



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Prepared by the
Receiver General for Canada

Public Accounts of Canada

2025

Volume I

**Summary Report
and Consolidated
Financial Statements**

Canada 

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To Her Excellency

The Right Honourable Mary May Simon
C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., O.Q., 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, 2025.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Original signed by
Shafqat Ali, P.C., M.P.
President of the Treasury Board

To The Honourable Shafqat Ali, P.C., M.P.
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, 2025, to be laid by you before the House of
Commons.

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by
Joël Lightbound, P.C., M.P.
Receiver General for Canada

To The Honourable Joël Lightbound, P.C., M.P.
Receiver General for Canada

Sir:

I have the honour to submit the Public Accounts of Canada
for the year ended March 31, 2025.

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 consolidated financial statements of Canada
on which the Auditor General has expressed an opinion; a
discussion and analysis of the consolidated financial
statements and a ten-year comparison of financial
information; 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; and

Volume III – Additional information and analyses

Respectfully submitted,

Original signed by
Arianne Reza
Deputy Receiver General for Canada

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Volume I

Public Accounts of Canada 2024–2025

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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 annually by the Receiver General, as required by section 64 of the *Financial Administration Act*. It covers the fiscal year of the government, which ends on March 31.

The information contained in the report originates from two sources of data:

- the summarized financial transactions presented in the accounts of Canada, maintained by the Receiver General
- the detailed records, maintained by departments and agencies

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 3 volumes:

- **Volume I** presents the audited consolidated financial statements of the government, as well as additional financial information and analyses
- **Volume II** presents the financial operations of the government, segregated by ministry
- **Volume III** presents supplementary information and analyses

Section 1

Public Accounts of Canada 2024–2025

Financial statements discussion and analysis

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Note to reader

An overview of the financial operations of the Government of Canada is provided in the *Annual Financial Report* prepared by the Department of Finance Canada. This report also includes condensed consolidated 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 web at canada.ca/en/department-finance/services/publications/annual-financial-report.

Financial statements discussion and analysis

Introduction

The Public Accounts of Canada is a major accountability report of the Government of Canada. This section, together with the other sections in this volume and in Volumes II and III of the Public Accounts of Canada, provides detailed supplementary information in respect of matters reported in the audited consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume. Supplementary discussion and analysis of the financial results can be found in the *Annual Financial Report of the Government of Canada—Fiscal Year 2024–2025*, available on the Department of Finance Canada’s website.

The consolidated financial statements and financial statements discussion and analysis have been prepared under the joint direction of the Minister of Finance and National Revenue, the President of the Treasury Board, and the Receiver General for Canada. Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements and financial statements discussion and analysis rests with the government. A glossary of terms used in this financial statements discussion and analysis is provided at the end of this section.

2025 financial highlights

- The government posted an annual operating deficit of \$36.3 billion for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2025, compared to a deficit of \$61.9 billion in the previous fiscal year. The year-over-year improvement in the budgetary balance was attributable to higher revenues, particularly income tax revenues and other revenues, offset in part by higher expenses, reflecting higher transfer payments and public debt charges.
- The annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses stood at \$32.3 billion in 2025, compared to \$54.4 billion in 2024. This measure is intended to supplement the traditional budgetary balance by isolating the impact of the recognition of net actuarial losses arising from the government’s public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits.
- The annual operating deficit was \$3.5 billion lower than the \$39.8-billion deficit projected in Budget 2024, reflecting higher-than-expected income tax revenues and other revenues, partially offset by lower-than-expected other taxes and duties and higher-than-expected program expenses. The annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses was \$4.4 billion lower than projected.
- Total revenues increased by \$51.4 billion, or 11.2%, from 2024, reflecting increases in all categories of revenue, primarily personal income tax, corporate income tax, and other revenues.
- Program expenses excluding net actuarial losses increased by \$23.2 billion, or 5.0%, from 2024, largely reflecting increases in transfers to individuals, legislated growth in transfers to provinces, territories and municipalities, and growth in pollution pricing proceeds returned and other transfer payments. These increases were offset in part by lower other expenses excluding net actuarial losses.
- Net actuarial losses, which reflect changes in the value of the government’s obligations and assets for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits recorded in previous fiscal years, decreased \$3.5 billion, or 46.3%, reflecting both the amortization of gains arising from actuarial valuations of the government’s pension and other employee future benefit plans as at March 31, 2024, which began in 2025, and the end of the amortization of certain prior years’ net actuarial losses.
- Public debt charges were up \$6.1 billion, or 13.0%, primarily reflecting higher average effective rates on the outstanding stock of marketable bonds, as well as an increase in the stock of marketable bonds.
- The accumulated deficit (the difference between total liabilities and total assets), or federal debt, stood at \$1,266.5 billion at March 31, 2025. The accumulated deficit-to-gross domestic product (GDP) ratio was 41.2%, down from 42.1% in the previous year.
- The government is moving toward a new capital budgeting approach that distinguishes its day-to-day operational spending from expenditure that stimulates public and private sector capital formation. The capital budgeting framework will improve transparency around the government’s budgeting process, helping to clarify how fiscal choices support future economic capacity. This new lens will be applied to the federal budget, while preserving the ability for users to compare information included in the *Public Accounts of Canada*.

Discussion and analysis

Economic context¹

The Canadian economy demonstrated resilience in 2024, with growth picking up over the course of the year, supported by robust domestic demand, lower interest rates and continued population gains. Inflation returned to the Bank of Canada's target of 2 per cent in August 2024 and has remained within the 1 to 3 per cent target range since. Overall, real GDP rose 1.6 per cent in 2024, with the economy achieving a soft landing following the period of higher interest rates. Nominal GDP, the broadest measure of the tax base, grew by 4.7 per cent in 2024, marking a return to a more typical pre-pandemic growth rate. However, early in 2025, successive measures by the United States (U.S.) to restrict trade and rising uncertainty caused a material slowdown in Canadian economic activity, leading to a downwardly revised outlook.

Labour market conditions eased throughout 2024, largely due to softer hiring demand coinciding with continued population growth. The economy added 382,000 jobs over the year, compared to 593,000 in 2023. The unemployment rate increased from 5.4 per cent in 2023 to 6.4 per cent on average in 2024. Job vacancies declined from their post-pandemic highs, returning closer to historical norms. While nominal wage growth began to moderate, falling inflation allowed real wages to increase by 2.4 per cent on average in 2024.

Headline inflation averaged 2.4 per cent in 2024, down from 3.9 per cent in 2023. The disinflation process was largely driven by easing goods prices, although shelter costs remained elevated. The share of Consumer Price Index components growing above 3 per cent returned to near normal levels. The temporary Goods and Services Tax/Harmonized Sales Tax (GST/HST) holiday and the elimination of the consumer carbon tax on fuel products further contributed to lower inflation in early 2025.

Successive rounds of U.S. trade-restrictive measures and the associated uncertainty began to materially affect the Canadian economy in early 2025. In the first quarter, real GDP grew at a solid 2.2 per cent annualized rate, as exports were pulled forward in anticipation of new tariffs. However, domestic demand softened, with consumers delaying large purchases, a cooling housing market, and growing uncertainty weighing on business investment. Employment growth slowed, and the unemployment rate increased to 6.9 per cent as of June 2025.

Looking ahead, the Canadian economic outlook has been revised downward, reflecting the adverse effects of U.S. tariffs and weaker global growth prospects. Real GDP growth is expected to moderate in 2025 before gradually improving in 2026 and reaching around 2 per cent in 2027. Inflation is projected to remain near the 2 per cent target, though the outlook is subject to considerable uncertainty. While new tariffs and elevated input costs could place upward pressure on inflation, these effects are expected to be counterbalanced by a slowing economy and rising unemployment, which should help ease underlying price pressures.

This outlook is based on the most recent Department of Finance survey of private sector economists, which informs the government's economic and fiscal planning. The survey process—used since 1994—introduces a degree of independence and transparency into the federal forecasting framework and helps ensure that budgetary projections are based on a balanced and credible view of the economic environment.

¹ This section incorporates data available up to and including August 7, 2025. Unless otherwise noted, annual results are on a calendar year basis.

Average private sector forecasts

(in percentage)

	2023	2024	2025	2026
Real GDP growth				
Budget 2024	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.2
Fall Economic Statement 2024	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.1
Actual	1.5	1.6	—	—
Nominal GDP growth				
Budget 2024	2.7	3.8	3.9	4.2
Fall Economic Statement 2024	2.9	4.3	3.7	4.2
Actual	2.9	4.7	—	—
3-month Treasury bill rate				
Budget 2024	4.8	4.5	3.1	2.7
Fall Economic Statement 2024	4.8	4.4	2.9	2.6
Actual	4.8	4.4	—	—
10-year government bond rate				
Budget 2024	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3
Fall Economic Statement 2024	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2
Actual	3.3	3.4	—	—
Unemployment rate				
Budget 2024	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.0
Fall Economic Statement 2024	5.4	6.4	6.7	6.2
Actual	5.4	6.4	—	—
Consumer Price Index inflation				
Budget 2024	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.1
Fall Economic Statement 2024	3.9	2.5	2.0	2.0
Actual	3.9	2.4	—	—

Figures have been restated to reflect the historical revisions in the Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts as of November 7, 2024.

Canada's response to U.S. tariffs on Canadian goods

In March 2025, the U.S. began applying tariffs on certain Canadian goods. In response, Canada applied its own tariffs to certain U.S. products such as automobiles, aluminum and steel. The government also announced certain programs in response to these trade developments to mitigate the impact on Canadian workers and businesses, including:

- making it easier for affected workers to access Employment Insurance and introducing special measures to the Employment Insurance Work-Sharing Program to prevent layoffs,
- broadening access to liquidity through financial Crown corporations, including the Business Development Bank of Canada, Export Development Canada and Farm Credit Canada, and the Large Enterprise Tariff Loan facility,
- supporting businesses through the regional development agencies, and,
- deferring corporate income tax payments and GST/HST remittances.

Tariff revenues collected by the government are recorded as part of other taxes and duties on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit. Tariff revenues and programs introduced by the government have not had a significant impact on the 2025 results.

The budgetary balance

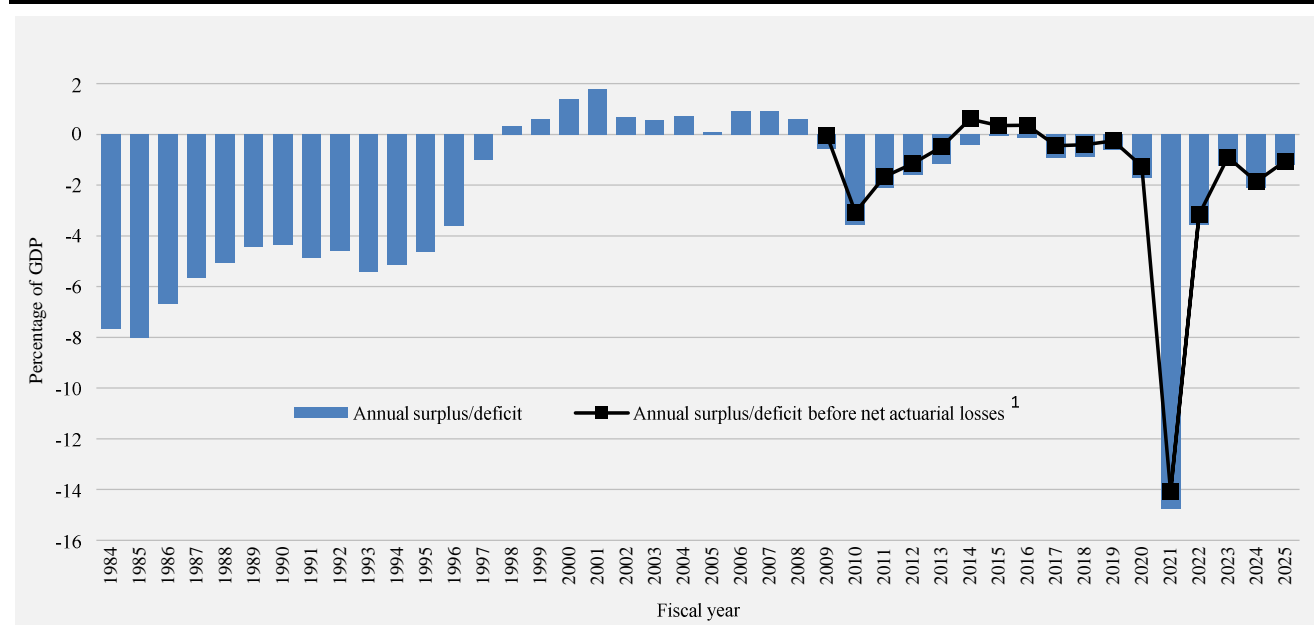
The budgetary balance, or annual operating surplus/deficit, is the difference between the government's revenues and total expenses over a fiscal year. It is one of the key measures of the government's annual financial performance. The government posted an annual operating deficit of \$36.3 billion in 2025, compared to a deficit of \$61.9 billion in 2024.

The annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses represents the difference between the government's revenues and expenses excluding net actuarial losses. By excluding the impact of changes in the estimated value of the government's obligations and assets for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits recorded in previous fiscal years, this measure is intended to present a clearer picture of the results of government operations during the current fiscal year. The annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses stood at \$32.3 billion in 2025, compared to \$54.4 billion in 2024.

The following graph shows the government's budgetary balance since 1984, as well as the budgetary balance before net actuarial losses since 2009 (earliest data available). To enhance the comparability of results over time and across jurisdictions, the budgetary balance and its components are presented as a percentage of GDP. In 2025, the annual operating deficit was 1.2% of GDP, compared to a deficit of 2.1% of GDP a year earlier. The annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses was 1.0% of GDP, compared to a deficit of 1.9% of GDP a year earlier.

Annual operating surplus/deficit

(percentage of GDP)



¹ In 2018, the government implemented, on a retroactive basis, a change in its methodology for the determination of the discount rate for unfunded pension benefits. Fiscal results for 2009 to 2017 were restated to reflect this change. Restated data for years prior to 2009 is not available.

Revenues were up \$51.4 billion, or 11.2%, from the prior year to \$511.0 billion, primarily reflecting an increase in personal income tax, corporate income tax, and other revenues. Stronger employment and wage growth as well as timing and likely behavioural impacts, such as a pull-forward impact in reaction to the announced increase in the capital gains inclusion rate, which was subsequently announced to be deferred and annulled, supported revenue gains in personal and corporate income tax streams.

Total expenses were up \$25.9 billion, or 5.0%, from the prior year to \$547.3 billion. Program expenses excluding net actuarial losses increased by \$23.2 billion, or 5.0%, to \$489.9 billion, reflecting increases in all major categories of transfer payments, offset in part by a decrease in other expenses.

Net actuarial losses decreased by \$3.5 billion, or 46.3%, from the prior year to \$4.0 billion, reflecting both the amortization of gains arising from actuarial valuations of the government's pension and other employee future benefit plans as at March 31, 2024, which began in 2025, and the end of the amortization of certain prior years' net actuarial losses in 2024.

Public debt charges increased by \$6.1 billion, or 13.0%, from the prior year to \$53.4 billion, due to higher average effective rates on the outstanding stock of marketable bonds and an increase in the stock of marketable bonds.

2025 Financial Highlights

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Consolidated Statement of Operations		
Revenues	510,951	459,549
Expenses		
Program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	489,869	466,663
Public debt charges	53,410	47,273
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	543,279	513,936
Annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses	(32,328)	(54,387)
Net actuarial losses	(4,020)	(7,489)
Annual operating deficit	(36,348)	(61,876)
Percentage of GDP	(1.2)%	(2.1)%
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	259,725	264,056
Interest-bearing debt	1,869,331	1,745,489
Foreign exchange accounts liabilities	47,697	44,106
Derivatives	5,583	4,131
Total liabilities	2,182,336	2,057,782
Financial assets	788,750	705,028
Net debt	(1,393,586)	(1,352,754)
Non-financial assets	127,102	116,603
Accumulated deficit	(1,266,484)	(1,236,151)
Percentage of GDP	41.2%	42.1%

Annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses

Actuarial losses and gains arise from the annual remeasurement of the government's existing obligations for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits, as well as differences between actual and expected returns on pension assets. The measurement of these obligations and expected returns on pension assets involves the extensive use of estimates and assumptions about future events and circumstances, such as discount rates, future inflation, returns on investments, general wage increases, workforce composition, retirement rates, and mortality rates. In particular, the unfunded obligations are sensitive to changes in both short- and long-term interest rates, which are used to estimate the value of expected future benefit payments in today's dollars. Unfunded benefit obligations are discounted based on the spot rates of Government of Canada bonds at fiscal year-end (March 31), which can fluctuate significantly from one year to the next, resulting in actuarial gains and losses that flow through the budgetary balance.

The annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses isolates these gains and losses from the government's other operating results, providing a clearer view of their impact on the annual budgetary balance.

Revenues

Federal revenues can be broken down into five main categories: income tax revenues, other taxes and duties, Employment Insurance (EI) premium revenues, pollution pricing proceeds, and other revenues.

Within the income tax category, personal income tax revenues, at \$234.3 billion, are the largest source of federal revenues and accounted for 45.9% of total revenues in 2025 (down from 47.4% in 2024). Corporate income tax revenues, at \$97.0 billion, are the second largest source of revenues and accounted for 19.0% of total revenues in 2025 (up from 17.9% in 2024). Non-resident income tax revenues, at \$13.5 billion, are a comparatively smaller source of revenues, accounting for only 2.6% of total revenues in 2025 (down from 2.7% in 2024).

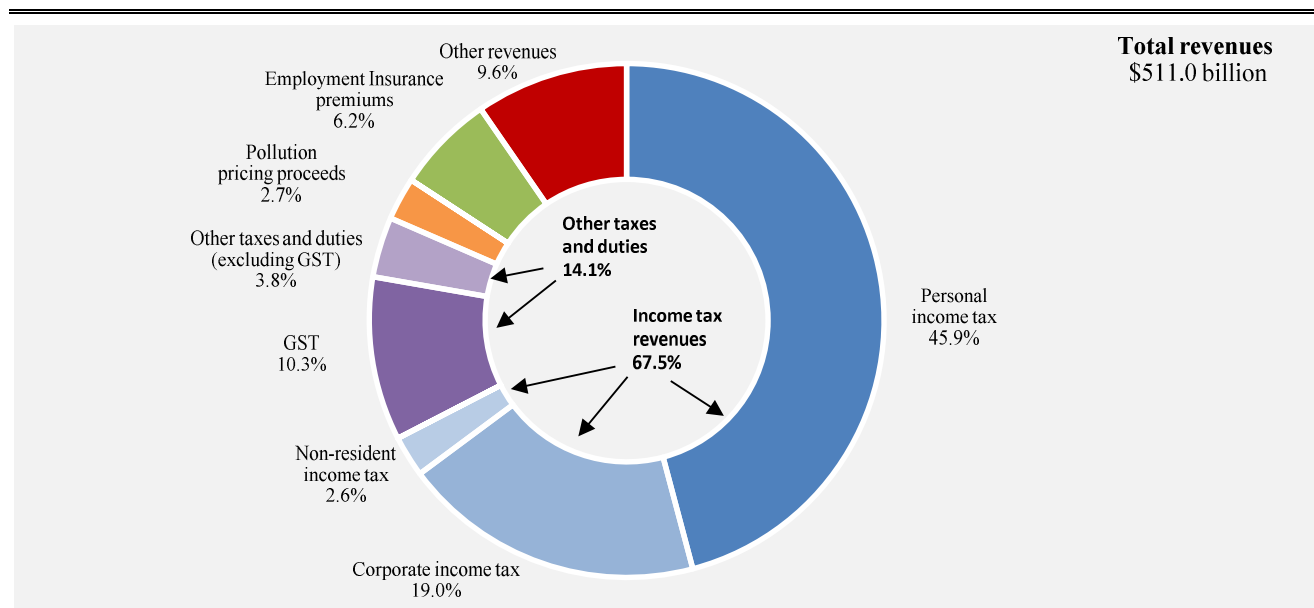
Other taxes and duties consist of revenues from the GST, energy taxes, customs import duties, and other excise taxes and duties. The largest component of this category—GST revenues—stood at \$52.5 billion, or 10.3% of all federal revenues in 2025 (down from 11.2% in 2024). The remaining components of other taxes and duties stood at \$19.4 billion, or 3.8% of total federal revenues (down from 3.9% in 2024).

EI premium revenues, at \$31.5 billion, accounted for 6.2% of total federal revenues in 2025 (down from 6.4% in 2024).

Pollution pricing proceeds from the federal carbon pollution pricing framework, at \$13.6 billion, accounted for 2.7% of total federal revenues in 2025 (up from 2.3% in 2024). The government ceased the application of the federal fuel charge effective April 1, 2025.

Other revenues are made up of three broad components: net income from enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises; other program revenues from the sales of goods and services, and other miscellaneous revenues; and foreign exchange revenues and return on investments. Other revenues, at \$49.2 billion, accounted for 9.6% of total federal revenues in 2025 (up from 8.1% in 2024).

Composition of revenues for 2025



Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

The pollution pricing framework and removal of the fuel charge effective April 1, 2025

Before April 1, 2025, the federal carbon pollution pricing system had two parts set out in the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*:

- a regulatory charge on fossil fuels like gasoline and natural gas, known as the fuel charge, and
- a performance-based system for industries, known as the Output-Based Pricing System.

One or both parts could have applied in jurisdictions that requested it or decided not to implement a system meeting the minimum national stringency standards.

In provinces where the federal fuel charge applied—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador—over 90% of fuel charge proceeds in these provinces were used to directly support families through the quarterly Canada Carbon Rebate for individuals (formerly known as the Climate Action Incentive payment). The governments of Yukon and Nunavut received proceeds from the federal fuel charge directly to use as they see fit.

For 2025, the fuel charge represents \$13.5 billion of \$13.6 billion in total pollution pricing proceeds and \$15.5 billion of \$15.6 billion in total pollution pricing proceeds returned reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit. The remainder relates to the Output-Based Pricing System.

The Government of Canada removed the fuel charge effective April 1, 2025. The fuel charge no longer needs to be reported or paid on all types of fuel and combustible waste in participating jurisdictions in respect of activities after March 31, 2025.

Fuel charge payers are still required to pay amounts owed, continue to be able to claim certain fuel charge rebates, and are subject to assessments and reassessments in respect of past reporting periods. The Output-Based Pricing System under Part 2 of the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* will continue to apply in listed provinces where it currently applies.

All direct proceeds from the federal system are returned over time in the province or territory where they were collected. Given the cessation of the fuel charge, the final Canada Carbon Rebate payments were made beginning in April 2025 and proceeds return mechanisms are also being wound down. However, as part of this process, proceeds in respect of fuel charge obligations up to March 31, 2025, will still be returned in the coming fiscal years, including to small- and medium-sized enterprises, and Indigenous governments.

Revenues compared to 2024

Total revenues amounted to \$511.0 billion in 2025, up \$51.4 billion, or 11.2%, from 2024. The following table compares revenues for 2025 to 2024.

Revenues

(in millions of dollars)

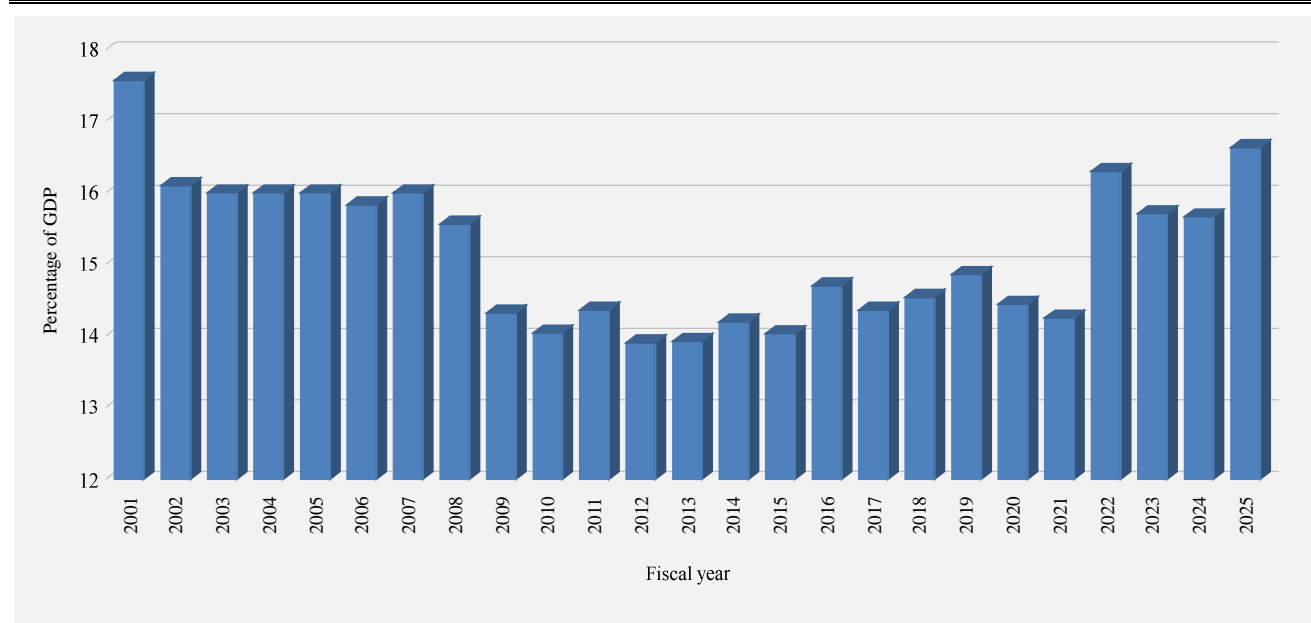
	2025	2024	Change	
			\$	%
Income tax revenues				
Personal.....	234,319	217,696	16,623	7.6
Corporate	96,954	82,468	14,486	17.6
Non-resident.....	13,528	12,541	987	7.9
Total	344,801	312,705	32,096	10.3
Other taxes and duties				
Goods and services tax	52,503	51,416	1,087	2.1
Energy taxes	5,650	5,599	51	0.9
Customs import duties	6,264	5,571	693	12.4
Other excise taxes and duties.....	7,487	6,829	658	9.6
Total	71,904	69,415	2,489	3.6
Employment insurance premiums	31,530	29,560	1,970	6.7
Pollution pricing proceeds	13,552	10,503	3,049	29.0
Other revenues	49,164	37,366	11,798	31.6
Total revenues	510,951	459,549	51,402	11.2

- Personal income tax revenues increased by \$16.6 billion in 2025, or 7.6%, driven predominantly by growth in employment and wages, while gains in investment income also provided support.
- Corporate income tax revenues increased by \$14.5 billion, or 17.6%, likely reflecting tax filers' reaction to the Budget 2024 proposal to increase the capital gains inclusion rate (pull-forward effect), particularly in the financial sector.
- Non-resident income tax revenues are paid by non-residents on Canadian-sourced income, which can include dividends and interest income. These revenues increased by \$1.0 billion, or 7.9%, reflecting strong investment income gains.
- Other taxes and duties increased by \$2.5 billion, or 3.6%, due mainly to growth in GST revenues, which increased by \$1.1 billion in 2025, or 2.1%, reflecting growth in retail sales that offset the impact of temporary GST relief. Energy taxes grew by \$0.1 billion, or 0.9%, reflecting weak growth in motive fuel consumption. Customs import duties increased by \$0.7 billion, or 12.4%, due in part to the application of Canada's countermeasures in response to U.S. tariffs. Other excise taxes and duties increased by \$0.7 billion, or 9.6%, driven by increased revenue from excise taxes on tobacco sales and a higher Air Travellers Security Charge.
- EI premium revenues increased by \$2.0 billion, or 6.7%, reflecting a higher premium rate and a higher number of persons employed.
- Proceeds from the federal carbon pollution pricing framework increased by \$3.0 billion, or 29.0%, reflecting a higher carbon pollution price of \$80 per tonne in 2025 versus \$65 per tonne in the year prior. As of April 1, 2025, the government ceased the application of the federal fuel charge in all jurisdictions where it was applied, with applicable fuel charge rates set to zero.
- Other revenues increased by \$11.8 billion, or 31.6%, largely reflecting higher net profits from enterprise Crown corporations, higher interest and penalty revenues, growth in returns on investments, and higher revenues from the sales of goods and services.

The revenue ratio—revenues as a percentage of GDP—compares the total of all federal revenues to the size of the economy. This ratio is influenced by changes in statutory tax rates and by economic developments. The ratio stood at 16.6% in 2025 (up from 15.7% in 2024), reflecting transitory factors such as tax filers' likely reaction to the Budget 2024 proposal to increase the capital gains inclusion rate and the application of Canada's countermeasures in response to U.S. tariffs.

Revenue ratio

(revenues as a percentage of GDP)



Expenses

Federal expenses can be broken down into four main categories: transfer payments, which account for the majority of all federal spending, other expenses, public debt charges, and net actuarial losses.

Transfer payments are likewise classified under four categories:

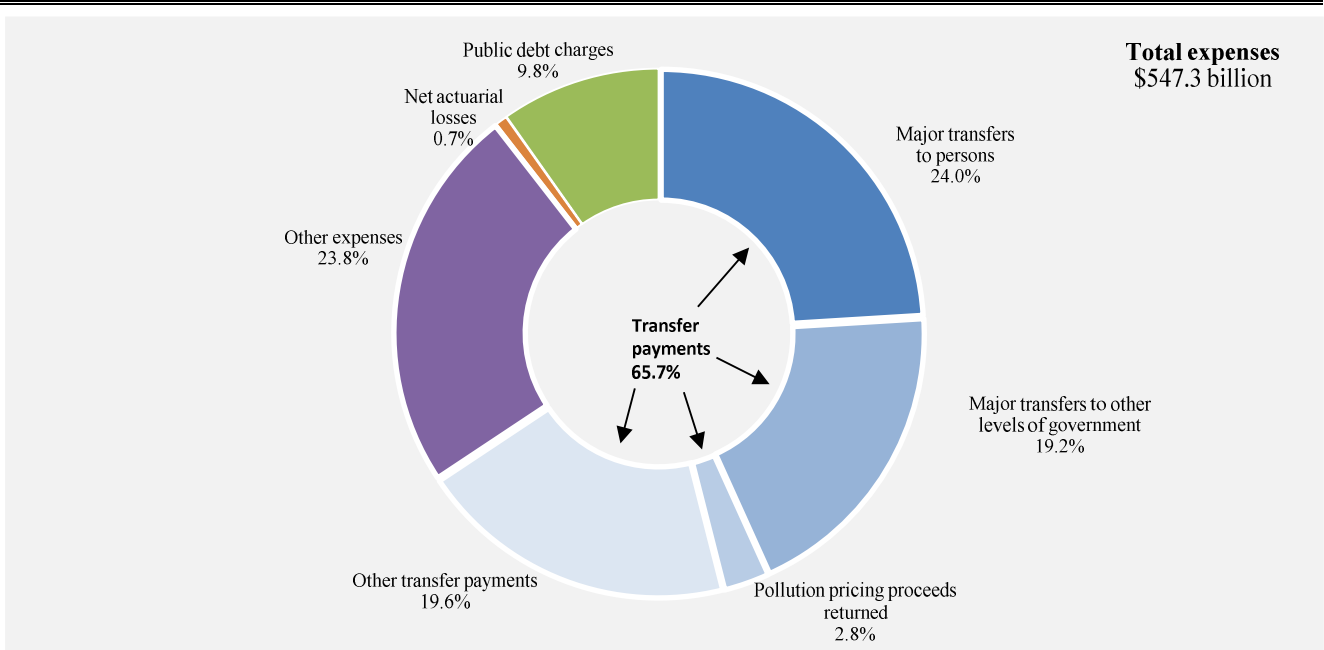
- Major transfers to persons, at \$131.6 billion, made up 24.0% of total expenses in 2025 (up from 23.1% in 2024) and are statutory. This category consists of elderly benefits, EI benefits and support measures, children’s benefits, and COVID-19 income support for workers (the Canada Emergency Response Benefit, the Canada Recovery Benefit, the Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit, the Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit, and the Canada Worker Lockdown Benefit) introduced under Canada’s COVID-19 Economic Response Plan. Of this, COVID-19 income support for workers accounted for a \$2.2-billion, or 0.4%, decrease in total expenses in 2025 due to redeterminations of benefit overpayments, which are accounted for as a reduction in expenses (whereas it contributed a 0.9% reduction of total expenses in 2024).
- Major transfers to other levels of government—which include the Canada Health Transfer, the Canada Social Transfer, Canada-wide early learning and child care transfers, health agreements with provinces and territories, fiscal arrangements (Equalization, transfers to the territories, a number of smaller transfer programs, and the Quebec Abatement), and the Canada Community-Building Fund transfers—made up \$105.1 billion, or 19.2%, of total expenses in 2025 (unchanged from 2024).
- Pollution pricing proceeds returned, at \$15.6 billion, made up 2.8% of expenses (up from 1.9% in 2024). These transfers consist of payments that return direct proceeds from the federal carbon pollution pricing system to the jurisdictions where they were collected, as required under the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*.
- Other transfer payments, which include transfers to Indigenous Peoples, assistance to farmers, students and businesses, support for research and development, and international assistance, made up \$107.1 billion, or 19.6%, of expenses (up from 18.4% in 2024).

Other expenses, which represent the operating expenses of the government’s 137 departments, agencies, and consolidated Crown corporations and other entities, accounted for \$130.5 billion, or 23.8%, of total expenses in 2025 (down from 26.9% in 2024).

Public debt charges, at \$53.4 billion, made up 9.8% of total expenses in 2025 (up from 9.1% in 2024).

Net actuarial losses, at \$4.0 billion, made up the remaining 0.7% of total expenses in 2025 (down from 1.4% in 2024).

Composition of expenses for 2025



Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Expenses compared to 2024

Total expenses amounted to \$547.3 billion in 2025, up \$25.9 billion, or 5.0%, from 2024. The following table compares total expenses for 2025 to 2024.

Expenses

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024	Change	
			\$	%
Transfer payments				
Major transfers to persons				
Elderly benefits	80,294	76,036	4,258	5.6
Employment insurance and support measures	24,880	23,130	1,750	7.6
Children's benefits	28,574	26,339	2,235	8.5
COVID-19 income support for workers	(2,169)	(4,838)	2,669	(55.2)
Total	131,579	120,667	10,912	9.0
Major transfers to other levels of government				
Federal transfer support for health and other social programs	68,979	65,848	3,131	4.8
Fiscal arrangements and other transfers	36,122	34,325	1,797	5.2
Total	105,101	100,173	4,928	4.9
Pollution pricing proceeds returned	15,595	9,858	5,737	58.2
Other transfer payments	107,140	95,951	11,189	11.7
Total transfer payments	359,415	326,649	32,766	10.0
Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	130,454	140,014	(9,560)	(6.8)
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	489,869	466,663	23,206	5.0
Public debt charges	53,410	47,273	6,137	13.0
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	543,279	513,936	29,343	5.7
Net actuarial losses	4,020	7,489	(3,469)	(46.3)
Total expenses	547,299	521,425	25,874	5.0

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. Details can be found in Note 2 of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Government of Canada in Section 2 of this volume.

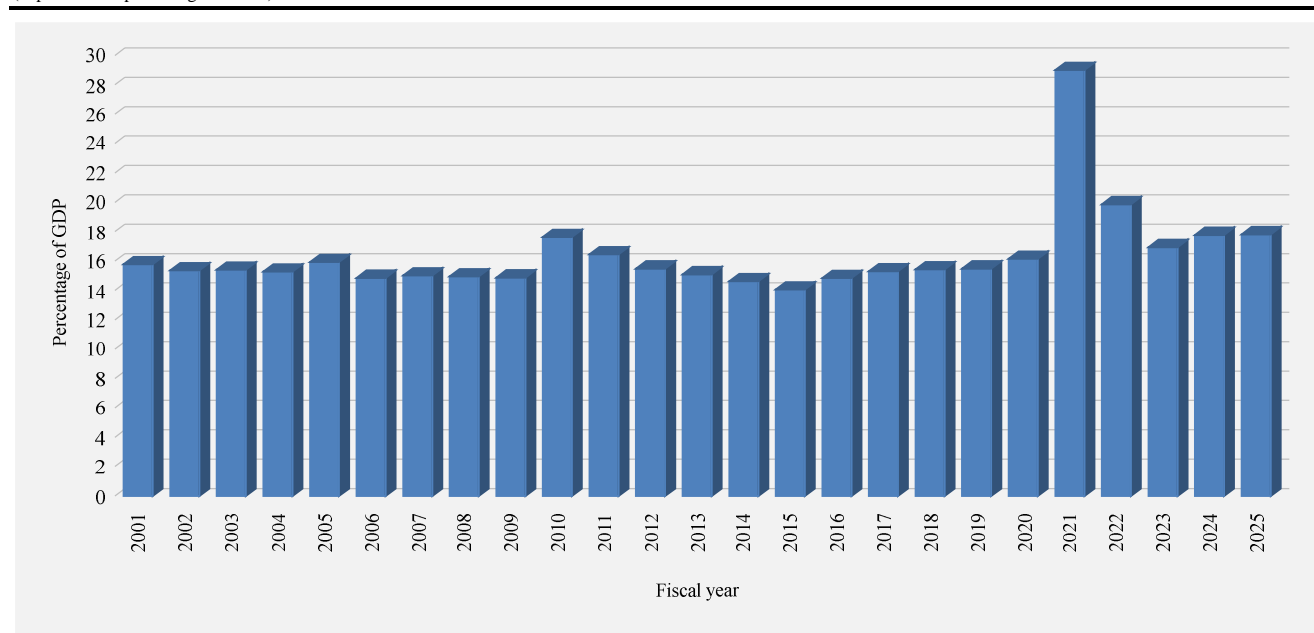
- Major transfers to persons increased by \$10.9 billion, or 9.0%, in 2025. Elderly benefits increased by \$4.3 billion, or 5.6%, reflecting growth in the number of recipients and changes in consumer prices, to which benefits are fully indexed. EI benefits and support measures increased by \$1.8 billion or 7.6%, largely reflecting a higher unemployment rate. Children's benefits increased by \$2.2 billion, or 8.5%, mainly reflecting the indexation of benefits to consumer prices and an increase in the number of eligible children. COVID-19 income support for workers resulted in a \$2.7-billion year-over-year increase in expenses, reflecting a decrease in redeterminations of benefits.
- Major transfers to other levels of government increased by \$4.9 billion in 2025, or 4.9%, primarily reflecting \$4.7 billion in legislated growth under the Canada Health Transfer, the Canada Social Transfer, Equalization transfers, and Territorial Formula Financing and a \$1.1-billion increase to Canada-wide early learning and child care transfers, offset in part by higher recoveries under the Quebec Abatement, and a decrease under other fiscal arrangements.
- Proceeds returned from the federal carbon pollution pricing framework increased by \$5.7 billion, or 58.2%, largely reflecting the introduction of the Canada Carbon Rebate for Small Businesses and an increase in the rate of the Canada Carbon Rebate for individuals.
- Other transfer payments increased by \$11.2 billion, or 11.7%, in 2025. This increase primarily reflects higher transfers with respect to Indigenous Peoples, as well as a number of other factors including the rollout of transfers under the Canadian Dental Care Plan, an increase in Canada Workers Benefit payments, growth in transfers under the Canada Greener Homes Grant, and an increase in transfers in support of immigration. These increases were offset in part by decreases in agricultural supports and disaster assistance.
- Other expenses of departments, agencies, and consolidated Crown corporations and other entities, excluding net actuarial losses, decreased by \$9.6 billion, or 6.8%. This decrease was due mainly to lower claims expenses and public health expenses in 2025, offset in part by higher personnel costs and Crown corporation expenses.
- Public debt charges increased by \$6.1 billion, or 13.0%, primarily reflecting higher average effective rates on the outstanding stock of marketable bonds, as well as an increase in the stock of marketable bonds.

- Net actuarial losses, which reflect changes in the value of the government’s obligations and assets for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits recorded in previous fiscal years, decreased \$3.5 billion, or 46.3%, reflecting both the amortization of gains arising from updated actuarial valuations of the government’s pension and other employee future benefit plans as at March 31, 2024, and the end of the amortization of certain prior years’ net actuarial losses.

The expense ratio—expenses as a percentage of GDP—compares the total of all federal expenses to the size of the economy. This ratio is influenced by policy actions, economic developments, and changes in interest rates. The ratio stood at 17.8% in 2025, unchanged from 2024.

Expense ratio

(expenses as a percentage of GDP)



Comparison of actual results to projections

Comparison to December 2024 Fall Economic Statement

The \$36.3-billion deficit recorded in 2025 was \$12.0 billion lower than the \$48.3-billion deficit projected in the December 2024 Fall Economic Statement.

- Overall, revenues were \$15.7 billion, or 3.2%, higher than forecast. This variance from forecast was due mainly to stronger-than-expected tax revenues, particularly personal and corporate income tax revenues, reflecting strong labour market performance and wage growth, and a likely pull-forward impact from the announced increase to the capital gains inclusion rate, which was subsequently announced to be deferred and annulled.
- Program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses, were \$4.1 billion, or 0.9%, higher than projected, largely a result of higher-than-anticipated provisions for claims, and revised allowances for doubtful accounts for receivables and loans, including those related to redeterminations of benefits delivered during the COVID-19 pandemic and Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loans. Such valuations typically occur after the end of the fiscal year and often incorporate information available subsequent to March 31.
- Public debt charges were \$0.3 billion, or 0.6%, lower than projected.
- Net actuarial losses were \$26 million lower than projected.

Comparison of 2025 outcomes to December 2024 Fall Economic Statement

(in millions of dollars)

	Projection	Actual	Difference
Revenues	495,213	510,951	15,738
Expenses			
Program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	485,729	489,869	4,140
Public debt charges	53,746	53,410	(336)
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	539,475	543,279	3,804
Annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses	(44,262)	(32,328)	11,934
Net actuarial losses	(4,046)	(4,020)	26
Annual operating deficit	(48,308)	(36,348)	11,960

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Comparison to April 2024 budget plan

The 2025 budgetary deficit of \$36.3 billion was \$3.5 billion lower than the \$39.8-billion deficit projected for 2025 in the April 2024 federal budget.

Revenues were \$13.1 billion, or 2.6%, higher than forecast in the April 2024 budget, driven by higher income tax revenues, most likely due to behavioural impacts of the announced increase in the capital gains inclusion rate, and broad-based gains in other revenues.

Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses, were \$8.7 billion, or 1.6%, higher than projected in the April 2024 budget, with program expenses \$9.4 billion higher than forecast and public debt charges \$0.7 billion lower than forecast.

- Major transfers to persons were \$3.7 billion lower than forecast, largely attributable to redeterminations of COVID-19 income support benefits for workers and lower EI benefits resulting from lower realized unemployment figures than projected.
- Major transfers to other levels of government were \$0.4 billion lower than projected as a Net Profit Interest transfer was not made in 2025 and the unused portion of 2021 funding provided to Alberta for the remediation of inactive wells was returned.
- Pollution pricing proceeds returned were \$0.7 billion higher than projected, primarily due to a higher Canada Carbon Rebate for individuals than projected.
- Direct program expenses, which comprise other transfer payments, capital amortization expenses, and other operating costs, were \$12.8 billion higher than projected in the April 2024 budget. The variance from forecast is largely a result of developments after the budget, including higher-than-anticipated expenses related to Indigenous claims, higher bad debt expense on taxes receivable, higher pension and other future benefits expenses based on updated actuarial projections, as well as higher allowances for COVID-19 benefit overpayments receivable and CEBA loans.
- Public debt charges were \$0.7 billion lower than expected in the April 2024 budget, largely reflecting lower-than-forecast interest rates on government bonds and treasury bills, lower Consumer Price Index adjustments on Real Return Bonds, and lower-than-forecast net interest on the government's pensions and other future benefits, offset in part by higher financial requirements.
- Net actuarial losses were \$1.0 billion higher than projected, reflecting lower-than-forecast gains resulting from actuarial valuations prepared for the *Public Accounts of Canada 2024*, which were amortized starting in 2025.

Comparison of 2025 outcomes to April 2024 budget plan

(in millions of dollars)

	Projection ¹	Actual	Difference
Revenues			
Income tax revenues	336,410	344,801	8,391
Other taxes and duties	75,774	71,904	(3,870)
Employment insurance premiums.....	30,055	31,530	1,475
Pollution pricing proceeds	12,746	13,552	806
Other revenues	42,833	49,164	6,331
Total revenues	497,818	510,951	13,133
Expenses			
Program expenses			
Major transfers to persons.....	135,315	131,579	(3,736)
Major transfers to other levels of government.....	105,492	105,101	(391)
Pollution pricing proceeds returned	14,901	15,595	694
Direct program expenses			
Other transfer payments	103,538	107,140	3,602
Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	121,208	130,454	9,246
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....	480,454	489,869	9,415
Public debt charges	54,130	53,410	(720)
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....	534,584	543,279	8,695
Annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses.....	(36,766)	(32,328)	4,438
Net actuarial losses.....	(3,065)	(4,020)	(955)
Annual operating deficit.....	(39,831)	(36,348)	3,483

¹ To enhance comparability with actual 2025 results, certain Budget 2024 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation in the consolidated financial statements, with no overall impact on the projected 2025 annual deficit.

Canada's Capital Budgeting Framework

A central factor explaining Canada's weak productivity performance is chronic underinvestment in business capital. To address this issue and help identify and prioritize investments that enhance Canada's long-term economic potential, the government is moving toward a new capital budgeting approach that distinguishes its day-to-day operational spending from expenditure that stimulates public and private sector capital formation.

This new lens will be applied to the federal budget, while preserving the ability for users to compare information across different financial publications, including the *Public Accounts of Canada*. It is designed to augment—not replace—existing reporting. The capital budgeting framework will improve transparency around the government's budgeting process, helping to clarify how fiscal choices support future economic capacity.

The overarching objective is to reorient spending toward new investments that catalyze private sector activity, by increasing funding for capital formation and spending less on day-to-day operations. Over time, this approach is expected to play an important role in fiscal policy.

Accumulated deficit

The accumulated deficit is the difference between the government's total liabilities and total assets. Put another way, it is equal to the accumulated operating deficit (the sum of annual operating deficits and surpluses since Confederation) plus accumulated remeasurement gains and losses.

Remeasurement gains and losses represent unrealized gains and losses due to changes in the fair value of derivatives and certain other financial instruments held by the government, excluding gains and losses due to changes in foreign exchange rates which are charged directly to the budgetary balance. Fair values of derivatives reported in the government's financial statements represent estimated amounts the government would have to receive or pay, based on market factors, if the agreements were terminated on March 31. The government uses derivatives, such as swap agreements and foreign exchange forward agreements, to manage financial risks and as a general practice holds these contracts to maturity.

Net remeasurement gains and losses also include other comprehensive income or loss reported by enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. Other comprehensive income or loss consists of certain unrealized gains and losses on Crown corporations' financial instruments and actuarial gains and losses related to their pensions and other employee future benefit plans.

The government began reporting remeasurement gains and losses in 2023 with the adoption of a new suite of financial instruments standards issued by the Public Sector Accounting Board. In accordance with those standards, remeasurement gains and losses are not included in the government's annual budgetary balance and are instead recorded directly as part of the accumulated deficit.

