated on a calendar year basis, there can be transactions related to several tax years during any given fiscal year. For example, during a fiscal year the Minister of Finance makes current payments, based on estimates, for two calendar years (April to December and January to March). During this period, it is also necessary to make payments or adjustments related to final determinations of tax revenues, rebates and credits for previous tax years.

Table 5.4 presents the accumulated balances and the net position of the revenues and the payments made to the provinces and territories for corporate and personal income taxes as well as for harmonized sales tax and sales taxes.

TABLE 5.4PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS ACCOUNT

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Personal Income Tax administered by				
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	(634,726,104)	34,944,916,541		34,310,190,437
Less: payments to provinces and territories—				
Newfoundland and Labrador			752,883,139	752,883,139
Prince Edward Island			163,376,500	163,376,500
Nova Scotia			1,452,732,481	1,452,732,481
New Brunswick			972,333,532	972,333,532
Ontario			17,249,013,110	17,249,013,110
Manitoba			1,644,130,859	1,644,130,859
Saskatchewan			1,236,668,571	1,236,668,571
Alberta			4,590,825,330	4,590,825,330
British Columbia			4,837,779,222	4,837,779,222
Yukon			35,195,661	35,195,661
Northwest Territories			59,839,699	59,839,699
Nunavut			13,596,619	13,596,619
First Nations			2,755,365	2,755,365
			33,011,130,088	33,011,130,088
Total personal income tax on hand	(634,726,104)	34,944,916,541	33,011,130,088	1,299,060,349

TABLE 5.4PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS ACCOUNT—Concluded

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total Corporate Income Tax administered by				
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	574,499,293	2,755,644,263		3,330,143,556
Less: payments to provinces and territories—				
Newfoundland and Labrador			93,584,747	93,584,747
Prince Edward Island			29,827,682	29,827,682
Nova Scotia			350,111,634	350,111,634
New Brunswick			158,377,767	158,377,767
Ontario			173,909,552	173,909,552
Quebec			63,744,031	63,744,031
Manitoba			307,017,156	307,017,156
Saskatchewan			307,206,566	307,206,566
Alberta			20,350,417	20,350,417
British Columbia.			778,344,576	778,344,576
Yukon			5,286,636	5,286,636
Northwest Territories			58,117,889	58,117,889
Nunavut			7,759,583	7,759,583
			2,353,638,236	2,353,638,236
Total corporate income tax on hand	574,499,293	2,755,644,263	2,353,638,236	976,505,320
Total Harmonized Sales Tax administered by				
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	279,521,487	2,369,266,127		2,648,787,614
Newfoundland and Labrador			550,879,990	550,879,990
Nova Scotia			1,009,480,514	1,009,480,514
New Brunswick			771,135,522	771,135,522
			2,331,496,026	2,331,496,026
Total harmonized sales tax on hand	279,521,487	2,369,266,127	2,331,496,026	317,291,588
Total First Nations Sales Tax administered by				
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	321,685	4,042,926		4,364,611
Less: payments to First Nations			4,059,238	4,059,238
Total First Nations Sales Tax on hand	321,685	4,042,926	4,059,238	305,373
	219,616,361	40,073,869,857	37,700,323,588	2,593,162,630

Miscellaneous paylist deductions

Deductions from the salaries and wages of certain employees are credited to this account pending transmittal to related outside organizations.

Cross-currency swap revaluation account

This account records the unrealized gains or losses due to fluctuations in the foreign exchange value of the cross-currency swaps.

Other

Miscellaneous accounts payable and accrued liabilities such as provincial sales tax collected on sales are recorded in this account.

Deferred Revenues

This account records revenues received before the end of the current fiscal year for which the goods or services are to be delivered or rendered in a subsequent fiscal year. It includes licence fees received for which access to the radio spectrum is being provided in subsequent years and also presents sepa-

rately revenues received which have been recorded in a specified purpose account.

Table 5.5 presents the balances and transactions of deferred revenues.

TABLE 5.5DEFERRED REVENUES

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deferred revenues—				
Citizenship and Immigration. Industry Other departments.	249,734,313 1,666,731,057 175,265,398	44,185,496 89,608,585 43,359,753	11,442 350,021,638 42,402,552	293,908,367 1,406,318,004 176,222,599
Total	2,091,730,768	177,153,834	392,435,632	1,876,448,970
Other deferred revenues—Specified purpose accounts ⁽¹⁾ — Donation and bequest accounts— Agriculture and Agri-Food— Shared-cost agreements—Research	23,127,791	22,948,199	22,562,606	23,513,384
Canadian Heritage— National Archives of Canada—		,,	,-,-	
Special operating account		25,000		25,000
Endangered species—DonationsFisheries and Oceans—	104,111		100,000	4,111
St-Lawrence Seaway Dredging Foreign Affairs and International Trade—	2,635,116	223,761		2,858,877
Canadian Landmine Action Fund	340,719		7,820	332,899
Rideau Hall—Donations	4,550	17,500	3,520	18,530
Canadian Institutes of Health Research— Donations for research Human Resources Development—	926,112	6,503,847	5,729,744	1,700,215
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety— Donations	89,877	50		89,927
Industry— Prime Minister Awards	1,706,835	301,700	317,575	1,690,960
Canadian Space Agency— Space training project National Research Council of Canada—		123,156	61,956	61,200
Trust fund	22,727,792	19,713,670	21,933,871	20,507,591
Trust fund	250			250
Trust fund	406,382 24,841,259	7,994 20,146,520	10,000 22,323,402	404,376 22,664,377
National Defence—				
Corporate sponsorships and donations	12,207	48,219	28,259	32,167
Canadian Centre for Management Development— Donation Solicitor General—	13,787			13,787
Royal Canadian Mounted Police— Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pipe Band (NCR)	1,572		1,572	
Mounted Police Foundation	35,246 1,085,305 1,122,123	307,517 389,041 696,558	93,100 838,486 <i>933,158</i>	249,663 635,860 885,523

TABLE 5.5DEFERRED REVENUES—Concluded

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Endowment interest accounts—				
Environment—				
Parks Canada Agency—				
Mackenzie King trust account		11,633	11,633	
Health—				
Canadian Institutes of Health Research—				
Endowments for health research.	7,268	3,626	8,013	2,881
Industry—				
National Research Council of Canada—				
H.L.Holmes Fund	51,424	30,000	78,742	2,682
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council—				
Queen's Fellowship Fund	51,848	7,661		59,509
Transport—				
Shared-cost agreements—Transportation				
research and development		1,518,811	536,827	981,984
Total—Endowment interest accounts	110,540	1,571,731	635,215	1,047,056
Total—Other deferred revenues—Specified purpose accounts	53,328,192	52,181,385	52,323,724	53,185,853
Total—Deferred revenues	2,145,058,960	229,335,219	444,759,356	1,929,634,823

 $^{^{(1)}}$ In 2002-2003, these accounts were reported in Section 6 of this volume.

Shared-cost agreements—Research

This account was established to record amounts deposited by external parties for shared-cost research projects. Moneys are disbursed on behalf of depositors as specific projects are undertaken.

Special operating account

This account was established pursuant to section 10 of the *National Archives Act*, to record monies received for the purposes of the National Archives, by way of donations, bequest or otherwise. Amounts required for the purposes of the *National Archives Act* may be paid out of this account, or out of money appropriated by Parliament for such purposes.

Endangered species—Donations

This account was established to record donations, gifts or bequests received from individuals and organizations to finance various studies related to endangered species.

St-Lawrence Seaway Dredging

This account was established to record monies received for the maintenance dredging services tonnage fees. Monies so received are used to pay for the dredging of the St-Lawrence Ship Channel between Montreal and Cap Gribane.

Canadian Landmine Action Fund

This account was established to record monies received from the public to support Canadian Mine Action Programs pursuant to the Ottawa Convention agreement which bans the production, use, stockpiling and export of anti-personnel mines.

Donations-Rideau Hall

This account was established to record gifts, donations or bequests to Rideau Hall from private organizations and individuals to fund specific initiatives.

Donations for research—Canadian Institutes of Health Research

This account, pursuant to section 29 of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research Act, records donations and contributions received from organizations and individuals for biomedical research.

Donations—Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

This account was established pursuant to subsection 6(3) of the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety Act, to record monies, securities or other property received by way of gift, bequest or otherwise, and to disburse such donations at the discretion of the Centre.

Prime Ministers Awards

This account was established to record amounts deposited by external parties to be used in support of the Prime Minister's Awards for teaching excellence.

Space training project

This account was established to record funds received for the payment of expenses related to the space training project.

Trust fund—National Research Council of Canada

This account was established by the *National Research Council Act* to record funds received from other governments and organizations outside the accounting entity to cover expenses made on their behalf.

Trust fund—Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

This account was established by the *Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council Act* (1978) to record funds received from other governments and organizations to cover expenses made on their behalf.

Trust fund—Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council

This account was established to record funds available for social sciences and humanities research activities. The account is also used to record receipts of private donations for the purpose of special projects.

Corporate sponsorships and donations

This account was established by National Defence to administer funds received from various private companies, not for profit corporations, associations, other levels of government, or individuals for the purpose of holding events consistent with the Department's mandate but not funded from its appropriations.

Donations—Canadian Centre for Management Development

This account was established under the authority provided by section 5(h) of the *Canadian Centre for Management Development Act* in order to account for funds provided to the Canadian Centre for Management Development as a gift to further the objects of the Centre.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pipe Band (NCR)

This account was established to administer sponsorship funds to support the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pipe Band.

Mounted Police Foundation

This account was established to record funds received from the Mounted Police Foundation which will be used to cover expenses related to community policing, educational, promotional and public relations projects throughout Canada.

Sponsorship Agreement—Contributions

This account was established to record funds contributed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police pursuant to sponsorship agreements for use in community policing programs.

Mackenzie King trust account

The late The Right Hon W L Mackenzie King bequeathed Laurier House, Ottawa, and the sum of \$225,000, to the Government of Canada. The amount of \$225,000 was credited to the account and earns interest, in accordance with the terms of section 3 of the *Laurier House Act*. The interest is to be used to assist in the maintenance of the Laurier House, which is to be preserved as a place of historic interest, and also to provide accommodation for study and research.

Endowments for health research

This account was established by section 29 of the Canadian Institutes of Health Research Act, to record various endowments received from donors for the purpose of health research. The interest received is used for the payment of research grants.

H. L. Holmes Fund

This account was established pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(f) of the *National Research Council Act* to record the residue of the estate of H. L. Holmes. Up to two thirds of the yearly net income from the fund shall be used to finance the H. L. Holmes Award on an annual basis. These awards will provide the opportunity to post-doctoral students to study at world famous graduate schools or research institutes under outstanding research persons.

Queen's Fellowship fund

This fund is an endowment of \$250,000 that was established by Vote 45a, *Appropriation Act No. 5, 1973-74*. The interest earned is used for the payment of fellowships to graduate students in certain fields of Canadian studies.

Shared-cost agreements—Transportation research and development

This account was established to record, on a temporary basis, *a)* monies received from cost-sharing agreements intended to strengthen and improve the safety, security and efficiency of the Canadian transportation system; and, *b)* monies received from private sector and provincial governments to directly support the departmental strategic objectives.

Tax Payables

Tax payables include amounts payable to taxpayers based on assessments as well as estimates of refunds owing for assessments not completed by year-end.

Table 5.6 presents a summary of the balances for the different tax revenue streams.

TABLE 5.6TAX PAYABLES

	April 1/2003	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Personal and non-resident income tax	18,732,205,942	18,646,364,667
Corporate income tax	8,258,328,394	8,238,968,996
Goods and services tax	6,484,486,755	5,988,113,070
Customs and excise	73,529,497	166,332,699
Total.	33,548,550,588	33,039,779,432

Personal and non-resident income tax

This account records tax refunds payable to individual taxpayers as well as amounts payable to employers and other withholders of personal income tax. This account also includes any interest owing on the balances.

Corporate income tax

This account records tax refunds payable and any interest owing to corporate taxpayers.

Goods and services tax

This account records refunds, rebates and any interest owing related to the goods and services tax.

Customs and excise

This account records refunds of customs import duties, excise taxes and duties, energy taxes and any interest owing on the balances.

Interest and Matured Debt

Interest and matured debt includes interest due, interest accrued, matured debt, and unamortized discounts, premiums and commissions on unmatured debt.

Table 5.7 presents a summary of the balances for the accounts in this category of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

TABLE 5.7
INTEREST AND MATURED DEBT

	April 1/2003	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Interest due	3,652,749,150	3,500,830,507
Interest accrued	5,622,616,681	5,240,495,924
Matured debt	282,600,274	191,337,475
	9,557,966,105	8,932,663,906
Less: unamortized discounts on Canada bills	3,004,946	3,375,918
unamortized discounts on Treasury bills.	1,023,201,681	865,133,670
unamortized discounts and premiums on marketable bonds	4,228,900,903	4,740,379,231
unamortized commissions on Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds	446,966	781,433
•	5,255,554,496	5,609,670,252
Total	4,302,411,609	3,322,993,654

Interest due

Interest due is the interest on the bonded debt, which is due and payable but has not been redeemed by bond holders.

Interest accrued

Interest accrued is the interest accumulated as at March 31 on the bonded debt and certain other liabilities, that is not payable until a future date.

Matured debt

This account records financial obligations represented by certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government, that have become due but that have not been presented for redemption. Unclaimed matured bonds are transferred to other revenues if they remain unredeemed 15 years after the date of call or maturity, whichever is earlier; the minimum time before such a transfer is made is 5 years from the date of maturity.

Unamortized discounts on Canada bills

This account records the portion of the discounts on outstanding Canada bills which has not yet been charged to expenses. Discounts are amortized over the life of the bills.

Unamortized discounts on Treasury bills

This account records the portion of the discounts on outstanding Treasury bills which has not yet been charged to expenses. Discounts are amortized over the life of the bills.

Unamortized discounts and premiums on marketable bonds

This account records the portion of the discounts and premiums on outstanding marketable bonds which has not yet been charged to expenses. Discounts and premiums are amortized over the life of the bonds.

Unamortized commissions on Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds

This account records the portion of the commissions on outstanding Canada savings bonds, Canada premium bonds and Canada investment bonds which has not yet been charged to expenses. Commissions are amortized over the life of the bonds.

Allowance for Guarantees

This category of accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes the allowance for loan guarantees and the allowance for borrowings of Crown corporations.

Table 5.8 presents a summary of the balances for the accounts in this category of accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

TABLE 5.8ALLOWANCE FOR GUARANTEES

	April 1/2003	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Allowance for loan guarantees	823,000,000 2,979,000,000	765,000,000 2,005,400,000
Total	3,802,000,000	2,770,400,000

Allowance for loan guarantees

This account records potential losses on loan guarantees when it is likely that a payment will be made in the future to honour a guarantee and when the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

Allowance for borrowings of Crown corporations

In accordance with section 54 of the *Financial Administration Act*, the payment of all money borrowed by agent enterprise Crown corporations, and interest thereon, is a charge on and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Such borrowings therefore constitute unconditional obligations of the Government.

Borrowings of non-agent Crown corporations and other government business enterprises may, at times, be guaranteed by the Government.

This account reports the borrowings of agent and non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises expected to be repaid by the Government (see Table 9.6 in Section 9 of this volume).

section 6

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Interest-Bearing Debt

CONTENTS

	Page
Unmatured debt—	
Marketable bonds	6.3
Treasury bills	6.5
Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada	
investment bonds	6.6
Non-marketable bonds and notes	6.7
Canada bills	6.8
Canada notes	6.8
Euro medium-term notes	6.9
Interest rates.	6.10
Maturity of Government debt	6.11
Statement of all borrowing transactions on behalf	
of Her Majesty	6.12
Obligations related to capital leases	6.13
Pension and other liabilities—	
Public sector pensions	6.17
Other employee and veteran future benefits	6.28
Canada Pension Plan	6.30
Other liabilities—	
Government Annuities Account	6.31
Deposit and trust accounts	6.32
Other specified purpose accounts	6.38
Supplementary statements—	
Canada Pension Plan	6.50
Government Annuities Account	6.63
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension	
Fund	6.67

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

This section contains information on the interest-bearing debt of the Government. Interest-bearing debt includes the unmatured debt and pension and other accounts.

Some tables in this section present the continuity of accounts, by showing the opening and closing balances, as well as receipts and other credits, and payments and other charges.

Table 6.1 presents the transactions and year-end balances of interest-bearing debt. Chart 6A presents interest-bearing debt by category for the current fiscal year.

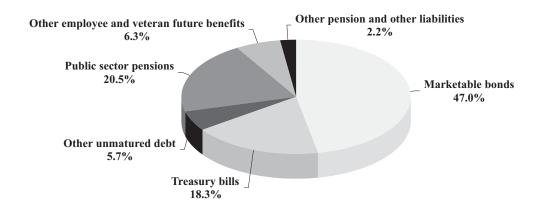
The financial statements of the Canada Pension Plan, the Government Annuities Account and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund, together with the Auditor General's reports thereon, are presented at the end of this section.

A narrative description is provided for accounts reported in some tables. Such description follows the same presentation order as the respective tables.

TABLE 6.1INTEREST-BEARING DEBT

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Unmatured debt ⁽¹⁾ —				
Payable in Canadian currency—				
Marketable bonds, Table 6.2	288,245,374,665	67,609,113,685	77,074,783,000	278,779,705,350
Treasury bills, Table 6.3	104,410,940,000	262,416,702,000	253,450,000,000	113,377,642,000
Canada savings, Canada premium and				
Canada investment bonds, Table 6.4	22,584,155,272	1,967,566,073	3,221,633,024	21,330,088,321
Non-marketable bonds and notes, Table 6.5	3,370,781,693	4,000,000,000	3,943,452,240	3,427,329,453
	418,611,251,630	335,993,381,758	337,689,868,264	416,914,765,124
Payable in foreign currencies—				
Marketable bonds, Table 6.2	14,018,589,127	199,454,777	1,320,672,104	12,897,371,800
Canada bills, Table 6.6	2,602,884,967	14,003,014,527	13,241,426,274	3,364,473,220
Canada notes, Table 6.7	1,244,200,000	13,200,000		1,257,400,000
Euro medium-term notes, Table 6.8	3,274,970,839	11,200,000	263,428,999	3,022,741,840
	21,140,644,933	14,226,869,304	14,825,527,377	20,541,986,860
	439,751,896,563	350,220,251,062	352,515,395,641	437,456,751,984
Obligations related to capital leases,				
Table 6.13	2,663,320,886	154,902,349	44,011,797	2,774,211,438
Total—Unmatured debt	442,415,217,449	350,375,153,411	352,559,407,438	440,230,963,422
Pension and other liabilities—				
Public sector pensions, Table 6.16—				
Superannuation accounts	133,905,905,720	15,129,998,382	13,618,098,314	135,417,805,788
Allowance for pension adjustments	(8,198,000,000)	3,996,000,000	3,656,000,000	(7,858,000,000)
	125,707,905,720	19,125,998,382	17,274,098,314	127,559,805,788
Other employee and veteran future benefits,				
Table 6.28	38,844,000,000	3,415,000,000	2,892,000,000	39,367,000,000
Due to Canada Pension Plan, Table 6.29—				
Canada Pension Plan Account	7,092,669,944	30,442,758,903	30,052,476,668	7,482,952,179
Other liabilities—				
Government Annuities Account	437,469,785	28,735,914	60,483,508	405,722,191
Deposit and trust accounts, Table 6.30	1,476,187,062	641,927,027	581,714,177	1,536,399,912
Other specified purpose accounts, Table 6.33	4,728,983,728	2,052,840,276	2,235,836,309	4,545,987,695
	52,579,310,519	36,581,262,120	35,822,510,662	53,338,061,977
Total—Pension and other liabilities	178,287,216,239	55,707,260,502	53,096,608,976	180,897,867,765
Total	620,702,433,688	406,082,413,913	405,656,016,414	621,128,831,187

⁽¹⁾ This table includes unmatured debt issued by the Government of Canada. Borrowings of agent enterprise Crown corporations which are unconditional obligations of the Government, but not included in unmatured debt, can be found in Table 6.12.



UNMATURED DEBT

Unmatured debt represents financial obligations resulting from certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government of Canada that have not yet become due and obligations related to capital leases.

The Government's holdings of its own securities have been deducted from unmatured debt, to report the amount of the Government's liabilities to outside parties.

Marketable Bonds

Marketable bonds are interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government of Canada, and have the following characteristics:

- bought and sold on the open market;
- payable in Canadian or foreign currency;
- subject to call or redemption before maturity;
- fixed dates of maturity;
- interest payable either in coupon or registered form;
- face value guaranteed at maturity.

Registered marketable bonds are transferable by endorsement and delivery by one holder to another. Bearer marketable bonds need not be endorsed.

Table 6.2 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for marketable bonds.

The year-end balances of marketable bonds payable in foreign currencies were translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31, 2004.

TABLE 6.2 MARKETABLE BONDS

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits ⁽¹⁾	Payments and other charges ⁽¹⁾	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Payable in Canadian Currency—				
Matured 2003-2004	31,726,998,000		31,726,998,000	
Maturing 2004-2005	40,788,809,000		8,260,343,000	32,528,466,000
2005-2006	26,209,337,000	5,900,000,000	805,004,000	31,304,333,000
2006-2007	18,015,817,000	7,137,765,000	1,558,532,000	23,595,050,000
2007-2008	20,315,980,000	7,137,703,000	1,150,060,000	19,165,920,000
2008-2009	18,558,841,000	5,800,000,000	2,501,945,000	21,856,896,000
2009-2010	10,468,168,000	4,900,000,000	333,485,000	15,034,683,000
2010-2011	13,724,461,000	4,900,000,000	770,863,000	12,953,598,000
2011-2012	15,669,390,000		577,039,000	15,092,351,000
2012-2013	11,600,000,000		160 510 000	11,600,000,000
2013-2014	8,169,436,000	6,000,000,000	469,548,000	13,699,888,000
2014-2015		5,468,165,000		5,468,165,000
2015-2016	1,231,830,000		748,825,000	483,005,000
2020-2021	1,391,778,000		286,020,000	1,105,758,000
2021-2022	8,506,628,190	5,909,842	838,784,000	7,673,754,032
2022-2023	899,128,000		273,861,000	625,267,000
2023-2024	8,054,189,000		182,547,000	7,871,642,000
2025-2026	8,738,000,000		252,897,000	8,485,103,000
2026-2027	6,167,823,951	5,671,326		6,173,495,277
2027-2028	9,323,112,000		346,986,000	8,976,126,000
2029-2030	13,900,000,000			13,900,000,000
2031-2032	6,548,764,524	6,021,601		6,554,786,125
2033-2034	9,200,000,000	4,210,295,000		13,410,295,000
2036-2037	,,,,,,	1,403,846,916		1,403,846,916
	289,208,490,665	40,837,674,685	51,083,737,000	278,962,428,350
Less: Government's holdings—				
Government's holdings	939,267,000	26,771,439,000	25,832,172,000	
Consolidation adjustment ⁽²⁾	23,849,000		158,874,000	182,723,000
	963,116,000	26,771,439,000	25,991,046,000	182,723,000
Total marketable bonds payable in Canadian currency	288,245,374,665	67,609,113,685	77,074,783,000	278,779,705,350
Payable in foreign currencies—				
Matured 2003-2004	141,488,581		141,488,581	
Maturing 2004-2005	2,935,600,000		313,000,000	2,622,600,000
2005-2006	2,201,700,000		234,750,000	1,966,950,000
2006-2007	1,467,800,000		156,500,000	1,311,300,000
2007-2008	468,228,200		49,923,500	418,304,700
2008-2009	6,949,335,160	22,905,876	391,250,000	6,580,991,036
2009-2010	231,758,281	22,703,070	24,710,567	207,047,714
2016-2017	56,134,543		5,985,186	50,149,357
2018-2019	23,602,224		2,516,520	21,085,704
2019-2020.	5,137,300		547,750	4,589,550
2019-2020		22 005 056		
Less: Government's holdings and securities	14,480,784,289	22,905,876	1,320,672,104	13,183,018,061
- C				
held for the retirement of unmatured				
debt ⁽³⁾	462,195,162	176,548,901		285,646,261
Total marketable bonds payable in foreign currencies	14,018,589,127	199,454,777	1,320,672,104	12,897,371,800
Total	302,263,963,792	67,808,568,462	78,395,455,104	291,677,077,150

 ⁽¹⁾ This column includes the translation of marketable bonds payable in foreign currencies to Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31.
 (2) Additional information on consolidated Crown corporations is provided in Section 4 of this volume.
 (3) These securities were assumed by the Government of Canada on February 5, 2001 upon the dissolution of Petro Canada Limited. These are presented as a deduction from the foreign currency unmatured debt since they are held specifically for the repayment of the corresponding liabilities assumed upon the dissolution of the Corporation. They include an amount of \$7 million in Government's holdings.

Treasury Bills

Treasury bills are short-term certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government of Canada to pay sums of money on given dates, and have the following characteristics:

- issued at a discount in lieu of interest payments;
- issued in Canadian currency only;
- issued every 2 weeks;
- common terms: 3 months, 6 months and 12 months;
- transferable; and,
- bought and sold on the open market.

The balance at March 31, 2004 consists of \$4,700 million in odd issue bills; \$32,600 million in three-month bills; \$25,900 million in six-month bills; and, \$50,200 million in 364-day bills.

Table 6.3 presents a summary of Treasury bill issues and redemptions.

TABLE 6.3TREASURY BILLS

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Three-month bills	30,800,000,000	129,700,000,000	127,900,000,000	32,600,000,000
Six-month bills	23,800,000,000	51,900,000,000	49,800,000,000	25,900,000,000
Other bills	50,000,000,000	80,650,000,000	75,750,000,000	54,900,000,000
	104,600,000,000	262,250,000,000	253,450,000,000	113,400,000,000
Less: Government's holdings—				
Consolidation adjustment ⁽¹⁾	189,060,000	166,702,000		22,358,000
Total	104,410,940,000	262,416,702,000	253,450,000,000	113,377,642,000

⁽¹⁾ Additional information on consolidated Crown corporations is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Canada Savings, Canada Premium and Canada Investment Bonds

Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds are interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government of Canada, and have the following characteristics:

- issued to Canadian residents;
- issued in Canadian currency only;
- registered in the name of the holder;
- fixed dates of maturity;
- not marketable;
- not subject to call before maturity;
- term to maturity of seven years or more;
- Canada savings bonds are redeemable on demand by the holder, with accrued interest calculated to the end of the previous month (no interest is paid if redeemed during the first 3 months following the date of issue);

- Canada premium bonds are redeemable in full or partially on any annual anniversary of the issue date and during the 30 days thereafter by the holder, with accrued interest if applicable; and,
- Canada investment bonds carry a fixed rate for the duration of their terms (3,5 or 7 years). Accrued simple interest will be credited monthly and will be paid on each anniversary until maturity. Accrued compound interest will be credited on each annual anniversary until maturity.

Table 6.4 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds

TABLE 6.4
CANADA SAVINGS, CANADA PREMIUM AND CANADA INVESTMENT BONDS

	April 1/2003	April 1/2003 Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Savings Bonds—				
Maturing 2004-2005	1,907,700,848		302,123,038	1,605,577,810
2005-2006	1,186,188,863		173,540,627	1,012,648,236
2006-2007	1,630,195,554		255,284,174	1,374,911,380
2007-2008	3,541,136,585		251,516,225	3,289,620,360
2008-2009	3,327,583,991		184,964,796	3,142,619,195
2009-2010	509,371,287		86,833,384	422,537,903
2010-2011	565,050,593		125,782,932	439,267,661
2011-2012	829,351,436		250,160,983	579,190,453
2012-2013	969,456,143		64,380,352	905,075,791
2013-2014 ⁽¹⁾	1,617,729,726	708,481,797	1,060,151,271	1,266,060,252
2014-2015		110,900		110,900
	16,083,765,026	708,592,697	2,754,737,782	14,037,619,941
Canada Premium Bonds—				
Maturing 2006-2007	77,754,334		557,521	77,196,813
2007-2008	17,787,282		637,402	17,149,880
2008-2009	1,401,328,245		69,665,464	1,331,662,781
2009-2010	743,992,429		45,039,441	698,952,988
2010-2011	1,544,679,407		258,194,218	1,286,485,189
2011-2012	1,002,757,285		35,666,753	967,090,532
2012-2013	1,711,404,692		57,134,443	1,654,270,249
2013-2014	686,572	1,252,144,341		1,252,830,913
2014-2015		280,835		280,835
	6,500,390,246	1,252,425,176	466,895,242	7,285,920,180
Canada Investment Bonds—				
Maturing 2006-2007		6,548,200		6,548,200
Гоtal	22,584,155,272	1,967,566,073	3,221,633,024	21,330,088,321

⁽¹⁾ Ten years maturity extension to CSB Series 46 until November 1, 2013.

Non-Marketable Bonds and Notes

Non-marketable bonds and notes are interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government of Canada exclusively to the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) Investment Fund or to the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST) Supplement Trust for Health Care and the Diagnostic/Medical Equipment Trust. They have the following characteristics:

- not negotiable;
- not transferable;
- not assignable;
- issued in Canadian currency only;
- term to maturity of 20 years or less for the CPP bonds and 3 years or less for the CHST and the Diagnostic/Medical Equipment Trust;
- interest payable semi-annually; and,
- redeemable at face value plus accrued interest.

Table 6.5 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for these non-marketable bonds and notes.

TABLE 6.5NON-MARKETABLE BONDS AND NOTES

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund—				
Matured 2003-2004	17,259,000		17,259,000	
Maturing 2004-2005	16,661,000		,,	16,661,000
2005-2006	239,955,000			239,955,000
2006-2007	1,352,282,000			1,352,282,000
2007-2008	699,981,000			699,981,000
2008-2009	519,360,000			519,360,000
2009-2010	71,112,000			71,112,000
2010-2011	425,010,000			425,010,000
2011-2012	15,763,000			15,763,000
2012-2013	11,118,000			11,118,000
	3,368,501,000		17,259,000	3,351,242,000
Canada Health and Social Transfer				
Supplement Trust for Health Care—				
Matured 2003-2004	2,280,693		2,280,693	
Maturing 2005-2006	_,,	2,500,000,000	2,452,424,094	47,575,906
s	2.280.693	2,500,000,000	2,454,704,787	47,575,906
Diagnostic/Medical Equipment Trust—	,,	,,,	, , ,	, ,
Maturing 2005-2006		1,500,000,000	1,471,488,453	28,511,547
Total	3,370,781,693	4,000,000,000	3,943,452,240	3,427,329,453

Canada Bills

Canada bills are short-term certificates of indebtedness issued by the Government of Canada in the United States money market under the Government's foreign currency borrowing program. Canada bills provide Canada with an additional source of short-term US funds and have the following characteristics:

- issued at a discount in lieu of interest payments;
- term to maturity of not more than 270 days;

- transferable; and,
- bought and sold on the open market.

The year-end balance of Canada bills payable in US dollars was translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rate of exchange at March 31, 2004.

Table 6.6 presents a summary of Canada bill issues and redemptions.

TABLE 6.6CANADA BILLS

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada bills before revaluation	2,671,004,159 (68,119,192)	14,003,014,527	13,207,714,315 33,711,959	3,466,304,371 (101,831,151)
Total	2,602,884,967	14,003,014,527	13,241,426,274	3,364,473,220

Canada Notes

Canada notes are issued by the Government of Canada under the Government's foreign currency borrowing program. Canada notes provide Canada with an additional source of medium-term foreign funds.

The year-end balances of Canada notes were translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rate of exchange of the appropriate currency at March 31, 2004.

Table 6.7 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for Canada notes.

TABLE 6.7CANADA NOTES

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits ⁽¹⁾	Payments and other charges ⁽¹⁾	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Payable in foreign currencies—				
Maturing 2005-2006	622,100,000 622,100,000	6,600,000 6,600,000		628,700,000 628,700,000
Total	1,244,200,000	13,200,000		1,257,400,000

⁽¹⁾ This column includes the translation of Canada notes payable in foreign currencies to Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31.

Euro Medium-Term Notes

Euro medium-term notes are issued by the Government of Canada in the Euromarkets under the Government's foreign currency borrowing program, and thus provide Canada with an additional source of medium-term foreign funds.

The year-end balances of Euro medium-term notes were translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rate of exchange of the appropriate currency at March 31, 2004.

Table 6.8 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for the Euro medium-term notes.

TABLE 6.8EURO MEDIUM-TERM NOTES

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits ⁽¹⁾	Payments and other charges ⁽¹⁾	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Payable in foreign currencies—				
Matured 2003-2004	95,407,000		95,407,000	
Maturing 2004-2005	1,467,424,243		156,459,936	1,310,964,307
2007-2008	108,439,596		11,562,063	96,877,533
2009-2010	1,603,700,000	11,200,000		1,614,900,000
Total	3,274,970,839	11,200,000	263,428,999	3,022,741,840

⁽¹⁾ This column includes the translation of Euro notes payable in foreign currencies to Canadian dollars using closing rates of exchange at March 31.

Interest Rates

Table 6.9 sets out unmatured debt as at March 31, for each of the years 1999-2000 to 2003-2004 inclusive, with the average rate of interest thereon. For purposes of comparison, unmatured debt is classified as marketable bonds, Treasury bills, Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds, non-marketable bonds and notes (including the bonds for the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund and the notes for the Canada Health and Social Transfer Supplement Trust for Health Care and Diagnostic/Medical Equipment Trust), Canada bills and Foreign currency notes.

TABLE 6.9 UNMATURED DEBT AS AT MARCH 31, FROM 2000 TO 2004, WITH THE AVERAGE RATE OF INTEREST **THEREON**

	Marke bos			asury ills	inves	Canada	mark bo	on- etable nds notes	Canad	a bills	Fore curre not	ncy	Tot unmat deb	tured
	Amount out- standing	Average interest rate	Amount out- standing	Average interest rate	Amount out- standing	Average interest rate	Amount out-standing	Average interest rate	Amount out- standing	Average interest rate	Amount out- standing	Average interest rate	Amount out- standing	Average interest rate
	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%
2004	,	5.96 6.26	113,378 104,411	2.52 3.04	21,330 22,584	3.37 3.43	3,427 3,371	9.96 10.14	3,364 2,603	0.92 1.12	4,281 4,519	2.37 2.36	437,457 439,752	4.91 5.32
2002	. 315,631	6.61 6.98 7.21	94,039 88,700 99,850	2.64 5.31 5.31	23,966 26,099 26,489	3.23 5.42 5.13	3,391 3,473 3,552	10.16 10.10 10.04	3,355 7,228 6,008	1.75 5.10 5.87	4,405 5,272 5,168	2.46 4.15 4.95	442,271 446,403 456,406	5.56 6.11 6.15

Note: The interest rate in effect at March 31 is used where various rates of interest are applicable. (1) Excludes obligations related to capital leases.

Table 6.10 shows the average high and low yields of Treasury bills, at tender, together with the average yield on the latest issues for the years 1999-2000 to 2003-2004 inclusively.

TABLE 6.10 TREASURY BILLS AVERAGE YIELDS AT TENDER

	High	Low	Last issue
Year ended			
March 31	%	%	%
Three-month bills—			
2004	3.24	1.99	1.99
2003	3.14	2.38	3.14
2002	4.49	1.90	2.34
2001	5.75	4.60	4.60
2000	5.28	4.30	5.28
Six-month bills—			
2004	3.36	1.98	1.98
2003	3.37	2.67	3.37
2002	4.52	1.96	2.73
2001	6.01	4.58	4.58
2000	5.56	4.43	5.56
Other bills—			
2004	3.62	2.01	2.01
2003	3.66	2.27	3.66
2002	4.63	2.15	3.48
2001	6.33	4.58	4.58
2000	5.98	4.56	5.94

Maturity of Government Debt

Table 6.11 presents total unmatured debt arranged in order of maturity.

TABLE 6.11MATURITY OF GOVERNMENT DEBT

	Marke bor			sury lls	savings, premit Can inves	ada Canada im and ada tment nds		etable nds	Can bi	ada Ils	Fore curre not	ncy	Tot unmat del	tured
	Amount	Average interest rate	Amount	Average interest rate	Amount	Average interest rate	Amount	Average interest rate		Average interest rate		Average interest rate	Amount	Average interest rate
	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%	\$(millions)	%
2005	33,271 24,906 19,584 28,438 68,588 6,022 17,281 23,635 33,865	6.38 5.71 5.63 5.96 5.37 5.84 5.54 6.94 7.38 5.41 3.00	113,400	2.52	1,605 1,013 1,459 3,307 4,474 9,472	1.75 1.75 2.03 5.12 5.37 2.48	17 316 1,352 700 519 523	13.37 9.08 9.60 10.01 10.20 11.03	3,364	0.92	1,311 629 97 629 1,615	0.90 0.70 0.00 0.82 1.90 4.50	154,848 35,229 27,717 23,688 34,060 80,198 6,022 17,281 23,635 33,865 1,404	3.34 5.54 5.63 5.94 5.38 5.45 5.54 6.94 7.38 5.41 3.00
ernment's hold- ings	. 468	8.53	22	2.52									490	8.37
Obligations related to capital leases	291,677	5.96	113,378	2.52	21,330	3.37	3,427	9.96	3,364	0.92	4,281	2.37	437,457 2,774	4.90 6.75
Total	291,677	5.96	113,378	2.52	21,330	3.37	3,427	9.96	3,364	0.92	4,281	2.37	440,231	4.91

Note: This table includes unmatured debt issued by the Government of Canada. Borrowings of agent enterprise Crown corporations which are unconditional obligations of the Government, but not included in unmatured debt, can be found in Table 6.12.

Statement of all Borrowing Transactions on behalf of Her Majesty

Table 6.12 presents the information required by section 49 of the *Financial Administration Act*. The borrowing transactions included in this table are: borrowings by the Government for general purposes, and borrowings by agent enterprise Crown corporations. Borrowings by non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are not included because such borrowings are not on behalf of Her Majesty.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{TABLE 6.12} \\ \textbf{STATEMENT OF ALL BORROWING TRANSACTIONS ON BEHALF OF HER MAJESTY} \\ \end{tabular}$

		Issues/		
_	April 1/2003	Borrowings	Retirements	March 31/2004
Unmatured debt of the Government of Canada ⁽¹⁾	439,752	350,220	352,515	437,457
Obligations related to Capital Leases ⁽¹⁾	2,663	155	44	2,774
	442,415	350,375	352,559	440,231
Borrowings of enterprise Crown corporations designated as agents of Her Majesty ⁽²⁾	46,342	65,655	67,702	44,295
Total	488,757	416.030	420,261	484,526

⁽¹⁾ Details can be found in this section.

(in millions of dollars)

⁽²⁾ Details can be found in Section 9 (Table 9.6) of this volume.

Obligations related to capital leases

A capital lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the benefits and risks inherent to ownership of the asset to the lessee

Table 6.13 presents obligations related to capital lease agreements by asset type.

TABLE 6.13OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CAPITAL LEASES

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Land	11,530,909		234,236	11,296,673
Buildings	1,109,277,489	102,553,530		1,211,831,019
Works and infrastructure	721,367,367		12,332,479	709,034,888
Machinery and equipment	21,380,691	1,859,487	566,864	22,673,314
Vehicles	799,764,430	50,489,331	30,878,218	819,375,543
Total	2,663,320,886	154,902,349	44,011,797	2,774,211,438

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Capital Leases

Table 6.14 provides details of obligations under capital lease arrangements.

TABLE 6.14

DETAILS OF OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CAPITAL LEASES (In thousands of dollars)

				Balar	nces at March 31,	2004
	Inception date	Lease term in years	Implicit interest rate (%)	Total estimated remaining minimum lease payments	Less: imputed interest using the implicit interest rate	Net obligations under capital lease arrangements
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency—						
IBM Canada Ltd	Various Various	Various Various	Various Various	1,593 1,793 <i>3,386</i>	33 72 105	1,560 1,721 3,281
Environment—				3,300	103	3,201
National Wildlife Research Centre, Carleton University, Ottawa	May 1/2002	25	5.63 ⁽¹⁾	29,900	13,361	16,539
Human Resources Development—						
Canon Canada	May 4/2001	5	15 ⁽¹⁾	266	38	228
Sprint Canada Inc	Jan 1/2002	5	6 ⁽¹⁾	8,944	114	8,830
r				9,210	152	9,058
National Defence—						
Edmonton Armoury North	Dec 31/2000	20	5.62(1)	23,500	8,280	15,220
Edmonton Armoury South	May 1/1999	20	$6.09^{(1)}$	33,615	13,360	20,255
HMCS Windsor Submarine	Oct/2001	6	$0.00^{(1)}$	42,429		42,429
HMCS Corner Brook	Feb /2003	6	$0.00^{(1)}$	63,000		63,000
Longue Pointe Supply Depot	Nov 30/1994	35	8.26(1)	94,284	55,098	39,186
Shawinigan Armoury	May 12/1999	20	5.46 ⁽¹⁾	8,435	2,700	5,735
IBM (DES)	Jan/2004	3	3.29(1)	2,780	103	2,677
Milit-Air (NFTC)	Dec/1999	20	5.78 ⁽¹⁾	975,051	336,540	638,511
Hawks and Harvards	Oct/2003	17	5.87 ⁽¹⁾	118,781	43,354	75,427
Public Works and Government Services—				1,361,875	459,435	902,440
Journal Tower, Ottawa	Sep 1/1992	12	$19.2^{(1)}$	9,566	723	8,843
Informatics hardware	Apr 3/2003	4	4.4 ⁽¹⁾	1,824	115	1,709
1040 Boulevard St-Joseph, Gatineau	Feb 1/2003	5	$8.0^{(1)}$	1,836	259	1,577
1741 Brunswick Street, Halifax	July 1/2002	5	11.5 ⁽¹⁾	1,455	262	1,193
Place du Centre, Gatineau	Feb 17/1978	30	11.2 ⁽¹⁾	17,275	4,138	13,137
280 St-Dominique, Quebec	Dec 1/2003	5	4.2 ⁽¹⁾	1,223	113	1,110
400 Cooper Street, Ottawa	Apr 1/2002	7	6.8 ⁽¹⁾	3,017	465	2,552
Centennial Towers, Ottawa	Dec 1/2003	5	7.5 ⁽¹⁾	48,915	7,751	41,164
1130 Morrison Drive, Ottawa	Apr 1/2003	10	$6.1^{(1)}$	1,698	395	1,303
4455 12e Avenue, Shawinigan-Sud	Sep 1/2003	10	8.9(1)	3,945	1,275	2,670
50 King Street, Moncton	June 1/2002	10	$6.4^{(1)}$	2,066	460	1,606
985 McGill PI, Kamloops	June 1/2002	15	13.5(1)	4,041	2,156	1,885
Archives St-Augustin de Desmaures, Montreal	Oct 1/1999	15	14.6(1)	11,070	5,424	5,646
Bank of Canada, Ottawa	Sep 1/2002	10	$6.0^{(1)}$	13,548	2,931	10,617
Boyd Warehouse, Complex No 2, Ottawa	Apr 1/2002	10	31.3(1)	3,484	2,211	1,273
C. D. Howe, 240 Sparks Street, Ottawa	Sep 1/1977	35	9.2 ⁽¹⁾	51,342	15,677	35,665
Canada Building & Entreprise Building, Ottawa	Apr 30/2003	10	5.9 ⁽¹⁾	57,082	12,949	44,133
Complexe Guy Favreau, Montreal	Jan 1/2004	15 20	5.8 ⁽¹⁾ 23.5 ⁽¹⁾	130,528	50,233	80,295
Cour Fédérale, Montreal	Feb 9/1994 Dec 1/1994	25	9.8 ⁽¹⁾	16,822 15,523	10,286	6,536 7,925
Government of Canada Building, Cornwall Judy Lamarsh, Chatham (GOCB)	June 1/1994	25 25	9.8 ⁽³⁾ 8.7 ⁽¹⁾	15,523 7,574	7,598 3,515	7,925 4,059
Killeany Place Complex, Ottawa	Aug 1/2002	23 7	5.1 ⁽¹⁾	3,458	432	3,026
Labelle, Ottawa	Aug 1/2002 Apr 1/2002	10	5.6 ⁽¹⁾	3,438 7,838	1,528	6,310
L'Esplanade Laurier, Ottawa	Oct 1/2002	10	6.9 ⁽¹⁾	50,837	12,516	38,321
Library Square (Block 56), Vancouver	May 1/1995	25	9.7 ⁽¹⁾	107,226	52,955	54,271
Louis Saint-Laurent, Gatineau	Nov 1/2001	15	6.4 ⁽¹⁾	92,225	32,933	60,195
Louis Saint-Laurent, Gauneau	NOV 1/2001	13	0.4	92,223	32,030	00,193

TABLE 6.14DETAILS OF OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CAPITAL LEASES—*Concluded* (In thousands of dollars)

				Balar	nces at March 31,	2004
	Inception date	Lease term in years	Implicit interest rate (%)	Total estimated remaining minimum lease payments	Less: imputed interest using the implicit interest rate	Net obligations under capital lease arrangements
McArthur, Ottawa	Sep 1/2002	10	23.5 ⁽¹⁾	3,626	2,053	1,573
Metropolitan Place, Dartmouth	Apr 1/2002	8	13.3 ⁽¹⁾	3,695	1,159	2,536
Montcalm Phase II, Gatineau	Apr 1/2002	10	$22.7^{(1)}$	7,414	4,004	3,410
O.A.C.I., Montreal	Nov 1/1996	20	$9.9^{(1)}$	163,831	77,128	86,703
Place Bell Canada, Ottawa	May 30/2003	15	$10.9^{(1)}$	13,300	6,508	6,792
Place Vincent Massey, Gatineau	Aug 1/2001	10	$6.2^{(1)}$	16,155	3,204	12,951
Purdy's Wharf Tower II, Halifax	Oct 1/2003	8	$4.5^{(1)}$	4,463	679	3,784
Queensway Corporate Campus Phase II, Ottawa	Apr 1/2002	9	$16.9^{(1)}$	6,416	2,668	3,748
Royal Bank Building, Toronto	May 1/2002	10	5.8 ⁽¹⁾	39,515	8,006	31,509
Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa	Mar 1/2001	10	$17.0^{(1)}$	33,100	13,709	19,391
Terrasses de la Chaudière, Gatineau	Jan 1/1993	20	$10.0^{(1)}$	195,587	81,178	114,409
Urbandale Building, Ottawa	June 1/2002	10	$4.4^{(1)}$	4,317	696	3,621
				1,156,837	429,389	727,448
Transport —						
Confederation Bridge	May 31/1997	35	6.16 ⁽¹⁾	1,749,340	1,040,306	709,034
Other departments—						
Leases less than \$1,000,000				14,714	2,751	11,963
_				4,325,262	1,945,499	2,379,763
Consolidated Crown corporations—						
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—						
Canadian Broadcasting Centre,						
250 Front St. W., Toronto				776,412	414,888	361,524
Canadian Museum of Nature—						
National Heritage Building						
Aylmer, Quebec				96,250	63,326	32,924
Other consolidated Crown corporations—						
Leases less than \$1,000,000				1		1
-				872,663	478,214	394,449
Total				5,197,925	2,423,713	2,774,212

 $^{^{(1)}\;\;}$ Lessors'/Lessees' financing rate lease agreement is subject to change over term of lease.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Maturity of obligations related to capital leases

Table 6.15 presents upcoming minimum leases payments for the next five years by ministry.

TABLE 6.15MATURITY OF OBLIGATIONS RELATED TO CAPITAL LEASES (in thousands of dollars)

			Pa	ayments due in	1		
	2005	2006	2007	2000	2000	2010 and	T . 1
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	subsequent years	Total
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency—							
Remaining payments	2,907	479					3,386
Imputed interest	100	5					105
Empirement	2,807	474					3,281
Environment— Remaining payments	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	23,400	29,900
Imputed interest	931	910	888	865	841	8,926	13,361
imputed interest	369	390	412	435	459	14.474	16,539
Human Resources Development—	207	2,0	,,,	,,,,	,,,,	27,777	10,000
Remaining payments	1,569	1,536	6,105				9,210
Imputed interest	74	52	26				152
•	1,495	1,484	6,079				9,058
National Defence—							
Remaining payments	109,326	109,326	105,217	92,888	78,746	866,372	1,361,875
Imputed interest	46,542	44,685	42,719	40,656	38,479	246,354	459,435
	62,784	64,641	62,498	52,232	40,267	620,018	902,440
Public Works and Government Services—							
Remaining payments	115,344	105,778	105,850	110,152	97,712	622,001	1,156,837
Imputed interest	61,260	56,651	52,367	47,508	42,112	169,491	429,389
T	54,084	49,127	53,483	62,644	55,600	452,510	727,448
Transport—	51 770	51.005	51 776	E2 EE9	52.252	1 400 070	1 740 240
Remaining payments	51,779	51,005	51,776	52,558	53,352	1,488,870	1,749,340
Imputed interest	38,885 12,894	37,524 <i>13,481</i>	37,681 14,095	37,822 14,736	37,945 15,407	850,449 <i>638,421</i>	1,040,306 709,034
Other departments—	12,094	13,401	14,093	14,730	13,407	030,421	709,034
Leases less than \$1,000,000—							
Remaining payments	3,826	3,525	3,037	2,458	906	962	14,714
Imputed interest	958	743	514	287	104	145	2,751
•	2,868	2,782	2,523	2,171	802	817	11,963
	137,301	132,379	139,090	132,218	112,535	1,726,240	2,379,763
Consolidated Crown corporations—							
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation—							
Remaining payments	33,039	33,039	33,039	33,039	33,039	611,217	776,412
Imputed interest	27,223	26,785	26,314	25,808	25,263	283,495	414,888
impated interest	5,816	6,254	6,725	7,231	7,776	327,722	361,524
Canadian Museum of Nature—	2,010	0,207	0,720	,,201	,,,,,	527,722	001,02,
Remaining payments	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	78,750	96,250
Imputed interest	3,253	3,229	3,202	3,172	3,140	47,330	63,326
•	247	271	298	328	360	31,420	32,924
Other consolidated Crown corporations—							
Leases less than \$1,000,000—							
Remaining payments	1						1
Imputed interest							
	1						1
	6,064	6,525	7,023	7,559	8,136	359,142	394,449
	143,365	138,904	146,113	139,777	120,671	2,085,382	2,774,212
Summary—							
,	322,591	309,488	309,824	295,895	268,555	3,691,572	5,197,925
Remaining payments	179,226	170,584	163,711	156,118	147,884	1,606,190	2,423,713
•					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Net obligations	143,365	138,904	146,113	139,777	120,671	2,085,382	2,774,212

PENSION AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Pension and other liabilities include general liabilities established under the authority of section 64 of the *Financial Administration Act*, as well as specified purpose accounts. The latter represent the recorded value of the financial obligations of the Government in its role as administrator of certain public moneys received or collected for specified purposes, under or pursuant to legislation, trusts, treaties, undertakings or contracts. Legislation relating to some of these accounts permits investments to be made and, in certain cases, the balances of the accounts earn interest.

Public Sector Pensions

The liability for public sector pensions represents the Government's obligations for its major pension plans. Allowance accounts are used to record: the accumulated amortization of any shortfall or excess between the liability for public sector pensions determined on an actuarial basis for accounting purposes, and the balances of the superannuation accounts, the accumulated differential between interest credited to the superannuation accounts and interest based on the actuarial obligations, and any other accounting adjustment required under the Government accounting policies.

The Government sponsors defined benefit pension plans for substantially all its employees, principally members of the Public Service, the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. It also has obligations for several other pension plans; the two most significant ones being for Members of Parliament and federally appointed judges.

The legislation provides that all pension obligations arising from these plans be met but, until March 31, 2000, separate market invested funds were not maintained. Since April 1, 2000, the net amount of contributions less benefits and payments related to the Public Service, Canadian Forces and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans are transferred to the Public Sector Pension Investment Board. The goal of the Board is to achieve maximum rates of return on investments without undue risk, while respecting the requirements and financial obligations of each of the public sector pension plans.

i. Pension plans

Employee pension plans

Basic pensions for the three major employees plans are generally based on the best five consecutive years' average earnings and accrue at 2 percent of these average earnings per year of service, to a maximum of 70 percent of final average earnings. Benefits are integrated with benefits under the Canada/Quebec pension plans. Basic pensions are indexed annually (on January 1) to the cost of living.

Plan members contribute 4 percent on salary up to the Yearly Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE) for the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) purposes and 7.5 percent on that portion of salary above the YMPE.

Employer contributions are made monthly to provide for the cost (net of employee contributions) of the benefits that have accrued in respect of that month at a rate determined by the President of the Treasury Board. In 2003-2004, the employer contribution rates averaged about 2.6, 3.5 and 3.0 times the current year's employee contribution for the plans of the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act* and the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*, respectively.

Since April 1, 2000, new contributions made to these three pension plans both by plan members and by the Government as the employer have been credited to new Pension Funds. The net amount of these contributions less benefits and payments related to post March 2000 service is invested in capital markets by the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSP Investments). PSP Investments operates independently of the Government and plan members. It is required to report the results of its investments in an annual report to Parliament and to the ministers responsible for those three pension plans.