Accumulated deficit

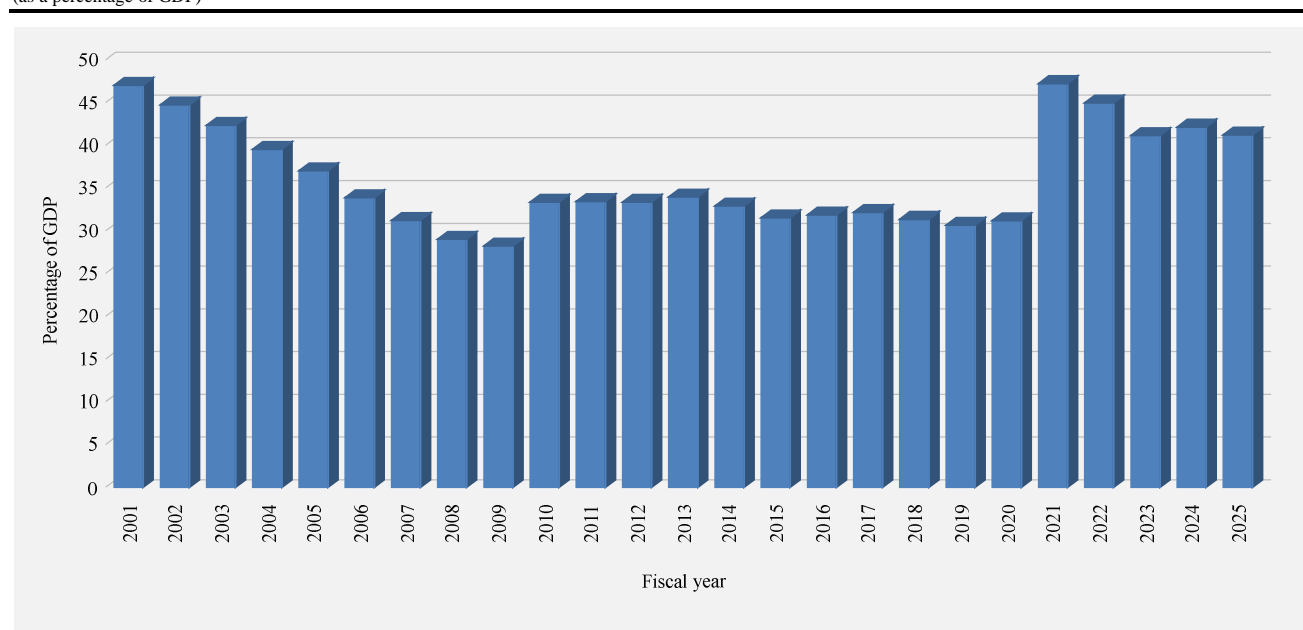
(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024	Difference
Accumulated deficit at beginning of year	(1,236,151)	(1,173,013)	(63,138)
Annual operating deficit.....	(36,348)	(61,876)	25,528
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	6,015	(1,262)	7,277
Accumulated deficit at end of year	(1,266,484)	(1,236,151)	(30,333)
Accumulated deficit is comprised of:			
Accumulated operating deficit.....	(1,281,842)	(1,245,494)	(36,348)
Accumulated remeasurement gains	15,358	9,343	6,015
	(1,266,484)	(1,236,151)	(30,333)

The accumulated deficit increased by \$30.3 billion in 2025, reflecting the \$36.3-billion budgetary deficit, offset in part by \$6.0 billion in net remeasurement gains. As a percentage of GDP, the accumulated deficit decreased 0.9 percentage points to 41.2% of GDP at March 31, 2025.

Accumulated deficit

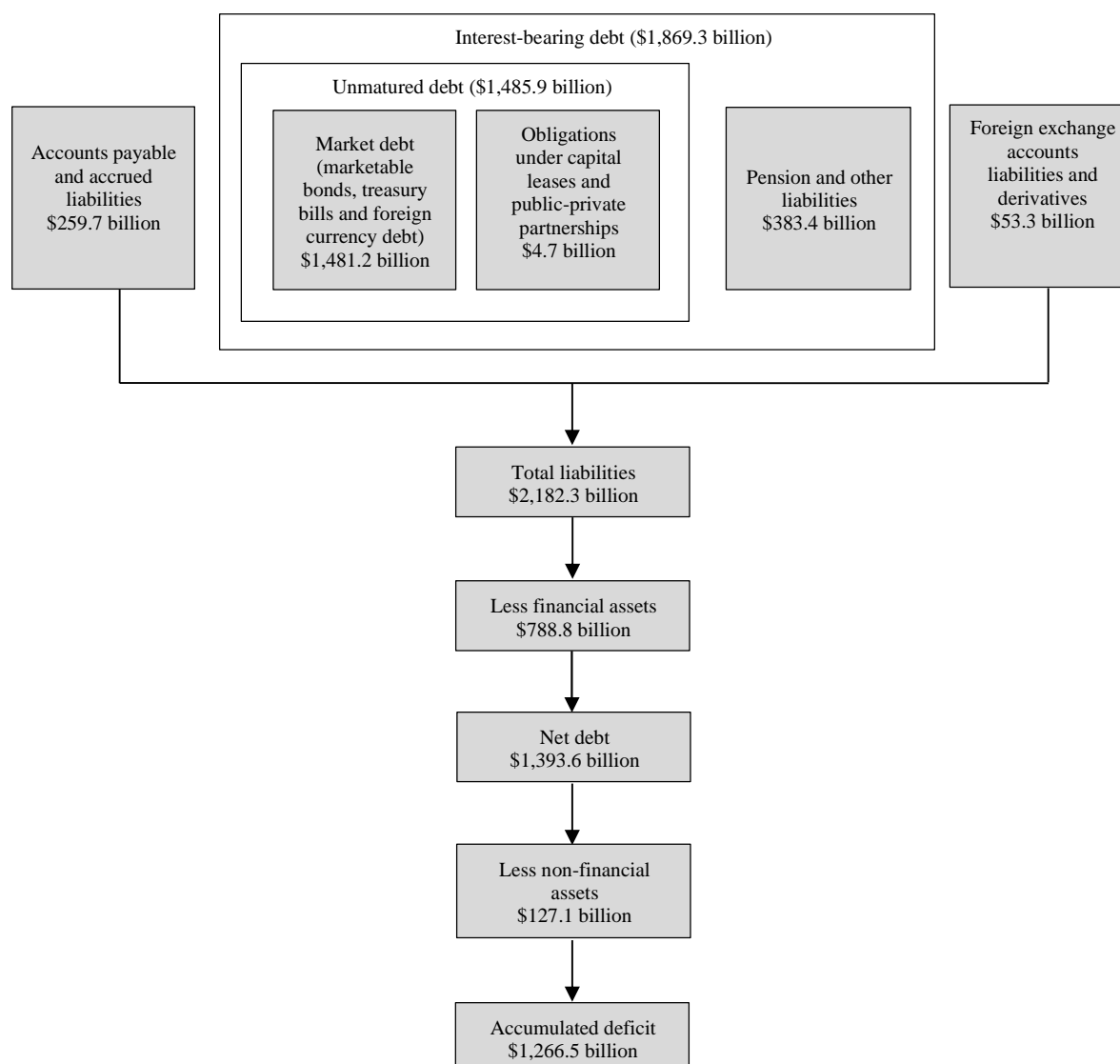
(as a percentage of GDP)



Measures of government debt

There are several generally accepted measures of government debt.

- Total liabilities of the government consist of unmatured debt (i.e., debt issued on the credit markets), pension and other future benefit liabilities, other interest-bearing liabilities, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, foreign exchange accounts liabilities, and derivative liabilities.
- Net debt is equal to the total liabilities of the government less its financial assets. Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, foreign exchange accounts assets, derivative assets, loans, investments and advances, and public sector pension assets.
- The accumulated deficit is equal to total liabilities less total assets—both financial and non-financial. Non-financial assets include primarily tangible capital assets, such as land and buildings, as well as inventories, and prepaid expenses. The accumulated deficit is the federal government’s main measure of debt.



The following sections provide more details on each of these components.

Statement of financial position

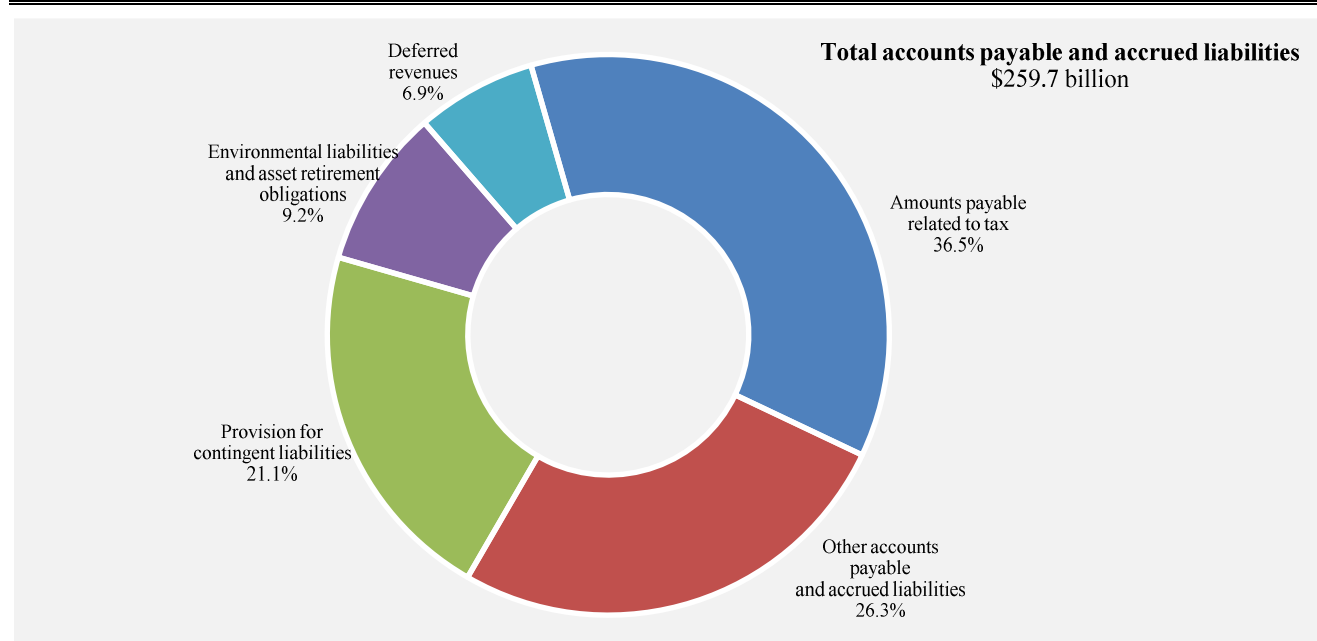
(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024	Difference
Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	259,725	264,056	(4,331)
Interest-bearing debt			
Unmatured debt	1,485,887	1,376,822	109,065
Pensions and other future benefits	376,413	361,704	14,709
Other liabilities	7,031	6,963	68
Total	1,869,331	1,745,489	123,842
Foreign exchange accounts liabilities	47,697	44,106	3,591
Derivatives	5,583	4,131	1,452
Total liabilities	2,182,336	2,057,782	124,554
Financial assets			
Cash and accounts receivable	281,394	292,103	(10,709)
Foreign exchange accounts assets	201,362	180,140	21,222
Derivatives	1,752	2,928	(1,176)
Loans, investments and advances	278,520	209,802	68,718
Public sector pension assets	25,722	20,055	5,667
Total financial assets	788,750	705,028	83,722
Net debt	(1,393,586)	(1,352,754)	(40,832)
Non-financial assets	127,102	116,603	10,499
Accumulated deficit	(1,266,484)	(1,236,151)	(30,333)

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

The government's accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of amounts payable related to tax based on assessments and estimates of refunds owing for tax assessments not completed by year-end; provisions for contingent liabilities, including for guarantees provided by the government and claims and pending and threatened litigation; environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations, which include estimated costs related to the remediation of contaminated sites and the future retirement of certain tangible capital assets; deferred revenues; and other accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities include items such as accrued salaries and benefits; amounts payable to provinces, territories and Indigenous governments for taxes collected and administered on their behalf in accordance with tax agreements; and amounts owing at year-end pursuant to contractual arrangements or for work performed or goods received.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities by category for 2025



Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

At March 31, 2025, accounts payable and accrued liabilities totalled \$259.7 billion, down \$4.3 billion from March 31, 2024. This decline reflects decreases in other accounts payable and accrued liabilities and provisions for contingent liabilities, offset in part by increases in amounts payable related to tax, environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations, and deferred revenues.

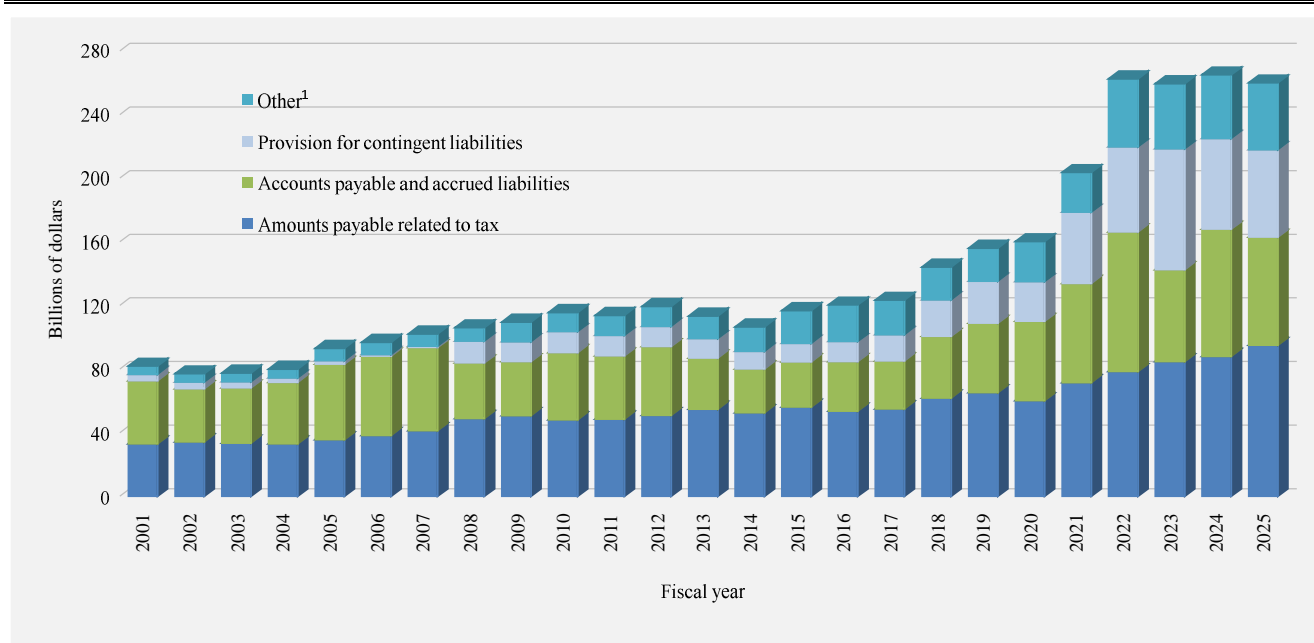
- Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities decreased by \$11.5 billion in 2025. Within this category, accounts payable decreased by \$6.1 billion, reflecting several factors, including payments made in 2025 for transfers accrued at the end of 2024 under a number of programs, including the Dairy Direct Payment Program, and funding under the \$2.5-billion tailored bilateral health agreements and early learning and child care agreements, which were signed with provinces and territories late in 2024. The decrease also reflects the payment of settled claims, the payment of contractor holdbacks for projects under construction, adjustments to estimated amounts owing for disaster assistance, and year-over-year differences in the timing and payment of invoices for goods and services. Liabilities under provincial, territorial and Indigenous tax agreements decreased by \$5.5 billion, largely reflecting the difference between estimated HST owing to provinces and actual payments made to provinces. These decreases were offset in part by a \$0.2-billion increase in notes payable to international organizations, reflecting the issuance of notes payable to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
- Provisions for contingent liabilities decreased by \$1.9 billion, reflecting settlements during the year, offset in part by the addition of new claims and revaluations of existing claims.
- Amounts payable related to tax increased by \$7.1 billion in 2025, from \$87.7 billion at March 31, 2024, to \$94.8 billion at March 31, 2025. This increase largely reflects higher accrued payables related to individual and corporate income tax.
- Environmental liabilities increased by \$0.3 billion in 2025, reflecting a \$1.4-billion increase in liabilities due to revised estimates of remediation costs, offset in large part by a \$1.2-billion decrease in the liabilities for remediation work undertaken during the year. Asset retirement obligations increased by \$1.0 billion in 2025, largely reflecting year-over-year changes in estimated costs and the timing of expenditures.

- Deferred revenues increased by \$0.7 billion in 2025, largely reflecting the addition of proceeds received from the auction of spectrum licenses in the 3800 MHz band.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities have increased significantly in recent years, from \$123.4 billion at March 31, 2017, to \$259.7 billion at March 31, 2025. This increase is due in large part to growth in amounts payable related to tax, reflecting growth in the tax base; an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities pursuant to contractual agreements, for work performed, goods received, and services rendered; and increased provisions for contingent liabilities.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

(in billions of dollars)



¹ Other includes provisions for environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations and deferred revenues.

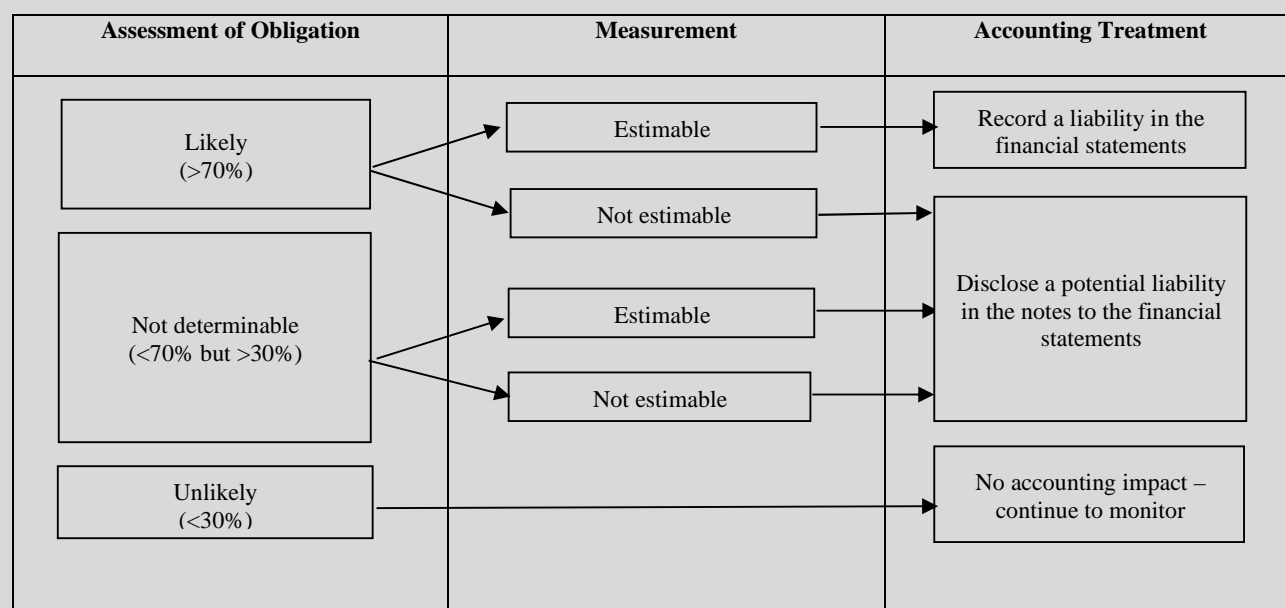
Accounting for contingent liabilities

As of March 31, 2025, the government had recorded a provision, or liability, of \$54.7 billion for contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that stem from past events or transactions that may result in a future payment. The government's contingent liabilities include claims, comprising pending and threatened litigation, specific claims, and comprehensive land claims, guarantees provided by the government, assessed taxes under appeal, callable share capital in international organizations, and insurance programs of agent enterprise Crown corporations.

The uncertainty as to whether an obligation exists for a contingent liability at the end of the fiscal year will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occurs or fails to occur. The future event, such as a court decision or a debtor's default on a guaranteed loan, is not wholly within the control of the government. This future event does not create a liability for the government but rather proves or disproves its existence at the financial statement date.

In accordance with Public Sector Accounting Standards, a contingent liability is recorded as a liability and expense by the government when the assessment of government loss is considered likely and a reliable estimate of that loss can be made. In cases where the obligation is assessed as likely, but a reasonable estimate cannot be made, or the obligation is not determinable, the contingent liability is disclosed in the notes to the government's financial statements. Contingent liabilities assessed as unlikely have no accounting impact but are monitored.

The government assesses an obligation as likely if there is a greater than 70% probability of the future event occurring and a payment needing to be made. If there is a 30% to 70% probability of this occurring, the obligation is assessed as not determinable. The obligation is considered unlikely if there is a less than a 30% probability of occurrence.



Given the confidential and sensitive nature of many of the government's contingent liabilities, provisions for individual contingent liabilities are not disclosed.

Provisions for contingent liabilities are continuously reviewed and refined in light of new information and circumstances. For claims, changes to provisions from one year to the next can result from ongoing negotiations, settlements or agreements, and decisions made by the courts and administrative tribunals. For guarantees, estimates may be updated due to loss experience or updated assessments of individual companies, particular markets, and the broader Canadian and global economies. In preparing the annual Public Accounts, consideration is given to all relevant information available prior to completion of the consolidated financial statements. A change in the estimate of a contingent liability is recorded as an increase or decrease in program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses, in the year of the change. These changes in estimates can vary significantly from amounts initially recorded and can result in large impacts on the annual budgetary balance. A contingent liability continues to be recognized in the financial statements until it is settled or otherwise extinguished, or until the probability of the occurrence of the future confirming event is considered unlikely.

For further information regarding the government's contingent liabilities, refer to Note 9, Provision for contingent liabilities, of the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada in Section 2 of this volume, and to Section 11, Contractual obligations, contractual rights and contingent liabilities, also in this volume.

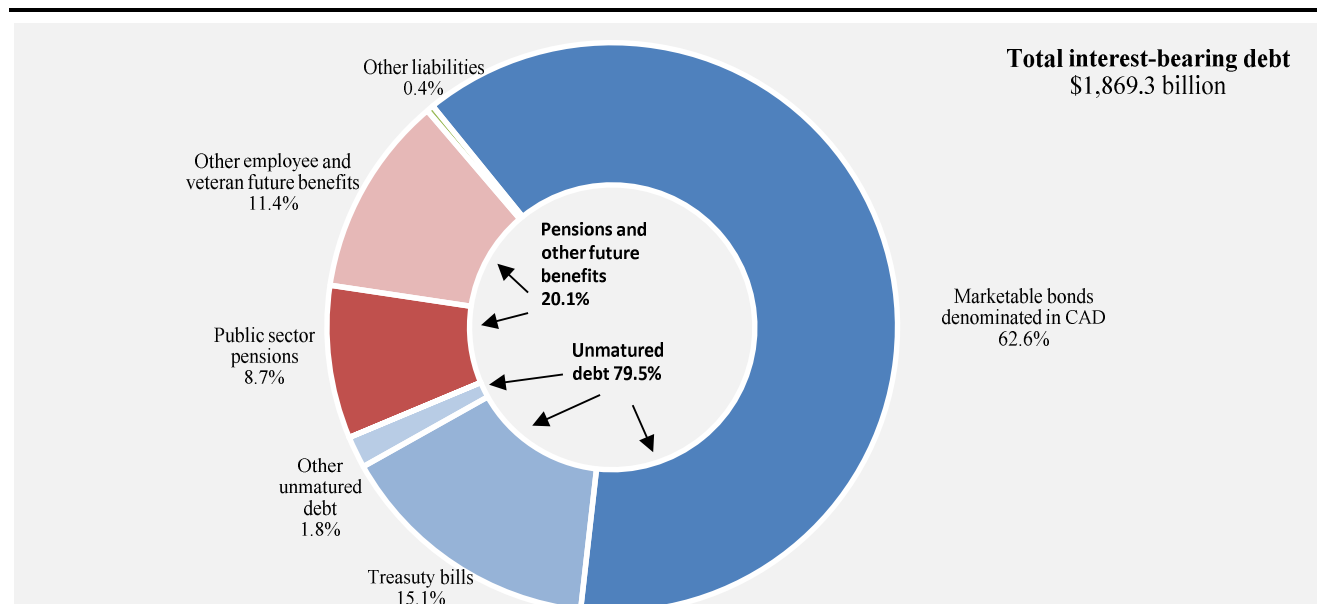
Interest-bearing debt

Interest-bearing debt includes unmatured debt, or debt issued on the credit markets, pension and other future benefit liabilities, and other liabilities.

- Unmatured debt, which includes fixed-coupon marketable bonds, Real Return Bonds, treasury bills, foreign-currency-denominated debt, and obligations related to capital leases and public-private partnerships, amounted to 79.5% of interest-bearing debt at March 31, 2025.
- Pension and other future benefit liabilities include obligations for: federal public sector pensions sponsored by the government; disability and associated benefits available to war veterans, current and retired members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, their survivors and dependants; health care and dental benefits available to retired employees and their dependants; accumulated sick leave entitlements; severance benefits; workers' compensation benefits; and other future benefits sponsored by some consolidated Crown corporations and other entities. Liabilities for public sector pensions made up 8.7% of interest-bearing debt, and other employee and veteran future benefits accounted for an additional 11.4% of interest-bearing debt.
- The remaining 0.4% of interest-bearing debt represents other interest-bearing liabilities of the government, which include deposit and trust accounts and other specified purpose accounts.

The share of total interest-bearing debt represented by unmatured debt had been declining since the mid-1990s, as the government was able to retire some of this debt. This trend reversed in 2009 due to the increase in financial requirements stemming from the recession and stimulus measures introduced to mitigate its impacts, as well as an increase in borrowings under the consolidated borrowing framework introduced in 2008. Under the consolidated borrowing framework, the government finances all of the borrowing needs of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), the Business Development Bank of Canada and Farm Credit Canada through direct lending in order to reduce overall borrowing costs and improve the liquidity of the government securities market. More recently, increased financial requirements due to the COVID-19 pandemic and Canada's Economic Response Plan contributed to a further increase in unmatured debt as a portion of interest-bearing debt.

Interest-bearing debt by category for 2025



Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

At March 31, 2025, interest-bearing debt totalled \$1,869.3 billion, up \$123.8 billion from March 31, 2024. Within interest-bearing debt, unmatured debt increased by \$109.1 billion, liabilities for other employee and veteran future benefits increased by \$17.3 billion, and other liabilities increased by \$0.1 billion. Liabilities for public sector pensions decreased by \$2.6 billion.

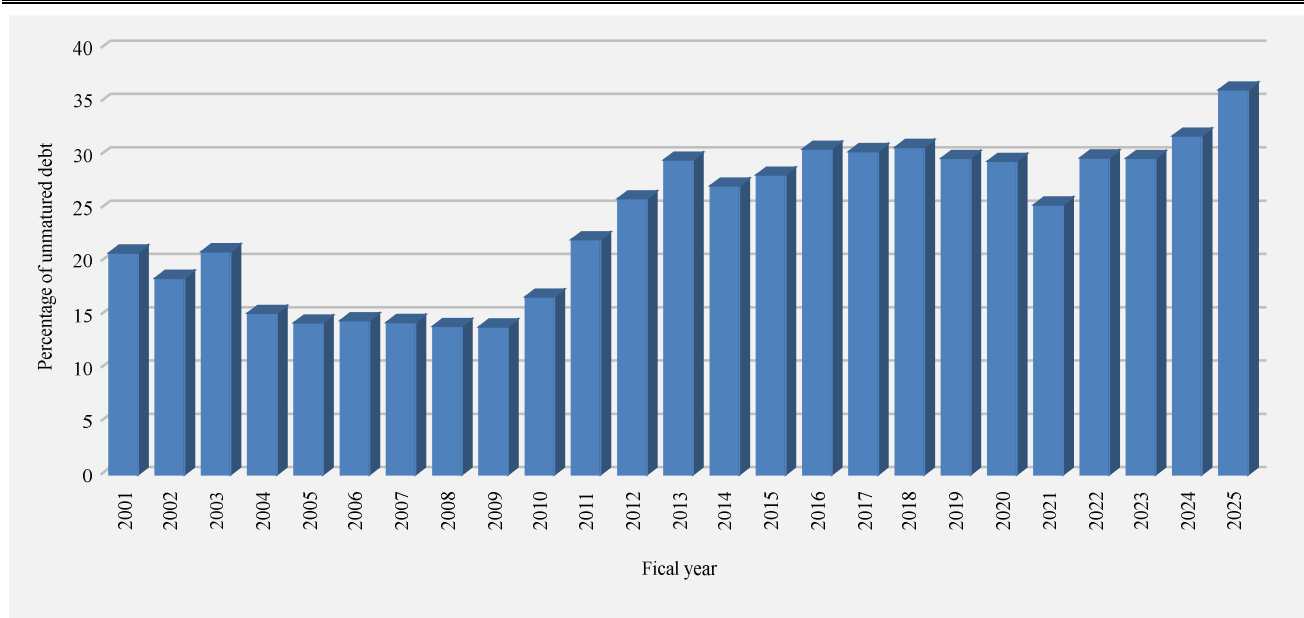
The \$109.1-billion increase in unmatured debt is largely attributable to a \$101.0-billion increase in market debt and related unamortized discounts and premiums, reflecting increased borrowings to meet the government's financial requirements associated with its investing activities and operations.

The Bank of Canada and the Department of Finance Canada manage the government's unmatured debt and associated risks. The fundamental objective of the debt management strategy is to provide stable, low-cost funding to meet the government's financial obligations and liquidity needs. The vast majority of debt is denominated in Canadian dollars. There is a small amount of borrowings denominated in U.S. dollars, which fund a portion of the foreign exchange reserves. The reserves are managed under an asset-liability matching framework, and foreign exchange and interest rate risks are mitigated. Details on the government's debt management objectives, strategy, borrowing plans, and debt management activities are tabled annually in Parliament through the Department of Finance Canada's *Debt Management Strategy* and *Debt Management Report*.

Foreign holdings of the government's unmatured debt are estimated at \$536.3 billion at March 31, 2025, representing approximately 36.1% of the government's total unmatured debt, up from 31.8% at March 31, 2024. Canada continues to benefit from the support of non-resident holders of government debt, which reflects the prudent approach to debt management and Canada's strong credit rating profile.

Foreign holdings of Government of Canada unmatured debt

(as a percentage of unmatured debt)



Source: Statistics Canada

The government's liabilities for pensions and other future benefits stood at \$376.4 billion at March 31, 2025, up \$14.7 billion from the prior year. These liabilities reflect the estimated present value of pensions and other future benefits earned to March 31, 2025, by current and former employees, as measured annually on an actuarial basis, net of the value of assets set aside for funding purposes. Liabilities for pensions and other future benefits do not include benefits payable under the Canada Pension Plan (CPP). The CPP is not consolidated in the government's financial statements because changes to the CPP require the agreement of two-thirds of participating provinces, and it is therefore not controlled by the government. Further information regarding the CPP can be found in Section 6 of this volume.

Accounting for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits

The government's \$376.4-billion liability for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits results from its promise to provide certain benefits to employees, veterans, Members of Parliament, and employees of territorial governments during or after employment, or in retirement, in return for their service.

For benefits that accumulate over time as employees work, such as pensions, an annual expense and liability are generally recorded for the estimated cost of benefits earned by employees during the year. The government uses an actuarial cost method (the projected benefit method prorated on service) to estimate this expense and liability. Under this method, the government estimates the total expected future benefit payments for current employees. This total is then prorated over employees' eligible period of employment. This means that an equal portion of the estimate is expensed as current service cost in each year of an employee's eligible period of service, on a present value basis, assuming no change in discount rates and assumptions. Several actuarial assumptions are used in calculating current service cost, including future inflation, interest rates, return on pension investments, general wage increases, workforce composition, retirement rates and mortality rates.

For benefits or compensated absences that do not vest or accumulate, such as veteran future benefits and workers' compensation, a liability and expense for the expected cost of providing future benefits is recognized immediately in the period when the obligating event occurs. For example, some benefits provided to employees in the event of an accident or injury are recorded when the accident or injury occurs.

Since April 1, 2000, amounts equal to contributions less benefit payments and other charges that fall within the Income Tax Act limits are transferred to the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSPIB) for investment in relation to the public service, Canadian Forces—Regular Force and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans, and since 2007 for the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force pension plan. Pension assets held by the PSPIB are valued at a market-related value. The government's accrued benefit obligations for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits are presented net of pension assets, as well as unrecognized net actuarial gains and losses (discussed below) and amounts related to the plans of some consolidated Crown corporations and other entities, in arriving at the liability for pensions and other future benefits shown on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Since the government's obligations for pensions and other future benefits are recorded on a present value basis, interest expense is recorded each year and added to the obligations to reflect the passage of time, as these liabilities are one year closer to settlement. Interest expense is recorded net of the expected return on the market-related value of investments for funded pension benefits and reported as part of public debt charges. Current service cost is recorded as part of other expenses excluding net actuarial losses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit.

When an employee ceases employment with the government, the government stops recording current service cost in respect of that employee. Benefits subsequently provided to the employee are recorded as reductions in the government's benefit obligations.

The government's obligations for pensions and other future benefits are re-estimated on an annual basis to reflect actual experience and updated actuarial assumptions. Increases or decreases in the estimated value of the obligations are referred to as actuarial gains and losses. Actuarial gains and losses also result from differences between actual and expected returns on pension assets. Under Canadian public sector accounting standards, actuarial gains and losses are not recognized in the government's liabilities immediately due to their tentative nature and because further adjustments may be required in the future. Instead, these amounts are recognized to expense and to the government's liabilities over the expected average remaining service life of employees, which represents periods ranging from 4 to 23 years according to the plan in question and year in which the actuarial gain or loss originated, or the average remaining life expectancy of benefit recipients under wartime veteran plans, which represents periods ranging from 5 to 7 years.

For example:

- Actuarial gains and losses arising from March 31, 2025, re-estimations of obligations and differences between actual and expected returns on pension assets will be recognized over time (amortized) starting in 2026 as part of net actuarial losses on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit.
- Net actuarial losses recognized during 2025 reflect the amortization of actuarial gains and losses from 2024 and prior fiscal years.

The amount of net actuarial gains and losses amortized each year varies, as some actuarial gains and losses from previous fiscal years reach the end of their amortization periods and new actuarial gains and losses begin to be amortized.

Any plan amendments, curtailments and settlements that affect accrued benefit obligations for services already rendered by employees and veterans are reflected in the government's obligations in the period of the amendment, curtailment or settlement and recorded as part of other expenses excluding net actuarial losses.

¹ A benefit vests if, after a specific or determinable date, the employees' right to receive the benefit is no longer conditional on the employees remaining in the service of the government.

The following table illustrates the change in the government's liabilities for pensions and other future benefits, net of public sector pension assets, in 2025.

Net pensions and other future benefit liabilities

(in millions of dollars)

	Pensions	Other future benefits	Total
Net future benefit liabilities at beginning of year	145,299	196,350	341,649
Add:			
Benefits earned during the year	9,577	12,802	22,379
Interest on accrued benefit obligations, net of the expected return on investments	1,946	7,679	9,625
Net actuarial (gains) losses recognized during the year	(1,920)	5,940	4,020
Valuation allowance	139	–	139
	9,742	26,421	36,163
Deduct:			
Benefits paid during the year ¹	16,631	8,918	25,549
Net transfers to the PSPIB and net use of funds held in external trusts ²	838	–	838
Transfers to other plans and administrative expenses and other	548	186	734
	18,017	9,104	27,121
Net (decrease) increase	(8,275)	17,317	9,042
Net future benefit liabilities at end of year	137,024	213,667	350,691
Presented on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as:			
Public sector pension liabilities			162,746
Other employee and veteran future benefit liabilities			213,667
Total pension and other future benefit liabilities			376,413
Public sector pension assets			25,722
Net pensions and other future benefit liabilities			350,691

¹ Includes benefits paid by employer and external trusts of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities.

² With respect to the government's funded pension plans, amounts equal to employer and employee contributions or government and member contributions less benefits and other payments are transferred to the PSPIB for investment. Funds related to pension and other future benefit plans of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities are held in legally separate external trusts; the use of these funds to pay benefits is presented net of contributions transferred to the trusts.

The increase in net liabilities for pensions and other future benefits in 2025 reflects the addition of \$22.4 billion in future benefits earned by employees during the year, a \$0.1-billion valuation allowance, and \$9.6 billion in net interest charges on the liabilities. The discount rates used in the measurement of the government-sponsored unfunded pension and other future benefit obligations and in calculating interest charges on the obligations are based on the actual zero-coupon yield curve for Government of Canada bonds at fiscal year-end. The discount rates used to value the government's obligations for funded pension benefits, which relate to post-March 2000 service that falls within the *Income Tax Act* limits under its three main pension plans—the public service, Canadian Forces—Regular Force, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans—as well as benefits under the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force pension plan are based on the streamed expected rates of return on invested funds.

The government's liabilities for pensions and other future benefits increased by an additional \$4.0 billion in 2025 due to the recognition of net actuarial losses. As of March 31, 2025, the government had net unamortized losses of \$5.5 billion. These losses will be amortized over time and recorded as part of net actuarial gains and losses and as an increase in the government's liabilities.

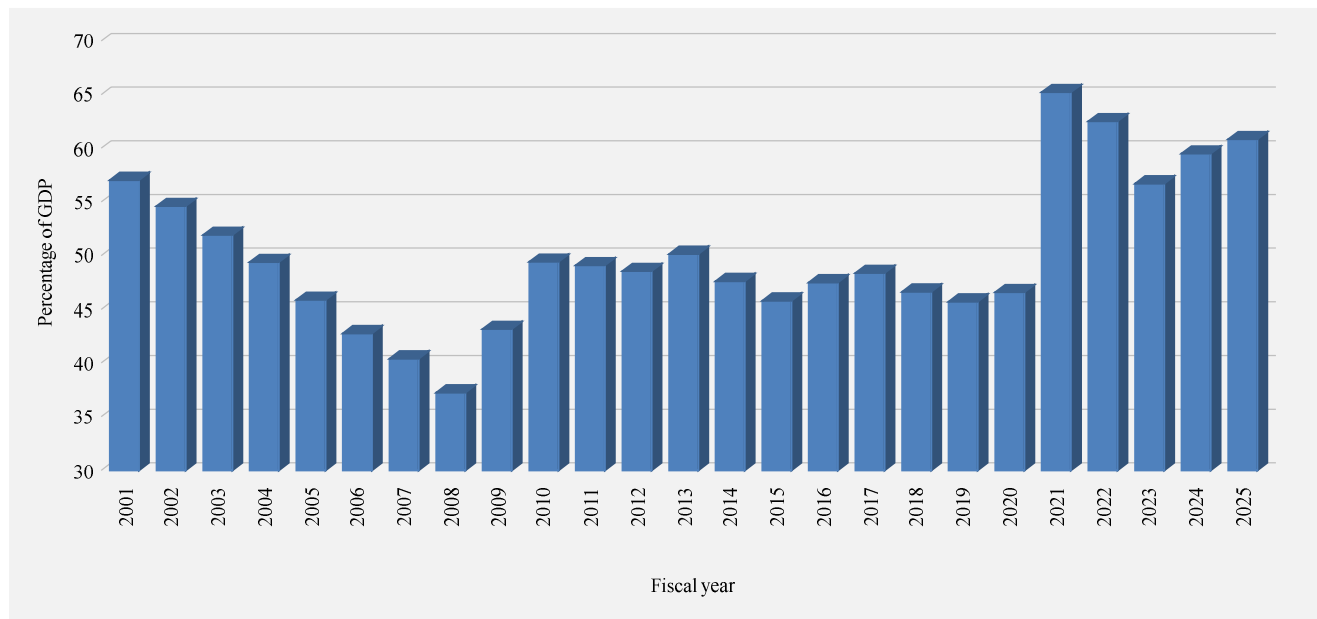
These increases were offset in part by reductions in the liabilities for benefits paid during the year (\$25.5 billion), net transfers to the PSPIB and the net use of funds held in external trusts (\$0.8 billion), and transfers to other plans and administrative expenses and other (\$0.7 billion). Of note, transfers to the PSPIB in 2025 are net of a \$1.9-billion transfer from the Public Service Pension Fund to the Consolidated Revenue Fund to eliminate a non-permitted surplus in the Public Service Pension Fund.

Further details on the federal public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits are contained in Section 6 of this volume.

Interest-bearing debt stood at 60.8% of GDP in 2025, up from 59.5% in 2024. The sharp increase in interest-bearing debt in 2021 shown in the chart below reflects borrowings undertaken to meet the government's financial requirements under the COVID-19 Economic Response Plan. As of 2025, this ratio is down 14.1 percentage points from its high of 74.9% in 1996.

Interest-bearing debt

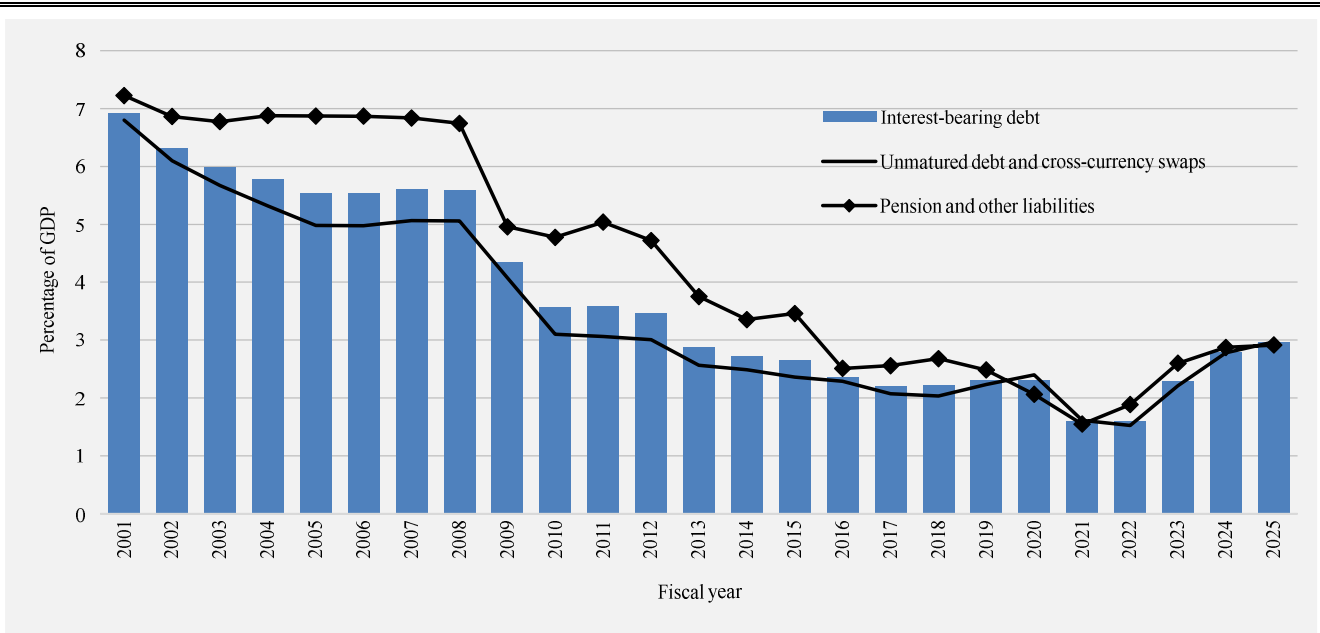
(as a percentage of GDP)



The average effective interest rate on the government’s interest-bearing debt in 2025 was 3.0%, up from 2.8% in 2024. The average effective interest rate on unmatured debt and cross-currency swaps was 3.0%, while the average effective interest rate on pension and other liabilities was 2.9%.

Average effective interest rate on interest-bearing debt

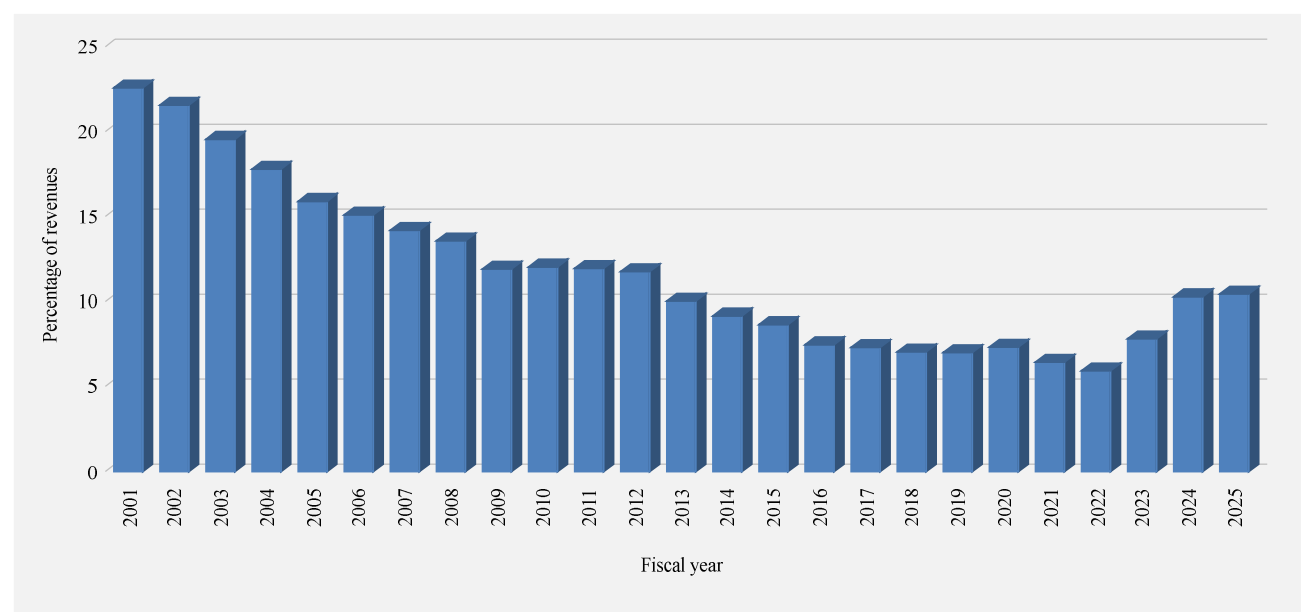
(in percentage)



The interest ratio (public debt charges as a percentage of revenues) shows the proportion of every dollar of revenue that is needed to pay interest and is therefore not available to pay for program initiatives. The interest ratio had been decreasing in recent years, falling from a peak of 37.6% in 1991 to 5.9% in 2022. The ratio has since increased to 10.5% in 2025, reflecting growth in the stock of debt and an increase in interest rates. This means that, in 2025, the government spent just over 10 cents of every revenue dollar on servicing the public debt, which is still relatively low by historical standards.

Interest ratio

(public debt charges as a percentage of revenues)

**Foreign exchange accounts liabilities and derivatives**

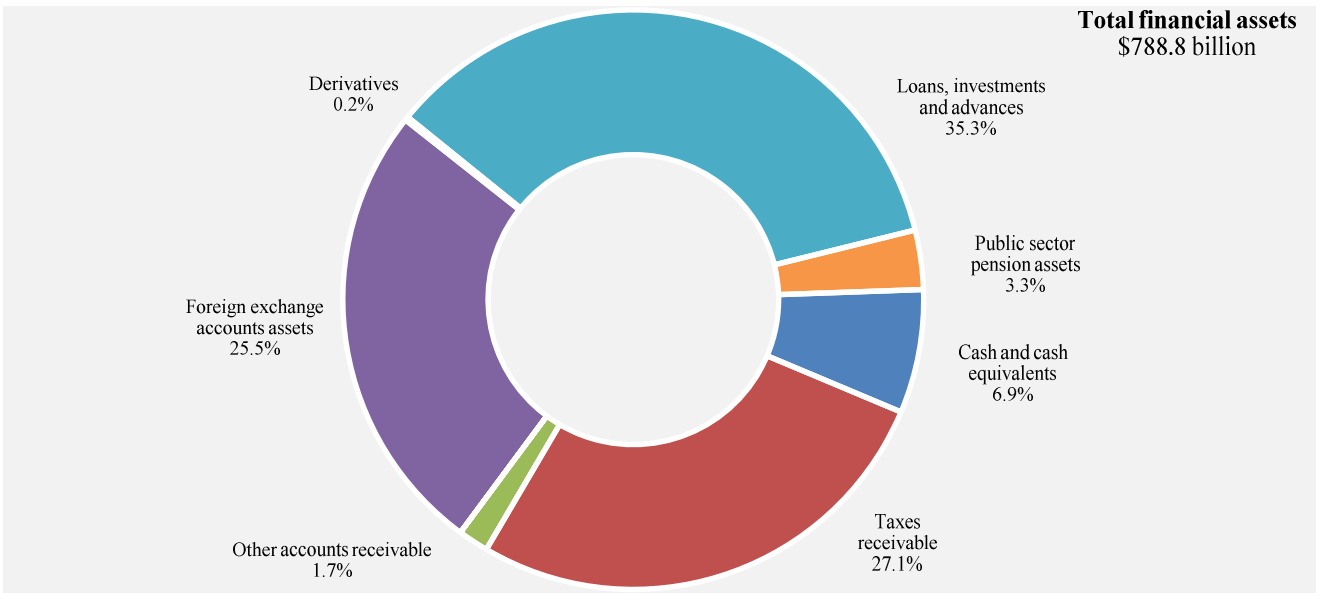
Foreign exchange accounts liabilities include Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations and notes payable to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The SDR is an international reserve asset created by the IMF and allocated to countries participating in its SDR Department. SDRs represent both an asset (a holder of SDRs has the right to exchange them for an equivalent amount of freely usable currency, or other reserve assets, of other countries participating in the IMF's SDR Department) and a liability (an allocation of SDRs by the IMF entails an obligation to provide, on demand, an equivalent amount of freely usable currency to another IMF member). SDR holdings are recorded in foreign exchange accounts assets. The government's foreign exchange accounts liabilities at March 31, 2025, stood at \$47.7 billion, up \$3.6 billion from a year earlier. This increase was primarily due to foreign exchange rate movements, which resulted in the liabilities increasing in terms of Canadian dollars, and the issuance of additional notes payable to the IMF.

Derivatives represent financial contracts whose value is derived by reference to a rate, index, or underlying asset. The government uses derivatives for hedging purposes to manage various types of financial risk. With the adoption of new accounting standards on financial instruments in 2023, derivatives are presented separately from other types of liabilities and are recorded at fair value. Derivatives estimated to require a net outflow of resources if terminated at March 31 are presented as liabilities, while derivatives estimated to result in a net inflow of resources if terminated at March 31 are presented as assets. Derivative liabilities increased by \$1.5 billion to \$5.6 billion at March 31, 2025, reflecting changes in fair value, foreign exchange rates, and contracts that matured during 2025.

Financial assets

Financial assets include cash on deposit with the Bank of Canada, chartered banks and other financial institutions, accounts receivable, foreign exchange accounts assets, derivatives, loans, investments and advances, and public sector pension assets. The government’s foreign exchange accounts assets include foreign currency deposits, investments in marketable securities, and subscriptions in and loans to the IMF. Proceeds of the government’s foreign currency borrowings are held in the Exchange Fund Account to provide foreign currency liquidity and provide funds needed to promote orderly conditions for the Canadian dollar in foreign exchange markets. Further details on the management of international reserves, including foreign currency and interest rate risk, are available in the annual *Report on the Management of Canada’s Official International Reserves*. The government’s derivative assets include cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange forward agreements. The government’s loans, investments and advances include its investments in and loans to enterprise Crown corporations, loans to national governments mainly for financial assistance and development of export trade, loans under the Canada Student Loans Program, and loans to small businesses and not-for-profits under the CEBA program.

Financial assets by category for 2025



Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

At March 31, 2025, financial assets amounted to \$788.8 billion, up \$83.7 billion from March 31, 2024. The increase reflects growth in loans, investments and advances, foreign exchange accounts assets, and public sector pension assets, offset in part by decreases in cash and accounts receivable and derivatives.

Loans, investments and advances in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises increased by \$62.0 billion in 2025. Investments in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises increased \$3.3 billion, largely reflecting \$3.2 billion in net profits and \$0.9 billion in other comprehensive income recorded by these entities during 2025, plus \$0.4 billion in capital contributions made by the government. These increases were offset in part by \$1.2 billion in dividends paid by these corporations and entities to the government. Additionally, other investments in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises rose \$29.0 billion during the year due to the government’s purchases of Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMBs) from CMHC. Canada’s mortgage bond market plays a critical role in housing finance, providing lenders with a reliable source of funding. To support the market, the government committed in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* to purchasing up to \$30 billion annually in CMBs from 2024 onward, adjusting volumes based on market conditions. Purchases began in February 2024, and the government’s holdings stood at \$36.6 billion as of March 31, 2025. In February 2025, the government launched a securities lending program for its holdings of CMBs. This initiative complements the purchase program in aiming to improve market liquidity and ensure smooth functioning of the country’s mortgage-backed securities market. Under the program, the government makes its CMB holdings available for borrowing using market-based pricing.

Net loans and advances to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises were up \$29.7 billion. This growth primarily reflects an \$11.0-billion increase in loans to Crown corporations under the consolidated borrowing framework to finance the operational needs of the Business Development Bank of Canada, CMHC and Farm Credit Canada, as well as an \$18.7-billion increase in loans to Trans Mountain Corporation (TMC), a subsidiary of the Canada Development Investment Corporation, to replace TMC’s more expensive third-party debt.

Trans Mountain Corporation

On April 25, 2022, Trans Mountain Corporation (TMC), a wholly owned subsidiary of Canada TMP Finance Ltd. (TMP Finance), which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of the Canada Development Investment Corporation, was declared to be a non-agent Crown corporation, allowing it to borrow otherwise than from the Crown. On April 29, 2022, TMC began borrowing from a syndicate of lenders using a senior unsecured revolving facility (Syndicated Facility) backed by a loan guarantee from the Canada Account.

On May 1, 2024, the expanded Trans Mountain Pipeline System commenced operations, tripling the capacity of the pipeline from 300,000 barrels per day to 890,000 barrels per day, providing a unique outlet for Canadian oil products to global markets and supporting the price earned on Canadian oil. Following several increases to the Canada Account loan guarantee in 2023, on May 17, 2024, the Government of Canada increased the guarantee amount to \$20.5 billion.

Subsequent to the commencement of operations, on December 13, 2024, the Government of Canada, via Export Development Canada, refinanced TMC's third-party debt through a non-revolving Canada Account loan to TMP Finance at an interest rate of 3.01%. This refinancing allowed TMP Finance to acquire additional equity and lend incremental funds to TMC which in turn used these proceeds to fully repay the Syndicated Facility on December 20, 2024. The third-party facility was then cancelled. TMC will utilize operating cash flows to repay TMP Finance the principal and interest on its outstanding loans. Furthermore, TMC will provide regular dividend payments to TMP Finance as a return on the equity invested. These payments will enable TMP Finance to fulfill its obligations in repaying the loan from the Canada Account.

This transaction substantially reduced the interest on the debt for the pipeline expansion, which will help pay off the debt more quickly. The refinancing did not represent incremental debt and only entailed replacing more expensive third-party debt with government debt.

As part of the same transaction, TMP Finance also entered into an agreement with the Government of Canada, via the Canada Account, for a revolving working capital facility to TMC for working capital and general-purpose needs.

Other loans, investments and advances increased by \$6.7 billion, from \$44.5 billion to \$51.2 billion, primarily reflecting new loans to national governments, net issuances of Canada Student Loans, and increased lending by the Canada Infrastructure Bank. These increases were offset in part by a decrease in loans under the CEBA program, reflecting write-offs and repayments during the year, as well as an increase in the estimated allowance for loss at March 31, 2025.

Foreign exchange accounts assets increased by \$21.2 billion in 2025, totalling \$201.4 billion at March 31, 2025, due mainly to growth in the Exchange Fund Account (EFA). International reserves held in the EFA increased by \$18.2 billion in 2025, reflecting \$10.4 billion in foreign exchange gains due to appreciation in the Canadian dollar value of foreign currency denominated assets held in the Account, as well as \$4.1 billion in income earned by the Account during the year. The remaining increase was due to growth in advances to the EFA, net of repayments and the transfer of the EFA's net income for the previous fiscal year to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The remaining growth in foreign exchange accounts assets, which include Canada's subscriptions in the IMF and loans under the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust and Resilience and Sustainability Trust, was due mainly to issuances and foreign exchange revaluation adjustments.

Public sector pension assets increased by \$5.7 billion, largely reflecting increases in the net assets under the Public Service Pension Fund and Canadian Forces Pension Fund, which pertain to service accrued on or after April 1, 2000, that falls within the *Income Tax Act* limits under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* and the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act*, respectively.

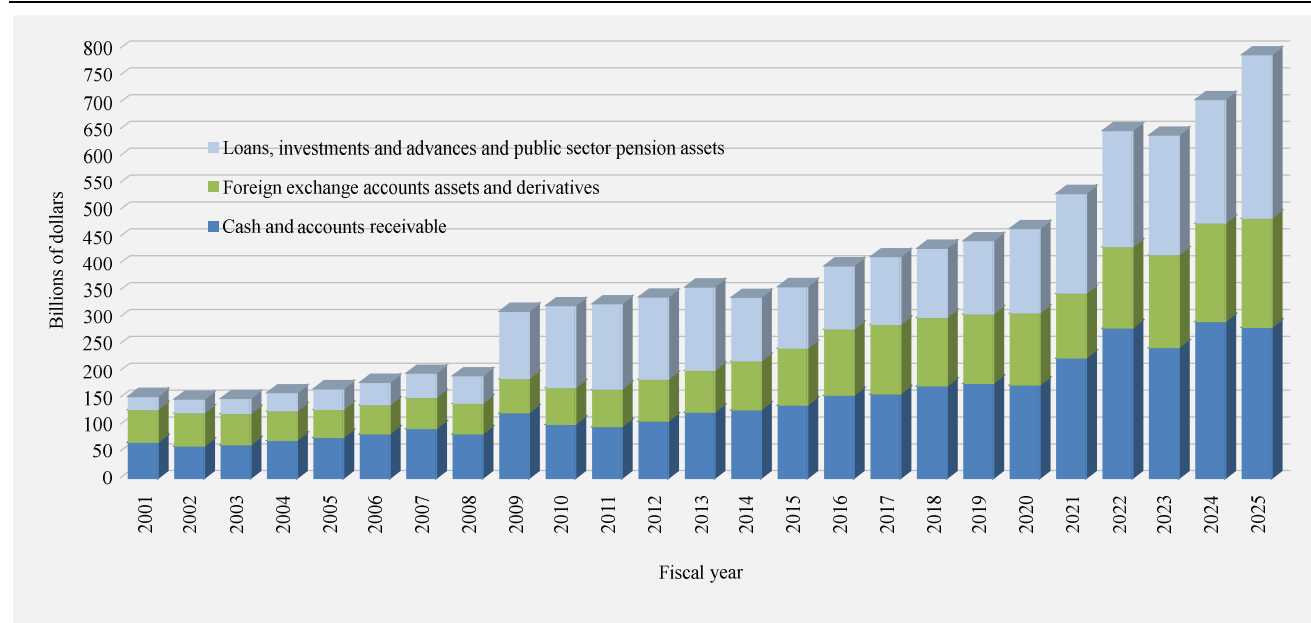
At March 31, 2025, cash and accounts receivable totalled \$281.4 billion, down \$10.7 billion from March 31, 2024. Within this component, cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$21.0 billion, reflecting higher cash balances held at March 31, 2024, in preparation for a large debt maturity that occurred on April 1, 2024. The balance of cash and cash equivalents at March 31, 2025, includes \$20.0 billion that has been designated as a deposit held with respect to prudential liquidity management, as well as \$15.9 billion in term deposits from morning auctions of Receiver General cash balances. The morning auctions are conducted by the Bank of Canada in its role as fiscal agent for the Government of Canada and allow the government to invest excess cash balances in a prudent and cost-effective manner. Taxes receivable increased by \$10.6 billion during 2025 to \$213.7 billion. This increase reflects a number of factors, including growth in tax revenues and an increase in corporations' arrears, due in part to the interest-free deferral of corporate income tax and GST/HST remittances from April 2, 2025, to June 30, 2025, as part of the government's support for businesses in response to tariffs. Other accounts receivable decreased by \$0.4 billion, reflecting a decrease in net COVID-19 benefit overpayments receivable from individuals and businesses, offset in part by net increases in cash collateral pledged to counterparties and other receivables.

Derivative assets decreased \$1.2 billion to \$1.8 billion at March 31, 2025.

Since the accumulated deficit reached its post-World War II peak of 66.6% of GDP at March 31, 1996, financial assets have increased by \$687.7 billion, mainly reflecting an increase in loans, investments and advances (up \$283.2 billion), higher levels of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable (up \$228.8 billion), and an increase in foreign exchange accounts assets (up \$175.6 billion). The increase in loans, investments and advances is attributable to several factors including the accumulation of net profits from enterprise Crown corporations, the government taking over the financing of the Canada Student Loans Program from the chartered banks in 2000, the issuance of direct loans to Crown corporations under the government's consolidated borrowing framework implemented in 2008, and most recently, purchases of CMBs from CMHC and the issuance of loans to TMC to lower the government's overall borrowing costs. The increase in cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable is largely attributable to growth in taxes receivable and cash balances. The increase in taxes receivable reflects growth in the applicable tax bases, while the growth in cash reflects an increase in balances held under the government's prudential liquidity management plan announced in Budget 2011. The increase in foreign exchange accounts assets reflects a decision by the government in the late 1990s and in the 2012 *Debt Management Strategy* to increase liquidity in these accounts.

Financial assets

(in billions of dollars)



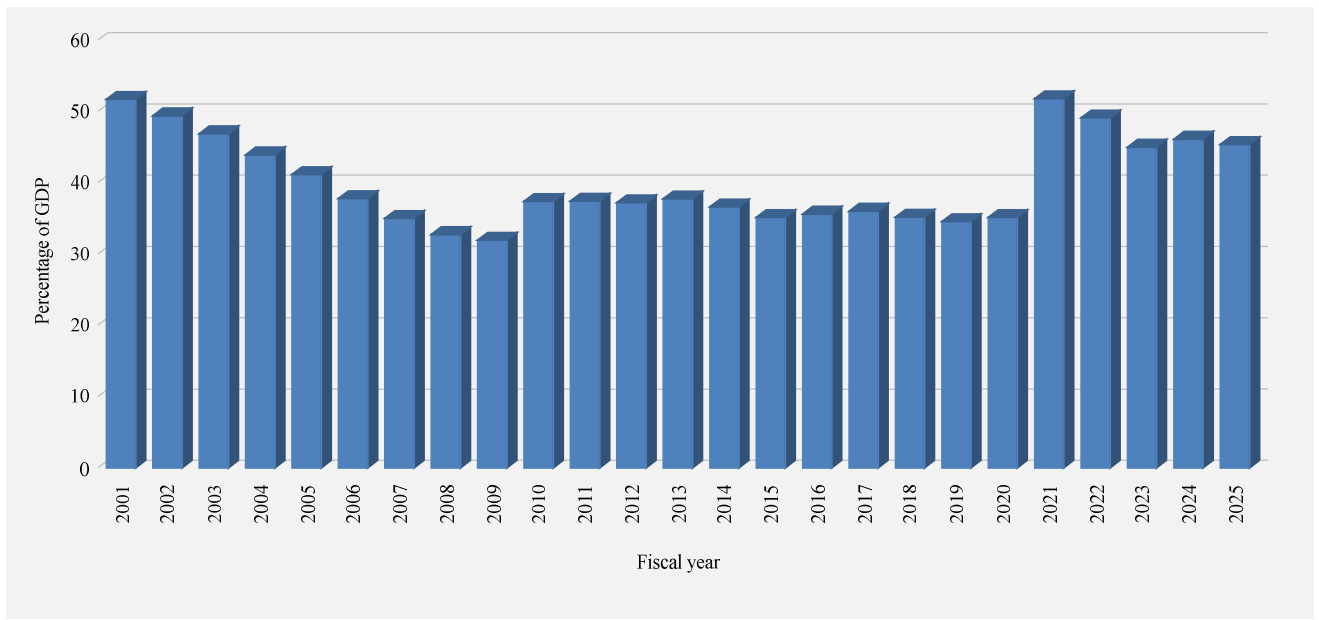
Net debt

The government’s net debt—its total liabilities less financial assets—stood at \$1,393.6 billion at March 31, 2025. Net debt was 45.4% of GDP, down 0.8 percentage points from a year earlier, and 26.6 percentage points below its peak of 72.0% at March 31, 1996. The increase in net debt as a percentage of GDP since 2020 reflects borrowings undertaken to meet the government’s financial requirements under the COVID-19 Economic Response Plan.

This ratio measures debt relative to the ability of the country’s taxpayers to finance it. Total liabilities are reduced only by financial assets as non-financial assets cannot normally be converted to cash to pay off the debt without disrupting government operations.

Net debt

(as a percentage of GDP)



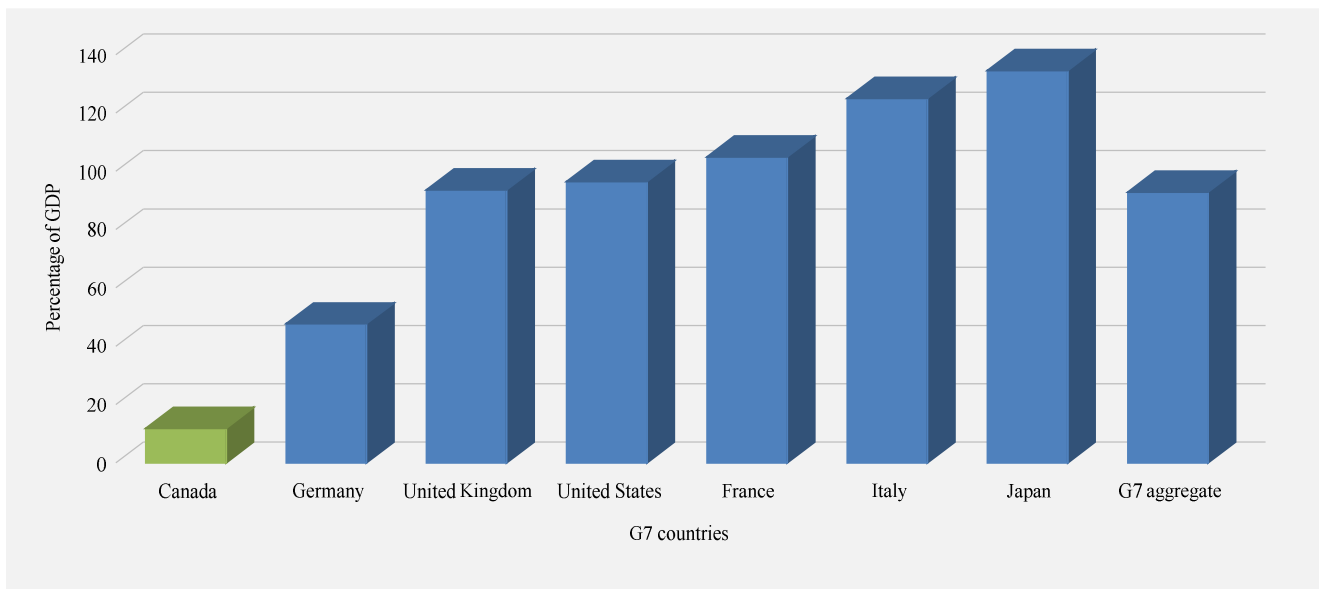
International comparisons of net debt

Jurisdictional responsibility (between central, state and local levels of government) for government programs differs among countries. As a result, international comparisons of government fiscal positions are undertaken on a total government, National Accounts, basis. For Canada, total government net debt includes that of the federal, provincial, territorial, and local and Indigenous governments, as well as the net assets held in the CPP and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP).

Canada has the lowest total government net debt burden among G7 countries

G7 total government net debt, 2024

(as a percentage of GDP)



Source: IMF April 2025 *Fiscal Monitor*

Canada’s total government net debt-to-GDP ratio stood at 11.9% in 2024, according to the IMF. This is the lowest level among G7 countries, which the IMF estimates will record a net debt of 92.9% of GDP for that same year.

International organizations such as the IMF and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development publish figures for both gross debt (equivalent to total liabilities) and net debt (total liabilities less financial assets). When assessing the overall government fiscal situation, net debt is the preferred measure as it better reflects a country’s financial position by accounting for both what it owes and what it has set aside. In particular, the net debt measure recognizes that public investments in financial assets generate future revenues or have been specifically accumulated to offset current or future liabilities. This is particularly relevant in Canada’s case given its sizable financial asset holdings. In particular, Canada has taken significant steps to fund its public pensions, mitigating future fiscal risks. The CPP alone held over \$710 billion in assets as of March 31, 2025, ensuring the plan is actuarially sound for Canadians for at least the next 75 years. These and other financial assets should be taken into account when assessing the country’s financial situation, especially when making comparisons to peer countries that have not accumulated as many financial assets, including those to meet future public pension liabilities.

The following table provides a reconciliation between the Government of Canada’s accumulated deficit-to-GDP ratio and Canada’s total government net debt-to-GDP ratio used for international net debt comparison purposes. Importantly, the latter includes the net debt of the federal, provincial, territorial, and local and Indigenous governments, as well as the net assets held by the CPP and QPP and excludes liabilities for public sector pensions and other employee future benefits. Given significant inconsistencies across countries in the accounting treatment of unfunded liabilities for public sector pensions and other employee future benefits, international organizations remove them from debt estimates for countries that proactively include them (such as Canada) to facilitate international comparability.

Reconciliation of 2025 accumulated deficit-to-GDP ratio to calendar 2024 total government net debt-to-GDP ratio

(as a percentage of GDP)

	% of GDP
Accumulated deficit	41.2
Add: Non-financial assets	4.1
Net debt (Public Accounts basis)	45.4
Less:	
Liabilities for public sector pensions	(5.3)
Liabilities for other future benefits	(7.0)
National Accounts/Public Accounts methodological differences and timing adjustments ¹	(4.4)
Total federal net debt (National Accounts basis)	28.7
Add: Net debt of provincial/territorial, and local and Indigenous governments	11.3
Less: Net assets of the CPP/QPP	(27.5)
Total government net debt ²	12.5

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

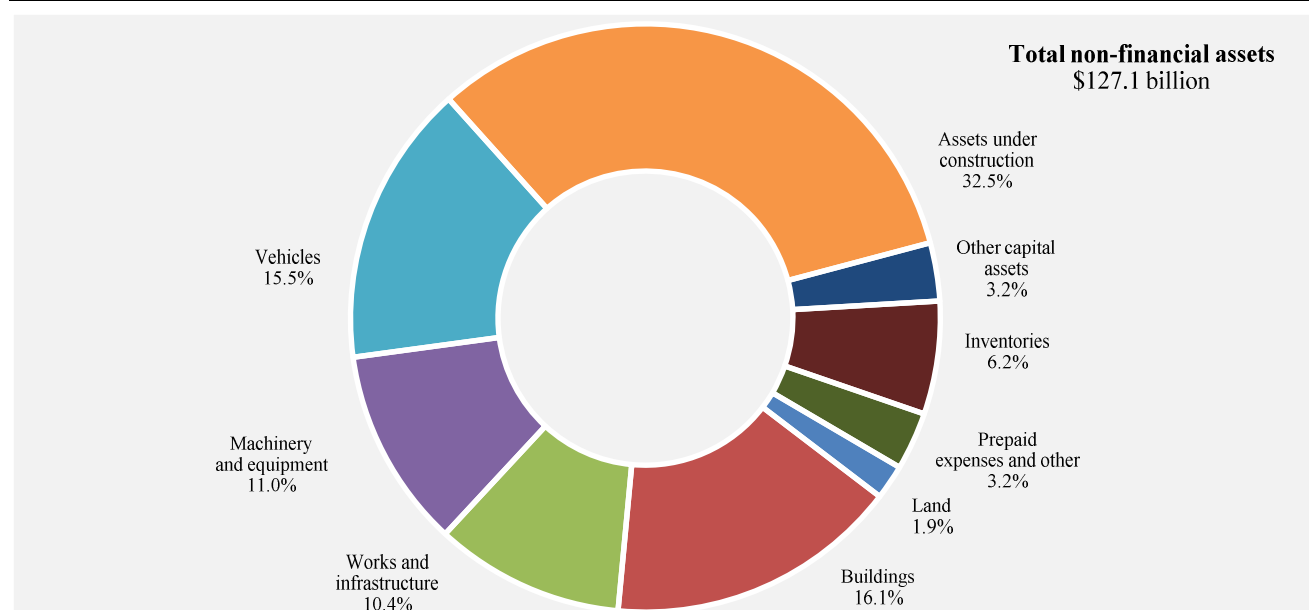
Source: Statistics Canada and Public Accounts of Canada

¹ Includes timing differences (National Accounts data are as of December 31), differences in the universe covered by each accounting system, and differences in accounting treatments of various transactions such as capital gains.

² The net debt figure has been revised by Statistics Canada since the publication of the IMF's April 2025 *Fiscal Monitor*, which is the source for the chart "G7 total government net debt, 2024". Net debt has been revised from 11.9% to 12.5%.

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets include the net book value of the government's tangible capital assets, which 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 and other.

Non-financial assets by category for 2025

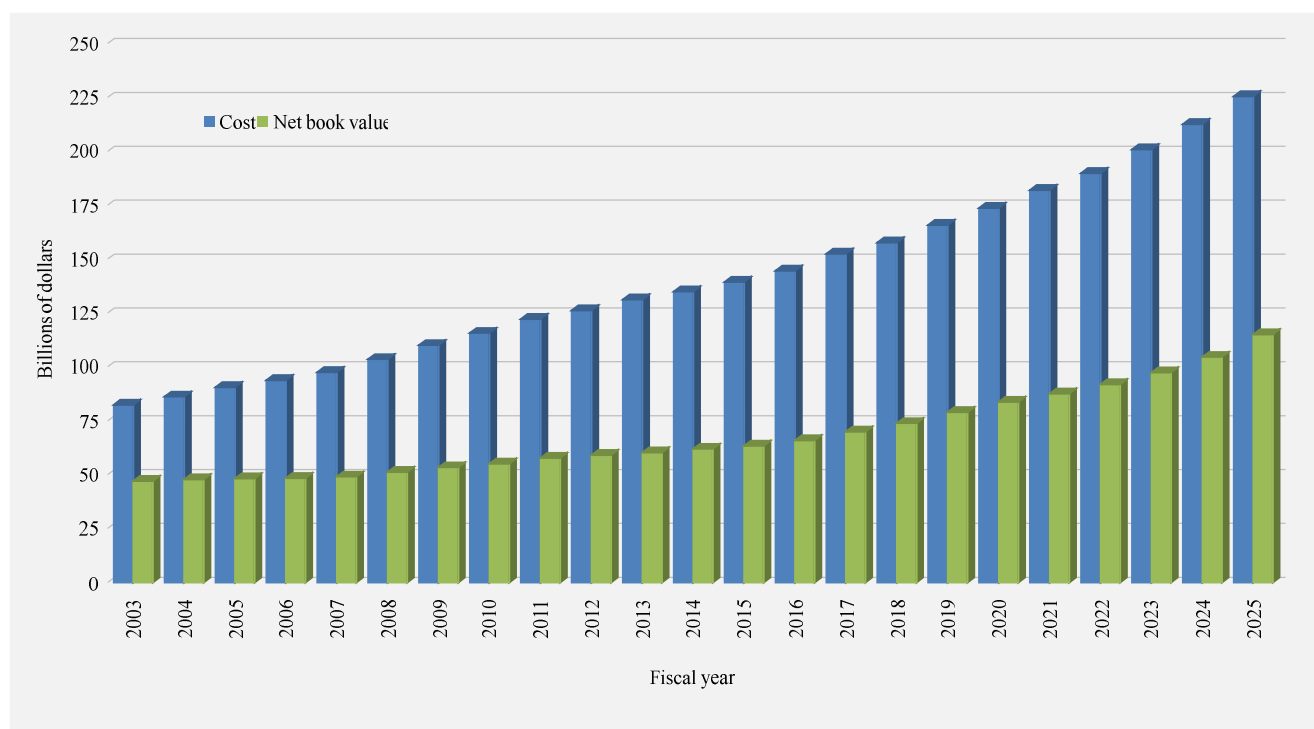
Numbers may not add to 100% due to rounding.

At March 31, 2025, non-financial assets stood at \$127.1 billion or 4.1% of GDP, up \$10.5 billion from a year earlier. This growth primarily relates to an increase in tangible capital assets, in large part reflecting an increase in assets under construction. Prepaid expenses and other increased \$0.2 billion, while inventories decreased \$0.3 billion.

At March 31, 2025, 60.7% of the original cost of the government's depreciable tangible capital assets had been amortized, a decrease of 0.4% from a year earlier. Depreciable tangible capital assets exclude land and assets under construction, which are not yet available for use.

Tangible capital assets

(in billions of dollars)



The amounts for 2022 were restated in 2023 to reflect the government's adoption of the new Public Sector Accounting Standard PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations. Prior years' amounts have not been restated.

Assets under construction totalled \$41.3 billion at March 31, 2025, some of which are being built using public-private partnerships in which the private sector partner designs, builds, finances, and/or operates and maintains large infrastructure projects. The government's liability for these long-term financing arrangements is included in obligations under public-private partnerships reported in Note 11 of the consolidated financial statements.

The government has a robust policy framework for the management of assets and acquired services. The framework sets the direction for management of assets to ensure the conduct of activities provides value for money and demonstrates sound stewardship in program delivery.

Cash flow

The annual operating surplus or deficit is presented on an accrual basis of accounting, recognizing revenue in the period it is earned and expenses when incurred, regardless of when the associated cash is received or paid. In contrast, the government's net cash flow measures the difference between cash coming in to the government and cash going out.

In 2025, the government had a total cash requirement of \$114.2 billion before financing activities, compared to a total cash requirement of \$70.9 billion before financing activities in 2024. Operating activities resulted in a net cash requirement of \$23.0 billion in 2025, down from a net cash requirement of \$47.0 billion in 2024, reflecting a number of factors including payments made in the prior year under claims settlements, the largest being the \$23.3-billion payment under the final settlement agreement for First Nations Child and Family Services. Cash used by capital investment activities resulted in a net cash requirement of \$17.2 billion in 2025, compared to a requirement of \$13.5 billion in 2024. Investing activities resulted in a net cash requirement of \$74.1 billion in 2025, compared to net requirement of \$10.5 billion in 2024. This year-over-year change reflects increased cash outflows in 2025 from higher purchases of CMBs and the \$19-billion refinancing facility made available to TMC, as well as increased cash inflows in the prior year from repayments of CEBA loans.

Cash flow

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash used by operating activities	(22,958)	(46,950)
Cash used by capital investment activities	(17,157)	(13,498)
Cash used by investing activities.....	(74,070)	(10,478)
<i>Total cash used before financing activities.....</i>	<i>(114,185)</i>	<i>(70,926)</i>
Cash provided by financing activities	93,235	96,979
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(20,950)	26,053
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	75,059	49,006
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	54,109	75,059

Financing activities generated a \$93.2-billion source of cash in 2025, resulting in an overall net decrease in cash balances of \$21.0 billion. The level of cash and cash equivalents stood at \$54.1 billion at March 31, 2025.

Contractual obligations and contractual rights

The nature of the government's operations results in large multi-year contracts and agreements that will become expenses, liabilities, and cash outflows in future years. Major contractual obligations of the government relate to transfer payments, capital assets and purchases, operating leases, and payments to international organizations. As of March 31, 2025, future payments under contractual obligations totalled \$340.6 billion (\$257.1 billion as of March 31, 2024). The increase over the prior year largely reflects increased contractual obligations related to transfer payment agreements and capital assets and purchases.

Similarly, the activities of government can also involve the negotiation of contracts or agreements with third parties that result in the government having rights to both assets and revenues in the future. These arrangements typically relate to sales of goods and services, leases of property, and royalties and profit-sharing arrangements. The terms of these contracts and agreements may not always allow for a reasonable estimate of revenues in the future. For contracts and agreements that do allow for a reasonable estimate, total revenues to be received in the future under major contractual rights are estimated at \$45.0 billion at March 31, 2025 (\$35.6 billion as of March 31, 2024).

Further details regarding the government's contractual obligations and contractual rights are provided in Section 11, Contractual obligations, contractual rights and contingent liabilities, of this volume.

Future accounting changes

The Public Sector Accounting Board has issued a revised conceptual framework and new reporting model, effective for the government's fiscal year 2027. The conceptual framework is a set of interrelated concepts that provide the foundation upon which accounting standards are developed and professional judgment is applied. The reporting model sets out both general and specific requirements for the presentation of information in general purpose public sector financial statements, which include the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada. Public Sector Accounting Standard PS 1202, Financial Statement Presentation, lays out the new reporting model and is expected to result in several key changes to the government's consolidated financial statements, including:

- The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position will be restructured to present total assets and total liabilities to arrive at net liabilities. Net liabilities will measure the government's overall net financial position, comprising the accumulated deficit and accumulated remeasurement gains and losses. In addition, a new Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Liabilities will be introduced that will show a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances of each component of the government's net liabilities. This statement will also show which revenues and expenses are recognized in the surplus or deficit and which are recognized directly in a component of net liabilities.
- Liabilities will be separated into financial and non-financial categories.
 - o A financial liability is a liability that is expected to be settled using existing or future financial assets (e.g., unmatured debt).
 - o A non-financial liability is a liability that does not meet the definition of a financial liability (e.g., some types of deferred, or unearned, revenues).
- The current net debt indicator (total liabilities less financial assets) will be replaced with net financial liabilities, representing the difference between financial assets and financial liabilities. A net financial liability position means there is a need for additional financial assets to aid in settling past financial liabilities.

Work is underway to ensure that these changes will be ready for implementation in 2027.

Risks and uncertainties

The government's financial results are subject to risks and uncertainties inherent in the nature of certain financial statement elements and government operations, including:

- changes in economic conditions—particularly changes in economic growth, inflation, and interest rates
- outcomes from litigation, arbitration, and negotiations with third parties, and the resolution of taxes under objection
- identification and quantification of environmental liabilities
- aging tangible capital assets, including information technology infrastructure, and costs associated with retiring capital assets at the end of their useful lives
- credit risk and foreign currency risk associated with the government's financial assets, including loans, investments and advances and foreign exchange accounts assets
- unforeseen situations such as natural catastrophes, geopolitical developments, cybersecurity incidents, or pandemics
- effects of climate change and climate-related innovations and measures, which could affect the values of existing assets and liabilities.

The government's financial statements incorporate a number of significant estimates and assumptions related to risks and uncertainties that are used in valuing its assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. One of the most significant areas of measurement uncertainty relates to public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits, for which payments are made many years into the future and are dependent upon the evolution of factors such as wage increases, inflation, workforce composition, retirement rates, mortality rates, and returns on pension investments. In developing its best estimates and assumptions, which are set at the reporting date, the government takes into consideration historical experience, current facts and circumstances, and expected future developments. The government's financial results are also subject to volatility as a result of year-over-year changes in the discount rates used to value its public sector pension and other employee and veteran future benefit obligations. These discount rates are affected by interest rates and expected rates of return on assets, and changes in these discount rates will result in unrealized gains and losses that are amortized to expenses.

Another significant area of measurement uncertainty relates to contingent liabilities. As described earlier in this financial statements discussion and analysis, contingent liabilities represent possible obligations that may result in future payments when one or more events occur or fail to occur. As of March 31, 2025, the government's exposure to contingent liabilities totalled over \$3 trillion. However, the vast majority of this amount represents situations where the probability of a future payment is assessed as unlikely or not determinable. As of March 31, 2025, the government's provision for contingent liabilities totalled \$54.7 billion. However, as highlighted, there is inherent uncertainty in this amount.

The government's assumptions related to risks and uncertainties used in determining its financial results are reassessed at each fiscal year-end and updated as necessary. Exposure to measurement uncertainty from the use of accounting and other estimates in recording certain transactions is discussed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including Note 1 (Summary of significant accounting policies). Details with respect to the measurement of specific financial statement elements, such as tax revenues (Note 4), provisions for accounts receivable (Note 16 and Note 17), contingent liabilities (Note 9), environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations (Note 10), public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits (Note 12), and loans, investments and advances (Note 19 and Note 20) are also included in the consolidated financial statements. Note 22 of the consolidated financial statements provides information on instruments and strategies used by the government to manage financial risks associated with its financial assets and liabilities.

The government's revenues and expenses are highly sensitive to changes in economic conditions—particularly to changes in economic growth, inflation, and interest rates.

To illustrate the impact of changes in economic conditions, the Department of Finance Canada publishes, on a regular basis, sensitivity impacts on the budgetary balance. These are “rules of thumb” as the actual impact will depend on many other factors as well. As published in the April 16, 2024, federal budget, these show, for example, that:

- A one-year, 1-percentage-point decrease in real GDP growth would lower the budgetary balance by \$4.9 billion in the first year, \$4.8 billion in the second year, and \$5.6 billion in the fifth year.
- A one-year, 1-percentage-point decrease in GDP inflation would lower the budgetary balance by \$2.3 billion in the first year, \$2.6 billion in the second year, and \$1.9 billion in the fifth year, assuming that the Consumer Price Index moves in line with GDP inflation.
- A sustained 100-basis-point increase in interest rates would lower the budgetary balance by \$3.7 billion in the first year, \$5.5 billion in the second year, and \$7.7 billion in the fifth year.

While these generalized rules of thumb provide good estimates of the sensitivity of the budgetary balance to small economic changes, it is important to note that some of the estimated relationships would change in response to large economic changes.

The Government of Canada's 2024 report on climate-related financial risk management

In January 2025, the Minister of Finance, in cooperation with the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, prepared and released the inaugural annual report on key measures the federal public administration has taken to manage its financial risks and opportunities related to climate change. It is publicly available on the Department of Finance's website as the *2024 Report on the Government of Canada's Climate-Related Financial Risk Management* at the following address:

<https://www.canada.ca/en/departement-finance/services/publications/report-on-government-canadas-climate-related-financial-risk-management/2024.html>.

As required under section 23 of the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*, the 2024 report summarizes:

- the main channels through which the physical and transition risks of climate change can affect the financial health of the federal government (namely through impacts on federal assets, impacts to program and service delivery, and impacts to federal public servants), and
- the ways in which the federal public administration is drawing from decades of integrated risk management practices to identify and assess risks, take action to reduce risks, communicate risks and integrate risk information into planning and decision-making activities.

The report further illustrates that in a dynamic and complex operating environment, risk management plays a significant role in strengthening government capacity to understand and respond to new challenges and opportunities, including those posed by climate change.

Ten-year comparative financial information

The following tables provide a ten-year comparison of financial information based on the accounting policies explained in Note 1 to the audited consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

Table 1.1

Government of Canada

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit—detailed

(in millions of dollars)

	Year ended March 31 ^{6,7,8}									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^{4,5}	2024	2025 ¹
Revenues										
<i>Tax revenues</i>										
Income tax revenues										
Personal.....	144,897	143,680	153,619	163,881	167,576	174,755	198,385	207,872	217,696	234,319
Corporate.....	41,444	42,216	47,805	50,368	50,060	54,112	78,815	93,945	82,468	96,954
Non-resident.....	6,505	7,071	7,845	9,370	9,476	8,107	10,789	13,187	12,541	13,528
	<i>192,846</i>	<i>192,967</i>	<i>209,269</i>	<i>223,619</i>	<i>227,112</i>	<i>236,974</i>	<i>287,989</i>	<i>315,004</i>	<i>312,705</i>	<i>344,801</i>
Other taxes and duties										
Goods and services tax.....	32,952	34,368	36,751	38,221	37,386	32,415	46,165	45,962	51,416	52,503
Energy taxes.....	5,565	5,634	5,739	5,802	5,683	4,894	5,355	5,657	5,599	5,650
Customs import duties.....	5,372	5,478	5,416	6,881	4,853	4,254	5,237	6,057	5,571	6,264
Other excise taxes and duties.....	5,916	5,868	5,913	6,323	5,958	5,391	5,923	6,548	6,829	7,487
	<i>49,805</i>	<i>51,348</i>	<i>53,819</i>	<i>57,227</i>	<i>53,880</i>	<i>46,954</i>	<i>62,680</i>	<i>64,224</i>	<i>69,415</i>	<i>71,904</i>
<i>Total tax revenues.....</i>	<i>242,651</i>	<i>244,315</i>	<i>263,088</i>	<i>280,846</i>	<i>280,992</i>	<i>283,928</i>	<i>350,669</i>	<i>379,228</i>	<i>382,120</i>	<i>416,705</i>
<i>Employment insurance premiums.....</i>	<i>23,070</i>	<i>22,125</i>	<i>21,140</i>	<i>22,295</i>	<i>22,219</i>	<i>22,392</i>	<i>23,856</i>	<i>26,914</i>	<i>29,560</i>	<i>31,530</i>
<i>Pollution pricing proceeds.....</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2,655</i>	<i>4,380</i>	<i>6,341</i>	<i>8,041</i>	<i>10,503</i>	<i>13,552</i>
<i>Other revenues</i>										
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.....	7,916	5,655	7,731	7,101	5,059	(10,542)	12,804	6,452	3,217	8,048
Net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments.....	3,403	3,296	2,789	3,473	4,218	2,572	1,272	2,374	4,290	6,768
Other program revenues.....	15,568	15,477	16,468	18,503	18,988	13,716	18,335	24,806	29,859	34,348
<i>Total other revenues.....</i>	<i>26,887</i>	<i>24,428</i>	<i>26,988</i>	<i>29,077</i>	<i>28,265</i>	<i>5,746</i>	<i>32,411</i>	<i>33,632</i>	<i>37,366</i>	<i>49,164</i>
<i>Total revenues.....</i>	<i>292,608</i>	<i>290,868</i>	<i>311,216</i>	<i>332,218</i>	<i>334,131</i>	<i>316,446</i>	<i>413,277</i>	<i>447,815</i>	<i>459,549</i>	<i>510,951</i>
Expenses										
<i>Program expenses</i>										
Transfer payments										
Old age security benefits, guaranteed income supplement and spouse's allowance.....	45,461	48,162	50,644	53,366	56,227	58,529	60,774	69,392	76,036	80,294
Major transfer payments to other levels of government										
Canada Health Transfer.....	34,025	36,057	37,124	38,568	40,872	45,880	45,133	47,141	49,431	52,070
Canada Social Transfer.....	12,959	13,348	13,748	14,161	14,585	15,023	15,474	15,938	16,417	16,909
Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,948	4,489	5,612	6,639
Fiscal arrangements.....	16,893	17,145	17,575	17,929	18,030	19,299	19,121	19,731	21,738	22,915
Other major transfers.....	1,973	2,102	2,072	5,267	5,688	26,451	5,710	3,485	6,975	6,568
	<i>65,850</i>	<i>68,652</i>	<i>70,519</i>	<i>75,925</i>	<i>79,175</i>	<i>106,653</i>	<i>88,386</i>	<i>90,784</i>	<i>100,173</i>	<i>105,101</i>
Employment insurance and support measures ..	19,419	20,711	19,715	18,888	21,750	58,356	38,923	21,836	23,130	24,880
Children's benefits ..	18,025	22,065	23,432	23,882	24,344	27,370	26,226	24,553	26,339	28,574
COVID-19 income support for workers ..	—	—	—	—	4,739	55,832	15,582	(3,544)	(4,838)	(2,169)
Canada emergency wage subsidy ..	—	—	—	—	—	80,166	22,291	(257)	—	—
Pollution pricing proceeds returned.....	—	—	—	664	2,636	4,566	3,814	6,996	9,858	15,595
Other transfer payments.....	34,874	41,580	47,138	51,753	54,405	97,961	88,478	99,199	95,951	107,140
<i>Total transfer payments.....</i>	<i>183,629</i>	<i>201,170</i>	<i>211,448</i>	<i>224,478</i>	<i>243,276</i>	<i>489,433</i>	<i>344,474</i>	<i>308,959</i>	<i>326,649</i>	<i>359,415</i>
<i>Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....</i>	<i>79,939</i>	<i>77,519</i>	<i>86,488</i>	<i>90,077</i>	<i>95,191</i>	<i>119,089</i>	<i>124,445</i>	<i>129,596</i>	<i>140,014</i>	<i>130,454</i>
<i>Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....</i>	<i>263,568</i>	<i>278,689</i>	<i>297,936</i>	<i>314,555</i>	<i>338,467</i>	<i>608,522</i>	<i>468,919</i>	<i>438,555</i>	<i>466,663</i>	<i>489,869</i>
<i>Public debt charges.....</i>	<i>21,837</i>	<i>21,232</i>	<i>21,889</i>	<i>23,266</i>	<i>24,447</i>	<i>20,358</i>	<i>24,487</i>	<i>34,955</i>	<i>47,273</i>	<i>53,410</i>
<i>Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....</i>	<i>285,405</i>	<i>299,921</i>	<i>319,825</i>	<i>337,821</i>	<i>362,914</i>	<i>628,880</i>	<i>493,406</i>	<i>473,510</i>	<i>513,936</i>	<i>543,279</i>
Annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses.....	7,203	(9,053)	(8,609)	(5,603)	(28,783)	(312,434)	(80,129)	(25,695)	(54,387)	(32,328)
Net actuarial losses.....	(10,064)	(9,904)	(10,352)	(8,361)	(10,609)	(15,295)	(10,186)	(9,627)	(7,489)	(4,020)
Annual operating deficit.....	(2,861)	(18,957)	(18,961)	(13,964)	(39,392)	(327,729)	(90,315)	(35,322)	(61,876)	(36,348)
Accumulated operating deficit at beginning of year—as previously (adjusted).....	(612,330)	(615,986)	(631,899)	(671,254)	(685,450)	(721,360)	(1,048,746)	(1,148,296)	(1,183,618)	(1,245,494)
Accounting change and restatement										
Public sector pensions.....	(16,580)	(18,454)	(19,641)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asset retirement obligations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,379)	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss).....	(2,669)	1,857	(753)	(232)	3,482	343	4,465	—	—	—
Accumulated operating deficit at end of year.....	(634,440)	(651,540)	(671,254)	(685,450)	(721,360)	(1,048,746)	(1,139,975)	(1,183,618)	(1,245,494)	(1,281,842)

Table 1.2
Government of Canada
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position—detailed

(in millions of dollars)

	As at March 31 ^{6,7,8}									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^{4,5}	2024	2025
Liabilities										
<i>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</i>										
Amounts payable related to tax.....	53,697	55,077	61,876	65,200	60,186	71,516	78,463	84,747	87,737	94,790
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	31,113	30,130	38,740	43,678	49,875	62,358	87,852	57,771	79,894	68,392
Provision for contingent liabilities.....	12,562	16,511	23,030	26,447	24,928	44,815	53,436	75,999	56,588	54,721
Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations.....	13,282	12,599	12,291	13,192	14,646	14,484	23,886	23,134	22,643	23,905
Deferred revenue.....	9,684	9,066	8,220	7,500	10,522	10,424	18,892	17,789	17,194	17,917
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	120,338	123,383	144,157	156,017	160,157	203,597	262,529	259,440	264,056	259,725
<i>Interest-bearing debt</i>										
<i>Unmatured debt</i>										
Payable in Canadian currency										
Marketable bonds.....	513,016	545,382	582,501	576,128	603,639	889,137	1,043,240	1,044,997	1,087,686	1,169,397
Treasury bills.....	137,894	136,464	110,264	133,555	151,285	218,664	186,877	198,899	262,983	282,252
Retail debt.....	5,076	4,533	2,586	1,237	497	299	—	—	—	—
	655,986	686,379	695,351	710,920	755,421	1,108,100	1,230,117	1,243,896	1,350,669	1,451,649
Payable in foreign currencies.....	22,498	17,626	16,089	16,068	15,982	15,469	14,473	16,034	21,246	29,557
Obligation related to capital leases.....	3,477	3,226	3,203	2,893	2,913	2,708	2,786	2,546	2,366	2,188
Obligation under public-private partnerships.....	1,570	2,199	2,393	3,511	2,590	2,531	2,581	2,564	2,541	2,493
Total unmaturred debt.....	683,531	709,430	717,036	733,392	776,906	1,128,808	1,249,957	1,265,040	1,376,822	1,485,887
<i>Pensions and other future benefits</i>										
Public sector pensions.....	170,681	171,447	170,914	168,782	168,596	168,761	167,666	166,425	165,354	162,746
Other employee and veteran future benefits.....	85,681	93,568	104,793	113,862	126,378	144,186	159,705	177,949	196,350	213,667
Total pensions and other future benefits.....	256,362	265,015	275,707	282,644	294,974	312,947	327,371	344,374	361,704	376,413
Canada Pension Plan Accounts.....	35	106	32	163	279	139	101	306	159	465
Other liabilities.....	5,567	5,583	5,638	5,742	5,772	6,572	7,606	7,033	6,804	6,566
Total interest-bearing debt.....	945,495	980,134	998,413	1,021,941	1,077,931	1,448,466	1,585,035	1,616,753	1,745,489	1,869,331
<i>Foreign exchange accounts liabilities</i>	29,288	28,888	29,914	28,507	28,660	24,797	42,252	44,151	44,106	47,697
<i>Derivatives</i>	9,232	9,419	8,786	8,265	11,331	3,245	2,471	4,689	4,131	5,583
Total liabilities.....	1,104,353	1,141,824	1,181,270	1,214,730	1,278,079	1,680,105	1,892,287	1,925,033	2,057,782	2,182,336
Financial assets										
<i>Cash and accounts receivable</i>										
Cash and cash equivalents.....	38,570	36,500	34,642	37,635	37,242	64,101	100,822	49,006	75,059	54,109
Taxes receivable.....	105,848	110,514	123,035	127,561	121,098	142,023	167,588	180,982	203,045	213,657
Other accounts receivable.....	10,139	10,316	14,380	11,845	15,375	18,072	11,642	13,532	13,999	13,628
Total cash and accounts receivable.....	154,557	157,330	172,057	177,041	173,715	224,196	280,052	243,520	292,103	281,394
<i>Foreign exchange accounts</i>										
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account.....	101,379	106,668	105,430	107,200	112,017	97,589	127,099	148,866	159,415	177,591
International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions.....	20,170	19,892	20,647	20,449	21,178	19,633	19,052	20,043	19,757	21,070
International Monetary Fund—Loans.....	1,278	1,125	775	546	368	197	132	67	—	—
International Monetary Fund—Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	494	1,911
International Monetary Fund—Resilience and Sustainability Trust.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	474	790
Total foreign exchange accounts.....	122,827	127,685	126,852	128,195	133,563	117,419	146,283	169,390	180,140	201,362
<i>Derivatives</i>	764	1,649	979	1,052	810	3,067	4,974	3,260	2,928	1,752
<i>Loans, investments and advances</i>										
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.....	91,116	99,427	100,775	108,169	125,108	119,994	143,717	151,051	165,344	227,356
Other loans, investments and advances.....	24,841	24,579	25,596	25,743	27,394	59,284	63,314	62,059	44,458	51,164
Total loans, investments and advances.....	115,957	124,006	126,371	133,912	152,502	179,278	207,031	213,110	209,802	278,520
<i>Public sector pension assets</i>	1,639	1,900	2,124	2,406	4,598	6,320	9,203	12,996	20,055	25,722
Total financial assets.....	395,744	412,570	428,383	442,606	465,188	530,280	647,543	642,276	705,028	788,750
Net Debt.....	(708,609)	(729,254)	(752,887)	(772,124)	(812,891)	(1,149,825)	(1,244,744)	(1,282,757)	(1,352,754)	(1,393,586)
Non-financial assets										
Tangible capital assets.....	65,838	69,676	73,835	78,942	83,682	87,583	92,785	97,337	104,552	115,091
Inventories.....	7,221	6,842	6,679	6,601	6,171	9,764	9,026	9,405	8,214	7,933
Prepaid expenses and other.....	1,110	1,196	1,119	1,131	1,678	3,732	2,958	3,002	3,837	4,078
Total non-financial assets.....	74,169	77,714	81,633	86,674	91,531	101,079	104,769	109,744	116,603	127,102
Accumulated deficit.....	(634,440)	(651,540)	(671,254)	(685,450)	(721,360)	(1,048,746)	(1,139,975)	(1,173,013)	(1,236,151)	(1,266,484)
Accumulated deficit is comprised of:										
Accumulated operating deficit.....	(634,440)	(651,540)	(671,254)	(685,450)	(721,360)	(1,048,746)	(1,139,975)	(1,183,618)	(1,245,494)	(1,281,842)
Accumulated remeasurement gains.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,605	9,343	15,358
	(634,440)	(651,540)	(671,254)	(685,450)	(721,360)	(1,048,746)	(1,139,975)	(1,173,013)	(1,236,151)	(1,266,484)