The superannuation accounts, which continue to record the transactions that pertain to pre-April 2000 service, earn interest at rates that are based on the Government of Canada long-term bond rate. The interest rate earned by the accounts was about 8.3 percent in 2004 and 8.5 percent in 2003. The Pension Fund accounts, which record the transactions that pertain to post March 2000 service, are only flow through accounts used to transfer funds to PSP Investments, and as such they do not earn interest. The balance in these accounts at year-end corresponds to money that was in transit or impending transfer to PSP Investments.

To reflect the *Income Tax Act* restrictions on the benefits payable from registered pension plans, pension legislation contains a number of provisions to allow various federal service superannuation plans to adapt to the tax restrictions. These include Retirement Compensation Arrangements Accounts established under the *Special Retirement Arrangements Act* (SRAA), to record transactions for those pension benefits above the limits, or not permitted under the *Income Tax Act*.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Members of Parliament retiring allowances

Members of Parliament are eligible at age 55 to receive a basic pension upon termination of membership and after having contributed to the plan for at least six years. The basic allowance is based on the best five year average sessional indemnity and is accrued at a rate of 3 percent of those average indemnities for both Members of the House of Commons and for Senators. Basic allowances are indexed annually (on January 1st) to the cost of living once recipients reach age 60.

Members' contributions for these benefits are now 7 percent for Members of the House of Commons and for Senators. The Government contributions are made monthly to provide for the cost (net of Members' contributions) of the benefits that have accrued in respect of that month at a rate determined by the President of the Treasury Board. The Government contributions expressed as a multiple of Members' contributions, are as follows:

	2004	2003
Members of Parliament		
House of Commons		
Retiring allowances account	3.84	3.88
Retirement compensation arrangements	6.92	6.99
The Senate		
Retiring allowances account	2.71	2.63
Retirement compensation arrangements	3.96	3.87

Contributions are credited to the appropriate pension accounts. The accounts earn interest at a rate of 2.5 percent per quarter.

Pension plan for federally appointed judges

This plan provides fully-indexed annuities to judges and to all eligible survivors providing they meet minimum age and service requirements. Unlike other pension plans, the judges' plan lacks an explicit accrual rate for benefits. Instead, the full benefit amount is generally payable when the member has completed 15 years of pensionable service and the total of the member's age and years of service totals 80.

Judges appointed to the bench before February 17, 1975 make required contributions of 1.5 percent of salary. All other judges make contributions of 7 percent of salary. No specified purpose account is maintained for this plan. Benefits are included as an expenditure in the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures. During the year, the benefit payments charged to expenditures amounted to \$69 million.

ii. Actuarial valuations

As required under the *Public Pensions Reporting Act*, actuarial valuations are performed triennially for funding purposes on the five major pension plans using the projected benefit method pro-rated on services.

The most recent review date for the actuarial valuation of each pension plan is as follows:

Public Service—March 31, 2002;

Canadian Forces—March 31, 2002;

Royal Canadian Mounted Police—March 31, 2002;

Members of Parliament—March 31, 2001;

Federally appointed judges—March 31, 2001.

Actuarial valuations for the Retirement Compensation Arrangements related to the Public Service, Canadian Forces and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans were done as part of the valuation of the related plan.

In accordance with the legislation governing the major pension plans, the President of the Treasury Board has the authority to direct that any actuarial deficiency found will be credited to the appropriate account or fund in equal installments over a period not exceeding fifteen years commencing in the year in which the actuarial report is laid before Parliament. During the year, credit adjustments of \$3.5 million, \$10 million, \$22 million and \$10 million were made to the Public Service Pension Fund, the Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangement Account and the Retirement Compensation Arrangements Accounts No. 1 and No. 2 respectively as a result of their most recent actuarial review.

A comparable provision gives authority to deal with surpluses in the superannuation accounts by debiting the appropriate account over a period of up to fifteen years. Any future surpluses identified in the Pension Funds may be dealt with by a reduction of Government and/or plan member contributions, or by withdrawing amounts from the Fund. As a result of the last triennial actuarial reviews, debit adjustments of \$2,240 million, \$630 million and \$406 million (nil, \$198 million and nil in 2003) were made respectively to the Public Service, the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Accounts during the year.

Table 6.16 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for the liability for public sector pensions. Receipts and other credits for the pension accounts consist of contributions from employees, related contributions from the Government and participating Public Service corporations, transfers from other pension funds, other contributions related to actuarial liability adjustments, refunds of refundable tax and interest. Payments and other charges for the pension accounts consist of annuity payments for pensions, minimum benefits, cash termination allowances (lump sum payments to employees suffering a disability), refunds of contributions, pension division pay-

ments, transfer value payments, transfers to other plans, remittances of refundable tax, payment of administrative expenses, debits resulting from triennial actuarial reviews, and transfers to the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSPIB). Adjustments to the allowance account result from annual actuarial valuations performed for accounting purposes, from the annual adjustment between the interest based on the actuarial obligations and interest credited to the pension accounts, and from any other accounting adjustment required under the Government accounting policies.

TABLE 6.16
PUBLIC SECTOR PENSIONS

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Public Service Superannuation Account,				
Table 6.18	81,857,869,870	6,753,184,140	6,042,113,845	82,568,940,165
Allowance for pension adjustments	(7,704,000,000)	2,240,000,000	1,961,000,000	(7,425,000,000)
	74,153,869,870	8,993,184,140	8,003,113,845	75,143,940,165
Public Service Pension Fund Account,				
Table 6.19	117,799,938	2,807,319,913	2.781.952.073	143,167,778
Allowance for pension adjustments	(291,000,000)	286,000,000	3,000,000	(8,000,000)
The wanter for pension adjustments	(173,200,062)	3,093,319,913	2,784,952,073	135,167,778
Canadian Forces Superannuation Account,	(175,200,002)	5,075,517,715	2,701,732,073	133,107,770
Table 6.20	39,700,296,348	3,229,457,933	2,678,054,053	40,251,700,228
Allowance for pension adjustments	(1,698,000,000)	630,000,000	1,161,000,000	(2,229,000,000)
Anowance for pension adjustments	38,002,296,348	3,859,457,933	3,839,054,053	38,022,700,228
Canadian Forces Pension Fund Account,	38,002,290,348	3,039,437,933	3,039,034,033	30,022,700,220
Table 6.21	12 (55 017	746 251 700	752 420 117	27 570 (20
	43,655,947	746,351,798	752,429,117	37,578,628
Allowance for pension adjustments	43,000,000	48,000,000		91,000,000
	86,655,947	794,351,798	752,429,117	128,578,628
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account,				
Table 6.22	10,372,747,814	848,906,566	767,930,245	10,453,724,135
Allowance for pension adjustments	(625,000,000)	406,000,000	310,000,000	(529,000,000)
	9,747,747,814	1,254,906,566	1,077,930,245	9,924,724,135
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Fund Account,				
Table 6.23	10,715,486	273,218,078	263,595,711	20,337,853
Allowance for pension adjustments	(35,000,000)	28,000,000	10,000,000	(17,000,000)
	(24,284,514)	301,218,078	273,595,711	3,337,853
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account,				
Table 6.24	368,488,609	43,480,824	17,413,605	394,555,828
Allowance for pension adjustments	(62,000,000)	3,000,000	14,000,000	(73,000,000)
	306,488,609	46,480,824	31,413,605	321,555,828
Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation	, ,	,,.	,,,,,,,,,	,,,,,,
Arrangements Account, Table 6.25	87,252,525	39,599,693	19,979,634	106,872,584
Allowance for pension adjustments	76,000,000	25,000,000	13,000,000	88,000,000
Titowance for pension adjustments	163,252,525	64,599,693	32,979,634	194,872,584
Retirement Compensation Arrangements (RCA)	103,232,323	04,577,075	32,777,034	174,072,304
Account, Table 6.26	1,256,946,047	380,178,701	294,586,586	1,342,538,162
			175,000,000	
Allowance for pension adjustments	985,000,000	227,000,000		1,037,000,000
	2,241,946,047	607,178,701	469,586,586	2,379,538,162
Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account,				
Table 6.27	90,133,136	8,300,736	43,445	98,390,427
Allowance for pension adjustments	1,113,000,000	103,000,000	9,000,000	1,207,000,000
	1,203,133,136	111,300,736	9,043,445	1,305,390,427
Total	125,707,905,720	19,125,998,382	17,274,098,314	127,559,805,788
SUMMARY—				
Superannuation accounts	133,905,905,720	15,129,998,382	13,618,098,314	135,417,805,788
Allowance for pension adjustments		3,996,000,000		
	(8,198,000,000)		3,656,000,000	(7,858,000,000)
Total	125,707,905,720	19,125,998,382	17,274,098,314	127,559,805,788

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Table 6.17 presents a summary of transactions in public sector pensions that resulted in charges to expenses. Interest is based on the actuarial obligations under the various plans. The pension interest expenses represents the interest credited to the superannuation accounts in accordance with the pension legislation, shown net of a provision of \$847 million (\$1,215 million in 2003) and net of \$672 million (\$472 million in 2003) in expected return on pension plan assets.

TABLE 6.17 SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS IN PUBLIC SECTOR PENSIONS THAT RESULTED IN CHARGES TO **EXPENSES** (in millions of dollars)

				2	003-2004					
	Govern- ment contri- butions	Statu- tory pay- ments ⁽¹⁾	Current service cost adjust- ments	Net current service costs	Funding of actuarial liability adjustment	Amorti- zation of estima- tion adjust- ments	Net pension expenses	Net pension interest expenses	Total	2002-2003
Public Service Superannuation										
Account Public Service Pension Fund	42		(101)	(59)		(804)	(863)	5,591	4,728	4,236
Account	1,834		101	1,935		110	2,045	75	2,120	1,504
Account	5		(9)	(4)		(671)	(675)	2,736	2,061	1,820
Account	581		3	584		24	608	21	629	564
Defence Services Pension Continuation Act		11		11			11		11	12
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account Royal Canadian Mounted	1		(3)	(2)		(163)	(165)	702	537	526
Police Pension Fund Account	203		(10)	193		20	213	8	221	169
Act		23		23			23		23	$23^{(2)}$
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements	5			5		3	8	24	32	29
Account	17		(1)	16		7	23	8	31	29
Retirement Compensation Arrangements (RCA) Account	201		(137)	64	45	56	165	105	270	303
Account	2	69	(9)	(7) 69		26	19 69	81	100 69	102 64
lieutenant governors, etc.)		1		1			1		1	1
Subtotal	2,891	104	(166)	2,829	45	(1,392)	1,482	9,351	10,833	9,382
years					(45)		(45)		(45)	(107)
Total	2,891	104	(166)	2,829		(1,392)	1,437	9,351	10,788	9,275

Includes payments under Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act and various acts.

(2) Amends previous year's Public Accounts of Canada.

Public Service Superannuation Account

This account is operated under the *Public Service Superan*nuation Act.

A debit adjustment of \$2,240 million (nil in 2003) was made to the account during the year as a result of the most recent triennial actuarial review.

TABLE 6.18PUBLIC SERVICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	81,857,869,870	80,550,373,546
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Contributions—		
Government employees	15,660,821	17,632,790
Retired employees Public Service corporation	38,104,961	41,077,615
employees Employer contributions—	5,080,136	1,595,739
Government	41,685,917	45,920,524
Public Service corporations	667,992	1,699,657
Transfers from other pension funds	4,649,101	10,245,615
Interest	6,647,335,212	6,635,602,779
	6,753,184,140	6,753,774,719
	88,611,054,010	87,304,148,265
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—		
Annuities	3,550,134,808	3,468,623,384
Minimum benefits	12,717,339	10,355,592
Pension division payments	29,676,739	27,984,681
payments	56,499,977	77,445,358
Government employees	597,535	1,535,697
employees	(11,597)	194,387
Transfers to other pension funds Transfers to Canada Post Corporation	94,907,641	75,253,877
pension plan	6,422,938	1,736,683,000
Administrative expenses	51,168,465	48,202,419
adjustment	2,240,000,000	
	6,042,113,845	5,446,278,395
Closing balance	82,568,940,165	81,857,869,870

Public Service Pension Fund Account

This account is used to record the transactions that pertain to post March 2000 service under the *Public Service Superannuation Act*. The account is a flow through account used to transfer funds to and from PSP Investments. The balance at year-end corresponds to money that was in transit or impending transfer to the PSP Investments.

During the year, a credit adjustment of \$3.5 million (nil in 2003) was made to the Fund as a result of the most recent actuarial review.

TABLE 6.19PUBLIC SERVICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	117,799,938	67,428,155
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Contributions—		
Government employees	711,242,730	674,395,559
Retired employees	7,067,981	4,653,947
employees Employer contributions—	62,441,236	59,408,249
Government	1,833,639,249	1,745,268,882
Public Service corporations	125,600,388	123,103,837
adjustment	3,500,000	
Transfers from other pension funds	63,828,329	7,799,512
	2,807,319,913	2,614,629,986
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—		
Annuities	31,523,202	14,666,690
Minimum benefits	1,534,575	736,676
Pension division payments Pension—Transfer value	919,400	175,744
payments	23,974,468	15,838,553
Government employees	7,270,022	6,551,456
employees	1,924,122	1,739,022
Transfers to other pension funds Transfers to Canada Post Corporation	2,674,362	713,258
pension plan	(1,956,160)	77,976,000
Administrative expenses	5,565,614	2,989,615
	73,429,605	121,387,014
Receipts and other credits less payments and other charges	2,733,890,308	2,493,242,972
Transfers to Pension Investment Board	2,708,522,468	2,442,871,189
Closing balance	143,167,778	117,799,938

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Canadian Forces Superannuation Account

This account is operated under the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act.

A debit adjustment of \$630 million (\$198 million in 2003) was made to the account during the year as a result of the most recent triennial actuarial review.

TABLE 6.20CANADIAN FORCES SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	39,700,296,348	38,626,648,464
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS—		
Contributions from personnel	4,485,568	4,494,611
Contributions by the Government	4,529,469	4,340,121
Interest	3,216,652,073	3,220,312,432
Other	3,790,823	4,411,514
	3,229,457,933	3,233,558,678
	42,929,754,281	41,860,207,142
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES— Pensions and retiring allowance		
payments	1,996,314,877	1,911,282,599
Pension division payments	35,017,284	34,365,354
returns of contributions	5,269,610	7,617,812
Superannuation Account	664,606	672,076
Administrative expenses	10,787,676	7,972,953
adjustment	630,000,000	198,000,000
	2,678,054,053	2,159,910,794
Closing balance	40,251,700,228	39,700,296,348

Canadian Forces Pension Fund Account

This account is used to record the transactions that pertain to post March 2000 service under the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act*. The account is a flow through account used to transfer funds to and from PSP Investments. The balance at year-end corresponds to money that was in transit or impending transfer to the PSP Investments.

No adjustment was required to the Fund as a result of the most recent triennial actuarial review in either 2003-2004 or 2002-2003.

TABLE 6.21
CANADIAN FORCES PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	43,655,947	35,335,370
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS—		
Contributions from personnel	165,633,912	157,217,546
Contributions by the Government	580,569,792	551,827,586
Transfers from other pension funds	148,094	
	746,351,798	709,045,132
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—		
Pensions and retiring allowance		
payments	15,420,407	7,504,487
Pension division payments	1,183,574	427,348
Cash termination allowances and		
returns of contributions	6,053,990	4,403,615
Transfers to Public Service		
Superannuation Account	88,838	40,753
Administrative expenses	703,054	375,689
	23,449,863	12,751,892
Receipts and other credits		
less payments and other		
charges	722,901,935	696,293,240
Transfers to Pension Investment		
Board	728,979,254	687,972,663
Closing balance	37,578,628	43,655,947

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account

This account is operated under the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act.

A debit adjustment of \$406 million (nil in 2003) was made to the account during the year as a result of the most recent triennial actuarial review.

TABLE 6.22ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	10,372,747,814	9,884,641,946
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Contributions from personnel (current		
and arrears)	1,443,572	1,535,437
Contributions by the Government	1,485,661	1,755,523
Transfers from other pension funds	256,923	274,765
Interest	845,720,410	829,212,859
	848,906,566	832,778,584
	11,221,654,380	10,717,420,530
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—	-	
Annuities and allowance payments	345,550,942	320,700,779
Pension division payments	6,937,421	9,224,037
Returns of contributions	131,681	475,102
Cash termination allowance		
and gratuities	456,084	476,298
Transfers to other pension funds Interest on returns of	349,416	294,609
contributions	22,881	136,457
Administrative expenses	8,481,820	13,365,434
Actuarial liability	., . ,	.,,
adjustment	406,000,000	
	767,930,245	344,672,716
Closing balance	10,453,724,135	10,372,747,814

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Fund Account

This account is used to record the transactions that pertain to post March 2000 service under the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*. The account is a flow through account used to transfer funds to and from PSP Investments. The balance at year-end corresponds to money that was in transit or impending transfer to the PSP Investments.

No adjustment was required to the Fund as a result of triennial actuarial reviews in either 2003-2004 or 2002-2003.

TABLE 6.23ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE PENSION FUND ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
-	\$	\$
Opening balance	10,715,486	10,275,746
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS—		
Contributions from personnel (current	(0.2(1.1(0	64.062.470
and arrears)	68,361,169	64,062,478
Contributions by the Government	203,093,704	190,505,852
Transfers from other pension funds	1,763,205	312,674
	273,218,078	254,881,004
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—		
Annuities and allowance payments	4,274,631	1,976,723
Minimum benefits	61,679	36,525
Pension division payments	148,885	160,103
Returns of contributions	182,465	219,628
Cash termination allowance		
and gratuities	2,474	38,805
Transfers to other pension funds	36,802	
Interest on returns of		
contributions	3,627	3,148
Administrative expenses	818,421	777,882
	5,528,984	3,212,814
Receipts and other credits		
less payments and other		
charges	267,689,094	251,668,190
Transfers to Pension Investment		
Board	258,066,727	251,228,450
Closing balance	20,337,853	10,715,486

Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account

This account was established by the *Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act*, to provide pension benefits to eligible Members of Parliament who contributed to the plan. "Member" means a Member of the Senate or the House of Commons. Benefits are also available to eligible surviving spouses and/or eligible dependent children of Members who served on or after a certain date and contributed under the Act.

TABLE 6.24
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT RETIRING ALLOWANCES ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	368,488,609	345,001,463
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Members' contributions—		
Current	1,276,081	1,307,483
mortality insurance Government contributions—	(175,368)	32,627
Current	4,557,315	4,395,891
Interest	37,822,796	35,221,387
	43,480,824	40,957,388
-	411,969,433	385,958,851
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—		
Annual allowances	16,551,392	16,623,728
Interest on withdrawals	669	70,579
Pension division payments	861,544	775,935
	17,413,605	17,470,242
Closing balance	394,555,828	368,488,609

Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account

This account was established by the *Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act*, to provide for benefits in respect of pension credits accrued by Members of Parliament which are not payable out of the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account. Benefits are also available to eligible surviving spouses and/or eligible dependent children of Members.

During the year, a credit adjustment of \$10 million (\$10 million in 2003) was made to the account as a result of the most recent actuarial review.

TABLE 6.25

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT RETIREMENT
COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS ACCOUNT

		'
	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	87,252,525	64,640,804
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Members' contributions—		
Current	2,925,422	2,571,907
Current	16,921,883	15,859,000
Interest	9,979,113	7,248,223
adjustment	9,773,275	9,773,275
	39,599,693	35,452,405
	126,852,218	100,093,209
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—		
Annual allowances	1,529,508	1,445,396
Customs and Revenue Agency	17,926,813	10,982,904
Withdrawals	54,545	36,235
Pension division payments	468,768	376,149
	19,979,634	12,840,684
Closing balance	106,872,584	87,252,525

Retirement Compensation Arrangements (RCA) Account

The RCA was established by the *Special Retirement Arrangements Act* (SRAA) to provide pension benefits for federal employees under retirement compensation arrangements.

The RCA No.1 pays those pension benefits above the amount that may, in accordance with the *Income Tax Act* restrictions on registered pension plans, be paid under the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act* and the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*. The RCA No.1 was created effective December 15, 1994.

The RCA No.2 pays benefits to Public Service employees who were declared surplus as part of a 3 year Government downsizing initiative ended on March 31, 1998 and who were between age 50 and 54. It pays the difference between a pension unreduced for early retirement and the reduced pension payable from the Public Service Superannuation Account. It is funded entirely by the Government. The RCA No.2 was created effective April 1, 1995.

During the year, credit adjustments of \$22 million (\$92 million in 2003) and \$10 million (\$5 million in 2003) were made to the RCA No.1 and No.2 respectively as a result of the most recent actuarial review.

TABLE 6.26RETIREMENT COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS (RCA) ACCOUNT

			RC	A No.1			RCA :	No.2		
	Public	Service	Canadiaı	n Forces	-	Canadian ed Police	Public S	ervice	Tot	al
	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	356,603,407	310,374,499	53,811,085	37,162,820	13,607,172	7,543,013	832,924,383	833,455,844	1,256,946,047	1,188,536,176
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Contributions— Government	11 500 (04	12.470.210	2 201 200	1.114.610	200.050	200 555			14 210 942	12 072 204
employees Retired employees Public Service corporation	11,509,684 354,791	12,470,219 449,304	2,391,300	1,114,610	309,859	288,555			14,210,843 354,791	13,873,384 449,304
employees Employer contributions—	1,477,650	1,210,537							1,477,650	1,210,537
Government	162,848,564	190,034,492	29,155,476	14,489,933	9,480,430	10,334,461			201,484,470	214,858,886
corporations	20,436,021	20,882,557							20,436,021	20,882,557
pension funds Refundable tax	8,973	511					1,599,441	1,053,046	8,973 1,599,441	511 1,053,046
Interest	34,955,714	24,542,587	5,953,369	3,653,300	1,495,628	1,008,614	66,501,801	68,453,491	108,906,512	97,657,992
adjustment	14,600,000	77,700,000	7,300,000	13,400,000		1,000,000	9,800,000	4,700,000	31,700,000	96,800,000
	246,191,397	327,290,207	44,800,145	32,657,843	11,285,917	12,631,630	77,901,242	74,206,537	380,178,701	446,786,217
	602,794,804	637,664,706	98,611,230	69,820,663	24,893,089	20,174,643	910,825,625	907,662,381	1,637,124,748	1,635,322,393
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—										
Annuities	2,741,106 61,277 314,854	1,637,986 32,974 310,067	325,688	174,389	98,135	68,909	75,401,760	74,737,998	78,566,689 61,277 314,854	76,619,282 32,974 310,067
and interest	125,052	116,638							125,052	116,638
employees Public Service corporation	9,124	8,237							9,124	8,237
employees	5,606 42,100,407 141,285,511	3,409 235,757,000 43,194,988	25,479,123	15,835,189	6,638,943	6,498,562			5,606 42,100,407 173,403,577	3,409 235,757,000 65,528,739
	186,642,937	281,061,299	25,804,811	16,009,578	6,737,078	6,567,471	75,401,760	74,737,998	294,586,586	378,376,346
Closing balance	416,151,867	356,603,407	72,806,419	53,811,085	18,156,011	13,607,172	835,423,865	832,924,383	1,342,538,162	1,256,946,047

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account

This account was established by the *Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act*, to provide for pension benefit increases resulting from changes in the Consumer Price Index.

The account continues to provide for increased pension benefits resulting from indexation for pensions of life senators, federally appointed judges, and recipients of pensions under various Continuation Acts and other Acts.

TABLE 6.27SUPPLEMENTARY RETIREMENT BENEFITS ACCOUNT

	Ju	ıdges	Parl	iament	Oti	hers ⁽¹⁾	Т	otal
	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening balance	89,674,624	82,240,890		76,262	458,512	446,000	90,133,136	82,763,152
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Employee contributions—								
Government	2,263,650	1,755,475			13,915	15,746	2,277,565	1,771,221
Government	2,263,650	1,720,769			13,930	15,670	2,277,580	1,736,439
Interest	3,729,287	3,957,490		3,439	16,304	20,732	3,745,591	3,981,661
	8,256,587	7,433,734		3,439	44,149	52,148	8,300,736	7,489,321
	97,931,211	89,674,624		79,701	502,661	498,148	98,433,872	90,252,473
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES—								
Annuities				79,701	39,879	39,636	39,879	119,337
Returns of contributions					3,566		3,566	
				79,701	43,445	39,636	43,445	119,337
Closing balance	97,931,211	89,674,624			459,216	458,512	98,390,427	90,133,136

 $^{^{\}left(1\right)}$ Includes lieutenant governors and non-career diplomats.

Allowance for Pension Adjustments

This account records the accounting adjustments resulting from annual actuarial valuations.

Estimation adjustments of \$1,392 million (\$2,191 million in 2003) due to experience gains and losses and changes in actuarial assumptions were amortized to this account and reduced pension costs for the year.

An amount of \$45 million (\$107 million in 2003) was recorded in this account during the year to offset pension costs charged to expenses in previous years but recorded in the accounts in the year.

An amount of \$166 million (\$569 million in 2003) was recorded in this account and reduced pension costs to adjust for the difference between the government contributions and the net cost of current services.

An amount of \$17 million was credited to this account and charged to expenses to reflect pension plan amendments in 2003.

An amount of \$3,276 million (\$198 million in 2003) was credited to this account in counterpart to the debit adjustments made in the superannuation accounts as a result of the most recent actuarial valuations.

An amount of \$847 million (\$1,215 million in 2003) was debited to this account to adjust for the difference between interest based on the actuarial obligations and interest credited to the superannuation accounts and an amount of \$672 million (\$472 million in 2003) was recorded in this account to record the expected return on the pension plan assets.

As well, a consolidation adjustment of \$186 million (\$76 million in 2003) was credited to this account and debited against personal tax revenues to eliminate the effect of internal transactions resulting from tax amounts debited to the RCA accounts that were previously recorded as tax revenues.

The unamortized estimation adjustment of \$942 million in net losses (\$721 million in net gains in 2003) will be amortized to this account and will affect expenses in future years.

As a result of annual actuarial valuations for accounting purposes, the net liability for public sector pensions was found to be \$6,916 million (\$8,920 million in 2003) lower than the balance of the superannuation accounts, plus the market related value of the assets invested in PSP Investments through the Pension Funds, and the contributions receivable from employees for past service. This amount is made of:

-	Excess (sho (in millions of 2004	
Public Service Pension Plan— Public Service Superannuation Account Public Service Pension Fund	7,024 (763)	8,293 (892)
-	6,261	7,401
Canadian Forces Pension Plan— Canadian Forces Superannuation Account Canadian Forces Pension Fund —	3,121 (306)	3,494 (293)
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Plan—	2,815	3,201
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account Royal Canadian Mounted	743	1,163
Police Pension Fund	(111)	(112)
_	632	1,051
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances	66 (1,603)	50 (1,576)
judges	(1,255)	(1,207)
Total	6,916	8,920

Other employee and veteran future benefits

The Government sponsors a variety of other future benefit plans from which employees and former employees, (including military or Royal Canadian Mounted Police members) can benefit, during or after employment or upon retirement. Some are considered retirement benefits, whereby benefits are expected to be provided after retirement to employees and their beneficiaries or dependents. Others are considered post-employment benefits, whereby benefits are expected to be paid after employment but before retirement. Benefits for veterans are paid to war veterans, as well as to Canadian Forces retired veterans and Canadian Forces still-serving members. These are primarily post-employment benefits, but some benefits are also paid

during employment to still-serving military members. Veterans' benefits include disability and associated benefits paid to veterans, beneficiaries and dependants.

The other major future benefits include the Public Service Health Care Plan and the Pensioners' Dental Services Plan available to retired employees and retired military and Royal Canadian Mounted Police members and post-employment benefits such as workers' compensation benefits and severance benefits that accumulate. Table 6.28 presents the balance of these liabilities at year-end.

TABLE 6.28
OTHER EMPLOYEE AND VETERAN FUTURE BENEFITS

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Veterans' disability and other				
future benefits	27,513,000,000	1,990,000,000	2,254,000,000	27,249,000,000
Public Service Health Care Plan	5,803,000,000	690,000,000	238,000,000	6,255,000,000
Pensioners' Dental Services Plan	1,390,000,000	102,000,000	36,000,000	1,456,000,000
Severance benefits	3,571,000,000	537,000,000	272,000,000	3,836,000,000
Workers' compensation.	567,000,000	96,000,000	92,000,000	571,000,000
Total	38,844,000,000	3,415,000,000	2,892,000,000	39,367,000,000

All of these plans are unfunded. The Public Service Health Care Plan and the Pensioners' Dental Services Plan are contributory plans. Contributions by retired plan members are made to the plans only in the year the benefits are payable to retirees. Therefore the Government's liability and costs are shown net of members' contributions. The accrued benefit obligation related to these plans is determined actuarially for accounting purposes. As at March 31, the Government's recorded liability includes the following components:

(in millions of dollars)

_		2004		2003
	Accrued benefit obligation	Unamortized estimation adjustments	Future benefit liability	Future benefit liability
/eterans' disability and other				
future benefits	31,288	(4,039)	27,249	27,513
tublic Service Health Care Plan	8,054	(1,799)	6,255	5,803
Pensioners' Dental Services Plan	1,306	150	1,456	1,390
everance benefits	4,213	(377)	3,836	3,571
Workers' compensation	609	(38)	571	567
 otal	45,470	(6,103)	39,367	38,844

The cost of these benefits can accrue either during the service life of employees or upon occurrence of an event giving rise to the liability under the terms of the plans. An interest component is charged to interest on the public debt based on the average accrued benefit obligation.

During the year, amendments were made to provide for extended veterans' independence benefits for the lifetime of qualifying survivors and to modify admissibility criteria for attendance allowances. The one time cost of these changes is estimated at \$50 million. It is charged to the future benefit expense and included in the year-end accrued benefit obligation. The amendment also resulted in the accelerated recognition of net unamortized gains of \$226 million, which are recorded against the future benefit expense.

During the year, the expense relating to these benefits was as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2004						2003
	Benefits earned	Plan amendment costs	Amortization of estimation adjustments	Net benefit expense	Interest cost	Total	Total
Veterans' disability and other							
future benefits	547	50	(178)	419	1,571	1,990	2,058
Public Service Health Care Plan	170		116	286	404	690	545
Pensioners' Dental Services Plan	31		(16)	15	71	86	107
Severance benefits	256		51	307	230	537	420
Workers' compensation	61		2	63	33	96	83
Total	1,065	50	(25)	1,090	2,309	3,399	3,213

Canada Pension Plan

The Canada Pension Plan (the Plan) is a compulsory and contributory social insurance program which is designed to provide a measure of protection to Canadian workers and their families against loss of earnings due to retirement, disability or death. Established in 1965, the Plan operates in all parts of Canada, except the Province of Quebec which has a comparable plan.

Under existing arrangements, all pensions, benefits and expenditures incurred in the administration of the Plan are financed from contributions made by employees, employers and self-employed persons, and from investment returns.

As administrator, the Government's authority to spend is limited to the Plan's net assets. At March 31, the fair value of the Plan's net assets is \$72,512 million (\$57,251 million in 2003).

The Canada Pension Plan Account (the Account) was established in the accounts of Canada to record the contributions, interest, pensions and benefits and administration expenditures of the Plan. It also records the amounts transferred to or received from the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund (the Fund) and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (the Board). The Fund was established in the accounts of Canada to record the investment in bonds of provinces, territories and Canada. The Board operates at arm's length from the Government and invests in a diversified portfolio of securities.

Table 6.29 presents a reconciliation between the net assets shown in the Plan's financial statements and the Account, as well as a summary of the balances and transactions in the Account which result in the deposit with the Receiver General for Canada.

TABLE 6.29 DUE TO CANADA PENSION PLAN

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada Pension Plan balance per audited financial statements—				
Net assets per audited financial statements(1)	57,251,497,071	38,276,981,432	23,016,782,057	72,511,696,446
Less: Receivables, net of liabilities	2,556,893,389	2,766,145,694	2,556,893,389	2,766,145,694
Unrealized gain/loss on investment fund ⁽¹⁾ Accumulated net income from Canada Pension Plan Investment Board's	3,578,471,030	357,034,544		3,935,505,574
operations	(4,238,916,291)	7,209,707,291		2,970,791,000
	55,355,048,943	27,944,093,903	20,459,888,668	62,839,254,178
Less: transfers to Canada Pension Plan				
Investment Board	21,689,660,252		8,134,895,000	29,824,555,252
Subtotal	33,665,388,691	27,944,093,903	28,594,783,668	33,014,698,926
Canada	3,368,501,000	17,259,000		3,351,242,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	633,059,113	50,738,000	50,738,000	633,059,113
Nova Scotia.	1,079,352,000	90,597,000	90,597,000	1,079,352,000
Prince Edward Island	140,339,000	11,135,000	11,135,000	140,339,000
New Brunswick	834,318,408	71,205,000	71,205,000	834,318,408
Quebec (2)	95,747,049	5,332,000	5,332,000	95,747,049
Ontario	10,746,046,000	1,200,847,000	688,007,000	10,233,206,000
Manitoba	1,128,416,000	126,405,000	,,	1,002,011,000
Saskatchewan	1,150,707,000	109,328,000	40,189,000	1,081,568,000
Alberta	3,384,777,000	441,023,000	200,000,000	3,143,754,000
British Columbia	4,007,730,177	374,796,000	300,490,000	3,933,424,177
Yukon Territory	3,726,000			3,726,000
•	26,572,718,747	2,498,665,000	1,457,693,000	25,531,746,747
Canada short-term investment				
	26,572,718,747	2,498,665,000	1,457,693,000	25,531,746,747
Deposit with the Receiver General for Canada	7,092,669,944	30,442,758,903	30,052,476,668	7,482,952,179

The opening balance has been restated by an amount of \$3,578,012,276 to reflect: (a) \$3,578,471,030 to conform to the new accounting policy on the valuation of the Investment Fund for the year 2003-2004, whereby assets are valued at fair value, and (b) (\$458,754) to reflect adjustments for 2002-2003. The Quebec Bonds which are purchased by the Plan relate to the contributions of certain federal employees, such as members of the Canadian Armed Forces, who are resi-

dent in the Province of Quebec but contribute to the Plan.

Receipts and other credits include:

- (a) contributions at the combined employer and employee rates of 9.9 percent of pensionable earnings for the 2003 and 2004 calendar years, subject to maximum combined contributions of \$3,604 and \$3,663 respectively;
- (b) income from investments in bonds held by the Fund and from the average daily operating balance deposited with the Receiver General for Canada, and;
- (c) funds received from the federal, provincial and territorial governments for the bonds which have been disposed during the year.

Payments and other charges include:

- (a) pensions and benefits paid under the Plan as retirement pensions, survivors' benefits paid to spouse or common-law partner and orphans, or as lump sum death benefits, and disability benefits to eligible contributors and their children;
- (b) pensions and benefits paid and recovered from the Plan, in accordance with an agreement with a province providing a comprehensive pension plan;
- (c) payments that are required to be charged to the Plan, in accordance with reciprocal agreements with other countries;
- (d) the costs of administration of the Plan;
- (e) funds reinvested during the year in the bonds of provincial and territorial governments; and,
- (f) funds transferred to the Board.

For additional information, the financial statements of the Plan are included with other Supplementary Statements at the end of this section. Additional information on the funding of the Plan may also be obtained from the 20^{th} Actuarial Report on the Canada Pension Plan prepared by the Chief Actuary of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

Government Annuities Account

This account was established by the Government Annuities Act, and modified by the Government Annuities Improvement Act, which discontinued sales of annuities in 1975. The account is valued on an actuarial basis each year, with the deficit or surplus charged or credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The purpose of the *Government Annuities Act* was to assist Canadians to provide for their later years, by the purchase of Government annuities. The *Government Annuities Improvement Act* increased the rate of return and flexibility of Government annuity contracts.

Receipts and other credits consist of premiums received, funds reclaimed from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for previously untraceable annuitants, earned interest and any transfer needed to cover the actuarial deficit. Payments and other charges represent matured annuities, the commuted value of death benefits, premium refunds and withdrawals, and actuarial surpluses and unclaimed items transferred to non-tax revenues. The amounts of unclaimed annuities, related to untraceable annuitants, are transferred to non-tax revenues.

As of March 31, 2004, over 77,759 annuitants held 84,499 active contracts, each annuitant receiving an average payment of \$657.39. During the year, 575 deferred annuities came into payment and another 213 deferred contracts were terminated at or before maturity, due to death, small refunds or unclaimed funds. Therefore, as of March 31, 2004, there were 3,558 outstanding deferred annuities, the last of which will come into payment around the year 2030.

During the 2003-2004 fiscal year, 5,994 annuities were terminated or adjusted as a result of annuitant deaths: 3,912 group certificates and 2,082 individual contracts. The average age at death for males was 83.5 while the female age at death averaged 88.3.

Total income amounted to \$28.7 million, \$28.4 million of which represented interest of 7 percent credited to the Account. Premiums received totaled \$32,157. Total disbursements of \$60.5 million originated mainly from the \$57.3 million in payments made under matured annuities. An amount of \$253,140 was used to refund premiums at death before maturity or when the annuity would have been too small, and \$259,838 was transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund as a result of unclaimed annuities.

The opening balance of \$437.5 million was reduced due to a surplus as at April 1, 2003 of \$3.3 million, transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and disbursements exceeding income by \$29.3 million during 2003-2004. Since the actuarial reserves required as of March 31, 2004 were only \$405.7 million, a surplus of \$2.5 million was also transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Deposit and Trust Accounts

Deposit and trust accounts is a group of liabilities representing the Government's financial obligations in its role as administrator of certain moneys that it has received or collected for specified purposes and that it will pay out accordingly. To the extent that the funds received are represented by securities,

these are deducted from the corresponding accounts to show the Government's net liability. Certain accounts earn interest which is charged to interest on the public debt.

Table 6.30 presents a summary of the balances and transactions in deposit and trust accounts.

TABLE 6.30DEPOSIT AND TRUST ACCOUNTS

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
-	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposit accounts—				
Agriculture and Agri-Food—				
Canadian Dairy Commission—				
Canadian Dairy Commission account	1,528,992	29,942,904	31,680,273	(208,377)
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency—				
Guarantee deposits	32,519,340	9,250,070	3,238,539	38,530,871
Less: securities held in trust	5,083,800	4,140,000	-,,	943,800
	27,435,540	13,390,070	3,238,539	37,587,071
Temporary deposits received from importers	697,481	545,847	658,779	584,549
Less: deposits in special bank accounts	077,101	515,017	030,779	501,517
Less, deposits in special bank accounts	697.481	545,847	658.779	584,549
	,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,	
ord in the state of	28,133,021	13,935,917	3,897,318	38,171,620
Citizenship and Immigration—	0.42.07.4	2 150 451	54.770	2 020 546
General security deposits	842,874	3,150,451	54,779	3,938,546
Immigration guarantee fund	24,841,817	13,435,194	11,226,365	27,050,646
Seized monetary assets		3,600		3,600
	25,684,691	16,589,245	11,281,144	30,992,792
Finance—				
Canada Development Investment Corpora-				
tion—				
Holdback—Privatization	63,000,000		2,000,000	61,000,000
Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation—				
Abandonment reserve fund	21,000,000	6,755,000		27,755,000
	84,000,000	6,755,000	2,000,000	88,755,000
Human Resources Development—	07,000,000	0,722,000	2,000,000	00,722,000
Canada Labour Code—Other	54,709	842,636	780,786	116,559
Canada Labour Code—Wage Recovery	54,707	042,030	700,700	110,557
· ·	650,981	222 242	219 004	565 120
Appeals.		232,243	318,094	565,130
Fair wages deposit account	910			910
	706,600	1,074,879	1,098,880	682,599
Indian Affairs and Northern Development—				
Agent administered Indian minors account	37,965	2,349		40,314
Less: securities held in Peace Hills Trust	37,965		2,349	40,314
		2,349	2,349	
Field British Columbia and Yukon Operations of the				
Northern Canada Power Commission	992,588			992,588
Guarantee deposits	33,288,123	25,801,472	12,764,405	46,325,190
Less: securities held in trust	27,226,896	3,467,667	5,404,858	29,164,087
	6,061,227	29,269,139	18,169,263	17,161,103
Guarantee deposits—Oil and gas	186,568,989	4,190,707	38,449,009	152,310,687
Less: securities held in trust	180,610,949	33,656,652	3,273,035	150,227,332
Less, securities neid in trust	5,958,040	37,847,359	41,722,044	2,083,355
Cyanantas damasita - Pasanya nasayanas		37,047,339	41,722,044	
Guarantee deposits—Reserve resources	766,953			766,953
Special accounts—Section 63,	(70.0(0)	4.012.400	2 (0(151	240 471
Indian Act	(78,868)	4,013,490	3,686,151	248,471
Less: deposits in special bank accounts	(78,868)	3,686,151	4,013,490	248,471
		7,699,641	7,699,641	
	13,778,808	74,818,488	67,593,297	21,003,999
Industry—				
Trustee Performance Securities—Bankruptcy and				
Insolvency Act	19,000		4,000	15,000

TABLE 6.30DEPOSIT AND TRUST ACCOUNTS—Concluded

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Justice—				
Courts Administration Service (Tax Court of Canada)—				
Security for costs		2,417		2,417
Supreme Court of Canada—		2,417		2,417
Security for costs	352,865	11,438	5,475	358,828
Security for costs	352,865	13,855	5,475	361,24
Natural Resources—	332,003	13,033	3,473	301,24.
Guarantee deposits—Oil and gas	451,707,143	14,696,361	103,507,376	362,896,12
Less: securities held in trust	445,802,291	100,499,722	10,621,006	355,923,57
2000 000 mora in trade	5,904,852	115,196,083	114,128,382	6,972,55
Privy Council—	-,,,	,,	,,,	*,*,
Chief Electoral Officer—Candidates' and committees'				
deposits —Election and referendum	16,000	17,000	29,000	4,00
Public Works and Government Services—				
Contractors' security deposits (departments and				
agencies)—				
Bonds	703,204	3,000		706,20
Less: securities held in trust	703,204		3,000	706,20
		3,000	3,000	
Cash	8,403,120	10,045,605	8,806,475	9,642,25
Certified cheques	37,036	415,532	408,435	44,13
Less: securities held in trust				
	37,036	415,532	408,435	44,13
Deposits on disposals and rents	207,505	100,064		307,56
Seized property—Cash	37,274,633	35,707,284	33,486,145	39,495,77
	45,922,294	46,271,485	42,704,055	49,489,72
otal deposit accounts	206,047,123	304,614,856	274,421,824	236,240,155
rust accounts—				
Indian Affairs and Northern Development— Indian band funds—				
Capital accounts, Table 6.31	1,022,301,355	218,964,314	195,935,513	1,045,330,15
Revenue accounts, Table 6.32.	177,533,065	102,747,271	94,142,281	186,138,05
Revenue accounts, Table 0.32	1,199,834,420	321,711,585	290,077,794	1,231,468,21
Indian estate accounts	12,784,382	3,846,597	4,183,455	12,447,52
Indian savings accounts	39,172,653	7,399,203	8,926,589	37,645,26
indian savings accounts	1,251,791,455	332,957,385	303,187,838	1,281,561,00
National Defence—	1,201,//1,/00	222,527,202	202,107,020	1,201,201,00
Estates—Armed services	366,255	1,144,406	1,053,937	456,72
Solicitor General—				
Canadian Security Intelligence Service—				
Scholastic awards	30,521	2,268	2,000	30,789
Correctional Service—				
Inmates' trust fund	10,142,375	2,046,873	2,121,182	10,068,066
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—				
Benefit trust fund	1,998,286	114,155	146,918	1,965,523
	12,171,182	2,163,296	2,270,100	12,064,37
Veterans Affairs—				
Administered accounts	2,543,501	681,159	599,262	2,625,39
Estates fund	2,680,904	265,248	43,790	2,902,36
Veterans administration and welfare trust				
fund	586,642	100,677	137,426	549,89
	5,811,047	1,047,084	780,478	6,077,65
	5,011,077	, ,		
otal trust accounts	1,270,139,939	337,312,171	307,292,353	1,300,159,75

Canadian Dairy Commission account

The Canadian Dairy Commission is a Crown corporation listed in Part I of Schedule III of the *Financial Administration Act*. This account was established for banking purposes using the Consolidated Revenue Fund pursuant to section 15 of the *Canadian Dairy Commission Act*.

The debit balance in this account is the result of a processing delay and will be cleared in the new fiscal year.

Guarantee deposits—Canada Customs and Revenue Agency

This account was established to record cash and securities required to guarantee payment of customs duties and excise taxes on imported goods, and of sales and excise taxes payable by licensees pursuant to the *Customs Act* and the *Excise Tax Act*

Temporary deposits received from importers

This account was established to record temporary security deposits received from importers to ensure compliance with various departmental (Customs and Excise) regulations regarding temporary entry of goods.

General security deposits

This account was established to record general security deposits from transportation companies in accordance with subsection 148 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Immigration guarantee fund

This account was established by sections 14, 26, 44, 56, 58 and 148 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, to record amounts collected and held pending final disposition, either by refund to the original depositor, or forfeiture to the Crown.

Seized monetary assets

This account was established in accordance with sections 137 and 140 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* which authorized the Officer to seize and hold anything that is believed to be, on reasonable ground, was fraudulently or improperly obtained or used or that the seizure is necessary to prevent its fraudulent or improper use or to carry out the purpose of the Act.

Holdback—Privatization—Canada Development Investment Corporation

This account was established pursuant to subsection 129(1) of the Financial Administration Act. This special purpose money is to be used to meet costs incurred on the sale of Crown corporations and demand for payment by purchasers pursuant to the acquisition agreement and costs incurred by the Canada Development Investment Corporation in connection with their sale.

Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation—Abandonment reserve fund

This account was established to record funds which will be used to defray the future abandonment costs that will occur at the closure of the Hibernia field.

Canada Labour Code-Other

This account was established to record amounts received under the provisions of section 251 of the Canada Labour Code Part III. The receipts are wage payments ordered by a Labour inspector in settlement of a wages dispute, which the employer has chosen to pay to the Minister of Labour instead of paying them directly to the employee. These amounts are then paid out to the employees.

Canada Labour Code—Wage Recovery Appeals

This account was established to record amounts received under the provisions of section 251.1 of the Canada Labour Code Part III. This requires federally-regulated employers who wish to appeal a payment order made by a Labour inspector regarding wages due to employees, to forward the amounts due to the Minister of Labour for deposit. They are held until the appeal is completed and the adjudicator has directed payment of the disputed amount to the employee or return to the employer. Deposits in this account are interest-bearing at the rate set by the Minister of Finance for contractor's deposits.

Fair wages deposit account

This account is operated under the authority of section 13 of the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Regulations. Where an investigation in respect of a contract on Government works results in an award of wages, the amount received from the contractor is credited to this account, and is subsequently distributed to employees.

The account also records amounts received from departments and agencies, representing wages in respect of contracts, withheld from final payment to contractors.

Agent administered Indian minors account

This account was established to record moneys belonging to Indian minors transferred to and held by an appointed agent pursuant to section 52 of the *Indian Act*.

Field British Columbia and Yukon Operations of the Northern Canada Power Commission

This account was established to record amounts deposited by the Northern Canada Power Commission to reimburse liabilities pertaining to Field, British Columbia and Yukon Operations of the Northern Canada Power Commission.

Guarantee deposits—Indian Affairs and Northern Development

This account was established to record cash and securities deposited as guarantees for performance as required by permits, leases, authorizations and water licences, pursuant to section 8 of the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, section 17 of the Yukon Waters Act and of the Northwest Territories Waters Act and various regulations under the Territorial Lands Act. Interest is not allowed on cash deposits.

Guarantee deposits—Oil and gas—Indian Affairs and Northern Development

This account was established to record securities in the form of cash, promissory notes, letters of credit or other acceptable instruments which are required to be issued to, and held by the Government of Canada pursuant to a signed Exploration Agreement in accordance with the Canada Petroleum Resources Act. These securities are a performance guarantee or refundable rental that the agreed exploration work will be performed in the manner and time frame specified. Interest is not paid on these deposits.

Guarantee deposits—Reserve resources

This account was established to record cash and bond security deposits with respect to Indian reserve licences and contracts for the development of resources, in accordance with the various regulations made under section 57 of the *Indian Act*. Interest is allowed on cash deposits.

Special accounts—Section 63, Indian Act

This account was established to record moneys held for Indians in authorized banks across Canada. These moneys include such items as deposits and payments on leases held for individual Indians, and those to be split between individual Indians and Indian bands. This is a non-interest bearing account.

Trustee Performance Securities—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act

This account was established in accordance with section 16 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, whereby a duly appointed trustee shall give security in cash or by bond of a guaranty company, satisfactory to the official receiver, for the due accounting for the payment and the transfer of all property received by him as trustee and for the due and faithful performance of his duties.

Security for costs—Courts Administration Service (Tax Court of Canada)

This account was established to maintain accounts on behalf of litigants before the Tax Court of Canada. These accounts record the moneys paid into the Tax Court of Canada, pursuant to an order of the Court, rules of the Court or statutes, to be held pending payment of such moneys, in accordance with an order/judgment of the Court.

Security for costs—Supreme Court of Canada

This account was established to record security to the value of \$500 deposited by an Appellant with the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada in accordance with paragraph 60(1)(b) of the *Supreme Court Act*. As per section 87 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Canada, interest is paid on money deposited as security.

Guarantee deposits—Oil and gas—Natural Resources

This account was established to record securities in the form of cash, promissory notes, and bonds which are required to be issued to, and held by the Government of Canada pursuant to an Exploration Licence in accordance with section 24 of the Canada Petroleum Resources Act. These securities are a performance guarantee that the agreed exploration will be performed in the manner and time frame specified. Interest is not paid on these deposits.

Candidates' and committees' deposits—Election and referendum

This account was established to record candidates' election and committees' referendum deposits received in respect of an election (general or by-election) or a referendum.

Pursuant to the *Canada Election Act* or the *Referendum Act*, amounts received are either refunded to candidates or committees, or are transferred to non-tax revenues.

Contractors' security deposits

This account was established to record contractors' securities that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with the Government Contracts Regulations.

Deposits on disposals and rents

This account was established in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Real Property Disposition Revolving Fund to record receipts on future disposals of properties that are not closed at the end of the year. It is also used to record rent deposits received by the department, or collected on behalf of third party clients, which will be returned to the tenants at the end of the lease.

Seized property—Cash

This account was established pursuant to the Seized Property Management Act, to record seized cash and proceeds from the interlocutory sale of seized assets. These funds will be deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and credited to the account until returned to the owner or forfeited.

Indian band funds

This account was established to record moneys belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada pursuant to sections 61 to 69 of the *Indian Act*.

TABLE 6.31INDIAN BAND FUNDS—CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	1,022,301,355	992,267,118
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS—	-	
Oil royalties	20,308,404	26,441,729
Gas royalties	187,597,301	143,152,817
settlements	400,000	
Sundries	10,658,609	15,060,427
	218,964,314	184,654,973
	1,241,265,669	1,176,922,091
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES— Per capita cash distribu-		
tion	23,959,126	14,902,585
Indian Act	171,965,627	139,620,088
Sundries	10,760	98,063
	195,935,513	154,620,736
Closing balance	1,045,330,156	1,022,301,355

TABLE 6.32
INDIAN BAND FUNDS—REVENUE ACCOUNTS

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	177,533,065	148,111,767
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Government interest	61,850,000	63,007,500
settlements	7,583,952	26,602,498
settlements	2,369,921	5,392,000
Sundries	30,943,398	27,012,091
	102,747,271	122,014,089
	280,280,336	270,125,856
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES— Per capita cash distribu-		
tion	11,964,022	14,551,727
Indian Act	80,038,608	76,216,607
Sundries	2,139,651	1,824,457
	94,142,281	92,592,791
Closing balance	186,138,055	177,533,065

Indian estate accounts

These accounts were established to record moneys received and disbursed for estates of deceased Indians, mentally incompetent Indians and missing Indians pursuant to sections 42 to 51 and 52.3 of the *Indian Act*.

Indian savings accounts

These accounts were established to record moneys received and disbursed for individual Indians pursuant to sections 52 and 52.1 to 52.5 of the *Indian Act*.

Estates—Armed services

This account was established to record the service estates of deceased members of the Canadian Forces pursuant to section 42 of the *National Defence Act*. Net assets of estates are distributed to legal heirs under the administration of the Judge Advocate General, in his capacity as Director of Estates.

Scholastic awards

This account was established to record donations of \$26,000 to be used for the presentation of scholarship awards to children of employees of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service to encourage university studies.

Inmates' trust fund

Pursuant to section 111 of the Corrections and Conditional Release Regulations, this account is credited with moneys received from inmates at the time of incarceration, net earnings of inmates from employment inside institutions, moneys received for inmates while in custody, moneys received from sales of hobby craft, money earned through work while on day parole, and interest. Payments to assist in the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates are charged to this account.

Benefit trust fund

This account was established by section 23 of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, to record moneys received by personnel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in connection with the performance of duties, over and above their pay and allowances.

Administered accounts

Pursuant to section 41 of the *Pension Act* and section 15 of the *War Veterans Allowance Act*, these accounts are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Moneys held in these accounts include: (a) pensions and war veterans allowances placed under the administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and, (b) benefits from other sources such as Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement or Canada Pension Plan, placed under administration with the consent of the client. These persons have demonstrated their inability to manage their own affairs.

Payments are made out of the accounts, to provide food, shelter, clothing, comforts and other necessities.

Estates fund

This account was established to record the proceeds from the estates of those veterans who died while receiving hospital treatment or institutional care, and for those veterans whose funds had been administered by the Government, in accordance with sections 5, 6 and 7 of the Veterans' Estates Regulations. Individual accounts are maintained and payments are made to beneficiaries pursuant to the Estates Regulations.

Veterans administration and welfare trust fund

This account was established to record donations, legacies, gifts, bequests, etc, received, to be disbursed for the benefit of veterans or their dependents under certain conditions, and for the benefit of patients in institutions, in accordance with section 9 of the Guardianship of Veterans' Property Regulations.

Other Specified Purpose Accounts

There are a number of other specified purpose accounts operated by the Government, such as insurance, death benefit and pension accounts. Certain accounts earn interest which is charged to interest on the public debt.

Table 6.33 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for all other specified purpose accounts.

TABLE 6.33OTHER SPECIFIED PURPOSE ACCOUNTS

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Insurance and death benefit accounts—				
Finance—				
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions—				
Insurance company liquidation	19,577,994	479,591	19,998,323	59,262
Human Resources Development—				
Civil service insurance fund	7,517,868	193,252	608,158	7,102,962
National Defence—				
Regular forces death benefit account,				
Table 6.34	193,076,338	30,999,902	31,177,894	192,898,346
Treasury Board—				
Public Service death benefit account,				
Table 6.35	1,998,277,095	234,311,967	132,213,108	2,100,375,954
Veterans Affairs—				
Returned soldiers' insurance fund	44,624		7,100	37,524
Veterans insurance fund	9,576,409	184,915	989,953	8,771,371
	9,621,033	184,915	997,053	8,808,895
Total insurance and death benefit accounts	2,228,070,328	266,169,627	184,994,536	2,309,245,419
Pension accounts—				
Human Resources Development—				
Annuities agents' pension account	9,817	312	3,990	6,139
Solicitor General—	*			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—				
Dependants' pension fund	30,919,035	3,107,578	3,221,473	30,805,140
Treasury Board—	, ,	, ,	-, ,	, ,
Locally engaged contributory pension				
account		81,753	81,753	
Total pension accounts	30,928,852	3,189,643	3,307,216	30,811,279
Other accounts—				
Agriculture and Agri-Food—				
Net Income Stabilization Account	2,241,774,370	824,968,297	1,088,341,060	1,978,401,607
Canadian Food Inspection Agency—				
Shared-cost agreements	1,662,793	864,926	1,115,614	1,412,105
Canadian Grain Commission—				
Automated Quality Testing—Private sector	27,517	119,384		146,901
	2,243,464,680	825,952,607	1,089,456,674	1,979,960,613
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency—				
Federal/provincial agreement—Advance account	836,171	2,409,335	2,004,568	1,240,938
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency—				
Deposits/Disbursements—Worker's				
Compensation Board	4,713,294	176,911,462	181,497,156	127,600

TABLE 6.33OTHER SPECIFIED PURPOSE ACCOUNTS—Continued

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Heritage—				
Miscellaneous projects deposits	353,851	124,800	237,378	241,273
Advance account	7,336,411	256,372,420	272,259,531	(8,550,700)
National Archives of Canada—	7,550,411	230,372,420	272,239,331	(8,330,700)
Donations	230,917		129,344	101,573
National Library—				
Special Operating Account	615,722	11,192	200,936	425,978
	8,536,901	256,508,412	272,827,189	(7,781,876)
Citizenship and Immigration—	4 000 000	7 (00 000		11 (00 000
Immigrant investor program	4,000,000	7,600,000		11,600,000
Environment— Miscellaneous projects deposits	5,196,974	5,266,059	5,196,308	5 266 725
Parks Canada Agency—	3,190,974	3,200,039	3,190,308	5,266,725
Miscellaneous projects deposits	262,195	478,641	333,122	407,714
	5,459,169	5,744,700	5,529,430	5,674,439
Finance—				
Common school funds—Ontario and Quebec	2,677,771			2,677,771
Foreign claims fund	179,020			179,020
War claims fund—World				
War II	4,236			4,236
Fisheries and Oceans—	2,861,027			2,861,027
Federal/provincial cost-sharing				
agreements	1,027,269	799,220	764,242	1,062,247
Miscellaneous projects deposits	20,042,012	21,589,124	29,664,145	11,966,991
Sales of seized assets	939,509	318,804	295,616	962,697
	22,008,790	22,707,148	30,724,003	13,991,935
Foreign Affairs and International Trade—				
Canada Foundation account	377,553	16,099		393,652
Less: securities held in trust	368,505		18,947	387,452
deposits in a special bank account	9,048	2,848	10.047	6,200
Financial assistance to Canadians abroad	122,258	18,947 1,231,773	18,947 1,279,170	74,861
Funds from non-governmental organizations	7,888,382	54,497,862	58,045,622	4,340,622
Shared-cost projects	1,006,198	4,652,548	4,724,037	934,709
Canadian International Development Agency—	1,000,170	1,032,310	1,721,037	751,707
Shared-cost projects—International conferences	695,220	1,804,010	1,628,208	871,022
NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section—				
Shared-cost agreements	1,099			1,099
	9,713,157	62,205,140	65,695,984	6,222,313
Health—				
Canadian Sports Pool Corporation—Other outstanding	50.000		50.000	
liabilities	50,000	2,177,231	50,000	2 720 200
Collaborative research projects	1,816,951 1,907,021	6,498,643	1,255,894 6,395,436	2,738,288 2,010,228
Pan American Health Organization	(1,154)	0,490,043	0,393,430	(1,154)
World Health Organization	104,515			104,515
World House Organization	3,877,333	8,675,874	7,701,330	4,851,877
Human Resources Development—				
Federal/provincial shared-cost project	2,629,032	13,342,479	13,359,999	2,611,512
Federal/provincial shared-cost project—Interprovincial				
Computerized Examination Management System (ICEMS).	815,483	767,566	589,530	993,519
Labour standards suspense account	1,344,801	16,888		1,361,689
Shared cost-agreements		124,217	124,217	
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health				
and Safety—				
PanAsia Research and Development Grants Program	130 536	33 527	91.654	72 400
Grants ProgramShared-cost agreements	130,536 110,000	33,527 60,000	91,654 110,000	72,409 60,000

TABLE 6.33OTHER SPECIFIED PURPOSE ACCOUNTS—Continued

	April 1/2003 Receipts and other credits		Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Indian Affairs and Northern Development—				
Indian special accounts ⁽¹⁾ Indian band funds—	383,589	4,745	4,378	383,956
Shares and certificates	20,000			20,000
Less: securities held in trust	20,000			20,000
Indian compensation funds	222,340			222,340
Indian moneys suspense account	35,486,749	31,990,506	25,558,300	41,918,955
Non-Indian moneys	26,002,670	664,811	25.572.770	664,811
Industry—	36,092,678	32,660,062	25,562,678	43,190,062
Canada/Provinces Business Service Centre		400,000	400,000	
Income from securities in trust—Bankruptcy and		400,000	400,000	
Insolvency Act	51,831	200		52,031
·		200		695,313
Petro-Canada Enterprises Inc—Unclaimed shares	695,313			,
Securities in trust—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act	31,266			31,266
Less: securities held in trust	31,266			31,266
Shared-cost/joint project agreements—Research	150,865		65,808	85,057
Shared-cost projects	3,548,502	1,298,196	1,704,716	3,141,982
Unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets—		, ,	3 3	- , , , , , ,
Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act	8,301,395	3,623,291	1,322,940	10,601,746
Canada Business Corporations Act	2,169,317	689,210	335,511	2,523,016
Winding-up Act	529,659			529,659
Canadian Space Agency—	,			,
Radarsat	107,458			107,458
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council—	107,430			107,430
Trust fund	022 967	277 240	606 267	504 949
	923,867	277,348	606,367	594,848
Statistics Canada—	5.010.621	7.615.005	6.406.004	7.000.540
Project deposits	5,818,631	7,615,995	6,406,084	7,028,542
fustice—	22,296,838	13,904,240	10,841,426	25,359,652
Courts Administration Service (Federal Court and				
Federal Court of Appeal)—				
Special account	11,611,391	2,813,477	3,394,693	11,030,175
National Defence—				
Foreign governments—				
United Kingdom—				
British Army—Suffield, Alberta	18,691,579	74,017,489	73,658,244	19,050,824
Wainwright, Alberta	951,807	4,520,143	4,635,431	836,519
Other activities	6,555,713	16,572,763	14,101,492	9,026,984
United States of America Federal Republic of Germany—				
German Army—Shilo, Manitoba	7,963,251	(7,655,063)	110,184	198,004
Other activities	10,462,722	25,993,000	22,245,579	14,210,143
Netherlands	2,843,293	7,037,000	6,853,283	3,027,010
			, ,	608,875
Italian Air Force Training	810,544	9,591,445	9,793,114	
Air projects	2,465,000	81,776		2,546,776
Material projects				
Security	645,245	1,281,499	480,827	1,445,917
NATO Flying Training Centre	14,122,872	(5,075,549)		9,047,323
	65,512,026	126,364,503	131,878,154	59,998,375
Joint research and development projects	2,111,942	3,135,129	1,277,802	3,969,269
Non-government agencies	1,364,012	1,541,759	1,592,801	1,312,970
North Adams Tractor Openins (NATO)				
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)—	6 610 106			
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)— Infrastructure projects	6,618,109 75,606,089	131,041,391	134,748,757	6,618,109 71,898,723

TABLE 6.33 OTHER SPECIFIED PURPOSE ACCOUNTS—Concluded

	April 1/2003	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31/2004
_	\$	\$	\$	\$
Natural Resources—				
Market development incentive payments—Alberta	6,316,271	17,380	1,039,720	5,293,931
Newfoundland Offshore Revenue Account		124,241,671	124,241,671	
Nova Scotia Offshore Revenue Account		45,274,504	45,274,504	
Shared-cost agreements—Research	2,838,668	5,566,700	4,723,263	3,682,105
Shared-cost projects	7,250,703	4,969,540	4,681,287	7,538,956
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission—				
Security equipment purchases	229,620	1,185,252	1,362,128	52,744
	16,635,262	181,255,047	181,322,573	16,567,736
Privy Council—				
Shared-cost projects—Media travel expenses	455,657	313,615	401,138	368,134
Public Works and Government Services—				
Francophone Summits	28,958		9,661	19,297
Military purchases excess funds deposit	32,622,141	14,909,174		47,531,315
Less: securities held in trust	32,622,141		14,909,174	47,531,315
		14,909,174	14,909,174	
	28,958	14,909,174	14,918,835	19,297
Solicitor General—				
Joint research and development projects	2,012,209	6,633,464	5,629,632	3,016,041
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—				
Joint research and development projects	317,045	34,560	183,712	167,893
Seized assets—Canadian funds	230,898	600,088	45,153	785,833
	2,560,152	7,268,112	5,858,497	3,969,767
Transport—				
Crown Corporation Trusts—Donations	455,551	336,730	678,305	113,976
Credit card—Special project fund	1,000,000			1,000,000
Veterans Affairs—				
Shared-cost agreements		14,780		14,780
Western Economic Diversification—				
Jobs and economic restoration initiative	78,009	17,912	95,921	
	2,477,320,959	1,767,593,895	2,047,534,557	2,197,380,297
Less: consolidation adjustment ⁽²⁾	7,336,411	15,887,111		(8,550,700)
Total other accounts	2,469,984,548	1,783,481,006	2,047,534,557	2,205,930,997
Total other specified purpose accounts	4,728,983,728	2,052,840,276	2,235,836,309	4,545,987,695

⁽¹⁾ Includes an amount of \$1,000 as per Vote 6b, *Appropriation Act No. 4, 2003-2004*.
(2) Additional information on consolidated Crown corporations is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Insurance company liquidation

This account was established to record receipts and disbursements resulting from the liquidation of the estate, of various insurance companies for which the Superintendent of Financial Institutions is the court appointed liquidator.

Civil service insurance fund

This account was established by the *Civil Service Insurance Act*, introduced to enable the Minister of Finance to contract with a person appointed to a permanent position in any branch of the public service, for the payment of certain death benefits. No new contracts have been entered into since 1954, when the Supplementary Death Benefit Plan for the Public Service and Canadian Forces was introduced as part of the *Public Service Superannuation Act* and the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act*, respectively. As of April 1st, 1997, the Department of Human Resources Development assumed responsibility for the administration and the actuarial valuation of the *Civil Service Insurance Act*.

The number of policies in force as of March 31, 2004 was 1,653 and the average age of the policyholders was 85.6 years. During the year, premiums of \$3,898 were received. Death benefits, settlement annuities and premium refunds of \$608,158 were paid during 2003-2004.

According to the actuarial valuation and with the prescribed actuarial assumptions, the liabilities in respect of the benefits provided under the Act are estimated at \$7,102,962 as at March 31, 2004. The assets as at March 31, 2004 are \$6,913,608. The deficit as at March 31, 2004 is therefore \$189,354. Pursuant to subsection 16(3) of the Civil Service Insurance Regulations, an amount of \$189,354 has therefore been credited to the Account from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 2003-2004.

Regular forces death benefit account

This account was established by the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act, to provide life insurance to contributing members of the Armed Forces. Receipts and other credits consist of: (a) contributions by participants; (b) Government's contribution paid in respect of participants who, at the time of death, were members of the regular forces, or who were elective regular forces participants, to whom pensions were payable under the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act or the Defence Services Pension Continuation Act; (c) single premiums payable by the Government in respect of regular forces participants who became entitled to a basic benefit of \$5,000 without contribution; and, (d) interest.

Payments and other charges consist of: (a) benefits paid in respect of participants who, at the time of death, were members of the regular forces, or who were elective regular forces participants, to whom pensions were payable under the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act or the Defence Services Pension Continuation Act, upon their retirement from the regular forces; (b) benefits paid in respect of elective regular forces participants, to whom pensions were not payable under the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act or the Defence Services Pension Continuation Act, upon their retirement from the regular forces; and, (c) the portion of benefit payable for which a single premium has been paid by the Government.

TABLE 6.34
REGULAR FORCES DEATH BENEFIT ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	193,076,338	191,986,722
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Contributions by personnel	12,804,177 2,025,056	12,426,031 1,999,561
without contribution	653,581	633,393
Interest	15,517,088	15,652,031
	30,999,902	30,711,016
	224,076,240	222,697,738
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES— Benefits paid in respect of participants who, at the time of death, were members of the regular forces, or who were elective regular forces participants	31,177,894	29,621,400
Closing balance	192,898,346	193,076,338

Public Service death benefit account

This account was established under the *Public Service Su*perannuation Act, to provide life insurance to contributing members of the Public Service.

The account is credited with: (a) contributions by employees; (b) contributions by the Government and Public Service corporations; and, (c) interest. Payments and other charges represent: (a) benefits paid in respect of participants who, at the time of death, were employed in the Public Service, or were in receipt of an annuity under Part I of the Public Service Superannuation Act; and, (b) benefits of \$10,000 paid in respect of participants who, at the time of death, were employed in the Public Service, or were in receipt of an annuity under Part I of the Public Service Superannuation Act, and on whose behalf a single premium for \$10,000 death benefit coverage for life has been made.

TABLE 6.35
PUBLIC SERVICE DEATH BENEFIT ACCOUNT

	2003-2004	2002-2003
	\$	\$
Opening balance	1,998,277,095	1,897,231,807
RECEIPTS AND OTHER CREDITS— Contributions— Employees— Government and Public Service		
corporations	61,554,346	58,539,765
General	7,305,629	6,693,118
Single premium for \$10,000	1,256,548	1,152,985
Public Service corporations	811,248	743,517
Interest	163,384,196	159,239,807
	234,311,967	226,369,192
	2,232,589,062	2,123,600,999
PAYMENTS AND OTHER CHARGES— Benefit payments—		
General	87,557,810	80,178,959
Life coverage for \$10,000 Other death benefit	44,572,812	45,028,145
payments	82,486	116,800
	132,213,108	125,323,904
Closing balance	2,100,375,954	1,998,277,095

Returned soldiers' insurance fund

This fund was established by the *Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act*, to provide life insurance to contributing veterans of World War I. The account is credited with premiums and is charged with disbursements for death benefits and cash surrender values. The account is actuarially maintained and an actuarial adjustment as at March 31, 2003 of \$4,858 was charged to the account during the year and was credited to revenues. The final date on which application for this insurance could have been received, was August 31, 1933.

Veterans insurance fund

This fund was established by the *Veterans' Insurance Act*, to provide life insurance to contributing veterans of World War II. The account is credited with premiums and is charged with disbursements for death benefits and cash surrender values. The account is actuarially maintained and an actuarial liability adjustment as at March 31, 2003 of \$167,342 was credited to the account during the year and was charged to expenditures. The final date on which application for this insurance could have been received, was October 31, 1968.

Annuities agents' pension account

This account was established by Vote 181, *Appropriation Act No. 1, 1961*, to provide pension benefits to former eligible Government employees who were engaged in selling Government annuities to the public.

Dependants' pension fund

This fund, which pertains to Part IV of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act, provides pension benefits to certain widows and other dependants of contributing members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The fund is credited with a 5 percent contribution from the pay of members of the Force (other than commissioned officers) who are subject to the Pension Continuation Act. There are no longer any active members amongst the contributors.

Locally engaged contributory pension account

This account, which pertains to Part II of the Locally Engaged Pension Regulations, provides pension benefits to locally employed Government employees who contributed to the plan. The account is credited with contributions from locally engaged employees, and charged with the subsequent payment of benefits.

Treasury Board approved the closure of the plan to new entrants effective December 31, 1988. There are now fewer than fifty members contributing to the plan.

Net Income Stabilization Account

This account was established by section 15 of the Farm Income Protection Act and the Federal/Provincial Agreement establishing the Net Income Stabilization Account Program, to help participating producers of qualifying agricultural commodities achieve long term improved income stability. The Program allows participants to deposit funds up to predetermined limits into an account held at a participating financial institution, and receive matching contributions from the federal and provincial governments.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 2004, participant deposits pertained in most part, to the 2002 stabilization year (the period for which a participant filed a 2002 tax return). Participants are entitled to make matchable deposits based on eligible net sales (ENS) which are limited to \$250,000 per individual. For the 2002 stabilization year, the Agreement allowed for base matchable deposits of up to 3 percent of the ENS for most qualifying commodities. Additional participant deposits were allowed by separate agreement between Canada and a province.

Participants are entitled to make additional non-matchable deposits, which are limited to an annual maximum of 20 percent of ENS (carried forward for up to 5 years).

The federal government and the provinces have approved the wind down of the Program at the end of the 2002 stabilization year. Participants will then have a maximum of five years, with minimal annual withdrawals of 20 percent of the then balance of their accounts, to withdraw their funds from the Program.

The account records the following transactions relating to the Consolidated Revenue Fund:

- (a) Government matching contributions on participant matchable deposits, for the 2002 stabilization year, with the exception of Alberta, the federal and provincial governments provided base matching contributions equal to two thirds and one third, respectively of participant matchable deposits. The federal Government contributed the full 3 percent for Alberta;
- (b) interest paid by the federal Government on funds held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund, at rates and in accordance with terms and conditions determined by the Minister of Finance;
- (c) interest paid by participating financial institutions on funds held for participants, at rates set by negotiation between the participant and the financial institution;
- (d) bonus interest of 3 percent per annum, split between the federal and provincial governments, except the Province of Alberta, calculated on participant contributions; less
- (e) withdrawals by participants from funds held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (participants are entitled to make annual account withdrawals up to the amount allowed by the larger of two triggers: a stabilization trigger and a minimum income trigger).

Shared-cost agreements—Canadian Food Inspection Agency

This account was established to record amounts deposited by external parties for shared-cost research projects. Moneys are disbursed on behalf of depositors as specific projects are undertaken.

Automated Quality Testing—Private sector

The purpose of the account is to develop new, rapid, automated testing methods to determine the quality of grain and to commercialize them. This project is funded at least 50% from the private sector. The authority comes from Treasury Board minute N° . 827824 as at February 10, 2000.

Federal/provincial agreement—Advance account

This account was established to record deposits from non-federal partners for their share of costs under various projects. Monies are disbursed on behalf of contributors as projects are undertaken. Unused funds are to be returned to contributors.

Deposits/Disbursements—Worker's Compensation Board

This account was established under the authority of the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency Act and the Worker's Compensation Act, to enable the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency to record and forward on weekly basis, funds received from Nova Scotia employers to the Worker's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia, as part of a partnership arrangement between the Agency and the Board.

Miscellaneous projects deposits—Canadian Heritage

This account was established to record contributions received from organizations and individuals, for the furtherance of research work.

Advance account—Telefilm Canada

This account was established pursuant to section 19 of the *Telefilm Canada Act*, to reserve for use in future years moneys generated by projects funded by Telefilm Canada, and which, due to timing, remained unreinvested at year end.

National Archives of Canada—Donations

This account was established pursuant to section 10 of the *National Archives Act*, to record monies received for the purposes of the National Archives, by way of donations, bequest or otherwise. Amounts required for the purposes of the *National Archives Act* may be paid out of this account, or out of money appropriated by Parliament for such purposes.

National Library—Special Operating Account

This account was established pursuant to section 14 of the *National Library Act*, which also directed that (a) the account be credited with all monies received for the purpose of the National Library by way of donation, bequest or otherwise and (b) any amounts required for the purpose of the Act may be paid out of the account or out of money appropriated by Parliament for such purposes.

Immigrant investor program

This account was established to record the receipt and disbursement of amounts received under the Immigrant Investor Program in accordance with section 12(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* and section 91(d) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations. This program allows qualified immigrants to gain permanent residence in Canada by making an investment in the Canadian economy.

Miscellaneous projects deposits—Environment

This account was established to record contributions received from organizations and individuals, for the furtherance of research work.

Miscellaneous projects deposits—Parks Canada Agency

This account was established to record contributions received from organizations and individuals for various projects.

Common school funds—Ontario and Quebec

This account was established under 12 Victoria 1849, Chapter 200, to record the proceeds from the sale of lands set apart for the support and maintenance of common schools in Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec. Interest of \$133,889, apportioned on the basis of population, is paid directly to these provinces on a semi-annual basis, at the rate of 5 percent per annum, and is charged to interest on the public debt

Foreign claims fund

This account was established by Vote 22a, Appropriation Act No. 9, 1966, to record: (a) such part of the money received from the Custodian of Enemy Property, proceeds of the sale of property and the earnings of property, and, (b) all amounts received from governments of other countries pursuant to agreements entered into after April 1, 1966 relating to the settlement of Canadian claims, and also records payment of claims submitted, including payment of the expenses incurred in investigating and reporting on such claims.

War claims fund—World War II

This account was established by Vote 696, Appropriation Act No. 4, 1952, to record moneys received from the Custodian of Enemy Property or from other sources, and payments: (a) to eligible claimants for compensation in respect of World War II; (b) of a supplementary award amounting to 50 percent of the original award (PC 1958-1467, October 23, 1958); and, (c) of expenses incurred in investigating and reporting on claims.

A War Claims Commission was established to enquire into and report on claims made by Canadians arising out of World War II for which compensation may be paid from this or any other fund established for the purpose. The expenses of the Commission are chargeable hereto.

Federal/provincial cost-sharing agreements

This account was established to record the deposit of moneys received from the provinces for cost-shared programs according to official signed agreements.

Miscellaneous projects deposits—Fisheries and Oceans

This account was established to record contributions received from organizations and individuals, for the furtherance of research work.

Sales of seized assets

The account was established to record the proceeds of the sale of seized items by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans from a person contravening the *Fisheries Act*. Monies so received are held in the Consolidated Revenue Fund pending final resolution of the case by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans or the courts.

Canada Foundation account

This account was established by Vote 6g, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1967, to record monies received in connection with the Civilian Relief Agreement of 1950, and the Cultural Agreement of 1954 between Canada and Italy, and disbursements for the purposes of the said agreements.

Financial assistance to Canadians abroad

This account was established to record monies received from families or friends as prepayment for financial assistance to distressed Canadians abroad.

Funds from non-governmental organizations

This account was established to record monies received as prepayment for services to be performed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade on behalf of third parties

Shared-cost projects—Foreign Affairs and International Trade

This account was established to record monies received from organizations outside the Government of Canada accounting entity for shared-cost projects.

Shared-cost projects—International conferences

This account was established to record deposits received and payments made in accordance with authorities for sharedcost projects concerning International Conference Agreements.

Shared-cost agreements—NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section

This account was established to record monies received from the United States and the Mexican Section of the NAFTA Secretariat, for the development and administration of common information management systems.

Canadian Sports Pool Corporation—Other outstanding liabilities

This account was established to record moneys received at the dissolution of the Canadian Sports Pool Corporation which are to be used to pay any liabilities of the Corporation.

Collaborative research projects

This account was established to record funds received from client groups for cost shared and joint project research agreements

Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects—Health

This account was established to record transactions relating to the provinces/territories share of costs incurred under federal/provincial cost-sharing agreements for joint federal/provincial/territorial projects which address health issues which are national in scope.

Pan American Health Organization

This account was established to record funds for a collaborative laboratory and epidemiolagy strengthening project for the prevention and control of selected enterics pathogens and their antibiotic resistance pattern in the region of the Americas. It also includes a project to strengthen epidemiological and laboratory infrastructure for the diagnosis and surveillance of S. pneumonia in support of vaccine development.

The debit balance in this account is the result of a processing delay and will be cleared in the new fiscal year.

World Health Organization

This account was established to record funds received from the World Health Organization, for scientific projects.

Federal/provincial shared-cost project—Human Resources Development

This account was established to record the deposit of advance payments made by provinces towards the costs of projects and programs for which there is a cost-sharing agreement with the federal Government. Disbursements are made to pay the provinces' share of costs per official agreements or to refund unused amounts.

Federal/provincial shared-cost project— Interprovincial Computerized Examination Management System (ICEMS)

This account was established to record advance payments received from provincial governments to cover their share of the costs of the ICEMS Project. Advance payments are made pursuant to the ICEMS Framework Agreement. The cost incurred are charged to the account and any unexpended funds will be returned to provinces at the end of the project.

Labour standards suspense account

This account was established under the authority of section 23 of the Canada Labour Standards Regulations to record wages received by the Minister of Labour from employers who cannot locate employees. Efforts are then made to locate employees. Wages are paid out when employees are located or when employees contact the department for payment.

Shared cost-agreements—Human Resources Development

This account was established to record transactions in connection with collaborative arrangements, such as cost-sharing, joint projects or partnership arrangements where funds are received in advance from external parties.

PanAsia Research and Development Grants Program

This account was established to record monies being administered on behalf of the International Development Research Centre for various grants to support research and development and research projects in Asia and Pacific region in networking applications, technologies and regulatory issues. The project addresses the region's economic, social and environmental problems.

Shared-cost agreements—Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

This account represents monies contributed to a joint federal/provincial sponsored inquiries services provided by Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety.

Indian special accounts

Indian special accounts represent a number of non-interest bearing accounts which are maintained for specific purpose and include the following:

- (a) Quebec fur account—This account was established to record moneys received from the sales of pelts trapped on reserves in the Abitibi District in Quebec, to defer changes for Tailymen's wages, freight costs, etc.
- (b) Off-reserve housing program—Personal Contributions—This account was established to record personal contributions held in trust until paid to the vendor, builder or legal representative.
- (c) Fines— Indian Act—Fines collected as defined in section 104 of the *Indian Act*, are credited to this account for the benefit of the bands or members of the bands. Expenditures may be made per the direction of the Governor in Council to cover certain costs in the administration or promotion of the purpose of the relative law.

Indian band funds—Shares and certificates

This account was established under the *Indian Act*, to record the historical value of Transalta Utilities Ltd shares received as compensation for a power line right-of-way on the Blood Indian reserve. These shares are held in the name of the Receiver General for Canada for the credit of the Blood Indian Band. Any dividends received are credited to the revenue account of the Blood Indian Band.

Indian compensation funds

This holding account was established to record moneys received from the sales of Indian lands and easement compensation where the title has not been cleared nor the land survey completed.

Indian moneys suspense account

This account was established to hold moneys received for individual Indians and bands, that cannot be disbursed to an Indian, or credited to an Indian Band Fund or Individual Trust Fund account, pending execution of the related lease, permit or licence, settlement of litigation, registration of the Indian or identification of the recipient.

Non-Indian moneys

This account was established to collect "Provincial Mineral Revenues" on behalf of the Province of Saskatchewan and remit the same in the manner as described in an agreement between the two parties. The collection and remittance arrangement is anticipated to terminate upon the expiry or forfeiture of all Replacement Mineral Dispositions or earlier if the Disposition Holders decide to stop drilling. All revenue moneys collected, received or held by the Crown for the use and benefit of the First Nations or its members cease to be Indian moneys and must be transferred to the First Nations. Monies must be held separately in a non-Indian moneys account. This account is interest bearing.

Canada/Provinces Business Service Centre

This account was established to record monies received from other provinces under cost-sharing agreements for the Canada-Ontario Business Service Centre.

Income from securities in trust—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act

This account was established by sections 78, 84, 154 and 194 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, to record dividends paid on stocks originally held by a bankrupt stockbroker but subsequently sold to clients. As the stocks were not registered in the clients' names, the dividends must be paid to the last registered owner, in this case, the stockbroker. The dividends are forwarded to the Superintendent of Bankruptcy for safekeeping.

Petro-Canada Enterprises Inc—Unclaimed shares

This account was established by Section 227 of the *Canada Business Corporation Act* to record the liability to shareholders who have not presented their shares for payment.

Securities in trust—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act

This account was established by section 67 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, to record the value of securities originally held by a bankrupt stockbroker, on behalf of clients who have not been located.

Shared-cost/joint project agreements—Research

This account was established to record monies received from other governments and organizations in order to cover expenditures incurred under various shared-cost/joint project agreements.

Shared-cost projects—Industry

This account was established to record monies received from other governments and organizations in order to cover expenditures incurred under various shared-cost/joint project agreements.

Unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act

This account represents amounts credited to the Receiver General in accordance with the provisions of section 154 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, pending distribution to creditors

Unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets—Canada Business Corporations Act

This account was established in accordance with sections 227 and 228 of the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, for the purpose of recording liabilities to creditors and shareholders who have not been located. The account is charged when funds are paid to them.

Unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets—Winding-up Act

This account records amounts credited to the Receiver General, in accordance with sections 138 and 139 of the *Winding-up Act*, pending distribution.

Radarsat

This account was established to record moneys received for both cost-sharing and advance payments for Radarsat scenes.

Trust fund—Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council

This account was established by the *Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council Act (1978)* to record funds received from other governments and organizations, to cover expenditures made on their behalf, and to record the liability to other organizations.

Project deposits—Statistics Canada

This account was established to record deposits received from outside parties to secure payments for special statistical services.

Special account—Courts Administration Service (Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal)

This account was established to maintain accounts on behalf of litigants before the Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal. These accounts record the moneys paid into the Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal, pursuant to an order of the Courts, rules of the Courts or statutes, to be held pending payment of such moneys, in accordance with an order/judgment of these Courts.

Foreign governments

These accounts were established to record funds received from foreign governments, to cover expenditures to be made on their behalf, in accordance with the provisions of agreements with the Government of Canada.

Joint research and development projects—National Defence

This account was established to record funds received from the private sector through collaborative relationships where the work is shared between the government and the private sector laboratory.

Non-government agencies

This account was established to record funds received for expenditures made on behalf of non-government agencies, for which specific accounts have not been established.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)—Infrastructure projects

These accounts were established to record funds received from NATO to cover (a) NATO infrastructure projects implemented by Canada, and, (b) other expenditures to be made on NATO's behalf, in accordance with the terms of an agreement with the Government of Canada.

Market development incentive payments—Alberta

This account records moneys received from the Government of Alberta, to encourage the expansion of natural gas markets in Alberta and provinces to the East, in accordance with an agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta dated September 1, 1981 and pursuant to section 39 of the *Energy Administration Act*. The original term of the agreement was from November 1, 1981 to January 31, 1987. As a result of the Western Accord of March 25, 1985, payments from the Government of Alberta terminated as at April 30, 1986, however, payments are being made from the account for selected programs which encourage the use of natural gas for vehicles.

Newfoundland Offshore Revenue Account

This account was established pursuant to section 214 of the *Canada-Newfoundland Atlantic Accord Implementation Act* to facilitate the sharing of certain revenues accruing from oil and gas activities in the Newfoundland offshore area with the Province of Newfoundland. Certain offshore revenues (taxes, royalties and miscellaneous revenues) are credited to this account and subsequent payments to the Province of Newfoundland are charged thereto.

Nova Scotia Offshore Revenue Account

This account was established pursuant to section 219 of the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation Act to facilitate the sharing of certain revenues accruing from oil and gas activities in the Nova Scotia offshore area with the Province of Nova Scotia. Certain offshore revenues (taxes, royalties and miscellaneous revenues) are credited to this account and subsequent payments to the Province of Nova Scotia are charged thereto.

Shared-cost agreements—Research—Natural Resources

This account was established to facilitate the retention and disbursement of moneys received from private industries and other governments for joint projects or shared-cost research agreements.

Shared-cost projects—Natural Resources

This account was established to facilitate the retention and disbursement of moneys received from private organizations and other governments for cost-sharing scientific projects.

Security equipment purchases

Funds deposited in this account by licensees are used to provide for payment of purchases of security equipment for the licensees' facilities in accordance with security arrangements mandated pursuant to the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*.

Shared-cost projects—Media travel expenses

This account record medias' (non-governmental organizations) reimbursements for travel arrangement services rendered to them.

Francophone Summits

This account was established to record moneys granted since 1994 by the «Agence de la Francophonie (Paris)» for completing projects involving the industrialization of the French language and partner languages as well as the promotion of new French terms in both scientific and technical fields.

Military purchases excess funds deposit

This account was established by a written agreement between Canada and the United States, to record temporarily unused funds paid to the United States Government under contracts for purchases of military equipment. The funds are invested by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to earn interest for the Government of Canada.

Joint research and development projects—Solicitor General

This account was established to record funds received to conduct joint research and development projects.

Joint research and development projects—Royal Canadian Mounted Police

This account was established to record monies received from other government organizations in order to share costs incurred under various research project agreements.

Seized assets—Canadian funds

This account was established to record moneys seized during the course of investigations and drug seizures under the Criminal Code of Canada, the *Narcotic Control Act*, the *Food and Drug Act*, the *Customs Act* and the *Excise Act*. The funds are held pending Court decisions.

Crown Corporation Trusts—Donations

This account was established to record, on a temporary basis, (a) donations intended for the development and operations of the Downsview Park, Toronto; and, (b) donations from private sector entities to support the Old Port of Montreal.

Credit card—Special project fund

This account was established to record funds received from American Express (AMEX) to improve the Travel Program.

Shared-cost agreements—Veterans Affairs

This account was established to record transactions relating to share of costs incurred under the federal/provincial cost-sharing agreements and funding for research projects.

Jobs and economic restoration initiative

This account was established through a federal-provincial cost-shared program designed to help prevent permanent job loss in flood affected areas and to restore economic activity.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENTS

Canada Pension Plan

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Canada Pension Plan have been prepared by management of Social Development Canada in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the data in these financial statements, including the amounts which must, of necessity, be based on best estimates and judgements. The financial information presented throughout the *Annual Report* is consistent with the financial statements.

In support of its responsibilities, management has developed and maintains systems of internal control and supporting procedures. They are designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded, recorded and properly maintained and transactions are properly authorized and are in accordance with the *Canada Pension Plan* and *Financial Administration Act* and accompanying regulations. These controls include the establishment of an organizational structure that provides a well defined division of responsibilities and accountability, the selection and training of qualified staff, and the communication of policies and guidelines throughout the organization. Internal controls are reviewed and evaluated by both internal and external auditors in accordance with its respective audits. Management also reviews the recommendations of its internal and external auditors for improvements in internal controls.

The Auditor General of Canada, the external auditor of the Canada Pension Plan, has conducted an independent audit of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and has reported to the Minister of Social Development.

JANET MILNE
Assistant Deputy Minister
Financial and Administrative Services

NICOLE JAUVIN Deputy Minister Social Development Canada

September 2, 2004

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

I have audited the statement of net assets of the Canada Pension Plan as at March 31, 2004 and the statements of changes in net assets and cash flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of Social Development Canada. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Canada Pension Plan as at March 31, 2004 and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Sheila Fraser, FCA Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada September 2, 2004

Canada Pension Plan—Continued

CANADA PENSION PLAN

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AS AT MARCH 31

(in millions of dollars)

	2004	2003
		Restated (Note 3)
Assets		
Investments		
CPP Investment Fund—at fair value (Note 4)		
Provincial and territorial bonds.	25,397	26,080
Canada bonds	4,070	4,071
CPP Investment Board—at fair value (Note 5).	32,894	17,453
Cash		
Deposit with Receiver General for Canada	7.483	7.093
Receivables	, , , ,	.,
Contributions	1,946	1,631
Accrued interest	862	939
Régime des rentes du Québec	28	66
Beneficiaries (Note 6).	36	49
2010-10111100 (1700-07)	72,716	57,382
	/2,/16	37,382
Liabilities		
Accounts payable.	55	74
Accrued pensions and benefits	51	55
CPP Investment Board's liabilities, net of its		
other assets	99	2
	205	131
Net assets.	72,511	57.251
Net assets, represented by:		
Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund	29,467	30,151
Accumulated transfers to Canada Pension Plan	20.024	21 (00
Investment Board.	29,824	21,690
Accumulated net gain (loss) from Investment Board's		
operations	2,971	(4,239)
Canada Pension Plan Account (Note 7)	7,483	7,093
CPP receivables, net of liabilities	2,766	2,556
Net assets	72,511	57,251

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

Approved by Social Development Canada:

JANET MILNE

Assistant Deputy Minister Financial and Administrative Services

NICOLE JAUVIN

Deputy Minister

Social Development Canada

Canada Pension Plan—Continued

CANADA PENSION PLAN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (in millions of dollars)

	2004	2003
		Restated (Note 3)
Net assets, beginning of year	57,251	55,094
Increase in assets Contributions (Note 8) Investment income/(loss) (Note 9)	28,029 10,248	25,203 (1,049)
	38,277	24,154
Decrease in assets Pensions and benefits Retirement	15,880	15,071
Survivors.	3.194	3.071
Disability	2,850	2,779
Disabled contributor's child	257	251
Death	255	234
Orphan	213	210
Net overpayments	(42)	(41)
Administration costs (Note 10)	22,607 410	21,575 422
	23,017	21,997
Increase in net assets.	15,260	2,157
Net assets, end of year	72,511	57,251

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

Canada Pension Plan—Continued

CANADA PENSION PLAN

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31 (in millions of dollars)

	2004	2003
Cash flow provided by operating activities		
Cash receipts:		
Contributions	27,714	24,950
Interest from CPP Investment Fund	2,572	2,839
Interest on deposit with Receiver General for Canada	188	163
Recoveries from Régime des Rentes du Québec.	288	192
Recoveries from beneficiaries	37	37
	30,799	28,181
Cash payments:		
Pensions and benefits	(22,634)	(21,613)
Repayments to Régime des Rentes du Québec	(251)	(235)
Administration costs	(430)	(395)
	(23,315)	(22,243)
	7,484	5,938
Cash flow used in investing activities		
Transfers to CPP Investment Board	(8,134)	(7,318)
Disposals of bonds - CPP Investment Fund	2,498	2,383
Reinvestments in bonds - CPP Investment Fund	(1,458)	(680)
	(7,094)	(5,615)
Net increase in the deposit with Receiver General for Canada	390	323
Deposit with Receiver General for Canada,		
beginning of year.	7,093	6,770
Deposit with Receiver General for Canada,		
end of year	7,483	7,093

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

Canada Pension Plan—Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004

1. Description of the Canada Pension Plan

(a) Description of the CPP

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is a federal/provincial plan established by an Act of Parliament in 1965.

The CPP began operations in 1966. It is a compulsory and contributory social insurance program operating in all parts of Canada, except Quebec, which operates the Régime des rentes du Québec, a comparable program. The Plan's objective is to provide a measure of protection to workers and their families against the loss of earnings due to retirement, disability or death.

The Minister of Social Development is responsible for the administration of the *Canada Pension Plan* (the *CPP Act*); the Minister of National Revenue is responsible for collecting contributions. The Minister of Finance and his provincial counterparts are responsible for setting CPP contribution rates, pension and benefit levels and funding policy.

The financial activities of the Canada Pension Plan are recorded in the CPP Account (Note 7). The CPP Investment Fund (Note 4) holds the bond portfolio of the Plan, and the Plan's investments in capital markets are managed by the CPP Investment Board (Note 5). The financial transactions affecting the Account and the Investment Fund are governed by the CPP Act and regulations. The Investment Board's transactions are governed by the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act and the accompanying regulations.

As stated in the *CPP Act*, changes to this Act require the approval of at least two-thirds of the provinces having, in the aggregate, not less than two-thirds of the population of all included provinces.

(b) Financing

CPP is financed by contributions and investment returns. Employers and employees pay contributions equally to CPP. Self-employed workers pay the full amount.

CPP was designed initially to be financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, which means that the Plan would operate on a current basis with pensions and benefits being paid out of current contributions. With changes made to the Act in 1997, CPP is now intended to be funded on a "steady-state" basis - that is, combined contributions increased to 9.9 percent of pensionable earnings by 2003 and have leveled off since.

From 1966 to 1986, the combined employer-employee contribution rate remained at 3.6 percent of pensionable earnings. In 1987, it was raised to 3.8 percent and

increased yearly by 0.2 percent to reach 5.6 percent in 1996. In the years 1997 to 2002, the combined contribution rate was increased annually to reach 9.9 percent in 2003. The maximum combined contribution for 2004 was \$3,663 (2003 - \$3,604).

The CPP Act provides that an actuarial report shall be prepared every three years for purposes of the review of the financial state of the CPP by the Minister of Finance and his provincial counterparts. The Eighteenth Actuarial Report of the Chief Actuary of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions done as at December 31, 2000 was presented to the Minister of Finance in December 2001, then tabled in the House of Commons on December 10, 2001. Based on this report, federal and provincial ministers of Finance concluded at the end of the 2002 Triennial Review process that the CPP is financially sound and that the 9.9 percent combined employee-employer contribution rate reached in 2003 is expected to be sufficient to sustain the Plan in the face of an aging population. A number of assumptions such as long term rate of return on assets, inflation rate, mortality rates, increase in salary and benefit rates, among other things, were used in the 18th CPP actuarial report. These assumptions reflect best estimates of future economic and demographic events. The next actuarial report as at December 31, 2003 is expected to be completed by December 2004.

(c) Net assets of the Plan

The net assets of the Plan are composed of the deposit with the Receiver General for Canada, short term investments, long term investments in bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund and investments managed by the CPP Investment Board. The net assets represent funds accumulated for the payment of pensions, benefits and administration costs. This amount does not cover the actuarial present value of accrued pensions and benefits. As at March 31, 2004, the net assets of the Plan are of \$72.5 billion (2003 - \$57.3 billion). This amount represents approximately 3.2 times the total of pensions and benefits for the year 2003-2004.

(d) Pensions and benefits

Retirement pensions—A retirement pension is payable to each contributor at age 60 or older, according to the provisions of the Act. The monthly amount is equal to 25 percent of the contributor's average monthly pensionable earnings during the pensionable period. The amount may be reduced or increased depending upon whether the contributor applies for a retirement pension before or after age 65. This adjustment cannot exceed 30 percent. The maximum new monthly pension payable at age 65 in 2004 is \$814.17 (2003 - \$801.25).

Canada Pension Plan —Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

Disability benefits—A disability benefit is payable to a contributor who is disabled, according to the provisions of the Act. The amount of the disability benefit to be paid includes a flat-rate portion and an amount equal to 75 percent of the earned retirement pension. The maximum new monthly disability benefit in 2004 is \$992.80 (2003 - \$971.26).

Survivor's benefits—A survivor's benefit is payable to the spouse or common-law partner (the beneficiary) of a deceased contributor, according to the provisions of the Act. For a beneficiary under the age of 65, the benefit consists of a flat-rate portion and an amount equal to 37.5 percent of the deceased contributor's earned retirement pension. A beneficiary between the ages of 35 and 45 who is not disabled or who has no dependent children receives reduced benefits. For beneficiaries aged 65 and over, the benefit is equal to 60 percent of the retirement pension granted to the deceased contributor. The maximum new monthly benefit payable to a beneficiary in 2004 is \$488.50 (2003 - \$480.75).

Disabled contributor's child and orphan benefits—According to the provisions of the Act, each child of a contributor who is receiving disability benefits or who died is entitled to a benefit as long as the child is under the age of 18, or is between the ages of 18 and 25 and attending school full-time. The flat-rate monthly benefit in 2004 is \$192.68 (2003 - \$186.71).

Death benefits—According to the provisions of the Act, a death benefit is a one-time payment to, or on behalf of, the estate of a contributor. The benefit amounts either to 10 percent of the maximum pensionable earnings in the year of death or six times the monthly retirement pension granted to the deceased contributor, whichever is less. The maximum death benefit in 2004 is \$2,500 (2003 - \$2,500).

Pensions and benefits indexation—As required by the Act, pensions and benefits are indexed annually based on the Consumer Price Index for Canada. The rate of indexation for 2004 is 3.2 percent (2003 - 1.6 percent).

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements present the financial position, the changes in net assets and the cash flows of the Canada Pension Plan. They include the financial position of the CPP Investment Board and the results of its operations. These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and conform to the disclosure and accounting requirements of the *CPP Act*.

These financial statements do not provide information on the actuarial estimates required to meet future obligations of the CPP since the CPP Act does not require that the pensions and benefits be pre-funded.

The CPP, which is under joint control of the Government of Canada and participating provinces, is not considered to be part of the reporting entity of the Government of Canada. Accordingly, its financial activities are not consolidated with those of the Government.

(b) Valuation of investments

Bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund and CPP Investment Board investments are stated at fair value. Fair value is the amount of the consideration that would be agreed upon in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

Bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund—The fair value is determined by calculating the present value of bonds' projected cash flows. The discount rate used is based as appropriate on the provincial, territorial or Government of Canada market rates. The fair value includes a further discount for the non-marketable and non-transferable characteristics of the bonds.

Bonds issued by the provincial and territorial governments can be redeemed prior to maturity at the option of these governments or renewed for another 20 years. There are distinct calculation methods for bonds early redemption or renewal that do not take into consideration the non-marketable and non-transferable characteristics. Any early redemption or renewal could therefore result in transactions at amounts that differ from the recorded fair value of the bonds.

CPP Investment Board's investments—The fair value is determined as follows: quoted market prices for publicly traded equities and unit values for pooled funds. Unit values reflect the quoted market prices of the underlying securities.

In the case of private equity investments, where quoted market prices are not available, fair value is determined annually, commencing after the first year of ownership, based on carrying values and other relevant information reported by external managers of the limited partnerships in which the investments are made. These carrying values are determined by the external managers using accepted industry valuation methods.

Canada Pension Plan —Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

The fair value of private market investments in income producing properties is determined annually, commencing after the first year of ownership, using accepted industry valuation methods, such as discounted cash flows and comparable purchase and sales transactions

Fair value for the over-the-counter derivatives such as swaps is determined based on discounted cash flows and market prices for underlying assets with similar characteristics.

Money market securities are recorded at cost which, together with accrued interest income, approximates fair value.

(c) Contributions

Contributions include CPP contributions earned for the year. The Canada Customs and Revenue Agency collects contributions and measures them using the assessment of tax returns. In determining the amount of contributions earned for the year, the Agency considers cash received and contributions assessed, and makes an estimate for contributions related to tax returns not yet assessed. This estimate is subject to review and adjustments. Adjustments, if any, are recorded as contributions in the year they are known.

(d) Investment income recognition

CPP Investment Fund income is recorded on the accrual basis and includes unrealized gains and losses on bonds held at the end of the year.

CPP Investment Board's net income from operations represents the Investment Board's investment income, less investment and administrative expenses. Investment income is recorded on the accrual basis and includes realized gains and losses on disposal of investments, unrealized gains and losses on investments held at the end of the year, dividend income (recognized on ex-dividend date), interest income, distributions from partnerships and trusts, and net operating income from private market real estate investments.

Realized gains and losses on investments sold during the year represent the difference between sale proceeds and cost, less related costs of disposition. Unrealized gains and losses represent in the difference between fair value and cost of investments. The current year unrealized gains and losses represent the year-over-year change in this difference.

(e) Translation of foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the transaction date. Investments denominated in foreign currencies and held at the year end are translated at exchange rates in effect at the year end date. The resulting realized and unrealized gains and losses are included in investment income.

(f) Pensions and benefits

Pensions and benefits are recorded when payable.

(g) Net overpayments

Net overpayments are composed of overpayments of pensions and benefits that were established during the year less remissions of debts granted.

(h) Administration costs

Administration costs are recorded in the year to which they relate.

(i) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and revenue and expenses for the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The most significant estimates are related to contributions, administration costs, allowance for doubtful accounts, the fair value of the bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund and the fair value of investments held by the CPP Investment Board.

3. Change in accounting policy

During the year, a legislative amendment was approved which provided for the transfer of CPP assets to the CPP Investment Board (see Note 12).

In order to provide a consistent basis of accounting for the provincial, territorial and federal bonds between the CPP Investment Fund and the CPP Investment Board, the fair value accounting was adopted for bonds in 2004, unlike previous years where the bonds were accounted for at cost. This change in accounting policy was applied retroactively and the prior year's financial statements were restated accordingly.

As a result of this change in accounting policy, unrealized gains and losses on bonds are now recognized in the statement of change in net assets and the bonds are recorded at their fair value in the statement of net assets.

Canada Pension Plan —Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

The following summarizes the changes to financial statements as a result of the change in accounting policy for the years presented:

	2004 (in millions of		2003 of dollars)	
	Bonds recorded at cost	Bonds recorded at fair value	Bonds recorded at cost	Bonds recorded at fair value
Statement of net assets				
Assets				
CPP Investment Fund				
Provincial and territorial bonds	22,181	25,397	23,204	26,080
Canada bonds	3,352	4,070	3,369	4,071
Net assets	68,576	72,511	53,673	57,251
Statement of changes in net assets				
Net assets, beginning of year	53,673	57,251	51,709	55,094
Investment income (loss)	9,891	10,248	(1,242)	(1,049)
Net assets, end of year	68,576	72,511	53,673	57,251

4. Investments held by the CPP Investment Fund

The Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund was established in the accounts of Canada by the *CPP Act* to record the Plan's investments in bonds of the provinces, territories and Canada. The CPP Investment Fund's bond portfolio is administered by the federal Department of Finance.

Until the end of 1997, the investments in provincial, territorial and federal government bonds were made with the cash on hand in excess of the Plan's forecast three-month operating requirement. These bonds were not marketable and had a 20-year term (or less) as fixed by the Minister of Finance on the recommendation of the Chief Actuary of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions. The interest rate on the bonds was determined by the Minister of Finance based on the average yield to maturity of all outstanding Government of Canada obligations with terms of 20 years or more. When these bonds matured, funds not required for payment of pensions and benefits were re-invested in new bonds.

Beginning in 1998, a maturing provincial or territorial bond may be re-invested in a new bond only once for a term of 20 years, if both the issuer asks to do so and the operating balance is sufficient to pay current pensions and benefits. Excess funds not re-invested are transferred to the CPP Investment Board.

The re-invested bonds remain not marketable and bear interest at a rate fixed by the Minister of Finance. The interest rate is substantially the same rate that the province would pay if it were to borrow the same amount for the same term through the issuance of a bond on the public capital markets. Interest earned on the investments is paid semi-annually to the CPP Account.

During the year, all disposals of bonds were made, at maturity date, at face value. The bonds are redeemable in whole or in part before maturity. Since January 31, 2001, the provinces and territories are permitted to redeem their bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund prior to their maturity at a value equivalent to market value. No bonds were redeemed by the provinces and the territories prior to maturity during the year ended March 31, 2004 (2003 - none).

The bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund are exposed to interest rate risk. Interest rate risk refers to the risk of an adverse change in the fair value of the bonds as a result of an unfavourable mouvement in market interest rates.

Canada Pension Plan —Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

The following schedule provides information on the disposals, re-investments, unrealized gains/(losses) and balance of the Investment Fund:

CPP INVESTMENT FUND (in millions of dollars)

	March 31, 2003			March 31, 2004	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003
-	at cost	Disposals	Re-investments	at cost	at fair value	at fair value
Newfoundland	633	51	51	633	714	700
Prince Edward Island	140	11	11	140	159	156
Nova Scotia	1,079	91	91	1,079	1,232	1,212
New Brunswick	834	71	71	834	940	920
Quebec	96	5	5	96	111	108
Ontario	10,746	1,201	688	10,233	11,687	12,065
Manitoba	1,128	126		1,002	1,167	1,292
Saskatchewan	1,151	109	40	1,082	1,241	1,299
Alberta	3,385	441	200	3,144	3,661	3,860
British Columbia	4,008	375	301	3,934	4,481	4,464
Yukon Territory	4			4	4	4
-	23,204	2,481	1,458	22,181	25,397	26,080
Canada	3,369	17		3,352	4,070	4,071
-	26,573	2,498	1,458	25,533	29,467	30,151

The further discount included in the fair value to allow for the specific characteristics of the bonds is valued at \$1.26 billion (\$1.27 billion in 2003). The following schedule presents the bonds by maturity dates and the weighted-average annual rate of return on bonds currently held.