Table 1.3
Government of Canada
Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses—detailed

(in millions of dollars)

	Year ended March 31 ²									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Accumulated remeasurement gains—										
beginning of year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,758	10,605	9,343
Net unrealized gains (losses) attributable to:										
Derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,350	(1,075)	4,995
Other loans, investments and advances—										
Portfolio investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(122)	40	149
Total net unrealized gains (losses)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,228	(1,035)	5,144
Amounts reclassified during the year to the										
Consolidated Statement of Operations and										
Accumulated Operating Deficit:										
Derivatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(12)	(8)	—
Other loans, investments and advances—										
Portfolio investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	(49)
Total amounts reclassified during the year to the										
Consolidated Statement of Operations and										
Accumulated Operating Deficit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9)	(6)	(49)
Other comprehensive income (loss) of										
enterprise Crown corporations										
Net change in unrealized gains (losses) on										
financial instruments measured at fair value										
through other comprehensive income.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(51)	146	401
Net change in fair value of derivatives										
designated as hedges.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	(1)
Actuarial gains (losses) on pensions and										
other employee future benefits.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,631	(367)	520
Total other comprehensive income (loss) of										
enterprise Crown corporations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,628	(221)	920
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,847	(1,262)	6,015
Accumulated remeasurement gains—end of year.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,605	9,343	15,358

Table 1.4
Government of Canada
Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt—detailed

(in millions of dollars)

	Year ended March 31 ^{6, 7, 8}									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^{4, 5}	2024	2025
Net debt at beginning of year—as										
previously reported.....	(686,959)	(693,751)	(714,457)	(752,887)	(772,124)	(812,891)	(1,149,825)	(1,247,307)	(1,282,757)	(1,352,754)
Accounting changes and restatement										
Public sector pensions.....	(16,580)	(18,454)	(19,641)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in revenue recognition criteria.....	2,826	3,596	4,844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asset retirement obligations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	(6,328)	—	—	—
Net debt at beginning of year—as restated	(700,713)	(708,609)	(729,254)	(752,887)	(772,124)	(812,891)	(1,156,153)	(1,247,307)	(1,282,757)	(1,352,754)
Change in net debt during the year										
Annual operating deficit	(2,861)	(18,957)	(18,961)	(13,964)	(39,392)	(327,729)	(90,315)	(35,322)	(61,876)	(36,348)
Change due to tangible capital assets										
Acquisition of tangible capital assets.....	(8,015)	(8,547)	(9,793)	(11,134)	(10,286)	(10,127)	(9,588)	(10,703)	(13,585)	(16,808)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	5,049	5,168	5,261	5,643	5,790	5,969	5,514	5,644	5,633	6,044
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	610	373	236	433	41	15	28	26	62	12
Net loss (gain) on disposal and write-offs of tangible capital assets, including adjustments.....	(135)	(832)	137	(49)	(285)	242	(207)	481	675	213
Total change due to tangible capital assets.....	(2,491)	(3,838)	(4,159)	(5,107)	(4,740)	(3,901)	(4,253)	(4,552)	(7,215)	(10,539)
Change due to inventories	29	379	163	78	430	(3,593)	738	(379)	1,191	281
Change due to prepaid expenses and other.....	96	(86)	77	(12)	(547)	(2,054)	774	(44)	(835)	(241)
Increase in net debt excluding remeasurement gains (losses)	(5,227)	(22,502)	(22,880)	(19,005)	(44,249)	(337,277)	(93,056)	(40,297)	(68,735)	(46,847)
Net remeasurement gains (losses).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,847	(1,262)	6,015
Other comprehensive income (loss).....	(2,669)	1,857	(753)	(232)	3,482	343	4,465	—	—	—
Net increase in net debt.....	(7,896)	(20,645)	(23,633)	(19,237)	(40,767)	(336,934)	(88,591)	(35,450)	(69,997)	(40,832)
Net debt at end of year	(708,609)	(729,254)	(752,887)	(772,124)	(812,891)	(1,149,825)	(1,244,744)	(1,282,757)	(1,352,754)	(1,393,586)

Table 1.5
Government of Canada
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow—detailed

(in millions of dollars)

	Year ended March 31 ^{6,7,8}									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^{4,5}	2024 ³	2025
Operating activities										
Annual operating deficit	(2,861)	(18,957)	(18,961)	(13,964)	(39,392)	(327,729)	(90,315)	(35,322)	(61,876)	(36,348)
Non-cash items										
Share of annual (profit) loss in enterprise										
Crown corporations and other										
government business enterprises	(7,316)	(4,920)	(6,959)	(5,920)	(3,588)	11,638	(11,535)	(3,878)	660	(3,239)
Effective interest on debt	2,374	1,936	1,999	3,044	4,649	1,559	3,416	9,329	15,082	14,574
Provision for valuation on other loans, investments										
and advances	1,034	869	(109)	2,080	425	17,175	2,563	6,688	3,431	2,871
Amortization of tangible capital assets	5,049	5,168	5,261	5,643	5,790	5,969	5,514	5,644	5,633	6,044
Net (gain) loss on disposal and write-offs of tangible										
capital assets, including adjustments	(135)	(832)	137	(49)	(285)	242	(207)	481	675	213
Net exchange loss (gain) and accrued interest										
on derivatives	1,722	(627)	71	(561)	3,318	(10,142)	(2,696)	6,444	(224)	7,829
Pensions and other future benefit and interest expenses	26,491	25,884	29,588	25,662	28,954	35,152	32,127	33,720	32,363	30,991
Provision for doubtful accounts	4,325	2,566	2,323	4,024	4,403	6,257	5,571	6,249	12,638	12,905
Net losses on write-offs and write-down										
of inventory and prepaid expenses	698	370	613	400	307	486	2,236	1,524	1,499	1,012
Net exchange gain (loss) on foreign exchange										
accounts and other foreign currency balances	(2,471)	214	(771)	(589)	(5,298)	7,199	3,450	(5,969)	(237)	(7,629)
Foreign exchange accounts net (gain) loss on										
investments and non-cash interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(170)	(1,350)	(896)
Change in taxes receivable	(11,182)	(7,425)	(15,846)	(8,292)	2,198	(26,049)	(30,653)	(18,162)	(30,015)	(18,974)
Pension and other future benefit payments	(15,889)	(17,492)	(19,120)	(19,007)	(18,816)	(18,901)	(20,586)	(20,510)	(22,092)	(23,892)
Transfer addressing non-permitted surplus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,943
Net change in foreign exchange accounts assets	(15,691)	(5,200)	2,873	(859)	610	5,564	(13,569)	—	—	—
Net change in foreign exchange accounts liabilities	9,493	(394)	882	(1,400)	(682)	(1,526)	(1,173)	—	—	—
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,488	2,824	20,849	11,908	4,126	43,564	52,641	(3,221)	4,242	(4,194)
Net change in cash collateral	(6,557)	(349)	(1,841)	1,622	(2,825)	9,286	1,802	(2,623)	(249)	(1,596)
Net change in other accounts	(3,068)	(720)	(516)	1,118	1,036	(9,517)	(3,340)	(4,577)	(7,130)	(4,572)
Cash (used) provided by operating activities	(10,496)	(17,085)	473	4,860	(15,070)	(249,773)	(64,754)	(24,353)	(46,950)	(22,958)
Capital investment activities										
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(7,379)	(7,834)	(9,220)	(10,010)	(9,598)	(10,030)	(8,886)	(10,891)	(13,560)	(17,169)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	610	373	236	433	41	15	28	26	62	12
Cash used by capital investment activities	(6,769)	(7,461)	(8,984)	(9,577)	(9,557)	(10,015)	(8,858)	(10,865)	(13,498)	(17,157)
Investing activities										
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government										
business enterprises										
Dividends received and other equity adjustments	4,975	2,195	7,993	6,302	1,992	(13,989)	13,187	11,505	1,515	839
Purchases of other investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,569)	(28,245)
Issuance of loans and advances	(54,542)	(52,213)	(42,756)	(48,889)	(54,334)	(48,985)	(67,331)	(63,334)	(65,098)	(90,585)
Repayment of loans and advances	52,699	48,703	39,884	41,086	42,648	47,837	54,205	52,058	57,332	61,620
Issuance of other loans, investments and advances										
and foreign exchange accounts loans	(7,601)	(5,978)	(7,483)	(7,446)	(8,158)	(54,548)	(14,316)	(13,773)	(12,971)	(16,634)
Repayment of other loans, investments and advances										
and foreign exchange accounts loans	5,383	4,708	3,120	4,555	4,699	5,010	7,693	8,737	26,999	7,589
Issuance of advances to the Exchange Fund Account	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(47,464)	(41,234)	(39,108)
Repayment of advances to the Exchange Fund Account	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,331	30,548	30,454
Cash (used) provided by investing activities	914	(2,585)	758	(4,392)	(13,153)	(64,675)	(6,562)	(18,940)	(10,478)	(74,070)
Total cash (used) generated before financing activities	(16,351)	(27,131)	(7,753)	(9,109)	(37,780)	(324,463)	(80,174)	(54,158)	(70,926)	(114,185)
Financing activities										
Issuance of Canadian currency borrowings	452,850	507,483	441,307	437,135	468,722	1,048,574	710,292	587,867	773,261	969,450
Repayment of Canadian currency borrowings	(435,143)	(477,549)	(433,801)	(424,926)	(430,279)	(698,130)	(592,308)	(584,412)	(681,572)	(883,059)
Issuance of foreign currency borrowings	26,817	21,702	15,847	19,631	17,821	34,185	31,377	23,825	24,573	26,652
Repayment of foreign currency borrowings	(24,602)	(26,575)	(17,458)	(19,738)	(18,877)	(33,307)	(32,466)	(23,900)	(18,195)	(19,602)
Receipt of Canadian currency under swap contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,324	9,808	8,813
Payment of Canadian currency under swap contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(22,893)	(17,603)	(10,760)
Receipt of foreign currency under swap contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,879	17,603	10,767
Payment of foreign currency under swap contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,348)	(10,896)	(9,026)
Cash provided (used) by financing activities	19,922	25,061	5,895	12,102	37,387	351,322	116,895	2,342	96,979	93,235
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,571	(2,070)	(1,858)	2,993	(393)	26,859	36,721	(51,816)	26,053	(20,950)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	34,999	38,570	36,500	34,642	37,635	37,242	64,101	100,822	49,006	75,059
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	38,570	36,500	34,642	37,635	37,242	64,101	100,822	49,006	75,059	54,109

Table 1.6
Government of Canada
Consolidated Statement of Non-Budgetary Transactions and of Non-Financial Assets—detailed
(in millions of dollars)

	Year ended March 31 ^{6, 7, 8}									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ^{4, 5}	2024	2025
Loans, investments and advances										
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises										
Loans and advances										
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.....	177	720	1,124	592	(6,282)	(907)	(2,024)	(2,510)	(2,310)	(2,117)
Business Development Bank of Canada.....	(1,266)	(1,869)	(1,659)	(1,765)	(1,170)	5,179	(1,848)	(6,793)	(2,626)	(4,311)
Farm Credit Canada.....	(748)	(2,245)	(2,318)	(1,850)	(2,794)	(1,699)	(3,106)	(2,821)	(2,829)	(4,406)
Canadian Development Investment Corporation.....	—	—	—	(4,790)	(1,465)	(3,725)	(6,290)	138	(764)	(18,707)
Other.....	(11)	(117)	(18)	9	17	(12)	154	(26)	(2)	(79)
	(1,848)	(3,511)	(2,871)	(7,804)	(11,694)	(1,164)	(13,114)	(12,012)	(8,531)	(29,620)
Investments										
Share of annual loss (profit).....	(7,316)	(4,920)	(6,959)	(5,920)	(3,588)	11,638	(11,535)	(3,878)	660	(3,239)
Other comprehensive (income) loss.....	2,669	(1,857)	753	232	(3,482)	(343)	(4,465)	(1,628)	221	(920)
Dividends.....	4,002	2,320	8,058	6,427	3,618	13,592	6,050	1,695	1,423	1,184
Capital.....	973	(125)	(65)	(125)	(1,816)	(18,470)	(435)	8,717	(290)	(356)
Equity adjustments and other.....	—	—	—	—	190	(24)	2	(27)	(13)	11
Canada Mortgage Bonds.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,580)	(36,557)
	328	(4,582)	1,787	614	(5,078)	6,393	(10,383)	4,879	(5,579)	(39,877)
Total.....	(1,520)	(8,093)	(1,084)	(7,190)	(16,772)	5,229	(23,497)	(7,133)	(14,110)	(69,497)
Less:										
Loans expected to be repaid from future appropriations.....	221	218	264	204	167	115	225	201	183	95
Total.....	(1,741)	(8,311)	(1,348)	(7,394)	(16,939)	5,114	(23,722)	(7,334)	(14,293)	(69,592)
Other loans, investments and advances										
Portfolio investments.....	351	286	1,235	(616)	(385)	(165)	390	(166)	(247)	150
Capital subscriptions - International organizations.....	—	—	(257)	257	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances										
Canada Emergency Business Account.....	—	—	—	—	—	(28,789)	344	3,864	21,016	1,161
Canada Student Loans and Canada Apprentice Loans.....	(694)	(504)	(913)	(1,156)	(637)	(1,120)	(115)	(510)	1,683	(2,205)
Unconditionally repayable contributions.....	(1,177)	47	(139)	(147)	(389)	(1,619)	(1,098)	(948)	(622)	(658)
Other loans and advances.....	985	433	(943)	1,515	(240)	(197)	(3,550)	(984)	(4,229)	(5,154)
Total loans and advances.....	(886)	(24)	(1,995)	212	(1,266)	(31,725)	(4,419)	1,422	17,848	(6,856)
Total.....	(535)	262	(1,017)	(147)	(1,651)	(31,890)	(4,029)	1,256	17,601	(6,706)
Total loans, investments and advances.....	(2,276)	(8,049)	(2,365)	(7,541)	(18,590)	(26,776)	(27,751)	(6,078)	3,308	(76,298)
Pensions and other future benefits										
Public sector pensions.....	1,061	505	(757)	(2,414)	(2,378)	(1,557)	(3,979)	(5,034)	(8,130)	(8,275)
Other employee and veteran future benefits.....	9,541	7,887	11,225	9,069	12,516	17,808	15,519	18,244	18,401	17,317
Total pensions and other future benefits.....	10,602	8,392	10,468	6,655	10,138	16,251	11,540	13,210	10,271	9,042
Other liabilities										
Canada Pension Plan Account.....	(177)	71	(74)	131	115	(139)	(38)	204	(146)	306
Other liabilities.....	(223)	16	55	104	31	800	1,034	(573)	(230)	(238)
Total other liabilities.....	(400)	87	(19)	235	146	661	996	(369)	(376)	68
Non-financial assets										
Tangible capital assets.....	(2,491)	(3,838)	(4,159)	(5,107)	(4,740)	(3,901)	(5,202)	(4,552)	(7,214)	(10,539)
Inventories.....	29	379	163	78	430	(3,593)	738	(379)	1,191	281
Prepaid expenses and other.....	96	(86)	77	(12)	(547)	(2,054)	774	(44)	(835)	(241)
Total non-financial assets.....	(2,366)	(3,545)	(3,919)	(5,041)	(4,857)	(9,548)	(3,690)	(4,975)	(6,858)	(10,499)
Other transactions										
Taxes receivable.....	(7,349)	(4,666)	(12,521)	(4,526)	6,463	(20,925)	(25,565)	(13,394)	(22,063)	(10,612)
Other accounts receivable.....	(7,108)	(177)	(4,064)	2,535	(3,530)	(2,697)	6,430	(1,890)	(467)	371
Derivative assets.....	406	(885)	670	(73)	242	(2,257)	(1,907)	1,714	332	1,176
Provincial, Territorial and Indigenous										
Tax Agreements Account.....	2,780	(1,942)	5,034	(351)	(4,710)	7,691	16,140	(20,942)	11,285	(5,484)
Amounts payable related to tax.....	(2,501)	1,380	6,799	3,324	(5,014)	11,330	6,947	6,285	2,990	7,053
Derivative liabilities.....	1,516	187	(633)	(521)	3,066	(8,086)	(774)	2,218	(558)	1,452
Other liabilities.....	3,262	3,607	8,941	8,888	13,863	24,419	35,845	11,568	(9,659)	(5,901)
Total other transactions.....	(8,994)	(2,496)	4,226	9,276	10,380	9,475	37,116	(14,441)	(18,140)	(11,945)
Total non-budgetary transactions and non-financial assets.....	(3,434)	(5,611)	8,391	3,584	(2,783)	(9,937)	18,211	(12,653)	(11,795)	(89,632)

Table 1.7
Government of Canada
Consolidated Statement of Foreign Exchange, Unmatured Debt and Cash Transactions—detailed

(in millions of dollars)

	Year ended March 31 ⁶									
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 ⁵	2024	2025
Foreign exchange accounts										
Assets										
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account.....	(9,418)	(5,289)	1,238	(1,770)	(4,817)	14,427	(29,510)	(21,767)	(10,549)	(18,176)
International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions.....	(9,041)	278	(755)	198	(729)	1,546	581	(992)	286	(1,313)
International Monetary Fund—Loans	75	153	350	229	178	171	65	65	67	—
International Monetary Fund—Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(494)	(1,417)
International Monetary Fund—Resilience and Sustainability Trust.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(414)	(60)	(316)
	(18,384)	(4,858)	833	(1,343)	(5,368)	16,144	(28,864)	(23,108)	(10,750)	(21,222)
Liabilities										
Exchange Fund Account liabilities										
Due to broker	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(316)
International Monetary Fund										
Special drawing rights allocations	(493)	150	(409)	107	(396)	840	(17,945)	(1,489)	430	(1,973)
Notes payable.....	(9,370)	250	(617)	1,300	243	3,023	490	(411)	(385)	(1,303)
	(9,863)	400	(1,026)	1,407	(153)	3,863	(17,455)	(1,900)	45	(3,592)
Total foreign exchange accounts	(8,521)	(5,258)	1,859	(2,750)	(5,215)	12,281	(11,409)	(21,208)	(10,795)	(17,630)
Unmatured debt										
Payable in Canadian currency										
Marketable bonds.....	16,553	32,366	37,119	(6,373)	27,511	285,498	154,103	1,757	42,689	81,711
Treasury bills	2,533	(1,430)	(26,200)	23,291	17,730	67,379	(31,787)	12,022	64,084	19,269
Retail debt.....	(584)	(543)	(1,947)	(1,349)	(740)	(198)	(299)	—	—	—
	18,502	30,393	8,972	15,569	44,501	352,679	122,017	13,779	106,773	100,980
Payable in foreign currencies.....	2,221	(4,872)	(1,537)	(21)	(86)	(513)	(996)	1,561	5,212	8,311
Obligation related to capital leases.....	(233)	(251)	(23)	(310)	20	(205)	78	(240)	(180)	(178)
Obligation under public-private partnership.....	565	629	194	1,118	(921)	(59)	50	(17)	(23)	(48)
Total unmatured debt.....	21,055	25,899	7,606	16,356	43,514	351,902	121,149	15,083	111,782	109,065
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year										
In Canadian currency.....	36,022	35,353	34,110	36,840	36,400	63,685	100,166	47,891	73,809	52,423
In foreign currencies.....	2,548	1,147	532	795	842	416	656	1,115	1,250	1,686
Total cash and cash equivalents	38,570	36,500	34,642	37,635	37,242	64,101	100,822	49,006	75,059	54,109

¹ Prior year comparatives have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. In particular, the Government has changed the presentation of the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit to group the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy with other transfer payments. This reflects the continued wind-down of the temporary COVID-19 support measures that have ended.

² Years prior to 2023 figures have not been restated following the adoption of the financial instrument suite of standards in 2023.

³ The 2023 figures have been restated for the change in accounting policy for classifying certain cash flows of the foreign exchange accounts and cross-currency swaps. Years prior to 2023 figures have not been restated.

⁴ Years prior to 2022 figures have not been restated following the adoption of Public Sector Accounting Standard PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations in 2023.

⁵ The 2023 accumulated operating deficit at beginning of year has been adjusted to account for changes resulting from the introduction of the financial instrument suite of standards in 2023.

⁶ The figures up to 2022 have been reclassified in the fiscal year 2023 to reflect the change in the financial instrument suite of standards. Other than the 2022 restated figures, the restatements in the prior years have not been audited.

⁷ The figures up to 2018 have been restated in the fiscal year 2019 to reflect the change in revenue recognition criteria for consolidated Crown corporations. Other than the 2018 restated figures, the restatements in the prior years have not been audited.

⁸ The figures up to 2017 have been restated in the fiscal year 2018 to reflect the impact of the change in methodology for the determination of the discount rate for unfunded pension benefits. Other than the 2017 restated figures, the restatements in the prior years have not been audited.

Glossary of terms

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

TERMIUM Plus at bfb.termiumpplus.gc.ca

The *CPA Canada Public Sector Accounting Handbook*

Glossary of frequently-used terms, Department of 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 plus accumulated other comprehensive income. 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 measures the obligations and attributes the costs of the benefits to the period; it also determines 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.

Canada Account

Pursuant to Section 23 of the *Export Development Act*, the Minister of International Trade, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may authorize Export Development Canada (EDC) to enter into certain transactions or class of transactions where the Minister is of the opinion it is in the national interest and where EDC has advised the Minister that it will not enter into such transactions without such authorization. Funding for such transactions is provided by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the transactions are administered by EDC on behalf of the Government of Canada. Collectively these transactions are known as the Canada Account.

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.

Contingent liability

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

Contractual obligation

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

Deficit

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

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.

Derivative

Derivatives are financial instruments or other contracts with all three of the following characteristics:

- (a) their value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable;
- (b) they require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- (c) they are settled at a future date(s).

Enterprise Crown corporation

A corporation that is not dependent on parliamentary appropriations and whose principal activity and source of revenues are the sale of goods 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.

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.

Financial asset

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.

Financial instruments

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

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.

G7 (Group of Seven)

The G7 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, G7 finance ministers meet several times a year to discuss economic policy. Their work is supported by regular, functional meetings of officials, including the G7 Finance Deputies.

Gross domestic product (GDP)

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. Real GDP values reflect adjustments for the impact of inflation, while nominal GDP values do not.

National Accounts

Refers to Canada's National Economic Accounts (NEA), a set of accounts (or economic statistical statements), compiled by Statistics Canada, providing an aggregated portrait of economic activity during a given period. NEA are compiled using the "System of National Accounts 2008" (SNA2008) as the organizing framework. The SNA2008 provides the internationally recommended concepts, classifications and methods to measure wealth, production, income, saving, investment and financial transactions. The use of the SNA2008 ensures that the Canadian National Economic Accounts are comparable with those of other countries.

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 asset

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.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income consists of any unrealized gains and losses resulting from the change in market value on assets that are classified as available-for-sale, derivative instruments used in hedging activities or actuarial gains and losses on pensions and other employee future benefits.

Public money

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

Real return bonds

These Government of Canada bonds pay semi-annual interest based upon 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.

Retail debt

Canada Savings Bonds and Canada Premium Bonds.

Special Drawing Right (SDR)

The SDR is an international reserve asset created by the International Monetary Fund to supplement the official reserves of its member countries. The value of the SDR is based on a basket of five currencies—the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the British pound sterling.

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

Transfer payment

A transfer of money from a government to an individual, an organization or another government for which the government making the transfer does not: *(a)* receive any goods or services directly in return as would occur in a purchase/sales transaction; *(b)* expect to be repaid in the future, as would be expected in a loan; or *(c)* expect a financial return, as would be expected in an investment.

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Section 2

Public Accounts of Canada 2024–2025

Consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada and report of the Auditor General of Canada

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Note to reader

The observations of the Auditor General of Canada on the consolidated financial statements are published in the Office of the Auditor General’s *Commentary on the 2024–2025 Financial Audits*. This report is available on the web at:
oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_lpf_e_42210

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Preface to the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada

The fundamental purpose of these consolidated 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. These consolidated financial statements reflect the financial position of the government at the reporting date, as well as its results of operations and accumulated operating deficit, remeasurement gains and losses, change in net debt and cash flow for the year then ended.

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 His Majesty under an Act of Parliament may only borrow if specifically authorized to do so by an Act 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 may borrow without the specific authorization of Parliament, but such borrowings are subject to the entity's enabling legislation. Borrowings by non-agent Crown corporations may also be guaranteed by the government with the authority of Parliament.

The consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada consist of five statements and accompanying notes.

The first is the **Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit**, which presents the government's revenues, expenses, operating deficit, and the net accumulation of the annual operating surpluses and deficits since Confederation.

The second is the **Consolidated Statement of Financial Position**, which discloses the government's cash balance 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 **Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses**, which presents the remeasurement gains and losses for financial instruments measured at fair value and other comprehensive income or loss of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.

The fourth is the **Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt**, which explains the difference between the government's annual operating deficit or surplus and the change in the net debt for the year. It reports the extent to which revenues recognized in the year were sufficient, or not sufficient, to offset expenditures, as opposed to the expenses recognized in the annual deficit or surplus.

The fifth is the **Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow**, which provides information on the government's cash provided by or used for operating, capital investment, 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 consolidated financial statements. The Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements does not extend to this supplementary information.

Statement of responsibility

The government is responsible for preparing these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies referred to in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, which are based on Canadian public sector accounting standards, and on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of these consolidated financial statements rests with the government. These consolidated 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. These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a full accrual basis of accounting. The information included in these consolidated financial statements is based on the management’s best estimates and judgment, 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 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. Additional information is obtained as required, from departments, agencies, Crown corporations, other government business enterprises, and other entities to meet accounting and reporting requirements.

The government presents these consolidated financial statements to the Auditor General of Canada, who audits them and provides an independent audit opinion to the House of Commons. The duties of the Auditor General of Canada in that respect are contained in Section 6 of the *Auditor General Act*.

Annually, the consolidated financial statements are tabled in the House of Commons 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 consolidated financial statements and accompanying independent audit opinion.

On behalf of the Government of Canada.

Original signed by
Bill Matthews
*Secretary of the Treasury
Board of Canada*

Original signed by
Chris Forbes
Deputy Minister of Finance

Original signed by
Arianne Reza
Deputy Receiver General for Canada

Original signed by
Annie Boudreau
Comptroller General of Canada

September 9, 2025



Office of the
Auditor General
of Canada

Bureau du
vérificateur général
du Canada

Independent Auditor's Report

To the House of Commons

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada and its controlled entities (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the consolidated statement of operations and accumulated operating deficit, consolidated statement of remeasurement gains and losses, consolidated statement of change in net debt and consolidated statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 March 2025, and the consolidated results of its operations, its consolidated remeasurement gains and losses, consolidated changes in its net debt, and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the stated accounting policies of the Government of Canada set out in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, which conform with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Independent Auditor’s Report—continued

Measurement of tax revenues	How the matter was addressed by our audit
<i>Refer to Note 4: Tax revenues</i>	
<p>The Group recognized \$416,705 million in tax revenues for the year ended 31 March 2025.</p>	<p>We evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of selected controls related to the revenue general ledger system used to record tax-related transactions.</p>
<p>A significant amount of tax revenues from individuals and corporations requires estimation because the final income tax owed for the year is known only when a tax return is filed. In some cases, filing could happen more than a year after the applicable tax year.</p>	<p>We evaluated the effectiveness of management’s estimation process and models by obtaining management’s review of the reasonableness of prior periods’ accounting estimates of tax revenues compared with actual filings.</p>
<p>Estimating tax revenues is a key audit matter because the estimation process and models are complex, require consistent application, are not fully automated, and require management to make significant judgments and assumptions.</p>	<p>We assessed the validity and consistent application of the estimation process and models and verified that required changes to the models were made when necessary.</p>
<p>The significant assumption used in estimating tax revenues is that tax instalments, source deductions withheld and historical information on refund rates, and payments received upon filing tax returns are all indicators of the amount of tax revenues earned for the year but not yet assessed.</p>	<p>We assessed the reasonableness of the significant management judgments and assumptions used in the estimates. We also evaluated the sensitivity of the estimates to changes in the significant assumptions.</p>
<p>We evaluated the completeness of and performed testing on the underlying data used in the estimation models. We also assessed the accuracy of management’s calculations supporting the estimates.</p>	
Accuracy of personnel expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	How the matter was addressed by our audit
<i>Refer to Note 6(h): Expenses by object</i>	
<p>The Group recognized \$76,283 million in personnel expenses, excluding net actuarial losses for the year ended 31 March 2025.</p>	<p>We recalculated employees’ basic and acting pay for selected pay periods. We traced relevant pay information to supporting documentation that included letters of offer, acting requests, terms of collective agreements, and terms and conditions of employment.</p>
<p>The accuracy of personnel expenses, excluding net actuarial losses relies on complex information technology systems that process a high volume of payments, the application of complex pay rules reflecting the collective agreements, and terms and conditions of employment of many different public sector employee groups.</p>	<p>We evaluated whether the personnel expense payments were properly approved in accordance with the relevant sections of the <i>Financial Administration Act</i>.</p>
<p>The accuracy of personnel expenses, excluding net actuarial losses is a key audit matter because of</p>	<p>We tested the accuracy of year-end estimates for personnel expense accruals for regular pay, vacation pay, and employer’s contributions by verifying that these amounts were within a range of reasonableness that we determined for these balances using the personnel data held by management.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the internal control deficiencies in the process that links information between the human resources systems and the pay system. As a result of these deficiencies, the risk of errors in the consolidated financial statements arising from inaccurate payments to personnel is heightened the various pay rules in complex collective agreements that require a common understanding and consistent application from the compensation advisors employed by the Public Service Pay Centre, and those in the departments and agencies. 	

Independent Auditor’s Report—continued

Recognition and valuation of contingent liabilities <i>Refer to Note 9: Provision for contingent liabilities</i>	How the matter was addressed by our audit
<p>The Group recognized a provision for contingent liabilities of \$54,721 million as at 31 March 2025.</p> <p>Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities that may become actual liabilities depending on the outcome of future events that are not wholly within the Group’s control.</p> <p>The recognition of contingent liabilities is a key audit matter because of the extensive judgment required in assessing the likelihood of the future confirming event occurring or not, and the inherent complexity of the estimation methodologies that require a consistent application.</p> <p>The valuation of contingent liabilities is a key audit matter because of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the uncertainty related to the potential settlement costs used in the estimates and the inherent subjectivity when using a range of costs to determine the best estimate the continuous revisions and refinements of the estimates required in light of ongoing negotiations, recent and prior settlements or agreements, and decisions made by the courts and administrative tribunals. 	<p>We assessed the appropriateness of the recognition criteria used and the methods applied to calculate the provision.</p> <p>We evaluated the consistent application of the estimation methodologies. We verified the accuracy and completeness of the data used in the estimates, such as populations of claimants and results of prior settlements, including compensation paid.</p> <p>We assessed the reasonableness of the significant judgments that management made in determining the provision for contingent liabilities. We also tested the accuracy of calculations supporting management’s best estimate of the provision, which included in some cases the determination of a range of reasonably possible amounts.</p> <p>We obtained confirmations from the Group’s legal counsel to assess the completeness and the valuation of claims against the Group. In addition, we examined press releases, and verified payments processed after 31 March 2025.</p>

Independent Auditor’s Report—continued

Valuation of public sector pensions and other future benefit liabilities <i>Refer to Note 12: Public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits</i>	How the matter was addressed by our audit
<p>The Group recognized public sector pension and other future benefit liabilities of \$376,413 million and public sector pension assets of \$25,722 million as at 31 March 2025.</p> <p>Pension assets and liabilities are recognized for defined benefit pension plans. Other future benefit liabilities include veteran benefits and employee health and dental benefits.</p> <p>The valuation of pension assets and liabilities and other future benefit liabilities is a key audit matter because of the complex methodologies and significant assumptions used in their measurement. Management engages actuarial experts to measure these assets and liabilities.</p> <p>The assets and liabilities relating to pensions and other future benefits are subject to high measurement uncertainty because they are highly sensitive to changes in long term assumptions and given the magnitude of these estimates, the impact of any changes could be material. These assumptions include economic assumptions, such as discount rates, long-term rate of inflation and long-term general wage increase, and demographic assumptions such as mortality rates. Selecting long-term assumptions requires significant management judgment.</p>	<p>We assessed the work undertaken by management’s actuarial experts by evaluating the appropriateness of the valuation methodologies used, the reasonableness of management’s economic and demographic assumptions applied in estimating the liabilities, and the determination of the market-related value of the pension assets.</p> <p>We tested the completeness and accuracy of certain plans’ underlying data that was updated during the year and used in the valuations. We also tested the calculation of the pension obligation for some pension and other future benefit plans. In addition, we tested the reasonableness of pension contributions and benefit payments for significant plans.</p> <p>We evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the consolidated financial statement note disclosures including the sensitivity of the pension and other future benefit liabilities to changes in management’s assumptions.</p> <p>We engaged an auditor’s actuarial expert to assist with the audit of these complex estimates.</p>

Independent Auditor’s Report—continued**Valuation of loans and advances***Refer to Note 20: Other loans, investments and advances*

The Group recognized a valuation allowance of \$24,056 million on the carrying amount of \$64,330 million of loans and advances as at 31 March 2025. These balances include the valuation allowances and carrying amounts of Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loans, Canada Student Loans and Canada Apprentice Loans (student loans), and other loans and advances. A valuation allowance reduces the carrying amount of outstanding loans and advances to an amount that reflects the estimated net recoverable value.

The valuation of loans and advances is a key audit matter because of the significant judgments made by management in selecting the significant assumptions applied in management’s methodologies to estimate the valuation allowances and the cost of any concessionary terms.

The estimation of valuation allowances includes significant assumptions such as loan loss rates and the assessment of other qualitative factors including credit risk rating and economic conditions. As well, for certain categories of loans and advances there is increased measurement uncertainty given the limited historical experience available to assist in estimating the net recoverable value.

The estimation of the cost of any concessionary terms includes significant assumptions involving projected cash flows and discount rates.

How the matter was addressed by our audit**For CEBA loans**

- we evaluated the design and implementation and tested the operating effectiveness of selected controls related to the loan management system used to record the carrying amount of the loans
- we reconciled loan data from the loan management system to information from financial institutions to verify the completeness and accuracy of the carrying amount of the outstanding loans and the categorization of the loans based on their risk profile

For CEBA loans and other loans and advances

- we assessed the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in management’s methodologies to estimate the valuation allowances, including review of supporting documentation for the loan loss rates applied
- we reviewed external sources of evidence to evaluate the reasonableness of the loan loss rates applied and management’s assessment of other qualitative factors, such as credit risk rating and economic conditions
- we verified the accuracy of the loan data used in the estimates
- we recalculated the valuation allowance using management’s methodologies to verify accuracy.

Independent Auditor’s Report—continued

Valuation, classification, and existence of military-related inventory and asset pooled items <i>Refer to Note 21: Tangible capital assets and inventories</i>	How the matter was addressed by our audit
<p>The Group’s non-financial assets include assets that support the military, including inventory and asset pooled items that are recognized in tangible capital assets.</p> <p>The valuation and existence of these assets are key audit matters because of the continued weaknesses in internal controls within the Group’s processes and the challenges in managing and accounting for these types of assets.</p> <p>Assets that support the military are managed in a decentralized manner and across various locations, making it difficult to accurately quantify balances as at 31 March 2025. The classification of inventory and asset pooled items is also subject to significant management judgment, which affects how these assets are valued.</p> <p>Significant management judgment is also required in determining the appropriate valuation because of the complex costing methods, the identification of indicators of impairment, and the determination of appropriate useful life.</p>	<p>We performed counts of inventory and asset pooled items to test the accuracy of the quantity on hand against the system of record.</p> <p>We tested the classification between inventory, expenses, and asset pooled items by assessing the appropriateness of management judgments applied in the capitalization of assets.</p> <p>We tested the pricing accuracy of inventory and asset pooled items by tracing to evidence supporting the recognized costs.</p> <p>We tested management’s impairment assessments for obsolete assets.</p> <p>We tested the amortization rates applied to asset pooled items to evaluate the reasonableness of amortization expenses related to these assets.</p>

Independent Auditor's Report—continued*Other Information*

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the *Public Accounts of Canada–2025–Volume I*, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the stated accounting policies of the Government of Canada set out in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, which are based on Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless an intention exists to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Independent Auditor’s Report—concluded

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor’s report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion

As required by Section 6 of the *Auditor General Act*, we report that, in our opinion, the stated accounting policies of the Government of Canada have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Original signed by
Karen Hogan, FCPA
Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
9 September 2025

Government of Canada

Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

	2025		2024
	Budget	Actual	Actual
	(Note 3d)		
Revenues (Note 4, Note 5 and Note 24)			
<i>Tax revenues</i>			
Income tax revenues			
Personal.....	232,609	234,319	217,696
Corporate	90,749	96,954	82,468
Non-resident.....	13,052	13,528	12,541
Total income tax revenues.....	336,410	344,801	312,705
Other taxes and duties	75,774	71,904	69,415
Total tax revenues.....	412,184	416,705	382,120
Employment insurance premiums	30,055	31,530	29,560
Pollution pricing proceeds.....	12,746	13,552	10,503
<i>Other revenues</i>			
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	8,704	8,048	3,217
Net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments	3,542	6,768	4,290
Other program revenues.....	30,587	34,348	29,859
Total other revenues	42,833	49,164	37,366
Total revenues.....	497,818	510,951	459,549
Expenses (Note 6 and Note 24)			
<i>Program expenses</i>			
Transfer payments			
Old age security benefits, guaranteed income supplement and spouse's allowance.....	80,554	80,294	76,036
Major transfer payments to other levels of government.....	105,492	105,101	100,173
Employment insurance and support measures	26,640	24,880	23,130
Children's benefits	28,121	28,574	26,339
COVID-19 income support for workers	—	(2,169)	(4,838)
Pollution pricing proceeds returned.....	14,901	15,595	9,858
Other transfer payments	103,538	107,140	95,951
Total transfer payments.....	359,246	359,415	326,649
Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....	121,208	130,454	140,014
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....	480,454	489,869	466,663
Public debt charges.....	54,130	53,410	47,273
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....	534,584	543,279	513,936
Annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses	(36,766)	(32,328)	(54,387)
Net actuarial losses (Note 12 and Note 24).....	(3,065)	(4,020)	(7,489)
Annual operating deficit	(39,831)	(36,348)	(61,876)
Accumulated operating deficit at beginning of year	(1,245,494)	(1,245,494)	(1,183,618)
Accumulated operating deficit at end of year (Note 7)	(1,285,325)	(1,281,842)	(1,245,494)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated statements.

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

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

Government of Canada

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Liabilities		
<i>Accounts payable and accrued liabilities</i>		
Amounts payable related to tax	94,790	87,737
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	68,392	79,894
Provision for contingent liabilities (Note 9)	54,721	56,588
Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations (Note 10)	23,905	22,643
Deferred revenue (Note 5)	17,917	17,194
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	259,725	264,056
<i>Interest-bearing debt</i>		
Unmatured debt (Note 11)	1,485,887	1,376,822
Pensions and other future benefits (Note 12)		
Public sector pensions	162,746	165,354
Other employee and veteran future benefits	213,667	196,350
Total pensions and other future benefits	376,413	361,704
Other liabilities (Note 14)	7,031	6,963
Total interest-bearing debt	1,869,331	1,745,489
<i>Foreign exchange accounts liabilities (Note 18)</i>	<i>47,697</i>	<i>44,106</i>
<i>Derivatives (Note 13)</i>	<i>5,583</i>	<i>4,131</i>
Total liabilities	2,182,336	2,057,782
Financial assets		
<i>Cash and accounts receivable</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 15)	54,109	75,059
Taxes receivable (Note 16)	213,657	203,045
Other accounts receivable (Note 17)	13,628	13,999
Total cash and accounts receivable	281,394	292,103
<i>Foreign exchange accounts assets (Note 18)</i>	<i>201,362</i>	<i>180,140</i>
<i>Derivatives (Note 13)</i>	<i>1,752</i>	<i>2,928</i>
<i>Loans, investments and advances</i>		
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises (Note 19)	227,356	165,344
Other loans, investments and advances (Note 20)	51,164	44,458
Total loans, investments and advances	278,520	209,802
<i>Public sector pension assets (Note 12)</i>	<i>25,722</i>	<i>20,055</i>
Total financial assets	788,750	705,028
Net debt	(1,393,586)	(1,352,754)
Non-financial assets		
Tangible capital assets (Note 21)	115,091	104,552
Inventories (Note 21)	7,933	8,214
Prepaid expenses and other	4,078	3,837
Total non-financial assets	127,102	116,603
Accumulated deficit (Note 7)	(1,266,484)	(1,236,151)
Accumulated deficit is comprised of:		
Accumulated operating deficit	(1,281,842)	(1,245,494)
Accumulated remeasurement gains	15,358	9,343
	(1,266,484)	(1,236,151)
Contractual obligations and contractual rights (Note 23)		

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

Government of Canada

Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Accumulated remeasurement gains—beginning of year	9,343	10,605
Net unrealized gains (losses) attributable to:		
Derivatives	4,995	(1,075)
Other loans, investments and advances—Portfolio investments	149	40
<i>Total net unrealized gains (losses)</i>	<i>5,144</i>	<i>(1,035)</i>
Amounts reclassified during the year to the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit:		
Derivatives	—	(8)
Other loans, investments and advances—Portfolio investments	(49)	2
<i>Total amounts reclassified during the year to the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit.</i>	<i>(49)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
Other comprehensive income (loss) of enterprise Crown corporations		
Net change in unrealized gains on financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	401	146
Net change in fair value of derivatives designated as hedges	(1)	—
Actuarial gains (losses) on pensions and other employee future benefits	520	(367)
<i>Total other comprehensive income (loss) of enterprise Crown corporations</i>	<i>920</i>	<i>(221)</i>
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	6,015	(1,262)
Accumulated remeasurement gains—end of year	15,358	9,343

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

Government of Canada

Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

	2025		2024
	Budget	Actual	Actual
Net debt at beginning of year	(1,352,754)	(1,352,754)	(1,282,757)
Change in net debt during the year			
Annual operating deficit	(39,831)	(36,348)	(61,876)
Changes due to tangible capital assets			
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(13,467)	(16,808)	(13,585)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	8,311	6,044	5,633
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets	26	12	62
Net loss on disposal and write-offs of tangible capital assets, including adjustments	108	213	675
<i>Total change due to tangible capital assets</i>	<i>(5,022)</i>	<i>(10,539)</i>	<i>(7,215)</i>
Change due to inventories	300	281	1,191
Change due to prepaid expenses and other	200	(241)	(835)
Increase in net debt excluding remeasurement gains (losses)	(44,353)	(46,847)	(68,735)
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	—	6,015	(1,262)
Net increase in net debt	(44,353)	(40,832)	(69,997)
Net debt at end of year	(1,397,107)	(1,393,586)	(1,352,754)

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

Government of Canada

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Annual operating deficit	(36,348)	(61,876)
Non-cash items		
Share of annual (profit) loss in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	(3,239)	660
Effective interest on debt	14,574	15,082
Provision for valuation on other loans, investments and advances	2,871	3,431
Amortization of tangible capital assets.....	6,044	5,633
Net loss on disposal and write-offs of tangible capital assets, including adjustments	213	675
Net exchange loss (gain) and accrued interest on derivatives.....	7,829	(224)
Pension and other future benefit and interest expenses.....	30,991	32,363
Provision for doubtful accounts	12,905	12,638
Net losses on write-offs and write-down of inventory and prepaid expenses.....	1,012	1,499
Net exchange gain on foreign exchange accounts and other foreign currency balances.....	(7,629)	(237)
Foreign exchange accounts net gain on investments and non-cash interest	(896)	(1,350)
Change in taxes receivable	(18,974)	(30,015)
Pension and other future benefit payments	(23,892)	(22,092)
Transfer addressing non-permitted surplus (Note 12(b)i).....	1,943	–
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,194)	4,242
Net change in cash collateral	(1,596)	(249)
Net change in other accounts	(4,572)	(7,130)
Cash used by operating activities.....	(22,958)	(46,950)
Capital investment activities		
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	(17,169)	(13,560)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible capital assets.....	12	62
Cash used by capital investment activities.....	(17,157)	(13,498)
Investing activities		
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises		
Dividends received and other equity adjustments.....	839	1,515
Purchases of other investments	(28,245)	(7,569)
Issuance of loans and advances	(90,585)	(65,098)
Repayment of loans and advances.....	61,620	57,332
Issuance of other loans, investments and advances and foreign exchange accounts loans.....	(16,634)	(12,971)
Repayment of other loans, investments and advances and foreign exchange accounts loans	7,589	26,999
Issuance of advances to the Exchange Fund Account.....	(39,108)	(41,234)
Repayment of advances to the Exchange Fund Account.....	30,454	30,548
Cash used by investing activities	(74,070)	(10,478)
Financing activities		
Issuance of Canadian currency borrowings.....	969,450	773,261
Repayment of Canadian currency borrowings	(883,059)	(681,572)
Issuance of foreign currency borrowings	26,652	24,573
Repayment of foreign currency borrowings.....	(19,602)	(18,195)
Receipt of Canadian currency under swap contracts	8,813	9,808
Payment of Canadian currency under swap contracts	(10,760)	(17,603)
Receipt of foreign currency under swap contracts	10,767	17,603
Payment of foreign currency under swap contracts.....	(9,026)	(10,896)
Cash provided by financing activities.....	93,235	96,979
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	(20,950)	26,053
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	75,059	49,006
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 15).....	54,109	75,059
Supplementary information		
Cash used for interest.....	43,194	31,090

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

Notes to the consolidated 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 of the government organizations which comprise the legal entity of the government as well as other government organizations, including Crown corporations, which are separate legal entities but are controlled by the government. For financial reporting purposes, control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an organization with benefits from the organization's activities being expected, or the risk of loss being assumed by the government. All organizations defined as departments and as Crown corporations in the *Financial Administration Act* are included in the reporting entity. The definition of control for financial reporting purposes may be met by other organizations not listed in the *Financial Administration Act*, these organizations are therefore included in the government's reporting entity if their revenues, expenses, assets or liabilities are significant.

Some Crown corporations and not-for-profit organizations rely on the government for a portion of their financing. Examples of consolidated Crown corporations that received significant funding from the government include Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, Canada Infrastructure Bank, Canadian Air Transport Security Authority, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority and VIA Rail Canada Inc. The consolidated not-for-profit organizations that receive significant funding are the Canada Foundation for Innovation and the Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology. The financial activities of all of these entities are consolidated in these financial statements on a line-by-line and uniform basis of accounting after eliminating significant inter-governmental balances and transactions. Detailed information on the consolidated entities is included in Section 4 (unaudited) of this volume.

Enterprise Crown corporations are government business enterprises able to raise substantial portions of their revenues through commercial business activity and are therefore considered self-sustaining. The major enterprise Crown corporations include the Bank of Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Canada Post Corporation and Export Development Canada. In addition, there are a number of self-sustaining government business enterprises that are not Crown corporations but which are controlled by the government. These include various Canada Port Authorities. Investments in government business enterprises are recorded under the modified equity method. Detailed information on the enterprise Crown corporations is included in Section 9 (unaudited) of this volume.

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP), which includes the assets of CPP under the administration of the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board, is excluded from the reporting entity because changes to CPP require the agreement of two thirds of participating provinces and it is therefore not controlled by the government.

Basis of accounting

These consolidated financial statements are prepared using the government's accounting policies stated below, which are based on Canadian public sector accounting standards. The presentation and results using the stated accounting policies do not result in any significant differences from Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions involving foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollar equivalents using rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using rates at March 31. The government has elected to recognize gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation, including those arising prior to settlement or derecognition of the financial instrument, directly in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit for all financial instruments.

Net exchange gains and losses are reported according to the activities to which they relate. Net exchange gains and losses relating to the foreign exchange accounts, foreign debt, swaps, foreign exchange forward agreements revaluations and loans, investments and advances are presented with investment revenues from foreign exchange accounts under net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments. Net exchange gains and losses relating to transfer payments are reported in the transfer payment expenses under other transfer payments. Net exchange gains and losses relating to departmental sale or purchase of goods or services in foreign currency are reported under other expenses. The carrying amounts of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency are disclosed in the respective financial statement notes.

Fair value measurement

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. For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized as Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, which represent actual and regularly occurring arm's-length market transactions;
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the assets or liabilities either directly (e.g., prices for similar instruments, prices from inactive markets) or indirectly (e.g., interest rates, credit spreads);
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (e.g., market participant assumptions).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs wherever such inputs exist and in measuring fair value, a financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered.

Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the government to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported and disclosed amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes at March 31. The estimates are based on facts and circumstances, historical experience, general economic conditions and reflect management's best estimate of the related amount at the end of the reporting period. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed annually at March 31. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are revised if revisions affect only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if revisions affect both current and future periods.

Measurement uncertainty that is material exists when it is reasonably possible that a material variance could occur in the reported or disclosed amount in the near term. Near term is defined as a period of time not to exceed one year from March 31. The government has determined that material measurement uncertainty exists with respect to the reported amounts for:

- the accrual of tax revenues and the related amounts receivable, other accounts receivables, and the allowance for doubtful accounts (Note 4, Note 16 and Note 17)
- non-tax revenues (Note 5)
- expenses (Note 6)
- the provision for contingent liabilities (Note 9)
- environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations (Note 10)
- public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits (Note 12)
- enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises (Note 19)
- other loans, investments and advances (Note 20)
- the expected useful life of tangible capital assets (Note 21)
- inventories (Note 21)
- contractual obligations and contractual rights (Note 23)

It is reasonably possible that the government's reassessments of these estimates and assumptions could require a material change in reported amounts or disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Refer to the specific note disclosures for more information on measurement uncertainty.

Measurement uncertainties exist at March 31, 2025, in light of continued global uncertainty and heightened geopolitical tensions. The consolidated financial statements reflect the impacts to the extent known and estimable at the reporting date. The government continues to assess and monitor the effects of these measurement uncertainties on its financial position, including related estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of its statements. The full potential impact on the assumptions used for the year is unknown as it will depend on future developments that are uncertain.

In addition, these measurement uncertainties have impacted various estimates, assumptions, and judgments in the consolidated financial statements; the most critical areas are discussed within the specific notes below.

Additional significant accounting policies

To facilitate the understanding of these consolidated financial statements, the significant accounting policies related to the following financial statement line items are detailed in the referenced note.

- tax revenues (Note 4)
- non-tax revenues (Note 5)
- expenses (Note 6)
- other accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)
- contingent liabilities (Note 9)
- environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations (Note 10)
- unmatured debt (Note 11)
- public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits (Note 12)
- derivatives (Note 13)
- taxes receivable (Note 16)
- other accounts receivable (Note 17)
- foreign exchange accounts (Note 18)
- enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises (Note 19)
- other loans, investments and advances (Note 20)
- tangible capital assets and inventories (Note 21)
- financial instruments (Note 22)
- contractual obligations and contractual rights (Note 23)
- segmented information (Note 24)

2. Comparative information

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. In particular, the Government has changed the presentation of the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit to group the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy with other transfer payments. This reflects the continued wind-down of the temporary COVID-19 support measures that have ended.

3. Spending and borrowing authorities

(a) 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. When Parliament is dissolved for the purposes of general election, section 30 of the *Financial Administration Act* authorizes the Governor General, under certain conditions, to issue a special warrant authorizing the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. During fiscal year 2025, there were no requirements to issue special warrants to support expenditures. The government uses the full accrual method of accounting to prepare its Budget and present its current consolidated financial statements. However, the spending authorities voted by Parliament are on an expenditure basis, which uses only a partial accrual method of accounting. During the year, expenditures were made under the authorities indicated in the following table:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Annual spending limits voted by Parliament	225,107	249,276
Expenditures permitted under other legislation	271,115	259,825
Total budgetary expenditures authorized	496,222	509,101
Less: amounts available for use in subsequent years and amounts that have lapsed	21,790	34,220
Total net budgetary expenditures	474,432	474,881
Effect of consolidation and full accrual accounting, excluding net actuarial losses	68,847	39,055
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	543,279	513,936
Net actuarial losses	4,020	7,489
Total expenses	547,299	521,425

The total net budgetary expenditures reported in the preceding table differs from the total expenses reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit. The difference is due to various factors. The transactions of consolidated specified purpose accounts and of certain Crown corporations and other controlled entities are consolidated in the financial statements but are not included in the budgetary expenditure authorities available for use. Transfer payments to organizations within the government reporting entity are recorded against a budgetary expenditure authority in the year they are disbursed to the organization, but they are recorded as a consolidated expense only when the transfer is authorized and all eligibility criteria have been met by the ultimate recipient outside of the government reporting entity. 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 \$376,123 million (\$332,454 million in 2024) was authorized for loans, investments and advances. A net amount of \$129,355 million (\$47,245 million in 2024) was used, an amount of \$54,741 million (\$1 million in 2024) lapsed and an amount of \$192,027 million (\$285,208 million in 2024) is available for use in subsequent years. An amount of \$5,128 million (\$21,714 million in 2024) committed through guarantees and loan agreements has been included in the determination of the amount available for use in subsequent years, resulting in a corresponding reduction to the total available balance.

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

(b) Exceeded authority limit

During the fiscal year, Global Affairs Canada exceeded its authority limit of \$50 million for working capital advance for advances to posts abroad in accordance with Vote 630, Appropriation Act No. 2, 1954, amended by Vote L12, Appropriation Act No. 3, 1989-90. Details (unaudited) of this overexpended authority can be found in the ministerial sections of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

(c) Borrowing authorities

Through the *Borrowing Authority Act* (BAA) and the *Financial Administration Act* (FAA), Parliament authorizes the Minister of Finance (the "Minister") to borrow money on behalf of His Majesty in right of Canada.

Borrowing Authority Act: Maximum Amount

Authority to borrow is granted through section 3 of the BAA up to the maximum amount on the total outstanding stock of debt set out under section 4 of the BAA.

Subject to limited exceptions, borrowings undertaken by the Minister – together with amounts borrowed by agent Crown corporations and Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMB) guaranteed by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, excluding those purchased by the Minister and not resold – may not exceed the maximum amount specified in the BAA, which was \$1,831,000 million as of May 6, 2021. On June 20, 2024, Bill C-69 received royal assent to amend the BAA, which increased the maximum amount to \$2,126,000 million.

As at March 31, 2025, the outstanding borrowings subject to the maximum amount was \$1,787,450 million (\$1,688,386 million as at March 31, 2024).

Financial Administration Act: Annual Borrowing Authority

In addition to the maximum amount on the total outstanding stock of debt, pursuant to Part IV of the FAA, the Governor in Council (GIC) specifies a maximum aggregate principal amount of money that the Minister is authorized to borrow.

For the fiscal year 2025, the GIC specified a maximum amount of \$604,000 million (\$517,000 million for fiscal year 2024). The GIC authority is calculated as the sum of i) the maximum stock of treasury bills anticipated to be outstanding during the year, ii) the total value of new issuances of marketable bonds, and iii) the total value of new issuances intended to fund the Exchange Fund Account, plus a contingency margin to enable responses to changes in economic circumstances. During fiscal year 2025, \$544,477 million (\$475,268 million in fiscal year 2024) has been borrowed by the Minister.

(d) Source of budget amounts

The budget amounts included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit and the Consolidated Statement of Change in Net Debt are derived from the amounts that were budgeted for 2025 in the April 2024 Budget Plan (Budget 2024). To enhance comparability with actual 2025 results, Budget 2024 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation in the consolidated financial statements, with no overall impact on the budgeted 2025 annual deficit.

Since actual opening balances of the accumulated operating deficit and net debt were not available at the time of preparation of Budget 2024, the corresponding amounts in the budget column have been adjusted to the actual opening balances.

4. Tax revenues

Tax revenues are comprised of income tax revenues from personal, corporate and non-resident taxes, and other taxes and duties.

Significant accounting policies
<p>Tax revenues are recognized in the period in which the taxable event occurs and when they are authorized by legislation or the ability to assess and collect the tax has been provided through legislative convention. The policy is applied in the following manner for the following tax revenue streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income tax revenue is recognized when the taxpayer has earned the income subject to the tax. Income is calculated net of tax deductions and credits allowed under the <i>Income Tax Act</i>, including refundable taxes resulting from current-year activity. For non-resident taxpayers (individuals and corporations), revenues are recognized when the taxpayers receive income from which tax is withheld on active and inactive income they earned in Canada. Domestic goods and services tax (GST) which includes the federal portion of the harmonized sales tax (HST) revenue is recognized at the time of the sale of goods or the provision of services. These revenues are reported net of input tax credits, GST rebates, and the GST quarterly tax credits. The GST quarterly tax credit for low-income individuals and families is recorded in the period the event giving rise to the GST quarterly credit occurred. Customs duties and goods and services tax revenue on imports are recognized when goods are authorized to enter Canada. Excise tax revenue is recognized when a taxpayer sells goods taxable under the <i>Excise Tax Act</i>. Excise duties revenue is recognized when the taxpayer manufactures goods taxable under the <i>Excise Act</i> and the <i>Excise Act, 2001</i>. <p>Tax revenues are measured from amounts assessed/reassessed and from estimates of amounts not yet assessed/reassessed based on cash received that relates to the fiscal year ended March 31. 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 of unreported taxes, or the impact of future reassessments that cannot yet be reliably determined.</p> <p>Taxes under objection are assessed taxes for which the taxpayer filed a notice of objection. An amount for federal taxes under objection is recognized as a reduction of tax revenues for cases where it has been determined that the government had little or no discretion to avoid settlement. The amounts in objection for which a liability has not been recorded are disclosed in Note 4(b) to the financial statements.</p> <p>Tax expenditures that reduce taxes paid or payable are considered tax concessions and are netted against the applicable tax revenue. Refundable tax credits, deductions, or exemptions provided by the government are considered tax concessions when they provide tax relief to taxpayers and relate to the types of taxes that are a revenue source. Tax expenditures that provide a financial benefit through the tax system, and are not related to the relief of taxes paid or payable, are recorded as transfer payments and are not netted against tax revenue.</p> <p>Tax revenues that were not collected at year end and refunds that were not yet disbursed are reported respectively as taxes receivable (Note 16) and amounts payable related to tax in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. These amounts also include other receivables and payables for amounts collected through the tax system such as provincial and territorial taxes, as well as Employment Insurance premiums and Canada Pension Plan contributions receivable from individuals and employers as applicable.</p> <p>Tax collected on behalf of the provincial/territorial governments is not included in tax revenues. It is recorded as payable to the provincial/territorial governments included within other accounts payable and accrued liabilities and distributed by the Department of Finance in accordance with associated agreements.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>Tax revenues are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the use of estimates of amounts not yet assessed/reassessed based on cash received as well as taxpayer objections to assessed federal tax. A key assumption used in estimating tax revenues is that tax instalments, source deductions withheld and historical information on refund rates, and payments received upon filing tax returns, are good indicators of the amount of tax revenue earned to March 31 that has not yet been assessed. Relevant factors such as new administered activities, legislative changes, and economic factors may also be considered. These are also indicators of tax revenue earned to March 31 that has not yet been assessed. The estimates are reviewed in subsequent years and compared to actual results to assess if refinements to the estimation methodology are required.</p> <p>Measurement uncertainties exist at March 31, 2025 as a result of the on-going uncertainties around the economic outlook. These measurement uncertainties will impact the estimation of tax revenues. Historical experiences related to the estimates of unassessed tax revenues may not be relevant to predict future outcomes which may lead to a greater possibility of a material variance in the upcoming year.</p>

(a) Other taxes and duties

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Goods and services tax ¹	52,503	51,416
Energy taxes	5,650	5,599
Customs import duties	6,264	5,571
Other excise taxes and duties	7,487	6,829
Total other taxes and duties.....	71,904	69,415

¹ Goods and services tax revenues reflect the 2-month goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax break on qualifying items from December 14, 2024 to February 15, 2025.

(b) Federal tax objections

As of March 31, 2025, \$29,428 million of federal taxes were under objection (\$23,686 million for 2024).

5. Non-tax revenues

Non-tax revenues consist of exchange and non-exchange transactions, and other non-tax revenues. The government has three main types of exchange and non-exchange transactions: employment insurance premiums, pollution pricing proceeds and other program revenues.

Exchange and non-exchange transactions include exchange transactions (where goods or services are provided for consideration and a performance obligation exists), and non-exchange transactions (where no performance obligation exists to provide a good or service). These transactions can be recurring or non-recurring in nature. Recurring transactions are viewed as ongoing, routine activities that form part of the normal course of operations and can be reasonably expected to be earned again in future years.

Other non-tax revenue, not otherwise defined as exchange or non-exchange transactions above, include revenues from enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises and interest on bank deposits, income on loans, investments and advances, and other returns recognized on investments.

Significant accounting policies

Exchange and non-exchange transactions are recognized when they are earned, that is, as performance obligations are met and/or when they are authorized by legislation and the past transaction has occurred. The accounting policy is applied in the following manner for the following exchange and non-exchange transactions:

- Employment insurance premiums are non-exchange transactions that are levied under the provisions of the *Employment Insurance Act*. Employment insurance premiums are recognized as revenue in the period in which the insurable earnings are authorized and earned. This occurs when workers, through their employment, have generated these premiums and the related employer's contribution.
- Pollution pricing proceeds are non-exchange transactions and include revenues earned from fuel charge proceeds and excess emission charges revenue pursuant to the Output-based Pricing System (OBPS) Regulations. As part of the federal carbon pollution pricing framework, fuel and excess emission charges are collected pursuant to the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* and are applicable to jurisdictions that request the federal carbon pollution pricing backstop system in whole or in part and those that do not meet the federal benchmark requirements.
 - Fuel charge proceeds are recognized as revenues in the period in which the charge is authorized and earned. This occurs as fuel is produced and delivered by registered distributors of the fuel under the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act*. As of April 1, 2025, the government ceased the application of the federal fuel charge in all applicable jurisdictions, with the fuel charge rates set to zero.
 - The compensation for excess emissions provided for under the *Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act* are recognized upon confirmation by the registered facility that the compensation is to be provided.
- Other program revenues from the sale of goods or services are exchange transactions and include: earnings from the sale of rights and privileges, the lease and use of public property, services of a regulatory and non-regulatory nature, the sale of goods and information products, and other fees and charges. Other program revenue from the sale of goods and services are recognized when earned as goods and services are provided either at a point in time or over a period of time depending on how the good or services are delivered, and when performance obligation(s) are met.
- Other miscellaneous revenues are primarily from interest and penalties (which are non-exchange transactions), but also include other miscellaneous exchange and non-exchange revenues. Miscellaneous revenues such as interest and penalties on taxes are recorded as other revenues when they are earned. Interest is charged on overdue balances using rates determined quarterly, which in most cases is based on the ninety day Treasury Bills rate rounded plus 4%. The interest rate applicable as at March 31, 2025 on most overdue balances was 8% (10% in 2024).

Notable revenues recognized over a period of time include:

- Spectrum licence fees which are recognized as rights and privileges under sales of goods and services within other program revenue as access to the frequency is provided, meeting the performance obligation, on a straight-line basis over the term of the licence. Deferred revenue consists of spectrum licence fees and other amounts received in advance of the delivery of goods and the rendering of services that will be recognized as revenue in a subsequent fiscal year as it is earned.
- Policing services revenue is presented as services of a non-regulatory nature under sales of goods and services within other program revenue and is recognized as the performance obligation is satisfied. Policing services are provided under the terms of various Police Service Agreements.

The following policies are applied for other non-tax revenue:

- Revenues from enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises reflect the government's share of profits and losses from those organizations that form part of the Government reporting entity consolidated under the modified equity basis of accounting. Where appropriate, adjustments are also made to present the accounts of these organizations on a basis consistent with the accounting policies of the Government and to eliminate significant inter-organizational accounts and transactions.
- Other revenues from enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises include interest earned on loans to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. Interest on loans to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are recognized as earned and in accordance with the underlying terms and conditions of the loans and measured using the effective interest method.
- Net 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 as at March 31. Net foreign exchange revenues also include the net gains or losses resulting from foreign debt and currency swap revaluations. Net foreign exchange revenues are determined by reference to prevailing exchange rates at the time of the transaction and at the year-end date, as applicable, on foreign currency denominated items.
- Interest on bank deposits, income on loans, investments and advances, and other returns are recognized as return on investments and are earned in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying financial instrument measured using the effective interest rate method.

Measurement uncertainty

Employment insurance premium revenues are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the use of estimates of premiums earned but not yet assessed or reassessed and estimated annual payment accuracy rate related to unemployment and self-employment benefits. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Management's estimates are reviewed periodically and changes in estimates are recorded as necessary when they become known.

There are no other significant measurement uncertainties related to non-tax revenues.

(a) Disaggregated non-tax revenues

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Exchange and non-exchange transactions		
Employment insurance premiums (non-exchange)	31,530	29,560
Pollution pricing proceeds (non-exchange)	13,552	10,503
Other program revenues (exchange and non-exchange)		
Sales of goods and services (exchange)		
Rights and privileges	3,569	2,848
Lease and use of public property	995	912
Services of a regulatory nature	2,998	2,959
Services of a non-regulatory nature	6,625	5,273
Sales of goods and information products	1,124	998
Other fees and charges	488	996
<i>Total sales of goods and services</i>	<i>15,799</i>	<i>13,986</i>
Miscellaneous (exchange and non-exchange)		
Interest and penalties (non-exchange)	16,273	14,390
Other (exchange and non-exchange)	2,276	1,483
<i>Total miscellaneous</i>	<i>18,549</i>	<i>15,873</i>
<i>Total other program revenues</i>	<i>34,348</i>	<i>29,859</i>
Other non-tax revenue		
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	8,048	3,217
Net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments	6,768	4,290
<i>Total other non-tax revenues</i>	<i>14,816</i>	<i>7,507</i>
<i>Total non-tax revenues</i>	<i>94,246</i>	<i>77,429</i>

There were no significant revenues from non-recurring activities. Non-recurring revenues are typically from gains on the sale of assets, court awards and revenues from the forfeitures of licenses.

There were no significant revenues for which the government did not recognize due to the lack of expectation to collect payment.

(b) Pollution pricing proceeds

As of March 31, 2025, there were \$13,537 million of fuel charge proceeds recorded (\$10,278 million in 2024).

As of March 31, 2025, the excess emission charges revenue pursuant to the output-based pricing system for industrial facilities with high emissions totalled \$15 million (\$225 million in 2024).

(c) Deferred revenues

Deferred revenues include:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025				2024
	Opening balance	Receipts and other credits	Earned and other charges	Closing balance	Closing balance
Deferred revenues					
Spectrum license fees	15,451	1,898	1,283	16,066	15,451
Other deferred revenues	1,660	3,768	3,641	1,787	1,660
Other deferred revenues—Specified purpose accounts.....	83	69	88	64	83
Total	17,194	5,735	5,012	17,917	17,194

Details can be found in Section 5 (unaudited) of this volume.

The majority of deferred revenues result from auctions of radio frequency licenses. Auction amounts are paid immediately in full and are recognized as revenue typically over a 20-year period (10-year period for some older auctions) for licenses arising from spectrum auctions.

6. Expenses

The government has three major types of expenses: transfer payments, other expenses and public debt charges.

Transfer payments are monetary payments, or transfers of goods, services, or assets to third parties. These transfers do not result in the acquisition by the government of any goods, services, or assets.

Other expenses include personnel, professional and special services, repair and maintenance, utilities, materials and supplies, as well as amortization of tangible capital assets. Provisions to reflect changes in the value of assets or liabilities, such as provisions for bad debts, loans, investments and advances and inventory obsolescence, are also included in other expenses. Public sector pension and other employee and veteran future benefit expenses are included in personnel expenses except for net actuarial losses which are presented separately in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit.

Public debt charges include effective interest calculated on market debt including amounts arising on the extinguishment of debt, as well as interest on obligations for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits.

Significant accounting policies
<p>Transfer payments are recorded as an expense in the year the transfer is authorized and all eligibility criteria have been met by the recipient. Certain transfer payments to individuals have legislated income thresholds where higher income recipients are required to repay a portion of the benefits they received. Overpayments or underpayments identified through post-payment verification are recorded in the year when the existence and amounts have been determined.</p> <p>Other expenses are generally recorded when goods are received or services are rendered.</p> <p>Public sector pension and other employee and veteran future benefit expenses are recorded as employees render services using the projected benefit method prorated on service, except for: veteran future benefits and workers' compensation where benefits are accrued on an event driven basis; and accumulated sick leave entitlements where benefits are recognized using an accrued benefit method. Past service costs or cost reductions related to amendments and curtailments are recorded when amendments and curtailments are approved while past service costs or cost reductions related to settlements are recorded when benefits are paid.</p> <p>To enhance financial reporting and decision-making for users of the consolidated financial statements, the impacts of re-measurements of public sector pension and other employee and veteran future benefit obligations were isolated as they are often significant and could potentially mask underlying events and trends in current government spending. These amounts are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit line item titled net actuarial losses.</p> <p>Public debt charges are recorded when incurred. Interest on market debt and the amortization of premium and discounts are recorded in public debt charges using the effective interest rate method. Interest expense related to public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits is calculated on the basis of the average accrued benefit obligations of the various plans and is presented net of the expected return on the average market-related value of pension investments.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>Measurement uncertainties that impact certain expenses are described in the following consolidated financial statement notes: Provision for contingent liabilities (Note 9), Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations (Note 10), Public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits (Note 12), Taxes receivable (Note 16), Other accounts receivable (Note 17), Other loans, investments and advances (Note 20), and Tangible capital assets and inventories (Note 21).</p>

Expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit include:

(a) Major transfer payments to other levels of government

Major transfer payments to other levels of government include the Canada Health Transfer, the Canada Social Transfer, the Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care and fiscal arrangements pursuant to the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*. Other major transfers include contributions under the federal Canada Community-Building Fund program, and the Home Care and Mental Health Transfer.

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Canada Health Transfer	52,070	49,431
Canada Social Transfer	16,909	16,417
Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care	6,639	5,612
Fiscal arrangements	22,915	21,738
Other major transfers	6,568	6,975
Total major transfer payments to other levels of government	105,101	100,173

Details can be found in Section 3 (unaudited) of this volume and in Section 1 (unaudited) of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

(b) Employment insurance and support measures

Pursuant to the *Employment Insurance Act*, employment insurance includes unemployment and self-employed benefits and support measures paid to/for individuals of \$23,133 million (\$21,141 million in 2024) and payments to provinces and territories related to Labour Market Development Agreements of \$1,947 million (\$2,374 million in 2024). The *Employment Insurance Act* was amended to authorize the emergency response benefit payments, as part of the Government's Economic Response Plan. As at March 31, 2025, benefit overpayments to be recovered of \$200 million (\$385 million in 2024) related to the Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit (EI-ERB) were recorded. Refer to Note 6(c) for information on the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB).

(c) COVID-19 income support for workers

The government provided financial support to workers during the COVID-19 pandemic through the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (ended on October 3, 2020), the Canada Worker Lockdown Benefit (ended on May 7, 2022) and the Canada Recovery Benefits. The Canada Recovery Benefits included three temporary recovery benefits starting September 27, 2020: the Canada Recovery Benefit (ended on October 23, 2021), the Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (ended on May 7, 2022), and the Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (ended on May 7, 2022). Post-payment verification activities commenced shortly after payment issuance and were primarily completed by March 31, 2025.

Details of COVID-19 income support provided to workers and the related benefit overpayments to be recovered are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Canada Emergency Response Benefit—overpayments	(942)	(3,019)
Canada Recovery Benefits	2	5
Canada Recovery Benefits—overpayments	(1,205)	(1,818)
Canada Worker Lockdown Benefit	—	1
Canada Worker Lockdown Benefit—overpayments	(24)	(7)
Total COVID-19 income support for workers	(2,169)	(4,838)

(d) Pollution pricing proceeds returned

All the direct proceeds from the federal carbon pollution pricing system were returned in the province and territory where they were collected. For the year ended March 31, 2025, these expenses for proceeds returned include \$12,719 million (\$9,648 million in 2024) in Canada Carbon Rebate payments for individuals and the new Canada Carbon Rebate payments for small businesses of \$2,569 million.

(e) Other transfer payments

Other transfer payments totalling \$107,140 million (\$95,951 million in 2024), include various amounts paid or payable through federal programs to stabilize market prices for commodities, develop new technologies, conduct research, provide international development assistance, support health care and infrastructure of First Nations and Inuit communities, support social housing and families and promote educational and cultural activities. Also included are expenses of other consolidated entities and other miscellaneous payments. The various types of transfer payments are being delivered by departments according to their departmental legislative mandates.

As COVID-19 support measures ended, related transfer payment expenses in 2025 include:

- Benefit overpayments recoveries of \$167 million (\$420 million in 2024) for Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy; and
- Transfer payment expense of \$173 million for the forgiveness incentives on Canada Emergency Business Account loans (a reversal of \$2,574 million in 2024). The amount of the reversal in 2024 was overestimated by \$173 million due to a delay in obtaining final numbers on forgiveness amounts and adjusted in 2025. Refer to Note 20 for further details on the Canada Emergency Business Account.

Details can be found in Table 3.6 of Section 3 (unaudited) of this volume.

(f) Public debt charges

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Public debt charges related to unmatured debt and cross-currency swaps		
Interest on market debt	41,864	36,247
Net interest on cross-currency swaps	321	183
Interest on capital lease obligations	143	151
Interest on obligations under public-private partnerships	127	129
Total	42,455	36,710
Interest expense related to pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits	9,623	9,139
Other liabilities	1,332	1,424
Total public debt charges	53,410	47,273

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

(g) Total expenses by segment

The government has defined segments as Ministries which groups the activities of departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations and other entities for which a Minister is responsible to Parliament. Additional segmented information is provided in Note 24. The following table presents the total expenses by segment after the elimination of internal transactions:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Ministries		
Agriculture and Agri-Food	3,953	5,424
Canadian Heritage ^{1 2}	7,386	6,797
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs	12,612	20,864
Democratic Institutions ²	304	253
Employment and Workforce Development	130,264	124,372
Energy and Natural Resources	6,694	4,816
Environment and Climate Change ²	3,102	2,396
Finance	147,112	135,130
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard	3,699	3,654
Global Affairs ²	9,452	8,269
Health	14,055	14,645
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities	14,088	13,654
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship	7,326	6,802
Indigenous Services ²	26,737	23,824
Innovation, Science and Industry ²	11,876	11,733
Justice	2,782	2,443
National Defence	36,026	33,063
National Revenue	69,371	59,914
Office of the Governor General's Secretary	29	26
Parliament ²	954	932
Privy Council ²	414	414
Public Safety ²	18,452	18,519
Public Services and Procurement	7,029	6,884
Transport	6,006	5,356
Treasury Board	11,748	4,956
Veterans Affairs	546	532
Provision for valuation and other items	(8,738)	(1,736)
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	543,279	513,936
Net actuarial losses ³	4,020	7,489
Total expenses	547,299	521,425

Details providing total expenses by segment and type can be found in Section 3 (unaudited) of this volume.

¹ As of March 14, 2025, the appropriate Minister for Parks Canada Agency and the Department for Women and Gender Equality is the Minister of Canadian Heritage. Parks Canada and Women, Gender Equality and Youth are reported as a separate ministry from Canadian Heritage in all other sections of the Public Accounts of Canada.

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

³ Allocation by segment provided in Note 24.

(h) Expenses by object

The following table presents the total expenses by main objects of expense:

(in millions of dollars)

Objects of expense	2025	2024
Transfer payments	359,415	326,649
Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses		
Personnel, excluding net actuarial losses	76,283	71,902
Transportation and communications	2,908	3,379
Information	565	473
Professional and special services	19,598	17,776
Rentals	4,156	4,029
Repairs and maintenance	4,284	4,257
Utilities, materials and supplies	4,464	6,468
Other subsidies and expenses	12,098	26,039
Amortization of tangible capital assets	6,044	5,633
Net loss on disposal of assets	54	58
Total other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	130,454	140,014
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	489,869	466,663
Public debt charges	53,410	47,273
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	543,279	513,936
Net actuarial losses	4,020	7,489
Total expenses	547,299	521,425

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

7. Accumulated deficit

The accumulated deficit comprises accumulated operating deficit and accumulated remeasurement gains and losses.

Accumulated operating deficit

The accumulated operating deficit is equal to the net liabilities of the government less any accumulated remeasurement gains and losses. The government includes in its revenues and expenses certain accounts established for specified purposes. Legislation requires that revenues received for purposes specified in the legislation be credited to these accounts and that related payments be charged to these accounts. Any deficiency of revenues over payments must be met through future revenues or transfers credited to these accounts. The following table shows the balance of these consolidated accounts included in the accumulated operating deficit:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Accumulated operating deficit, excluding consolidated specified purpose accounts	(1,269,377)	(1,228,654)
Consolidated specified purpose accounts		
Employment Insurance Operating Account	(14,250)	(18,437)
Other insurance accounts	928	722
Other consolidated accounts	857	875
Accumulated operating deficit	(1,281,842)	(1,245,494)

Accumulated remeasurement gains and losses

Remeasurement gains and losses are revenues and expenses recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses arising when financial instruments in the fair value category are remeasured. When a financial instrument is derecognized, previously reported remeasurement gains or losses are reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit. Other comprehensive income or loss of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises is also reported in accumulated remeasurement gains and losses.

8. Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities mainly consist of amounts owed to suppliers and employees that have been invoiced or accrued.

Significant accounting policies
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recognized when the government becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial liability and are measured at the cost to settle the obligation given they are either short-term in nature or payable on demand.
Measurement uncertainty
There are no significant measurement uncertainties related to other accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities include:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Accounts payable.....	48,532	54,689
Accrued salaries and benefits.....	6,855	6,872
Matured debt.....	626	666
Notes payable to international organizations ¹	310	91
Provincial, Territorial and Indigenous Tax Agreements Account.....	11,049	16,533
Other.....	1,020	1,043
Total other accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	68,392	79,894

¹ Notes payable to international organizations are denominated in US dollars and translated into Canadian dollars as at March 31.

9. Provision for contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities arise in the normal course of operations and their ultimate disposition is unknown. Contingent liabilities are potential liabilities which may become actual liabilities when one or more future events not wholly within the government's control occur or fail to occur.

Significant accounting policies
For claims, if the future event is likely to occur or fail to occur, and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made, a provision is accrued and an expense recorded. If the likelihood is not determinable or likely but an amount cannot be reasonably estimated, the contingency is disclosed.
For guarantees, an allowance is recorded when it is determined that a loss is likely and the amount of the allowance can be estimated. The allowance is reviewed on an ongoing basis and changes in the allowance are recorded as other expenses in the year they become known.
Measurement uncertainty
Contingent liabilities are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the use of estimates relating to both the outcome of the future event as well as the value of the potential loss. The estimate of the provision for claims is continuously reviewed and refined considering several factors, including ongoing negotiations, settlements or agreements and decisions made by the courts and administrative tribunals. Rulings by the judiciary that contain elements applicable to other claims filed against Canada could also result in significant changes to the contingent liability recorded.
For guarantees, the estimate considers the nature of the guarantee, loss experience, assessments of individual companies, particular fields or markets as well as the broader Canadian and global economies which can result in changes to the contingent liability recorded.

The following table presents the different components of the provision for contingent liabilities:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Claims		
Pending and threatened litigation and other claims.....	16,142	19,725
Specific claims	27,781	26,336
Comprehensive land claims	10,348	9,957
Provision for guarantees provided by the government.....	450	570
Total provision recorded	54,721	56,588

(a) Claims

Where the government has assessed a claim as likely and measurable, an estimated provision is determined using relevant historical experience, facts and circumstances. In situations where the estimate of loss is based on a range of amounts, the amount accrued within the range is management's best estimate of the potential loss which may be at an amount lesser than the maximum of the range. Significant exposure to a liability could exist in excess of what has been accrued.

The government has claims for which the outcome is likely to result in a liability, but management cannot reasonably measure the amount at the financial statement date. These claims are continually reassessed as they progress through the legal process. Until more information becomes available which would allow for a reasonable estimate of the liability or the extent, no amount is accrued or disclosed.

Claims for which the outcome is not determinable and for which an amount has not been accrued are estimated at \$3,652 million (\$3,314 million in 2024). The resolution of these claims may result in a liability, if any, that differs from the estimated amount.

Pending and threatened litigation and other claims

There are thousands of pending and threatened litigation cases as well as claims outstanding against the government. These claims include items with pleading amounts and items where an amount is not specified. While the total amount claimed in these actions is significant, their outcomes are not known in all cases. As a result, provisions that are recorded are based on management's best estimate of the potential loss.

Specific claims

Specific claims deal with the past grievances of First Nations related to Canada's obligations under historic treaties or the way it managed First Nations' funds or other assets. The past grievances may be proceeding via the legal system or via the specific claims program. The Government of Canada will pursue a settlement agreement with the First Nation when a claim demonstrates an outstanding lawful obligation. There are currently 828 (747 in 2024) specific claims under negotiation, accepted for negotiation or under review. A liability is estimated and recorded for claims that have progressed to a point where quantification is possible. This estimate also includes projections based on historical rates and costs of settlement for similar claims and includes an estimate for claims which have been filed but not yet assessed.

Comprehensive land claims

Comprehensive land claims arise in areas of the country where Indigenous rights and title have not been resolved by treaty or by other legal means. There are currently 103 (104 in 2024) comprehensive land claims under negotiation, accepted for negotiation or under review. A liability is estimated and recorded for claims that have progressed to a point where quantification is possible. This estimate also includes projections based on historical rates and costs of settlement for similar claims.

(b) Guarantees provided by the government

Guarantees provided by the government include guarantees on the borrowings of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, loan guarantees, insurance programs managed by the government or agent enterprise Crown corporations, and other explicit guarantees. At March 31, guarantees provided by the government include:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
	Principal amount outstanding	Principal amount outstanding
Guarantees with an authorized limit (2025 limit: \$382,347; 2024 limit: \$409,628).....	293,264	299,789
Guarantees with no authorized limit (including borrowings of agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises).....	311,934	319,212
Total	605,198	619,001
Less: provision for guarantees.....	450	570
Net exposure under guarantees.....	604,748	618,431
 Borrowings held by the Government of Canada		
Guarantees with no authorized limit – Canada Mortgage Bonds ¹	36,557	7,580

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

¹ Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMBs) are guaranteed coupon paying bonds purchased by the Department of Finance Canada. The bonds are sold globally to investors and the proceeds are used to purchase insured eligible residential loans. Additional details on these bonds are included in Note 19 and Section 9 (unaudited) of this volume.

The authorized limit represents 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. The principal amount outstanding represents the total amount of guarantees provided as at the end of the fiscal year.

(c) Other

Assessed taxes under appeal

Contingent liabilities include previously assessed federal taxes where amounts are being appealed to the Tax Court of Canada, the Federal Court of Appeal, or the Supreme Court of Canada. As of March 31, 2025, an amount of \$7,796 million (\$7,354 million in 2024) was being appealed to the courts, for which the likelihood of an adverse outcome was not determinable or for which an amount could not be reasonably estimated. The government has recorded, in the amounts payable related to tax or in reduction of the amounts receivable from taxpayers, as applicable, the estimated amount of appeals that are considered likely to be lost and that can be reasonably estimated.

International organizations

The government has callable share capital whereby certain international organizations have the ability to require payments. As at March 31, 2025, the callable share capital amounts to \$43,557 million (\$40,949 million in 2024). No amounts (nil in 2024) have been requested by international organizations or paid by the government in the year related to the callable share capital.

Insurance programs of agent enterprise Crown corporations

Four 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 \$100,000 of eligible deposits with each member bank, trust or loan company; the 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* through the Mortgage-Backed Securities program and the bonds issued by the Canada Housing Trust through the Canada Mortgage Bond program, of which the government purchased \$36,557 million (including accrued interest) during the year (\$7,580 million in 2024) - refer to Other Investments in Note 19(a); Export Development Canada provides export and foreign investment insurance to help with export trade; and Farm Credit Canada sells group creditor life and accident insurance to its customers through a program administered by a major insurance provider and Farm Credit Canada's risk of the insurance program is limited.

At March 31, 2025, total insurance in force amounts to \$2,288,032 million (\$2,165,120 million in 2024). The government expects that all four corporations will cover the cost of both current claims and possible future claims.

10. Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations

Environmental liabilities represent the amount required to remediate contaminated sites to current minimum environmental standards.

Asset retirement obligations represent the estimated amount required to retire for legally obligated costs for the asset retirement activities of tangible capital assets.

Significant accounting policies
<p>An environmental liability for the remediation of contaminated sites is recognized when all of the following criteria are satisfied: an environmental standard exists, contamination exceeds the environmental standard, the government is directly responsible or accepts responsibility, it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up and a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. The liability reflects management's best estimate of the amount required to remediate the sites to the current minimum environmental standard for its use prior to contamination.</p> <p>A liability for unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) affected legacy sites is recognized when there is an appropriate basis for measurement and a reasonable estimate can be made. These liabilities are present obligations arising from past transactions or events, the settlement of which is expected to result in the future sacrifice of economic benefits.</p> <p>An asset retirement obligation is recognized when all of the following criteria are satisfied: there is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset controlled by the government; the past event or transaction giving rise to the retirement liability has occurred; it is expected that the government will give up future economic benefits to retire the asset; and, a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made. The estimated amount to retire an asset is normally capitalized to the related tangible capital asset and amortized over the estimated remaining useful life. An asset retirement obligation may arise in connection with a tangible capital asset that is not recognized or no longer in productive use. In this case, the asset retirement cost would be expensed. The measurement of the liability is the government's best estimate of the amount required to retire a tangible capital asset at the financial statement date.</p> <p>When the future cash flows required to settle or otherwise extinguish a liability are estimable, predictable and expected to occur over extended future periods, a present value technique is used. The discount rate used reflects the government's cost of borrowing, associated with the estimated number of years to complete the retirement or remediation.</p> <p>The recorded liabilities are adjusted each year, as required, for the passage of time as an accretion expense, present value adjustments, inflation, new obligations, and changes in management estimates and actual costs incurred.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>Environmental liabilities are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the evolving technologies used in remediation activities of contaminated sites, the use of discounted present value of future estimated costs, inflation and the fact that not all sites have had a complete assessment of the extent and nature of remediation costs. Changes to underlying assumptions, the timing of the expenditures, the technology employed, the revisions to environmental standards or changes in regulatory requirements could result in significant changes to the liabilities recorded.</p> <p>Asset retirement obligations are also subject to measurement uncertainty, as asset retirement costs are typically based on long term estimates. These estimates rely on assumptions about the timing and cost of future retirement activities, the use of discounted present value of future estimated costs and inflation. The government utilizes various techniques, including models, historical cost analysis and expert opinions to make these estimates. Changes in these techniques or assumptions could result in a significant impact to the liabilities recorded.</p> <p>The government's ongoing efforts to assess contaminated sites, UXO affected sites, and asset retirement obligations may result in additional liabilities.</p>

Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations include:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Remediation liability for contaminated sites	10,299	10,037
Other environmental liabilities	121	120
Asset retirement obligations	13,485	12,486
Total environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations	23,905	22,643

(a) Remediation of contaminated sites

The government's "Federal Approach to Contaminated Sites" sets out a framework for management of contaminated sites using a risk-based approach. Under this approach the government has inventoried the contaminated sites identified on federal lands or on lands where the government has assumed responsibility for the clean-up, allowing them to be classified, managed and recorded in a consistent manner. This systematic approach aids in the identification of the high risk sites in order to allocate limited resources to those sites which pose the highest risk to human health and the environment.

The government has identified 5,365 sites (5,939 sites in 2024) where contamination may exist and assessment, remediation and monitoring may be required. Of these, the government has identified 2,194 sites (2,314 sites in 2024), where action is required and for which a liability of \$10,027 million (\$9,762 million in 2024) has been recorded. This liability estimate has been determined based on site assessments performed by environmental experts. In addition, a statistical model based upon a projection of the number of sites that will proceed to remediation and upon which current and historical costs are applied is used to estimate the liability for a group of unassessed sites. This group includes 2,410 unassessed sites (2,709 sites in 2024), of which 1,125 sites (1,264 sites in 2024) are projected to proceed to remediation and for which an estimated liability of \$272 million (\$275 million in 2024) has been recorded. These two estimates combined, totalling \$10,299 million (\$10,037 million in 2024), represents management's best estimate of the costs required to remediate sites to the current minimum environmental standard for its use prior to contamination, based on information available on March 31. For the remaining 761 sites (916 sites in 2024), no liability for remediation has been recognized. Some of these sites are at various stages of testing and evaluation and, if remediation is required, liabilities will be reported as soon as a reasonable estimate can be determined. For other sites, the government does not expect to give up any future economic benefits (there is likely no significant environmental impact or human health threats). These sites will be re-examined and a liability for remediation will be recognized if future economic benefits will be given up.

When the liability estimate is based on a future cash requirement, the amount is adjusted for inflation using a forecast CPI rate of 2.0% (2.0% in 2024). Inflation is included in the undiscounted amount. The Government of Canada's cost of borrowing by reference to the actual zero-coupon yield curve for Government of Canada bonds has been used to discount the estimated future expenditures. March 2025 discount rates range from 2.50% (4.53% in 2024) for a 1-year term to 3.27% (3.29% in 2024) for a 30 or greater year term.

(in millions of dollars)

	2025				2024			
	Total number of sites	Number of sites with a liability	Estimated liability	Estimated total undiscounted expenditures	Total number of sites	Number of sites with a liability	Estimated liability	Estimated total undiscounted expenditures
Former mineral exploration sites ¹	128	104	6,385	9,821	129	104	6,129	9,945
Radioactive material ²	7	6	1,008	1,106	7	6	1,177	1,336
Military and former military sites ³	380	197	686	788	409	203	615	735
Fuel related practices ⁴	1,463	929	538	564	1,684	1,031	442	477
Marine facilities/aquatic sites ⁵	1,508	1,018	728	808	1,682	1,085	707	821
Landfill/waste sites ⁶	959	514	379	408	1,084	579	372	409
Other ⁷	920	551	575	612	944	570	595	648
Total	5,365	3,319	10,299	14,107	5,939	3,578	10,037	14,371

¹ Contamination associated with former mine activities, e.g. heavy metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, etc. Sites often have multiple sources of contamination.

² Contamination associated with former nuclear operations, e.g. low-level radioactive waste, radioactive isotopes.

³ Contamination associated with the operations of military and former military sites where activities such as fuel handling and storage activities, waste sites, metals/PCB-based paint used on buildings resulted in former or accidental contamination, e.g. petroleum hydrocarbons, PCBs, heavy metals. Sites often have multiple sources of contamination.

⁴ Contamination primarily associated with fuel storage and handling, e.g., accidental spills related to fuel storage tanks or former fuel handling practices, e.g. petroleum hydrocarbons, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and BTEX (benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes).

⁵ Contamination associated with the operations of marine assets, e.g., port facilities, harbours, navigation systems, light stations, hydrometric stations, where activities such as fuel storage/handling, use of metal based paint on light stations resulted in former or accidental contamination, e.g. metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, polyaromatic hydrocarbons and other organic contaminants. Sites often have multiple sources of contamination.

⁶ Contamination associated with former landfill/waste site or leaching from materials deposited in the landfill/waste site, e.g. metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, BTEX, other organic contaminants, etc.

⁷ Contamination from other sources, e.g. use of pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers at agricultural sites; use of PCBs, firefighting training areas, firing ranges and training facilities, the operations of assets such as airports, railways and roads where activities such as, fuel storage/handling, waste sites, and chemical storage areas resulted in former or accidental contamination, e.g. metals, petroleum hydrocarbons, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, BTEX and other organic contaminants.

Also, during the year, 768 sites (588 sites in 2024) were closed as they were either remediated or assessed to confirm that they no longer meet all the criteria required to record a liability for contaminated sites. Estimated recoveries related to environmental liabilities amounted to \$27 million as at year end (\$27 million in 2024) and are reported as other accounts receivable.

(b) Other environmental liabilities

The government has identified approximately 481 unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO) suspected sites (512 in 2024) for which clearance action may be necessary. Of these sites, 38 (37 in 2024) are confirmed UXO affected sites. Based on management's best estimates, a liability of \$121 million (\$120 million in 2024) has been recorded for clearance action on 8 of the confirmed UXO sites (8 in 2024). Following a risk assessment and review, 16 suspected sites (35 in 2024) were closed. The remaining 457 suspected sites (469 in 2024) are currently either still in the assessment phase or assessment has been completed, but a decision has not yet been made regarding risk mitigation or site closure. Of these sites, the obligation for clearance action is indeterminable for 54 (51 in 2024) and unlikely for the 403 remaining (418 in 2024).

(c) Asset retirement obligations

The government has recorded asset retirement obligations for the removal of asbestos and other hazardous materials in buildings, decommissioning of nuclear facilities, demilitarization or disarmament and other asset retirement obligations.

The changes in the asset retirement obligations during the year are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025					2024				
	Asbestos and other hazardous material	Decommissioning of nuclear facilities	Demilitarization or disarmament	Others	Total	Asbestos and other hazardous material	Decommissioning of nuclear facilities	Demilitarization or disarmament	Others	Total
Opening balance	2,483	8,671	759	573	12,486	2,641	8,723	780	736	12,880
Liabilities incurred	9	—	45	3	57	24	—	50	10	84
Liabilities settled	(17)	(597)	—	(15)	(629)	(27)	(595)	—	(2)	(624)
Revisions in estimate	81	1,112	59	(92)	1,160	(233)	276	(106)	(191)	(254)
Accretion expense ¹	80	285	25	21	411	78	267	35	20	400
Closing balance	2,636	9,471	888	490	13,485	2,483	8,671	759	573	12,486

¹ Accretion expense is the increase in the carrying amount of an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time.

The undiscounted future expenditures, adjusted for inflation, for the planned projects comprising the liability are \$24,822 million (\$24,067 million at March 31, 2024). Estimated recoveries related to asset retirement obligations amounted to nil as at year end (nil in 2024).

Key assumptions used in determining the provision are as follows:

	2025				2024			
	Asbestos and other hazardous material	Decommissioning of nuclear facilities	Demilitarization or disarmament	Others	Asbestos and other hazardous material	Decommissioning of nuclear facilities	Demilitarization or disarmament	Others
Discount rate	1.0% - 4.5%	3.3%	2.0% - 3.0%	1.0% - 4.5%	3.3% - 4.5%	3.3%	3.3% - 4.5%	3.3% - 4.5%
Time period over which the undiscounted expenditures are to be incurred	1-50 years	160 years	3-39 years	1-68 years	1-58 years	161 years	1-40 years	1-69 years
Long-term rate of inflation	2.0% - 2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

(d) Sensitivity analysis

Changes in assumptions can result in significantly higher or lower estimates of the environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligations. The table below illustrates the possible impact of a 1% change in the principal assumptions.

(in millions of dollars)

	2025		2024	
	Environmental liabilities	Asset retirement obligations	Environmental liabilities	Asset retirement obligations
Possible impact due to:				
Increase of 1% in discount rates	(645)	(1,891)	(642)	(1,737)
Decrease of 1% in discount rates	832	2,488	830	2,298
Increase of 1% in rate of inflation.....	776	2,333	781	2,145
Decrease of 1% in rate of inflation	(608)	(1,835)	(611)	(1,681)

11. Unmatured debt

Unmatured debt consists of market debt, capital lease obligations and the obligation under public-private partnerships.