	2004 (in millions		2003 as of dollars)	
	Investments at cost	Average coupon	Investments at cost	Average coupon
Investments maturing				
Within 1 year	2,283	13.35%	2,498	11.77%
1 to 5 years	9,429	10.23%	9,700	10.99%
Over 5 years	13,821	8.37%	14,375	8.90%
Total—Investments	25,533		26,573	
Weighted-average yield				
on investments		9.50%		9.93%

Canada Pension Plan —Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

5. Investments held by the CPP Investment Board

The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB) was established by an Act of Parliament in 1997. The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act came into force on April 1, 1998. The purpose of the Board is to invest the funds transferred by the CPP in a diversified portfolio of investments. The Board is designed to operate at arm's length from the government. It is required to be accountable to the public, Parliament (through the federal Minister of Finance), and the provinces and provides regular reports of its activities and the results achieved.

The following schedule provides information on the Board's investments as at March 31.

	2004	2003
_	(in millions of dollars)	
Canadian equities, at fair value		
Public markets	18,046	11,051
Private markets	282	261
	18,328	11,312
Non-Canadian equities, at fair value		
Public markets	7,552	4,245
Private markets	1,530	1,265
	9,082	5,510
Total equities		
(Cost 2004 - \$25,034; 2003 - \$20,336)	27,410	16,822
Real return assets		
Public markets real		
estate	350	219
Private markets real		
estate	432	246
Private markets	22	
infrastructure	22	
Total real return assets		
(Cost 2004 - \$829; 2003 - \$645)	804	465
Money market securities		
(Cost 2004 - \$4,784; 2003 - \$575)	4,777	575
Investment receivables	68	41
(Cost 2004 - \$68; 2003 - \$41) Investment liabilities	08	41
(Cost 2004 - \$170; 2003 - \$452)	(171)	(449)
Net fair value of derivatives	6	(1)
Total net investments	32,894	17,453
=		

The CPP Investment Board has established investment policies which set out the manner in which assets shall be invested. In determining the asset mix, the CPP Investment Board takes into consideration certain assets of the CPP which are held outside the CPP Investment Board.

In accordance with the Investment Policy, at least 70 percent of the book value of the CPP Investment Board's portfolio is allocated to Canadian investments and the remainder to non-Canadian investments.

The CPP Investment Board's investments are mainly allocated to equities. During the current year, the CPP Investment Board made its first investment in a private market infrastructure fund. The CPP Investment Board also obtains exposure to real estate through investments in publicly traded securities and privately held real estate. Private real estate investments are held by subsidiary and are managed on behalf of the CPP Investment Board by external advisors and managers through co-ownership arrangements.

Derivative contracts

A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is derived from the value of underlying assets, indexes, interest rates or currency exchange rates.

The CPP Investment Board uses derivatives primarily to replicate the return of Canada and Non-Canadian equity indexes. As at March 31, 2004, the CPP Investment Board has equity swaps outstanding to exchange money market interest for equity returns. The CPP Investment Board also uses exchange-trated futures contracts to achieve the desired broad market exposure to the equity markets while cash is being held to fund investment activities.

All derivative contracts have a term to maturity of one year or less. Notional amounts of derivative contracts are used to compute the cash flows and for determining the fair value of the contracts. Notional amounts are not recorded as assets or liabilities on the balance sheet. The notional amounts and fair value of derivative contracts held as at March 31 are as follows:

Canada Pension Plan —Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

	2004		2003	
	(in millions of dollars)			
	Notional amount	Fair value	Notional amount	Fair value
Equity swaps	4,034 448	9 (3)	250	(1)
Total	4,482	6	250	(1)

Consistent with the investment policies, derivative contracts are fully covered by money market securities. The economic impact on the total asset mix is to increase Canada and Non Canada equities exposure by 12.9 percent (2003 - 1.4 percent) and 0.8 percent (2003 - nil percent), respectively, with a corresponding decrease in money market securities exposure.

Securities Lending

The CPP Investment Board participates in a securities lending program to enhance portfolio returns. Credit risk associated with the securities lending program is mitigated by requiring the borrower to provide daily collateral in the form of readily marketable investments of greater market value than the securities loaned. As at March 31, 2004, the CPP Investment Board's investments include loaned securities with an estimated fair value of \$721 million (2003 - \$nil). The fair value of collateral received in respect of these loans is \$758 million (2003 - \$nil).

CPP Investment Board's Investment Risks

The CPP Investment Board limits credit risk by dealing with counterparties that have a minimum credit rating of A or R-1 (short term) as determined by a recognized credit rating agency, where available, or as determined through an internal credit rating process. Credit exposure is limited to maximum amounts approved by the Board of Directors.

The CPP Investment Board is exposed to currency risk through holdings of non-Canadian investments, investment receivables and investments liabilities. Investments are not hedged against changes in foreign exchange rates.

Commitments

The CPP Investment Board has committed to enter into investment transactions, which will be funded over the next several years in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions. As at March 31, 2004, these outstanding commitments total \$3.9 billion (2003 - \$3.9 billion). The organization has made lease commitments of \$21.0 million over the next 10 years.

Other information

The CPP Investment Board is exempt from Part I tax under paragraph 149(1)(d) of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* on the basis that all of the shares of the CPP Investment Board are owned by Her Majesty in right of Canada. The CPP Investment Board's subsidiaries are exempt from Part I tax under paragraph 149(1)(d.2) of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)* on the basis that all of the shares of the subsidiaries are owned by a corporation whose shares are owned by Her Majesty in right of Canada.

The CPP Investment Board's audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2004 are publicly available and provide details concerning the Board's investment policy, its investments and portfolio returns.

Canada Pension Plan —Continued

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

6. Receivables from beneficiaries

	2004	2003
_	(in millions o	f dollars)
Balance of pensions and benefits		
overpayments	81	77
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(45)	(28)
_	36	49
_		

Social Development Canada has procedures to detect overpayments. During the year, overpayments totalling \$45 million (2003 - \$45 million) were established and remissions of debts totalling \$4 million (2003 - \$4 million) were granted. A further \$37 million was recovered (2003 - \$37 million).

7. Canada Pension Plan Account

The CPP Account was established in the accounts of Canada by the *CPP Act*, to record the contributions, interest, pensions, benefits and administration costs of the Plan. It also records the amounts transferred to or received from the CPP Investment Fund and the CPP Investment Board.

The balance of the CPP Account included the Deposit with Receiver General for Canada and short-term investments, if any. As at March 31, the Deposit with Receiver General for Canada amounts to \$7,483 million (2003 - \$7,093 million).

8. Contributions

Contributions for the year are measured by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) using the assessment of tax returns. In determining the amount of contributions earned for the year, the Agency considers cash received and contributions assessed and makes an estimate for contributions related to tax returns not yet assessed.

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Actual contribution amounts for calendar years 2003 and 2004 will only be known once CCRA has processed all employer's and self-employed workers' declarations of contributions for these years. An adjustment for the difference between actual and estimated contributions will be recorded in the fiscal year in which the adjustment is known.

9. Investment income/(loss)

	2004	2003	
	(in millions of dollars)		
CPP Investment Fund income:			
Interest on bonds	2,500	2,741	
Net unrealized gains	357	193	
Interest on deposit with Receiver General for Canada as a weighted-average annual rate of 2.59 percent	2,857	2,934	
(2003 - 2.64 percent)	182	169	
CPP Investment Board net income/(loss) from operations:			
Net unrealized gains/(losses) Fund distributions of capital	6,050	(3,264)	
gains and dividends		361	
Net realized gains/(losses)	658	(1,533)	
Dividend income	504	288	
Other investment income	21	9	
expenses	(24)	(13)	
_	7,209	(4,152)	
	10,248	(1,049)	

10. Administration costs

	2004	2003
	(in millions	of dollars)
Pension and benefit delivery, accommodation and corporate services (Human Resources		
Development Canada)	309	328
Collection of contributions (Canada Customs and Revenue Agency)	85	80
services (Public Works and Government Services Canada)	15	13
intendent of Financial Institutions)	1	1
- -	410	422

Administration costs of the CPP represent the cost of services received from a number of federal government departments and an agency. Those costs are based on estimated allocations of costs and are charged to the CPP in accordance with the memoranda of understanding.

Canada Pension Plan —Concluded

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Concluded

11. Contingencies

At March 31, 2004, there were 4,403 (5,140 in 2003) appeals relating to the payment of CPP pensions and benefits. Claims for these appeals could reach a maximum estimated amount of \$22 million (\$22 million in 2003). Any award made in favour of beneficiaries will be accounted for as an expenditure of the period in which the amount becomes payable.

A class action has been filed against the CPP for discrimination against survivors whose same-sex common-law partners died on or after April 17, 1985 and before January 1, 1998. On December 19, 2003, the Ontario Superior Court ruled in favour of the class members. The Government has appealed the decision to the Court of Appeal for Ontario. The appeal was heard in Toronto in June 2004. At the time of the preparation of the financial statements, the outcome of the hearing was not known. This contingency is evaluated at an amount between \$71 and \$132 million.

12. Legislative amendment

Legislation to amend the Canada Pension Plan and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act was passed by Parliament on April 3, 2003, and approved by an Order in Council on March 22, 2004. The amended legislation and a related administrative agreement provide for the transfer of CPP assets currently administered by the federal government to the CPP Investment Board beginning in fiscal year 2005. These assets consist of the bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund and the Deposit with Receiver General for Canada. CPP Investment Board, the departments of Finance and Social Development have signed an agreement outlining the process for the transfer of assets. The bonds held by the CPP Investment Fund will be transferred to CPP Investment Board over a three-year period beginning with the first transfer on May 1 st, 2004. The Deposit with Receiver General for Canada will be transferred over a period of twelve months beginning in September 2004.

13. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Government Annuities Account

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared by the management of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in the financial statements

In discharging its responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management maintains financial and management control systems and practices designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions comply with relevant authorities, assets are safeguarded and proper records are maintained.

The management of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada recognises the responsibility of conducting its affairs in compliance with the *Government Annuities Act*, the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and the regulations.

The management of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada is responsible for maintaining adequate control systems and the quality of financial reporting. The financial statements have been reviewed and approved by the Department.

The independent auditor, the Auditor General of Canada, conducts an independent audit, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, and expresses her opinion on the financial statements and her report follows.

WAYNE WOUTERS

Deputy Minister

GUY TREMBLAY

For the Assistant Deputy Minister Financial and Administrative Services

June 11, 2004

REPORT OF THE ACTUARY

I have valued the actuarial liabilities in the balance sheet of the Government Annuities Account as at March 31, 2004 and their change in the Account's statement of operations for the year then ended.

As prescribed in the *Government Annuities Regulations*, the valuation was based on the mortality rates from the 1983 mortality tables published by the Society of Actuaries, for individual and group annuities respectively, modified by Projection Scale G. The valuation assumed a seven percent annual interest rate, also as stipulated in the *Regulations*.

The valuation was conducted in accordance with accepted actuarial principles to the extent that they apply. Significant differences are as follows: first, the Account's assets are in the form of a deposit with the Receiver General for Canada, so actuarial liabilities were based on the present value of future payments discounted at the prescribed interest rate; second, administrative expenses are paid by the government out of general funds, so no provision is made in the valuation; and finally, given the need for a realistic valuation and based on the size and long standing existence of this group of annuitants, there are no added margins for mortality risks.

In my opinion, the valuation is appropriate, it conforms to statutory requirements and the financial statements fairly present its results.

Luc Taillon
Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Acting Chief Actuary
Human Resources and Skills Development Canada

Gatineau, Canada June 11, 2004

Government Annuities Account—Continued

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

I have audited the balance sheet of the Government Annuities Account as at March 31, 2004 and the statements of operations and actuarial liabilities and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Account as at March 31, 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Further, in my opinion, the transactions of the Account that have come to my notice during my audit of the financial statements have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with the *Government Annuities Act*, the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and the regulations.

Shahid Minto, CA Assistant Auditor General for the Auditor General of Canada

Halifax, Canada June 11, 2004

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2004 (in thousands of dollars)

ASSETS	2004	2003	LIABILITIES	2004	2003
Deposit with Receiver General for Canada (Note 3)	379,800 28,454 22	410,167 30,612 100	Actuarial liabilities (Note 4)	2,532 405,744	3,309 437,570
	408,276	440,879	_	408,276	440,879

Contingency (Note 7)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Approved by the Department:

WAYNE WOUTERS
Deputy Minister

GUY TREMBLAY

For the Assistant Deputy Minister Financial and Administrative Services

Government Annuities Account—Continued

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACTUARIAL LIABILITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 (in thousands of dollars)

	2004	2003
Payments and other charges		
Annuity payments	57,330	60,752
Premium refunds	253	305
Unclaimed annuities	260	246
	57,843	61,303
Income		
Interest from Canada	28,454	30,612
Premiums (Note 3)	32	54
Other	63	165
	28,549	30,831
Excess of payments and other charges over income for the year	29,294	30,472
ning of the year	437,570	471,351
_	408,276	440,879
Actuarial surplus due to Canada	2,532	3,309
Actuarial liabilities, balance at end of the year (Note 4)	405,744	437,570
Actuarial liabilities are comprised of:		
Deferred annuities, present value	25,399	29,266
Matured annuities, present value	380,345	408,304
-	405,744	437,570

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 (in thousands of dollars)

_	2004	2003
Cash flows from (used in)		
operations: Payments to annuitants Unclaimed annuities paid to	(57,583)	(61,057)
Consolidated Revenue Fund	(260)	(246)
Interest received	30,612	33,092
annuitants	32	54
Other income	141	166
_	(27,058)	(27,991)
Actuarial surplus remitted to Consolidated Revenue Fund	(3,309)	(4,524)
Decrease in Deposit with Receiver General for Canada	(30,367)	(32,515)
Canada, balance at beginning of the year	410,167	442,682
Deposit with Receiver General for Canada, balance at end of		
the year	379,800	410,167

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004

1. Authority and purpose

The Government Annuities Account was established in 1908 by the *Government Annuities Act*, as modified by the *Government Annuities Improvement Act*.

The purpose of the Government Annuities Act was to assist individuals and groups of Canadians to prepare financially for their retirement by purchasing Government Annuities. In 1975, the Government Annuities Improvement Act discontinued future sales of Government Annuity contracts. Annuities are deferred until their maturity date, at which time payments to annuitants begin.

The Account is administered by the management of Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and operates through the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements of the Government Annuities Account are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The significant accounting policies are:

(a) Actuarial liabilities

The method utilized to calculate the actuarial liabilities is in accordance with the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and the regulations pertaining thereto.

Actuarial liabilities comprise, in respect of deferred and matured annuities, the present value of such annuities actuarially determined on the basis of such rate or rates of interest and mortality tables as is prescribed.

(b) Actuarial surplus/deficit

At the end of any fiscal year, the recorded amount of actuarial liabilities may be different than the amount of actuarial liabilities determined by the actuary. The difference is recorded as an actuarial surplus or deficit, which is remitted to or recovered from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

(c) Interest from Canada

Interest from Canada is recorded on the accrual basis and is calculated on actuarial liabilities as prescribed by the *Government Annuities Improvement Act*.

(d) Unclaimed annuities

Unclaimed annuities represent amounts transferred to the Consolidated Revenue Fund in respect of annuities that could not be paid because the annuitants could not be located.

Government Annuities Account—Concluded

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Concluded

(e) Management estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, actuarial liabilities, income and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Despite the use of management's best estimates, it is possible that the amounts for the actuarial liabilities and related accounts could change materially in the near term.

3. Premiums deposited with Receiver General for Canada

Premiums are deposited with the Receiver General for Canada. This deposit earns interest at a rate of seven percent in accordance with the *Government Annuities Improvement Act*. Due to the short-term nature, the carrying value of the deposit with the Receiver General for Canada approximates its fair value.

4. Actuarial liabilities

The Government Annuities Act and regulations prescribe the basis upon which actuarial values are to be determined. The regulations require the discounting of expected future payments using a seven percent annual interest. Future payments are to be estimated by using the mortality rates from the 1983 mortality tables published by the Society of Actuaries, for individual and group annuities respectively, modified by Projection Scale G. The Chief Actuary has indicated that these assumptions provide a reasonable estimate of the actuarial liabilities of the Account.

5. Respective roles of the valuation actuary and of the auditor

In accordance with the Joint Policy Statement of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants and the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, dated March 1991, it is appropriate to include a description of the respective roles of the actuary and of the auditor with the financial statements. Their respective roles are as follows:

(a) The actuary, being in this case the Chief Actuary employed by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, determines and reports on the amount of actuarial liabilities for annuity contracts issued under the Government Annuities Act, as shown in the financial statements. This valuation is conducted in accordance with accepted actuarial principles, as adapted to the circumstances of the Government Annuities program. The Chief Actuary also ensures that the method utilised to calculate the actuarial liabilities is in accordance with the Government Annuities Improvement Act and the regulations pertaining thereto.

(b) The auditor expresses an opinion on the fair presentation of the financial statements prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The auditor also expresses an opinion on whether the transactions that come to the auditor's attention are, in all significant respects, in accordance with the Government Annuities Act, the Government Annuities Improvement Act and the regulations. The audit is conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

6. Related party transactions

The Account does not record the value of administrative services, including actuarial services it receives without charge from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada and other government entities. For the year ended March 31, 2004, the estimated cost of the administrative services received from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada amounted to \$2.8 million (2003—\$2.7 million).

7. Contingency

A lawsuit has been filed against Her Majesty the Queen claiming breach of the government's responsibility to properly administer the transfer of excess payments within the Account. The amount of the claim is \$8.2 million. In management's opinion, the outcome of this action cannot be determined at this time and no provision has been made in the financial statements.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. They include estimates that reflect management's best judgements.

Management is also responsible for developing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance that all transactions are accurately recorded and that they comply with the relevant authorities, that the financial statements report the Fund's net assets available for benefits and that its assets are safeguarded.

The Auditor General of Canada conducts an independent audit and expresses an opinion on the financial statements.

Approved by:

GIULIANO ZACCARDELLI

Commissioner

PAUL GAUVIN
Deputy Commissioner
Corporate Management
and Comptrollership
August 13, 2004

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

I have audited the statement of net assets available for benefits of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund as at March 31, 2004 and the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Fund's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets available for benefits of the Fund as at March 31, 2004 and the changes in net assets available for benefits for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Douglas G. Timmins, CA Assistant Auditor General for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada August 13, 2004

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—Continued

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS AS AT MARCH 31, 2004

	2004	2003
	\$	\$
Net assets available for		
benefits		
Due from the Consolidated		
Revenue Fund	30,805,139	30,919,035

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR BENEFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

	2004	2003
	\$	\$
Net assets available for benefits, beginning of year	30,919,035	31,370,192
Interest income on amount due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund Contributions from participants	2,477,090 9,723	2,480,853 10,400
Total increase in net assets	2,486,813	2,491,253
and children	(2,600,709)	(2,942,410)
Decrease in net assets	(113,896)	(451,157)
Net assets available for benefits, end of year	30,805,139	30,919,035

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004

1. Description of the Fund

The following summary description of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund (the Fund) is for general information only. For more complete information, reference should be made to the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act* (the Act). All monetary transactions of the Fund are made through a specified purpose account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).

(a) General

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund was established in 1934 pursuant to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act and is currently operated under Part IV of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act (effective 1959) and the related Regulations.

The Act provides for members of the Force, other than commissioned officers, appointed before March 1, 1949, to purchase certain survivorship benefits for their dependants by payment of specified contributions.

(b) Funding policy

All eligible members have now retired and, as such, there are no more active members contributing to the Fund; however, retired members may continue to make instalment payments in respect of previous elections made before their retirement.

The Act directs the Minister of Finance to have an actuarial valuation of the Fund prepared at least every five years. If the actuarial valuation discloses a surplus, the Governor in Council may, by order, increase the benefit payments. If there is an actuarial deficiency, the Governor in Council may direct that there be amounts transferred to the Fund, out of any unappropriated moneys in the CRF, such amount as may be required to re-establish the solvency of the Fund.

(c) Interest income

The Government of Canada credits the Fund with interest computed quarterly on the amount due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund at the end of the preceding quarter. The rate of interest is determined by the Minister of Finance on a quarterly basis and is equal to the rate used in other government superannuation accounts. The rate is calculated as though the amounts recorded were invested in a notional portfolio of Government of Canada 20 year bonds.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

(d) Basic death benefits

The following benefits, as applicable, are payable on the death of a member who has made the scheduled contributions and has left them in the Fund.

i) Widow's pension benefit

The widow is entitled to the pension purchased by the member. In many cases the pension benefit equals approximately 1.5 percent of the member's final pension benefit payment multiplied by his years of credited service. The pension benefit is payable for life with a guarantee that the total payments shall be no less than the member's contributions.

ii) Eligible children's annuities

An annuity, not exceeding 7 percent of the member's final pension payment, is payable to each surviving child eligible in accordance with the provisions of the *Act* at that time. If there is no surviving widow or if the widow dies before the child's annuity ceases, the amount of the annuity doubles.

iii) Lump sum benefits

If a member is not survived by a widow, a lump sum payment is made to the dependants and relatives of the member who are, in the opinion of the Minister, best entitled to share the benefit. The lump sum amount is equal to the actuarial present value of a pension to a hypothetical surviving widow 20 years older than the member at his death, but not exceeding 75 years of age.

iv) Benefit limitations

Under certain circumstances, the basic death benefits payable to a surviving widow are reduced. This can occur when a member marries after age 60; in that case, the value of the pension to the widow cannot exceed the lump sum payable if he were not survived by a widow.

(e) Dividends on death benefits

The Act provides that if the Fund is substantially in excess of the amount required to make adequate provision for the prospective payments, the Governor in Council may, by order, increase the benefits provided under Part IV of the Act in such manner as may appear equitable and expedient. The authority of the Governor in Council is delegated to the Treasury Board under section 7(2) of the Financial Administration Act.

To date, most of these benefit increases have taken the form of proportionate dividends applied to all basic death benefits, both accrued and prospective.

(f) Withdrawal of contributions

A retired member who did not elect to withdraw his contributions from the Fund upon retirement retains the right to do so at any time thereafter; however, all his rights under Part IV of the *Act* and those of his dependants shall cease upon such election. All returns of contributions are made without interest.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles on a going concern basis and present the aggregate financial position of the Fund as a separate financial reporting entity independent of the sponsor and Fund members. They are prepared to assist Fund members and others in reviewing the activities of the Fund for the fiscal period but they do not portray the funding requirements of the Fund.

Due from the Consolidated Revenue Fund is considered a cash equivalent, and accordingly its carrying value approximates fair value.

(b) Services provided without charge

The Fund does not record the value of administrative services it receives without charge from various government departments and agencies. These services include the following:

- financial management and other support services from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
- actuarial valuation and other services from the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions; and,
- cheque issue from Public Works and Government Services Canada.

3. Pension obligations

The most recent statutory actuarial valuation was performed as at March 31, 2001 by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions. The valuation disclosed an actuarial surplus of \$4,818,000. A portion of this surplus was distributed by annual increases in the basic pension amount of 27 percent effective April 1, 2002, an additional 28 percent effective April 1, 2003, and an additional 28 percent effective April 1, 2004 and by increases to lump sum death benefits and residual payments. The cumulative increase to the basic pension amount was 962 percent effective April 1, 2002, 990 percent effective April 1, 2003 and 1,018 percent effective April 1, 2004.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—Concluded

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2004—Concluded

The remaining balance of the actuarial surplus is intended to be used over the remaining life of the Fund for the payment of increases (roughly matching the rate of inflation) in the pension benefits. The average ages of the members and widows were estimated to be 79 and 80 years respectively as at March 31, 2001. The expected average remaining lifetime of the widows was about 8 years. The remaining lifetime of the Fund itself was estimated at 39 years.

The obligations for pension benefits are determined on an actuarial basis and incorporate the actuary's best estimates of future Fund yields, mortality rates, proportion of members married, and age of new widows. The current Fund yield of 8.4 percent per annum (8.3 percent in 2003) is consistent with the estimated yield (8.32 percent) used for the immediate future in the actuarial valuation. The expected long-term Fund yield is estimated to decline to 5.65 percent per annum by the year 2018 and to rise to 6.09 percent by 2035. Variations in any of these assumptions can result in a significantly higher, or lower, estimate of the liability.

An interim valuation was performed at March 31, 2004. The actuarial present value of accrued pension benefits as at March 31, 2004, net of a \$51,000 deduction representing the present value of participants' future instalment payments (was \$57,000 in 2003) and the principal components of change in the actuarial present value during the year were estimated as follows:

	2004	2003
	\$	\$
Actuarial present value of accrued pension benefits,		
beginning of year	27,485,000	27,836,000
Net interest accrued on		
benefits	2,181,000	2,249,000
Net adjustment arising from experience gains and losses and from valuation changes	(290,000)	332,000
Contributions from participants		
(instalment payments)	10,000	10,000
Benefit payments	(2,601,000)	(2,942,000)
Actuarial present value of accrued pension benefits,		
end of year	26,785,000	27,485,000

section 7

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Cash and Accounts Receivable

CONTENTS

	Page
Cash in bank Cash in transit Dutstanding cheques and warrants Fax receivables	7.2
Cash in transit	7.3
Outstanding cheques and warrants	7.3
Tax receivables	7.4
Other accounts receivable	7.5

CASH AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

This section contains information on accounts reported on the Statement of Financial Position under "Cash and Accounts Receivable".

Table 7.1 presents the year-end balances of cash and accounts receivable by category.

Most tables in this section present the continuity of accounts, by showing the opening and closing balances. A narrative description is provided for accounts reported in some tables. Such description follows the same presentation order as the respective tables.

TABLE 7.1
CASH AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	April 1/2003	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Cash in bank, Table 7.2	14,821,131,784	17,297,058,247
Cash in transit, Table 7.3	6,610,169,069	7,371,241,939
	21,431,300,853	24,668,300,186
Less: outstanding cheques and warrants, Table 7.4	4,945,109,360	4,121,986,544
Total cash.	16,486,191,493	20,546,313,642
Fax receivables, Table 7.5	43,597,037,466	47,953,394,855
Other accounts receivable, Table 7.7.	2,542,741,666	2,422,292,840
Total receivable	46,139,779,133	50,375,687,695
Total	62,625,970,625	70,922,001,337

Cash in Bank

This account records public moneys on deposit at March 31, to the credit of the Receiver General for Canada, with the Bank of Canada, chartered banks and other financial institutions.

Table 7.2 presents a summary of the balances in current and special Receiver General deposits.

The year-end balances denominated in foreign currencies have been translated into Canadian dollar equivalents at year-end closing rates of exchange. Foreign currencies held include United Kingdom pounds sterling, United States dollars and Euros.

TABLE 7.2CASH IN BANK

	April 1/2003	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Receiver General—		
Current deposits—		
Canadian currency	14,699,874,336	17,249,969,800
Foreign currencies.	49,889,107	13,263,495
Special deposits.	71,368,341	33,824,952
Total	14,821,131,784	17,297,058,247

Receiver General current deposits

These are cash balances on deposit in Canadian and foreign currencies.

Receiver General special deposits

These are balances in the hands of financial institutions for the purchase or redemption of Government securities, for the payment of interest and for reimbursement of GST Refund payments issued by the "ministère du Revenu du Québec" on behalf of the government.

7.2 CASH AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Cash in Transit

Table 7.3 presents a summary of the balances for cash in transit. This category of accounts records amounts which are reported in the financial statements, but which were not deposited in the Consolidated Revenue Fund or other bank accounts until after March 31.

TABLE 7.3

CASH IN TRANSIT

	April 1/2003	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Cash in hands of collectors and in transit	6,053,408,069 556,761,000	6,834,435,939 536,806,000
Total	6,610,169,069	7,371,241,939

⁽¹⁾ Additional information on the consolidated Crown corporations is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Cash in hands of collectors and in transit

This account records public moneys received by public officers prior to April 1, but not deposited to the credit of the Receiver General for Canada in the Bank of Canada, before that date.

Outstanding Cheques and Warrants

This account records cheques and warrants issued but not yet presented for payment.

Table 7.4 presents a summary of the balances for outstanding cheques and warrants.

TABLE 7.4OUTSTANDING CHEQUES AND WARRANTS

	April 1/2003	March 31/2004
	\$	\$
Outstanding cheques ⁽¹⁾ Imprest account cheques	4,941,948,992 3,160,368	4,118,391,315 3,595,229
Total	4,945,109,360	4,121,986,544

⁽¹⁾ Includes Employment insurance warrants.

Outstanding cheques

Cheques issued in Canadian dollars, and unpaid at March 31, are recorded in this account. Cheques outstanding for 10 years are transferred to non-tax revenues. During the year, an amount of \$33,186,973 (\$41,392,349 in 2003) was transferred to non-tax revenues.

Cheques in foreign currencies are credited to the Government's cash account at the time of issue.

Other cash—Consolidated Crown corporations

This account records the cash position of the consolidated Crown corporations. These funds are not public moneys to the credit of the Receiver General for Canada but are for the exclusive use of these Crown corporations.

Imprest account cheques

Imprest account cheques issued and unpaid at March 31, with the exception of those outstanding for 10 years or more (which have been transferred to non-tax revenues), are recorded in this account.

Tax Receivables

Tax receivables include amounts assessed by Canada Customs and Revenue Agency but not yet collected, as well as estimates of unassessed taxes at year-end. Amounts receivable also include related amounts for interest and penalties.

Tax receivables include taxes and premiums collectable on behalf of others such as provincial, territorial governments and the Canada Pension Plan. These amounts have also been included in liabilities.

Table 7.5 presents tax receivables by tax stream. Amounts receivable that are written off or forgiven are included in Section 3 of Volume III (Debts, obligations and claims written off or forgiven).

TABLE 7.5TAX RECEIVABLES AS AT MARCH 31

(in thousands of dollars)

	2004		2003		
	Gross tax receivables	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net tax receivables	Net tax receivables	
Tax receivables—					
Income tax receivables—					
Individuals	26,511,937	3,766,617	22,745,320	20,969,212	
Employers	11,311,718	474,539	10,837,179	9,558,738	
Corporations	6,397,297	1,215,631	5,181,666	4,169,379	
Non-residents	842,328	162,003	680,325	491,889	
Goods and services tax receivable	9,637,739	1,883,190	7,754,549	7,836,701	
Customs duties receivable	157,225	36,537	120,688	88,366	
Excise taxes and duties receivable	693,110	59,442	633,668	482,752	
Total	55,551,354	7,597,959	47,953,395	43,597,037	

Table 7.6 presents the aging for gross tax receivables for the period over which claims at March 31, 2004 have been outstanding. Receivables based on estimates of unassessed taxes at year-end are included in current receivables.

TABLE 7.6 AGING OF TAX RECEIVABLES

(in thousands of dollars)

	Year ended March 31		
	2004	2003	
Tax receivables			
Less than one year	45,685,191	42,029,114	
1-2	2,551,811	2,900,254	
2-3	1,780,479	1,552,432	
3-4	1,305,040	1,138,577	
4-5	967,679	785,968	
Over 5 years	3,261,154	2,364,854	
Total	55,551,354	50,771,199	

Other accounts receivable

Other accounts receivable represent billed (but uncollected) and unbilled or accrued financial claims arising from amounts owed to the Government for use of its assets, or from the proceeds for provision of services as of March 31, 2004.

Amounts receivable written off or forgiven are included in Section 3 of Volume III (Debts, obligations and claims written off or forgiven).

Table 7.7 presents a summary of the balances for other receivables.

TABLE 7.7
OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31

	2004			2003	
	Gross receivables	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net receivables	Net receivables	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Other receivables	3,272,271,525	1,084,157,685	2,188,113,840	2,246,834,666	
corporations ⁽¹⁾	234,179,000		234,179,000	295,907,000	
Total	3,506,450,525	1,084,157,685	2,422,292,840	2,542,741,666	

⁽¹⁾ Additional information on the consolidated Crown corporations is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Other receivables

This account records accrued financial claims owed to the Government and arising from other revenues.

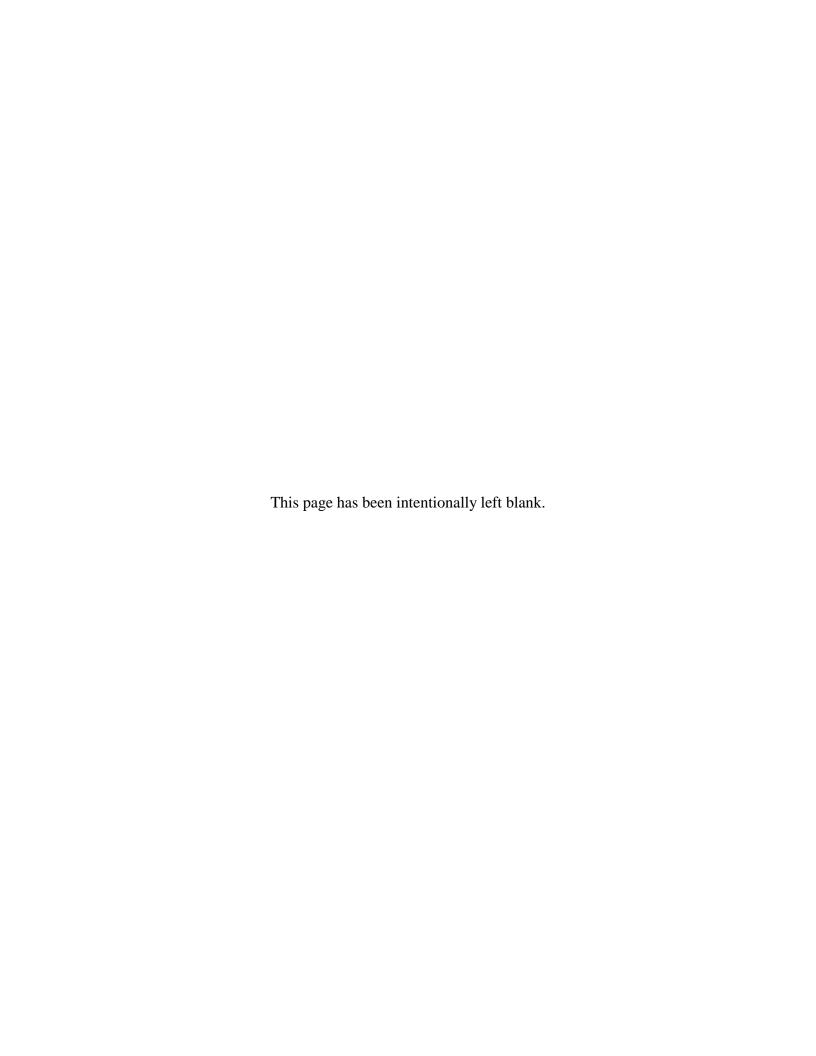
Accounts receivable of consolidated Crown corporations

This account records the financial claims of consolidated Crown corporations.

Table 7.8 presents the aging of other accounts receivables for the period over which claims at March 31, 2004 have been outstanding.

TABLE 7.8AGING OF OTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AS AT MARCH 31

	2004	
	\$	
Outstanding days		
0-30	1,108,553,622	
31-60	82,279,676	
61-90	74,667,489	
91-365	306,148,349	
Over 365	1,700,622,389	
Total	3,272,271,525	
Crown corporations	234,179,000	
Total	3,506,450,525	



SECTION 8

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Foreign Exchange Accounts

CONTENTS

	_
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account 8	3.3
International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions	3.3
International Monetary Fund—Notes payable 8	3.3
Special drawing rights allocations 8	3.3
Supplementary statement—	
Exchange Fund Account	3.4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS

Foreign exchange accounts represent financial claims and obligations of the Government as a result of Canada's foreign exchange operations. Financial claims and obligations denominated in foreign currencies are reported at Canadian dollar equivalents at March 31. Investment income from the foreign exchange accounts and net gains and losses resulting from the translation of the net assets denominated in foreign currencies, to Canadian dollar equivalents as at March 31, are recorded in foreign exchange revenues on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit.

Table 8.1 presents the continuity of each foreign exchange account, by showing the opening and closing balances, as well as payments and other charges and receipts and other credits. It should be noted, however, that this table excludes unmatured debt payable in foreign currencies, amounting to \$20,542 million as at March 31, 2004 (\$21,141 million as at March 31, 2003); details relating to these obligations are presented in Section 6 of this volume. A narrative description is provided for accounts reported in some tables. Such description follows the same presentation order as the respective tables.

TABLE 8.1 FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
		\$	\$	\$
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund				
Account, Table 8.2	44,848,860,116	20,346,434,474	23,949,006,132	41,246,288,458
International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions	12,942,262,089		757,006,767	12,185,255,322
	57,791,122,205	20,346,434,474	24,706,012,899	53,431,543,780
Less:				
International Monetary Fund—Notes payable	7,270,088,749	1,255,934,615	1,592,000,000	7,606,154,134
Special drawing rights allocations	1,571,399,321	58,493,508		1,512,905,813
	8,841,488,070	1,314,428,123	1,592,000,000	9,119,059,947
Total	48,949,634,135	21,660,862,597	26,298,012,899	44,312,483,833

International Reserves Held in the Exchange Fund Account

This account records the moneys advanced from the Government to the Exchange Fund Account, in Canadian and other currencies, for the purchase of gold, foreign currencies and securities, and special drawing rights (SDRs).

The Exchange Fund Account is operated under the provisions of the *Currency Act*. In accordance with this *Act*, audited financial statements for the Exchange Fund Account are prepared for each calendar year. The financial statements as at December 31, 2003, together with the Auditor General's report thereon, are found at the end of this section.

Table 8.2 shows international reserves held in and advances to the Exchange Fund Account as at March 31, 2004. Gold held by the Account is valued at 35 SDRs per fine ounce (\$67.95 Cdn as at March 31, 2004 and \$70.58 Cdn as at March 31, 2003).

In 2003-2004, payments and other charges consisted of advances to the Exchange Fund Account in the amount of \$19,967 million and an adjustment of \$379 million to recognize the net income of the Exchange Fund Account for the period January 1 to March 31. Receipts and other credits consisted of repayments of advances of \$21,571 million and a net valuation adjustment of \$2,378 million.

TABLE 8.2INTERNATIONAL RESERVES HELD IN THE EXCHANGE FUND ACCOUNT

(in millions of dollars)

	March 31/2004	March 31/2003
US dollar cash on deposits	136	146
US dollar short-term deposits	2,454	4,112
US dollar investments	17,983	18,988
Euro short-term deposits	147	481
Euro investments	18,046	18,651
Japanese yen short-term deposits	103	102
Japanese yen investments	1,259	1,247
Special drawing rights	1,111	1,085
Gold	7	36
Canadian cash on deposits		1
Total	41,246	44,849
Fund were denominated as follows: US dollars (2004, \$18,771 million US; 2003, \$19,529		
million US)	24,615	28,665
Euro	17,394	18,460
Japanese yen	1,358	1,344
(2004, SDR 610 million; 2003,		
SDR 610 million)	(1,184)	(1,230)
Canadian dollars	(1,316)	(3,345)
Total advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	40,867	43,894
Total net income from January 1 to March 31	379	955
Total	41,246	44,849

International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions

This account records the value of Canada's subscription (its "quota") to the capital of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The amount by which the sum of Canada's subscriptions plus loans to the IMF under special facilities exceeds the IMF's holdings of Canadian dollars represents the amount of foreign exchange which Canada is entitled to draw from the IMF on demand for balance of payments purposes. The subscription is expressed in terms of SDR, a unit of account defined in terms of a "basket" of four major currencies, the Euro, US dollar, Pound sterling and Japanese yen.

Canada has accumulated its subscriptions through settlements to the IMF in Canadian dollars, gold and SDRs. Annual maintenance of value payments are made to, or received from, the IMF when the Canadian dollar depreciates or appreciates against the SDR, in order to maintain the SDR-value of the IMF's holdings of Canadian dollars.

In 2003-2004, receipts and other credits consisted of a maintenance of value adjustment of \$180 million and a valuation adjustment of \$577 million.

International Monetary Fund—Notes Payable

This account records non-marketable, non-interest bearing notes issued by the Government to the IMF. These notes are payable on demand and are subject to redemption or re-issue, depending on the needs of the IMF for Canadian currency.

Canadian dollar holdings of the IMF include these notes and a small working balance (initially equal to one-quarter of one percent of Canada's subscription) held on deposit at the Bank of Canada. In 2003-2004, notes payable to the IMF increased by \$336 million.

Special Drawing Rights Allocations

This account records the value of SDRs allocated to Canada by the IMF. The special drawing right is an international currency created by the IMF, and allocated to countries participating in its Special Drawing Rights Department. It represents a liability of Canada, as circumstances could arise whereby Canada could be called upon to repay these allocations, in part or in total.

As an asset, SDRs represent rights to purchase currencies of other countries participating in the IMF's Special Drawing Rights Department, as well as to make payments to the IMF itself. All SDRs allocated to Canada by the IMF have either been used to settle subscriptions in the IMF, or have been advanced to the Exchange Fund Account.

There was no allocation of SDRs by the IMF to Canada during the year. In 2003-2004, payments and other charges consisted of a valuation adjustment of \$58 million.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

Exchange Fund Account

MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Responsibility for the financial statements of the Exchange Fund Account (the Account) and all other information presented in this Annual Report rests with the Department of Finance. The operation of the Account is governed by the provisions of Part II of the *Currency Act*. The Account is administered by the Bank of Canada as fiscal agent.

The financial statements were prepared in accordance with the stated accounting policies set out in Note 2 to the financial statements, which conform to those used by Government of Canada. These policies were applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

The Department of Finance establishes policies for the Account's transactions and investments, and for related accounting activities. It also ensures that the Account's activities comply with the statutory authority of the *Currency Act*.

The Bank of Canada effects transactions for the Account and maintains records, as required to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the financial statements. The Bank reports to the Department of Finance on the financial position of the Account and on the results of its operations.

The Auditor General of Canada conducts an independent audit of the financial statements of the Account and reports the results of her audit to the Minister of Finance.

The Annual Report of the Account is tabled in Parliament along with the financial statements, which are also part of the *Public Accounts of Canada* and are referred to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts for their review.

PAUL JENKINS Senior Deputy Governor Bank of Canada

KEVIN G. LYNCH Deputy Minister Department of Finance

> S. VOKEY, CA Chief Accountant Bank of Canada

AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

I have audited the balance sheet of the Exchange Fund Account as at December 31, 2003 and the statement of revenue for the year then ended. These financial statements have been prepared to comply with Sections 20 and 21 of the *Currency Act*. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Account's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I 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 my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Account as at December 31, 2003 and its revenues and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2 to the financial statements, which conform to the accounting policies of the Government of Canada.

These financial statements, which have not been, and were not intended to be, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, are solely for the information and use of the Minister of Finance for complying with Sections 20 and 21 of the *Currency Act* as set out in Note 2 to the financial statements. The financial statements are not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than the specified users or for any other purpose.

Further, in my opinion, the transactions of the Account that have come to my notice during my audit of the financial statements have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with Part II of the *Currency Act*.

Douglas G. Timmins, CA Assistant Auditor General for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada March 12, 2004

Ottawa, Canada

Exchange Fund Account—Continued

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2003 (in millions of dollars)

ASSETS 2003		2003	2002		DUE TO THE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND	2003	2002
US CDN	CDN	US	CDN		CDN	CDN	
Denominated in US dollars					Advances (Note 10)	37,599	47,668
Cash and short-term deposits	2,277	2,952	2,529	3,990	Net revenue for the year	2,963	2,728
Marketable securities (Notes 5 and 6)	12,812	16,611	14,635	23,088			
	15,089	19,563	17,164	27,078			
Denominated in other foreign currencies							
Cash and short-term deposits (Note 7)	89	116	134	211			
and 7)	15,261	19,786	13,899	21,928			
	15,350	19,902	14,033	22,139			
Denominated in Special Drawing Rights							
Special Drawing Rights							
(Note 8)	842	1,090	719	1,134			
Gold and gold loans (Note 9)	6	7	28	45			
	848	1,097	747	1,179			
Official international reserve							
assets	31,287	40,562	31,944	50,396		40,562	50,39

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

Approved:

PAUL JENKINS

Senior Deputy Governor Bank of Canada

KEVIN G. LYNCH

Deputy Minister Department of Finance

S. VOKEY, CA

Chief Accountant Bank of Canada

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Exchange Fund Account—Continued

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 (in millions of Canadian dollars)

<u> </u>		
	2003	2002
Revenue from investments		
Marketable securities	1,931	2,110
Cash and short-term deposits	49	91
Special Drawing Rights	21	23
Gold		4
	2,001	2,228
Other revenue		
Net gain on sales of gold	205	175
Net foreign exchange gains	757	325
	962	500
Net revenue for the year due to the		
Consolidated Revenue Fund	2,963	2,728

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

1. Authority and objective

The Exchange Fund Account (the Account) is governed by Part II of the *Currency Act*. The Account is in the name of the Minister of Finance and is administered by the Bank of Canada as fiscal agent. The *Financial Administration Act* does not apply to the Account.

The legislative mandate of the Account is to aid in the control and protection of the external value of the Canadian dollar, and the Minister of Finance acquires or sells for the Account those assets that are deemed appropriate for this purpose in accordance with the *Currency Act*. The Account is empowered to invest in instruments approved by the Minister of Finance in accordance with the *Act*.

The objectives of the Account are to provide general liquidity for the government and to promote orderly conditions in the foreign exchange market for the Canadian dollar. In September 1998, the Department of Finance and the Bank of Canada decided to move away from intervening in the foreign exchange market in a predictable or automatic fashion (selling/buying foreign currencies / buying/selling Canadian dollars when there were market forces on the value of the Canadian dollar). Instead, the current policy is for the Bank of Canada to intervene on a discretionary basis.

Revenue for the year is payable to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) of the Government of Canada within three months after the end of the year in accordance with the *Currency Act*.

2. Significant accounting policies

As stipulated in the *Currency Act*, the financial statements of the Account are prepared in accordance with the accounting policies used by the Government of Canada to prepare its financial statements. The financial statements of the Account are prepared for the Minister of Finance in compliance with Sections 20 and 21 of the *Currency Act*.

The basis of accounting used in these financial statements differs from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles because it excludes the disclosure of the notional cost of advances. The advances are provided interest-free under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council and the Account reflects only transactions pertaining to the assets of the Account. The significant accounting policies of the Account are set out below.

(a) Basis of presentation

The purpose of the financial statements is to report to Parliament on the operations of the Account to comply with the *Currency Act*. The Bank of Canada, on behalf of the Minister of Finance, may sell, lend, borrow, or deal in assets under the terms and conditions prescribed by the *Currency Act*. The reporting entity of the Account is limited to those transactions permitted by the *Currency Act* and to the category of expenses determined by the Minister as authorized by legislation. For that purpose, the following operations are recorded in the Account:

All proceeds, earnings, and interest from transactions relating to the assets are credited to the Account, along with all amounts received on the maturity of deposits, securities, and notes held for the Account.

All expenses determined by the Minister to have been incurred in respect of the operations of the Account are paid out of the Account. This excludes the cost of administrative, custodial, and fiscal-agency services that are provided by the Bank of Canada with regard to the transactions in the Account and that are not recognized in the financial statements.

Interest-free advances to the Account from the CRF are authorized by the Minister under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Governor in Council.

The annual net revenue of the Account is paid to the CRF (or charged to the CRF when net revenue is a negative amount).

All material changes in cash flows are evident from the financial statements. A separate statement of cash flows has not been prepared.

Exchange Fund Account—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003—Continued

(b) Valuation of assets

The estimated fair market value of cash, short-term deposits, and special drawing rights (SDRs), which are recorded at cost and generally held to maturity, is deemed to be equal to their book value.

Marketable securities are adjusted for unamortized premiums or discounts, where applicable, and are reported at the lower of their amortized costs, including accrued interest and year-end market values. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded at the settlement dates.

Marketable securities, short-term deposits and SDRs include accrued interest. The SDR is a unit of account issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and its value is determined in terms of a basket of four major currencies.

Gold and gold loans include accrued interest. Gold and gold loans are carried in the Account at a value of 35 SDRs per fine ounce, which approximates cost and conforms to the value used in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

(c) Revenue from investments

Revenue from investments is recorded on an accrual basis and includes interest earned, amortization of premiums and discounts, gains or losses on sales of securities, revenues from gold loans, and revenues from securities-lending activities. Writedowns of securities to their year-end market values (if applicable) are netted against investment revenue in the year in which they occur.

(d) Gold

Net gains on gold sales are recorded at settlement dates and are included in the category *Other revenue* in the *Statement of Revenue*. Interest revenue from gold loans is recorded on an accrual basis and premiums on the sales of call options on gold are recorded when received. Both are included in the category *Revenue from investments* in the *Statement of Revenue*.

(e) Tri-party Reverse Repurchase Agreement

In 2003, tri-party reverse repurchase transactions were implemented. Tri-party reverse repurchase trades are money market transactions where the Account lends funds on a secured basis to designated counterparties at prevailing market rates. The collateral on these transactions is held by a tri-party custodian. Tri-party reverse repurchase transactions are recorded on the balance sheet under the category *Cash and short-term deposits*. They include amounts at which the securities were originally loaned plus the accrued interest.

Revenue from these transactions is included in the category Revenue from investments in the Statement of Revenue

(f) Translation of foreign currencies and SDRs

Assets and advances denominated in foreign currencies and SDRs are translated into Canadian and US-dollar equivalents at year-end market exchange rates, which were as follows:

	Canadian dollars		
	2003	2002	
US dollars	1.29650 1.62820 0.01207 1.92656	1.57760 1.65680 0.01328 2.13699	

Gains or losses resulting from the translation of assets and advances denominated in foreign currencies and SDRs, as well as transactions throughout the year, are recorded as net foreign exchange gains and are included in the category *Other revenue* in the *Statement of Revenue*. Unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses on forward currency contracts are also recorded in revenue as net foreign exchange gains.

Investment revenue in foreign currencies and SDRs is translated into Canadian dollars at the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the date the revenue is earned.

3. Official government operations

Official government operations involve purchases and sales of Canadian dollars against foreign currencies. These are undertaken to promote orderly conditions in the market for the Canadian dollar or to meet net government requirements for foreign exchange. Since September 1998, no transactions were aimed at moderating movements in the value of the Canadian dollar.

The majority, but not all, of Canada's official international reserves reside inside the Account. The Account represents approximately 89 percent (90 percent in 2002) of Canada's official reserves.

4. Risk management and financial instruments

The role of the Account as principal repository of Canada's official international reserves determines the nature of its assets and of its operations, as well as its use of financial instruments.

To ensure that the Account asset portfolio is prudently diversified with respect to credit risk, the investment guidelines specify limits on holdings by class of issuer (sovereign, agency, supranational, or commercial financial

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Exchange Fund Account—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003—Continued

institution) and type of instrument. There are also limits on exposure to any one issuer or counterparty.

With respect to investment guidelines prescribed by the Minister of Finance, the Account may hold debt issued in the designated currencies by highly rated sovereign governments and their agencies, as well as by supranational organizations. Eligible issues must have an A-rating or better from two of four designated rating agencies (Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch, and Dominion Bond Rating Service), one of which must be either Moody's or Standard & Poor's. The Account may also make deposits and execute other transactions with commercial financial institutions that meet the same rating criteria, with the term to maturity of commercial deposits limited to three months or less.

Interest rate and foreign currency risks are managed by adopting a strategy of matching the duration structure and the currency of the Account's assets and the related foreign currency borrowings of the Government of Canada.

Through the securities-lending program, agents can lend securities only up to a prescribed maximum amount and only to a list of counterparties approved by the Government. Each borrower must enter into a Securities Loan Agreement with either of the agents. Borrowers are also required to provide collateral for securities borrowed, according to a specific list approved by the Government. Collateral is limited to specific security types, terms to maturity, and credit ratings. The agents also provide an indemnity in the event of default by the borrower. The Account enters into securities lending in order to earn extra return on investments.

5. Term structure of foreign currency investments

				2003			2002
		Pa	r value		Unamortized premium/discount		
_	Under 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	and accrued interest	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
_	(in millions of US dollars)						
US dollar holdings	2 200				(5)	2.105	2.114
Government securities Other securities	3,200 1,375	1,265	5,248	1,504	(5) 225	3,195 9,617	3,114 11,521
Total US dollar holdings	4,575	1,265	5,248	1,504	220	12,812	14,635
Other foreign currencies Euro holdings Other securities	521	927	6,539	5,838	501	14,326	13,053
Yen holdings Government securities			465	465	5	935	846
Total other foreign currencies	521	927	7,004	6,303	506	15,261	13,899
Total	5,096	2,192	12,252	7,807	726	28,073	28,534

Exchange Fund Account—Continued

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003—Continued

6. Marketable securities denominated in US dollars

		2003			2002	
Securities	Par value		ortized ost	Par value		ortized
	US	US	CDN	US	US	CDN
			(in million	ns of dollars)		
US government	3,200	3,193	4,141	3,125	3,114	4,913
US federal agencies	5,124	5,182	6,718	4,366	4,415	6,965
international institutions	4,268	4,306 131	5,583 169	6,875	6,901 205	10,886 324
	12,592	12,812	16,611	14,366	14,635	23,088
Estimated market value at year-end		13,199	17,113		15,316	24,163

Estimated market values are based on quoted market prices.