Significant accounting policies
<p>Market debt is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the government becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and is measured at amortized cost. At initial recognition, amortized cost is calculated by taking into account transaction costs, including debt issuance costs, and any discount or premium arising on issuance of the debt when the face value of the instrument issued differs from the proceeds received. Subsequently, the effective interest method is applied to determine the amortized cost of the instrument and allocate the unamortized portion and interest to public debt charges over the term to maturity of the instrument, or a shorter period when appropriate. Unmatured debt is derecognized when the obligation is legally discharged or otherwise extinguished.</p> <p>When a marketable bond is exchanged or repurchased, and the transaction results in an extinguishment of the debt, the difference between the carrying amount of the debt instrument and the net consideration paid is recognized as a gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit, and the debt instrument is derecognized. An extinguishment occurs on the repurchase of bonds. The government's holdings of its own securities, if any, are offset against market debt until they are legally cancelled to report unmatured debt owed to external parties.</p> <p>Capital lease obligations are the present value of the remaining minimum lease payments under capital lease agreements.</p> <p>Obligations under public-private partnerships (P3s) are the financial liabilities resulting from the government's agreements with private sector partners to design, build, acquire or better certain tangible capital assets. These liabilities are initially measured at the same amount as the portion of the infrastructure asset being financed and reduced for any consideration previously provided to the private sector partner. The government subsequently measures obligations under P3s at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The implicit contract rate is used to recognize interest expense.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
There are no significant measurement uncertainties related to unmatured debt.

Unmatured debt includes:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Market debt		
Payable in Canadian currency	1,451,649	1,350,669
Payable in foreign currencies.....	29,557	21,246
Total.....	1,481,206	1,371,915
Obligation related to capital leases.....	2,188	2,366
Obligation under public-private partnerships	2,493	2,541
Total unmatured debt	1,485,887	1,376,822

Accrued interest payable of \$8,315 million (\$7,033 million in 2024) is included in market debt.

(a) Market debt

The following table presents the future principal repayments at the contractual maturity date of debt issues, interest rates by currency and type of instrument and the weighted average annual interest rates as at March 31, 2025:

(in millions of dollars)

Maturing year	Marketable bonds		Treasury bills	Canada bills	Total
	CAD	USD	CAD	USD	
2026	186,373	5,035	285,200	4,210	480,818
2027	169,064	5,035	—	—	174,099
2028	66,361	—	—	—	66,361
2029	60,500	5,754	—	—	66,254
2030	90,899	9,349	—	—	100,248
2031 and subsequent	589,848	—	—	—	589,848
	1,163,045	25,173	285,200	4,210	1,477,628
Less: Government holdings of unmatured debt and consolidation adjustments ¹	(137)	—	260	—	123
Total future principal repayments at contractual maturity	1,163,182	25,173	284,940	4,210	1,477,505
Less: Adjustment to amortized cost ²	6,215	191	(2,688)	(17)	3,701
Total market debt	1,169,397	25,364	282,252	4,193	1,481,206
Nature of interest rate ³	Fixed ⁴	Fixed	Variable	Variable	
Weighted average annual interest rates	2.63	3.31	3.24	4.29	
Range of interest rates	0.43 - 9.05	0.86 - 4.80	2.60 - 4.18	4.03 - 4.58	

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

¹ Includes \$281 million of securities held by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities and \$158 million of borrowings by consolidated agent Crown corporations.

² The adjustment to amortized cost represents the difference between the carrying amount of debt measured at amortized cost and the principal payable at maturity. The carrying amount for unmatured debt includes accrued interest and unamortized discounts and premiums.

³ Debt with terms to maturity 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.

⁴ Includes real return bonds which have a variable component based on the consumer price index. The above table does not include future fluctuations associated with the variable component of the real return bond portfolio.

(b) Obligation related to capital leases

The net obligation related to capital leases as at March 31, 2025, is \$2,188 million (\$2,366 million in 2024). Interest on this obligation of \$143 million (\$151 million in 2024) is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit as part of public debt charges. At March 31, 2025 future minimum lease payments are summarized as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

Year	Amount
2026	366
2027	345
2028	341
2029	312
2030	299
2031 and subsequent	1,320
Total minimum lease payments	2,983
Less: imputed interest at the average discount rate of 4.78%	795
Obligation related to capital leases	2,188

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

A significant number of leases have a duration from inception that falls within the range of 10 to 25 years.

(c) Obligation under public-private partnerships

Under the government's P3 arrangements, private sector partners provide financing for the tangible capital assets built, acquired, or bettered. The financing can be partial or complete, depending on the arrangement. The obligations under P3s represent financial liabilities to the private sector partners for the tangible capital asset component of the P3s. The financial liability related to P3s is \$2,493 million as at March 31, 2025 (\$2,541 million in 2024). Interest on this obligation of \$127 million (\$129 million in 2024) is reported in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit as part of public debt charges and \$17 million (\$17 million in 2024) is capitalized as tangible capital assets. Repayment periods range between 25 and 35 years following the assets being ready for use. At March 31, 2025, the future minimum payments for the obligation under public-private partnerships are summarized as follows:

(in millions of dollars)	
Year	Amount
2026.....	193
2027.....	193
2028.....	193
2029.....	193
2030.....	193
2031 and subsequent.....	3,368
Total minimum payments for public-private partnerships.....	4,333
Less: imputed interest at the average discount rate of 5.67%.....	1,840
Obligation under public-private partnerships.....	2,493

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

12. Public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits

The accrued benefit obligations in respect of public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits are presented net of pension assets, unrecognized net actuarial gains or losses and valuation allowance, as well as contributions and benefits paid by some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities after their measurement date of December 31 up to March 31, in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

Significant accounting policies

Public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits are measured on an actuarial basis. The actuarial valuations estimate the current value of benefits earned and use various actuarial assumptions in the process. When actual experience of the plans varies from estimates or when actuarial assumptions change, actuarial gains or losses arise. Actuarial gains and losses are not recognized immediately but rather over the expected average remaining service life (EARS�) of the employees, which varies across plans, or the average remaining life expectancy (ARLE) of the benefit recipients under wartime veteran plans. Recognition commences in the year following the determination of the actuarial gains and losses. In addition, an unrecognized net actuarial loss is recognized immediately upon plan amendment, up to a maximum of the related decrease in the accrued benefit obligation; similarly, an unrecognized net actuarial gain is recognized immediately, up to a maximum of the related increase in the accrued benefit obligation. The unrecognized net actuarial loss or gain, relating to the obligation that is curtailed or settled, is recognized immediately upon a plan curtailment or settlement.

Pension plan and other future benefit assets are mostly comprised of investments held by the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSPIB), which are valued at market-related value. Under this valuation methodology, the expected return on investments is recorded immediately while the difference between the expected and the actual return on investments is recorded over a five-year period through actuarial gains and losses. The market-related value of investments is adjusted, if necessary, to ensure that it does not fall outside a limit of plus or minus 10% of the market value of investments at year end; any amount outside this limit is recorded immediately through actuarial gains and losses.

Contributions receivable from employees for past service buyback elections are discounted to approximate their fair value.

Measurement uncertainty

As the accrued benefit obligations for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits are actuarially determined, the actual experience may differ significantly from the assumptions used in the calculation of the accrued benefit obligations. The actuarial assumptions used in measuring the accrued benefit obligations are outlined in Section (g) below and a sensitivity analysis showing how the accrued benefit obligations would have been affected by changes in the principal actuarial assumptions is found in Section (h) below.

The economic environment continues to be subject to global uncertainty and heightened geopolitical tensions, which could impact the actuarial assumptions used to measure the present value of the accrued benefit obligations and the market value of the PSPIB's portfolio. The accrued benefit obligations and the investments held by PSPIB, as at March 31, 2025, as well as the return on investments for the year, reflect the impacts resulting from these events to the extent known and estimable at the reporting date.

(a) Overview of benefits

i. Pension benefits

The government sponsors a number of defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all the employees of the federal public service, as well as certain Public Service corporations as defined in the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, territorial governments, members of the Canadian Forces (including the Reserve Force), members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, federally appointed judges and Members of Parliament, including Senators. The public service, Canadian Forces - Regular Force and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans represent the three main public sector pension plans sponsored by the government. In addition, some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities maintain their own defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of their employees. In this note, the term “employees” is used in a general manner to apply to plan members of the different groups.

The defined benefit pension plans are designed to provide employees with a retirement income during their lifetime and, in the case of government-sponsored plans, are indexed to inflation. The indexation for Crown corporations and other entities pension plans varies depending on the specific plan. In the event of death, the pension plans also provide an income for a plan member’s eligible survivors and dependants.

Pension benefits generally accrue as follows:

For the three main public sector pension plans, pension benefits generally accrue based on a member’s average earnings during the best five consecutive years of earnings and years of pensionable service. Plan members can accrue up to a maximum of 35 years at a rate of 2% per year of pensionable service. Pension benefits are coordinated with the Canada and the Quebec Pension Plan benefits at age 65, without considering the enhancements that were phased-in between 2019 and 2025.

For the Canadian Forces - Reserve Force pension plan, pension benefits accrue at a rate of 1.5% per year up to a maximum of 35 years based on total pensionable service and pensionable earnings over the service period, and are coordinated with the Canada and the Quebec Pension Plan benefits at age 65, without considering the enhancements that were phased-in between 2019 and 2025.

For the Members of Parliament retiring allowance plan, basic allowances accrue at a rate of 3% per year of pensionable service multiplied by the average of the best five consecutive years of sessional indemnity and/or pensionable earnings up to a maximum of 75% of the plan member’s average sessional indemnity and/or pensionable earnings as applicable. For service after December 31, 2015, retiring allowance benefits are coordinated with the Canada and the Quebec Pension Plan benefits at age 60. Members of Parliament are entitled to benefits after they have contributed to the plan for at least six years.

For federally appointed judges, pension benefits do not have an explicit accrual rate. Instead, federally appointed judges may retire with a pension equivalent to two thirds of the salary annexed to their office once the member has completed 15 years of pensionable service and the sum of the member’s age and years of service equals 80 or more.

For the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities pension plans, pension benefits accrue depending on the terms of the plans; generally based on a combination of an accrual rate per year of pensionable service and pensionable earnings average as per plan terms. Some plans are closed to new entrants.

ii. Other future benefits

In addition to pension plans, the government and the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities sponsor different types of future benefit plans, with varying terms and conditions. The benefits are available to employees during or after employment or upon retirement. Other future benefits include disability and associated benefits available to war veterans, current and retired members of the Canadian Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, their survivors and dependants, health care and dental benefits available to retired employees and their dependants, accumulated sick leave entitlements, severance benefits and workers’ compensation benefits.

(b) Financing arrangements

The government has a statutory obligation to pay the pension benefits it sponsors. Pursuant to pension legislation, the transactions for funded and unfunded pension benefits are tracked in the pension accounts within the accounts of Canada. The details (unaudited) of the pension accounts can be found in Section 6 of this volume.

i. Funded pension benefits

Pension benefits are generally financed from employee and employer contributions, as well as investment earnings. Pension benefits funded by the government relate to post March 2000 service that falls within the *Income Tax Act* limits for the three main public sector pension plans and all service for the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force pension plan. An amount equal to contributions less benefit payments and other charges is invested by the PSPIB. Funded pension benefits also relate to consolidated Crown corporations and other entities where pension plans’ assets are held in external trusts that are legally separate from Crown corporations and other entities.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, PSPIB transferred \$1,943 million (nil in 2024), from the Public Service Pension Fund to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Government of Canada in order to eliminate a non-permitted surplus in the Public Service Pension Fund (relating to service on or after April 1, 2000), as recommended by the President of the Treasury Board pursuant to subparagraph 44.4(2)(b) of the *Public Service Superannuation Act*.

ii. Unfunded pension benefits

For unfunded pension benefits, separate invested funds are not maintained. These relate to all pre April 2000 service, and only to post March 2000 service that falls above the *Income Tax Act* limits for the three main public sector pension plans, all service periods for the pension plans of the federally appointed judges and Members of Parliament, and some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities' pension plans. Employee and employer contributions for unfunded pension benefits sponsored by the government are part of general government funds. Contributions amounted to \$6,722 million (\$3,590 million in 2024) of which \$209 million (\$180 million in 2024) represents regular employer contributions, \$6,425 million (\$3,333 million in 2024) represents special employer contributions, and \$88 million (\$77 million in 2024) represents employee contributions.

iii. Other future benefits

Other employee and veteran future benefits sponsored by the government and almost all of the other employee future benefits sponsored by the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities are unfunded. The health care and dental plans for retired employees are contributory plans, whereby contributions by retired plan members are made to obtain coverage. These contributions amounted to \$545 million (\$536 million in 2024). The cost of benefits earned and benefits paid are presented net of these contributions. Additional details can be found in Section 6 (unaudited) of this volume.

(c) Actuarial valuations

i. For funding purposes

Pursuant to the *Public Pensions Reporting Act*, actuarial valuations of the pension plans sponsored by the government are performed at least every three years to determine the state of the pension plans, as well as to assist in making informed decisions regarding the financing of the government's pension benefit obligations. The actuarial valuation report in respect of a pension plan must be filed with the Minister responsible for that pension plan within eighteen months of the valuation date. The Minister then has thirty sitting days to present the actuarial valuation to the Parliament. The actuarial assumptions underlying the valuations for funding purposes are based on the actuary's best estimates.

The most recent triennial actuarial valuations were conducted as at March 31, 2023, for the public service pension plan; as at March 31, 2022, for the Canadian Forces - Regular Force and Reserve Force, the Members of Parliament and the federally appointed judges pension plans; and as at March 31, 2021, for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plan.

Federally regulated private pension plans sponsored by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities are governed by the provisions of the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985* and are required to adhere to the directives of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions. The actuarial valuations are conducted at least every three years, or more often depending on the financial situation of the plan.

ii. For accounting purposes

Actuarial valuations of the public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits are performed every year to measure and report the obligations and to attribute the costs of the benefits to the period. Actuarial valuations are conducted as at March 31, except for some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities for which the actuarial valuations are conducted as at December 31. The actuarial valuations are based on the most recent actuarial valuation for funding purposes, as applicable, in regards to the majority of the demographic assumptions. The other assumptions underlying the valuations are based on best estimates of the government or of the management of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities.

(d) Change to benefits

No plan amendments, curtailments or settlements occurred this year.

(e) Net future benefit liabilities and assets

The net future benefit liabilities and assets are comprised of different components. The details are as follows:

i. Accrued benefit obligations

The changes in the accrued benefit obligations during the year are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025				2024			
	Pension benefits			Other future benefits	Pension benefits			Other future benefits
	Funded	Unfunded	Total		Funded	Unfunded	Total	
Accrued benefit obligations at beginning of year	211,333	157,939	369,272	227,911	199,295	167,272	366,567	223,206
Benefits earned	9,149	428	9,577	12,802	8,605	416	9,021	12,036
Interest on average accrued benefit obligations	12,943	5,198	18,141	7,679	12,409	4,943	17,352	6,835
Benefits paid	(6,758)	(9,873)	(16,631)	(8,918)	(6,135)	(9,684)	(15,819)	(7,548)
Administrative expenses	(144)	(62)	(206)	(181)	(150)	(70)	(220)	(127)
Net transfers to other plans	(322)	(24)	(346)	—	(293)	(24)	(317)	—
Amendment costs (cost reductions)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actuarial (gains) losses	7,523	6,445	13,968	15,697	(2,398)	(4,914)	(7,312)	(6,491)
Accrued benefit obligations at end of year	233,724	160,051	393,775	254,990	211,333	157,939	369,272	227,911

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

ii. Pension and other future benefit assets

Pension and other future benefit assets include investments held by the PSPIB and external trusts of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities and contributions receivable from employees for past service buyback elections.

The changes in pension and other future benefit assets during the year are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025		2024	
	Funded pension benefits	Other future benefits	Funded pension benefits	Other future benefits
Investments at beginning of year	265,281	—	241,394	—
Expected return on average market-related value of investments	16,195	—	15,048	—
Contributions				
Employees	4,843	—	4,695	—
Public Service corporations, territorial governments and Crown corporations and other entities	233	—	215	—
Government	4,838	—	4,805	—
Benefits paid, transfers and others	(7,133)	—	(6,663)	—
Transfer addressing non-permitted surplus	(1,943)	—	—	—
Actuarial gains	11,444	—	5,787	—
Investments at end of year	293,758	—	265,281	—
Contributions receivable from employees for past service	293	—	327	—
Total pension and other future benefit assets at end of year	294,051	—	265,608	—

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

As at March 31, the market value of the investments is \$312,539 million (\$277,141 million in 2024). The actual return on investments is \$34,585 million (\$18,512 million in 2024) and the actual net rate of return on investments, calculated on a time-weighted basis, is 12.5 % (7.2% in 2024) for the year.

iii. Net future benefit liabilities and assets

A reconciliation of the accrued benefit obligations to the amounts of net future benefit liabilities and assets follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025				2024			
	Pension benefits			Other future benefits	Pension benefits			Other future benefits
	Funded	Unfunded	Total		Funded	Unfunded	Total	
Accrued benefit obligations	233,724	160,051	393,775	254,990	211,333	157,939	369,272	227,911
Less: Pension and other future benefit assets	294,051	–	294,051	–	265,608	–	265,608	–
Subtotal	(60,327)	160,051	99,724	254,990	(54,275)	157,939	103,664	227,911
Plus: Unrecognized net actuarial gains (less losses)	33,164	2,695	35,859	(41,321)	32,918	7,415	40,333	(31,560)
Less:								
Contributions after measurement date up to March 31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Benefits paid after measurement date up to March 31	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1
Subtotal	(27,163)	162,746	135,583	213,667	(21,357)	165,354	143,997	196,350
Plus: Valuation allowance	1,441	–	1,441	–	1,302	–	1,302	–
Net future benefit liabilities (assets)	(25,722)	162,746	137,024	213,667	(20,055)	165,354	145,299	196,350
The net future benefit liabilities and assets are recognized and presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as follows:								
Public sector pension liabilities ¹	–	162,746	162,746	–	–	165,354	165,354	–
Other employee and veteran future benefit liabilities	–	–	–	213,667	–	–	–	196,350
Less: Public sector pension assets ¹	25,722	–	25,722	–	20,055	–	20,055	–
Net future benefit liabilities (assets)	(25,722)	162,746	137,024	213,667	(20,055)	165,354	145,299	196,350

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

¹ Public sector pension liabilities represent pension plans that are in a net liability position as at March 31, whereas public sector pension assets represent pension plans that are in a net asset position as at March 31.

(f) Benefit and interest expenses

The components of public sector pension and other employee and veteran future benefit expenses are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025				2024			
	Pension benefits			Other future benefits	Pension benefits			Other future benefits
	Funded	Unfunded	Total		Funded	Unfunded	Total	
Benefit expense								
Benefits earned, net of employee contributions	4,072	333	4,405	12,802	3,697	333	4,030	12,036
Amendment costs (cost reductions)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Valuation allowance	139	–	139	–	(332)	–	(332)	–
Total benefit expense included in personnel expenses	4,211	333	4,544	12,802	3,365	333	3,698	12,036
Actuarial (gains) losses recognized during the year	(3,643)	1,723	(1,920)	5,940	(3,063)	3,348	285	7,205
Total benefit expense	568	2,056	2,624	18,742	302	3,681	3,983	19,241
Interest expense								
Interest on average accrued benefit obligations	12,943	5,198	18,141	7,679	12,409	4,943	17,352	6,835
Expected return on average market-related value of investments	(16,195)	–	(16,195)	–	(15,048)	–	(15,048)	–
Total interest expense	(3,252)	5,198	1,946	7,679	(2,639)	4,943	2,304	6,835

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

Net actuarial losses of \$4,020 million (\$7,489 million in 2024) are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit. The net actuarial losses are comprised of actuarial gains of \$3,643 million (\$3,063 million in 2024) on funded pension benefits, actuarial losses of \$1,723 million (\$3,348 million in 2024) on unfunded pension benefits and actuarial losses of \$5,940 million (\$7,205 million in 2024) on other future benefits.

(g) Actuarial assumptions

The assumptions used in the actuarial valuations for accounting purposes are based on the government's or the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities management's best estimates of expected long-term experience and short-term forecasts, as well as the majority of the demographic assumptions underlying the most recent actuarial valuations for funding purposes, as applicable. The assumptions include estimates of discount rates, future inflation, returns on investments, general wage increases, workforce composition, retirement rates and mortality rates.

The discount rates used to measure the present value of the accrued obligations for public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits sponsored by the government are as follows:

- For funded pension benefits, the streamed expected rates of return on invested funds.
- For unfunded pension and other future benefits, the government's cost of borrowing derived from the yields on the actual zero-coupon yield curve for Government of Canada bonds which reflects the timing of the expected future cash flows.

The principal actuarial assumptions used in measuring the accrued benefit obligations as at March 31 for government-sponsored benefits, as well as the related benefit and interest expenses for the year, are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Accrued benefit obligations	Benefit and interest expenses	Accrued benefit obligations	Benefit and interest expenses
Discount rates				
Funded pension benefits ¹	6.1%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%
Unfunded pension benefits ²	3.1%	3.4%	3.4%	3.0%
Other employee and veteran future benefits ²	3.2%	3.3%	3.3%	3.0%
Expected rate of return on investments	—	6.1%	—	6.2%
Long-term rate of inflation	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Long-term general wage increase	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%
Assumed health care cost trend rates				
Initial health care cost trend rate	3.5%	5.5%	5.5%	6.5%
Cost trend rate is expected to stabilize at	4.1%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Year that the rate is expected to stabilize	2039	2039	2039	2039

¹ In regards to funded pension benefits, the streamed discount rates used to measure the accrued benefit obligations are equivalent to the flat discount rates presented in the table; the initial discount rates used to measure the benefit and interest expenses are presented in the table whereas the ultimate discount rates are expected to reach 6.1% by 2035 (6.1% by 2032 in 2024).

² In regards to unfunded pension and other future benefits, the discount rates disclosed in the table reflect weighted average discount rates derived from the computation of the equivalent flat discount rate of each benefit plan. The equivalent flat discount rates are used to measure the costs of benefits earned and the interest expense, as well as any amendments, curtailments or settlements.

The discount rates used to measure the significant classes of pensions and other employee future benefits sponsored by the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities are based on a variety of methodologies. To measure the present value of their accrued benefit obligations, these consolidated Crown corporations and other entities used expected rates of return on invested funds ranging from 5.0% to 6.2% (5.2% to 6.2% in 2024) for the funded pension benefits, discount rates ranging from 3.1% to 4.7% (3.1% to 4.9% in 2024) for the unfunded pension benefits and discount rates ranging from 3.1% to 4.8% (3.1% to 4.9% in 2024) for the other employee future benefits. The long-term general wage increase ranged from 2.5% to 3.5% (2.5% to 4.0% in 2024). The long-term inflation rate has remained consistent at 2.0% (2.0% in 2024).

The expected average remaining service life (EARSL) of the employees represent periods ranging from 4 to 23 years (4 to 23 years in 2024) according to the plan in question; more specifically, from 11 to 15 years (11 to 15 years in 2024) for the three main public sector pension plans. The average remaining life expectancy (ARLE) of the benefit recipients under wartime veteran plans represent periods ranging from 5 to 7 years (5 to 7 years in 2024).

(h) Sensitivity analysis

Changes in assumptions can result in significantly higher or lower estimates of the accrued benefit obligations. The table below illustrates the possible impact of a 1% change in the principal actuarial assumptions.

(in millions of dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Pension benefits		Other future benefits	Pension benefits		Other future benefits
	Funded	Unfunded		Funded	Unfunded	
Possible impact on the accrued benefit obligations due to:						
Increase of 1% in discount rates	(33,700)	(16,400)	(40,700)	(30,000)	(16,000)	(35,800)
Decrease of 1% in discount rates	43,600	19,900	53,800	38,600	19,200	48,100
Increase of 1% in rate of inflation.....	29,400	18,800	46,000	26,700	18,300	43,300
Decrease of 1% in rate of inflation	(24,400)	(15,900)	(34,600)	(22,000)	(15,600)	(31,200)
Increase of 1% in general wage increase	10,900	400	400	8,700	200	300
Decrease of 1% in general wage increase	(9,600)	(400)	(400)	(7,500)	(400)	(300)
Increase of 1% in assumed health care cost trend rates	–	–	6,000	–	–	6,000
Decrease of 1% in assumed health care cost trend rates.....	–	–	(4,500)	–	–	(4,500)

13. Derivatives

Derivatives are financial contracts whose value is derived from movements in one or more underlying assets, indexes, interest rates, currency exchange rates, or other market-based factors. The government uses derivatives for hedging purposes and in conjunction with its other risk management activities.

Significant accounting policies
<p>Derivatives are measured at fair value and reported as derivative assets or derivative liabilities on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Unrealized fair value gains and losses arising on derivatives, excluding those relating to changes in foreign exchange rates, are presented in the Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses. All exchange gains and losses arising on remeasurement or settlement of cross currency swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts are recognized as part of net foreign exchange revenues in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit. Net interest paid or payable and received or receivable on all swap transactions is recorded as part of public debt charges. When derivatives are derecognized, any cumulative remeasurement gain or loss associated with the derecognized item, is reversed and reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit.</p> <p>Fair values of the swap and foreign exchange forward 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 and foreign exchange forward agreements, calculated from the contractual or notional principal amounts, using 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 on March 31. The government classifies the fair value measurement of cross currency swaps and foreign exchange forward agreements as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>The measurement of cross currency swaps and foreign exchange forward agreements is based on observable inputs for market interest rates and exchange rates and classified at level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. Consequently, there are no significant measurement uncertainties related to these derivatives.</p>

The following table presents derivatives at March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
	Fair value	Fair Value
Liabilities		
Cross-currency swaps.....	5,398	4,125
Foreign exchange forward agreements and other derivatives.....	185	6
Total.....	5,583	4,131
Assets		
Cross-currency swaps.....	1,741	2,872
Foreign exchange forward agreements and other derivatives.....	11	56
Total.....	1,752	2,928

(a) Cross-currency swap agreements

The government has entered into individual cross-currency swap contracts with various counterparties to facilitate management of its debt structure. Terms and conditions associated with these outstanding contracts are established using International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreements, which are in place with each counterparty. Cross-currency swaps are used primarily to fund foreign-denominated asset levels in the foreign exchange accounts. Using 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 fair value of cross-currency swaps as at March 31, 2025 in terms of maturity date, stated in Canadian dollars, are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

Maturing year	Amount
2026.....	407
2027.....	(709)
2028.....	(209)
2029.....	(832)
2030.....	(38)
2031 and subsequent.....	(2,276)
Total.....	(3,657)

(b) Foreign exchange forward agreements

The government's lending arrangements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), included in the foreign exchange accounts, are denominated in special drawing rights (SDR). However, the government funds some of these loans with US dollars, while other are made directly in SDRs. Consequently, since the value of the SDR is based upon a basket of key international currencies (US dollar, Euro, Japanese yen, British pound sterling and Chinese renminbi), a currency mismatch results, whereby fluctuations in the value of the loan asset are not equally offset by fluctuations in the value of the related funding liability. Therefore, the government enters into forward agreements to hedge this foreign exchange risk.

The notional principal amount of a foreign exchange forward agreement refers to the principal amount used to calculate contractual cash flows. Foreign exchange forward agreements outstanding at March 31, with notional principal amounts in Canadian dollars of \$5,239 million (\$5,106 million at March 31, 2024), mature during the next fiscal year.

14. Other liabilities

Other liabilities include:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Canada Pension Plan Accounts	465	159
Others		
Government Annuities Account.....	53	60
Deposit and trust accounts	1,706	2,016
Other specified purpose accounts.....	4,807	4,728
Subtotal.....	6,566	6,804
Total other liabilities	7,031	6,963

Details and the audited consolidated financial statements of the Canada Pension Plan can be found in Section 6 (unaudited) of this volume.

(a) Canada Pension Plan Accounts

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

The CPP is a federal/provincial social insurance program established by an Act of Parliament. It is compulsory and in operation in all parts of Canada, except for the Province of Quebec. The objective of the program is to provide a measure of protection to workers and their families against the loss of earnings due to retirement, disability or death. The CPP is financed from employee, employer and self-employed worker contributions, as well as investment earnings. The CPP's investments are held and managed by the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB). As administrator of the CPP, the government's authority to provide benefits is limited to the consolidated net assets of the CPP. As at March 31, the fair value of the CPP's consolidated net assets is \$662,288 million (\$600,471 million in 2024) for the CPP Account and \$59,903 million (\$39,742 million in 2024) for the Additional CPP Account.

Pursuant to the *Canada Pension Plan Act*, the transactions of the CPP are recorded in the Canada Pension Plan Accounts (the Accounts) within the accounts of Canada. The Accounts also record the amounts transferred to or received from the CPPIB. The \$465 million (\$159 million in 2024) balance in the Accounts represents the CPP's deposit with the Receiver General for Canada and, therefore, is reported as a liability. The CPP's deposit with the Receiver General for Canada is comprised of the CPP Account balance of \$389 million (\$126 million in 2024) and the Additional CPP Account balance of \$76 million (\$33 million in 2024).

(b) Others

Deposit and trust accounts are a group of liabilities representing the government's financial obligations in its role as administrator of certain funds that it has received or collected for specified purposes and that it will pay out accordingly. The net liability of the government is presented after reducing applicable accounts for securities held in trust. Certain accounts earn interest which is charged to interest on the public debt. Some of the largest deposit and trust accounts are the swap collateral guarantee deposit account of \$255 million (\$687 million in 2024) and the Indian band funds account in the amount of \$587 million (\$571 million in 2024). These accounts were established to record cash received as credit support under a collateral agreement with financial institutions and to record funds belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada pursuant to the *Indian Act*.

Other specified purpose accounts are liability accounts that are used to record transactions made under authorities obtained from Parliament through either the *Financial Administration Act* or other specific legislation. Certain accounts earn interest which is charged to interest on the public debt. The largest other specified purpose account is the Public Service Death Benefit Account totalling \$4,314 million (\$4,222 million in 2024). This account was established under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* to provide life insurance to contributing members of the public service.

15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of public moneys on deposit and cash in transit less outstanding cheques and warrants. Cash equivalents consist mainly of term deposits usually not exceeding 31 days.

Cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash ¹	38,259	67,059
Cash equivalents	15,850	8,000
Total cash and cash equivalents.....	54,109	75,059

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

¹ Included in cash is \$20,000 million (\$20,000 million in 2024) which has been designated as a deposit held at the Bank of Canada with respect to prudential liquidity management undertaken by the government.

16. Taxes receivable

Taxes receivable include taxes, interest, penalties, and other revenues assessed or estimated but not yet collected as at March 31. They also include other receivables for amounts collectible through the tax system such as provincial and territorial taxes, Employment Insurance premiums and Canada Pension Plan contributions receivable from individuals and employers as applicable.

Significant accounting policies
<p>Tax revenues and other revenues that were not collected at year end are reported as taxes receivable in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.</p> <p>Taxes receivable are measured at net realizable value. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded where recovery is considered uncertain. The annual provision for the allowance for doubtful accounts is reported as a bad debt expense which is charged against other expenses.</p> <p>The allowance for doubtful accounts for taxes receivable is management’s best estimate of the uncollectible amounts that have been assessed, including the related interest and penalties.</p> <p>The allowance for doubtful accounts for taxes receivable has two components. A general allowance is calculated based on the age and type of tax accounts using rates based on historical collection experience. A specific allowance is calculated based on an annual review of all accounts over \$25 million. The allowance for doubtful accounts is adjusted every year through a provision for doubtful accounts and is reduced by amounts written off as uncollectible during the year.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>Taxes receivable and the allowance for doubtful accounts are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the use of estimates of amounts not yet assessed/reassessed based on cash received as well as taxpayer objections to assessed federal tax.</p> <p>Key assumptions used in estimating tax revenues are tax instalments, source deductions withheld and historical information on refund rates, and payments received on filing tax returns.</p> <p>Measurement uncertainties exist at March 31, 2025 as a result of the on-going uncertainties around the economic outlook. Historical experiences related to the estimated tax receivables and the allowance for doubtful accounts, may not be relevant to predict future outcomes which may lead to a greater possibility of a material variance in the upcoming year.</p>

The details of the taxes receivable and other amounts collectible through the tax system and allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Total taxes receivable	Allowance for doubtful accounts ¹	Net	Total taxes receivable	Allowance for doubtful accounts ¹	Net
Income taxes receivable						
Individuals.....	117,232	12,140	105,092	107,183	10,565	96,618
Employers	34,638	2,990	31,648	34,930	2,284	32,646
Corporations	44,522	7,106	37,416	40,787	6,212	34,575
Non-residents.....	5,262	626	4,636	4,436	643	3,793
Goods and services tax receivable.....	38,669	7,144	31,525	38,972	6,764	32,208
Customs import duties receivable.....	1,039	196	843	821	196	625
Other excise taxes and duties receivable.....	3,446	949	2,497	3,157	577	2,580
Total.....	244,808	31,151	213,657	230,286	27,241	203,045

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

¹ The government has recorded a bad debt expense of \$8,362 million (\$7,952 million in 2024) under other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit.

17. Other accounts receivable

Other accounts receivable consist of billed or accrued financial claims arising from amounts owed to the government at year end, including COVID-19 benefit overpayments receivable, and cash collateral pledged to counterparties.

Significant accounting policies
Revenues (other than tax revenues) that were not collected at year end are reported as other accounts receivable in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.
A recipient of a COVID-19 benefit payment is obligated to repay benefits for any amounts for which they were not eligible. These overpayments are reported as other accounts receivable when determined and management has an appropriate basis of measurement.
Other accounts receivable are measured at amortized cost. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded where recovery is considered uncertain. The annual provision for the allowance for doubtful accounts is reported as a bad debt expense which is charged against other expenses.
The allowance for doubtful accounts for billed or accrued financial claims represents management's best estimate of uncollectable amounts receivable. The allowance is determined based on an analysis of historic loss experience, characteristics of the debt, expected collections activities and/or an assessment of current economic conditions. Overpayments receivable balances are written off upon management's determination that such overpayments are uncollectible.
Measurement uncertainty
Measurement uncertainties exist at March 31, 2025 as a result of the on-going uncertainties around the economic outlook.
Historical experiences related to other accounts receivable and the allowance for doubtful accounts, may not be relevant to predict future outcomes which may lead to a greater possibility of a significant variance in the upcoming year.
There is no significant measurement uncertainty related to cash collateral pledged to counterparties.

The details of the other receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Gross receivables	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net receivables	Gross receivables	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net receivables
Other receivables	10,258	2,557	7,701	8,854	2,214	6,640
COVID-19 benefit overpayments.....	12,962	10,491	2,471	11,356	6,291	5,065
Subtotal	23,220	13,048	10,172	20,210	8,505	11,705
Cash collateral pledged to counterparties ¹	3,456	—	3,456	2,294	—	2,294
Total	26,676	13,048	13,628	22,504	8,505	13,999

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

¹ Cash collateral pledged to counterparties represents collateral support under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) Master Agreements in respect of outstanding cross-currency swap arrangements. Further details can be found in Note 22.

The following table provides an aging analysis of billed or accrued financial claims:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024 ²
Billed or accrued financial claims		
Not past due and not impaired	5,548	4,754
Number of days past due		
1 to 30	195	641
31 to 60	208	428
61 to 90	373	122
91 to 365	664	2,108
Over 365	3,126	3,580
Total net past due	4,566	6,879
Impaired ¹	58	72
Total	10,172	11,705

¹ These exclude the COVID-19 benefit overpayments as they are not financial instrument assets since they are legislative debt that are non-contractual in nature.

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

18. Foreign exchange accounts

Foreign exchange accounts represent financial assets and liabilities related to Canada's official international reserves, primarily held in the Exchange Fund Account (EFA), and its membership in the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Significant accounting policies
<p>Purchases and sales of securities held in the EFA are recognized on the trade date. Short-term deposits and marketable securities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account transaction costs and any discount or premium arising on purchase of the securities. Special drawing rights are recorded at cost.</p> <p>The government assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there has been a loss in the value of the investments held in the EFA. When the assessment, which considers both qualitative and quantitative factors, indicates a loss in value that is other than a temporary decline, the carrying value of the investment is written down to reflect its recoverable amount. Once an investment has been written down, no reversals of the impairment are recognized in subsequent periods. A loss in value of a portfolio investment that is other than a temporary decline occurs when the actual value of the investment to the government becomes lower than the carrying value and the impairment is expected to remain for a prolonged period or when the carrying value may not be realizable.</p> <p>Foreign exchange accounts assets also include Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the IMF and loans receivable from the IMF and IMF-established trusts, which are recorded at cost.</p> <p>Foreign exchange accounts liabilities include special drawing rights allocations and notes payable to the IMF, which are recorded at cost.</p> <p>Investment income earned with respect to foreign exchange accounts, write-downs to reflect other-than-temporary declines in the value of securities, and interest revenues and charges related to the IMF balances are included in net foreign exchange revenues.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>There are no significant measurement uncertainties related to foreign exchange accounts.</p>

The following table presents the balances of foreign exchange accounts assets:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account		
Deposits		
US dollar	8,706	11,710
Euro	107	552
British pound sterling.....	743	431
Japanese yen	282	93
Short-term deposits.....	1,603	218
Total	11,441	13,004
Marketable securities ¹		
US dollar	92,964	77,649
Euro	20,299	18,344
British pound sterling.....	13,595	12,128
Japanese yen	6,517	6,298
Total	133,375	114,419
Special drawing rights holdings.....	32,775	31,992
Total international reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account.....	177,591	159,415
International Monetary Fund assets		
Subscriptions	21,070	19,757
Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust	1,911	494
Resilience and Sustainability Trust.....	790	474
Total foreign exchange accounts assets.....	201,362	180,140

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

¹ The fair value of marketable securities is \$129,532 million as at March 31, 2025 (\$108,711 million in 2024), established using market quotes or other available market information. Further details on these investments are provided in the unaudited financial statements of the EFA in Section 8 of this volume. Interest earned on marketable securities was \$3,587 million (\$2,743 million in 2024).

The following table presents the balances of foreign exchange accounts liabilities:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Exchange Fund Account liabilities		
Due to broker	316	–
International Monetary Fund liabilities		
Special drawing rights allocations	31,640	29,668
Notes payable.....	15,741	14,438
Total	47,381	44,106
Total foreign exchange accounts liabilities.....	47,697	44,106

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

(a) International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account

The purposes of the EFA, as specified in the *Currency Act*, are to aid in the control and protection of the external value of the Canadian dollar and to provide a source of liquidity for the government, if required. The EFA holds the largest component of Canada's official international reserves in a portfolio consisting of high-quality liquid foreign currency securities, deposits and IMF special drawing rights (SDR) holdings.

SDR holdings are interest-bearing international reserve assets created by the IMF. The SDR is not considered a currency, nor is it a direct claim on the IMF; rather, SDR holdings represent a potential claim on the freely usable currencies of other IMF members. The IMF allocates SDRs to its members who are also participants in its SDR department, such as Canada. In an SDR allocation by the IMF, a participant receives SDR holdings (assets) and assumes an equal amount of SDR allocations (liabilities). As a holder of SDRs, Canada has the right to exchange them for an equivalent amount of freely usable currency, or other reserve assets, with other IMF members. The exchange value of the SDR is determined by a weighted basket of major international currencies (US dollar, euro, Japanese yen, British pound sterling and Chinese renminbi). The SDR can also be used in a variety of transactions between the holder and other participants in the SDR department, the IMF, and other prescribed SDR holders. Also, the SDR serves as the unit of account for the IMF and certain other international organizations.

There were no impairments of the marketable securities held in the EFA in 2025 (nil in 2024).

(b) International Monetary Fund assets

As an IMF member, Canada has subscribed to the capital of the IMF in an amount corresponding to its quota, which broadly reflects its relative position in the world economy. IMF quotas are denominated in SDRs. Canada's subscription to the IMF, or its quota, is SDR 11,024 million, or \$21,070 million, at March 31, 2025 (SDR 11,024 million, or \$19,757 million, in 2024). Subscriptions to the IMF are also a key determinant of a member's voting power in the IMF, a member's share in new general SDR allocations, a member's maximum amount of loans that can be obtained from the IMF under normal access, and the maximum amount of financial resources a member may be required to provide to the IMF.

Canada also lends funds to the IMF and certain IMF-established trusts, which are used by the IMF to provide financing to other members. Canada, along with certain other IMF-member countries, participates in lending arrangements with the IMF (New Arrangements to Borrow, or NAB, and Bilateral Borrowing Agreements, or BBAs) and with the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) and Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST). The loans resulting from these arrangements that are considered part of Canada's official international reserves are included in foreign exchange accounts assets.

Collectively, the maximum direct lending under the NAB and BBAs is limited to no more than the equivalent of SDR 11,279 million, or \$21,558 million, at March 31, 2025 (SDR 11,279 million, or \$20,214, million in 2024). The total lending committed to the PRGT is SDR \$2,700 million at March 31, 2025 (SDR 2,700 million, in 2024). Total outstanding PRGT loans at March 31, 2025 are SDR 1,656 million, or \$3,165 million (SDR 960 million, or \$1,720 million, in 2024), of which SDR 1,000 million, or \$1,911 million, is included in foreign exchange accounts assets (SDR 276 million, or \$494 million, in 2024) and SDR 656 million, or \$1,254 million, is included in other loans, investments and advances (SDR 684 million, or \$1,226 million, in 2024). The RST lending commitment is for the equivalent of \$2,000 million at March 31, 2025 (\$2,000 million in 2024).

(c) International Monetary Fund liabilities

Canada is a participant in the IMF's SDR Department (participant), and as such it has received SDR allocations from the IMF. In an SDR allocation by the IMF, a participant assumes the obligations associated with its SDR allocations (liability) and receives an equal amount of SDR holdings (assets). SDR allocations represent an obligation to provide, on demand, freely usable currency to another participant(s) in exchange for an equivalent amount of SDRs, where that other participant(s) has a balance of payments or reserve position need. The SDR market generally functions on a voluntary basis and Voluntary Trading Arrangements (VTAs) are intermediated by the IMF, which handles most SDR transactions between a group of SDR participants who have agreed to exchange SDRs for specific currencies within set trading limits. Canada's obligation to provide currency in exchange for an equivalent amount of SDRs is generally limited as Canada has a standing arrangement with the IMF which specifies the range of Canada's SDR holdings and the maximum number of transactions per week. Canada's SDR allocations are SDR 16,554 million, or \$31,640 million, at March 31, 2025 (SDR 16,554 million, or \$29,668 million, in 2024).

In partial consideration for its subscription to the capital of the IMF, Canada has issued promissory notes to the IMF which are non-interest bearing, payable on demand, and are subject to redemption or reissue, depending on the needs of the IMF for Canadian currency. These promissory notes have an outstanding amount of SDR 8,236 million, or \$15,741 million, at March 31, 2025 (SDR 8,056 million, or \$14,438 million, in 2024).

19. Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

The net assets and liabilities of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are recognized as an investment by the government. The government holds other investments issued by Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. In addition, the government has loans and advances receivable from these entities.

Significant accounting policies
<p>Investments in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are recorded under the modified equity method whereby the cost of the government's investment is reduced by dividends and adjusted to include the annual profits and losses of these corporations, and the elimination of unrealized inter-organizational gains and losses. All of these corporations follow International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Under the modified equity method, the corporations' accounts are not adjusted to the government's basis of accounting and other comprehensive income or loss is recorded to the government's accumulated deficit and net debt through the Consolidated Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses.</p> <p>Other investments include the purchase of financial instruments in the primary market, such as bonds, that are issued by enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. Other investments are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. The temporary transfer of a financial instrument asset under securities lending agreements does not result in its derecognition if the government retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership. The financial instrument continues to be recognized as an asset by the government.</p> <p>Some enterprise Crown corporations provide loans to borrowers outside the government reporting entity. Some of these loans will be repaid through future appropriations of the government under various subsidy programs, which provide funds directly related to the repayment of the loan. For these loans receivable, the amount expected to be repaid from future appropriations is recorded to reduce the carrying value of the loan to an amount that approximates the amount to be recovered from sources outside the government reporting entity.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>Each enterprise Crown corporation and other government business enterprise has measurement uncertainties that are inherent to their organization such as those relating to pension and employee future benefits and other liabilities. Measurement uncertainty exists with regards to the estimate of the amount of loans expected to be repaid through future appropriations which is based upon the amount qualified borrowers are expected to receive under various government subsidy programs and the percentage of the subsidy expected to be applied to the outstanding loan balance.</p>

(a) Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

The following table presents the government's recorded loans, investments and advances in significant enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Investments in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises		
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ¹	14,614	12,831
Export Development Canada	11,340	12,157
Farm Credit Canada	8,650	8,736
Business Development Bank of Canada	15,328	16,527
Canada Port Authorities	5,038	4,723
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation	8,060	6,849
Canada Development Investment Corporation	(874)	(686)
Canada Growth Fund	4,462	1,359
Canada Post Corporation	5,045	5,257
Bank of Canada	(8,970)	(6,660)
Other	942	842
Inter-organizational adjustments	(12,465)	(14,085)
Total investments	51,170	47,850
Other investments		
Canada Mortgage Bonds ¹	36,557	7,580
Loans and advances		
Farm Credit Canada	47,503	43,097
Business Development Bank of Canada	33,801	29,490
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	24,245	22,128
Canada Development Investment Corporation ²	35,603	16,896
Other	376	297
Total loans and advances	141,528	111,908
Less:		
Loans expected to be repaid from future appropriations	1,899	1,994
Total loans, investments and advances to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	227,356	165,344

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

¹ Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMBs) are Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) guaranteed coupon paying bonds. The bonds are sold globally to investors and the proceeds are used to purchase insured eligible residential loans, packaged into marketable *National Housing Act* Mortgage Backed Securities (NHA MBS), under CMHC's NHA MBS Program. The guarantee on these bonds is disclosed in Note 9. Beginning February 10, 2025, the government made its Canada Mortgage Bond holdings available to borrow through a securities lending program. As of March 31, 2025, \$1,834 million of Canada Mortgage Bond holdings were on loan to third parties. The market value of the collateralized securities held totaled \$1,926 million, representing 105% of the market value of securities loaned.

² During the year, a \$19,000 million refinancing facility was made available to TMP Finance to provide funding to TMC to refinance and pay down its Syndicated Facility and to repay the related guarantee fees. The refinancing included restructuring intercompany loans from TMP Finance to TMC, in addition to TMP Finance subscribing to additional TMC equity.

The following table presents the summary financial position and results of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Third Parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Total	Third Parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Total
Assets						
Financial assets.....	532,051	262,694	794,745	497,112	315,574	812,686
Non-financial assets	51,360		51,360	49,193		49,193
Total assets.....	583,411	262,694	846,105	546,305	315,574	861,879
Liabilities	577,113	205,357	782,470	623,868	176,076	799,944
Equity of Canada as reported			63,635			61,935
Inter-organizational adjustments			(12,465)			(14,085)
Equity of Canada			51,170			47,850
Revenues	36,992	9,589	46,581	34,631	9,949	44,580
Expenses.....	40,407	4,798	45,205	42,814	4,265	47,079
Profit as reported.....			1,376			(2,499)
Adjustments and others			1,863			1,839
Profit (Loss).....			3,239			(660)
Other changes in equity						
Equity adjustments and other.....			(11)			13
Other comprehensive income (loss).....			920			(221)
Dividends ¹			(1,184)			(1,423)
Capital ²			356			290
			3,320			(2,001)
Equity of Canada at beginning of year			47,850			49,851
Equity of Canada at end of year			51,170			47,850
Contingent liabilities			9,396			8,652
Contractual obligations			62,253			

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

¹ Amounts reported as dividends include \$145 million (\$830 million in 2024) from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, \$690 million (\$210 million in 2024) from Farm Credit Canada, and \$337 million (\$337 million in 2024) from Business Development Bank of Canada. Of these amounts, there are no dividends declared but not yet paid as at March 31, 2025 (nil in 2024).

² Amounts reported as capital include a net sale of common shares of \$1,400 million (\$350 million purchase in 2024) from Business Development Bank of Canada, a purchase of common shares of \$3,000 million from Canada Growth Fund (\$1,390 million purchase in 2024), and a sale of common shares of \$1,244 million (\$1,200 million sale in 2024) to Export Development Canada.

(b) Non-public property

Non-public property (NPP), as defined under the *National Defence Act*, consists of money and property contributed to or by Canadian Forces members and is administered for their benefit and welfare by the Canadian Forces Morale and Welfare Services (CFMWS). Morale and welfare and military family programs, services and activities are provided across Canada and overseas through NPP entities, including CFMWS, Canadian Forces Charitable Fund (CFCF), Canadian Forces Exchange System (CANEX), Service Income Security Insurance Plan (SISIP), Canadian Forces Charitable Funds and those local to Bases and Wings. Under the *National Defence Act*, NPP is explicitly excluded from the *Financial Administration Act*. The government provides some services related to NPP activities such as accommodation and security for which no amount is charged. The cost of providing these services is included in the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada. In 2025, NPP administered estimated revenues and expenses of \$543 million (\$462 million in 2024) and \$470 million (\$420 million in 2024) respectively, and had net equity of \$989 million at March 31, 2025 (\$897 million at March 31, 2024). These amounts are excluded from the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Canada.