Loans of securities are effected on behalf of the Account by agents who guarantee the loans and obtain collateral of equal or greater value from their approved counterparties in these transactions. At year-end, a portion of the Account's holdings of US government securities consisting of US\$ 2,250 million (par value) in Treasury Bills (US\$ 2,200 million in 2002) is being used in securities-lending operations with financial institutions.

7. Assets denominated in other foreign currencies

	Cash and short-term deposits			
	2003		20	002
	US	CDN	US	CDN
	(in millions of dollars)			
Euros	13	17	65	102
Japanese yen	76	99	69	109
	89	116	134	211

	Marketable securities					
		2003				
_	Par value	Amortized cost		Par value		ortized
_	US	US	CDN	US	US	CDN
_			(in million	ns of dollars)		
Euros	13,825 931	14,326 935	18,573 1,213	12,637 842	13,053 846	20,593 1,335
_	14,756	15,261	19,786	13,479	13,899	21,928
Estimated market value at year-end		15,862	20,565		14,597	23,028

Estimated market values are based on quoted market prices.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Exchange Fund Account—Concluded

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003—Concluded

8. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)

	2003		20	002
	US	CDN	US	CDN
	(in millions of dollars)			
Held at year-end	838	1,087	717	1,130
Accrued interest	4	3	2	4
	842	1,090	719	1,134

9. Gold and gold loans

During the year, the Account sold 490,067 fine ounces of gold (452,516 fine ounces in 2002).

	2003		20	02
	US	CDN	US	CDN
	(i	n millions o	of dollars)	
Held at year-end				
Gold loans			23	37
Gold	6	7	5	8
	6	7	28	45

The year-end carrying values and market values (based on London fixings) of gold and gold loans, excluding accrued interest, are:

		2003		20	002
		Price per fine ounce	Total value in millions	Price per fine ounce	Total value in millions
Carrying value	—US\$	52.01	6	47.41	28
	Canadian \$	67.43	7	74.79	45
Market value	—US\$	417.25	45	347.20	208
	Canadian \$	540.96	59	547.74	328

Due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)— Advances

The Account is funded by advances from the CRF. These are limited to CAN\$ 60 billion by Order-in-Council dated April 26, 2001. At year-end, advances from (deposits with) the CRF consisted of:

	2003	2002
(:	in millions of Can	adian dollars)
US dollars	23,898	32,852
Canadian dollars	(4,347)	(5,447)
Euros	17,920	20,132
Japanese yen	1,303	1,435
Special drawing rights	(1,175)	(1,304)
	37,599	47,668

The proceeds of Canada's borrowings in foreign currencies and allocations of SDRs by the IMF have been advanced from the CRF to the Account. Subsequent repayments of foreign currency debt are made using the assets of the Account and result in reductions in the level of foreign currency advances. Interest payable by Canada on borrowings in foreign currencies and charges on allocations of SDRs to Canada are charged directly to the CRF.

Canadian-dollar advances are required by the Account for the settlement of its purchases of foreign currencies. Sales of foreign currencies result in receipts of Canadian dollars that are remitted to the CRF, causing reductions in the level of outstanding Canadian-dollar advances. Cumulative net sales of foreign currencies can result in overall net deposits of Canadian dollars by the Account with the CRF.

11. Commitments

(a) Currency swaps

The Account may enter into short-term currency swap arrangements with the Bank of Canada to assist the Bank in its cash-management operations. There were no drawings under this facility in 2003 or 2002, and there were no commitments outstanding as at December 31, 2003.

(b) Gold options and forward contracts

The Minister of Finance has authorized the sale of call options, as well as forward sales, on part of the Account's gold holdings. At year-end, the Account had no commitments to sell gold under gold options (20,000 fine ounces in 2002) or forward contracts (US\$ 66 million in 2002).

(c) Foreign currency contracts

The following table presents the fair value of foreign currency contracts with contractual amounts outstanding at December 31:

	200	3	2002	
	Contractual value	Fair value	Contractual value	Fair value
	(in millio	ns of C	Canadian dolla	ars)
Forward sales	4		2,975	(29)
Forward purchases			2,991	29

The estimated fair values of foreign exchange contracts are calculated using the year-end exchange rates. Foreign exchange contracts that have a positive fair value are those contracts that, if settled immediately, would result in a gain. Conversely, immediate settlement of a contract with a negative fair value would result in a loss.

SECTION 9

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Loans, Investments and Advances

CONTENTS

	Page
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	9.3
enterprises	9.6
and other government business enterprises	9.12
enterprises	9.13
Contingent liabilities of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	9.13
enterprises	9.14
business enterprises Portfolio investments National governments including developing countries International organizations Provincial and territorial governments Other loans, investments and advances Allowance for valuation	9.15 9.16 9.17 9.22 9.26 9.30 9.39
Allowance for varuation	9.39

LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

Loans, investments and advances is a category of financial claims represented by debt instruments and ownership interests held by the Government of Canada acquired through the use of parliamentary appropriations, except for the portion of the investment balances representing adjustments for the equity of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. Some of these appropriations permit repayments to be used for further loans and advances. Details of the use of non-budgetary appropriations, for loans, investments and advances, can be found in the ministerial sections of Volume II.

The investment in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises is accounted for under the modified equity method and is carried at cost which is adjusted for the annual profits or losses of the enterprises and reduced by any dividends paid by the corporations to the Government. Under the modified equity approach, the accounting policies of the enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are not adjusted to conform to the Government's accounting policies. The Government also reports any amounts receivable from or payable to these corporations.

Other loans, investments and advances are recorded at cost and are subject to annual valuation to reflect reductions from the recorded value to the estimated realizable value. Foreign currency transactions are translated and recorded in Canadian dollar equivalents at the exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Balances of loans, investments and advances resulting from foreign currency transactions are reported at year-end closing rates of exchange; net gains and losses related to these sovereign loans are presented with the return on investments from these loans under other program revenues.

The allowance established to reflect reductions from the recorded value to the estimated realizable value of financial claims held by the Government has been authorized by the Minister of Finance and the President of the Treasury Board, under subsection 63(2) of the Financial Administration Act.

Revenues received during the year on loans, investments and advances, are credited to other revenues; details are provided in Section 3 of this volume and in Section 11 of Volume III.

Table 9.1 presents the transactions and year-end balances of loans, investments and advances by category.

Some tables in this section present the continuity of accounts, by showing the opening and closing balances, as well as payments and other charges and receipts and other credits. A narrative description is provided for accounts reported in some tables. Such description follows the same presentation order as the respective tables.

TABLE 9.1LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

	April 1/2003 ⁽¹⁾	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Enterprise Crown corporations and other				
government business enterprises, Table 9.2	14,554,708,252	2,035,525,011	357,657,440	16,232,575,823
Portfolio investments, Table 9.11	1,240,254,680			1,240,254,680
National governments including developing countries,				
Table 9.12	1,678,551,319	360,684,755	933,553,829	1,105,682,245
International organizations, Table 9.13	13,114,602,656	392,627,262	320,161,926	13,187,067,992
Provincial and territorial governments, Table 9.14	1,809,543,718	4,033,780,032	1,575,242,300	4,268,081,450
Other loans, investments and advances, Table 9.15	8,600,297,821	4,578,509,049	2,078,078,213	11,100,728,657
	40,997,958,446	11,401,126,109	5,264,693,708	47,134,390,847
Less: allowance for valuation	17,250,365,844	745,211,814	1,081,206,893	17,586,360,923
Total	23,747,592,602	12,146,337,923	6,345,900,601	29,548,029,924

⁽¹⁾ Certain comparative figure have been restated to reflect the current year's presentation.

Enterprise Crown Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises

Loans and advances to, and investments in, enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises represent the balance of financial claims held by the Government against corporations for working capital, capital expenditures and other purposes, investment in the capital stock of corporations, and loans and advances to corporations for re-lending.

A Crown corporation means a parent Crown corporation or a wholly-owned subsidiary; a parent Crown corporation is wholly-owned directly by the Crown; a wholly-owned subsidiary is wholly-owned by one or more parent Crown corporations directly or indirectly through any number of subsidiaries.

Enterprise Crown corporations are a type of government business enterprise that are defined as those Crown corporations which are not dependent on parliamentary appropriations and whose principal activity and source of revenue is the sale of goods and services to outside parties. These include selected Crown corporations listed in Part I, all the Crown corporations listed in Part II of Schedule III of the *Financial Administration Act* and the Bank of Canada. Although a Crown corporation, the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board is not part of the Government reporting entity since its mandate is to manage an investment portfolio on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan which is itself excluded from the reporting entity.

There are also a number of self-sustaining government business enterprises that are not considered Crown corporations within the meaning of the *Financial Administration Act*, but which are owned or controlled by the Government and ultimately accountable to Parliament through a Minister of the Crown for the conduct of their affairs. These are referred to as "other government business enterprises" and include the Canadian Wheat Board and the various Port Authorities.

Most of the enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are agents of Her Majesty for the conduct of all or part of their activities. This status is granted in one of the following ways:

- (i) designation by Parliament, through a special act of incorporation;
- (ii) statutory authorization; or,
- (iii) proclamation by the Government Corporations Operation Act.

Further information on the business and activities of all parent Crown corporations and information on all Crown corporations and other corporate interest of Canada is provided in the *President of the Treasury Board's Annual Report to Parliament on Crown Corporations and Other Corporate Interests of Canada*. Although no longer included as part of this Report, a compilation of the audited financial statements of the parent Crown corporations is also available upon request.

Table 9.2 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for the various types of loans, investments and advances which were made to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.

TABLE 9.2
ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investments—				
Investments and accumulated				
profits/losses (Table 9.4)	9,109,120,949	1,868,179,000		10,977,299,949
Loans and advances—				
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation—				
Housing	3,628,607,049		116,038,600	3,512,568,449
Real estate	65,968,785		3,916,871	62,051,914
Joint projects	1,039,432,963		35,829,786	1,003,603,177
Student housing projects	238,087,690		9,392,998	228,694,692
Sewage treatment projects	411,365,909		49,250,852	362,115,057
Assisted home ownership	24,572,594		4,661,765	19,910,829
•	5,408,034,990		219,090,872	5,188,944,118
Other—				
Canada Lands Company Limited	37,552,313	19,996,511	21,447,068	36,101,756
Canadian Dairy Commission		147,349,500	117,119,500	30,230,000
•	37,552,313	167,346,011	138,566,568	66,331,756
Total—Loans and advances	5,445,587,303	167,346,011	357,657,440	5,255,275,874
Total	14,554,708,252	2,035,525,011	357,657,440	16,232,575,823

The results and financial position of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are detailed at Tables 9.3 to 9.5. These tables also show the breakdown of the equity of each corporation between accumulated profits and losses, contributed surplus and capital stock, as well as the details of the Government's investment under the modified equity accounting method.

The Government of Canada has also made loans and advances to various enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. The following describes loans which were outstanding as of March 31, 2004 or 2003.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

The Corporation was incorporated, on January 1, 1946, by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act. The Corporation's mandate, as stated in the National Housing Act, is to promote the construction of new houses, the repair and modernization of existing houses, and the improvement of housing and living conditions. Advances have been made to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to support various programs undertaken by the Corporation.

Housing

Advances made for moderate to low income housing bear interest at rates from 4.125 percent to 16.10 percent per annum, and are repayable over 1 to 50 years, with instalments between June 30, 2004 and March 31, 2037.

Real estate

Advances made for the acquisition and development of real estate bear interest at rates from 9.50 percent to 15 percent per annum, and are repayable over 50 years, with the final instalment on June 30, 2036.

Joint projects

Advances made to undertake housing projects jointly with the provinces bear interest at rates from 3.5 percent to 17.96 percent per annum, and are repayable over 1 to 50 years, with instalments between June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2038.

Student housing projects

Advances made for student housing projects bear interest at rates from 5 percent to 10.05 percent per annum, and are repayable over 20 to 50 years, with instalments between June 30, 2004 and March 31, 2030.

Sewage treatment projects

Advances made to assist in the establishment or expansion of sewage treatment projects and the construction of trunk storm sewers bear interest at rates from 5 percent to 10.38 percent per annum, and are repayable over 20 to 50 years, with instalments between June 30, 2004 and March 31, 2023.

Assisted home ownership

Advances made for owner-occupied housing bear interest at rates from 8.58 percent to 8.68 percent per annum, and are repayable over 18 to 20 years, with instalments between June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2008.

Canada Lands Company Limited

Canada Lands Company Limited (originally Public Works Lands Company Limited) was incorporated under the *Companies Act* in 1956 and was continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Corporation conducts its business through Canada Lands Company CLC Limited (CLC), its principal wholly-owned subsidiary. CLC's objective is to carry out a commercially-oriented and orderly disposal program of certain Government real properties and the management of certain select properties. In undertaking this objective, CLC may manage, develop and dispose of real properties, either in the capacity of owner or as agent of the Government.

CLC has acquired an interest in a number of real properties from the Government in consideration for the issuance of promissory notes, which bear no interest and are repayable from the proceeds of the sale of the properties in respect of which they were issued. The notes were discounted using the Consolidated Revenue Fund lending rate applicable to Crown corporations and recorded at their discounted value.

During the year, new notes have been issued for an amount of \$15.6 million. An amount of \$14.7 million was repaid during the year and an amount of \$3.9 million was amortized to income. The balance in the account represents the balance of the notes receivable net of the corresponding unamortized discount.

Canadian Dairy Commission

The Corporation was established by the *Canadian Dairy Commission Act*, to provide, to efficient producers of milk and cream, the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and to provide, to consumers of dairy products, a continuous and adequate supply of high quality dairy products.

Loans have been made to the Corporation, to finance its dealings in dairy products. The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$300,000,000.

The loans bear interest at rates from 2.1146 percent to 3.3657 percent per annum, and are repayable within 1 year.

Interest paid to the Government

Interest paid to the Government of Canada with respect to these loans in the years ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is as follows:

	2004	2003	
	(in millions of dollars)		
Corporation—			
Canada Mortgage			
and Housing			
Corporation	481.6	502.4	
Canadian Dairy			
Commission	0.6	1.2	
Canadian Commercial			
Corporation		0.1	
Total	482.2	503.7	

Summary Financial Statements of Enterprise Crown Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises

The following tables display details of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.

Tables 9.3 to 9.5 present the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and changes to the equity of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises grouped in five segments. The segment of competitive, self-sustaining corporations consists of those corporations named in Part I of Schedule III of the *Financial Administration Act* and of other competitive and self-sustaining government business enterprises.

For those corporations having year ends other than March 31, the data are based on unaudited interim financial statements which have been prepared on a basis consistent with the most recent audited financial statements.

The tables summarize the financial transactions and results of operations of each enterprise Crown corporation and other government business enterprises in accordance with its own respective accounting policies. Most enterprise Crown corporations follow the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) used by private sector companies, as outlined in the Handbook of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

Financial assets include cash, receivables, loans and investments. Financial assets are segregated between other parties and Government and Crown corporations. The financial assets reported under Government and Crown corporations represent receivables and loans and investments between related parties. Non-financial assets represent the unexpensed portion of capital assets, inventories and prepayments such as buildings, machinery and equipment in use or under construction, inventories and other items of expenditure which will be expensed as these assets are used. Liabilities include payables, borrowings, and other obligations. Liabilities are segregated between third parties and Government and Crown corporations. Borrowings from third parties represent amounts repayable to financial institutions and other investors. Other liabilities are amounts due in respect of purchases, employee future benefits and pension benefits, accrued interest on borrowings, long-term capital leases and sundry accounts payable. The liabilities reported under Government and Crown corporations represent payables and borrowings between related parties.

Revenues include financial assistance received or receivable from the Government in respect of the current year's operations, when applicable. Expenses are segregated between third parties, and Government and Crown corporations. Equity adjustments and other include prior period adjustments and other miscellaneous items as recorded by the corporations. Equity transactions with the Government include dividends declared or transfers of profits to the Government as well as equity contributions provided by the Government. Any intergovernmental transactions are eliminated as part of the modified equity accounting adjustment.

These tables present consolidated financial information on parent enterprise Crown corporations, unconsolidated wholly-owned subsidiaries and other government business enterprises.

Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are also categorized as being either agents or non-agents of the Crown. Agent status may be expressly stated in the incorporating legislation or conferred under the provisions of the *Government Corporations Operation Act*. In some situations, agent status may be restricted to certain designated activities of a corporation.

A summary of financial assistance under Government budgetary appropriations to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises for the year ended March 31, 2004 is provided in Table 9.10.

TABLE 9.3SUMMARY COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES BY SEGMENT

Government and Crown corporations	Assets		Competitive, self-sustaining	Bank of Canada	Lending and insurance	Marketing	Other	Total
Financial—	Financial— Third parties 2,088,410 279,159 62,985,765 6,623,402 27,670 7,1974							
Third parties	Third parties 2,058,410 279,159 62,985,765 6,623,402 27,670 7,1974 600 7,1974 600 7,1974 600 7,1974 600 7,1974 7,1	Assets						
Government and Crown corporations 59.6.20 41,445,477 4,380,326 86,819 16,702 46,879,9 Total financial assets 3,009,030 41,724,636 67,366,091 6,710,221 44,372 118,854,3 Non-financial assets 4,503,462 464,719 849,311 817,511 12,915 6,858,27 Total assets as reported 7,512,492 24,369,355 68,215,402 7,527,732 57,287 125,582,2 Elimination adjustments 35,039 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576,2 Third parties— 57,475,31 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576,2 Barn of Camada notes in circulation and amounts owing to depositors 400,73,204 44,130,708 61,75,602 2,015 50,710,9 Barn of Camada notes in circulation and amounts owing to depositors 40,073,204 1,599,904 1,279,468 339,305 16,145,5 Government and Crown 223,770 1,815,429 5,448,435 32,698 148,867 7,669,1 Total liabilities	Government and Crown corporations 950,620 41,445,477 4,380,326 86,819 16,702 46,879 Total financial assets 3,009,030 41,724,636 673,66,091 6,710,221 44,372 118,854 Non-financial assets 450,402 42,369,355 68,215,402 7,527,732 57,287 125,682 Elimination adjustments 350,599 (141,091) 7,527,732 57,287 125,682 Liabilities 7,547,513 42,369,355 68,015,402 7,527,732 57,287 125,682 Liabilities 7,547,513 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,287 125,682 Liabilities 40,073,204 44,130,708 6,175,602 2,015 50,710 Barn of Canada notes in circulation and amounts owing to depositors 40,073,204 1,279,468 339,376 16,145 Government and Crown corporations. 23,370 1,815,429 4,48,455 32,608 14,867 7,669 Total liabilities 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,94 40,925 11	Financial—						
Total financial assets	Total financial assets		2,058,410	279,159	62,985,765	6,623,402	27,670	71,974,406
Non-financial assets.	Non-financial assets	corporations	950,620	41,445,477	4,380,326	86,819	16,702	46,879,944
Elimination adjustments	Elimiation adjustments							118,854,350 6,827,918
Total assets	Total assets	Total assets as reported	7,512,492	42,369,355	68,215,402	7,527,732	57,287	125,682,268
Liabilities Third parties— Borrowings	Carbon C	Elimination adjustments	35,039		(141,091)		5	(106,047)
Third parties	Descripting a Personner	Total assets	7,547,531	42,369,355	68,074,311	7,527,732	57,292	125,576,221
Borrowings 402,623 44,130,708 6,175,602 2,015 50,710,0 Bank of Canada notes in circulation and amounts owing to depositors 40,073,204 10,590,904 1,279,468 339,376 16,145,5 Government and Crown corporations. 223,770 1,815,429 5,448,435 32,698 148,867 7,669,1 Total liabilities 4,111,493 42,339,355 60,70,047 7,487,768 490,258 114,589,5 Equity of Canada as reported 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,944 (432,971) 11,083,3 Elimination adjustments 3,530 3,400,999 30,000 7,904,264 3,964 (432,96) 10,977,3 Equity of Canada as reported 3,450,383 30,000 7,904,264 3,964 (432,96) 10,977,3 Equity of Canada as reported 3,450,383 30,000 7,904,264 39,964 (432,96) 10,977,3 Equity of Canada as reported 3,350 2,796,035 6,074,31 7,527,732 37,292 125,576,2 Contingent liabilities 4,005,802	Borrowings 402,623 44,130,708 6,175,602 2,015 50,710, 80,7							
Other liabilities 3,485,100 450,722 10,590,904 1,279,468 339,376 16,145,5 Government and Crown corporations 223,770 1,815,429 5,448,435 32,698 148,867 7,669,1 Total liabilities 4,111,493 42,339,355 60,170,047 7,487,768 490,258 114,589,3 Equity of Canada as reported 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,964 (432,971) 11,083,3 Equity of Canada 3,436,038 30,000 7,904,264 39,964 (432,966) 10,977,3 Total liabilities and equity 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576,2 Contractual commitments 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801,3 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982,7 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER 6,714,8045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 CHANCES IN EQUITY 7,482,48 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79,0 <	Other liabilities 3,485,100 450,722 10,590,904 1,279,468 339,376 16,145 Government and Crown corporations. 223,770 1,815,429 5,448,435 32,698 148,867 7,669 Total liabilities 4,111,493 42,339,355 60,170,047 7,487,768 490,258 114,983 Elimination adjustments 3,500,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,64 432,971 11,083 Elimination adjustments 35,039 30,000 7,904,264 39,964 (432,966) 10,977 Total liabilities and equity 7,457,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,32 57,292 25,576 Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 7,572,22 57,529 2,578 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982 REVERUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853 Government a	Borrowings	402,623		44,130,708	6,175,602	2,015	50,710,948
Government and Crown corporations. 223,770 1,815,429 5,448,435 32,698 148,867 7,699,1 Total liabilities. 4,111,493 42,339,355 60,170,047 7,487,768 490,258 114,598,9 Equity of Canada as reported. 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,964 (432,971) 11,083,3 Elmination adjustments. 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity of Canada. 3,436,038 30,000 7,94,264 39,964 (432,966) 10,977,3 Total liabilities and equity. 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,322 57,292 125,576,2 Contractual commitments. 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982,7 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CRUSTY 4,605,802 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 Government and Crown corporations— 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 Government and Crown corporations— 7,590,279 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79,0	Government and Crown corporations 223,770 1,815,429 5,448,435 32,698 148,867 7,669 Total liabilities 4,111,493 42,339,355 60,170,047 7,487,768 490,258 114,598 Equity of Canada as reported 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,964 (432,971) 11,083 Equity of Canada 3,436,038 30,000 7,964 39,964 (432,961) 10,977 Total liabilities and equity 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,322 57,292 125,576 Contragent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER 41,243,94 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853 Government and Crown corporations— 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853 Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 3,32,289 16,274 62,800 79 Other	amounts owing to depositors		40,073,204				40,073,204
Total liabilities	Total liabilities 4,111,493 42,339,355 60,170,047 7,487,768 490,258 114,598 Equity of Canada as reported 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,964 (432,971) 11,083 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 106 Equity of Canada 3436,038 30,000 7,904,264 39,964 (432,966) 10,977 Total liabilities and equity 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576 Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CONTRACT 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853 Govermment and Crown corporations— 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853 Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 332,289		3,485,100	450,722	10,590,904	1,279,468	339,376	16,145,570
Equity of Canada as reported 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,964 (432,971) 11,083,3 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity of Canada 3,436,038 30,000 7,904,264 39,964 (432,966) 10,977,3 Total liabilities and equity. 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576,2 Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801,3 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982,7 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982,7 FORTHE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 8,200 7,748,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 Government and Crown corporations— 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79,0 Expenses 7 3,00,299	Equity of Canada as reported 3,400,999 30,000 8,045,355 39,964 (432,971) 11,083 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106 Equity of Canada 3,436,038 30,000 7,904,264 39,964 (432,966) 10,977 Total liabilities and equity 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576 Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY 8 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853 Government and Crown corporations— 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853 Government and Crown corporations— 7,590,279 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79 Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 332,289 186,140 18,400 Expenses 8 1,001,193 6,245 <td>corporations</td> <td>223,770</td> <td>1,815,429</td> <td>5,448,435</td> <td>32,698</td> <td>148,867</td> <td>7,669,199</td>	corporations	223,770	1,815,429	5,448,435	32,698	148,867	7,669,199
Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity of Canada 3,436,038 30,000 7,904,264 39,964 (432,966) 10,977,370 total liabilities and equity. 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576,2 Contingent liabilities . 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801,3 Contractual commitments . 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982,7 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues	Elimination adjustments	Total liabilities	4,111,493	42,339,355	60,170,047	7,487,768	490,258	114,598,921
Total liabilities and equity. 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576,2 Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801,3 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982,7 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 162,704 62,800 79,0 Other 444,234 1,753,889 332,289 2,528,4 Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,640,5 Expenses Third parties 6,936,619 3,034,899 3,408,029 138,995 13,518,5 Government and Crown corporations 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200,0 Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8,1 Emination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	Total liabilities and equity 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576, Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801, Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853, Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853, Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 7,590,279 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79, Contractual Crown Corporations— Financial assistance 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,460, Expenses 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,460, Expenses 7,590,279 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,408,029 138,995 13,518, Government and Crown Corporations 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200, Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718, Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,417, 129,139 3,741, Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192, Adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106, Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (10,679) (1,906, Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (10,679)	1 7 1		30,000		39,964		11,083,347 (106,047)
Total liabilities and equity. 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576,2 Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801,3 Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982,7 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 162,74 62,800 79,0 Other 444,234 1,753,889 332,289 2,528,4 Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,640,5 Expenses Third parties 6,936,619 3,034,899 3,408,029 138,995 13,518,5 Government and Crown corporations— 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200,0 Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8,1 Eminactions with the Government— Dividends (14,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5)	Total liabilities and equity 7,547,531 42,369,355 68,074,311 7,527,732 57,292 125,576, Contingent liabilities 3,550 2,796,030 1,773 2,801, Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853, Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853, Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 7,590,279 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79, Contracture of the corporations of the corporatio	Equity of Canada	3,436,038	30,000	7,904,264	39,964	(432,966)	10,977,300
Contractual commitments	Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853, Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79, Other 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 2,2528, Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,460, Expenses Third parties 6,936,619 3,034,899 3,408,029 138,995 13,518, Government and Crown corporations— 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200, Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718, Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741, Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192, Adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106, Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (10,679) (1,906, Capital. 64,000 (1,753,889) (10,679)		7,547,531	42,369,355	68,074,311	7,527,732	57,292	125,576,221
Contractual commitments	Contractual commitments 1,348,954 4,605,802 22,015 5,955 5,982, REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853, Government and Crown corporations— Financial assistance 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79, Other 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 2,2528, Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,460, Expenses Third parties 6,936,619 3,034,899 3,408,029 138,995 13,518, Government and Crown corporations— 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200, Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718, Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741, Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192, Adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106, Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (10,679) (1,906, Capital. 64,000 (1,753,889) (10,679)	Contingent liabilities	3,550		2,796,030		1,773	2,801,353
REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853,0 Government and Crown	REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties 7,148,045 5,179,812 3,401,817 123,340 15,853, Government and Crown	_				22 015		
Financial assistance Other 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79,0 Other 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 1 62,800 79,0 Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,460,5 Expenses Third parties 6,936,619 3,034,899 3,408,029 138,995 13,518,5 Government and Crown corporations 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200,0 Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718,6 Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	Financial assistance Other 442,234 1,753,889 332,289 16,274 62,800 79, 79, 79, 25,28,28, 25,28,28, 25,28,28, 25,28,28, 25,28,28, 25,28,28, 25,28,28, 25,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,28,	CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004 Revenues Third parties	7,148,045		5,179,812	3,401,817	123,340	15,853,014
Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,460,5 Expenses Third parties 6,936,619 3,034,899 3,408,029 138,995 13,518,5 Government and Crown corporations 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200,0 Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718,6 Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8,1 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— 0 (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	Total revenues 7,590,279 1,753,889 5,512,101 3,418,091 186,140 18,460, 18	1				16,274	62,800	79,074
Expenses Third parties	Expenses Third parties	Other	442,234	1,753,889	332,289			2,528,412
Third parties 6,936,619 3,034,899 3,408,029 138,995 13,518,5 Government and Crown corporations 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200,0 Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718,6 Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments (3,499) (4630) (4,630) (8,1 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— 5 (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	Third parties	Total revenues	7,590,279	1,753,889	5,512,101	3,418,091	186,140	18,460,500
corporations. 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200,0 Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718,6 Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— 5 (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	corporations. 174,615 1,001,193 6,245 18,006 1,200, Total expenses 7,111,234 4,036,092 3,414,274 157,001 14,718, Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741, Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192, Adjustments (3,499) (141,091) 5 (106, Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106, Equity transactions with the Government— 6 6 (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906, (1,906, Capital 64,000	1	6,936,619		3,034,899	3,408,029	138,995	13,518,542
Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8,1 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741. Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192. Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8, Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106. Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906, Capital 64,000 64,000 64,000		174,615		1,001,193	6,245	18,006	1,200,059
Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741,8 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192,1 Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8,1 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	Net income/loss(-) for the year 479,045 1,753,889 1,476,009 3,817 29,139 3,741, 20,139 Equity of Canada, beginning of the year 3,003,416 30,000 6,580,025 40,777 (462,110) 9,192, 40,400 Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (4,630) (8, 40,400) Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,69) Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,64,400) Capital 64,000 64,000 64,000	Total expenses	7,111,234		4,036,092	3,414,274	157,001	14,718,601
Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8,1 Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106,0 Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906,5	Adjustments (3,499) (4,630) (8, Elimination adjustments 35,039 (141,091) 5 (106, Equity transactions with the Government— Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906, Capital 64,000 64,	Net income/loss(-) for the year	,			. ,	. ,	3,741,899
Dividends	Dividends (141,963) (1,753,889) (10,679) (1,906, Capital 64,000 64,	Adjustments	(3,499)	30,000		,	, , ,	9,192,108 (8,129) (106,047)
Capital	•	Dividends	. , ,	(1,753,889)	(10,679)			(1,906,531)
Equity of Consider and of the years 2.426.020 20.000 7.004.264 20.066 4420.066 10.077.2	Equity of Canada, end of the year	•		20.000	7.004.264	20.064	(422.066)	

TABLE 9.4

FINANCIAL POSITION OF ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES —ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004

		A	ssets	
	Finan	cial		
		Government	_	
		and		
Enterprise Crown corporations and	Third	Crown		Total
other government business enterprises ⁽¹⁾	parties	corporations	Non-financial	assets
Competitive, self-sustaining				
Blue Water Bridge Authority	13,413	50,522	111,402	175,337
Canada Development Investment Corporation	12,657	61,118		73,775
Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation	77,091	27,755	295,539	400,385
Canada Lands Company Limited	83,512	58	266,557	350,127
Parc Downsview Park Inc. (2)	11,761	4,792	8,937	25,490
Canada Post Corporation	1,591,941	662,959	2,335,623	4,590,523
Halifax Port Authority ⁽³⁾	8,843	17,344	89,346	115,533
Montreal Port Authority ⁽³⁾	10,377	69,537	212,969	292,883
Quebec Port Authority (3)	38,703	175	83,707	122,585
tidley Terminals Inc.	4,187	45	11,775	16,007
oyal Canadian Mint	24,229	8,346	107,343	139,918
aint John Port Authority ⁽³⁾	8,758	7,985	62,866	79,609
oronto Port Authority ⁽³⁾	20,222		53,447	73,669
ancouver Port Authority ⁽³⁾	68,539	3,012	487,171	558,722
Other Canada Port Authorities (3)(4)	84,177	36,972	376,780	497,929
otal—Competitive, self-sustaining	2,058,410	950,620	4,503,462	7,512,492
Cank of Canada	279,159	41,445,477	644,719	42,369,355
ending and Insurance	2/2,102	71,770,777	077,722	72,000,000
Business Development Bank of Canada	8,107,807	97.493	603,918	8,809,218
anada Deposit Insurance Corporation	342,692	897,925	1,974	1,242,591
anada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	16,412,786	504,459	77.874	16,995,119
Insurance Programs	6,571,717	2,597,412	72,565	9,241,694
Mortgage Backed Securities Guarantee Fund	137,687	106,392	72,303	244,079
xport Development Canada	21,306,519	106,915	54,502	21,467,936
arm Credit Canada	10,106,557	69,730	38,478	10,214,765
otal—Lending and insurance	62,985,765	4,380,326	849,311	
5	02,903,703	4,300,320	049,311	68,215,402
Marketing Canadian Commercial Corporation	348,538		2,269	350,807
Canadian Dairy Commission—	340,330		2,209	330,807
Marketing operations	15,682		94,002	109,684
anadian Wheat Board, The.	6,250,753	86,819	699,179	7.036.751
		00,019	22,061	30,490
reshwater Fish Marketing Corporation	8,429	07.010	,	
otal—Marketing	6,623,402	86,819	817,511	7,527,732
Other		4.0.50		
tlantic Pilotage Authority	3,020	1,859	2,810	7,689
ape Breton Development Corporation	10,722	12,800	4,100	27,622
reat Lakes Pilotage Authority	1,605		182	1,787
aurentian Pilotage Authority	7,138		2,167	9,305
Pacific Pilotage Authority	5,185	2,043	3,656	10,884
otal—Other	27,670	16,702	12,915	57,287
otal	71,974,406	46,879,944	6,827,918	125,682,268
Elimination adjustments		(106,047)		(106,047)
Total	71,974,406	46,773,897	6,827,918	125,576,221

⁽¹⁾ All enterprise Crown corporations listed in this table are parent Crown corporations except the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority.

Although a Crown corporation, Canada Pension Plan Investment Board is designed to operate at arm's length from the Government and manages, on behalf of the Canada Pension Plan, funds not belonging to the Government, therefore, it is considered external to the Government reporting entity. The Public Sector Pension Investment Board is not included in the above list since its activities are included in the Government's results through pension accounting.

Parc Downsview Park Inc. became a parent Crown corporation on September 3, 2003.

⁽³⁾ Canada Port Authorities, which are not Crown corporations but considered government business enterprises, are agents of the Crown for their port activities. (4) Consists of the combined figures of the Canada Port Authorities of Belledune, Fraser River, Nanaimo, North Fraser, Port Alberni, Prince Rupert, Saguenay, Sept-Îles, St. John's, Thunder Bay, Trois-Rivières and Windsor.

	L	iabilities		_				
Third	parties							
		Government						Total
		and		Accumulated			Equity	liabilities
		Crown	Total	profits/	Contributed	Capital	of	and
Borrowings	Other	corporations	liabilities	(losses)	surplus	stock	Canada	equity
108,102	3,779	31	111,912	63,425			63,425	175,337
	14,397		14,397	(683,807)	743,184	1	59,378	73,775
	141,926	14,801	156,727	243,658			243,658	400,385
47,000	36,196	34,597	117,793	87,253	145,081		232,334	350,127
	5,828	1,286	7,114	(624)	19,000		18,376	25,490
108,092	3,148,963	79,031	3,336,086	99,266	1,155,171		1,254,437	4,590,523
6,000	6,472	1,121	13,593	51,083	50,857		101,940	115,533
	25,877	953	26,830	28,790	237,263		266,053	292,883
29,744	5,519	52,924	88,187	11,975	22,423		34,398	122,585
,,	2,071	157	2,228	(186,263)	64,000	136,042	13,779	16,007
20,724	25,441	4,663	50,828	49,090	0.,000	40,000	89,090	139,918
20,721	4,118	1,005	4,118	13,832	61,659	10,000	75,491	79,609
	11,750		11,750	61,919	01,057		61,919	73,669
5,425	27,581	33,729	66,735	341,728	150,259		491,987	558,722
77,536	25,182	477	103,195	189,740	204,994		394,734	497,929
402,623	3,485,100	223,770	4,111,493	371,065	2,853,891	176,043	3,400,999	7,512,492
402,023				3/1,003				
	40,523,926	1,815,429	42,339,355		25,000	5,000	30,000	42,369,355
7,302,431	275,890	12,438	7,590,759	402,281	27,778	788,400	1,218,459	8,809,218
	561,878	100	561,978	680,613			680,613	1,242,591
10,441,204	1,090,723	5,300,035	16,831,962	138,157	25,000		163,157	16,995,119
	6,702,564	113,810	6,816,374	2,425,320			2,425,320	9,241,694
	111,492	2,294	113,786	130,293			130,293	244,079
17,177,927	1,790,610	19,758	18,988,295	1,496,441		983,200	2,479,641	21,467,936
9,209,146	57,747		9,266,893	440,147	507,725		947,872	10,214,765
44,130,708	10,590,904	5,448,435	60,170,047	5,713,252	560,503	1,771,600	8,045,355	68,215,402
	310,843		310,843	11,964	28,000		39,964	350,807
911	78,501	30,272	109,684					109,684
6,151,603	78,501 882,722		7,036,751					7,036,751
		2,426						
23,088	7,402	22 (0)	30,490	11.061	20.000		20.06	30,490
6,175,602	1,279,468	32,698	7,487,768	11,964	28,000		39,964	7,527,732
	1,901		1,901	3,484	2,304		5,788	7,689
	319,883	148,867	468,750	(441,128)			(441,128)	27,622
	3,369		3,369	(1,664)	82		(1,582)	1,787
1,486	9,281		10,767	(3,941)	2,479		(1,462)	9,305
529	4,942		5,471	4,607	806		5,413	10,884
2,015	339,376	148,867	490,258	(438,642)	5,671		(432,971)	57,287
50,710,948	56,218,774	7,669,199	114,598,921	5,657,639	3,473,065	1,952,643	11,083,347	125,682,268
		* *		(106,047)			(106,047)	(106,047)
50,710,948	56,218,774	7,669,199	114,598,921	5,551,592	3,473,065	1,952,643	10,977,300	125,576,221
20,/10,240	30,210,774	7,009,199	114,390,941	3,331,374	3,773,003	1,734,043	10,777,500	143,370,441

TABLE 9.5

REVENUES, EXPENSES AND OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY OF ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

		Reven	nues	
		Government and Crown corporations		
	Third	Financial	•	_
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	parties	assistance ⁽¹⁾	Other	Total
Competitive, self-sustaining				
Blue Water Bridge Authority.	25,306			25,306
Canada Development Investment Corporation	376			376
Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation.	262,370			262,370
Canada Lands Company Limited	82,719			82,719
Parc Downsview Park Inc.	5,384		1,184	6,568
Canada Post Corporation.	6,292,367		373,464	6,665,831
Halifax Port Authority.	25,532		500	26,032
Montreal Port Authority	62,365		8,821	71,186
Quebec Port Authority	15,311		576	15,887
Ridley Terminals Inc.	13,538			13,538
Royal Canadian Mint	178,839		54,062	232,901
Saint John Port Authority	10,560		508	11,068
Toronto Port Authority	16,524			16,524
Vancouver Port Authority	105,166		708	105,874
Other Canada Port Authorities	51,688		2,411	54,099
Total—Competitive, self-sustaining.	7,148,045		442,234	7,590,279
Bank of Canada	7,170,073		1.753.889	1,753,889
,			1,/33,009	1,/33,009
Lending and insurance	(20.100			(20.100
Business Development Bank of Canada	638,190		26.500	638,190
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation	144,047		26,580	170,627
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	966,616		140,548	1,107,164
Insurance Programs	1,153,375		155,525	1,308,900
Mortgage Backed Securities Guarantee Fund.	41,961		3,851	45,812
Export Development Canada.	1,607,904		4,739	1,612,643
Farm Credit Canada	627,719		1,046	628,765
Total—Lending and insurance	5,179,812		332,289	5,512,101
Marketing				
Canadian Commercial Corporation	1,123,635	16,274		1,139,909
Canadian Dairy Commission				
Marketing operations	206,808			206,808
Canadian Wheat Board, The	2,011,141			2,011,141
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation	60,233			60,233
Total—Marketing	3,401,817	16,274		3,418,091
Other				
Atlantic Pilotage Authority	16,414			16,414
Cape Breton Development Corporation	2,592	62,800		65,392
Great Lakes Pilotage Authority	11,340	,,,,,		11,340
Laurentian Pilotage Authority	49,030			49,030
Pacific Pilotage Authority	43,964			43,964
Total—Other	123,340	62,800		186,140
Total	15,853,014	79,074	2,528,412	18,460,500
Elimination adjustments	15,055,017	72,071	2,520,112	10,100,500
Total net results.	15,853,014	79,074	2 528 412	18,460,500
	13,033,014	19,014	2,528,412	10,400,300
Less equity adjustments				
Share of annual profit				

The accompanying notes for Table 9.4 are an integral part of this table.

⁽¹⁾ This column records only that portion of financial assistance received or receivable from the federal Government that has been credited to operations. Additional amounts representing capital and operating appropriations received by the corporations are included in "Equity transactions with Government". Revenues "Other" include amounts generated from the sale of goods and services, investment income as well as grants where the corporations qualify as a member of a general class of recipients. The total financial assistance accounted for by the corporations during the year does not agree with the amount reported in Table 9.10 because of differences resulting from the different accounting policies followed.

	Expenses							
	Government		NT 4	F :	T	Equity transac		TD 14
771 : 1	and		Net	Equity	Equity	the Gove	rnment	Equity
Third	Crown	m . 1	income/or	beginning	adjustments	D	0 1 1	end
parties	corporations	Total	loss(-)	of year	and other	Dividends	Capital	of year
10.510		10.512	6.504	56.601				62.425
18,512		18,512	6,794	56,631				63,425
6,112	22.551	6,112	(5,736)	65,114	(4.027)	(110,000)		59,378
125,459	33,551	159,010	103,360	263,335	(4,037)	(119,000)		243,658
68,765	(3,219)	65,546	17,173	240,280	(20,119)	(5,000)		232,334
7,248	1,063	8,311	(1,743)	960,219	20,119	(17,900)		18,376 1,254,437
6,245,115	108,598 972	6,353,713	312,118			(17,900)		
17,698 58,189	5,846	18,670 64,035	7,362 7,151	94,578 258,902				101,940 266,053
			1,654	,	220			
13,728	505 1.039	14,233	,	32,416	328		64,000	34,398
13,523	,	14,562	(1,024)	(49,197)			64,000	13,779
214,108	19,324	233,432	(531)	89,621				89,090
9,641	243	9,884	1,184	74,307				75,491
16,087	(212	16,087	437	61,482				61,919
72,619	6,312 381	78,931	26,943	465,044	210	((2)		491,987
49,815		50,196	3,903	390,684		(63)		394,734
6,936,619	174,615	7,111,234	479,045	3,003,416	(3,499)	(141,963)	64,000	3,400,999
			1,753,889	30,000		(1,753,889)		30,000
576,233	2,836	579,069	59,121	1,170,017		(10,679)		1,218,459
22,512	6,621	29,133	141,494	539,119				680,613
410,667	616,876	1,027,543	79,621	83,536				163,157
297,048	354,754	651,802	657,098	1,768,222				2,425,320
5,404	8,375	13,779	32,033	98,260				130,293
1,202,045	9,057	1,211,102	401,541	2,078,100				2,479,641
520,990	2,674	523,664	105,101	842,771				947,872
3,034,899	1,001,193	4,036,092	1,476,009	6,580,025		(10,679)		8,045,355
1,135,144	5,578	1,140,722	(813)	40,777				39,964
201,511	667	202,178	4,630		(4,630)			
2,011,141		2,011,141						
60,233		60,233						
3,408,029	6,245	3,414,274	3,817	40,777	(4,630)			39,964
15,258		15,258	1,156	4,632				5,788
18,566	18,006	36,572	28,820	(469,948)				(441,128)
14,023	*	14,023	(2,683)	1,101				(1,582)
48,425		48,425	605	(2,067)				(1,462)
42,723		42,723	1,241	4,172				5,413
138,995	18,006	157,001	29,139	(462,110)				(432,971)
13,518,542	1,200,059	14,718,601	3,741,899	9,192,108	(8,129)	(1,906,531)	64,000	11,083,347
,010,012	1,200,000	1 1,7 1 0,00 1	2,7 . 1,022	(82,987)	(23,060)	(1,200,001)	0.,000	(106,047)
13,518,542	1,200,059	14,718,601	3,741,899	9,109,121	(31,189)	(1,906,531)	64,000	10,977,300
,	1,200,000	1,710,001	(31,189)	7,107,121	31,189	(1,700,551)	01,000	10,777,300
			3,710,710	9,109,121	,	(1,906,531)	64,000	10,977,300

Borrowings by Enterprise Crown Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises

Table 9.6 summarizes the borrowing transactions by agent and non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.

In accordance with section 54 of the Financial Administration Act, the payment of all money borrowed by agent enterprise Crown corporations and interest thereon is a charge on and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Such borrowings therefore constitute obligations of the Government and are recorded as such in the accounts of Canada net of borrowings expected to be repaid directly by these corporations.

Borrowings by non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are not on behalf of Her Majesty, but may, at times be guaranteed by the Government.

As at March 31, 2004, an allowance for borrowings of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises was established at \$2,005 million.

TABLE 9.6 BORROWINGS BY ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

_	Balance April 1/2003	Borrowings and other credits	Repayments and other charges	Balance March 31/2004
Borrowings by agent enterprise Crown corporations				
Business Development Bank of Canada	6,263,039	19,502,469	18,463,077	7,302,431
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	11,091,163	4,224,177	4,874,136	10,441,204
Canada Post Corporation	113,711	19,859	25,478	108,092
Canadian Dairy Commission (Marketing)	181	17,959	17,229	911
Canadian Wheat Board, The ⁽¹⁾	378,043		366,157	11,886
Export Development Canada	20,374,911	30,113,281	33,310,265	17,177,927
Farm Credit Canada	8,082,061	11,754,609	10,627,524	9,209,146
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation	14,000	23,088	14,000	23,088
Royal Canadian Mint	24,422		3,698	20,724
_	46,341,531	65,655,442	67,701,564	44,295,409
Borrowings by non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises Blue Water Bridge Authority	109,082		980	108,102
Canada Lands Company Limited		47,000		47,000
Canadian Wheat Board, The ⁽¹⁾	6,815,356	21,263,183	21,938,822	6,139,717
Halifax Port Authority ⁽²⁾	6,400		400	6,000
aurentian Pilotage Authority	2,586		1,100	1,486
'acific Pilotage Authority	988		459	529
Quebec Port Authority ⁽²⁾	29,730	14		29,744
tidley Terminals Inc	62,913	1,087	64,000	
/ancouver Port Authority ⁽²⁾		5,425		5,425
Other Canada Port Authorities ⁽²⁾	91,134	4,120	17,718	77,536
_	7,118,189	21,320,829	22,023,479	6,415,539
otal	53,459,720	86,976,271	89,725,043	50,710,948
and other government business enterprises	50,480,720	86,976,271	88,751,443	48,705,548
Allowance for borrowings of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises expected to be repaid by the				
Government and reported on the Statement of Financial Position	2,979,000		973,600	2,005,400

On December 31, 1998 The Canadian Wheat Board ceased to be an agent of Her Majesty and a Crown corporation under the *Financial Administration Act*.

The Authority is an agent of the Crown only for its port activities. It is considered a non-agent of the Crown for borrowings purposes.

Maturity and Currency of Borrowings by Enterprise Crown Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises

Table 9.7 summarizes the maturity and currency of borrowings by agent and non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, as at March 31, 2004.

TABLE 9.7

MATURITY AND CURRENCY OF BORROWINGS BY ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

(in thousands of dollars)

Year of maturity	Agent	Non-agent	Total
2005	15,805,934	5,129,765	20,935,699
2006	4,980,539	13,967	4,994,506
2007	4,496,574	40,848	4,537,422
2008	4,013,357	14,646	4,028,003
2009	3,188,042	84,627	3,272,669
Subsequent years	11,810,963	1,131,686	12,942,649
Total	44,295,409	6,415,539	50,710,948

⁽¹⁾ The borrowings are composed of \$14,639,023 US, ¥ 1,988,910, Euro 231,161, NZ dollar \$416,779, AU \$943,951, NOK 588,194 and \$31,902,930 CDN.

Contingent Liabilities of Enterprise Crown Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises

Table 9.8 summarizes the contingent liabilities of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. A contingent liability is defined as a potential liability which may become an actual liability when one or more future events occur or fail to occur.

TABLE 9.8

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES OF ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

	March 31, 2004
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	
Export Development Canada—Loan guarantees and loans with recourse	2,778,131
Farm Credit Canada—Loan guarantees.	17,899
Laurentian Pilotage Authority—Miscellaneous litigations	1,773
Other Canada Port Authorities—Miscellaneous litigations	3,550
Total	2,801,353

Contractual Commitments of Enterprise Crown Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises

Table 9.9 summarizes the contractual commitments of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. A contractual commitment represents a legal obligation to third organizations or individuals as a result of a contract. Contractual commitments are classified into three main categories: loans authorized but undisbursed, capital expenditures and operating leases.

TABLE 9.9

CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS OF ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AT MARCH 31, 2004

(in thousands of dollars)

		Capital	Operating	
	Loans	expenditures	leases	Total
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises				
Atlantic Pilotage Authority			1,038	1,038
Business Development Bank of Canada	968,000		160,000	1,128,000
Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation			5,600	5,600
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	8,643			8,643
Canada Post Corporation			1,286,000	1,286,000
Canadian Commercial Corporation			1,185	1,185
Canadian Dairy Commission		3,100		3,100
Canadian Wheat Board			17,730	17,730
Export Development Canada	3,040,000			3,040,000
Farm Credit Canada	375,900		53,259	429,159
Great Lakes Pilotage Authority			938	938
Halifax Port Authority			469	469
Laurentian Pilotage Authority			3,486	3,486
Montreal Port Authority		2,180	4,415	6,595
Pacific Pilotage Authority			493	493
Quebec Port Authority			219	219
Vancouver Port Authority		8,800	36,700	45,500
Other Canada Port Authorities		4,488	83	4,571
Total	4,392,543	18,568	1,571,615	5,982,726

Financial Assistance Under Budgetary Appropriations to Enterprise Crown **Corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises**

Table 9.10 summarizes financial assistance under budgetary appropriations for both agent, non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. It should be read in conjunction with Table 9.5. The purpose for which payments have been made under budgetary appropriations is segregated between: (a) amounts approved through an operating expenditures vote and (b) amounts approved through a capital expenditures vote.

All amounts reported represent charges to appropriations or authorities approved by Parliament.

Differences in figures reported in Table 9.5 and those reported in Table 9.10 result from the use of different accounting policies and from items in transit.

TABLE 9.10

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER BUDGETARY APPROPRIATIONS TO ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS AND OTHER GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ENTERPRISES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

	Operating expenditures vote	Capital expenditures vote	Financial assistance under budgetary appropriations ⁽¹⁾
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises			
Canada Post Corporation ⁽²⁾	255,752		255,752
Canadian Commercial Corporation	16,274		16,274
Canadian Wheat Board, The ⁽³⁾	98,320		98,320
Cape Breton Development Corporation	62,800		62,800
Export Development Canada ⁽⁴⁾	8,220		8,220
Ridley Terminals Inc.	64,000		64,000
Total	505,366 (5)		505,366

⁽¹⁾ Excludes grants and contributions paid to agent and non-agent enterprise Crown corporations where they qualify as members of a general class of recipients.
(2) Includes a payment of \$33,542 from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the purpose of providing Northern Air Stage Parcel Service.

⁽³⁾ Includes a payment of \$13,851 for the acquisition and leasing of hopper cars for the transportation of grain in Western Canada.

⁽⁴⁾ Consists of a payment of \$8,220 from the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade as administration expenses for the Canada Account. (5) Of this amount, \$396,243 is presented with Crown corporations expenses on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit in Section 2 of this volume. The remainder is presented with other program expenses of all other departments and agencies.

Portfolio Investments

Portfolio investments are entities with share capital owned jointly by the Government and other governments and/or organizations to further common objectives. Additional information on these entities is provided in the *President of the Treasury Board's Annual Report to Parliament on Crown Corporations and Other Corporate Interests of Canada*.

Under the terms of section 147 of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, the Superintendent of Bankruptcy has received shares in a number of corporations in lieu of a cash levy payable to the Crown.

Table 9.11 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for the various types of portfolio investments.

TABLE 9.11PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Petro-Canada—Finance	1,225,167,174			1,225,167,174
Other—				
Co-operative Housing Project—Environment— Parks Canada Agency	337,106			337,106
Industry—Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec	400			400
Natural Resources North Portage Development Corporation— Western Economic Diversification	14,750,000			14,750,000
	15,087,506			15,087,506
Total	1,240,254,680			1,240,254,680

Petro-Canada

Petro-Canada was initially incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, to explore for, research, develop, produce and distribute hydrocarbons and other types of fuel and energy, and to engage or invest in ventures related thereto.

The *Petro-Canada Public Participation Act*, assented to February 1, 1991, provided for the sale of Government shares.

As of March 31, 2004, the Government's holding represents 49.4 million shares, approximately 18.60 percent ownership of Petro-Canada.

Co-operative Housing Project

The Parks Canada Agency has invested in the Rocky Mountain II Co-operative Housing Association, along with five other entities, to provide accommodation for Parks Canada employees and employees of other entities in Banff, Alberta.

Société du parc industriel et portuaire Québec-Sud

The Corporation was incorporated by a Special Act of the Government of Quebec, to favor and manage the development of an industrial park intended for major industrial projects in the Township of Lévis. In order to achieve this objective, the Corporation may acquire, sell or exchange lands in this Township.