20. Other loans, investments and advances

Other loans, investments and advances are financial claims through debt instruments held by others that are owing to the government and ownership interests acquired through the use of parliamentary appropriations, excluding investments in enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.

Significant accounting policies
<p>Other loans, investments and advances are initially recorded at cost, and where applicable, are discounted to reflect any concessionary terms. Concessionary terms include cases where loans are made on a long-term, low interest or interest-free basis, or include forgiveness clauses, and are recorded as a transfer payment expense at the time of initial recognition. Other loans and advances are subsequently measured at amortized cost.</p> <p>When necessary, an allowance for valuation is recorded to reduce the carrying amount of other loans, investments and advances to amounts that approximate their net recoverable value. The valuation allowance for other loans, investments and advances reflects the collectability and risk of loss based on past events, current conditions, known circumstances and if applicable a provision for forgiveness. The determination of the valuation allowance considers the borrower's or group of borrowers' credit risk rating, collateral provided, recent collection history, economic situation in the country or industry of operation, repayment mechanisms in place and any other known circumstances impacting collectability. Subsequent changes in valuation allowances are recognized as expenses. When other loans, investments and advances are determined to be uncollectible, with no realistic prospect of recovery, they are written off. Subsequent recoveries are recorded as revenue when received.</p> <p>Portfolio investments are measured at amortized cost unless quoted in an active market, in which case they are measured at fair value.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>Other loans, investments and advances are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the use of estimates relating to the valuation allowance that reflects the possibility of losses associated with potential defaults, as well as for determining whether investments are concessionary in nature and the valuation of the concession.</p> <p>The estimate of the provision for other loans, investments and advances is regularly reviewed and refined in light of several factors, including: historical loan loss rates, residual values, expert judgment, management assumptions, and model-based approaches that consider current economic conditions. Credit risk exposure for loans to national governments can lead to material variances in the valuation allowance for other loans and advances. Similarly, any changes to the terms of Canada's investments (such as changes to the interest rate, forgiveness terms, the expected return on investment, and how much of the initial capital is expected to be returned) would result in a review of the estimates used to determine any associated concessions. There is limited historical experience to assess the expected recoveries of the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) loans which may lead to a material variance in the valuation of the loans receivable.</p>

The following table presents a summary of the balances of other loans, investments and advances by category:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Carrying Amount	Valuation allowance	Net Carrying Amount	Carrying Amount	Valuation allowance	Net Carrying Amount
Portfolio Investments ¹	2,240	66	2,174	2,394	70	2,324
Capital Subscriptions - international organizations	19,039	19,039	–	18,350	18,350	–
Loans and Advances						
Canada Emergency Business Account Loans	7,758	5,354	2,404	8,507	4,942	3,565
Canada Student Loans and Canada Apprentice Loans	25,351	5,258	20,093	22,814	4,926	17,888
Unconditionally repayable contributions	9,828	1,112	8,716	9,053	995	8,058
Other loans and advances	31,221	13,444	17,777	25,799	13,176	12,623
Total Loans and Advances	74,158	25,168	48,990	66,173	24,039	42,134
Total other loans, investments and advances	95,437	44,273	51,164	86,917	42,459	44,458

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

¹ Of the \$2,174 million (\$2,324 million in 2024) included in portfolio investments, \$1,115 million (\$1,511 million in 2024) is measured at fair value. The remaining balance is measured at amortized cost, including valuation allowances, to reflect the net carrying amount.

The following table presents a summary of the balances of other loans, investments and advances by currency:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025		2024	
	Loans, investments and advances in base currency	Foreign exchange rate	Loans, investments and advances in CAD	Loans, investments and advances in CAD
Canadian dollar	86,278		86,278	78,827
US dollar	5,253	1.4385	7,556	6,751
Special drawing rights	656	1.9113	1,254	1,226
Various other currencies			349	113
Total			95,437	86,917

Portfolio investments include investments such as bonds, equity investments, money market funds, fixed income securities, and hybrid capital.

Capital subscriptions are composed of both paid-in and callable capital of multilateral development banks. These investments are treated as concessionary as they do not provide a return on investment, but are repayable on termination of the organization or withdrawal from it.

Loans under the CEBA program were provided interest free until January 18, 2024. These loans included repayment incentives of up to a maximum of \$20,000 forgiveness on loans of \$60,000, where loan repayment was made in full by January 18, 2024 (March 28, 2024 with refinancing application). Loans not repaid by January 18, 2024, were not eligible for forgiveness but are subject to a one-time extension of three years and 5% interest per annum commencing on January 19, 2024. No principal repayments are required until December 31, 2026, at which time the entire loan becomes due and payable. In 2025, \$258 million of loans were repaid and a valuation allowance of \$5,354 million for estimated credit losses was applied to the outstanding loans (\$21,339 million of loans were repaid in 2024 and a valuation allowance of \$4,942 million). The valuation allowance includes \$5,006 million of loans (\$4,842 million in 2024) that were determined to be impaired due to events of default including overdue payments and bankruptcy. The following table provides an aging analysis of CEBA loans:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Canada Emergency Business Account Loans		
Not past due and not impaired	2,752	3,665
Past due	–	–
Impaired	5,006	4,842
Subtotal	7,758	8,507
Less: Allowance	5,354	4,942
Total	2,404	3,565

Effective April 1, 2023, loans under the Canada Student Financial Assistance Program and Canada Apprentice Loans are provided interest-free and no longer accrue interest. A concessionary amount of \$1,108 million for newly issued loans (\$1,016 million in 2024) is recognized as a transfer payment expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit. The loans are recorded net of the concessionary amount, which will be amortized over the term of the loans. The repayment period is generally 10 years, with a maximum of 15 years. Repayments are not required while borrowers are completing their studies, enrolled in their apprentice program, or during a 6-month period following completion. The following table provides an aging analysis of Canada Student Loans and Canada Apprentice Loans:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Canada Student Loans and Canada Apprentice Loans		
Not past due and not impaired	21,589	19,113
Number of days past due		
1 to 90	818	977
91 to 365	184	154
Impaired	2,760	2,570
Subtotal	25,351	22,814
Less: Allowance	5,258	4,926
Total	20,093	17,888

Unconditionally repayable contributions are administered under a transfer payment program to achieve objectives such as stimulating economic development and providing international assistance in support of sustainable development goals. The recipients are expected to repay all or part of the amounts advanced. As there is an expected financial return, they are in substance loans. Certain contributions are non-interest bearing and others bear interest at rates varying from 0.3% to 7.0%. Generally, unconditionally repayable contributions have concessional terms, with final instalments due within 1 to 30 years of initial disbursement. Unconditionally repayable contributions are recorded in part as transfer payment expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit when their economic value is reduced due to their concessionary terms.

Other loans and advances consist primarily of loans to international organizations and loans to national governments. Loans and advances to international organizations are primarily made to banks and associations that use these funds to make loans to developing countries at significant concessionary terms. Loans to national governments consist mainly of loans to support economic resilience, development assistance, or development of export trade. In 2025, the Government provided \$2,900 million (\$2,000 million in 2024) in financial assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans to Ukraine. As at March 31, 2025, the outstanding loan balance to Ukraine was \$9,842 million (\$6,908 million as at March 31, 2024). Certain loans are non-interest bearing and others bear interest at rates varying from 0.6% to 10.3%. These loans are repayable over 1 to 55 years, with final instalments due in 2071.

21. Tangible capital assets and inventories

Tangible capital assets consist of acquired, built, developed or improved tangible assets whose useful lives extend beyond the fiscal year and which are intended to be used on an ongoing basis for producing goods or delivering services, including military activities. Tangible capital assets include land; buildings; works and infrastructure; machinery and equipment including computer hardware and software; vehicles including ships, aircraft and others; leasehold improvements; and assets under construction. Tangible capital assets also include assets under capital lease. Renewal options for assets under capital leases are typically for periods of 3 to 5 years and are exercisable at the discretion of the lessee. Certain tangible capital assets relate to public-private partnerships (P3s), where the government enters into long-term agreements with private sector partners to design, build, acquire or better tangible capital assets, and for operating and/or maintaining those assets once they are ready for use. The government's private sector partners, who provide partial or complete financing for the transactions, are not granted ownership interests in the assets. Detailed information on tangible capital assets is provided in Section 10 (unaudited) of this volume.

Inventories are comprised of spare parts and supplies held for future program delivery and are not primarily intended for resale.

Significant accounting policies
<p>The costs of acquiring land, buildings, equipment and other capital property are capitalized as tangible capital assets and, except for land, are amortized to expense over the estimated useful lives of the assets. For certain tangible capital assets where the costs were not readily available, such as older buildings, estimated current costs have been extrapolated retroactively in a systematic and rational manner to approximate original costs. When significant parts of a tangible capital asset have different useful lives, they may be accounted for as separate items (major components) of capital assets with amortization being recognized over the useful life of each major component. Estimated useful lives of assets are included in the table below.</p> <p>Assets acquired under capital leases are recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments using the appropriate discount rate, which is generally the lower of the interest rate implicit in the lease and government's rate of incremental borrowing at the inception of the lease. These assets are amortized over the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset in accordance with the asset type when terms allow ownership to pass to the government. The corresponding lease obligations are recorded under unmatured debt in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.</p> <p>When conditions indicate that a tangible capital asset no longer contributes to the government's ability to provide goods and services, or that the value of future economic benefits associated with the tangible capital asset is less than its net book value, the cost of the tangible capital asset is reduced to reflect the decline in the asset's value.</p> <p>Tangible capital assets do not include immovable assets located on reserves as defined in the <i>Indian Act</i>; works of art, museum collections and Crown land to which no acquisition cost is attributable; and developed and non-purchased intangibles. Acquisitions of works of art and museum collections consisting mainly of paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints, photographs, monuments, films and videos are expensed in the fiscal year in which they are acquired.</p> <p>Inventories 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 are valued using management's best estimate of original cost, based on available information.</p>
Measurement uncertainty
<p>Tangible capital assets are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the estimation of the expected useful lives of the assets. In determining the expected useful lives, factors taken into account include experience, industry trends, changing technologies and expectations for the in-service period of these assets.</p> <p>The appropriateness of useful lives of assets and amortization methods is assessed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Changes to useful life estimates would affect future amortization expenses and future carrying values of tangible capital assets.</p> <p>Judgment is used in determining the appropriate level of componentization when a tangible capital asset comprises individual components for which different amortization rates are appropriate.</p> <p>Inventory is subject to measurement uncertainty due to the estimation of the net realizable value at year-end which considers the estimated value of obsolete inventory.</p>

Except for land, the cost of tangible capital assets used in government operations is generally amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

Buildings	10 to 125 years
Works and infrastructure	5 to 100 years
Machinery and equipment	1 to 40 years
Vehicles	2 to 50 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 or over the lease term

The following table presents a summary of the transactions and balances for the main categories of tangible capital assets:

(in millions of dollars)

	Cost					Accumulated amortization					Net book value 2025 ²	Net book value 2024
	Opening balance	Acquisitions	Disposals	Adjustments ¹	Closing balance	Opening balance	Amortization expense	Disposals	Adjustments	Closing balance		
Land.....	2,386	13	(4)	16	2,411	—	—	—	—	—	2,411	2,386
Buildings	42,822	211	(136)	1,611	44,508	23,143	1,052	(107)	1	24,089	20,419	19,679
Works and infrastructure	25,391	136	(67)	949	26,409	12,536	687	(53)	20	13,190	13,219	12,855
Machinery and equipment.....	47,379	1,063	(2,691)	1,269	47,020	33,787	2,333	(2,651)	(426)	33,043	13,977	13,592
Vehicles	52,281	435	(696)	2,796	54,816	33,757	1,540	(580)	345	35,062	19,754	18,524
Leasehold improvements.....	4,531	21	(77)	225	4,700	2,895	225	(63)	7	3,064	1,636	1,636
Assets under construction.....	33,403	14,730 ³	(121)	(6,759)	41,253	—	—	—	—	—	41,253	33,403
Assets under capital leases	4,374	199 ³	(42)	(97)	4,434	1,897	207	(42)	(50)	2,012	2,422	2,477
Total	212,567	16,808	(3,834)	10	225,551	108,015	6,044	(3,496)	(103)	110,460	115,091	104,552

¹ Adjustments include assets under construction of \$6,154 million (\$5,405 million in 2024) that were transferred to other categories upon completion of the assets.

² The government has \$59 million (\$121 million in 2024) in net book value of capital assets with an original acquisition cost of \$1,249 million (\$1,653 million in 2024) that have been declared surplus. Upon physical disposal, the government's investment in the tangible capital asset will be removed.

³ Acquisitions of \$17 million (\$17 million in 2024) in assets under construction through P3 arrangements, including \$17 million (\$17 million in 2024) in interest, and \$199 million (\$105 million in 2024) in assets under capital leases do not involve the use of cash and are therefore excluded from the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow.

22. Financial instruments

The government uses various financial instruments to manage financial risks associated with its financial assets and liabilities. The government does not hold or use derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

(a) Classification and risks overview

The government's financial instruments, the classification, and the nature of certain risks to which they may be exposed are as set out in the following table:

(in millions of dollars)

	\$ millions	Note	Credit	Liquidity	Currency	Interest
Financial liabilities by class						
<i>Measured at amortized cost</i>						
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	68,392	8		X		
Market debt						
Domestic debt ¹	1,451,649	11		X		X
Foreign debt	29,557	11		X	X	X
Swap collateral deposit	255	14		X		
Loan guarantees	604,748	9	X			
<i>Measured at fair value</i>						
Derivative liabilities.....	5,583	13		X	X	X
Financial assets by class						
<i>Measured at cost or amortized cost</i>						
Cash and cash equivalents	54,109	15	X			
Other accounts receivable, net of allowance ²	11,157	17	X			
Cash collateral pledged.....	3,456	17	X		X	X
Foreign Exchange Accounts		18	X		X	X
Exchange Fund Account						
Deposits.....	11,441		X		X	
Marketable securities	133,375		X		X	X
Investment in Canada Mortgage Bonds—on loan	1,834	19	X			
Other loans, investments and advances:		20				
Unconditionally repayable contributions	8,716		X		X	
Loans receivable:						
Student loans	20,093		X			
CEBA loans.....	2,404		X			
Capital Subscriptions—International Organizations	—		X			
Other	17,777		X		X	
<i>Measured at fair value</i>						
Derivative assets.....	1,752	13	X		X	X
Portfolio investments ³	1,115	20	X		X	X

¹ Real return bonds, which are a component of domestic debt, are subject to other price risk. Refer to section (d)iii of this note for more information.

² Other accounts receivables, net of allowance excludes other receivables that are based on legislation and non-contractual in their origin, e.g. COVID-19 benefit overpayments.

³ Of the \$2,174 million included in portfolio investments in Note 20, \$1,115 million is measured at fair value. The remaining balance is measured at amortized cost.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss.

Except for loan guarantees, the government's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of its financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk related to guarantees is the principal amount outstanding as outlined in Note 9(b).

Cash and cash equivalents

The government has deposited cash with the Bank of Canada, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The prudential liquidity balance is held by the Bank of Canada.

Exchange Fund Account

As specified in the Statement of Investment Policy (SIP) for the Government of Canada that sets out the policy governing the acquisition, management, and divestiture of assets held in the Exchange Fund Account (EFA), to help achieve the objective of preserving capital value, an entity must be deemed to have a credit rating of A - or higher to be eligible for investment by the EFA. The determination of credit quality is informed by external credit ratings and internal credit analysis.

Investment in Canada Mortgage Bonds – on loan

The government made its Canada Mortgage Bond holdings available to borrow through a securities lending program. As of March 31, 2025, \$1,834 million of Canada Mortgage Bond holdings were on loan to third parties. The market value of the collateralized securities held totaled \$1,926 million, representing 105% of the market value of securities loaned.

As of March 31, 2025, the majority of these investments were given a rating of AAA by external credit rating agencies. The external ratings are based on the second highest rating among those provided by Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Dominion Bond Rating Service.

(in millions of dollars)

	Maximum exposure to credit risk
AAA	108,022
AA- to AA+	18,298
A- to A+	7,055
Total	133,375

Concentration of credit risk

Concentrations of credit risk occur when a significant proportion of the portfolio is invested in securities subject to credit risk with similar characteristics or subject to similar economic, political or other conditions. The EFA may hold fixed income securities of highly rated sovereigns, central banks, government-supported entities and supranational organizations. The EFA may also make deposits and execute other transactions, up to prescribed limits and subject to credit rating criteria, with commercial financial institutions. The SIP ensures that the EFA's asset portfolio is prudently diversified with respect to credit risk by placing limits on holdings by class of issuer (sovereign, agency, supranational, corporation or commercial financial institution), by individual issuer or counterparty, and by type of instrument. It also specifies the treatment of holdings that do not meet eligibility criteria or limits due to exceptional circumstances such as ratings downgrades. The following table provides the fair value of the investments held in the EFA as at March 31, 2025, by currency and class of issuer:

(in millions of dollars)

	EUR		GBP		JPY		USD		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Securities issued by:										
Sovereigns	8,717	44	7,867	60	6,274	100	55,582	62	78,440	61
Sub-sovereign entities	752	4	565	4	—	—	3,938	4	5,255	4
Supranational entities	5,960	31	3,483	26	—	—	20,316	22	29,759	23
Implicit agencies	3,994	21	1,287	10	—	—	10,797	12	16,078	12
Fair value of securities held by the EFA	19,423	100	13,202	100	6,274	100	90,633	100	129,532	100
Carrying value of securities held by the EFA	20,299	—	13,595	—	6,517	—	92,964	—	133,375	—

Other accounts receivable

There is no significant concentration of credit risk related to billed and accrued financial claims. An analysis of the age of these financial assets and the associated valuation allowances used to reflect these accounts at their net recoverable value is disclosed in Note 17.

Other accounts receivable also includes cash collateral pledged to counterparties on swap agreements. Credit risk related to these agreements is discussed with respect to derivatives below.

Other loans, investments and advances

The government intentionally takes on counterparty risk related to other loans, investments and advances with concessionary terms in order to support various policy aims. Other loans are issued pursuant to legislation or based on the established criteria set out under various loan programs. These loans have been provided to different borrowers such as small businesses and not-for-profit organizations, students, national governments, and international organizations.

Loans under the CEBA program to small businesses and not-for-profit organizations were provided to help these entities navigate the COVID-19 pandemic and remain resilient. Loans to students under the Canada Student Financial Assistance Program are provided to help students pay for their post-secondary education. Other loans and unconditionally repayable contributions are provided to various recipients including international organizations, banks, associations and national governments under various acts or programs, these instruments can include concessionary terms. These instruments are not provided based on a credit risk assessment of the borrower, but based on individual program criteria. Under these programs, various levels of credit risk are assumed. Credit risk is reduced on loans provided to national governments through the Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration (ERA) mechanism as the principal and interest of bilateral loan commitments is repaid by extraordinary revenues stemming from the immobilisation of Russian sovereign assets.

Valuation allowances are applied accordingly to reflect these accounts at their net recoverable amount. The valuation allowances take into consideration the borrower's or group of borrowers' credit risk rating, recent collection history, economic situation in the country or industry of operation, repayment mechanisms in place and any other known circumstances impacting collectability. These accounts are described in detail in Note 20.

Derivatives

For cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts, the government manages its exposure to credit risk by dealing with counterparties having acceptable credit ratings.

The credit risk associated with cross-currency swaps is mitigated through netting provisions in the ISDA Master Agreements, which govern cross-currency swaps entered into by the government and which give the government the right, upon default of a counterparty, to settle all contracts with that counterparty under the particular ISDA Master Agreement on a net basis. This reduces the maximum exposure to credit risk from cross-currency swaps in the event of a counterparty's default, in that the government may offset the amounts due from that counterparty with the obligations due to that counterparty under all derivative contracts covered by the particular ISDA Master Agreement.

Credit risk is also managed through collateral provisions in swap and foreign exchange forward agreements. The government enters into two-way Credit Support Annex (CSA) agreements for cross-currency swaps with certain counterparties pursuant to ISDA Master Agreements. Under the terms of those agreements, the government may be required to pledge and/or receive eligible collateral. In the normal course of business, these pledged collateral amounts (which may include cash and/or securities) will be returned to the pledgor when there are no longer any outstanding obligations. Collateral held in securities from counterparties has not been recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as the government does not obtain economic ownership unless the pledgor defaults. Collateral pledged by counterparties to the government may be liquidated in the event of default to mitigate credit losses.

Collateral pledged by counterparties under two-way CSA agreements as at March 31, 2025, is presented in the following table:

(in millions of dollars)

	Nominal amount	Fair value
Cash.....	255	255
Securities	4,006	4,138
Total	4,261	4,393

The collateral posted by counterparties is sufficient to cover the government's entire net exposure to credit loss under derivative contracts. The government does not have a significant concentration of credit risk with any individual institution and does not anticipate any counterparty credit loss with respect to its swap and foreign exchange forward agreements.

The following table presents the contractual or notional principal amounts of the swap and foreign exchange forward agreements organized by credit ratings based on published Standard & Poor's credit ratings and stand-alone credit profiles at year end:

(in millions of dollars)

Credit ratings	2025	2024
A+.....	27,515	37,190
A.....	80,316	64,310
A-.....	23,201	20,105
Total	131,032	121,605

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities

The fundamental objective of the government's debt management strategy is to provide stable, low-cost funding to meet the government's financial obligations and liquidity needs. The government has access to multiple active borrowing programs, including those in the domestic Canadian market and those in foreign currency markets. Through the Borrowing Authority Act (BAA) and the Financial Administration Act (FAA), parliament authorizes the Minister of Finance to borrow money on behalf of His Majesty in right of Canada. Details of these programs are provided in Note 3(c) Borrowing Authorities.

Under its prudential liquidity plan, the government's overall liquidity is maintained at a level sufficient to cover at least one month of net projected cash flows, including coupon payments and debt refinancing needs. The government holds liquid financial assets in the form of domestic cash deposits, including \$20 billion in cash expressly designated for prudential liquidity, and foreign exchange reserves to safeguard its ability to meet payment obligations in situations where normal access to funding markets may be disrupted or delayed.

Proceeds of the government's foreign currency borrowings are held in the Exchange Fund Account to provide liquidity and provide funds needed to promote orderly conditions for the Canadian dollar in foreign exchange markets.

The following table details the contractual maturities for the government's significant financial liabilities. The amounts represent undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date the government can be required to pay. The table includes both principal and interest cash flows:

(in millions of dollars)

Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities	Less than one year or on demand	Later than one year and less than five years	Later than 5 years	Total
Market debt ¹ (Note 11)	510,073	486,946	724,262	1,721,281
Derivatives ² (Note 13)	17,421	51,560	81,343	150,324
Other financial liabilities ³ (Note 8)	67,438	803	476	68,717
Total	594,932	539,309	806,081	1,940,322

¹ The difference between Market Debt as presented in this table and Note 11 is that the amount above includes coupon payments, whereas Note 11 does not.

² Derivatives are presented at face value, while Note 13 reports them at fair value. Maturities for undiscounted cash flows of derivative receivables consist of \$17,388 million in less than one year, \$47,454 million in later than one year and less than five years, \$74,328 million in later than five years for a total of \$139,170 million.

³ Consists of undiscounted other accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$68,392 million, and the swap collateral deposit liability of \$255 million.

(d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

i. Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The government is exposed to currency risk through fluctuations in foreign-denominated future cash flows, namely those related to investments in the Exchange Fund Account, foreign debt, loans to international organizations and derivatives including collateral.

Exchange Fund Account

Currency risk is managed using a strategy of matching the currency and the duration of the Exchange Fund Account assets and the related foreign currency borrowings of the government. As at March 31, 2025, the impact of exchange rate changes affecting the Exchange Fund Account assets and the liabilities funding the assets naturally offset each other, resulting in no significant impacts to the government's net debt.

The majority of the Exchange Fund Account foreign currency assets and liabilities are held in 4 currency portfolios: US dollar, Euro, British pound sterling, and Japanese yen. The following table presents the net impact to the Exchange Fund Account, and the related foreign-denominated debt, cross-currency swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts of a 1% appreciation in the Canadian dollar as at March 31, 2025, as compared to the US dollar, euro, British pound sterling and the Japanese yen.

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Foreign currency		
US dollar	(7)	(2)
Euro	1	2
British pound sterling	(5)	(4)
Japanese yen	(2)	(1)
(Loss) net impact of 1% appreciation in Canadian dollar against foreign currencies	(13)	(5)

The net foreign exchange gain included in net foreign exchange revenues, other revenues and other expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit amounts to \$303 million (net foreign exchange gain of \$158 million in 2024).

ii. Interest rate risk

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

The government's exposure to interest rate risk principally arises from possible fluctuations in the future cash flows related to variable-rate cross-currency swaps due to changes in market interest rates.

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of the possible net impact of an increase in interest rates of 100 basis points as at March 31 on cross-currency swaps.

(in millions of dollars)

	2025
Decrease in derivatives ¹	1,558
Increase in interest expense	263

¹ The net impact of a 100bps increase in interest rates on cross-currency swaps is the net impact on the fair value of derivative assets and liabilities as at the reporting date.

Interest rate risk for the Exchange Fund Account is managed using a strategy of matching the duration of the assets with the related borrowings of the government, the foreign debt and cross-currency swaps, under the asset-liability matching strategy. By matching the duration of the assets with that of the liabilities, a change in interest rates has a similar effect on the fair value of both assets and liabilities.

The government's domestic debt, cash equivalents and certain other loans, investments and advances generally bear fixed interest rates. Although subject to interest rate risk because the fair value of these instruments will be affected by changes in market interest rates, there is no impact in the consolidated financial statements as these financial instruments are measured at cost or amortized cost.

iii. Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk, whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

In 2022, the government stopped issuing new real-return bonds. However, the government is exposed to inflation risk through its existing real return bonds, as interest and principal payments are adjusted for changes in the consumer price index (CPI). If the CPI applicable to real return bonds were to increase by 5% at March 31, 2025, the carrying amount of the bonds as at that date would increase by \$3,831 million (\$3,769 million in 2024), with the adjustment recognized immediately as an expense charge. Such a change would also increase annual interest expenses by \$81 million. A decrease in the CPI would have the opposite effect, by decreasing the carrying amount of the bonds, with the adjustment recognized immediately as income, and by decreasing annual interest expense.

Other than inflation risk, the government is not exposed to significant other price risk.

23. Contractual obligations and contractual rights

(a) Contractual obligations

The nature of government activities results in large multi-year contracts and agreements, including international treaties, protocols and agreements of various size and importance. Detailed information on contractual obligations is provided in Section 11 (unaudited) of this volume.

Significant accounting policies
Contractual obligations are financial obligations of the government to others that will become liabilities when the terms of those contracts or agreements for the acquisition of goods and services or the provision of transfer payments are met. Major outstanding contractual obligations are disclosed when terms allow for a reasonable estimate. In the case of perpetual agreements, disclosure is provided for a ten-year period despite the obligation existing in perpetuity. Contractual obligations do not include the government's obligations related to ongoing programs such as health, welfare, education and major transfers to provinces and persons. In these cases, the government does not have a contractual obligation to others and maintains complete discretion as to whether to modify the delivery of these programs.
Measurement uncertainty
While there are no significant measurement uncertainties related to contractual obligations, some measurement uncertainty is inherent in all estimates. Contractual obligations for transfer payment agreements and international organizations are subject to some measurement uncertainty where obligations are dependent upon a future activity of the other underlying party to the agreement, requiring the use of estimates in the disclosure of future expenses. These estimates also consider factors such as experience or general economic conditions. For perpetual agreements specifically, there exists measurement uncertainty due to the selection of a ten-year basis of measurement, as well as through the use of a price index in developing an estimate.

Major contractual obligations that will generate expenditures in future years and that can be reasonably estimated are summarized as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

Minimum payments expected to be made in:	Transfer payment agreements ¹	Capital assets and purchases	Operating leases	International organizations ²	Total
2026.....	65,971	30,260	478	2,084	98,793
2027.....	40,194	21,237	456	1,035	62,922
2028.....	31,731	18,048	429	589	50,797
2029.....	23,049	11,263	367	371	35,050
2030.....	18,366	7,321	270	261	26,218
2031 and subsequent.....	37,695	27,177	1,329	638	66,839
Total	217,006	115,306	3,329	4,978	340,619

¹ Includes future expenditures of \$945 million that the government has committed to as part of legal settlements.

² Includes transfer payments, as well as loans for the development of export trade (administered by Export Development Canada), if any, which Canada has agreed to disburse in the future.

(b) Contractual rights

The activities of government sometimes involve the negotiation of contracts or agreements with outside parties that result in the government having rights to both assets and revenues in the future. They principally involve sales of goods and services, leases of property, and royalties and revenue/profit-sharing arrangements while all other contractual rights are combined for reporting purposes. The government has agreements that provide contractual rights to future revenue based on a percentage of revenue or profits of the other party to the agreement or based on receiving an amount for each unit of goods sold. The terms of these contracts or agreements may not allow for a reasonable estimate of future revenues.

Significant accounting policies
Contractual rights to economic resources arising from contracts and agreements that will result in both an asset and revenue in the future are disclosed when terms allow for a reasonable estimate.
Measurement uncertainty
Contractual rights are subject to measurement uncertainty due to the terms and conditions of certain agreements resulting in contractual rights. Certain rights are dependent on the sales or other future activity of the other party to the agreement, requiring the use of estimates in the disclosure of future revenue. Estimates may be based on factors such as experience or general economic conditions.

Where the terms of contracts and agreements allow for a reasonable estimate, the major contractual rights are summarized in the table presented below. Detailed information on contractual rights is provided in Section 11 (unaudited) of this volume.

(in millions of dollars)

Revenue expected to be received in:	Sales of goods and services	Leases of property	Royalties and revenue/profit-sharing arrangements	Other	Contractual rights subject to non-disclosure clauses	Total
2026.....	3,590	631	4	591	2	4,818
2027.....	3,836	662	2	488	2	4,990
2028.....	4,036	694	2	773	3	5,508
2029.....	4,293	723	5	816	3	5,840
2030.....	4,547	736	4	919	3	6,209
2031 and subsequent.....	10,207	918	6	6,308	165	17,604
Total	30,509	4,364	23	9,895	178	44,969

24. Segmented information

The government segmented information is based on the ministry structure, which groups the activities of departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations and other entities for which a Minister is responsible, and the enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises as described in Note 1 and Note 19.

Significant accounting policies
The presentation by segment is prepared in accordance with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the consolidated financial statements of the government. Inter-segment transfers are measured at the exchange amount.
Measurement uncertainty
There are no significant measurement uncertainties related to segmented information.

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In the table below, the five main ministries are reported separately, and the Other ministries column includes amounts for all other ministries as well as the provision for valuation and other items. The following tables present the segmented information by Ministry and enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises before the elimination of internal transactions that are eliminated in the adjustments column before arriving at the total for the year ended March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025								
	Employ- ment, Workforce and Develop- ment	Finance	National Defence	National Revenue	Public Safety	Other ministrie	Enterprise Crown corporation and other government business enterprises	Adjust- ments ¹	Total
Revenues									
Tax revenues									
Income tax revenues	–	–	–	344,801	–	–	–	–	344,801
Other taxes and duties	–	–	–	30,207	41,697	–	–	–	71,904
Total tax revenues	–	–	–	375,008	41,697	–	–	–	416,705
Employment insurance premiums	32,104	–	–	–	–	–	–	(574)	31,530
Pollution pricing proceeds	–	–	–	13,537	–	15	–	–	13,552
Other revenues									
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	8,048	–	8,048
Net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments	15	5,792	(9)	–	–	970	–	–	6,768
Other program revenues	4,748	1,051	377	17,154	3,757	29,572	–	(22,311)	34,348
Total other revenues	4,763	6,843	368	17,154	3,757	30,542	8,048	(22,311)	49,164
Total revenues	36,867	6,843	368	405,699	45,454	30,557	8,048	(22,885)	510,951
Expenses									
Program expenses									
Transfer payments									
Old age security benefits, guaranteed income supplement and spouse's allowance	80,294	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80,294
Major transfer payments to other levels of government	6,639	91,794	–	–	–	6,668	–	–	105,101
Employment insurance and support measures	24,880	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24,880
Children's benefits	1	–	–	28,573	–	–	–	–	28,574
COVID-19 income support for workers	(2,169)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2,169)
Pollution pricing proceeds returned	–	–	–	15,450	–	145	–	–	15,595
Other transfer payments	10,581	832	1,592	9,257	737	84,776	–	(635)	107,140
Total transfer payments	120,226	92,626	1,592	53,280	737	91,589	–	(635)	359,415
Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses (gains) ...	12,598	3,219	34,733	16,719	18,233	67,188	–	(22,236)	130,454
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses (gains)	132,824	95,845	36,325	69,999	18,970	158,777	–	(22,871)	489,869
Public debt charges	–	53,153	63	–	1	207	–	(14)	53,410
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses (gains)	132,824	148,998	36,388	69,999	18,971	158,984	–	(22,885)	543,279
Net actuarial losses (gains)	–	–	4,698	–	1,141	(1,819)	–	–	4,020
Total expenses	132,824	148,998	41,086	69,999	20,112	157,165	–	(22,885)	547,299

Details providing total expenses by segment and type can be found in Section 3 (unaudited) of this volume.

¹ Represents consolidation adjustments to eliminate internal transactions.

(in millions of dollars)

2024									
	Employment, Workforce and Development	Finance	National Defence	National Revenue ²	Public Safety ²	Other ministries ²	Enterprise Crown corporation and other government business enterprises	Adjustments ¹	Total
Revenues									
Tax revenues									
Income tax revenues	–	–	–	312,705	–	–	–	–	312,705
Other taxes and duties	–	–	–	29,507	39,908	–	–	–	69,415
Total tax revenues	–	–	–	342,212	39,908	–	–	–	382,120
Employment insurance premiums	30,156	–	–	–	–	–	–	(596)	29,560
Pollution pricing proceeds	–	–	–	10,278	–	225	–	–	10,503
Other revenues									
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	–	–	–	–	–	–	3,217	–	3,217
Net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments	16	3,949	2	–	–	323	–	–	4,290
Other program revenues	4,441	827	402	15,204	3,624	26,869	–	(21,508)	29,859
Total other revenues	4,457	4,776	404	15,204	3,624	27,192	3,217	(21,508)	37,366
Total revenues	34,613	4,776	404	367,694	43,532	27,417	3,217	(22,104)	459,549
Expenses									
Program expenses									
Transfer payments									
Old age security benefits, guaranteed income supplement and spouse's allowance	76,036	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76,036
Major transfer payments to other levels of government	5,612	87,893	–	–	–	6,668	–	–	100,173
Employment insurance and support measures	23,130	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23,130
Children's benefits	1	–	–	26,338	–	–	–	–	26,339
COVID-19 income support for workers	(4,838)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4,838)
Pollution pricing proceeds returned	–	–	–	9,783	–	75	–	–	9,858
Other transfer payments ²	14,474	(604)	1,131	8,259	1,757	71,452	–	(518)	95,951
Total transfer payments	114,415	87,289	1,131	44,380	1,757	78,195	–	(518)	326,649
Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses (gains) ...	12,562	2,319	32,187	16,169	17,241	81,108	–	(21,572)	140,014
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses (gains)	126,977	89,608	33,318	60,549	18,998	159,303	–	(22,090)	466,663
Public debt charges	–	47,007	64	–	1	216	–	(15)	47,273
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses (gains)	126,977	136,615	33,382	60,549	18,999	159,519	–	(22,105)	513,936
Net actuarial losses (gains)	–	–	6,540	–	1,503	(554)	–	–	7,489
Total expenses	126,977	136,615	39,922	60,549	20,502	158,965	–	(22,105)	521,425

Details providing total expenses by segment and type can be found in Section 3 (unaudited) of this volume.

¹ Represents consolidation adjustments to eliminate internal transactions.² Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

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Section 3

Public Accounts of Canada 2024–2025

Revenues, expenses and accumulated deficit for the year ended March 31

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Revenues, expenses and accumulated operating deficit

Table 3.1

Revenues, expenses and accumulated operating deficit

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Revenues		
Tax revenues, Table 3.2.....	416,705	382,120
Employment insurance premiums.....	31,530	29,560
Pollution pricing proceeds.....	13,552	10,503
Other revenues, Table 3.4.....	49,164	37,366
Total revenues.....	510,951	459,549
Expenses		
Transfer payments.....	359,415	326,649
Other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....	130,454	140,014
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses.....	489,869	466,663
Public debt charges, Table 3.8.....	53,410	47,273
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses, Table 3.6.....	543,279	513,936
Annual operating deficit before net actuarial losses.....	(32,328)	(54,387)
Net actuarial losses.....	(4,020)	(7,489)
Annual operating deficit.....	(36,348)	(61,876)
Accumulated operating deficit at beginning of year.....	(1,245,494)	(1,183,618)
Accumulated operating deficit at end of year.....	(1,281,842)	(1,245,494)

Revenues

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

Tax revenues

Table 3.2

Tax revenues

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Tax revenues		
Income tax revenues		
Personal.....	234,319	217,696
Corporate.....	96,954	82,468
Non-resident.....	13,528	12,541
Total income tax revenues.....	344,801	312,705
Other taxes and duties		
Goods and services tax, Table 3.3.....	52,503	51,416
Energy taxes		
Excise tax—Gasoline.....	4,361	4,333
Excise tax—Aviation gasoline and diesel fuel.....	1,289	1,266
Total energy taxes.....	5,650	5,599
Customs import duties.....	6,264	5,571
Other excise taxes and duties		
Excise duties.....	5,656	5,333
Air travellers security charge.....	1,159	827
Other miscellaneous excise taxes and duties.....	672	669
Total other excise taxes and duties.....	7,487	6,829
Total other taxes and duties.....	71,904	69,415
Total tax revenues¹.....	416,705	382,120

¹ Additional details are provided in Table 4a in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Personal income tax

Personal income tax is levied on personal income under the provisions of the *Income Tax Act*.

Corporate income tax

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

Non-resident income tax

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.

Non-resident income tax revenues also include 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 Act*, the *Excise Act, 2001*, the *Excise Tax Act*, *Customs Tariff (Act)*, and other acts. They include the goods and services tax, energy taxes, customs import duties, as well as other excise taxes and duties.

Goods and services tax

The goods and services tax (GST) became effective January 1, 1991. It is applied at a rate of 5% on most goods and services consumed in Canada, with only a limited set of exclusions that consists of certain medical devices, prescription drugs, basic groceries, residential rents as well as most health and dental care services. The rate for qualifying items from December 14, 2024 to February 15, 2025 was set to zero.

Table 3.3
Goods and services tax

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
GST	62,334	60,743
Less: remission order for the GST paid and accrued by ministries on or for goods and services purchased from outside parties	3,565	3,352
Gross GST from outside parties	58,769	57,391
Less: quarterly tax credits	6,266	5,975
Net GST from outside parties	52,503	51,416

Energy taxes

Energy taxes primarily include the excise tax on gasoline, 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, tobacco, vaping and cannabis products. In addition, excise taxes are imposed on other items such as passenger vehicle air conditioners, a luxury tax applies on select luxury goods, and underused housing tax on vacant or underused housing. The Air Travellers Security Charge is collected by air carriers 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

Table 3.4
Other revenues

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Other revenues		
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises		
Share of annual profit (loss).....	3,239	(660)
Interest and other	4,809	3,877
<i>Total enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises</i>	<i>8,048</i>	<i>3,217</i>
Net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments		
Net foreign exchange revenues		
Exchange Fund Account	4,150	2,951
International Monetary Fund	471	453
Other	82	1
<i>Total foreign exchange revenues.....</i>	<i>4,703</i>	<i>3,405</i>
Return on investments, Table 3.5.....	2,065	885
<i>Total net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments</i>	<i>6,768</i>	<i>4,290</i>
Other program revenues		
Sales of goods and services.....	15,799	13,986
Miscellaneous	18,549	15,873
<i>Total other program revenues.....</i>	<i>34,348</i>	<i>29,859</i>
Total other revenues ¹	49,164	37,366

¹ Additional details are provided in Table 4a in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

Revenues include interest earned on loans to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises as well as the government's share of the accumulated profits or losses of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.

Other programs

Other program revenues include sales of goods and services and miscellaneous revenues. Details are reported by individual ministries in Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments

Net 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 as at March 31. Net foreign exchange revenues also include the net gains or losses resulting from foreign debt and currency swap revaluations.

Return on investments includes interest on bank deposits, income on loans, investments and advances, and other returns. Additional details of return on investments are included in Table 3.5.

Return on investments**Table 3.5**
Return on investments¹

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash and accounts receivable		
Interest on bank deposits	821	491
Other loans, investments and advances	780	395
Other accounts	5	3
Total ministerial return on investments	1,606	889
Net loss on exchange	473	3
Total return on investments	2,079	892
Elimination of return on investments internal to the government	(14)	(7)
Total external return on investments	2,065	885

¹ Additional details are provided in Table 4a in Section 1 of Volume II and in Section 10 of Volume III of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Expenses

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

Accounting for expenses

The government reports all expenses on an accrual basis.

Expenses for government operations are recorded when goods are received or services are rendered. Transfer payments are recorded as expenses in the year the transfer is authorized and all eligibility criteria have been met by the recipient. Public debt charges include effective interest calculated on market debt, as well as interest on public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits.

Table 3.6

External expenses by segment and by type

(in millions of dollars)

	Major transfer payments ^{1,2}		Other transfer payments ^{2,3}	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ministries				
Agriculture and Agri-Food	—	—	2,799	4,300
Canadian Heritage ^{4,5}	—	—	2,250	2,185
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs	—	—	12,971	9,588
Democratic Institutions ⁵	—	—	2	2
Employment and Workforce Development	109,645	99,941	10,581	14,474
Energy and Natural Resources	—	—	3,276	2,392
Environment and Climate Change ⁵	—	—	1,563	936
Finance	91,794	87,893	832	(604)
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard	—	—	740	565
Global Affairs ⁵	—	—	6,232	5,225
Health	4,300	4,300	4,665	2,834
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities	2,368	2,368	10,717	10,389
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship	—	—	3,568	2,981
Indigenous Services ⁵	—	—	24,858	19,590
Innovation, Science and Industry ⁵	—	—	7,881	7,896
Justice	—	—	710	671
National Defence	—	—	1,592	1,131
National Revenue	28,573	26,338	24,707	18,042
Office of the Governor General's Secretary	—	—	—	—
Parliament ⁵	—	—	2	2
Privy Council ⁵	—	—	1	1
Public Safety ⁵	—	—	737	1,757
Public Services and Procurement	—	—	—	1
Transport	—	—	2,089	1,583
Treasury Board	—	—	1	1
Veterans Affairs	—	—	56	50
Provision for valuation and other items	—	—	(95)	(183)
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	236,680	220,840	122,735	105,809
Net actuarial losses	—	—	—	—
Total expenses ⁶	236,680	220,840	122,735	105,809

¹ Includes transfer payments of \$80,294 million (\$76,036 million in 2024) for old age security benefits, the guaranteed income supplement and the spouse's allowance; \$105,101 million (\$100,173 million in 2024) to other levels of government; \$24,880 million (\$23,130 million in 2024) for employment insurance and support measures, \$28,574 million (\$26,339 million in 2024) for children's benefits; and benefit overpayment to be recovered of \$2,169 million (\$4,838 million of expenses in 2024) for COVID-19 income support for workers. Additional information is provided in Table 3.7 of this section.

² In 2025, the Canada emergency wage subsidy has been reclassified from major transfer payments to other transfer payments. Additional information is provided in Note 2, Section 2 of this volume.

³ Includes transfer payments of \$15,595 million (\$9,858 million in 2024) for the proceeds for the pollution pricing framework returned, many of the other COVID-19 support measures, such as benefit overpayment to be recovered of \$167 million (\$420 million of expenses in 2024) for the Canada emergency wage subsidy; and \$173 million for the forgiveness incentives on Canada Emergency Business Account loan (a reversal of \$2,574 million in 2024).

⁴ As of March 14, 2025, the appropriate Minister for Parks Canada Agency and the Department for Women and Gender Equality is the Minister of Canadian Heritage. Parks Canada and Women, Gender Equality and Youth are reported as a separate ministry from Canadian Heritage in all other sections of the Public Accounts of Canada.

⁵ Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

⁶ Additional information is provided in Table 2a in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

⁷ Additional information is provided in Table 3.8 of this section.

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

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

Table 3.6 presents a comparative summary of external expenses by type. The table also discloses the external expenses by segment.

Total transfer payments		Other expenses		Public debt charges ⁷		Total expenses	
2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
2,799	4,300	1,154	1,124	–	–	3,953	5,424
2,250	2,185	5,124	4,600	12	12	7,386	6,797
12,971	9,588	(359)	11,276	–	–	12,612	20,864
2	2	302	251	–	–	304	253
120,226	114,415	10,038	9,957	–	–	130,264	124,372
3,276	2,392	3,417	2,423	1	1	6,694	4,816
1,563	936	1,539	1,460	–	–	3,102	2,396
92,626	87,289	1,333	834	53,153	47,007	147,112	135,130
740	565	2,959	3,089	–	–	3,699	3,654
6,232	5,225	3,220	3,044	–	–	9,452	8,269
8,965	7,134	5,090	7,511	–	–	14,055	14,645
13,085	12,757	957	850	46	47	14,088	13,654
3,568	2,981	3,758	3,821	–	–	7,326	6,802
24,858	19,590	1,879	4,234	–	–	26,737	23,824
7,881	7,896	3,995	3,837	–	–	11,876	11,733
710	671	2,072	1,772	–	–	2,782	2,443
1,592	1,131	34,371	31,868	63	64	36,026	33,063
53,280	44,380	16,091	15,534	–	–	69,371	59,914
–	–	29	26	–	–	29	26
2	2	952	930	–	–	954	932
1	1	413	413	–	–	414	414
737	1,757	17,714	16,761	1	1	18,452	18,519
–	1	6,929	6,775	100	108	7,029	6,884
2,089	1,583	3,869	3,725	48	48	6,006	5,356
1	1	11,747	4,955	–	–	11,748	4,956
56	50	490	482	–	–	546	532
(95)	(183)	(8,629)	(1,538)	(14)	(15)	(8,738)	(1,736)
359,415	326,649	130,454	140,014	53,410	47,273	543,279	513,936
–	–	4,020	7,489	–	–	4,020	7,489
359,415	326,649	134,474	147,503	53,410	47,273	547,299	521,425

Expenses by segment

The government's segmented information is based on the ministerial portfolio structure. It groups the activities of departments, agencies and consolidated Crown corporations and other entities for which a minister is responsible, as described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

Government's cost of operations

Government's cost of operations consists of three major types: transfer payments, other expenses, and public debt charges.

Transfer payments

The major transfer payments include payments to persons and payments to provinces and territories.

Payments to persons include payments for income support or income supplement. Assistance is based on age, family status, income, and employment criteria.

Payments to provinces and territories are made under the following major programs:

- The fiscal arrangements allow for unconditional fiscal transfer payments to lower income provinces including subsidies under the Constitution Acts; and,
- The Canada Health Transfer and the Canada Social Transfer allow for the provision of the federal share in support of social programs administered by the provinces.

The other transfer payments include various subsidies paid through federal programs to stabilize market prices for commodities, to develop new technologies, to conduct research, to establish new jobs through support for training and to promote educational and cultural activities. Expenses of other consolidated entities and other miscellaneous payments are also included.

Other expenses

Other expenses include personnel, professional and special services, repair and maintenance, utilities, materials and supplies, as well as amortization of tangible capital assets. Provisions to reflect changes in the value of assets or liabilities, such as provisions for bad debts, loans, investments and advances and inventory obsolescence, as well as utilization of inventories, prepaid expenses, and other are also included in other expenses. Public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits are included in personnel expenses.

Public debt charges

Public debt charges include effective interest calculated on market debt including amounts arising on the extinguishment of debt, as well as interest on public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits.