In 1995, the mandate was modified after the lands were ascertained as inappropriate for industrial infrastructure. The Corporation must now conduct the sale of the Corporation's land and suggest an alternative solution to the two levels of government on the use of the proceeds of this sale.

The Government has purchased 400 common shares of the Corporation at \$1 per share. This represents 40 percent of the authorized shares. The balance of the outstanding shares is owned by the Government of Quebec.

Lower Churchill Development Corporation Limited

The Corporation was incorporated under the *Companies Act* of *Newfoundland*, to establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill basin and the transmission of this energy to markets.

This account records the Government's investment in the capital of the Corporation. In respect of Canada's participation with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in the development of the hydroelectric power potential of the Lower Churchill River in Labrador, the Government is authorized to purchase approximately 49 percent of the shares of the Lower Churchill Development Corporation Limited.

The Government has purchased 1,475 class A shares, representing 49 percent of the shares outstanding. The balance of the outstanding shares is owned by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (an agent of the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador).

North Portage Development Corporation

The Corporation was incorporated under the *Manitoba Corporations Act*, to foster the social and economic development of the North Portage area in the core area of Winnipeg. The objective of the Government's participation is to stimulate economic recovery in Canada and Manitoba.

The Government's holding of common shares represents 33.3 percent of the shares outstanding. The Corporation is owned equally by the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba and the Government of Canada.

National Governments Including Developing Countries

Loans to national governments consist mainly of loans for financial assistance, international development assistance to developing countries, and loans for development of export trade (administered by Export Development Canada).

Table 9.12 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for the loans and advances that were made to national governments including developing countries.

TABLE 9.12
NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS INCLUDING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Finance—				
Bank of Thailand	132,872,595		132,872,595	
United Kingdom	61,089,282		18,486,234	42,603,048
	193,961,877		151,358,829	42,603,048
Foreign Affairs and International Trade—				
Development of export trade (loans administered by				
Export Development Canada)	1,056,535,913	29,255,062	336,349,591	749,441,384
Developing countries—Canadian International				
Development Agency—International development				
assistance	428,037,470	331,354,503	445,777,526	313,614,447
	1,484,573,383	360,609,565	782,127,117	1,063,055,831
National Defence—				
North Atlantic Treaty Organization—Damage claims				
recoverable	16,059	75,190	67,883	23,366
Total	1,678,551,319	360,684,755	933,553,829	1,105,682,245

Bank of Thailand

Under authority of the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, a loan had been made to the Bank of Thailand to a maximum of \$500,000,000 US to provide financial assistance.

The loan beared interest at the six-month LIBOR rate established by the British Bankers' Association less 0.100 percent. The interest was calculated every six-month period and the principal was repayable over four equal consecutive semi-annual instalments commencing on the seventh interest payment date.

During the year, the loan has been repaid in full and the account was closed.

United Kingdom

United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act, 1946—Deferred principal

Under authority of the *United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act*, 1946, a credit of \$1,250,000,000 was extended by the Government of Canada to the government of the United Kingdom to facilitate purchases by the United Kingdom of goods and services in Canada and to assist the government of the United Kingdom in meeting transitional post-war deficits in its current balance of payments, in maintaining adequate reserves of gold and dollars, and in assuming the obligations of multilateral trade.

The agreement, as amended in 1957, provides for the deferment of interest in respect of the year 1956 and of seven instalments of principal and interest after December 31,1956, under certain conditions. Interest for 1956, and interest and principal for 1957, 1964, 1965, 1968 and 1976 were deferred. The outstanding deferred principal is repayable between December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2006.

Development of export trade

Pursuant to section 23 of the *Export Development Act*, the Governor in Council may authorize Export Development Canada ("the Corporation") to make loans to foreign customers where the liability is for a term, or in an amount in excess of that normally assumed by the Corporation. Such loans are financed directly by payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and are administered by the Corporation on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Loans made on a long-term, low-interest or interest-free basis are recorded in part as expenses when the economic value of the loans is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

The following table presents the balances and transactions for the loans made to national governments, together with their terms and conditions of repayments.

		Paymen other cl		Receipts other cre		
	April 1/2003	Payments or other charges (1)	Revaluation	Receipts or other credits (2)	Revaluation	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NON-BUDGETARY LOANS(3)—						
(a) 1 to 5 year term, 5.93 percent (London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)) to 11 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between May 2000 and November 2005:						
Madagascar Mexico Tanzania	6,106,493 9,814,923 17,680,865			1,762,251	895,077 1,049,360 13,679,487	5,211,416 7,003,312 4,001,378
(b) 6 to 10 year term, 5.93 percent (LIBOR) to 10.5 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between July 2000 and March 2007:	33,602,281			1,762,251	15,623,924	16,216,106
Algeria Argentina Cameroun China	41,280,880 38,371,268 5,023,799 29,696,744			7,027,740	4,486,793 4,147,117 103,239 29,696,744	29,766,347 34,224,151 4,920,560
Congo Ecuador Gabon	657,977 890,637 1,929,431			1,805,484	71,113 96,223 123,947	586,864 794,414
Jamaica Kenya Lithuania Morocco	1,984,288 4,236,834 754,908 20,344,291			366,850 3,695,300 342,979 18,432,816	208,427 158,349 75,270 1,911,475	1,409,011 383,185 336,659
Romania Russia Rwanda	125,167,277 1,679,789 169,313			33,365,095 788,819 169,313	12,064,873 141,851	79,737,309 749,119
Sudan Venezuela	6,805,999 121,873,784 400,867,219	8,043,323 8,043,323		2,712,784 68,707,180	1,744,838 13,366,068 68,396,327	5,061,161 113,838,255 <i>271,807,035</i>

		Paymen other cl		Receipt other cr		
	April 1/2003	Payments or other charges (1)	Revaluation	Receipts or other credits (2)	Revaluation	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
(c) 11 to 15 year term, 5.93 percent (LIBOR) to 11.5 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between July 1996 and January 2007:						
Argentina Brazil Peru Russia	18,935,851 2,722,367 610,092 69,623,851 91,892,161			18,435,694 1,240,423 204,448 3,287,436 23,168,001	247,968 123,931 8,164,535 8,536,434	500,157 1,233,976 281,713 58,171,880 60,187,726
Insurance claims paid during the year:						
Cuba Haiti. Russia	30,420,852 373,129 15,251,301		115,857		999,869	30,420,852 488,986 14,251,432
	46,045,282		115,857		999,869	45,161,270
Total—Non-budgetary loans	572,406,943	8,043,323	115,857	93,637,432	93,556,554	393,372,137
BUDGETARY LOANS(3)—						
(a) 1 to 15 year term, 6.9 percent (LIBOR) to 11 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between April 1997 and June 2012:						
Madagascar Poland Zambia	8,577,499 32,249,331 3,826,898			2,632,268	429,847 3,413,584 444,429	8,147,652 26,203,479 3,382,469
(b) 16 to 20 year term, 0 percent to 3.5 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between March 2008 and March 2011:	44,653,728			2,632,268	4,287,860	37,733,600
Cameroun Rwanda Thailand	889,091 2,247,265 16,364,179 19,500,535			2,071,200 2,071,200	118,329 110,848 1,000,847 1,230,024	770,762 2,136,417 13,292,132 16,199,311
(c) 21 to 25 year term, 0 percent to 3.5 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between November 1999 and July 2036:				,,	, ,	, ,
Algeria China Congo Indonesia	10,299,592 505,762,960 3,103,162 47,290,168	3,350,182		670,859 3,554,779 553,613	314,926 48,376,788 335,386 5,107,657	9,313,807 457,181,575 2,767,776 41,628,898
	566,455,882	3,350,182		4,779,251	54,134,757	510,892,056
(d) 31 to 55 year term, 0 percent interest per annum, with final repayment in July 2042:						
Cameroun China Egypt	18,832,971 179,087,357 12,736,250			4,077,341 472,872	2,504,786 19,754,441 473,126	16,328,185 155,255,575 11,790,252
Gabon	13,670,653			335,347	1,467,309	11,867,997
India. Jamaica	74,520,530 9,544,198			215,950 247,826	8,045,190 1,023,492	66,259,390 8,272,880
Kenya	9,991,631 134,610,021			3,420,260	1,473,048 14,491,866	8,518,583 116,697,895
Pakistan. Turkey.	10,243,547 158,299,711 621,536,869			3,696,647 12,466,243	1,334,115 16,986,629 67,554,002	8,909,432 137,616,435 541,516,624
Total—Budgetary loans	1,252,147,014	3,350,182		21,948,962	127,206,643	1,106,341,591
SubtotalLess: portion expensed due to	1,824,553,957	11,393,505	115,857	115,586,394	220,763,197	1,499,713,728
concessionary terms ⁽⁴⁾	768,018,044	17,745,700				750,272,344
Total	1,056,535,913	29,139,205	115,857	115,586,394	220,763,197	749,441,384

Note: Final repayment dates may change if loan amounts are rescheduled or restructured.

(1) Payments or other charges may include transactions such as loans, adjustments, etc.
(2) Receipts or other credits may include transactions such as repayments, forgiveness, etc.
(3) Prior to April 1, 1986, these loans were authorized by miscellaneous non-budgetary authorities. Subsequently they were authorized by miscellaneous budgetary authorities.
(4) In previous years, the amount expensed due to the concessional nature of loans related to loans issued prior to April 1, 1986 was recorded in the allowance for valuation of assets. In the current year, this amount was reclassified and is recorded as part of the expense related to these loans. Certain comparative figures have been restated to reflect the current year's presentation.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA, 2003-2004

Developing countries—International development assistance

Interest-free or low interest bearing loans have been made through the Canadian International Development Agency to developing countries for international development assistance. Loans are recorded in part as expenses when the economic value of the loans is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

The following table presents the balances and transactions for the loans made to developing countries, together with their terms and conditions of repayments.

All loans have been made in Canadian dollars and are therefore not subject to revaluations for foreign exchange fluctuations.

Similar assistance has been provided to developing countries by way of subscriptions and advances to the International Development Association, advances to the Global Environment Facility, and loans to other international financial institutions. These are reported later in this section under the heading "International organizations".

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits (1)	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) rescheduling as per agreement with Government of Egypt in August 1992, Phase III of reorganization schedule. Next principal repayment due January 1, 2017:				
Egypt	44,995,933			44,995,933
Brazil	3,423,180		281,228	3,141,952
Chile	11		11	
Cuba	9,547,012			9,547,012
Malaysia	978,247		326,121	652,126
Turkey	632,609		210,870	421,739
	14,581,059		818,230	13,762,829
(c) 35 year term, 5 year grace period, non-interest bearing, with final repayments between April 2001 and November 2005: Salvador, El	197,133		66,005	131,128
(d) 40 year term, 10 year grace period, non-interest bearing, with the final repayment in March 2007:				
Thailand	128,320		33,333	94,987
(e) 50 year term, 10 year grace period, non-interest bearing, with final repayments between March 2015 and September 2035:				
Algeria	10,481,843		334,689	10,147,154
Argentina	270,667		28,000	242,667
Bolivia	805,506		42,395	763,111
Brazil	345,019		31,370	313,649
Chile	1,489,553		147,092	1,342,461
Colombia	407,765		38,664	369,101
Dominican Republic	4,922,070		236,045	4,686,025
Ecuador	5,719,761		347,990	5,371,771
Guatemala	2,381,353		99,950	2,281,403
India	429,764,511		429,764,511	
Indonesia	216,303,483		3,461,240	212,842,243
Malaysia	1,797,438		62,945	1,734,493

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits (1)	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Malta	524,980		25,000	499,980
Mexico	40,185		4,158	36,027
Morocco	10,138,402		586,001	9,552,401
Myanmar (Burma)	8,306,202			8,306,202
Pakistan	447,507,534			447,507,534
Paraguay	288,080		29,995	258,085
Peru	49,666		5,593	44,073
Philippines	2,188,440		153,535	2,034,905
Sri Lanka	105,876,691		4,425,398	101,451,293
Thailand	22,175,284		847,121	21,328,163
Tunisia	69,910,525		3,290,908	66,619,617
	1,341,694,958		443,962,600	897,732,358
(f) 53 year term, 13 year grace period, non-interest bearing, with the final repayment in September 2025:				
Algeria	29,954,303		897,358	29,056,945
Subtotal	1,431,551,706		445,777,526	985,774,180
concessionary terms ⁽²⁾	1,003,514,236	331,354,503		672,159,733
Total	428,037,470	331,354,503	445,777,526	313,614,447

Note: Grace period refers to interval from date of issuance of the loan to first repayment of loan principal.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization—Damage claims recoverable

Article VIII of the NATO Status of Forces Agreement signed April 4, 1949, as amended, deals with claims for damages to third parties arising from accidents in which a member of a visiting force is involved. This account is charged with the amount recoverable from other states, for claims for damages which took place in Canada, and is credited with recoveries.

The advances are non-interest bearing and have no specific repayment terms.

Receipts and other credits may include transactions such as repayments, forgiveness, etc.
In previous years, the amount expensed due to the concessional nature of loans related to loans issued prior to April 1, 1986 was recorded in the allowance for valuation of assets. In the current year, this amount was reclassified and is recorded as part of the expense related to these loans. Certain comparative figures have been restated to reflect the current year's presentation.

International Organizations

This group records Canada's subscriptions to the share capital of international banks. It also includes loans and advances to associations and other international organizations.

Canada's subscriptions to the share capital of a number of international banks are composed of both paid-in and callable capital. Subscriptions to international organizations do not provide a return on investment but are repayable on termination of the organization or withdrawal from it.

Paid-in capital subscriptions are made through a combination of cash payments and the issuance of non-interest bearing, non-negotiable notes payable to the organization. Although payable on demand, these notes are typically encashed according to terms of agreements reached between the organization and participating countries. Canada's subscriptions to the paid-in capital of these organizations are reported in Table 9.13.

Callable share capital is composed of resources that are not paid to the banks but act as a guarantee to allow them to borrow on international capital markets to finance their lending program. Callable share capital, which has never been drawn on by the banks, would only be utilized in extreme circumstances to repay loans, should a bank's reserves not be sufficient. It represent a contingent liability of the Government, and is listed with other contingent liabilities related to international organizations in Table 11.8 (Section 11 of this volume).

Most loans and advances to international organizations are made to banks and associations that use these funds to make loans to developing countries at significant concessionary terms. Loans made on a long-term, low-interest or interest-free basis, and investments in organizations that make similar loans, are recorded in full or in part as expenses through the allowance for valuation when the economic value is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

Table 9.13 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for share capital, loans and advances to international organizations. The revaluation amount represents the conversion of foreign currency balances to the year-end closing rates of exchange. Balances denominated in United States dollars were converted to Canadian dollars at year-end exchange rate of (\$1 US/\$1.3113 Cdn).

Table 11.9 (Section 11 of this volume) presents additional information on contingent liabilities and commitments for international organizations that are disclosed in the notes to the audited financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

The notes payable outstanding at year end of \$618,823,075 (\$681,024,730 in 2003) are reported in Table 5.3 (Section 5 of this volume).

TABLE 9.13INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

		Paymen other cl		Receipts other cre		
	April 1/2003	Participation or other charges	Revaluation	Reimbursement or other credits		March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital subscriptions ⁽¹⁾ — Finance— European Bank for Reconstruction						
and Development	263,854,187	17,713,965			29,920,495	251,647,657
(World Bank)	403,149,642				17,894,397	385,255,245
International Finance Corporation	119,393,788				12,730,023	106,663,765
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	15,752,796				1,679,597	14,073,199
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	802,150,413	17,713,965			62,224,512	757,639,866
Foreign Affairs and International Trade— Canadian International Development Agency—						
African Development Bank	112,773,422	3,812,443			5,294,422	111,291,443
Asian Development Bank	218,991,245				19,637,407	199,353,838
Caribbean Development Bank	26,060,528	184,050			2,111,884	24,132,694
Inter-American Development Bank	262,489,341	824,557			27,107,407	236,206,491
	620,314,536	4,821,050			54,151,120	570,984,466
	1,422,464,949	22,535,015			116,375,632	1,328,624,332
Loans and advances—						
Finance—						
Global Environment Facility ⁽²⁾	10,000,000					10,000,000
International Development Association ⁽²⁾	6,396,571,061	230,133,000				6,626,704,061
International Monetary Fund— Poverty Reduction						
and Growth Facility ⁽¹⁾	873,699,244	41,796,692		119,503,557	32,387,062	763,605,317
	7,280,270,305	271,929,692		119,503,557	32,387,062	7,400,309,378

TABLE 9.13 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS—Concluded

		Paymer other cl		Receipts other cre		
	April 1/2003	Participation or other charges	Revaluation	Reimbursement or other credits		March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Affairs and International Trade—	•		,	•	•	
International organizations and associations ⁽¹⁾ —						
Berne Union of the World Intellectual Property						
Organization	47,521				2,212	45,309
Customs Co-operation Council	10,948		77			11,025
Food and Agriculture Organization	1,321,020				140,850	1,180,170
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	59,178				2,755	56,423
International Maritime Organization	2,522		104			2,626
International Atomic Energy Agency	561,873				59,908	501,965
International Civil Aviation Organization	251,875				26,856	225,019
Paris Union of the World Intellectual Property						
Organization	122,452				5,701	116,751
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural						
Organization	1,097,064				116,972	980,092
United Nations organizations	4,564,858				486,715	4,078,143
World Health Organization	227,611				24,268	203,343
World House Organization	8,266,922		181		866,237	7,400,866
Canadian International Development Agency—	0,200,722		101		000,257	7,700,000
International financial institutions ⁽²⁾ —						
African Development Bank	2,218,896			125,000		2,093,896
African Development Fund	1,545,121,765	67,227,302		123,000	11,527,491	1,600,821,576
Andean Development Corporation	2,562,576	07,227,302		125,076	11,527,171	2,437,500
Asian Development Bank—Special	27,027,000			123,070		27,027,000
Asian Development Fund	1,716,762,540					1,716,762,540
Caribbean Development Bank—	1,710,702,340					1,710,702,340
Agricultural Development Fund	2,000,000					2,000,000
Caribbean Development Bank—	2,000,000					2,000,000
Commonwealth Caribbean Regional	5,871,200				614,800	5,256,400
Caribbean Development Bank—Special	155,012,770	9,022,298			1,928,936	162,106,132
		9,022,298			76,499	
Central American Bank for Economic Integration	1,109,279				70,499	1,032,780
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	272,935,000					272,935,000
Inter-American Development Bank—Fund	411 650 053	1 1/2 274			27 770 224	205.050.212
for Special Operations	411,658,072	1,162,374			27,770,234	385,050,212
Multilateral Investment Fund	11,388,294					11,388,294
International Bank for Reconstruction and	20.256.000				2 074 000	26.202.000
Development	29,356,000	14.500.005			3,074,000	26,282,000
International Fund for Agriculture Development	148,504,876	14,533,867			1 (0(00	163,038,743
International Monetary Fund	16,100,933				1,686,002	14,414,931
Montreal Protocol Fund	55,971,279	6,216,533			4,101,400	58,086,412
	4,403,600,480	98,162,374	400	250,076	50,779,362	4,450,733,416
	11,692,137,707	370,092,066	181	119,753,633	84,032,661	11,858,443,660
otal ⁽³⁾	13 114 602 656	392 627 081	181	119,753,633	200 408 293	13,187,067,992
7(41	13,117,002,030	372,027,001	101	117,733,033	200,400,293	13,107,007,992

Loans and investments made prior to April 1, 1986 which were authorized by non-budgetary authorities.

Loans and investments made since April 1, 1986 which were authorized by budgetary authorities.

In previous years, amounts charged directly to budgetary appropriations were deducted from the asset values on Table 9.13. In the current year, these amounts have been reclassified and are recorded as part of the allowance for valuation related to share-capital, loans, and advances. Certain comparative figures have been restated to reflect the current year's presentation.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), as authorized by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement Act, and various appropriation acts.

At year-end, Canada has subscribed to 68,000 shares of the EBRD's authorized capital valued at \$828.6 million US. Only \$216.2 million US or about 35 per cent of Canada's share subscription is "paid-in". The balance is callable meaning the institution can request the resources in the unlikely event that it requires them to meet its financial obligations to bondholders. Payments for the share subscription are authorized by the *Act*. Each payment to the EBRD is comprised of cash and a promissory note.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada had paid-in shares valued at \$191,907,006 US.

Canada's contingent liability for the callable portion of its shares is \$612,420,000 US.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada has subscribed to 44,795 shares. The total value of these shares is \$5,403,844,825 US, of which \$114,341,194 US plus \$235,319,638 Cdn has been paid-in. The remaining portion is callable.

The callable portion is subject to call by the Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for the callable portion of its shares is \$5,069 million US.

International Finance Corporation

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the International Finance Corporation, which is part of the World Bank Group, as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada has subscribed to 81,342 shares. These shares have a total value of \$81,342,000 US, all of which has been paid-in.

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada has subscribed to 5,225 shares. The total value of these shares is \$56,534,500 US, of which \$10,732,250 US is paid-in and the remaining portion is callable.

The callable portion is subject to call by the Agency under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for the callable portion of its shares is \$45,802,250 US.

African Development Bank

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the African Development Bank, as authorized by the *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act*, and various appropriation acts . (including Foreign Affairs and International Trade Votes L35 and L35b, *Appropriation Acts No. 2 and No. 4, 2003-2004*).

At year-end, authority had been granted for subscriptions of 7,472 paid-in shares and 73,473 callable shares. Paid-in shares are purchased using cash and notes payable that are later encashed.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$111,291,443 Cdn for 7,472 paid-in shares and of these paid-in shares, 2,100 were issued in US dollars.

The callable shares are subject to call by the Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of \$984,917,646 Cdn and \$177,333,450 US for a total value of \$1,217,951,533 Cdn.

Asian Development Bank

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the Asian Development Bank, as authorized by the *Interna*tional Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act, and various appropriation acts.

At year-end, authority had been granted for subscriptions of 12,961 paid-in shares and 172,125 callable shares. Paid-in shares are purchased using cash and notes payable that are later encashed.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$199,353,838 Cdn for 12,961 paid-in shares. Of these paid-in shares, 10,591 were issued in US dollars.

The callable shares are subject to call by the Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of \$1,533,210,533 US and \$596,976,219 Cdn for a total value of \$2,611,768,180 Cdn.

Caribbean Development Bank

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the Caribbean Development Bank, as authorized by the *Inter*national Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act, and various appropriation acts.

At year-end, authority had been granted for subscriptions of 2,278 paid-in shares and 8,124 callable shares. Paid-in shares are purchased using cash and notes payable that are later encashed.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$24,132,694 Cdn for 2,278 paid-in shares. These shares were issued in US dollars.

The callable shares are subject to call by the Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of \$49,001,856 US for a total value of \$64,393,339 Cdn.

Inter-American Development Bank

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the Inter-American Development Bank, as authorized by the *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance* Act, and various appropriation acts.

At year-end, authority had been granted for subscriptions of 14,397 paid-in shares and 320,490 callable shares. Paid-in shares are purchased using cash and notes payable that are later encashed.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$236,206,491 Cdn for 14,397 paid-in shares. These shares were issued in US dollars.

The callable shares are subject to call by the Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of \$3,866,208,680 US for a total value of \$5,080,584,826 Cdn.

Global Environment Facility

This account records the funding of a facility for environmental funding in developing countries in the areas of ozone, climate change biodiversity and international waters as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts. Advances to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) are made in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing demand notes that are later encashed.

As at March 31, 2004, advances to the GEF amounted to \$10,000,000 Cdn.

International Development Association

This account records Canada's contributions and subscriptions to the International Development Association (IDA), as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts. The contributions and subscriptions to the Association, which is part of the World Bank Group, are used to lend funds to the poorest developing countries for development purposes, on highly favourable terms (no interest, with a 35 to 40 year maturity and 10 years of grace). Contributions and subscriptions to IDA are made in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing demand notes that are later encashed.

During the year, transactions included participation through the issuance of notes payable.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada's total participation in IDA amounted to \$6,626,704,061 Cdn.

International Monetary Fund—Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility

This account records the loan to the International Monetary Fund in order to provide assistance to debt distressed, low-income countries as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts.

The total loan authority pursuant to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act* was set at \$550 million or such greater amount as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. The Governor in Council subsequently increased the limit to SDR 700 million.

As at March 31, 2004, Canada has lent a total of 638,712,500 SDR to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility. Of this amount, 245,383,330 SDR has been repaid. The outstanding balance of 393,329,170 SDR was translated into Canadian dollars at the year-end closing rate of exchange (1 SDR/\$1.94139 Cdn). During the year, transactions included a loan in cash, repayments and an exchange valuation adjustment.

Canada has also made budgetary contributions towards an interest subsidy amounting to 182,197,586 SDR, which do not appear in Table 9.13.

International organizations and associations

These items represent the historical value of payments made by the Canadian Government to working capital funds maintained by international organizations of which Canada is a member. Participation in the financing of these working capital funds, on the basis of the scale of assessments, is prescribed by financial regulations for membership in the organizations. Payments into the funds are not subject to interest or repayment schedules, but are recorded by the organizations as credits from member states. Payments by Canada were authorized by appropriation acts.

International financial institutions

This account records loans and advances for assistance to international financial institutions, as authorized by the *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act*, and various appropriation acts (including Foreign Affairs and International Trade Votes L30 and L30a, *Appropriation Acts No. 2 and No. 3, 2003-2004*).

In certain cases, loans and advances are made using notes payable that are later encashed. During the year, transactions included loans and advances made in cash and through note issuances, encashments of notes issued in previous years and revaluations for foreign currency fluctuations.

Provincial and Territorial Governments

This category records loans to provinces and territories made under relief acts and other legislation.

Loans made on a long-term, low-interest or interest-free basis are recorded in part as expenses when the economic value of these loans is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

Table 9.14 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for the various types of loans and advances that have been made to provincial and territorial governments.

TABLE 9.14PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS

S		April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Loans to enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador. 476,680 476,680 476,680 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange—ments (1,217,600) 194,900,000 4,051,400 189,631,000 Municipal Development and Loan 1,178,204 197,820 980,384 Winter capital projects fund 2,836,758 2,83		\$	\$	\$	\$
Labrador Af6,680 Af6	NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR—				
Labrador.					
Finance	1				
Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-ments.		476,680			476,680
ments (1,217,600) 194,900,000 4,051,400 189,631,000 Municipal Development and Loan 1,178,204 197,820 980,384 Winter capital projects fund. 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 Industry— 2,797,362 194,900,000 4,249,220 193,448,142 Industry— Atlantic Development Board carry-over projects. 141,754 6,058 37,668 110,144 Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act 17,236,280 173,098 2,299,722 15,109,656 Act 17,378,034 179,156 2,337,390 15,219,800 Total Newfoundland and Labrador 20,652,076 195,079,156 6,586,610 209,144,622 NOVA SCOTIA— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements (7,441,000) 220,317,000 3,324,000 209,552,000 Municipal Development and Loan 57,729 15,055 42,674 Total Nova Scotia (7,383,271) 220,317,000 3,339,055 209,594,674 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Sectoral Provincial fiscal arrangements					
Municipal Development and Loan Board 1,178,204 2,836,758 2,836,758 197,820 2,836,758 2,836,758 980,384 2,836,758 2,836,758 Industry— 2,797,362 194,900,000 4,249,220 193,448,142 Industry— Atlantic Development Board carry-over projects. 141,754 6,058 37,668 110,144 Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act 17,236,280 173,098 2,299,722 15,109,656 Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act 20,652,076 195,079,156 6,586,610 209,144,622 NOVA SCOTIA— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-ments (7,441,000) 220,317,000 3,324,000 209,552,000 Municipal Development and Loan 57,729 15,055 42,674 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-ments (425,300) 51,965,000 15,388,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-ments <		(1.217.600)	194.900.000	4.051.400	189.631.000
Board 1,178,204 197,820 980,384 Winter capital projects fund. 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,836,758 2,797,362 194,900,000 4,249,220 193,448,142 104,144 105,145		(1,217,000)	1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,001,100	102,021,000
Industry—	• •	1,178,204		197,820	980,384
Industry—	Winter capital projects fund	2,836,758			2,836,758
Atlantic Development Board carry-over projects. 141,754 6,058 37,668 110,144 Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act 17,236,280 173,098 2,299,722 15,109,656 Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act 17,378,034 179,156 2,337,390 15,219,800 Total Newfoundland and Labrador 20,652,076 195,079,156 6,586,610 209,144,622 NOVA SCOTIA— Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements (7,441,000) 220,317,000 3,324,000 209,552,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 57,729 15,055 42,674 Total Nova Scotia (7,383,271) 220,317,000 3,339,055 209,594,674 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079		2,797,362	194,900,000	4,249,220	193,448,142
Projects	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act 17,236,280 173,098 2,299,722 15,109,656 17,378,034 179,156 2,337,390 15,219,800 Total Newfoundland and Labrador 20,652,076 195,079,156 6,586,610 209,144,622 NOVA SCOTIA—	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Act		141,754	6,058	37,668	110,144
17,378,034 179,156 2,337,390 15,219,800	•	17 226 290	172 000	2 200 722	15 100 656
Total Newfoundland and Labrador 20,652,076 195,079,156 6,586,610 209,144,622	Act		,		
NOVA SCOTIA— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments		17,370,034	179,130	2,337,390	13,219,000
Finance	Total Newfoundland and Labrador	20,652,076	195,079,156	6,586,610	209,144,622
Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-ments	NOVA SCOTIA—				
ments (7,441,000) 220,317,000 3,324,000 209,552,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 57,729 15,055 42,674 Total Nova Scotia (7,383,271) 220,317,000 3,339,055 209,594,674 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	Finance—				
Municipal Development and Loan Board 57,729 15,055 42,674 Total Nova Scotia (7,383,271) 220,317,000 3,339,055 209,594,674 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-				
Board 57,729 15,055 42,674		(7,441,000)	220,317,000	3,324,000	209,552,000
Total Nova Scotia (7,383,271) 220,317,000 3,339,055 209,594,674 PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange— ments (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	• •				
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	Board	57,729		15,055	42,674
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	Total Nova Scotia	(7,383,271)	220,317,000	3,339,055	209,594,674
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—				
Comprehensive development plan agreement 821,928 395,454 426,474 Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407					
Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407		821,928		395,454	426,474
ments (425,300) 51,965,000 15,358,700 36,181,000 Municipal Development and Loan 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	Finance—				
Municipal Development and Loan 170,076 24,748 145,328 Board 63,079 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-				
Board 170,076 24,748 145,328 Winter capital projects fund 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407		(425,300)	51,965,000	15,358,700	36,181,000
Winter capital projects fund. 63,079 63,079 (192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407	1 1	150.056		24.746	145.000
(192,145) 51,965,000 15,383,448 36,389,407		,		24,748	
	winter capital projects fund		51 065 000	15 202 110	
Total Prince Edward Island		(192,143)	31,903,000	13,303,448	30,309,40/
	Total Prince Edward Island	629,783	51,965,000	15,778,902	36,815,881

TABLE 9.14PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS—Continued

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
NEW BRUNSWICK—				
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Special areas and highways agreement Finance—	573,774			573,774
Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-	(10,841,000)	196,196,000	17,164,000	168,191,000
Municipal Development and Loan Board	743,379	106 106 000	172,122	571,257
Industry— Atlantic Provinces Power Development	(10,097,621)	196,196,000	17,336,122	168,762,257
Act	6,447,428	56,697	1,267,609	5,236,516
Total New Brunswick	(3,076,419)	196,252,697	18,603,731	174,572,547
QUEBEC— Finance—				
Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments	491,569,250	1,854,846,150	442,292,000	1,904,123,400
Board	7,436,015		2,704,062	4,731,953
Total Quebec	499,005,265	1,854,846,150	444,996,062	1,908,855,353
ONTARIO— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments Mutual fund capital gain refund over-	(87,916,000)	87,916,000	65,078,000	(65,078,000)
payments	1,330,000,000	07.016.000	65.070.000	1,330,000,000
Total Ontario	1,242,084,000	87,916,000	65,078,000	1,264,922,000
MANITOBA— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments	(16,584,000) 91,000,000	196,549,000	192,204,000	(12,239,000) 91,000,000
Total Manitoba	74,416,000	196,549,000	192,204,000	78,761,000
	71,110,000	170,517,000	172,201,000	70,701,000
SASKATCHEWAN— Agriculture and Agri-Food— Agricultural service centres	9,286	1,029	4,630	5,685
Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments	114,639,034	404,517,000	141,960,026	377,196,008
Board	14,045 114,653,079	404,517,000	4,260 141,964,286	9,785 <i>377,205,793</i>
Total Saskatchewan	114,662,365	404,518,029	141,968,916	377,211,478
ALBERTA— Finance—				
Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments	214,256,000	39,947,000	230,960,000	23,243,000
Board	338,222		83,498	254,724
Total Alberta	214,594,222	39,947,000	231,043,498	23,497,724
	-			

TABLE 9.14
PROVINCIAL AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS—Concluded

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
BRITISH COLUMBIA— Finance—				
Federal-provincial fiscal arrange- ments	45,429,000	774,316,000	186,804,000	632,941,000
Board	282,741		87,570	195,171
Total British Columbia	45,711,741	774,316,000	186,891,570	633,136,171
YUKON TERRITORY— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-				
ments	1,768,000	637,000	1,768,000	637,000
Government of the Yukon Territory	15,956		15,956	
Total Yukon Territory	1,783,956	637,000	1,783,956	637,000
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-				
ments	(8,589,000)	8,817,000		228,000
Total Northwest Territories	(8,589,000)	8,817,000		228,000
NUNAVUT— Finance— Federal-provincial fiscal arrange-				
ments	(947,000)	2,620,000		1,673,000
Total Nunavut	(947,000)	2,620,000		1,673,000
Subtotal	2,193,543,718	4,033,780,032	1,308,274,300	4,919,049,450
concessionary terms ⁽¹⁾	384,000,000		266,968,000	650,968,000
Total	1,809,543,718	4,033,780,032	1,575,242,300	4,268,081,450

⁽¹⁾ In previous years, the portion expensed due to the concessionary terms of certain loans was recorded in the allowance for valuation of assets. In the current year, this amount was reclassified and is recorded as a reduction to the asset values in Table 9.14. Certain comparative figures have been restated to reflect the current year's presentation.

Loans to enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador

Loans have been made to provide financing to small and medium-sized businesses in Newfoundland.

These loans originated from the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation Limited, of which Canada owned 40 percent of the shares. In an agreement dated March 29, 1989, the Newfoundland government purchased Canada's shares to effect the withdrawal of the Government of Canada from the Corporation. A condition of the withdrawal was that the Government of Canada accept these loans as full payment of moneys owing by the Corporation to Canada. These loans are currently being administered by the Department.

The remaining loans are all in recovery and negotiations are being held to recover outstanding amounts.

Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements

These amounts represent underpayments in respect of provincial equalization entitlements under the *Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982*, the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements* Act, and other statutory authority. These underpayments are non-interest bearing and are paid in subsequent years.

Municipal Development and Loan Board

Loans have been made, to provinces and municipalities, to augment or accelerate municipal capital works programs.

The loans bear interest at rates from 5.25 percent to 5.625 percent per annum, and are repayable in annual or semi-annual instalments over 15 to 50 years, with final instalments between December 1, 2004 and July 1, 2008.

Winter capital projects fund

Loans have been made, to provinces, provincial agencies and municipalities, to assist in the creation of employment.

The loans bear interest at rates from 7.4 percent to 9.5 percent per annum, and are repayable either in annual instalments over 5 to 20 years, or at maturity.

Atlantic Development Board carry-over projects

Loans have been made to finance certain water projects that were carried over from the Atlantic Development Board.

The remaining loan bears interest at the rate of 8.352 percent, with final instalment due April 1, 2006.

Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act

Loans have been made to the Atlantic provinces, to assist in the generation of electrical energy by steam driven generators in the provinces, and in the control and transmission of electric energy.

The loans bear interest at rates from 4.5 percent to 8.5 percent per annum, and are repayable in equal annual instalments over the next 10 years, with final instalments due March 31, 2014.

Comprehensive development plan agreement

Loans have been made to the Province of Prince Edward Island, to assist in financing the realization of a comprehensive and co-ordinated development plan of the province, pursuant to an agreement with the province, whose territory has been designated a "special rural development area".

The loans bear interest at a rate of 9.375 percent per annum, and are repayable in equal instalments due at various anniversary dates, with final instalments by March 31, 2005.

Special areas and highways agreement

Loans have been made to finance the development of community and industrial infrastructure projects for special areas, and for highway development.

Originally, the loans beared interest at rates from 6.3519 percent to 9.5757 percent per annum. As of March 31, the remaining loans bear no interest and are repayable in annual instalments, with final instalments between April 1, 2004 and April 1, 2005.

Mutual fund capital gain refund overpayments

These amounts represent overpayments made to provinces under tax collection agreements for tax years 1997 to 1999 stemming from the misclassification of mutual fund trust capital gains refunds. Recoveries are non-interest bearing and will take place over a 10-year period starting in 2004-2005.

Agricultural service centres

Loans have been made to provincial and municipal authorities, to assist in the construction or expansion of water supply and waste disposal facilities in key agriculture service centres, which are essential to rural adjustment and urban development in the agricultural portion of the Prairie region.

The loans bear interest at rates from 8.6179 percent to 13.4765 percent per annum, and are repayable in annual instalments using the declining balance method of calculation. The final instalment is due April 1, 2004.

Government of the Yukon Territory

Loans had been made to the Government of the Yukon Territory as second mortgage, capital expenditures and capital projects. During the year, the remaining loan has been repaid in full

Other Loans, Investments and Advances

This group records loans, investments and advances not classified elsewhere.

Table 9.15 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for the various types of other loans, investments and advances.

TABLE 9.15OTHER LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Unconditionally repayable contributions—				
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency	347,356,589	80,658,363	69,335,187	358,679,765
Industry—				
Department	61,048,337	53,534,171	29,029,513	85,552,995
Economic Development Agency of Canada	214 000 061	70.104.056	22 540 226	261 505 001
for the Regions of Quebec	214,999,861	70,134,356	23,548,336	261,585,881
N. I.D.	276,048,198	123,668,527	52,577,849	347,138,876
Natural Resources	25,291,458	2,878,098	570,411	27,599,145
Western Economic Diversification	87,707,101	2,763,974	17,058,274	73,412,801
Total—Unconditionally repayable contributions	736,403,346	209,968,962	139,541,721	806,830,587
Loans and accountable advances—				
Foreign Affairs and International Trade—				
Missions abroad	20,374,425	690,130,315	693,917,206	16,587,534
Personnel posted abroad	12,645,203	9,025,278	8,915,822	12,754,659
N.C. ID.C	33,019,628	699,155,593	702,833,028	29,342,193
National Defence—				
Imprest accounts, standing advances and authorized	20 (74 420	22 (15 545	21 020 250	22 260 724
loans	29,674,429	23,615,545	21,020,250	32,269,724
Other departments—	12 (05 157	2 000 044		15 774 001
Miscellaneous accountable advances	12,685,157	3,088,844		15,774,001
advances	21,112,508	89,293	292,395	20,909,406
	33,797,665	3,178,137	292,395	36,683,407
Total— Loans and accountable advances	96,491,722	725,949,275	724,145,673	98,295,324
Other—				
Agriculture and Agri-Food—				
Construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings	115,650		42,631	73,019
National Marketing Programs	111,825,423		5,728,541	106,096,882
	111,941,073		5,771,172	106,169,901
Canadian Heritage—				
Cultural property				
Citizenship and Immigration—				
Immigration loans	43,525,673	13,795,761	14,827,154	42,494,280
Finance—				
Canadian Commercial BankFinancial Consumer Agency of Canada—	47,422,429		220,000	47,202,429
Advances	1,350,000	6,000,000	5,850,000	1,500,000
Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association.	35,253		6,758	28,495
	48,807,682	6,000,000	6,076,758	48,730,924
Fisheries and Oceans—		.,,	.,,	
Canadian producers of frozen groundfish	128,315			128,315
Haddock fishermen	1,343,337			1,343,337
	1,471,652			1,471,652
Foreign Affairs and International Trade—	-,,			-,,,
Development of export trade (loans administered by				
Export Development Canada)	747,664,505	1,083,432,162	185,769,306	1,645,327,361
Human Resources Development—	, ,	-,,,	,. 0,,000	-,,-2-,,551
Direct financing to students	5,231,406,288	2,063,814,990	925,259,232	6,369,962,046
Provincial workers' compensation boards	12,959,001	14,000	,,	12,973,001

TABLE 9.15 OTHER LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES—Concluded

	April 1/2003	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Indian Affairs and Northern Development—				
Council of Yukon First Nations—Elders	12,122,381		904,743	11,217,638
Loans Program	5,200,670		225,711	4,974,959
First Nations in British Columbia	252,915,342	27,602,704		280,518,046
Indian Economic Development Fund	100,435		13,314	87,121
Loans Program	675,361	79,595	400,032	354,924
Inuit Loan Fund	82,836			82,836
Native Claimants	332,554,740	24,752,794		357,307,534
On Reserve Housing Guarantee				
Loans Program	8,317,734	1,061,119	181,007	9,197,846
Stoney Band Perpetual Loan	389,615			389,615
Yukon Energy Corporation.	29,018,710		589,954	28,428,756
8,	641,377,824	53,496,212	2,314,761	692,559,275
Industry—	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	, ,	,,	,,,,,,
Company stock option				
Canada	110,000,000			110,000,000
Small Business loans	63,764,807	89,697,060	8,568,379	144,893,488
H. L. Holmes Fund	3,711,607	276,130		3,987,737
	177,476,414	89,973,190	8,568,379	258,881,225
National Defence—				
Canadian Forces housing projects	236,587	497,614	414,147	320,054
Natural Resources—				
Hibernia Development Project	55,200,000		9,200,000	46,000,000
Nordion International Inc.	90,000,000		4,000,000	86,000,000
	145,200,000		13,200,000	132,000,000
Public Works and Government Services—				
Seized Property Working Capital Account	7,632,892	34,807,928	50,156,542	(7,715,722)
Solicitor General—Correctional Service—	7.052	5.051	6.500	7.204
Parolees	7,952	5,951	6,509	7,394
Transport—	10.220.006		(2(250	10.504.505
Canadian Airport Authorities	19,220,996		626,259	18,594,737
Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority	24,152,352		671,518	23,480,834
St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation	691,574		512,177	179,397
XX	44,064,922		1,809,954	42,254,968
Veterans Affairs— Commonwealth War Graves Commission	(0, (00	2,718 (1)		72 227
Veterans' Land Act Fund—	69,609	2,/18		72,327
Advances	136,354		67,585	68,769
	205,963	2,718	67,585	141,096
Other departments— Miscellaneous	404,325	2,286	149,320	257,291
Subtotal—Other	7,214,382,753	3,345,842,812	1,214,390,819	9,345,834,746
Add: consolidation adjustment ⁽²⁾	553,020,000		1,414,390,619	
Aud. Consolidation aujustinent	333,020,000	296,748,000		849,768,000
Total—Other	7,767,402,753	3,642,590,812	1,214,390,819	10,195,602,746

This amount represents a revaluation adjustment.

(2) Additional information on consolidated Crown corporations is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Unconditionally repayable contributions

Unconditionally repayable contributions are, in substance loans, and are generally made to businesses pursuant to various Acts of Parliament, with various amounts outstanding.

These loans are aimed at stimulating economic development or for assistance. They bear various interest rates, some of which have concessional terms, and are repayable at various due dates with final instalments due within up to 10 years of initial disbursement.

Loans made on a long-term, low-interest or interest-free basis are recorded in part as expenses when the economic value of the loans is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

Missions abroad

Non-interest bearing advances have been made for interim financing of expenses at missions abroad, pending distribution to appropriations of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and other departments and agencies.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$50,000,000.

Personnel posted abroad

A working capital advance account was established to finance loans and advances to employees posted abroad, including employees of other Government departments and agencies, as well as medical advances to locally-engaged staff.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$22,500,000.

The closing balance consists of loans to employees, \$9,669,985; advances for medical expenses, \$1,203,483; advances for workmen's compensation, \$5,006; security and other deposits under Foreign Service Directives, \$692,617 and, school and club debentures, \$1,183,568.

The loans to employees bear interest at rates from 2.75 percent to 3.75 percent per annum, and are repayable over 1 to 4 years, with final instalments between April 1, 2004 and March 1, 2008.

Imprest accounts, standing advances and authorized loans

This account was established for the purpose of financing: (a) public funds imprest and public funds advance accounts; (b) standing advances; (c) authorized loans and advances to employees posted abroad; and, (d) authorized recoverable advances to establish military messes and canteens.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$120,000,000, as last amended by National Defence Vote L11b, Appropriation Act No. 4, 2001-2002.

Miscellaneous accountable advances

The closing balance reflects amounts outstanding in the hands of departments, agencies and individuals, at year end, to be expended in the following year.

Miscellaneous accountable imprest and standing advances

This account is operated to provide imprest funds, accountable advances and recoverable advances to departments and agencies.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$22,000,000.

Construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings

Loans have been made to finance the construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings.

The loans bear interest at rates from 7.532 percent to 9.351 percent per annum, and are repayable over 20 to 30 years, with final instalments between December 31, 2004 and June 30, 2006.

National Marketing Programs

Loans made by financial institutions under the Farm Improvement and Marketing Cooperative Loans Act and advances made by producer organizations under the Agricultural Marketing Programs Act are guaranteed by the Crown. Where the guarantee is honoured, the Crown becomes subrogated to the financial institution's or producer organization's rights to outstanding principal, interest and costs.

Cultural property

Loans made to designated heritage institutions and public authorities in Canada, for the purchase of objects in respect of which export permits have been refused under the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*, or for the purchase of cultural property situated outside Canada which is important to the national heritage.

Although authority for additional loans was provided by Canadian Heritage Vote L10, *Appropriation Act No. 2, 2003-2004*, no loans were made during the year. The total loan authority is \$10,000 per year.

Immigration loans

Section 88 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* authorizes the making of loans for the purpose of the *Act*.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$110,000,000.

The terms and conditions of the loans, with their year-end balances, are as follows:

- (a) repayable by monthly instalments over 1 to 6 years, with a possible deferment of 2 years, bearing interest at rates from 3.6 percent to 15 percent per annum, with final instalments between April 1, 2004 and April 1, 2012, \$41,396,913; and,
- (b) repayable by monthly instalments over 1 to 6 years, with a possible deferment of 2 years, non-interest bearing, with final instalments past due, \$1,097,367.

During the year, loans totalling \$777,911 were written off by Citizenship and Immigration Vote 2b, *Appropriation Act No. 4, 2003-2004.*

Canadian Commercial Bank

Advances have been made to the Canadian Commercial Bank representing the Government's participation in the support group as authorized by the *Canadian Commercial Bank Financial Assistance Act*. These funds represent the Government's participation in the loan portfolio that was acquired from the Bank and the purchase of outstanding debentures from existing holders.

Financial Consumer Agency of Canada—Advances

Interest-bearing advances have been made to defray the cost of operation of the Agency pursuant to Section 13(1) of the *Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act*.

The advances are repayable within one year.

Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association

Loans have been made to the Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association, to assist in the building and development of the W Clifford Clark Memorial Centre.

The remaining loan bears interest at the rate of 4.25 percent per annum, and is repayable in equal semi-annual instalments over 45 years, with the final instalment due September 30, 2005.

Canadian producers of frozen groundfish

Loans have been made to Canadian producers of frozen groundfish, canned and frozen crabmeat, and canned and frozen lobster meat, to assist in the financing of inventories.

The loans bore interest at the rate of 13 percent per annum, and were repayable in equal annual instalments over 7 years, with the final instalment in December 1987. These loans are deemed unrecoverable and parliamentary authority is required to write off the balance.

Haddock fishermen

Loans have been made to Nova Scotia haddock fishermen whose fishery was closed from February 1 to May 31, 1975, pursuant to an agreement under the International Agreement for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. The total loan authority is \$1,650,000.

The loans bore interest at the rate of 8 percent per annum, and were repayable in equal annual instalments over 4 years, with the final instalment in 1979. These loans are deemed unrecoverable and parliamentary authority is required to write off the balance.

Development of export trade

Pursuant to section 23 of the Export Development Act, the Governor in Council may authorize Export Development Canada ("the Corporation") to make loans where the liability is for a term, or in an amount in excess of that normally assumed by the Corporation. Such loans are financed directly by payments out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and are administered by the Corporation on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Loans made on a long-term, low-interest or interest-free basis are recorded in part as expenses when the economic value of the loans is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

The following table presents the balances and transactions for the loans made to the private sector, together with their terms and conditions of repayments.

		Payment other ch			eipts and r credits	
	April 1/2003	Payments or other charges (1)	Revaluation	Receipts or other credits (2)	Revaluation	March 31/2004
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) 1 to 5 year term, 5.93 percent (London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR)) to 8.5 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between February 1995 and February 2001:						
Brazil	4,858,468 42,470,380 47,328,848			8,713,201 8,713,201	525,097 3,678,563 4,203,660	4,333,371 30,078,616 34,411,987
(b) 6 to 10 year term, 5.93 percent (LIBOR) interest per annum, with final repayments June 2004:	47,320,040			0,713,201	4,203,000	34,411,707
Antigua	33,172,706 5,798,183 38,970,889			1,457,204 1,457,204	3,585,262 589,168 4,174,430	29,587,444 3,751,811 33,339,255
(c) 1 to 15 year term, 7.5 percent to 8.5 percent interest per annum, with final repayments between April 2004 and October 2018:	50,770,007			1,707,207	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	35,555,255
China		29,696,744		8,406,015	3,119,792	18,170,937
United States		1,046,106,336 1,075,803,080		28,523,326 36,929,341	124,483,705 127,603,497	1,559,416,262 1,577,587,199
(d) 16 to 20 year term, 0 percent interest per annum, with final repayments in June 2012:		,,				,,
Spain Thailand	23,098,238 6,839,592		506,182	1,148,391	1,381,360	22,456,029 5,458,232
(e) 40 year term, 0 percent interest per annum, with final repayment in March 2036:	29,937,830		506,182	1,148,391	1,381,360	27,914,261
Antigua	1,463,956				158,222	1,305,734
SubtotalLess: portion expensed due to	784,018,480	1,075,803,080	506,182	48,248,137	137,521,169	1,674,558,436
concessionary terms	36,353,975	7,122,900				29,231,075
Total	747,664,505	1,082,925,980	506,182	48,248,137	137,521,169	1,645,327,361

Note: Final repayment dates may change if loan amounts are rescheduled or restructured.

(1) Payments or other charges may include transactions such as loans, adjustments, etc.
(2) Receipts or other credits may include transactions such as repayments, forgiveness, etc.

Direct financing to students

Direct loans to students

Loans issued on or after August 1, 2000 are operated under the authority of section 6.1 of the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act*, which authorizes the Minister of Human Resources Development to enter into loan agreements directly with any qualifying student. Agreements are subject to the terms and conditions approved by the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Human Resources Development with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance.

The total amount of loans outstanding may not exceed fifteen billion dollars, except as otherwise provided by an Appropriation Act or other Act of Parliament.

The total amount of loans outstanding as at March 31, 2004 amounts to \$5,652,051,722 (\$4,277,965,722 as at March 31, 2003).

Guaranteed and risk-shared student loans

Loans issued prior to August 1, 2000 includes loans outstanding which are amounts related to student loans subrogated to the Crown under the *Canada Student Loans Act* and under the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act*. The total amount of loans outstanding as at March 31, 2004 amounts to \$717,910,324 (\$953,440,566 as at March 31, 2003).

Provincial workers' compensation boards

This account is operated under the authority of subsection 4(6) of the *Government Employees Compensation Act*, to provide operating funds to enable provincial compensation boards to administer the *Act* on behalf of the Crown, and pay claims to Canadian Government employees injured in the course of their employment.

The total amount of advances that is authorized to be made to all provincial workers' compensation boards is not to exceed three months' disbursements for compensation.

The advances are non-interest bearing and are to be repaid on termination of agreements with provincial boards.

Council of Yukon First Nations-Elders

Loans have been made to the Council of Yukon First Nations, to provide interim benefits to elderly Yukon Indians pending settlement of Yukon Indian land claims.

During the year, loans were authorized by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Votes L20 and L20a, *Appropriation Acts No. 2 and No.3, 2003-2004*.

The terms and conditions of the loans are as follows:

(a) loans made before an agreement-in-principle for the settlement of a claim is reached are non-interest bearing;

- (b) loans made after the date on which an agreement-in-principle for the settlement of a claim has been reached, bear interest at a rate equal to the rate established by the Minister of Finance in respect of borrowings for equivalent terms by Crown corporations; and,
- (c) loans are due and payable, as to principal and interest, on the date on which the claim is settled or on a date fixed in the agreement, which shall be not later than March 31, 2004, whichever date is earlier.

All the loans outstanding at year end bear interest at rates from 2.82 percent to 3.61 percent per annum.

Farm Credit Canada Guarantee Loans Program

The Farm Credit Canada guarantee loans program was discontinued as of November 14, 1989. The program will continually decrease in size as the Farm Credit Canada guarantees expire.

Out of the \$1.7 billion authority for the On Reserve Housing program, \$46,755 has been set aside to cover the existing Farm Credit Canada guarantees.

The debt is non-interest bearing.

First Nations in British Columbia

Loans have been made to First Nations in British Columbia, to support their participation in the British Columbia Treaty Commission process related to the research, development and negotiation of treaties.

During the year, loans were authorized by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote L25, *Appropriation Act No.2*, 2003-2004.

The terms and conditions of the loans are as follows:

- (a) loans made before an agreement-in-principle for the settlement of a treaty is reached are non-interest bearing;
- (b) loans made after the date on which an agreement-in-principle for the settlement of a treaty has been reached, bear interest at a rate equal to the rate established by the Minister of Finance in respect of borrowings for equivalent terms by Crown corporations; and,
- (c) loans are due and payable by the First Nations and will pay the loan on the earliest of the following dates:
 - (i) date on which the treaty is settled;
 - (ii) twelfth anniversary of the first loan advance to the First Nations under the earliest First Nations funding agreement;
 - (iii) seventh anniversary after the signing of an agreement-in-principal, or;

(iv) date the federal minister demands payment of the loans due to an event of default under this agreement or under any First Nations' funding agreement.

The interest-bearing and non-interest bearing portions of the loans outstanding at year end are \$48,777,175 and \$231,740,871 respectively. The rate is 5.185 percent per annum for the interest-bearing portion.

Indian Economic Development Fund

Loans have been made for the purposes of economic development of Indians, to Indians or Indian bands, or to individuals, partnerships or corporations, the activities of which contribute or may contribute to such development.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$48,550,835, as last amended by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 7b, *Appropriation Act No. 4, 1996-97*.

All outstanding loans bear interest at rates from 7 percent to 11.25 percent per annum.

Indian Economic Development Guarantee Loans Program

The Indian Economic Development Guarantee authority, established under Vote L53(b), Appropriation Act No. 1, 1970, amended under P.C. 1977-3608, authorized the department to guarantee loans for Indian businesses on a risk-sharing basis with commercial lenders. The guarantee level is not to exceed at any time \$60,000,000, less the total amount of payments made to implement previous guarantees under that authority.

Simple interest, usually based on a percentage plus the prime rate, will accrue on the debt after payout. All payments, including accrued interest, remain as a debt of the client until recovered in full.

Inuit Loan Fund

Loans have been made to individual Inuit or groups of Inuit, to promote commercial activities and gainful occupations. Loans have also been made to co-operative associations, credit unions, caisses populaires or other credit societies incorporated under provincial laws, where the majority of members are Inuit, or to corporations incorporated under the laws of Canada, or provincial laws, where the controlling interest is held by Inuit.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$6,633,697, as last amended by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 37b, *Appropriation Act No.4*, 1995-96.

The remaining loan bears interest at a rate of 5.50 percent per annum.

Native Claimants

Loans have been made to native claimants, to defray the costs related to the research, development and negotiation of claims.

During the year, loans were authorized by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Votes L20 and L20a, *Appropriation Acts No. 2 and No. 3, 2003-2004*.

The terms and conditions of the loans are as follows:

- (a) loans made before an agreement-in-principle for the settlement of a claim is reached are non-interest bearing;
- (b) loans made after the date on which an agreement-in-principle for the settlement of a claim has been reached, bear interest at a rate equal to the rate established by the Minister of Finance in respect of borrowings for equivalent terms by Crown corporations; and.
- (c) loans are due and payable as to principal and interest on the date on which the claim is settled, or on a date fixed in the agreement.

The interest bearing and the non-interest bearing portions of the loans outstanding at year end are \$159,073,322 and \$198,234,212 respectively. Rates are from 2.13 percent to 11.89 percent per annum for the interest-bearing portion.

During the year, non-interest bearing loans totalling \$96,460 were forgiven by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 6b, *Appropriation Act No. 4, 2003-2004.*

On Reserve Housing Guarantee Loans Program

On Reserve Housing guarantees provide needed support to Indian or Indian bands residing on reserves or crown land. Reserves are, as such, non mortgageable and the ministerial guarantee provides security to the lending institution in the event of a default by the client.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$1.7 billion (of which \$46,755 has been set aside for the Farm Credit Canada Program existing guarantees), as last amended by Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 5, *Appropriation Act No.3*, 1972, Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 5d, *Appropriation Act No.1*, 1977 and Indian Affairs and Northern Development Vote 6b, *Appropriation Act No.3*, 1993-94.

If a loan made under the Minister's guarantee goes into default, the lender has resource to the Minister for reimbursement. In 1987, a reserve for losses of \$2 million per annum was established within the department's reference levels to cover all three Guarantee Loan Programs administered by Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Such payments remain a debt of the First Nation to the Crown and interest is accrued and capitalized on these debts at the contract interest rate applicable at the time the loan was assigned to the Minister. Recovery of the debt is made to the extent possible, from the security used as collateral, such as trust money or land claim funds, or through repayment agreements.

Stoney Band Perpetual Loan

In 1946, loans were made to Stoney Band of Alberta for land acquisition beyond their treaty entitlement.

A loan of \$500,000 was made to purchase additional land. Under the terms of the agreement, as stated in Treasury Board Minutes, P.C. 2/1437 dated April 11, 1946, the Band assigned monies accruing to them, from the rental of their water resources to provide interest payments at the rate of 3 percent annually on the amount of the loan that had actually been expended. In the same agreement, the Band resolved that the Department allots \$200,000 to the Pekisko Group, and \$300,000 for the additions to Morley Reserve.

Yukon Energy Corporation

In accordance with subsection 4(2) of the Northern Canada Power Commission Yukon Assets Disposal Authorization Act, the Northern Canada Power Commission (formerly a Crown corporation) transferred its assets in the Yukon Territory to the Yukon Energy Corporation effective March 31, 1987.

Loans have been made to assist the Yukon Energy Corporation in acquiring the Northern Canada Power Commission Yukon Assets pursuant to subsection 7(1) of the Northern Canada Power Commission Yukon Assets Disposal Authorization Act.

The loans for the Flexible Term Note (FTN) bear interest at the rate of 7 percent per annum and are repayable in equal principal annual instalments of \$1,000,000 plus interest. The final instalment is estimated for January 1, 2089. The instalment is subject to certain principal deferral and interest abatement provisions depending on the sales volume of electrical power. Clause 2 of the Flexible Term Note allows for reduced payments when sales on the Whitehorse-Aishihik-Faro (WAF) System are less than 310 GWH per year. The level of sales did not exceed 310 GWH this fiscal year. Furthermore, interpretation of the FTN relating to the sales of power is currently under discussion between the Department and the Yukon Energy Corporation.

Company stock option

Pursuant to section 14 of the *Department of Industry Act*, this account establishes authority, in accordance with terms and conditions prescribed by regulations of the Governor in Council.

- (a) to take, purchase, exercise, assign or sell, on behalf of Her Majesty in Right of Canada, a stock option in a company in connection with the provision of a loan, insurance of a loan, or contribution made to the company by Her Majesty under a program authorized by the Governor in Council where, in the opinion of the Minister,
 - (i) it is necessary to take, purchase, exercise, assign or sell the stock option in order to permit Her Majesty in Right of Canada to benefit from the purchase; or

- (ii) it is necessary to take, purchase, exercise, assign or sell, the stock option in order to protect the Crown's interest in respect of a loan made or insured, or contribution made; and
- (b) to authorize the sale or other disposition of any capital stock acquired.

During the year, additional purchases were authorized by Industry Vote L10, Appropriation Act No. 2, 2003-2004.

Manufacturing, processing and service industries in Canada

This account records loans made to persons engaged or about to engage or assist in manufacturing, processing or service industries in Canada in order to promote the establishment, improvement, growth, efficiency or international competitiveness of such industries or to assist them in their financial restructuring.

During the year, additional loans were authorized by Industry Vote L15, *Appropriation Act No. 2, 2003-2004*.

There is one remaining loan which is interest free unless it goes into default, and otherwise is repayable at maturity on April 1, 2017.

Small Business loans

This account records money owed to the Government by borrowers upon default of loans that are subject to statutory authorities, pursuant to the *Small Business Loans Act* (SBLA) and the *Canada Small Business Financing Act* (CSBFA). These authorities provide for the payment of claims or the sharing of loan losses between lenders and the Government.

H. L. Holmes Fund

This account was established pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(f) of the *National Research Council Act* to record the residue of the estate of H. L. Holmes. Up to two thirds of the yearly net income from the fund shall be used to finance the H. L. Holmes Award on an annual basis. These awards will provide the opportunity to post-doctoral students to study at world famous graduate schools or research institutes under outstanding research persons.

Canadian Forces housing projects

Advances have been made to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, in respect of loans arranged by the Corporation for housing projects for occupancy by members of the Canadian Forces.

The loans bear interest at rates from 4 percent to 5.125 percent per annum, and are repayable over 40 years, with final instalments on May 1, 2005.

Hibernia Development Project

Loans have been made to facilitate the implementation of the Hibernia Development Project pursuant to section 14 of the Department of Industry Act.

Loan agreements were signed between Canada and each of the three companies involved in the 1993 purchase of Gulf Canada's Hibernia share. Loans of \$132 million were provided to owners to assist in offsetting the tax consequences of not being able to use the deductions generated by the Hibernia Development Project in the calculation of the companies' taxable income.

Loans in the amount of \$66 million were made on June 30, 1995 as authorized by Natural Resources Vote L15, *Appropriation Acts No. 1 and No. 2, 1995-96*. The remaining \$66 million was loaned on July 2, 1996.

Loans are interest-free and are repayable in 10 equal annual instalments commencing June 30, 1999, with the final instalment on June 30, 2008.

Nordion International Inc.

A \$100 million loan has been made to Nordion International Inc. for the construction of two nuclear reactors and related processing facilities to be used in the production of medical isotopes pursuant to an agreement reached on June 28, 1996 between MDS Health Group Ltd., Nordion International Inc. and Natural Resources Canada.

The secured loan is interest-free and fully repayable over 15 years commencing 42 months after the first loan drawdown was made.

Seized Property Working Capital Account

This account was established by section 12 of the Seized Property Management Act. Expenses incurred, and advances made, to maintain and manage any seized or restrained property and other properties subject to a management order or forfeited to Her Majesty, are charged to this account. This account is credited when expenses and advances to third parties are repaid or recovered and when revenues from these properties or proceeds of their disposal are received and credited with seized cash upon forfeiture.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$50,000,000.

Any shortfall between the proceeds from the disposition of any property forfeited to Her Majesty and the amounts that were charged to this account and that are still outstanding, is charged to a Seized Property Proceeds Account and credited to this account.

The credit balance in the account represents the excess of seized cash and proceeds of disposal from cases of forfeiture over total expenses incurred to date. Only when cases are finalized and all assets have been liquidated will the net proceeds be transferred to the Seized Property Proceeds Account.

Parolees

Loans have been made to parolees and individuals under mandatory supervision, to assist in their rehabilitation.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$50,000.

The loans are non-interest bearing and are repayable before the expiration of the parole period, or within one year from the date the loans were made, whichever period is the shorter. The repayment of a loan or any part thereof may be forgiven by the Solicitor General, if certain conditions are met.

During the year, loans totalling \$3,824 were forgiven pursuant to Solicitor General Vote L103b, *Appropriation Act No. 1, 1969*.

Canadian Airport Authorities

The loans stems from agreements regarding the transfer of chattels and consumable stock to individuals authorities (13) upon transfer of the management, operation and maintenance responsibilities to the authority under the National Airports Policy.

The loans portfolio consist of 13 non-interest bearing loans to Canadian Airport Authorities issued in the years 1997-2003.

Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority

Advances have been made to the Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority in connection with the financing, construction and operation of a toll bridge across the harbour of Saint John, NB. The total amount of advances in each year is to be based on the difference for the year between the operating and financing costs of the toll bridge, and the revenue of the Bridge Authority, repayable when the revenue of the Bridge Authority for the year exceeds the amount of the operating and financing costs for such year.

On April 1, 1990, a new agreement was signed. This agreement called for the consolidation of all debts into one non-interest bearing loan. The Authority will remit excess funds from the operation of the bridge to the Government on an annual basis to repay the debt.

St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation

This account was established by subsection 80(1) of the Canada Marine Act. Loans previously managed by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority are now managed by the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation in accordance with an agreement between the Department of Transport and the Corporation. The repayments of these loans are recorded in this account.

The remaining loan bears interest at rates from 7 percent to 9.5 percent per annum, and is repayable at monthly rates, with the final instalment of the existing terms being March 2005.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Advances have been made to the working capital fund of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, to maintain graves and cemeteries.

At year end, the balance of the advances was £30,000 UK. This balance was converted to Canadian dollars, using the year-end rate of exchange.

The advances are non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayments.

Veterans' Land Act Fund

Advances

Advances have been made, under Parts I and III of the *Veterans' Land Act*, for the acquisition of land, permanent improvements, removal of encumbrances, purchase of stock and equipment, and protection of security. The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$605,000,000.

Allowance for conditional benefits

A provision equal to 1/10 of the benefits to veterans was established each year up to and including 1978-79. Since that time, a forecast of requirements has been performed each year, and provisions are established as necessary. These provisions are charged to expenses and credited to the allowance for conditional benefits account. This account represents the accumulated net provisions for benefits to veterans in the form of forgiveness of loans authorized by the *Veterans' Land Act*. These benefits come into effect only after certain conditions are fulfilled by the veterans. At the end of 10 years, the conditions having been met, the accumulated provision is charged to the allowance for conditional benefits account, and credited to the veteran's loan account.

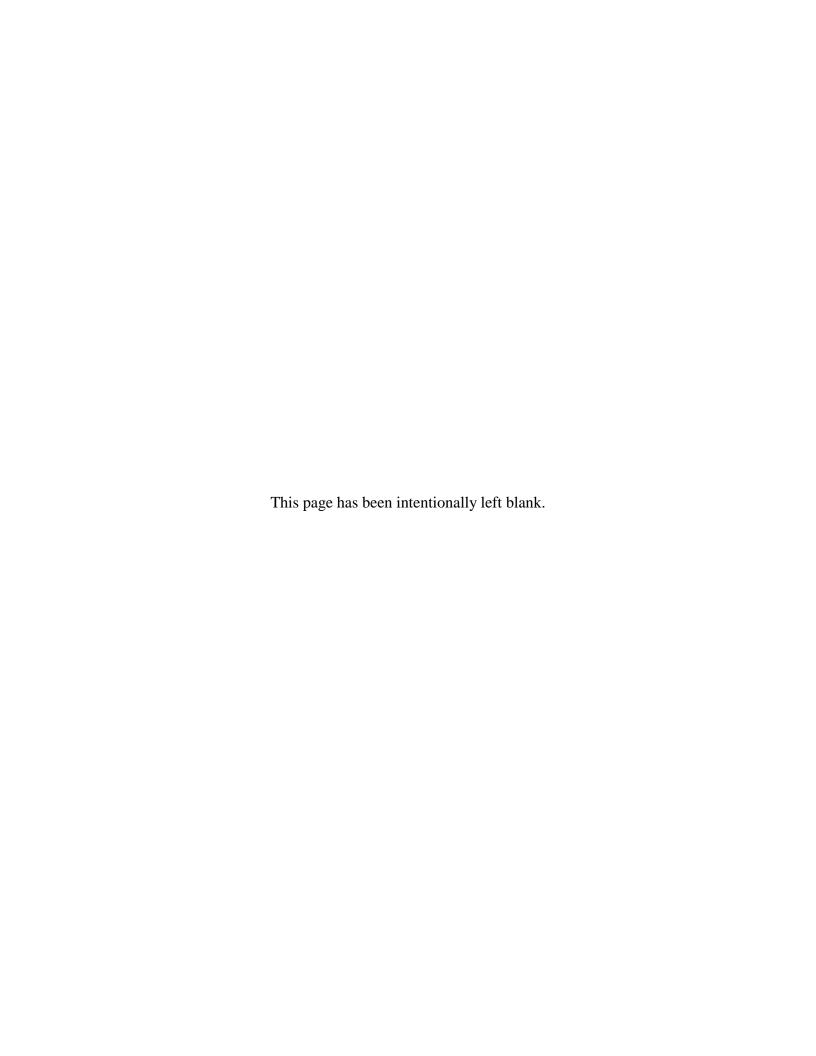
Other departments—Miscellaneous

This account represents amounts outstanding in the hands of agencies and individuals, at year end. This group records loans, investments and advances not classified elsewhere.

Allowance for Valuation

In accordance with the comprehensive policy on valuation, assets are subject to an annual valuation to reflect reductions from the recorded value to the estimated realizable value.

The allowance for valuation, for loans, investments and advances, represents the estimated losses on the realization of the loans, investments and advances included in the accounts of Canada at year end.



section 10

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Non-Financial Assets

CONTENTS

	Page
Non-financial assets	10.2
Tangible capital assets	10.4
Vehicles	10.6
Assets under capital leases	10.6

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

Non-financial assets are assets that have an economic life that extends beyond the accounting period and that are intended for consumption in the normal course of operations. They are converted into expense in future periods and include tangible capital assets, inventories, and prepaid expenses.

Tangible capital assets consist of acquired, built, developed or improved tangible assets, which are intended to be used on a continuous basis and are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of business. For financial reporting purposes, tangible capital assets are grouped in the following categories: land, buildings, works and infrastructure, machinery and equipment,

vehicles, leasehold improvements, assets under construction, and assets under capital leases.

Inventories are items of tangible property that are to be used in the delivery of program outputs. Some revolving funds and a few departments may have inventories held for resale to parties outside the Government.

Prepaid expenses are disbursements made, pursuant to a contract, before the completion of the work, delivery of the goods or rendering of the service or advance payments under the terms of contribution agreements.

Table 10.1 presents the non-financial assets by category.

TABLE 10.1NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS BY CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars)

	March 31/2003	March 31/2004
Net tangible capital assets, Table 10.2—		
Land	1,345,283	1,398,150
Buildings	8,543,727	8,819,686
Works and infrastructure	5,297,960	5,147,007
Machinery and equipment	8,357,760	8,386,739
Vehicles, Table 10.3	14,485,861	14,682,241
Leasehold improvements	512,538	646,436
Assets under construction	5,947,940	6,017,679
Assets under capital leases, Table 10.4.	2,543,399	2,646,584
	47,034,468	47,744,522
Inventories	6,112,813	6,133,671
Prepaid expenses	1,092,761	938,577
Total.	54,240,042	54,816,770

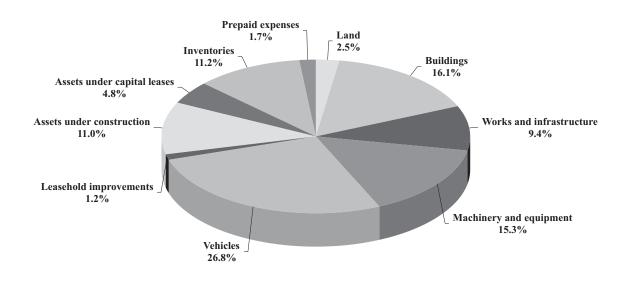
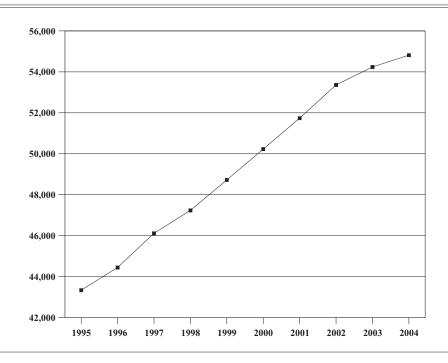


CHART 10B

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS AT MARCH 31



Tangible Capital Assets

Table 10.2 presents tangible capital assets by main custodian ministries.

TABLE 10.2 TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS BY MAIN CUSTODIAN MINISTRIES (in thousands of dollars)

		Buildings	infrastructure	equipment
Capital assets at cost —				
Environment	172,475	784,430	2,174,480	610,910
Fisheries and Oceans.	19,734	383,890	1,727,770	415,245
Industry	12,353	496,619	34,955	2,257,727
National Defence.	76,480	4,971,073	1,384,101	9,801,503
Public Works and Government Services	270,619	3,214,862	721,895	148,756
Solicitor General	51,327	2,155,923	372,522	521,409
Transport	204,709	1,212,745	3,079,865	116,298
Other ministries	226,885	2,191,446	48,734	1,805,530
	1,034,582	15,410,988	9.544.322	15,677,378
Consolidated Crown corporations	363,568	1,208,046	1,005,516	1,955,812
Gross total capital assets	1,398,150	16,619,034	10,549,838	17,633,190
Accumulated amortization —				
Environment		470,003	1,309,882	445,886
Fisheries and Oceans.		229,606	774,858	325,555
Industry		236,972	13,370	1,137,274
National Defence.		2,104,545	881.047	4,445,711
Public Works and Government Services		1,688,968	238,817	90,690
Solicitor General.		742,653	203.119	312,017
Transport		653,838	1,435,317	66,935
Other ministries.		1,004,045	20,413	1,080,448
Other ministres		7.130.630	4.876.823	7.904.516
Consolidated Crown corporations		668,718	526,008	1,341,935
Total accumulated amortization		7,799,348	5,402,831	9,246,451
Total net capital assets —				
Environment	172,475	314,427	864,598	165,024
Fisheries and Oceans.	19,734	154,284	952,912	89,690
	12,353	259.647	21.585	1,120,453
Industry	,	,.	,	
National Defence.	76,480	2,866,528	503,054	5,355,792
Public Works and Government Services	270,619	1,525,894	483,078	58,066
Solicitor General	51,327	1,413,270	169,403	209,392
Transport	204,709	558,907	1,644,548	49,363
Other ministries	226,885	1,187,401	28,321	725,082
Constituted Communications	1,034,582	8,280,358	4,667,499	7,772,862
Consolidated Crown corporations	363,568 1,398,150	539,328 8,819,686	479,508 5,147,007	613,877 8,386,739

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current years' presentation

⁽¹⁾ Details in Table 10.3. (2) Details in Table 10.4.

Vehicles ⁽¹⁾	Leasehold improvements	Assets under construction	Assets under capital leases ⁽²⁾	Total March 31/2004	Total March 31/200
124,023	33,825	152,397	18,199	4,070,739	3,977,214
1,658,078	522,835	400,086	.,	5,127,638	5,063,270
26,228	14,806	493,173	814	3,336,675	3,157,650
25,125,027	2,210	3,129,723	1,069,852	45,559,969	44,178,435
9,036	151,893	667,178	967,092	6,151,331	5,608,404
410,528	7,682	239,577	111	3,759,079	3,530,304
797,867	7,366	67,177	818,820	6,304,847	6,289,244
173,907	231,088	500,154	31,098	5,208,842	4,686,810
28,324,694	971,705	5,649,465	2,905,986	79,519,120	76,491,331
1,121,146	68,843	368,214	549,786	6,640,931	5,891,323
29,445,840	1,040,548	6,017,679	3,455,772	86,160,051	82,382,654
87,565	14,947		1,455	2,329,738	2,224,746
1,102,581	260,097			2,692,697	2,582,242
19,041	2,733		352	1,409,742	1,190,895
12,098,530			174,194	19,704,027	18,241,911
5,114	15,980		382,099	2,421,668	2,178,538
191,145	652		36	1,449,622	1,308,750
516,521	3,764		55,953	2,732,328	2,578,539
103,365	72,503		15,713	2,296,487	2,006,633
14,123,862 639,737	370,676 23,436		629,802 179,386	35,036,309 3,379,220	32,312,254 3,035,932
14,763,599	394,112		809,188	38,415,529	35,348,186
36,458	18,878	152,397	16,744	1,741,001	1,752,468
555,497	262,738	400,086		2,434,941	2,481,028
7,187	12,073	493,173	462	1,926,933	1,966,755
13,026,497	2,210	3,129,723	895,658	25,855,942	25,936,524
3,922	135,913	667,178	584,993	3,729,663	3,429,866
219,383	7,030	239,577	75	2,309,457	2,221,554
281,346	3,602	67,177	762,867	3,572,519	3,710,705
70,542	158,585	500,154	15,385	2,912,355	2,680,177
14,200,832	601,029	5,649,465	2,276,184	44,482,811	44,179,077
481,409	45,407	368,214	370,400	3,261,711	2,855,391
14,682,241	646,436	6,017,679	2,646,584	47,744,522	47,034,468

Vehicles

Table 10.3 presents the details of vehicles by sub-category.

TABLE 10.3

VEHICLES BY SUB-CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars)

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	March 31/2004	March 31/2003
Ships and boats Aircraft		5,296,186 6,904.929	8,234,929 4,880,595	8,363,100 4,632,322
Motor vehicles Military vehicles	1,722,823	986,494 837,574	736,329 305,358	720,489 253,230
Other vehicles. Total	, , ,	738,416	525,030 14,682,241	516,720 14.485.861

Assets under Capital Leases

Table 10.4 presents the details of assets under capital leases by main category.

TABLE 10.4

ASSETS UNDER CAPITAL LEASES BY MAIN CATEGORY

(in thousands of dollars)

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	March 31/2004	March 31/2003
Land	44,996		44,996	44,942
Buildings	1,572,340	579,012	993,328	917,539
Works and infrastructure	818,820	55,953	762,867	771,056
Machinery and equipment	40,230	18,238	21,992	98,279
Vehicles	979,386	155,985	823,401	711,583
Total	3,455,772	809,188	2,646,584	2,543,399

section 11

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Other Information Related to the Financial Statements

CONTENTS

	Page
Contractual commitments	11.2
Contingent liabilities	11.14

OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This section contains detailed information related to contractual commitments and contingent liabilities.

Contractual Commitments

A contractual commitment represents a legal obligation to outside organizations or individuals as a result of a contract. The nature of Government activities requires negotiation of contracts that are significant in relation to its current financial position or that will materially affect the level of future expenses. In the case of contractual commitments to international organizations, some will result in future budgetary expenses while others will result in non-budgetary payments.

Contractual commitments can be classified into four main categories: transfer payment agreements (grants and contributions), fixed assets and purchases, operating leases and international organizations.

Major capital assets of the Government are either purchased outright or leased. Where a lease transfers substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of the property to the lessee, it is considered a capital lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. Section 6 of this volume provides information on capital leases.

All outstanding contractual commitments of \$10 million or more per project at year end are reported for fixed assets, purchases, operating leases and transfer payment agreements. For international organizations, all contractual commitments in excess of \$1 million at year end are reported.

In accordance with the Government's significant accounting policies, the contractual commitments of consolidated Crown corporations are included with those of the Government.

Table 11.1 summarizes these contractual commitments. Details of the four types of contractual commitments can be found in other tables in this section.

TABLE 11.1 CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS (in millions of dollars)

	Transfer payments	Acquisition of property and purchases	Operating leases	International organizations	Total
Information from: Table 11.3 Table 11.4	41,015	7,723	3,492	3,882	52,230 3,882
Total	41,015	7,723	3,492	3,882	56,112

Table 11.2 summarizes the information presented in Table 11.1 to indicate the minimum amounts required to satisfy obligations under contractual commitments each year from 2005 to 2009 inclusive, and a total for amounts due in the year 2010 and subsequently.

TABLE 11.2 SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM PAYMENTS (in millions of dollars)

Minimum payments to be made in:	Transfer payment agreements	Acquisition of fixed assets and purchases	Commitments under operating lease arrangements	Commitments to international organizations	Total
2005	5,614	3,030	341	1,602	10,587
2006	4,102	1,652	311	625	6,690
2007	3,037	908	314	774	5,033
2008	2,640	394	309	686	4,029
2009	2,140	252	255	195	2,842
2010 and subsequently	23,482	1,487	1,962		26,931
Total	41,015	7,723	3,492	3,882	56,112

Transfer Payment Agreements, Fixed Assets, **Purchases and Operating Leases**

Table 11.3 provides details of contractual commitments that involve: transfer payment agreements, fixed assets, purchases and operating leases. It discloses individual contractual commitments by category and by entity. Contractual commitments are summarized in Note 13 to the audited financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

Transfer payment agreements are irrevocable contracts to provide funding to other levels of governments, organizations or individuals.

Fixed assets are tangible, durable items of value, including major additions or alterations thereto, including military equipment and land, from which benefits are expected to be derived during their useful life.

Purchase commitments are commitments supported by a contract to supply goods or services. An operating lease is a lease in which the lessor does not substantially transfer all the benefits and risks incident to ownership of property to the lessee.

TABLE 11.3 TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004 (in millions of dollars)

					Outstan	ding com	mitment	s to be dis	sbursed by	March 31
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 and subse- quently
Transfer payment agreements—										
Canada Mortgage and Housing										
Corporation (Government										
account)—	(1)			(2)						
Social Housing Program	56,567 ⁽¹⁾	56,567	24,874	31,693 ⁽²⁾	1,758	1,725	1,714	1,698	1,691	23,107
Agriculture and Agri-Food—										
Province of Saskatchewan—Prairie										
Grain Roads Program	73	73	40	33	18	15				
Industry—										
Canadian Space Agency—										
Telesat Canada—Payload										
Flight Demonstration Program	60	60	60	(3)						
	00	00	60							
European Space Agency—										
Earth Observation										
and Telecommunications	220	211	0.0	112	20	2.4	22	16	10	0
Programs	239	211	98	113	30	24	22	16	12	9
Cascade Data Services Inc.—										
Cassiope Program	63	63	6	57	14	25	17	1		
University of Calgary—										
Cassiope Program	10	10		10	3	4	2	1		
Health—										
Control and provision of Health Services										
to Indian Bands, associations										
or groups	993	993	571	422	183	116	85	37	1	
Government of Nunavut	31	31	21	10	10					
First Canadian Health	154	154	73	81	20	21	23	17		
Canadian International										
Development Agency—										
Geographic Programs	1,434	1,434	665	769	242	196	154	94	52	31
Partnership Program	438	438	275	163	73	45	30	14	1	
Country in Transition Program	101	101	86	15	7	7	1			
Multilateral Program	777	777	512	265	157	75	7	12		14
Citizenship and Immigration—										
Canada-Quebec Accord	950	950	150	800	160	160	160	160	160	
Canada-Manitoba Accord	41	41	6	35	7	7	7	7	7	
Canada-British Columbia Accord	228	228	38	190	38	38	38	38	38	
Canadian Heritage—										
Contributions—										
National Association of Friendship	70	70	40	2.1	1.0	1.5				
Center	79	79	48	31	16	15				
Corporation Katimavik—OPCAN	53	53	13	40	20	20				
Volunteer Canada	16	16	7	9 ⁽³⁾	5	4				

TABLE 11.3TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—*Continued*

(in millions of dollars)

	Total			_	Outstail	unig com	illittillelit	s to be dis	soursed by	y March 31 2010 an
	estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	subse- quently
Society for Educational										
Visits and Exchanges in Canada	14	14	5	9(3)	5	4				
Multiplex contribution—	17	14	3		3	7				
2007 Canada Winter										
Games	20	20	6	14	4	8	2			
Environment—										
Office of Infrastructure										
of Canada— Canadian Opera House										
Corporation—Construction of										
opera house, Toronto	25	25	16	9(3)	4	2	3			
Province of New Brunswick-										
Twinning of Trans Canada										
Highway	200	200	7	193	46	69	59	19		
Province of Saskatachewan—										
Twinning of the Trans Canada Highway	65	65		65	21	15	19	10		
Halifax Regional Municipality—	05	05		05	2.1	15	17	10		
Construction of sewage										
treatment plant	30	30	3	27	7	20				
Province of Manitoba—										
Expansion of Manitoba Red					_	• •	4.0			
River Floodway	120	120	2	118	5	38	48	27		
Regional Municipality of York—										
Quick Start component of the York Region Transit Plan	50	50		50	41	9				
Government of the Northwest	20	20		20						
Territories—Improve three										
highway corridors in the										
Northwest Territories	20	20	3	17	8	5	4			
Town of Stratford—Expansion of										
water distribution and sewage collection systems	4	4	1	3 ⁽³⁾	1	1	1			
City of Thunder Bay—Waste	•	·	•	,	•	•	•			
water treatment project	25	25	9	16	16					
City of St. John's—Phase 2										
of the St. John's Harbour						_				
Clean-Up Project	31	31		31	8	7	8	8		
Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation—										
Regina's Wascana Lake										
Enhancement Project	9	9	6	3 ⁽³⁾	3					
Vancouver Convention Centre										
Expansion Project Ltd—										
Construction of new facility										
and connector for the Vancouver Convention and										
Exhibition Centre	222	222	5	217	44	40	49	43	41	
Government of Quebec—						-	-	-		
Phase 1 of the extension of										
Autoroute 30, South of					_		_			
Montreal	11	11		11	5	4	2			
ndian Affairs and Northern Development—										
Comprehensive Land Claims										
Agreement—										
Indian and Inuit Affairs	597	597	320	277	80	67	25	19	14	7

11.4 OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE 11.3 TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total			-	Outstan	ding com	mitment	s to be dis	sbursed by	March 31 2010 and
	estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	subse- quently
Financial Transfer Arrangement Comprehensive Funding	1,138	1,138	711	427	196	100	59	55	17	
Arrangement	426	426	91	335	335					
Agreement	1,690	1,690	890	800	339	192	128	119	22	
Agreement (RETRO)	39	39	9	30	6	8	8	8		
Funding Arrangement	949	949	571	378	192	84	54	31	17	
Contribution Agreement	205	205	11	194	17	46	34	39	6	52
Program	503	503	264	239	92	73	37	37		
Works Agreement	2	2	2	(3)						
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency— Economic Development Programs—										
Canada/Newfoundland Infrastructure Program Agreement Canada/Prince Edward Island	51	51	21	30	16	14				
Infrastructure Program Agreement	13	13	7	6 ⁽³⁾	4	2				
Canada/Nova Scotia Infrastructure Program	15	10	,	Ü		-				
Agreement	65	65	20	45	30	15				
Canada/New Brunswick Infrastructure Program			20		30	10				
Agreement	55	55	25	30	21	9				
Industry— Bioniche Life Science Inc.		17	7	10	5	5				
Goodrich Aerospace Canada Ltd		47	30	17	11	6				
Honeywell ASCA Inc.		54	47	7 ⁽³⁾	2	2	2	1		
CAE Inc Visual technologies		39	21	18	9	9	2	1		
Pratt & Whitney Canada Inc		99	99	(3)	,	,				
Vaccines	60	60	31	29	6	6	6	6	5	
International Telecommunication Union—			31				Ü		5	
ITU operations	27	27	12	15	15					
Recombinant vaccine technology Rolls-Royce Canada Inc.—	80	80	21	59	10	10	9	30		
Industrial gas turbines	75	75	46	29	10	10	9			
ATS Automation Tooling System Inc		25	11	14	9	5	,			
Cascade Data Services Inc		77	6	71	14	16	11	16	14	
CMC Electronics Inc.—Aeronautical sustainable technology		23	5	18	2	3	13	10	17	
Dupont Canada Inc.—Fuel cell							13			
components Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs— Small town and rural	19	19	8	11	4	7				
infrastructure	174	174	74	100		20	80			
tourism partnership	233	233	89	144	67	77				
Ontario Superbuild Corporation	177	177	100	77	31	46				

OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 11.5

TABLE 11.3TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—*Continued*

	Total			_	Outstain	ding com	miniment	s to be uns	soursed by	y March 3 2010 aı
	estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	subse quentl
Voisey's Bay Nickel Co. Ltd—										
Hydrometallurgical process for Nickel Sulphides	60	60	10	50	7	12	7	8		1
Mitel Network Corporation— Development of broadband multi-										
media platform	60	60	45	15	15					
Westport Innovations Inc	19	19	11	8 ⁽³⁾	4	4				
Centre for Medicial and Related Agencies	20	20	10	10	10					
conomic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec— Canada Infrastructure										
Works Agreement-Quebec Innovation Development	469	469	125	344	244	100				
Entrepreneurship and Export Program (IDEA—SME)	541	541	453	88	66	19	3			
Program (CFP)	238	238	202	36	19	17				
Program	607	607	422	185	87	51	16	5	3	
Infrastructure Canada Program	636	636	625	11	1	10				
Legal Aid	307 746	284 746	99 597	185 149	94 149	91				
dustry— National Research Council of Canada— James Clerk Maxwell Telescope Mauna Kea, Hawaii, U.S.A	40	40	30	10	1	1	1	1	1	
Gemini Twin Telescope Project— Cerro Pachon, Chile and Mauna Kea, Hawaii, U.S.A	109	109	49	60	7	7	7	7	7	
Tri-University Meson Facility (TRIUMF)	109	109	49	00	,	,	,	,	,	
Vancouver, B.C Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope Corporation—Mauna Kea,	394	394	297	97	40	19	19	19		
Hawaii U.S.A	110	110	77	33	4	4	4	4	4	
Development of Renewable Energy—Saskatchewan Power Corporation	12	12	2	10	1	1	2	1	1	
Hibernia Development Project— Interest Assistance Loan	12	12	2	10	1	1	2	1	1	
Agreement	237	221	41	180	36	33	24	23	16	
Windelectric Inc	34	34	2	32	3	4	3	3	4	
Province of Quebec Road Agreement	271	271	206	65	4	4	4	4	4	
/estern Economic Diversification— Rick Hansen Man In Motion Foundation	15	15	2	13	2	2	2	2	2	

^{11.6} OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE 11.3 TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—Continued

				_	Outstan	ding com	mitment	s to be dis	bursed by	March 31
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 and subse- quently
Infrastructure Canada	557	528	158	370	206	158	6			
Subtotal	75,594	75,498	34,618	40,880	5,502	4,088	3,028	2,640	2,140	23,482
Consolidated Crown										
Corporations—										
The Canada Council for the Arts-										
Future year										
grants	64	64		64	41	14	9			
Telefilm Canada—										
Financial assistance to										
producers and distributors	71	71		71	71					
Subtotal	135	135		135	112	14	9			
Total transfer		100		100		- 1				
payment agreements	75,729	75,633	34,618	41,015	5,614	4,102	3,037	2,640	2,140	23,482
Fixed assets and purchases—		,	- ,	,	- , -	, .	- ,	,	, .	-, -
Fixed assets—										
Fisheries and Oceans—										
Bedford Institute of Oceanography (BIO)—										
Construction of new										
Level II Laboratory										
Facility	19	19	2	17	7	10				
Renovation and conversion of Van			_	-,						
Steelburg building to scientific										
support	15	15		15	1	1	9	4		
St. Andrew's Biological					_	-				
Station (SABS)—										
Construction of new science and										
administration building	17	17	1	16	1		8	7		
St. Andrew's Biological Station (SABS)—										
Construction of wet laboratory facility	15	15	1	14	1	5	7	1		
Search and Rescue Lifeboat										
Replacement (SEPA)	41	41	13	28	16	9	2	1		
National Defence—										
CF18 Modernization-Engineering										
change proposal 583	1,009	706	571	135	60	61	12	2		
Armoured Personnel										
Carriers	2,355	1,752	1,471	281	88	106	87			
Evolved Sea Sparrow										
Missile Project	514	483	263	220	114	70	20	16		
Light Wheeled Utility Vehicle	226	187	40	147	145	2				
Aurora Data—										
Management System 192—										
General Dynamics										
Canada Ltd	239	239	61	178	45	43	27	25	24	14
O113 Advanced Distributed										
Combat Training System	188	171		171	116	25	11	14	5	
Other fixed assets (DND)	6,029	4,458	3,284	1,174	697	300	93	33	12	39
Public Works and										
Government Services—										
Laurier-Taché Garage Repairs	63	63	21	42	10	15	15	2		
Library of Parliament—										
Renovations	119	119	73	46	26	20				
Subtotal	10,849	8,285	5,801	2,484	1,327	667	291	105	41	53
Consolidated Crown										
Corporations—										
Canadian Museum of										
Civilization	102	102	57	45	45					
Subtotal		102	57	45	45					
Total fixed assets	10,951	8,387	5,858	2,529	1,372	667	291	105	41	53

TABLE 11.3TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—*Continued*

				=	Outstan	ding con	mitment	s to be dis	sbursed by	March 31
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 and subse- quently
Purchases—										
Privy Council—										
Chief Electoral Officer—										
IBM Canada—Facilities Management	20	20	10	10	-	4	1			
Support Services	20	20	10	10	5	4	1			
Foreign Affairs and										
International Trade—	40	42	12	20	7	7	7	7	1	
Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd	42	42	13	29	7	7	7	7	1	
Citizenship and Immigration—										
IT Professional services, purchase										
of software licenses and maintenance	33	33	22	11	11					
	33	33	22	11	11					
Solicitor General— Correctional Service—										
NAV Canada—Management										
Training	23	23	5	18	2	2	2	3	3	6
Industry—	23	23	3	10	2	2	2	3	3	0
Canadian Space										
Agency—										
Radarsat-2 construction—										
MacDonald Dettwiler Ltd	381	381	333	48	12	35	1			
Scientific activities—MSS	301	301	555				•			
operations—McDonald Dettwiler										
Space and Advanced										
Robotics Ltd.	109	109	23	86	30	27	26	3		
National Research Council										
of Canada—										
Atco Frontec Corporation—										
Construction services	23	23	2	21	5	5	5	5	1	
National Defence—										
North Warning System										
support	577	310	147	163	58	61	44			
Bombardier—NATO Flying										
Training Centre	2,536	1,826	353	1,473	72	84	86	88	89	1,054
Serco Ltd.—Goose Bay ASD	480	478	33	445	40	41	42	43	44	235
IMP Group Ltd—Cormorant										
Integrated Services	160	160	40	120	36	38	39	7		
Provision of Health Care Services—										
Santé Montfort		185	1	184	1	1	10	18	18	136
Other purchases (DND)	2,227	2,120	1,146	974	493	304	108	65	4	
Human Resources										
Development— Canada Student										
Financial Assistance Act—										
Service providers—Private										
Institutions	324	236	134	102	102					
Reprofiling of HRDC contribution	J-2.	200		102						
for the Census—										
Statistics Canada	40	40	24	16	8	8				
Replacement of support hardware and				10	J	Ü				
software—Unisys Canada	16	16	5	11	1	2	2	2	2	2
Telecommunications equipment and	10	10	5	11	1	2	2	2	2	2
services—Sprint Canada Inc	53	53	30	23	12	5	6			
Printing, warehousing and						2				
distribution—Dyment Distribution										
Services Ltd	16	16	1	15	7	8				
			•		,					

TABLE 11.3TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—*Continued*

					Outstan	ding com	mitment	s to be dis	bursed by	March 31
	Total estimated cost	Amount	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 and subse- quently
Hardware purchase,		communica	ansounseu		2000	2000	2007	2000	2007	quentry
system integration and										
support services—										
—IBM Canada	26	26	15	11	11					
Canada Customs and Revenue										
Agency— Bell Canada—Canada Revenue										
Agency's cabling requirements										
for all computers										
and servers	16	16	1	15	5	5	5			
Sita Advanced Travel										
Solutions—Informatic System										
Integration	38	38	12	26	21	3	2			
Solicitor General—										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—										
Niche Technology Inc.						_				
PROS Project	37	24	10	14	3	5	2	2	1	1
Sierra Systems—Project	10	10	7	_	_					
management—PROS Project	19	12	7	5	5					
Morneau Sobeco—	1.4	1.4	4	10	2	2	2	2	1	
Pension Administration	14	14	4	10	3	2	2	2	1	
Public Works and Government Services—										
Quantum Management										
Services Ltd.—Canadian										
Enquiry Centre	35	30	9	21	11	10				
Brookfield LePage Johnson Controls										
Property Management Services—										
Quebec West	178	178	138	40	40					
Quebec East	87	87	67	20	20					
Ottawa, Ont. (NCA-1, 2 and 3)	749	749	615	134	134					
Greater Toronto Area, Ont	131	131	110	21	21					
AJJA Information Technology										
Consultants Inc	15	15	2	13	4	6	3			
EDS Canada	27	27	5	22	6	5	5	5	1	
TPG Technology	135	135	121	14	14					
IBM Canada Ltd.	18	18	4	14	3	3	3	3	2	
IBM Canada Ltd	73 8,843	73 7,644	63 3,505	10 4,139	10 1,213	671	401	253	167	1,434
Consolidated Crown	0,043	7,044	3,303	4,139	1,213	0/1	701	233	107	1,434
Corporations—										
Canadian Broadcasting										
Corporation—										
Sports Rights	533	533	185	348	112	89	69	34	44	
Canadian Air Transport										
Security Authority—	692	(92		692	220	215	1.45	2		
Screening services	682	682		682	320	215	145	2		
Commission—										
LaFleur de la Capitale Inc	15	15	3	12	5	5	2			
Other service contracts	18	18	5	13	8	5				
Subtotal	1,248	1,248	193	1,055	445	314	216	36	44	
Total purchases	10,091	8,892	3,698	5,194	1,658	985	617	289	211	1,434
Total fixed assets and purchases	21,042	17,279	9,556	7,723	3,030	1,652	908	394	252	1,487
· ·				<u> </u>	-	•				

TABLE 11.3TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—*Continued*

	Total			-	Outstan	ding com	mitment	s to be dis	bursed by	March 31 2010 and
	estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	subse- quently
Operating leases—										
Environment—										
Lease of land—Capilano										
Indian Reserve No. 5										
Vancouver, B.C	488	488	80	408	10	10	10	10	10	358
I.B.M. Canada Ltd—										
Rental and maintenance of										
supercomputer system	42	42	3	39	7	8	8	9	7	
Foreign Affairs and										
International Trade—										
Mitsui Fudosan, New York	52	52	18	34	3	3	3	3	4	18
Provision of services—Low										
Risk Detention Centre, Toronto	19	19		19	3	4	4	4	4	
Public Works and										
Government Services—										
174 Stone Road Ltd., Toronto	25	25	15	10	1	1	1	1	2	4
1600 Star Top, 519719 Ontario Inc	95	95	8	87	7	5	5	5	5	60
550 Blvd Cité, Alex Nihon Inc	131	131	3	128	7	7	7	7	7	93
BTC Properties II Ltd and										
3160343 Canada Inc., Toronto	18	18	2	16	2	2	2	2	2	6
Elron Development, Toronto	18	18	4	14	1	1	1	1	1	9
160 Elgin, Portfolio Inc.	60	60	·	60	•	•	•	9	5	46
269 Laurier Street—Great West	00	00								
Life Assurance Co. and										
London Life										
Insurance Co	152	152		152	20	11	11	11	11	88
			0					11	11	00
155 Queen Street, GWL Realty Inc	20	20	8	12	4	4	4	2	2	
Old Oak Properties Inc., London, Ont	38	38	27	11	2	2	2	3	2	
1138 Melville St., Oxford Management	42	42	1.5	20	_	_				,
Services, Vancouver, B.C	43	43	15	28	5	5	4	4	4	6
Place Moncalm, Phase III,	120	120	20		_	-	-	-	_	7.0
70 Crémazie	139	139	28	111	7	7	7	7	7	76
SITQ—5 Place Ville-Marie, Montreal	21	21	2	19	2	2	2	2	2	9
The Regional Group of 1550 Carling,	• •				_		_			
Ottawa	29	29	6	23	2	2	2	2	2	13
WPBI Property Management Inc.,										
825 St-Antoine West, Montreal	11	11	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	5
Gespa CDPQ Inc.,										
160 Elgin Street	30	30	11	19	6	6	6	1		
Standard Life Assurance Co.—										
280 Slater Street	51	51	3	48	5	5	5	5	5	23
333 Laurier Street	14	14	2	12	3	3	3	3		
333 Laurier Street	35	35		35	4	5	5	5	5	11
Aon Inc., Peterborough, Ont	25	25	15	10	1	1	1	1	1	5
Orlando Corporation, Mississauga, Ont	48	48	16	32	5	5	5	5	5	7
National Capital Commission—										
40 Elgin Street, Ottawa	20	20	7	13	1	1	1	1	1	8
1258898 Ontario Ltd400 Cumberland										
Street, Ottawa	35	35	9	26	3	3	3	3	3	11
Société de Gestion Cogir Inc.—										
Brossard, Quebec	65	65	13	52	7	7	7	7	7	17
Société en commandite Redbourne										
Brossard et Immeubles Régime XI	24	24	3	21	2	2	2	2	2	11
3878309 Canada Inc. and First National										
Funding Corp.—Laval, Quebec	39	39	6	33	4	4	4	4	4	13
Bona Building & Management Co.—			Ü			•				
155, McArthur Road, Ottawa	23	23	6	17	3	3	3	3	3	2
333-335 River Road, Ottawa	113	113	32	81	7	7	7	7	7	46
	79	79	12	67	4	3	3	3	3	51
285 Coventry Road, Ottawa										

^{11.10} OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE 11.3TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—*Continued*

				_	Outstan	ding com	mitment	s to be dis	sbursed by	March 31
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 an subse- quently
219 Laurier Avenue Development										
219 Laurier Ave, Ottawa	22	22	6	16	2	2	2	2	2	6
219 Laurier Ave, Ottawa	21	21	5	16	2	2	2	2	2	6
Kidinks Holdings Inc.—										
200 Laurier Avenue, Ottawa	18	18	5	13	2	2	2	2	2	3
Urbandale Corporation—										
100 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa	18	18	5	13	2	2	2	2	2	3
100 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa	23	23	4	19	2	2	2	2	2	9
Capital City Shopping Centre,										
Billings Bridge Tower, Ottawa	44	44	9	35	4	4	4	4	4	15
O & Y Enterprise National—										
Billings Bridge Tower, Ottawa	13	13		13	13					
320 Queen Street, Ottawa	43	43	21	22	4	4	4	4	4	2
3840743 Canada Inc.,										
975 St. Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau	19	19	11	8 ⁽³⁾	2	2	2	2		
350/360 Albert Street, Ottawa	39	39	9	30	4	4	4	4	4	10
750 Heron Road, Ottawa	19	19	5	14	2	2	2	2	2	2
Gladwin Corporation—	17	17	5	1.	_	_	_	-	-	
2215 Gladwin, Ottawa	23	23	8	15	3	3	3	3	3	
25 Fitzgerald Road.	30	30	7	23	4	4	4	4	4	3
130 Colonnade Road	25	25	9	16	2	2	2	2	2	
Pinecrest Office Park	16	16	6	10	2	2	2	2	2	,
	10	10	0	10	2	2	2	2	2	
103-106 Counter Street Corp.,	1.1	11		11	1	1	1	1	1	,
Hamilton, Ont.	11	11		11	1	1	1	1	1	6
3173763 Canada Inc.,	1.7	17	1.1	6 ⁽³⁾	2	2	2			
25 Nicholas Street	17	17	11	0(-)	2	2	2			
725844 Alberta Inc.,										
Barclay Centre, Calgary, Alta	36	36	20	16	4	4	4	4		
B.C. Hydro,										
333 Dunsmuir, Vancouver, B.C	13	13	2	11	2	3	3	3		
Blue Capital Canada Real										
Estate Ltd. Partnership,										
Toronto	16	16	1	15	2	2	2	2	3	4
Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd.,										
191 Laurier Avenue West	43	43		43	3	5	5	5	5	20
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation,										
181 Queen Street	129	129	15	114	5	5	5	5	5	89
Great West Life Assurance Co.										
and London Life										
Insurance Co.										
255 Albert Street, Ottawa	27	27		27	3	2	2	2	2	10
Morguard Investments Ltd.,				2,		_	_	_	_	
59 Camelot Drive	13	13		13	1	2	2	2	2	4
	13	13		13	1	2	2	2	2	-
Omers Realty Corporation,	19	19	1	18	3	3	3	3	3	3
350 Albert Street	19	19	1	10	3	3	3	3	3	-
Oxford Properties Group,	1.1	1.1		1.1		1				
110 Place d'Orleans Drive	11	11		11	1	1	1	1	1	(
Saskpen Properties Ltd,			2	1.0	•	•	•			
Hamilton Centre, Regina	14	14	2	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
WPBI Property Management Inc.,			_	**	_	_	_	_	_	
800 La Gauchetière Montreal-West	40	40	2	38	3	3	3	3	3	23
O & Y REIT Holdings Inc.,										
300 Slater Street and										
365 Laurier Avenue, West, Ottawa	161	161		161	26	15	15	15	15	7:
The Hi-Rise Group, Hamilton	182	182	9	173	12	12	12	12	12	113
- ·										

TABLE 11.3TRANSFER PAYMENT AGREEMENTS, FIXED ASSETS, PURCHASES AND OPERATING LEASES AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—*Concluded*

					Outstan	ding com	mitment	s to be dis	sbursed by	March 31
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding commitment	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 and subse- quently
Solicitor General—										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police—										
Dispatch radio service—Manitoba										
Telecom Services Inc (MTS)—										
Mobility	60	60	37	23	6	6	6	5		
Subtotal	3,240	3,240	573	2,667	268	238	237	236	214	1,474
Consolidated Crown										
Corporations—										
Canadian Air Transport										
Security Authority—										
Equipment and Office Space	25	25		25	3	3	3	3	3	10
National Capital										
Commission—										
Chalmers Building,	101	101	40	122					,	100
40 Elgin St., Ottawa	181	181	49	132	6	6	6	6	6	102
VIA Rail Canada Inc.—	4.0		• •	4.0						
Central Station—Montreal	48	48	29	19	4	4	4	4	3	
Union Station—Toronto	159	159	7	152	2	2	2	2	2	142
Canadian Broadcasting										
Corporation—	197	197	27	170	13	12	13	14	13	104
Satellite lease (Telesat)	197	197	21	1/0	13	13	13	14	13	104
Management	126	126	24	102	24	25	26	27		
2			24						_	100
Morguard Investments	143	143		143	7	6	7	7	7	109
TQS Inc.—	16	16	3	13	3	2	3	2	3	
Cogaco Radio—Tel Inc.	16	10	3	13	3	2	3	2	3	
Telefilm Canada—					2	2	•			,
Office leases	14	14		14	2	2	2	1	1	6
International Development Research Centre—										
Pension Realty Limited—										
Office Space and Maintenance Lease.	94	30	5	25	6	7	8	4		
-	94	30	3	23	0	/	0	4		
Canada Council for the Arts—	2.1	2.1	1	20	3	2	2	2	2	1.5
Operating leases	31 1,034	31 970	1 145	30 825	3 73	3 73	3 77	3 73	3 41	15 488
Subtotal	1,034	9/0	143	043	/3	/3	//	/3	41	488
leases	4,274	4,210	718	3,492	341	311	314	309	255	1,962
		97,122								26,931

⁽¹⁾ The amount shown under "Total estimated cost" is a cumulative total of amounts charged to budgetary appropriations since 1992, when particulars of this commitment were first reported in the *Public Accounts of Canada*, plus the outstanding commitment reported at fiscal year end.

⁽²⁾ This figure reflects the total estimated remaining contractual obligations which extend for periods up to 35 years.

Particulars of this commitment, shown for continuity purposes, will not be reported in future years since it has either been retired in full or the outstanding obligation is now less than \$10 million.

International Commitments

Table 11.4 summarizes the commitments for international organizations according to whether they would result in the disbursement of funds for non-budgetary share capital and loans, or for budgetary loans and advances.

Commitments reported in this table include loans and advances to international organizations and developing countries, which Canada has agreed to disburse in the future. Future paid-in share capital represents commitments made by Canada for future purchases of non-budgetary share capital in international organizations. The amounts reported in Table 11.4 as undisbursed loans and advances and as future paid-in share capital exclude notes that have been issued and that are still unpaid as at March 31, 2004.

Table 11.4 presents information that is summarized in Note 13 to the financial statements.

TABLE 11.4INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS COMMITMENTS (in millions of dollars)⁽¹⁾

	Undisbursed loans and advances	Future paid-in share capital	Total
ION BUDGETARY SHARE CAPITAL AND LOANS—			
African Development Bank		11	11
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development		32	32
International Monetary Fund.	119		119
Developing countries—Canada Account	3,190		3,190
	3,309	43	3,352
BUDGETARY LOANS AND ADVANCES—			
African Development Fund	70		70
Asian Development Fund	49		49
International Fund for Agricultural Development	29		29
Montreal Protocol Fund	12		12
Caribbean Development Bank—Special	2		2
International Development Association	230		230
International Monetary Fund	15		15
Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund	119		119
Developing countries—Canada Account	4		4
	530		530
otal	3,839	43	3,882

⁽¹⁾ Foreign currencies were translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31, 2004 (1\$US = \$1.3113 Cdn; 1SDR = \$1.94139 Cdn).

Note: Canada has agreed to lend the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (formerly the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility) special drawing rights (SDR) 700 million of which SDR 639 million has been lent, and to subsidize the interest rate on the loan through a grant of approximately SDR 190 million, of which SDR 182 million has been paid-in.

Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a potential liability which may become an actual liability when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. Contingent liabilities are recorded in the accounts when it becomes likely that a payment will be made and the amount of that payment can be reasonably estimated. The contingent liabilities of the Government are classified into five categories: Guarantees, International Organizations, Contaminated Sites, Claims and Pending and Threatened Litigation, and Insurance Programs. Additional information regarding each category is provided below.

For details of contingent liabilities of consolidated Crown corporations, refer to Table 4.3 "Contingent Liabilities of Consolidated Crown Corporations" in Section 4 of this volume. Particulars of contingent liabilities of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are not consolidated with those of the Government but details of these contingencies may be found in Table 9.9 "Contingent Liabilities of Enterprise Crown Corporations and other Government Business Enterprises" in Section 9 of this volume.

Guarantees

Guarantees of the Government include:

- guarantees of the borrowings of agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises;
- guarantees of certain loans made by agent enterprise Crown corporations;
- guarantees, either collective or specific, of the loans of certain individuals and companies obtained from the private sector:
- insurance programs of the Government; and
- other explicit guarantees.

Losses on loan guarantees are recorded in the accounts when it is likely that a payment will be made to honour a guarantee and where the amount of the anticipated loss can be reasonably estimated. The amount of the allowance is determined by taking into consideration the nature of the loan guarantee, loss experience and the use of other measurement techniques. Borrowings of agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are recorded as liabilities for the portion not expected to be repaid directly by these corporations.

Table 11.5 lists the outstanding guarantees and is summarized in Note 13 to the financial statements of the Government in Section 2 of this volume.

TABLE 11.5
GUARANTEES BY THE GOVERNMENT
AS AT MARCH 31, 2004

	Authorized limit (where applicable) ⁽¹⁾	Contingent liability
	\$	\$
GUARANTEES BY THE GOVERNMENT—		(2)
Borrowings by enterprise Crown corporations which are agents of Her Majesty		44,295,409,000 ⁽²⁾
Borrowings by other than enterprise Crown corporations		
From agents		
Loans to Indians by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	. = (3)	
and the Farm Credit Canada, for on-reserve housing	1,700,000,000 ⁽³⁾	489,674,942
From other than agents		
Guarantee programs of the Government		
Canada Student Loans Act	10,781,963,150	444,291,942
Small Business Loans Act	2,771,240,435	970,051,557
Farm Improvement Loans Act and Farm Improvement and Marketing		
Improvement and Marketing Cooperatives Loans Act	3,000,000,000	242,459,650
Advance Payments for Crops Act		
Advance Payments for Crops Act Atlantic Enterprise Program	1,900,000,000	220,880,002 471,487
Enterprise Development Program.	1,200,000,000	212.300
Loans to Indians by approved lenders for on-reserve	1,200,000,000	212,500
housing	(3)	799,699,832
Financial obligations incurred by air carriers regarding purchase of The		,,
Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited DHC7 and DHC8 aircraft	952,825,000	243,008,446
Indian economic development	60,000,000 (4)	1,316,222(5)
Aboriginal Economic Program		10,230,500
Time Air (1982) Ltd	10,000,000	471,238
	20,676,028,585	2,933,093,176

TABLE 11.5GUARANTEES BY THE GOVERNMENT AS AT MARCH 31, 2004—Concluded

	Authorized limit	
	(where applicable) ⁽¹⁾	Contingent liability
	\$	\$
Other explicit loan guarantees		
Loans with respect to the Hibernia Development Project Act	1,660,000,000	64,396,132
Loans to NewGrade Energy Inc to finance construction of a heavy		(0)
oil upgrader	275,000,000	37,867,806 ⁽⁶⁾
	1,935,000,000	102,263,938
Insurance programs of the Government		
Accounts administered for the Government by the Export	(7)	
Development Canada—Insurance and related guarantees	13,000,000,000 ⁽⁷⁾	1,482,859,066
Insurance against accidents at nuclear installations under		
the Nuclear Liability Act ⁽⁸⁾	1,050,000,000	583,809,524
	14,050,000,000	2,066,668,590
Other explicit guarantees		
Guarantees under the Prairie Grain Advance Payments Act	1,900,000,000	217,758,033
Guarantees under the Spring Credit Advance Program	1,500,000,000	3,902,592
Guarantees to holders of mortgages insured by the Mortgage Insurance Company of		
Canada and GE Capital Mortgage Insurance Co. (Canada)		616,286,519
Guarantees under Section 19 of the Canadian Wheat Board Act		6,139,717,000 ⁽⁹⁾
Guarantees under the Agricultural Marketing Programs Act		17,906,216
	3,400,000,000	6,995,570,360
tal gross guarantees	41,761,028,585	56,882,680,006
Less: allowance for losses		2,770,400,000
otal net exposure under guarantees.		54,112,280,006

⁽¹⁾ The authorized limits indicated in the above statement represent the aggregate total of various types of authorities of Government bodies as stipulated in legislation, legal agreements or other documents that may be in force at any one time.

- (3) Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development authorized a limit of \$1.7 billion by Parliament (as shown above), to issue guarantees on loans made by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) and other approved lenders, for housing purposes, and to issue guarantees on loans made by the Farm Credit Canada (FCC) for farming purposes. The contingent liability amounts related to guaranteed loans for On-Reserve Housing include \$489,652,579 of undisbursed commitment by CMHC, \$22,363 by FCC and \$799,699,832 by other approved lenders.
- (4) The maximum aggregate amount that may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and/or outstanding as a contingent liability in the current and subsequent years in respect of all guarantees authorized under Vote L53b shall be \$60,000,000. As at March 31, 2004, \$27,401,617 had been disbursed in cumulative defaults as well there were outstanding contingent liabilities totaling \$1,316,222 leaving a free balance of \$31,282,161 available to issue further guarantees.
- (5) The contingent liability related to guaranteed loans for Indian Economic Development includes \$1,316,222 of undisbursed commitment to borrowers for Indian Economic Development Guaranteed Loans (IEDG), for loans that will be advanced by lenders. These remaining loan advances will be made to the borrowers on the basis of progress made on the project for which they were approved.
- (6) Should the borrower default on this obligation, the Government of Canada would be liable for payment but would be, in turn, indemnified by the Province of Saskatchewan.
- (7) The Export Development Act specifies that Export Development Canada (EDC) may enter into contracts of insurance, re-insurance, related guarantees, financing and other agreements up to the authorized limit of \$13 billion. In total, EDC has \$8.3 billion outstanding against this limit, consisting of \$1.5 billion in contingent liabilities, \$3.4 billion in financing, \$207 million in undisbursed loan guarantees and \$3.2 billion in undisbursed loan commitments.
- There have been no claims under the *Nuclear Liability Act* since its inception in 1970.
- (9) The Government guarantees the payment of present and future liabilities, indebtedness, or other obligations of the Canadian Wheat Board.

⁽²⁾ For details, see Table 9.6 in Section 9 of this volume.

International Organizations

Within contingent liabilities, callable share capital represents the portion of Canada's capital subscriptions that has not yet been paid-in. Callable capital is subject to call by offshore banks in the event that they were unable to meet their obligations.

Table 11.6 details the contingent liabilities for international organizations and is summarized in Note 13 to the financial statements.

TABLE 11.6

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(in millions of dollars)(1)

	Callable share capital
NON-BUDGETARY SHARE CAPITAL AND LOANS—	
African Development Bank	1,218
Asian Development Bank	2,612
Caribbean Development Bank	64
and Development (World Bank)	6,647
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency European Bank for Reconstruction	60
and Development	803
Inter-American Development Bank	5,081
Total	16,485

⁽¹⁾ Foreign currencies were translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31, 2004 (1\$US = \$1.3113 Cdn; 1SDR = \$1.94139 Cdn).

Contaminated Sites

Environmental liabilities reflect the estimated costs related to the management and remediation of contaminated sites.

Based on management's best estimates, a liability is accrued when the contamination occurs, or when the Government becomes aware of the contamination and is obligated or likely obligated to incur such costs. As at March 31, 2004, the Government has recorded a liability of \$3,564 million for approximately 2,400 sites (\$3,378 million in 2003 for approximately 2,200 sites).

The Government has estimated additional clean-up costs of \$1,045 million (\$915 million in 2003) that are not accrued as these are not considered likely to be incurred at this time. The Government's ongoing efforts to assess contaminated sites may result in additional environmental liabilities related to newly identified sites, or changes in the assessments or intended use of existing sites. These liabilities will be accrued in the year in which they become known.

Claims and Pending and Threatened Litigation

There are thousands of claims and pending and threatened litigation cases outstanding against the Government. The total amount claimed in these actions, including a number where an amount is not specified, and their outcomes are not determinable.

The Government records an allowance for those cases identified as likely to be lost and which can be reasonably estimated. All other cases, excluding those assessed as unlikely to be lost, are considered contingent liabilities. As at March 31, 2004, contingent liabilities for claims and pending and threatened litigation have been estimated to approximate \$9,500 million (\$12,336 million in 2003). This estimate of possible loss covers only a portion of all claims against the Government. The total contingency relating to pending claims is not determinable. Certain large and significant claims not included in the estimate of contingent liabilities, are described below:

Comprehensive land claims: There are currently 78 (73 in 2003) comprehensive land claims under negotiation, accepted for negotiation or under review. A liability of \$3,700 million (\$2,500 in 2003), is estimated for claims that have progressed to a point where quantification is possible. The remaining claims are still in the early stages of negotiations and cannot yet be quantified.

Assessed taxes under objection or appeal: As at March 31, 2004, an amount of \$7,615 million (\$7,641 million in 2003) of taxes assessed was under objection at Canada Customs and Revenue Agency and an amount of \$986 million (\$1,420 million in 2003) was being appealed to either the Tax Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Canada or the Supreme Court of Canada.

Insurance Programs

An insurance program is a program where the insured, an outside party, pays an insurance fee which is credited to an insurance fund or provision operated by the corporation. The amount of the fee is based on the estimated amount of insurance fund or provision needed to meet future claims. Insurance programs operated by private corporations such as employee group insurance, dental plans, etc., are not included in this definition. Three Crown corporations currently operate insurance programs as agents of Her Majesty.

The insurance programs are intended to operate on a self-sustaining basis. However, in the event the corporations have insufficient funds, the Government will have to provide financing. The Government expects that all three corporations will cover the cost of both current claims and possible future claims.

Information presented in Table 11.7 has not been audited since the information presented therein is derived from interim financial statements. Additional financial information relating to these corporations may be found in the "President of the Treasury Board's Annual Report to Parliament - Crown Corporations and Other Corporate Interests of Canada".

In Table 11.7, a minus "-" sign preceding the amount reported indicates a fund deficit, an expense recovery or adjustment, or a decrease or loss during the year. Information contained in this table is summarized in Note 13 to the financial statement of the Government in Section 2 of this volume.

TABLE 11.7

SUMMARY OF INSURANCE PROGRAMS OF AGENT ENTERPRISE CROWN CORPORATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2004

(in millions of dollars)

	Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation ⁽¹⁾			_		. (2)	Export Deve	
-			Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ⁽²⁾			Canada ⁽³⁾		
			Mortgage Insurance Fund		Mortgage-Backed Securities Guarantee Fund			
	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004	2002-2003	2003-2004 2	.002-2003
Insurance in force as at reporting date	375,563	362,872	234,891	225,648	64,879	46,214	12,877	11,219
Opening balance of Fund/Allowance	539	486	1,768	1,229	98	80	(3)	(3)
Revenues for the period—								
Premiums and fees	109	76	866	755	27	22	156	139
Investment income	35	33	364	294	10	7		
Other revenues	16		79	67	9	6		
Total revenues	160	109	1,309	1,116	46	35	156	139
Expenses for the period— Loss on/provision for claims	-8	39	165	120			124	115
Administrative and tax Funds returned to Government.	26	16	132	122	6	5		
Other expenses.	1	1	355	335	8	12	-47 ⁽⁴⁾	$-35^{(4)}$
Total expenses	19	56	652	577	14	17	77	80
Net income/loss (-) for the period	141	53	657	539	32	18	79	59
Closing balance of Fund/Allowance	680	539	2,425	1,768	130	98	(3)	(3)
Net claims during the period (5)	1		172	180	*	*	24	101
Five year average of net claims paid.			232	247	*	*	81	85

Not applicable.

(1) The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) provides insurance on deposits placed with member banks and trust and loan companies for up to \$60,000 per

The Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) program was implemented in 1987. For a guarantee fee paid by approved financial institutions, CMHC and ultimately the Government guarantee timely payment of monthly principal and interest to MBS investors who participate in a pool of insured residential mortgages which have been repackaged by the financial institution into investments which can be sold to investors in denominations as low as \$1,000.

The Canada Mortgage Bond (CMB) program was implemented in 2001. Under this program, bonds are issued by a special purpose trust known as Canada Housing Trust and sold to investors in denominations as low as \$1,000. The proceeds of the bonds are used to purchase mortgages packaged into newly issued NHA MBS. Canada Mortgage Bonds issued by the Trust carry the full faith and credit of the Government of Canada and the timely payment of semi-annual interest and principal at maturity is guaranteed by the Government of Canada through CMHC.

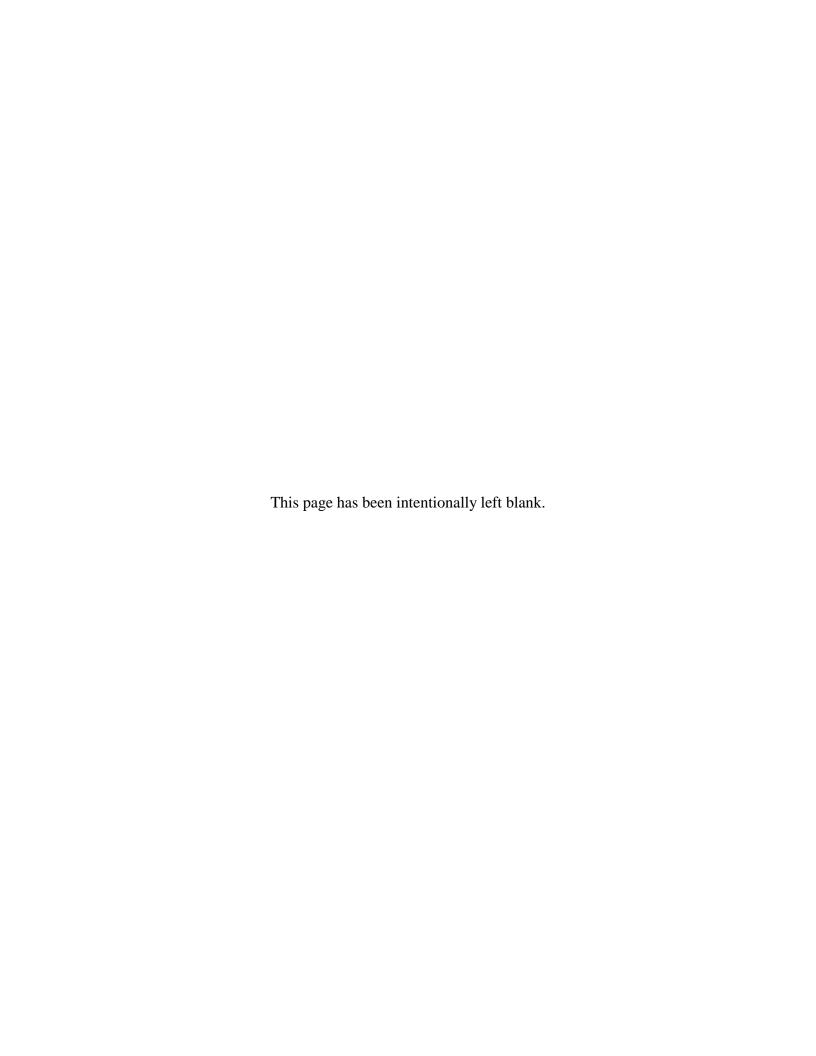
(5) Refers to the difference between claims and amounts received from sales of related assets and other recoveries.

depositor, per institution. The Corporation is funded by premiums assessed against its member institutions.

(2) Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) administers two funds: the Mortgage Insurance Fund (MIF) and the Mortgage-Backed Securities Guarantee Fund (MBSGF). The MIF provides insurance for a fee, to lending institutions to cover mortgage lending on Canadian housing. Besides establishing a framework of confidence for mortgage lending by lending institutions, the Fund facilitates an adequate supply of mortgage funds by reducing the risk to lenders and by encouraging the secondary market trading of mortgages, to make housing more accessible for Canadians. An actuarial study of the MIF is produced as of 30 September each year. The Corporation determines provisions for claims and unearned premiums at 31 December using valuation factors taking into account new business, claims and interest for the last quarter. The Mortgage-Backed Securities Guarantee Fund (MBSGF) supports two CMHC guarantee products: National Housing Act (NHA) Mortgage Backed Securities and Canada Mortgage Bonds.

⁽³⁾ Export Development Canada (EDC) provides export and foreign investment insurance to Canadian businesses to facilitate and develop export trade. The insurance program has been adequate to provide for the full cost of claims experienced to date and for the cost of future claims established based on previous claims experience. The Corporation does not maintain a separate fund for its insurance program and therefore the balance of the fund is not available. EDC maintains an allowance for claims on insurance which is based on an actuarial review of net loss experience and potential net losses. The balance of the allowance is \$589 million (\$438 million in 2003). Comparative figures have been restated to conform to the current year's presentation.

⁽⁴⁾ For Export Development Canada, other expenses represent the foreign exchange gain or loss on the allowance for claims as well as claim expenses incurred.



SECTION 12

2003-2004

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF CANADA

Index

INDEX

Α	•

Accounting for expenses, 3.7 Accounting for revenues, 3.2 Accounts payable, 5.4 and accrued liabilities, 1.10, 2.7, 5.2, 5.3 by category, 5.2 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES, 5 Accounts receivable of consolidated Crown corporations, 7.5 Accrued salaries and benefits, 5.3 Accumulated deficit, 1.10, 2.7, 2.14 beginning of year, 1.9, 2.8, 3.2 end of year, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2 ACQUISITION OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND WORKS, see Volume III, Section 5 ACQUISITION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT, see Volume III, Section 6 Actuarial valuations, 6.18 Administered accounts, 6.33, 6.37 Advance account—Telefilm Canada, 6.39, 6.44 African Development Bank, 5.4, 9.22, 9.23, 9.24 African Development Fund, 5.4, 9.23 Agent administered Indian minors account, 6.32, 6.34 Aging of other accounts receivable, 7.5 Aging of tax receivables, 7.4 Agricultural Commodities Stabilization Accounts, 4.10, 4.12 Agricultural service centres, 9.27, 9.29 Air travellers security charge, 3.3 Allowance for borrowings of Crown corporations, 5.12 Allowance for guarantees, 1.10, 2.7, 5.2, 5.12 Allowance for loan guarantees, 5.12 Allowance for pension adjustments, 6.2, 6.19, 6.27 Allowance for valuation, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 9.2, 9.39 Andean Development Corporation, 9.23 Annual surplus, 2.6, 2.8, 2.9, 3.2 before changes in accounting policies, 2.7 Annual surplus or deficit (-), 1.9, 1.11, 1.12 Annuities agents' pension account, 6.38, 6.43 Armed services—Estates, 6.33, 6.36 Asian Development Bank, 5.4, 9.22, 9.24 Special, 9.23 Asian Development Fund, 5.4, 9.23 Assets under capital leases, 10.6 by main category, 10.6 Atlantic Development Board carry-over projects, 9.26, 9.29 Atlantic Provinces Power Development Act, 9.26, 9.27, 9.29 Authorities available from previous years, see Volume II, Section 1 Authorities for the spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets, see Volume II, Section 1 Authorities granted by statutes other than Appropriation Acts, see Volume II, Section 1 Authorities granted in current year Appropriation Acts, see Volume II, Section 1 Automated Quality Testing—Private sector, 6.38, 6.44 Aviation gasoline and diesel fuel-Excise tax, 3.3

В

Bank of Thailand, 9.17, 9.18
Benefit trust fund, 6.33, 6.36
Borrowings by enterprise Crown corporations and other
Government Business Enterprises, 9.12
Budget-to-actual comparison, 1.2

 \mathbf{C} Canada bills, 6.2, 6.8 and other, 1.14 Canada child tax benefits, 1.9, 2.6 Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, 1.13 Canada Development Investment Corporation, Holdback-Privatization, 6.32, 6.34 Canada Foundation account, 6.39, 6.45 Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation, Abandonment reserve fund, 6.32, 6.34 Canada Investment Bonds, 6.6 Canada Labour Code-Other, 6.32, 6.34 Wage Recovery Appeals, 6.32, 6.34 Canada Lands Company Limited, 9.4, 9.5 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1.13, 9.4, 9.5 Canada notes, 1.14, 6.2, 6.8 Canada Pension Plan, 6.50 Due to, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 2.21, 6.2, 6.30 Canada Pension Plan Account, 6.2 Canada Pension Plan Investment Board, 6.30 Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund, 6.30 Canada Premium Bonds, 6.6 Canada/Provinces Business Service Centre, 6.40, 6.47 Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds, 1.14, 6.2, 6.6 Canada savings bonds, 6.6 Canadian Airport Authorities, 9.31, 9.38 Canadian Centre for Management Development— Donations, 5.7, 5.9 Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety-Donations, 5.7, 5.8 Canadian Commercial Bank, 9.30, 9.33 Canadian Commercial Bank and Northland Bank Holdback Account, 4.11, 4.13 Canadian Commercial Corporation, 9.5 Canadian currency borrowings, issued, 1.12, 2.9 repayments, 1.12, 2.9 Canadian currency—Current deposits, 7.2 Canadian Dairy Commission, 9.4, 9.5 account, 6.32, 6.34 Canadian Forces housing projects, 9.31, 9.37 Canadian Forces Pension Fund Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.22 Canadian Forces Superannuation Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.22 Canadian Institutes of Health Research-Donations for research, 5.7, 5.8 Endowment for Health Research, 5.8, 5.9

C—Continued

Canadian Landmine Action Fund, 5.7, 5.8
Canadian producers of frozen groundfish, 9.30, 9.33
Canadian Sports Pool Corporation—Other outstanding
liabilities, 6.39, 6.46
Candidates' and committees' deposits—Election and
referendum, 6.33, 6.35
Capital investment activities, 1.12, 2.9
Capital leases, 6.14
Caribbean Development Bank, 5.4, 9.22, 9.23, 9.24
Special, 5.4, 9.23
Cash, 1.10, 2.7
at beginning of year, 1.12, 2.9
at end of year, 1.12, 1.14, 2.9
generated or required (-) before:
financing activitites, 1.12
in Canadian currency, 1.14
in foreign currencies, 1.14
net increase in, 2.9
net increase or decrease in, 1.12
provided or used (-) by:
capital investment activities, 1.12 financing activities, 1.12
investing activities, 1.12 operating activities, 1.12
used for interest, 2.9
CASH AND ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, 7
Cash and accounts receivable, 1.10, 2.7, 3.6, 7.2
Cash in bank, 7.2
Cash in hands of collectors and in transit, 7.3
Cash in transit, 7.2, 7.3
Change in net debt,
during the year, 1.11, 2.8
Changes due to,
inventories, 1.11, 2.8
prepaid expenses, 1.11, 2.8
tangible capital assets, 1.11, 2.8
Changes in,
foreign exchange accounts, 1.12, 2.9
inventories and prepaid expenses, 1.12, 2.9
pension and other liabilities, 1.12, 2.9
Civil service insurance fund, 6.38, 6.42
Claims and pending and threatened litigation, 11.16
Collaborative research projects, 6.39, 6.46
Common school funds—Ontario and Quebec, 6.39, 6.45
Commonwealth War Graves Commission, 9.31, 9.39
Company stock option, 9.31, 9.37
Comparison to 2002-2003, 1.3
Comprehensive development plan agreement, 9.26, 9.29
CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS, 4
Consolidated accounts, 3.6
Consolidated Crown corporations, 3.5, 4.3
other cash, 7.4
Consolidated specified purpose accounts, 3.10, 4.10
Other, 4.11, 4.13
Construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings, 9.30, 9.32
Contaminated sites, 11.16
Contingent liabilities, 2.25, 11.14
of consolidated Crown corporations, 4.8
of enterprise Crown corporations and other Government
Business Enterprises, 9.3

C—Concluded

Contractors' security deposits, 6.33, 6.35 Contractual commitments, 2.25, 11.2 of enterprise Crown corporations and other Government Business Enterprises, 9.14 Schedule of minimum payments, 11.2 Co-operative Housing Project, 9.16 Corporate income tax, 3.3, 5.10 Corporate sponsorships and donations, 5.7, 5.9 Council of Yukon First Nations—Elders, 9.31, 9.35 Courts Administration Service, (Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal), Special account, 6.40, 6.48 Courts Administration Service, (Tax Court of Canada), Security for costs, 6.33, 6.35 Credit card—Special project fund, 6.41, 6.49 Crop Reinsurance Fund, 4.10, 4.12 Cross-currency swap revaluation account, 5.3, 5.6 Crown corporation expenses, 1.9, 2.6 Crown corporation revenues, 1.9, 2.6, 3.5 Crown Corporation Trusts-Donations, 6.41, 6.49 Crown corporations and Other Government Business Enterprises, 2.23 Cultural property, 9.30, 9.32 Customs and excise, 5.10 Customs import duties, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4

```
D
Deferred revenues—Specified purpose accounts,
   Other, 5.7
Deferred revenues, 5.7
Dependants' pension fund, 6.38, 6.43
Deposit accounts, 6.32
Deposit and trust accounts, 6.2, 6.32
Deposit/Disbursements—Worker's Compensation Board, 6.38, 6.44
Deposits on disposals and rents, 6.33, 6.35
Detailed statement of
    financial position, 1.10
    foreign exchange, unmatured debt and
        cash transactions, 1.14
    non-budgetary transactions and of non-financial assets, 1.13
    operations and accumulated deficit, 1.9
Details of other program expenses of other ministries, see
    Volume II, Section 1
Details of other transfer payments, see Volume II, Section 1
Details of respendable amounts, see related ministerial section in
    Volume II
Developing countries—International development assistance,
    9.17, 9.20
Development of export trade, 9.17, 9.18, 9.30, 9.33
Direct financing to students, 9.30, 9.35
Donation and bequest accounts, 5.7
    Canadian Centre for Management Development, 5.7, 5.9
    Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, 5.7, 5.8
    Canadian Institutes for Health Research,
        for research, 5.7, 5.8
    Rideau Hall, 5.7, 5.8
Due to Canada Pension Plan, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 2.21, 6.2, 6.30
```

Financial assets, 1.10, 2.7 Election and referendum—Candidates' and committees' deposits, Financial assistance to Canadians abroad, 6.39, 6.45 6.33, 6.35 Financial assistance under budgetary appropriations to Employee pension plans, 6.17 consolidated Crown corporations, 4.9 Employment Insurance Account, 4.10, 4.12, 4.15 enterprise Crown corporations and other Government Employment insurance benefits, 1.9, 2.6, 3.7 Business Enterprises, 9.15 Employment insurance premiums, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2, 3.4 Financial Consumer Agency of Canada—Advances, 9.30, 9.33 Endangered species—Donations, 5.7, 5.8 Financial position of consolidated Crown corporations-Endowment interest accounts, 5.8 Assets and liabilities, 4.4 Endowment principal, 4.11, 4.14 Financial position of enterprise Crown corporations and other Endowments for health research, 4.11, 4.14, 5.8, 5.9 Government Business Enterprises—Assets and liabilities, 9.8 Energy taxes, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, 1 Enterprise Crown corporations and other Financial Statements Discussion and Analysis, government business enterprises, Analysis, 1.2 1.10, 1.12, 1.13, 2.7, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4 Introduction, 1.2 borrowings by, 9.12 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DEPARTMENTAL interest, 3.5 CORPORATIONS, see Volume III, Section 2 interest paid to the Government, 9.5 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF REVOLVING FUNDS, net repayments, 1.12, 2.9 see Volume III, Section 1 share of annual profit, 1.12, 2.9, 3.5 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF Environmental Damages Fund, 4.11, 4.13 CANADA AND REPORT AND OBSERVATIONS OF Environmental liabilities, 5.3 THE AUDITOR GENERAL, 2 Environmental Studies Research Fund, Financing activities, 1.12, 2.9 Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 4.11, 4.14 Fines for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, 4.11, 4.14 Natural Resources, 4.11, 4.14 First Nations in British Columbia, 9.31, 9.35 Estates—Armed services, 6.33, 6.36 Fixed assets, purchases and operating leases, Transfer payment Estates fund, 6.33, 6.37 agreements, 11.3 Euro medium term-notes, 6.2, 6.9 Foreign claims fund, 6.39, 6.45 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Foreign currencies, 5.4, 9.22, 9.24 current deposits, 7.2 Exchange Fund Account, 3.5, 8.4 Foreign currency borrowings, Excise duties, 3.3 issued, 1.12, 2.9 Excise taxrepayments, 1.12, 2.9 aviation gasoline and diesel fuel, 3.3 FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACCOUNTS, 8 gasoline, 3.3 Foreign exchange accounts, 1.10, 2.7, 2.22, 8.2 Excise taxes and duties, changes in, 1.12, 2.9 miscellaneous, 3.3 Foreign exchange revenues, 1.9, 2.6, 3.5 other, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4 Other, 1.9, 2.6, 3.5 Expenditures under statutory authorities, 3.11, 3.12 Foreign exchange transactions, 1.14 Expenses, 1.9, 2.6, 2.13, 3.2, 3.7 Foreign governments, 6.40, 6.48 by object, 3.11 Francophone Summits, 6.41, 6.49 External expenses by type, 3.7 Funds from non-governmental organizations, 6.39, 6.45 F G Fair wages deposit account, 6.32, 6.34 Gasoline—Excise tax, 3.3 Farm Credit Canada, 1.13 General security deposits, 6.32, 6.34 Farm Credit Canada Guarantee Loans Program, 9.31, 9.35 Global Environment Facility, 9.22, 9.25 Federal Court special account, see Courts Administration Service Trust Fund, 5.4, 9.23 Federal/provincial agreement—Advance account, 6.38, 6.44 Glossary of terms, 1.15 Federal/provincial cost-sharing agreements, 6.39, 6.45 Goods and services tax, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4, 5.10 Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements, 9.26, 9.27, 9.28 Government Annuities Account, 6.2, 6.31, 6.63 FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL SHARED-COST PROGRAMS, Government of the Yukon Territory, 9.28, 9.29 see Volume III, Section 10 Government's cost of operations, 3.8 Federal/provincial shared-cost project, Guarantee deposits Human Resources Development, 6.39, 6.46 Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, 6.32, 6.34 Interprovincial Computerized Examination Management Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 6.32, 6.35 System (ICEMS), 6.39, 6.46 oil and gas, 6.32, 6.35 Fees and charges, other, 3.5 reserve resources, 6.32, 6.35 Field British Columbia and Yukon Operations of the Northern Natural Resources-Oil and gas, 6.33, 6.35 Canada Power Commission, 6.32, 6.34 Guarantees, 11.14

Guarantees by the Government, 11.14

F-Concluded

Н	I —Concluded
Haddock fishermen, 9.30, 9.33 Health Insurance Supplementary Account, 4.10, 4.12 Hibernia Development Project, 9.31, 9.38 H.L. Holmes Fund, 4.11, 4.14, 5.8, 5.9, 9.31, 9.37 Holdback—Privatization, 6.32, 6.34	International Fund for Agriculture Development, 5.4, 9.23 International Monetary Fund, 3.5, 9.23 notes payable, 1.10, 1.14, 8.2, 8.3 Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility, 9.22, 9.25 special drawing rights allocations, and, 1.10, 1.14 subscriptions, 1.10, 1.14, 8.2, 8.3
I	International organizations, 1.13, 9.2, 9.22, 11.16 commitments, 11.13 contingent liabilities, 11.16
Immigrant investor program, 6.39, 6.45 Immigration guarantee fund, 6.32, 6.34 Immigration loans, 9.30, 9.32 Imprest account cheques, 7.3 Imprest accounts, standing advances and authorized loans, 9.30, 9.32	International organizations and associations, 9.23, 9.25 International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account, 1.10, 1.14, 8.2, 8.3 Inuit loan fund, 9.31, 9.36 Inventories, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 10.2 and prepaid expenses, 1.12, 2.7
Income from securities in trust—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 6.40, 6.47 Income tax, corporate, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3	changes due to, 1.11, 2.9 changes in, 2.9 Investing activities, 1.12, 2.9 Investments, 1.13, 9.4
personal, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3 revenues, other, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3 Indian	Investments and accumulated profits/losses, 9.4 Investors' Indemnity Account, 4.10, 4.12
band funds, 6.33, 6.36 capital accounts, 6.33, 6.36 revenue accounts, 6.33, 6.36	J
shares and certificates, 6.40, 6.47 compensation funds, 6.40, 6.47 economic development fund, 9.31, 9.36 Economic Development Guarantee Loans Program, 9.31, 9.36 estate accounts, 6.33, 6.36	Jobs and economic restoration initiative, 6.41, 6.49 Joint research and development projects, National Defence, 6.40, 6.48 Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 6.41, 6.49 Solicitor General, 6.41, 6.49
moneys suspense account, 6.40, 6.47 savings accounts, 6.33, 6.36	Judges Act, 6.20
special accounts, 6.40, 6.47 Inmates' trust fund, 6.33, 6.36 Insurance accounts, 4.10, 4.12	L
Insurance and death benefit accounts, 6.38 Insurance company liquidation, 6.38, 6.42 Insurance programs, 11.16	Labour standards suspense account, 6.39, 6.46 Laurier House—Interest, <i>see</i> Mackenzie King trust account Lease and use of public property, 3.5 Liabilities, 1.10, 2.7
Insurance programs of agent enterprise Crown corporations, 11.17 Summary of, 11.17 Inter-American Development Bank, 5.4, 9.22, 9.25	Loans and accountable advances, 9.30 Loans and advances, 1.13, 9.4 Other, 1.13
Fund for Special Operations, 5.4, 9.23 Interest, accrued, 5.11 due, 5.11	LOANS, INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES, 9 Loans, investments and advances, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 3.6, 9.2 Loans to enterprises in Newfoundland and Labrador, 9.26, 9.28 Locally-engaged contributory pension account, 6.38, 6.43
paid to the Government, 9.5 rates, unmatured debt, 6.10 Interest and matured debt, 1.10, 2.7, 5.2, 5.11	Lower Churchill Development Corporation Limited, 9.16, 9.17 M
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT, 6 Interest-bearing debt, 1.10, 2.7, 6.2 by category, 6.3 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development,	Mackenzie King trust account, 4.11, 4.14, 5.8, 5.9 Manufacturing, processing and service industries in Canada, 9.31, 9.37
(World Bank), 9.22, 9.23, 9.24 International commitments, 11.13 International development assistance, 9.17, 9.20 International Development Association, 5.4, 9.22, 9.25 International Finance Corporation, 9.22, 9.24	Market development incentive payments—Alberta, 6.41, 6.48 Marketable bonds, 1.14, 6.2, 6.3 payable in Canadian currency, 6.2, 6.4 payable in foreign currencies, 6.2, 6.4 Matured debt, 5.11
International financial institutions, 5.4, 9.23, 9.25	

M—Concluded

Maturity and currency of borrowings by enterprise Crown corporations and other Government Business Enterprises, 9.13 Maturity of Government Debt, 6.11 Media travel expenses—Share-cost projects, 6.41, 6.49 Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.24 Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances, 6.18 Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.24 Military purchases excess funds deposit, 6.41, 6.49 Ministerial expenditures by standard object, see Volume II, Ministerial expenditures by type, see Volume II, Section 1 Ministerial revenues, see Volume II, Section 1

Ministry summary (of source and disposition of authorities),

see related ministerial section in Volume II Miscellaneous accountable advances, 9.30, 9.32

Miscellaneous accountable imprest and standing advances, 9.30, 9.32

Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects, 6.39, 6.46

Miscellaneous paylist deductions, 5.3, 5.6

Miscellaneous projects deposits-

Canadian Heritage, 6.39, 6.44

Environment, 6.39, 6.45

Fisheries and Oceans, 6.39, 6.45

Parks Canada Agency, 6.39, 6.45

Miscellaneous revenues, 3.5

Missions abroad, 9.30, 9.32

Montreal Protocol Fund, 5.4, 9.23

Mounted Police Foundation, 5.7, 5.9

Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, 5.4, 9.22, 9.24

Municipal Development and Loan Board, 9.26, 9.27, 9.28

Mutual fund capital gain refund overpayments, 9.27, 9.29

N

National Archives of Canada—Donations, 6.39, 6.44 National Battlefields Commission—Trust Fund Account, 4.11, 4.13

National governments including developing countries, 1.13, 9.2, 9.17

and international organizations, 1.10, 2.7

National Library—Special Operating Account, 6.39, 6.45

National Marketing Programs, 9.30, 9.32

National Research Council of Canada—Trust Fund, 5.7, 5.9

Native claimants, 9.31, 9.36

NATO see North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council-

Trust Fund, 5.7, 5.9

Net debt, 1.10, 2.7

beginning of year, 1.11, 2.8

end of year, 1.11, 2.8

Net decrease in net debt, 2.8

Net decrease (-) or increase in net debt, 1.11

Net increase in cash, 2.9

Net increase or decrease (-) in cash, 1.12

Net Income Stabilization Account, 6.38, 6.44

Newfoundland Offshore Revenue Account, 6.41, 6.48

New Parks and Historic Site Accounts, 4.11, 4.13

NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS, 10

Non-financial assets, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 10.2

by category, 10.2, 10.3

N-Concluded

Non-government agencies, 6.40, 6.48

Non-Indian moneys, 6.40, 6.47

Non-lapsing authorities granted/repealed in the current year, see Volume II, Section 1

Non-marketable bonds and notes, 1.14, 6.2, 6.7

Nordion International Inc., 9.31, 9.38

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO),

damage claims recoverable, 9.17, 9.21

infrastructure projects, 6.40, 6.48

North Portage Development Corporation, 9.16, 9.17

Notes payable to international organizations, 5.3, 5.4

Notes to the financial statements of the Government of Canada, 2.10

Nova Scotia Offshore Revenue Account, 6.41, 6.48 Nuclear Liability Reinsurance Account, 4.10, 4.13

0

Obligations related to capital leases, 1.14, 6.2, 6.13

Details of, 6.14

Maturity of, 6.16

Observations of the Auditor General, 2.27

Old age secutiry benefits, guaranteed income supplement and spouse's allowance, 1.9, 2.6

On Reserve Housing Guarantee Loans Program, 9.31, 9.36 Operating activities, 1.12, 2.9

Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities, 5.3, 5.6

Other accounts receivable, 1.10, 2.7, 7.2, 7.5

Other cash—Consolidated Crown corporations, 7.3

Other consolidated specified purpose accounts, 4.11, 4.14

Other departments—Miscellaneous, 9.31, 9.39

Other employee and veteran future benefits,

1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 2.18, 6.2, 6.28

Other excise taxes and duties, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3, 3.4

OTHER GOVERNMENT-WIDE INFORMATION, see Volume III, Section 11

OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, 11

Other information related to the financial statements, 11.2

Other levels of Government, 1.9, 2.6

Other liabilities, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7

Other loans, investments and advances, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 9.2, 9.30 issued, 1.12, 2.9

repayments, 1.12, 2.9

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION, see Volume III Section 12

Other outstanding liabilities—Canadian Sports Pool Corporation, 6.39, 6.46

Other program expenses, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2, 3.7, 3.8, 3.11

Other program revenues, 1.9, 2.6, 3.5

Other receivables, 1.13, 7.5

Other revenues, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2, 3.5

Other specified purpose accounts, 6.2, 6.38

Other taxes and duties, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3

Ottawa Civil Service Recreational Association, 9.30, 9.33

Outstanding cheques, 7.3

Outstanding cheques and warrants, 7.2, 7.3

P

Pan American Health Organization, 6.39, 6.46 Pan Asia Research and Development Grants Program, 6.39, 6.46 Parolees, 9.31, 9.38 PAYMENTS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE CROWN, EX GRATIA PAYMENTS AND COURT AWARDS, see Volume III, Section 9 Pension accounts, 6.38 Pension and other liabilities, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 3.10, 6.2, 6.17 changes in, 1.12, 2.9 Pension plans, 6.17 for federally appointed judges, 6.18 Pensioners' Dental Services Plan, 6.28, 6.29 Personal and non-resident income tax, 5.10 Personal income tax, 3.3 Personnel posted abroad, 9.30, 9.32 Petro-Canada, 9.16 Petro-Canada Enterprises Inc-Unclaimed shares, 6.40, 6.47 Portfolio investments, 1.13, 9.2, 9.16 Preface to the financial statements of the Government of Canada, 2.2 Prepaid expenses, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 10.2 changes due to, 1.11, 2.8 Prime Minister Awards, 5.7, 5.9 Proceeds from sales, see Sales of goods and information products PROFESSIONAL AND SPECIAL SERVICES, see Volume III, Section 4 Program objectives and business line description, see related ministerial section in Volume II Programs by business line, see related ministerial section in Volume II Project deposits—Statistics Canada, 6.40, 6.48 Provincial and territorial governments, 1.13, 9.2, 9.26 Provincial and territorial tax collection agreements account, 1.13, 5.3, 5.5 Provincial workers' compensation boards, 9.30, 9.35 PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES, see Volume III, Section 8 Public debt charges, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2, 3.7, 3.10, 3.11 Public sector pensions, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 6.2, 6.17, 6.19 and other employment veteran future benefits, 2.18 Public Service death benefit account, 6.38, 6.43 Public Service Health Care Plan, 6.28, 6.29 Public Service Pension Fund Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.21

Q

Queen's Fellowship fund—Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, 4.11, 4.14, 5.8, 5.9

Public Service Superannuation Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.21

R

Radarsat, 6.40, 6.48
Recapitulation of external expenses by type,
see Volume II, Section 1
Recapitulation of external revenues,
see Volume II, Section 1
Receiver General,
current deposits, 7.2
special deposits, 7.2
Reconciliation of external expenditures by standard object
to expenses, see Volume II, Section 1
Regular forces death benefit account, 6.38, 6.42

R-Concluded

Report of the Auditor General on the financial statements of the Government of Canada, 2.4 Retirement Compensation Arrangements (RCA) Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.25 Return on investments, 3.5, 3.6 internal to the Government, 3.6 Returned soldiers' insurance fund, 6.38, 6.43 Revenues, see related ministerial section in Volume II Revenues, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2 other income tax, 1.9, 2.6, 3.3 REVENUES, EXPENSES AND ACCUMULATED DEFICIT, 3 Revenues, expenses and accumulated deficit, 3.2 Revenues, expenses and other changes in equity of, consolidated Crown corporations, 4.6 enterprise Crown corporations and other Government Business Enterprises, 9.10 Rideau Hall-Donations, 5.7, 5,8 Rights and privileges, 3.5 Risks and uncertainties, 1.8 Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Benefit Trust Fund, 6.33, 6.36 Dependants' Pension Fund, 6.38, 6.43, 6.67 Pension Fund Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.23 Pipe Band (NCR), 5.7, 5.9 Superannuation Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.23

S

Saint John Harbour Bridge Authority, 9.31, 9.38 St-Lawrence Seaway Dredging, 5.7, 5.8 St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation, 9.31, 9.38 Sales of goods and information products, 3.5 Sales of goods and services, 3.5 Sales of goods and services, see Volume II, Section 1 Sales of seized assets, 6.39, 6.45 Schedule of minimum payments, 11.2 Scholastic awards, 6.33, 6.36 Securities held by the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund, 6.30 Securities in trust—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 6.40, 6.47 Security equipment purchases, 6.41, 6.49 Security for costs, Courts Administration Service (Tax Court of Canada), 6.33, 6.35 Supreme Court of Canada, 6.33, 6.35 Seized assets, Canadian funds, 6.41, 6.49 Seized monetary assets, 6.32, 6.34 Seized property—Cash, 6.33, 6.35 Seized Property Proceeds Account, 4.11, 4.14 Seized Property Working Capital Account, 9.31, 9.38 Services of a non-regulatory nature, 3.5 Services of a regulatory nature, 3.5 Severence benefits, 6.28, 6.29 Shared-cost agreements, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, 6.39, 6.46 Canadian Food Inspection Agency, 6.38, 6.44 Human Resources Development, 6.39, 6.46 NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section, 6.39, 6.46 research, 5.7, 5.8, 6.41, 6.48 tourism, 6.41, 6.48 transportation research and development, 5.8, 5.9 Veterans Affairs, 6.41, 6.49 Shared-cost/joint project agreements—research, 6.40, 6.47

S—Concluded Shared-cost projects, Canadian International Development Agency International conferences, 6.39, 6.46 Foreign Affairs and International Trade, 6.39, 6.46 Industry, 6.40, 6.47 Natural Resources, 6.41, 6.48 Privy Council, Media travel expenses, 6.41, 6.49 Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund, 4.10, 4.13 Significant trends, 1.4 Small Business loans, 9.31, 9.37 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council-Trust Fund, 5.7, 5.9 Société du parc industriel et portuaire Québec-Sud, 9.16 Source and disposition of authorities by type (voted and statutory), see Volume II, Section 1 Source and disposition of budgetary authorities by ministry, see Volume II, Section 1 Source and disposition of non-budgetary authorities by ministry, see Volume II, Section 1 Space training project, 5.7, 5.9 Special account—Courts Administration Service (Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal), 6.40, 6.48 Special accounts—Section 63, Indian Act, 6.32, 6.35 Special areas and highways agreement, 9.27, 9.29 Special drawing rights allocations, 8.2, 8.3 Special Operating Account-National Archives of Canada, 5.7, 5.8 National Library, 6.39, 6.45 Special project fund—Credit card, 6.41, 6.49 Specified purpose accounts, other, 6.2, 6.38 Spending and borrowing authorities, 2.12 Sponsorship Agreement—Contributions, 5.7, 5.9 Statement of all borrowing transactions on behalf of Her Majesty, 6.12 Statement of cash flow, 1.12, 2.9 Statement of change in net debt, 1.11, 2.8 Statement of financial position, 1.10, 2.7 Statement of foreign exchange, unmatured debt and cash transactions, 1.14 Statement of non-budgetary transactions and of non-financial assets, 1.13 Statement of operations and accumulated deficit, 1.9, 2.6 Statement of responsibility, 2.3 Statement of revenues and expenses, see Volume II, Section I Stoney Band Perpetual Loan, 9.31, 9.37 Summary combined financial statements of enterprise Crown corporations and other Government Business Enterprises by segment, 9.7 Summary financial statements of, consolidated Crown corporations, 4.3 enterprise Crown corporations and other Government Business Enterprises, 9.6 Summary of insurance programs of agent enterprise Crown corporations, 11.17 Summary of significant accounting policies, 2.10 Summary of transactions in public sector pensions that resulted in charges to expenses, 6.20 Superannuation accounts, 6.2, 6.19 Supplementary financial information, 1.9 Supplementary Fines Fish Account, 4.11, 4.13 SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION ACT, see Volume III, Section 3

Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account, 6.19, 6.20, 6.26

T

Tangible capital assets, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 2.24, 10.2, 10.4 acquisitions of, 1.11, 1.12, 2.8, 2.9 amortization of, 1.11, 1.12, 2.8, 2.9 by main custodian ministries, 10.4 changes due to, 1.11, 2.8 loss on disposal of, 2.8, 2.9 loss (-) or gain on disposal of, 1.11, 1.12 net, 10.2 proceeds from disposal of, 1.11, 1.12, 2.8, 2.9 Tax and other accounts receivable, 2.22 Tax payables, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 5.2, 5.10 Tax receivables, 1.10, 1.13, 2.7, 7.2, 7.4 Tax revenues, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2, 3.3 Telefilm Canada—Advance account, 6.39, 6.44 Temporary deposits received from importers, 6.32, 6.34 Transactions in the Employment Insurance Account, 4.13 Transfer payment agreements, fixed assets, purchases and operating leases, 11.3 Transfer payments, see related ministerial section in Volume II TRANSFER PAYMENTS, see Volume III, Section 7 Transfer payments, 1.9, 2.6, 3.2, 3.7, 3.8, 3.11 by province, certain, 3.9 other, 1.9, 2.6 Treasury bills, 1.14, 6.2, 6.5 average yields at tender, 6.10 Trust accounts, 6.33 Trust fund account—National Battlefield Commission, 4.11, 4.13 Trust fund, National Research Council of Canada, 5.7, 5.9 Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council, 5.7, 5.9, 6.40, 6.48 Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, 5.7, 5.9 Trustee Performance Securities—Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 6.32, 6.35 U Unamortized commissions on Canada savings, Canada premium and Canada investment bonds, 5.11 Unamortized discounts and premiums on marketable bonds, 5.11 Unamortized discounts on Canada bills, 5.11 Treasury bills, 5.11 Unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets-Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, 6.40, 6.47 Canada Business Corporations Act, 6.40, 6.47 Winding-up Act, 6.40, 6.48 Unconditionally repayable contributions, 9.30, 9.32 United Kingdom, 9.17, 9.18 Deferred principal, 9.18 United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act, 1946, 9.18 Unmatured debt, 1.10, 2.7, 3.10, 6.2, 6.3 and other financial instruments, 2.15

as at March 31, from 2000 to 2004, with the average rate

of interest thereon, 6.10

Unmatured debt transactions, 1.14

payable in Canadian currency, 6.2, 6.4

payable in foreign currencies, 6.2, 6.4

\mathbf{V}

Vehicles, 10.6 by sub-category, 10.6 Veterans administration and welfare trust fund, 6.33, 6.37 Veterans' disability and other future benefits, 6.28, 6.29 Veterans insurance fund, 6.38, 6.43 Veterans' Land Act Fund— Advances, 9.31, 9.39

\mathbf{W}

War claims fund—World War II, 6.39, 6.45 Western Grain Stabilization Account, 4.10, 4.12 Winter capital projects fund, 9.26, 9.29 Workers' compensation, 6.28, 6.29 World Health Organization, 6.39, 6.46

Y

Yukon Energy Corporation, 9.31, 9.37