Table 3.7
Major transfer payments by province and territory

(in millions of dollars)

	Fiscal year	Old Age Security benefits ¹	Canada Health Transfer	Canada Social Transfer	Fiscal arrangements	Quebec Abatement ²
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	2025	1,569	688	224	228	–
	2024	1,495	698	223	10	–
Prince Edward Island	2025	395	225	73	610	–
	2024	375	219	70	562	–
Nova Scotia	2025	2,567	1,359	440	3,287	–
	2024	2,443	1,362	436	2,805	–
New Brunswick	2025	2,212	1,075	349	2,899	–
	2024	2,104	1,066	341	2,633	–
Quebec.....	2025	21,716	11,381	3,700	13,322	(7,542)
	2024	20,671	11,363	3,622	14,043	(7,103)
Ontario.....	2025	30,790	20,363	6,611	586	–
	2024	29,003	20,058	6,406	431	–
Manitoba.....	2025	2,653	1,885	612	4,355	–
	2024	2,505	1,870	597	3,513	–
Saskatchewan.....	2025	2,262	1,564	508	2	–
	2024	2,147	1,531	488	2	–
Alberta.....	2025	7,479	6,161	1,999	5	–
	2024	6,963	5,979	1,908	581	–
British Columbia.....	2025	11,603	7,202	2,339	4	–
	2024	10,935	7,118	2,273	4	–
Total provinces	2025	83,246	51,903	16,855	25,298	(7,542)
	2024	78,641	51,264	16,364	24,584	(7,103)
Northwest Territories	2025	54	56	18	1,699	–
	2024	50	57	18	1,611	–
Nunavut	2025	16	52	17	2,110	–
	2024	15	52	17	1,971	–
Yukon Territory	2025	47	59	19	1,350	–
	2024	45	58	18	1,252	–
International.....	2025	412	–	–	–	–
	2024	308	–	–	–	–
Total expenses for provinces and territories	2025	83,775	52,070	16,909	30,457	(7,542)
	2024	79,059	51,431	16,417	29,418	(7,103)
Accrual and other adjustments	2025	(3,481)	–	–	–	–
	2024	(3,023)	(2,000)	–	(577)	–
Subtotal.....	2025	80,294	52,070	16,909	30,457	(7,542)
	2024	76,036	49,431	16,417	28,841	(7,103)
Transfers made through the tax system	2025	–	–	–	–	–
	2024	–	–	–	–	–
Total major transfer payments.....	2025	80,294	52,070	16,909	30,457	(7,542)
	2024	76,036	49,431	16,417	28,841	(7,103)

¹ Includes the guaranteed income supplement and the spouse's allowance.² The Quebec Abatement is comprised of federal tax abated under the Alternative Payments for Standing Programs and the Youth Allowance Program of that province.³ Includes Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit overpayments to be recovered of \$200 million (\$385 million in 2024).⁴ Includes the contributions under the federal Canada Community-Building Fund program of \$2,368 million (\$2,368 million in 2024).⁵ In 2025, the Canada emergency wage subsidy has been reclassified from major transfer payments to other transfer payments. Additional information is provided in Note 2, Section 2 of this volume.

Fiscal year	Employment insurance and support measures ³	Children's benefits	COVID-19 income support for workers	Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care	Other major transfers ⁴	Total ⁵
2025	1,228	–	–	–	318	4,255
2024	1,198	–	–	–	555	4,179
2025	308	–	–	–	56	1,667
2024	297	–	–	–	56	1,579
2025	1,011	–	–	–	211	8,875
2024	972	–	–	–	213	8,231
2025	1,091	–	–	–	178	7,804
2024	1,052	–	–	–	180	7,376
2025	4,762	–	–	–	1,420	48,759
2024	4,500	–	–	–	1,433	48,529
2025	8,836	–	–	–	2,431	69,617
2024	7,884	–	–	–	2,421	66,203
2025	851	–	–	–	268	10,624
2024	805	–	–	–	268	9,558
2025	710	–	–	–	232	5,278
2024	682	–	–	–	234	5,084
2025	2,955	–	–	–	630	19,229
2024	2,728	–	–	–	762	18,921
2025	3,017	–	–	–	889	25,054
2024	2,902	–	–	–	867	24,099
2025	24,769	–	–	–	6,633	201,162
2024	23,020	–	–	–	6,989	193,759
2025	35	–	–	–	28	1,890
2024	35	–	–	–	28	1,799
2025	28	–	–	–	28	2,251
2024	29	–	–	–	28	2,112
2025	36	–	–	–	28	1,539
2024	35	–	–	–	28	1,436
2025	12	–	–	–	–	424
2024	11	–	–	–	–	319
2025	24,880	–	–	–	6,717	207,266
2024	23,130	–	–	–	7,073	199,425
2025	–	–	(2,169)	6,639	(149)	840
2024	–	–	(4,838)	5,612	(98)	(4,924)
2025	24,880	–	(2,169)	6,639	6,568	208,106
2024	23,130	–	(4,838)	5,612	6,975	194,501
2025	–	28,574	–	–	–	28,574
2024	–	26,339	–	–	–	26,339
2025	24,880	28,574	(2,169)	6,639	6,568	236,680
2024	23,130	26,339	(4,838)	5,612	6,975	220,840

Public debt charges

Public debt charges include the interest on unmatured debt and on pensions, other future benefits and other liabilities.

Table 3.8 discloses the reconciling items between the total public debt charges, as reported in the ministerial section of the Department of Finance in Section 8 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada, and the total expenses of the public debt indicated in Table 3.6 of this volume. The reconciling items include the interest expenses on capital leases as well as accrual and other adjustments.

Table 3.8
Public debt charges¹

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Unmatured debt		
Interest on marketable bonds	41,864	36,247
Net interest on cross-currency swaps	321	183
Interest on capital lease obligations	143	151
Interest on obligations under public-private partnerships	127	129
Total public debt charges related to unmatured debt	42,455	36,710
Pensions and other future benefits		
Interest on:		
Public sector pensions—Superannuation accounts	4,465	4,606
Allowance for pension adjustments	(2,297)	(2,082)
Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities pensions	(223)	(220)
Total interest on public sector pensions	1,945	2,304
Other employee and veteran future benefits		
Public Service Health Care Plan and Pensioners' Dental Service Plan	984	925
Severance and other benefits	66	59
Accumulated sick leave entitlements	69	62
Worker's compensation	76	66
Veterans' disability and other future benefits	5,276	4,658
Royal Canadian Mounted Police disability and other future benefits	1,199	1,055
Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	8	10
Total interest on other employee and veteran future benefits	7,678	6,835
Total public debt charges related to pensions and other future benefits	9,623	9,139
Other liabilities		
Canada Pension Plan	21	23
Government Annuities Account	3	4
Deposit and trust accounts	52	60
Other specified purpose accounts	132	132
Other liabilities	1,124	1,205
Total public debt charges related to other liabilities	1,332	1,424
Consolidated specified purpose accounts		
Interest	13	15
Total public debt charges related to consolidated specified purpose accounts	13	15
Total public debt charges before consolidation adjustments	53,423	47,288
Less: consolidation adjustments	13	15
Total public debt charges ^{1 2}	53,410	47,273
Comprised of:		
Total public debt charges under statutory authorities before accrual and other adjustments and consolidation adjustments	47,995	42,475
Accrual and other adjustments	5,428	4,813
Consolidation adjustments	(13)	(15)
Total public debt charges	53,410	47,273

¹ A summary is provided in Table 2a in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

² Additional details are provided in Section 7 of Volume III of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Expenses by object

Table 3.9 reconciles the total net expenditures by object initially recorded by departments under the partial accrual method of accounting to the total expenses which is based on the full accrual method of accounting. Reconciliation items represent the effect of consolidation and full accrual accounting.

Table 3.9
Total expenses by object¹

(in millions of dollars)

	Total net expenditures	Reconciliation	Total expenses
Transfer payments	297,067	62,348	359,415
Other expenses			
Personnel, excluding net actuarial losses	71,370	4,913	76,283
Transportation and communications	3,587	(679)	2,908
Information	541	24	565
Professional and special services	23,145	(3,547)	19,598
Rentals	4,947	(791)	4,156
Repair and maintenance	4,392	(108)	4,284
Utilities, materials and supplies	4,108	356	4,464
Acquisition of land, buildings and works	2,916	(2,916)	–
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	9,038	(9,038)	–
Other subsidies and payments	19,862	(7,764)	12,098
Amortization of tangible capital assets	–	6,044	6,044
Net loss on disposal of assets	–	54	54
Total other expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	143,906	(13,452)	130,454
Public debt charges	48,205	5,205	53,410
Total gross	489,178	54,101	543,279
Revenues netted against expenditures	(14,747)	14,747	–
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	474,431	68,848	543,279
Net actuarial losses	–	4,020	4,020
Total expenses	474,431	72,868	547,299

¹ Additional details are provided in Table 3a in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

Expenditures under statutory authorities

Spending authorities provided by statutory authorities are for specified purposes and for such amounts and such time periods as the acts prescribe. These spending authorities do not generally lapse at the end of the year during which they were granted. Expenditures under such authorities account for approximately half of the total program expenses each year.

Table 3.10
Expenditure under statutory authorities

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Old Age Security payments (<i>Old Age Security Act</i>)	60,648	57,445
Canada Health Transfer (Part V.1— <i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act</i>)	52,070	51,431
Public debt charges	47,995	42,474
Fiscal Equalization (Part I— <i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act</i>)	25,253	23,963
Guaranteed Income Supplement payments (<i>Old Age Security Act</i>)	18,910	18,031
Canada Social Transfer (Part V.1— <i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act</i>)	16,909	16,417
Climate action incentive payments	12,664	9,600
Territorial Financing (Part I.1— <i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act</i>)	5,159	4,834
Canada Student Grants to qualifying full and part-time students pursuant to the <i>Canada Student Financial Assistance Act</i>	2,584	2,674
Return portion of fuel charge proceeds to small and medium-sized businesses	2,569	—
Gas Tax Fund	2,400	2,400
Payments to the Canada Infrastructure Bank pursuant to the <i>Budget Implementation Act</i> , 2017, No. 1, Section 403	2,363	1,478
Contribution payments for the AgriInsurance program	1,280	1,212
Payments related to the direct financing arrangement under the <i>Canada Student Financial Assistance Act</i>	1,267	1,464
Canada Education Savings Grant payments to Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) trustees on behalf of RESP beneficiaries to encourage Canadians to save for post-secondary education for their children	1,199	1,057
Payments to the Newfoundland offshore petroleum resource revenue fund pursuant to the <i>Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Atlantic Accord Implementation Act</i> , Part IV	985	637
Judges' salaries, allowances and annuities, annuities to spouses and children of judges and lump sum payments to spouses of judges who die while in office	788	738
Canada disability savings grants	646	498
Allowance payments (<i>Old Age Security Act</i>)	632	609
Spending of revenues obtained pursuant to section 5.2(2) of the <i>Department of Employment and Social Development Act</i>	502	453
Discharge of obligations and forgiveness of non-budgetary loans pursuant to section 23 of the <i>Export Development Act</i>	492	10,307
Payments to International Development Association	487	487
Children's Special Allowance payments pursuant to the <i>Children's Special Allowances Act</i>	430	390
Grant and contribution payments for the AgriStability Program	421	484
Fiscal Stabilization pursuant to Part II of the <i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act</i>	—	577
Youth Allowances Recovery (<i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act</i> , 1964)	(1,358)	(1,284)
Alternative Payments for Standing Programs (Part VI— <i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act</i>)	(6,183)	(5,820)
Total ²	251,112	242,556
Superannuation, supplementary retirement benefits, death benefits and other pensions ¹		
Public Service		
Government's contribution to the Public Service Pension Plan and the Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	3,603	3,452
Actuarial adjustment	6,425	—
Government's contribution to the Canada and the Quebec pension plans	1,457	1,509
Government's contribution to the Employment Insurance Operating Account	453	483
Government's contribution to the Supplementary Death Benefit Account	18	17
Total	11,956	5,461

Table 3.10
Expenditure under statutory authorities—concluded

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Canadian Forces		
Government's contribution to the Canadian Forces Pension Plan and the Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	1,030	4,465
Government's contribution to the Canada and the Quebec pension plans	308	297
Government's contribution as employer to the Employment Insurance Operating Account	93	87
Statutory payments under the <i>Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act</i>	1	1
Government's contribution to the Death Benefit Account	3	3
Total	1,435	4,853
Royal Canadian Mounted Police		
Government's contribution to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Plan and the Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	366	323
Government's contribution to the Canada and the Quebec pension plans	102	85
Government's contribution as employer to the Employment Insurance Operating Account	28	26
Statutory payments under the <i>Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act</i>	2	2
Total	498	436
Shared Services Canada		
Government's contribution to the Canada and the Quebec pension plans	1	1
Government's contribution to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Plan and the Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	3	3
Total	4	4
All other statutory expenditures ²	4,815	5,131
Total ministerial expenditures under statutory authorities ³	269,820	258,441

¹ Details related to other pension accounts, such as the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account, are not included.

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

³ Additional information on the ministerial expenditures under statutory authorities are provided in Table 7 in Section 1 of Volume II of the Public Accounts of Canada.

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Section 4

Public Accounts of Canada *2024–2025*

Consolidated accounts as at March 31

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Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities

This section provides all related information on consolidated Crown corporations and other entities. Consolidated entities rely on government funding as their principal source of revenue and are controlled by the government.

Consolidation involves the combination of the accounts of these corporations and other entities on a line-by-line and uniform basis of accounting and the elimination of inter-organizational balances and transactions. Consequently, the corporations and other entities' accounts must be adjusted to the government's basis of accounting. All corporations and other entities follow either Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards or International Financial Reporting Standards. The financial information reported by all of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities in the following summary tables has been prepared and reported based upon Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

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*.

Summary financial statements of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities

These tables present financial information on consolidated parent Crown corporations and other entities, as well as financial information on wholly-owned subsidiaries that are considered “deemed parent Crown corporations” and thus consolidated directly in the consolidated financial statements of the government and excluded from the consolidated financial statements of their parent Crown corporations. The annual *Inventory of Federal Organizations and Interests* includes a complete list of federal organizations and interests.

For those corporations and other entities 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.

Table 4.1 and Table 4.2 present summarized financial information of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities. Balances reported under government, Crown corporations and other entities represent those between related parties. Of note, borrowings from third parties represent long-term debts payable of the corporations and other entities. Revenues are broken down to identify revenues arising from normal operations and financial assistance from the government in respect of the current year's operations. Equity adjustments include prior period adjustments and other miscellaneous items recorded by the corporations and other entities. Remeasurement gains and losses comprise certain unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments excluded from the annual surplus (deficit). Upon realization, these gains and losses are included in the annual surplus (deficit). 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 and other entities' accounting policies in line with those of the government.

Table 4.1
Financial position of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities
Assets, liabilities and equity as at March 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	Assets			
	Financial			Total assets
	Third parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Non-financial	
Crown corporations¹				
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited.....	407,946	280,946	1,238,783	1,927,675
Canada Council for the Arts.....	636,103	598	27,227	663,928
Canada Development Investment Corporation				
Canada Enterprise Emergency Funding Corporation ²	2,231,303	—	—	2,231,303
Canada Infrastructure Bank.....	5,561,402	10,199,415	3,460	15,764,277
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority.....	227,225	71,913	422,412	721,550
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	2,052,820	197,250	1,255,941	3,506,011
Canadian Commercial Corporation.....	632,272	36,600	8,033	676,905
Canadian Dairy Commission.....	22,075	—	161,968	184,043
Canadian Museum for Human Rights.....	32,577	102	220,867	253,546
Canadian Museum of History.....	104,055	18,134	180,293	302,482
Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21.....	21,734	216	4,696	26,646
Canadian Museum of Nature.....	49,377	558	137,692	187,627
Canadian Race Relations Foundation.....	35,254	37	454	35,745
Canadian Tourism Commission.....	38,928	1,004	5,068	45,000
Defence Construction (1951) Limited.....	98,461	21,451	4,129	124,041
International Development Research Centre.....	84,309	3,162	9,981	97,452
Marine Atlantic Inc.	214,680	16,325	383,932	614,937
National Arts Centre Corporation.....	60,978	339	184,845	246,162
National Capital Commission.....	214,481	7,359	1,047,783	1,269,623
National Gallery of Canada.....	33,131	681	59,609	93,421
National Museum of Science and Technology.....	26,486	606	231,751	258,843
Standards Council of Canada.....	15,409	1,553	3,714	20,676
Telefilm Canada.....	4,763	86,361	7,299	98,423
The Federal Bridge Corporation Limited.....	32,712	3,233	342,691	378,636
The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.	36,739	13,659	677,614	728,012
VIA Rail Canada Inc.....	610,877	134,843	2,425,514	3,171,234
VIA HFR – VIA TGF Inc. ³	5,786	6,575	1,455	13,816
Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority.....	163,691	922	4,715,696	4,880,309
Total—Crown corporations.....	13,655,574	11,103,842	13,762,907	38,522,323
Conversion to the government accounting basis for consolidation purposes.....	(5,358)	(10,199,415)	(86,007)	(10,290,780)
Net Crown corporations on the government accounting basis.....	13,650,216	904,427	13,676,900	28,231,543
Other entities⁴				
Canada Foundation for Innovation.....	69,057	300	1,631	70,988
Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology ⁵	—	—	—	—
First Nations Market Housing Fund.....	358,035	42,536	297	400,868
St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation.....	284,781	15,191	15,339	315,311
Capital Fund Trust.....	21,731	—	—	21,731
Employee Termination Benefits Trust Fund.....	201	7	—	208
Total—Other entities.....	733,805	58,034	17,267	809,106
Conversion to the government accounting basis for consolidation purposes.....	—	—	—	—
Net other entities on the government accounting basis.....	733,805	58,034	17,267	809,106
Total.....	14,384,021	962,461	13,694,167	29,040,649

¹ All Crown corporations listed at the margin in this table are parent Crown corporations.² Canada Enterprise Emergency Funding Corporation (CEEFC) is a federal Crown corporation, incorporated in May 2020 and is wholly owned by Canada Development Investment Corporation (CDEV), a parent Crown corporation. CEEFC is responsible for administering the Large Employer Emergency Funding Facility (LEEFF).³ VIA HFR – VIA TGF Inc. (VIA High Frequency Rail) is a federal Crown corporation, incorporated in November 2022 and is wholly owned by VIA Rail Canada Inc.⁴ These entities, which are not Crown corporations or agents of the Crown, are considered other consolidated entities.⁵ Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology was dissolved effective March 31, 2025, and transferred to National Research Council Canada.

Liabilities								
Third parties		Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Total liabilities	Accumulated profits (losses)	Contributed surplus	Capital stock	Equity of Canada	Total liabilities and equity
Borrowings	Other							
–	10,795,702	1,898	10,797,600	(9,334,637)	449,712	15,000	(8,869,925)	1,927,675
–	173,842	1,990	175,832	488,096	–	–	488,096	663,928
–	263	286	549	2,230,754	–	–	2,230,754	2,231,303
–	23,380	764	24,144	15,740,133	–	–	15,740,133	15,764,277
–	217,450	1,055	218,505	503,045	–	–	503,045	721,550
118,209	742,729	20,507	881,445	2,624,566	–	–	2,624,566	3,506,011
–	89,484	512,100	601,584	65,321	10,000	–	75,321	676,905
11,310	60,017	112,634	183,961	82	–	–	82	184,043
–	121,880	117,326	239,206	14,340	–	–	14,340	253,546
–	44,799	187,601	232,400	70,082	–	–	70,082	302,482
–	10,818	4,181	14,999	11,647	–	–	11,647	26,646
–	30,162	130,494	160,656	26,971	–	–	26,971	187,627
–	298	4,469	4,767	30,978	–	–	30,978	35,745
–	13,791	9,666	23,457	21,543	–	–	21,543	45,000
–	64,790	3,013	67,803	56,238	–	–	56,238	124,041
–	74,058	19,173	93,231	4,221	–	–	4,221	97,452
–	152,592	–	152,592	462,345	–	–	462,345	614,937
–	20,758	182,187	202,945	43,217	–	–	43,217	246,162
–	176,626	24,974	201,600	1,068,023	–	–	1,068,023	1,269,623
–	7,681	76,915	84,596	8,825	–	–	8,825	93,421
–	6,717	233,925	240,642	18,201	–	–	18,201	258,843
–	4,385	47	4,432	16,244	–	–	16,244	20,676
–	52,691	156	52,847	45,576	–	–	45,576	98,423
28,933	13,809	–	42,742	335,894	–	–	335,894	378,636
–	165,563	–	165,563	562,449	–	–	562,449	728,012
–	441,428	2,290,953	2,732,381	429,553	–	9,300	438,853	3,171,234
–	10,899	1,765	12,664	1,152	–	–	1,152	13,816
–	809,170	–	809,170	4,071,139	–	–	4,071,139	4,880,309
158,452	14,325,782	3,938,079	18,422,313	19,615,998	459,712	24,300	20,100,010	38,522,323
–	(2,171)	(1,398,922)	(1,401,093)	(8,405,675)	(459,712)	(24,300)	(8,889,687)	(10,290,780)
158,452	14,323,611	2,539,157	17,021,220	11,210,323	–	–	11,210,323	28,231,543
–	1,374	69,614	70,988	–	–	–	–	70,988
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	97,234	303,634	400,868	–	–	–	–	400,868
–	115,095	8,355	123,450	191,861	–	–	191,861	315,311
–	7	21,724	21,731	–	–	–	–	21,731
–	8	200	208	–	–	–	–	208
–	213,718	403,527	617,245	191,861	–	–	191,861	809,106
–	–	(394,964)	(394,964)	394,964	–	–	394,964	–
–	213,718	8,563	222,281	586,825	–	–	586,825	809,106
158,452	14,537,329	2,547,720	17,243,501	11,797,148	–	–	11,797,148	29,040,649

Table 4.2
Revenues, expenses and other changes in equity of consolidated Crown corporations
and other entities for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	Revenues			
	Third parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities		Total
		Financial assistance	Other	
Crown corporations				
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	166,088	1,433,600	5,351	1,605,039
Canada Council for the Arts	35,403	364,283	1,155	400,841
Canada Development Investment Corporation				
Canada Enterprise Emergency Funding Corporation	150,684	—	—	150,684
Canada Infrastructure Bank	131,073	2,983,664	—	3,114,737
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority	3,459	1,078,666	53	1,082,178
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	584,486	1,425,237	4,182	2,013,905
Canadian Commercial Corporation	41,715	13,792	3,681	59,188
Canadian Dairy Commission	205,522	5,155	1,519	212,196
Canadian Museum for Human Rights	10,184	34,613	—	44,797
Canadian Museum of History	20,654	96,579	1,189	118,422
Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21	4,107	10,877	84	15,068
Canadian Museum of Nature	13,603	42,509	1,033	57,145
Canadian Race Relations Foundation	1,754	9,907	20	11,681
Canadian Tourism Commission	13,892	121,802	133	135,827
Defence Construction (1951) Limited	3,009	—	201,345	204,354
International Development Research Centre	115,346	161,470	9,823	286,639
Marine Atlantic Inc.	125,154	194,110	—	319,264
National Arts Centre Corporation	42,391	80,876	3,610	126,877
National Capital Commission	54,024	164,310	10,504	228,838
National Gallery of Canada	24,804	55,952	237	80,993
National Museum of Science and Technology	12,875	49,074	1,517	63,466
Standards Council of Canada	13,519	25,591	2,386	41,496
Telefilm Canada	20,886	158,302	111	179,299
The Federal Bridge Corporation Limited	52,328	17,953	—	70,281
The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.	2,952	189,604	1,189	193,745
VIA Rail Canada Inc.	484,273	514,487	1,144	999,904
VIA HFR – VIA TGF Inc.	413	70,284	—	70,697
Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority	20,025	1,164,757	—	1,184,782
Total—Crown corporations	2,354,623	10,467,454	250,266	13,072,343
Conversion to the government accounting basis for consolidation purposes	796,730	(558,481)	—	238,249
Total on the government accounting basis	3,151,353	9,908,973	250,266	13,310,592
Consolidation adjustments	891	(9,908,973)	(250,266)	(10,158,348)
Net amount—Crown corporations	3,152,244	—	—	3,152,244
Other entities				
Canada Foundation for Innovation	6,689	560,150	21	566,860
Canada Foundation for Sustainable Development Technology	493	87,536	—	88,029
First Nations Market Housing Fund	13,425	—	1,207	14,632
St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation	98,944	1,654	73,758	174,356
Capital Fund Trust	852	74,239	—	75,091
Employee Termination Benefits Trust Fund	10	—	—	10
Total—Other entities	120,413	723,579	74,986	918,978
Conversion to the government accounting basis for consolidation purposes	(28,138)	3,328	—	(24,810)
Total on the government accounting basis	92,275	726,907	74,986	894,168
Consolidation adjustments	633	(726,907)	(74,986)	(801,260)
Net amount—Other entities	92,908	—	—	92,908
Total	3,245,152	—	—	3,245,152

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

Expenses			Equity transactions with the Government						
Third parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Total	Net income (loss)	Equity beginning of year	Equity adjustments and other	Remeasurement gains (losses)	Dividends	Capital	Equity end of year
2,060,276	7,135	2,067,411	(462,372)	(8,418,154)	–	10,601	–	–	(8,869,925)
369,937	957	370,894	29,947	439,766	–	18,383	–	–	488,096
486,413	543,904	1,030,317	(879,633)	3,052,015	–	58,372	–	–	2,230,754
293,075	–	293,075	2,821,662	12,918,471	–	–	–	–	15,740,133
1,054,714	1,011	1,055,725	26,453	476,592	–	–	–	–	503,045
2,066,277	12,836	2,079,113	(65,208)	2,689,774	–	–	–	–	2,624,566
30,146	4,961	35,107	24,081	61,240	–	–	(10,000)	–	75,321
207,829	4,315	212,144	52	(17)	(52)	99	–	–	82
39,003	5,634	44,637	160	14,180	–	–	–	–	14,340
103,131	14,332	117,463	959	68,475	–	648	–	–	70,082
10,472	2,736	13,208	1,860	9,479	(294)	602	–	–	11,647
46,769	3,754	50,523	6,622	19,947	–	402	–	–	26,971
37	10,591	10,628	1,053	28,237	141	1,547	–	–	30,978
122,458	3,354	125,812	10,015	11,520	1	7	–	–	21,543
192,190	839	193,029	11,325	44,496	–	417	–	–	56,238
297,432	3,631	301,063	(14,424)	18,645	–	–	–	–	4,221
294,483	–	294,483	24,781	438,308	–	(744)	–	–	462,345
114,151	1,228	115,379	11,498	31,719	–	–	–	–	43,217
159,945	14,888	174,833	54,005	1,014,018	–	–	–	–	1,068,023
74,255	9,349	83,604	(2,611)	11,436	–	–	–	–	8,825
58,518	5,754	64,272	(806)	19,007	–	–	–	–	18,201
35,106	597	35,703	5,793	10,451	–	–	–	–	16,244
175,580	2,946	178,526	773	44,803	–	–	–	–	45,576
51,325	–	51,325	18,956	317,187	(249)	–	–	–	335,894
171,395	–	171,395	22,350	540,099	–	–	–	–	562,449
951,140	15,366	966,506	33,398	405,455	–	–	–	–	438,853
72,050	4,930	76,980	(6,283)	7,435	–	–	–	–	1,152
174,886	–	174,886	1,009,896	3,056,123	–	5,120	–	–	4,071,139
9,712,993	675,048	10,388,041	2,684,302	17,330,707	(453)	95,454	(10,000)	–	20,100,010
(6,321)	(433,537)	(439,858)	678,107	(9,574,391)	3,040	(6,443)	10,000	–	(8,889,687)
9,706,672	241,511	9,948,183	3,362,409	7,756,316	2,587	89,011	–	–	11,210,323
6,811	(241,511)	(234,700)	(9,923,648)	–	9,923,648	–	–	–	–
9,713,483	–	9,713,483	(6,561,239)	7,756,316	9,926,235	89,011	–	–	11,210,323
566,557	303	566,860	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
88,029	–	88,029	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13,425	1,207	14,632	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
113,345	–	113,345	61,011	130,850	–	–	–	–	191,861
14	75,077	75,091	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	(6)	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
781,386	76,581	857,967	61,011	130,850	–	–	–	–	191,861
(902)	(10,722)	(11,624)	(13,186)	410,385	(2,235)	–	–	–	394,964
780,484	65,859	846,343	47,825	541,235	(2,235)	–	–	–	586,825
633	(65,859)	(65,226)	(736,034)	–	736,034	–	–	–	–
781,117	–	781,117	(688,209)	541,235	733,799	–	–	–	586,825
10,494,600	–	10,494,600	(7,249,448)	8,297,551	10,660,034	89,011	–	–	11,797,148

Borrowings by consolidated agent Crown corporations

Table 4.3

Borrowings by consolidated agent Crown corporations

(in thousands of dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Borrowings and other credits	Repayments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	140,381	22,679	44,851	118,209
Canadian Dairy Commission	11,088	138,029	137,807	11,310
The Federal Bridge Corporation Limited	36,524	—	7,591	28,933
Total	187,993	160,708	190,249	158,452

This information is published to satisfy section 49 of the *Financial Administration Act* (FAA) which requires that an annual statement be included in the Public Accounts of Canada. The borrowings are from lenders other than the government. In accordance with section 54 of the FAA, the payment of all money borrowed by agent Crown corporations and interest thereon is a charge on and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Contingent liabilities of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities

Contingent liabilities of consolidated Crown corporations are included in the Government of Canada's financial statements as follows, refer to section 2 for further details.

Table 4.4

Contingent liabilities of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025
Provision accrued	
Pending and threatened litigation and other claims	26,778
Loan guarantees	103
Total—Provision accrued.....	26,881
Disclosure only	
Pending and threatened litigation and other claims	9,168

Financial assistance under budgetary appropriations to consolidated Crown corporations

Table 4.5 presents charges to appropriations or authorities approved by Parliament. It should be read in conjunction with Table 4.2. Differences in figures reported in Table 4.2 and those reported in Table 4.5 result from the use of different accounting policies and from items in transit.

Table 4.5

Financial assistance under budgetary appropriations to consolidated Crown corporations for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	Program expenditures vote	Operating expenditures vote	Capital expenditures vote	Financial assistance under budgetary appropriations ¹
Agent Crown corporations				
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	1,433,600	—	—	1,433,600
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority	1,079,165	—	—	1,079,165
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	—	1,309,339	115,898	1,425,237
Canadian Commercial Corporation	13,792	—	—	13,792
Canadian Dairy Commission	5,150	—	—	5,150
Canadian Museum for Human Rights	28,590	—	—	28,590
Canadian Museum of History	83,227	—	—	83,227
Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21	10,024	—	—	10,024
Canadian Museum of Nature	36,378	—	—	36,378
Canadian Race Relations Foundation	12,092	—	—	12,092
Canadian Tourism Commission	115,968	—	—	115,968
National Capital Commission	—	90,355	60,465	150,820
National Gallery of Canada	—	42,020	8,000	50,020
National Museum of Science and Technology	38,441	—	—	38,441
Telefilm Canada	158,302	—	—	158,302
The Federal Bridge Corporation Limited	17,864	—	—	17,864
The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.	189,642	—	—	189,642
Total—Agent Crown corporations	3,222,235	1,441,715	184,363	4,848,313
Non-agent Crown corporations				
Canada Council for the Arts	364,283	—	—	364,283
Canada Infrastructure Bank	2,363,429	—	—	2,363,429
International Development Research Centre	160,270	—	—	160,270
Marine Atlantic Inc.	194,974	—	—	194,974
National Arts Centre Corporation	59,525	—	—	59,525
Standards Council of Canada	25,591	—	—	25,591
VIA Rail Canada Inc.	878,574	—	—	878,574
VIA HFR – VIA TGF Inc.	69,825	—	—	69,825
Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority	944,189	—	—	944,189
Total—Non-agent Crown corporations	5,060,660	—	—	5,060,660
Total	8,282,895	1,441,715	184,363	9,908,973

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

Consolidated specified purpose accounts

Consolidated specified purpose accounts are particular categories of revenues and expenses whereby legislation requires that revenues received for purposes specified in the legislation be credited to these accounts and that related payments be charged to the accounts. They are principally used where the activities are similar in nature to departmental activities and the transactions do not represent future liabilities to third parties but in essence constitute government revenues and expenses.

Enabling legislation requires that the transactions in each of these accounts be accounted for separately. Table 4.6 presents a summary of the balances and transactions of these accounts, in the manner required by legislation.

The financial statements of the Employment Insurance Operating Account, together with the Independent auditor's Report, are presented at the end of this section.

Table 4.6
Consolidated specified purpose accounts

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Revenues and other credits		Expenses and other debits		March 31, 2025
		External transactions	Internal transactions	External transactions	Internal transactions	
Insurance accounts						
Agriculture and Agri-Food						
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food						
Crop Reinsurance Fund	457,821,485	109,256,335	—	(85,280,922)	—	652,358,742
Less: Interest-bearing loans	277,514,751	—	—	—	—	277,514,751
	180,306,734	109,256,335	—	(85,280,922)	—	374,843,991
Agricultural Commodities Stabilization						
Accounts	646,510	—	—	—	—	646,510
	180,953,244	109,256,335	—	(85,280,922)	—	375,490,501
Employment and Workforce Development						
Department of Employment and Social						
Development						
Employment Insurance Operating Account,						
Table 4.7	(18,436,976,410)	31,667,474,569	552,992,470	25,373,078,480	2,660,867,262	(14,250,455,113)
Energy and Natural Resources						
Department of Natural Resources						
Nuclear Liability Account	5,207,849	169,686	—	—	—	5,377,535
Finance						
Department of Finance						
Investors' Indemnity Account	45,303	—	—	—	—	45,303
Health						
Department of Health						
Health Insurance Supplementary Account	28,386	—	—	—	—	28,386
Transport						
Department of Transport						
Fund for railway accidents involving						
designated goods	106,361,992	3,411,284	3,235,746	1,588,455	750	111,419,817
Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund	429,640,333	715,347	12,850,986	5,858,192	1,728,654	435,619,820
	536,002,325	4,126,631	16,086,732	7,446,647	1,729,404	547,039,637
Total insurance accounts	(17,714,739,303)	31,781,027,221	569,079,202	25,295,244,205	2,662,596,666	(13,322,473,751)

Table 4.6
Consolidated specified purpose accounts—concluded

(in dollars)

		Revenues and other credits		Expenses and other debits		
	April 1, 2024	External transactions	Internal transactions	External transactions	Internal transactions	March 31, 2025
Other consolidated specified purpose accounts						
Canadian Heritage						
The National Battlefields Commission						
Trust Fund.....	1,528,121	147,290	71,833	22,006	—	1,725,238
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs						
Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs						
Environmental Studies Research Fund.....	51,187	—	46,059	—	51,187	46,059
Energy and Natural Resources						
Department of Natural Resources						
Environmental Studies Research Fund	4,615,174	2,152,896	—	397,919	2,945,398	3,424,753
Environment and Climate Change						
Canada Water Agency						
Deposits - Other than Environmental						
Damages Fund	—	396,122	—	—	—	396,122
Department of the Environment						
Deposits - Other than Environmental						
Damages Fund	105,606,048	—	—	—	3,624,648	101,981,400
Environmental Damages Fund	237,341,376	4,658,488	17,320,881	40,718,142	677,964	217,924,639
Environmental Economic Instruments Fund....	—	364	—	—	—	364
	342,947,424	4,658,852	17,320,881	40,718,142	4,302,612	319,906,403
	342,947,424	5,054,974	17,320,881	40,718,142	4,302,612	320,302,525
Finance						
Department of Finance						
Canadian Commercial Bank and						
Northland Bank Holdback Account	246,223,464	—	—	—	—	246,223,464
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard						
Department of Fisheries and Oceans						
Supplementary Fines Account						
<i>Species at Risk Act</i>	35,000	—	—	—	—	35,000
Supplementary Fish Fines Account	2,420,982	29,300	—	21,426	—	2,428,856
	2,455,982	29,300	—	21,426	—	2,463,856
Parks Canada						
Parks Canada Agency						
New Parks and Historic Sites Account	211,252,773	30	35,650,130	27,715,229	3,103,746	216,083,958
Public Services and Procurement						
Department of Public Works and Government Services						
Seized Property Proceeds Account	56,193,041	27,693,170	—	25,635,664	—	58,250,547
Transport						
Department of Transport						
Fines for the Transportation of						
Dangerous Goods	3,247,772	—	—	201,629	433,300	2,612,843
Total other consolidated specified purpose accounts	868,514,938	35,077,660	53,088,903	94,712,015	10,836,243	851,133,243
Endowment principal						
Health						
Canadian Institutes of Health Research						
Endowments for Health Research	75,000	—	—	—	—	75,000
Innovation, Science and Industry						
National Research Council of Canada						
H.L. Holmes Fund.....	5,707,016	50,890	—	—	—	5,757,906
W.G. Schneider Fund	30,000	—	—	—	—	30,000
	5,737,016	50,890	—	—	—	5,787,906
Social Sciences and Humanities						
Research Council						
Queen's Fellowship Fund	250,000	—	—	—	—	250,000
	5,987,016	50,890	—	—	—	6,037,906
Parks Canada						
Parks Canada Agency						
Mackenzie King Trust Account.....	225,000	—	—	—	—	225,000
Total endowment principal	6,287,016	50,890	—	—	—	6,337,906
Total	(16,839,937,349)	31,816,155,771	622,168,105	25,389,956,220	2,673,432,909	(12,465,002,602)

Insurance accounts

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 deficits they might incur in their agriculture insurance funds. The Crop Reinsurance Fund currently operates under the authority of the *Farm Income Protection Act*.

The revenues of the Fund come from a percentage of total premiums collected by provinces for the purpose of insurance of agricultural production which are funded by contributions from the federal government, provincial governments, and producers. Both the amount of revenue collected and expenditures from the Crop Reinsurance Fund paid to provinces are subject to the terms of reinsurance agreements. When there are insufficient revenues in the Crop Reinsurance Fund to make payments, the Minister of Finance may authorize an advance of additional funds to cover these obligations. These advances are recovered from future revenues. Currently, the interest rate earned on surpluses in the Crop Reinsurance Fund and the interest rate charged to advances to the Fund have 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.

Employment Insurance Operating Account

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 Commissioners representative of the government, workers and employers. The objective of the Act is to provide employment insurance benefits, employment programs and services to eligible workers. The financial transactions relating to this objective are reported through the Employment Insurance Operating Account (the 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.

Employee premium rate for each \$100 of insurable earnings was \$1.66 from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, for employees without a Provincial Parental Insurance Plan and \$1.32 for the others. From January 1, 2025, to March 31, 2025, the rate was \$1.64 for employees without a Provincial Parental Insurance Plan and \$1.31 for the others. Employer premium rate is calculated at the rate of 1.4 times the amount of the employee's premiums. The annual maximum insurable earnings for the 2025 calendar year is \$65,700 (\$63,200 in 2024).

Table 4.7
Transactions in the Employment Insurance Operating Account

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Revenues		
Premiums		
Employers and employees ¹	32,104	30,156
Funding from the Government of Canada—Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit.....	(21)	(226)
Penalties and interest revenue.....	137	117
	<u>32,220</u>	<u>30,047</u>
Expenses		
Benefits	23,133	21,141
Transfers to the provinces—Part II.....	1,947	2,374
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit.....	(200)	(385)
Administration costs.....	2,655	2,702
Administration cost transferred to provinces	191	188
Bad debts.....	307	287
	<u>28,033</u>	<u>26,307</u>
Net change.....	<u>4,187</u>	<u>3,740</u>
Balance at beginning of year.....	<u>(18,437)</u>	<u>(22,177)</u>
Balance at end of year.....	<u>(14,250)</u>	<u>(18,437)</u>

¹ The difference between premium revenue presented here and the amount presented in the Government of Canada consolidated financial statements is due to the elimination on consolidation of premiums incurred by the Government of Canada, for an amount of \$ 574 million (\$596 million in 2024).

Nuclear Liability Account

This account is established pursuant to sub-section 32(1) of the *Nuclear Liability and Compensation Act*, to record indemnity fees paid by operators and to provide for payment of any claims arising under the indemnity agreements entered into between the government and nuclear installation operators. This account is a continuation of the Nuclear Liability Reinsurance Account under the previous *Nuclear Liability Act*, now repealed.

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 purposes of this section, and any recoveries of the 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 securities who have paid all or part of the purchase price for those securities 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.

Fund for railway accidents involving designated goods

This account was established pursuant to the *Safe and Accountable Rail Act* to establish a compensation fund to cover the losses, damages, costs and expenses resulting from a railway accident involving crude oil or other designated goods that exceed the minimum liability insurance coverage. This account is financed by a levy on shipments of crude oil by rail.

Ship-Source Oil Pollution Fund

This account was established pursuant to subsection 2001, c.6 of the *Marine Liability Act* (previously 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

Trust Fund—The National Battlefields Commission

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 funds 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.

Environmental Studies Research Fund—Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs

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 lands, authorized under this Act or any other act of Parliament, should be conducted.

The Fund is jointly managed by Natural Resources Canada and the minister of Northern Affairs, who has administrative authority over frontier lands situated in areas north of 60°N.

Environmental Studies Research Fund—Department of 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, petroleum exploration, development and production activities on frontier lands, authorized under this Act or any other act of Parliament, should be conducted.

Deposits—Other than Environmental Damages Fund

This account was established for the management of court orders/awards or other financial compensation to the Department of the Environment that are not under the legal authority of the Environmental Damages Fund.

Environmental Damages Fund

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

Environmental Economic Instruments Fund

This account was established for the management of contributions to the Emissions Reduction Advancement Program, an alternate compliance option under the Clean Fuel Regulations.

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.

Supplementary Fines Account—*Species at Risk Act*

The account was established to record the deposit of funds received from persons declared guilty of offences under the *Species at Risk Act*, under paragraph 105(h) of the Act.

Supplementary Fish Fines Account

The account was established to record the deposit of funds received from persons declared guilty of offences under paragraph 79.2 (f) of the *Fisheries Act*.

New Parks and Historic Sites Account

This specified purpose account was established pursuant to the *Parks Canada Agency Act* in order to provide the Agency with the ability to set aside funds for new or expanded national historic sites, national parks, national marine conservation areas and other protected areas. Funds are deposited into this account in order to protect the funding required to honour the Agency's commitment, today and in the future, for the establishment, enlargement, or designation of national historic sites, national parks, national marine conservation areas or other protected heritage areas as well as to develop and maintain them.

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 His Majesty or fines imposed and also funds 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 the relevant jurisdictions 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

Endowments for Health Research

This account was established pursuant to 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.

W.G. Schneider Fund

This account was established pursuant to paragraph 5(1)(f) of the *National Research Council Act*, to record a testamentary bequest received from the estate of W.G. Schneider. The yearly net income from the fund shall be used to finance the Schneider Medal. This award recognizes employees who have made outstanding contributions to the National Research Council of Canada.

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.

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. This amount 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.

Supplementary statement

Employment Insurance Operating Account

Management’s responsibility for financial statements

The financial statements of the Employment Insurance Operating Account (the Account) are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards by the management of Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC). The Canada Employment Insurance Commission, through the officers and employees of ESDC, is responsible for the delivery of the Employment Insurance program and the day-to-day administration of the Account. The Chairperson, as the Accounting Officer, and the Chief Financial Officer of ESDC are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements and the integrity and objectivity of the information contained within, including the amounts which must, of necessity, be based on best estimates and judgement. The significant accounting policies are identified in Note 2 to the financial statements.

To fulfill their accounting and reporting responsibilities, the management of ESDC has developed and maintains books of account, financial and management controls, information systems and management practices. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable, that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are properly authorized and recorded in accordance with the *Employment Insurance Act* and regulations, the *Canada Emergency Response Benefit Act* as well as the *Financial Administration Act* and regulations.

The Auditor General of Canada, the external auditor of the Account, conducts an independent audit of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and provides a report to the Minister of Jobs and Families.

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

Paul Thompson
Deputy Minister
Employment and Social Development Canada
and Chairperson of the Canada Employment Insurance Commission

Serena Francis, MBA, CPA, CMA
Chief Financial Officer
Employment and Social Development Canada

Gatineau, Canada
August 28, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Minister of Jobs and Families

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Employment Insurance Operating Account (the Account), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of operations and accumulated deficit, statement of change in net debt and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Account as at 31 March 2025, and the results of its operations, changes in its net debt, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Account in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Account’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Account or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Account’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Account’s internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Account’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Account to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Original signed by
Dennis Fantinic, CPA
Principal
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
28 August 2025

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued**Statement of financial position
as at March 31**

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Premiums receivable (Note 8)	2,884,550	3,558,475
Benefit overpayments and penalties receivable (Note 3)	678,050	587,182
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit overpayments receivable (Note 4)	419,145	647,841
Benefit repayments receivable from higher income claimants	498,515	436,702
	<u>4,480,260</u>	<u>5,230,200</u>
Liabilities		
Balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada	17,842,495	22,591,448
Benefits payable	785,450	1,022,465
Other accounts payable (Note 5)	102,769	53,263
	<u>18,730,714</u>	<u>23,667,176</u>
Net debt and accumulated deficit.....	(14,250,454)	(18,436,976)

Contractual obligations (Note 11)

Contingent liabilities (Note 13)

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

Approved by:

Paul Thompson
Deputy Minister
Employment and Social Development Canada
and Chairperson of the Canada Employment Insurance Commission

Serena Francis, MBA, CPA, CMA
Chief Financial Officer
Employment and Social Development Canada

Gatineau, Canada
August 28, 2025

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued**Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit
for the year ended March 31**

(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
	(Note 7)		
Revenues			
Premiums (Note 8)	30,606,276	32,104,423	30,156,573
Penalties (Note 3)	78,690	83,496	72,520
Interest (Note 3)	41,000	53,761	43,999
	30,725,966	32,241,680	30,273,092
Expenses			
Benefits and support measures (Schedule I)			
Unemployment and self-employment benefits	23,348,070	23,333,031	21,282,382
Transfers to provinces and territories related to Labour			
Market Development Agreements (LMDA)	1,950,000	1,946,694	2,373,791
Support measures	156,960	149,794	150,307
Benefit repayments from higher income claimants	(303,032)	(349,694)	(291,043)
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit	—	(200,080)	(385,150)
	25,151,998	24,879,745	23,130,287
Administration costs (Note 10)	2,543,188	2,846,991	2,889,759
Bad debts	85,000	307,210	287,192
	27,780,186	28,033,946	26,307,238
Net surplus for the year before funding from the Government of Canada	2,945,780	4,207,734	3,965,854
Funding from the Government of Canada			
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit (Note 9)	—	(21,212)	(225,845)
Net surplus for the year	2,945,780	4,186,522	3,740,009
Accumulated deficit—beginning of year	(18,436,976)	(18,436,976)	(22,176,985)
Accumulated deficit—end of year	(15,491,196)	(14,250,454)	(18,436,976)

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

**Statement of Change in Net Debt
for the year ended March 31**

(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
	(Note 7)		
Net surplus for the year	2,945,780	4,186,522	3,740,009
Net debt—beginning of year	(18,436,976)	(18,436,976)	(22,176,985)
Net debt—end of year	(15,491,196)	(14,250,454)	(18,436,976)

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

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued**Statement of cash flow
for the year ended March 31**

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Cash receipts		
Premiums.....	32,778,348	29,550,329
Recoveries of benefit overpayments, penalties and interest.....	453,339	314,595
Recoveries of Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit overpayments.....	296,539	561,991
Benefit repayments received from higher income claimants.....	287,881	305,167
	<u>33,816,107</u>	<u>30,732,082</u>
Cash payments		
Unemployment and self-employment benefits.....	(24,072,704)	(21,436,467)
Administration costs.....	(2,832,906)	(2,881,800)
Transfers to provinces and territories related to LMDA.....	(1,946,694)	(2,373,791)
Support measures.....	(146,579)	(150,530)
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit.....	(47,059)	(39,657)
Funding from the Government of Canada—Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit.....	(21,212)	(225,845)
	<u>(29,067,154)</u>	<u>(27,108,090)</u>
Net change in balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada.....	4,748,953	3,623,992
Balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada		
Beginning of year.....	(22,591,448)	(26,215,440)
End of year.....	(17,842,495)	(22,591,448)

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

Employment Insurance Operating Account—*continued*

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

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 Commissioners representative of the Government of Canada, workers and employers. The objective of the Act is to provide employment insurance (EI) benefits, employment programs and services to eligible workers. The financial transactions relating to this objective are reported through the Employment Insurance Operating Account (the 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. In the financial statements of the Account, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is represented by the Balance of the account with the Receiver General for Canada.

The Commission, through the officers and employees of the Department of Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC), is responsible for the delivery of the Employment Insurance program and the day-to-day administration of the Account. The Commission sets the EI premium rate, the annual maximum insurable earnings and the employer's premium reduction in respect of wage-loss plans, subject to the legislated parameters in the Act.

The Commission is responsible for setting the EI premium rate for each year no higher than needed to cover the projected costs of the EI program over a seven-year period and eliminate any cumulative surplus/deficit in the Account. Annual changes to the premium rate are subject to a legislated limit of 5 cents.

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 receivable from higher income claimants.

The Act authorizes the Commission, with the approval of the Minister responsible for ESDC, to enter into Labour Market Development Agreements (LMDA) with each province and territory. Under these agreements, the Government of Canada provides contributions to provincial and territorial governments to be used to pay for all or a portion of the costs of their benefits and measures provided they are similar to the unemployment and self-employment benefits and support measures established under the Act. The contributions can also be used to pay for any administration costs incurred in providing these similar benefits and measures.

The Act also requires the Commission to make regulations to provide a system to reduce employers' and employees' premiums when payments under a provincial law would have the effect of reducing or eliminating the special benefits payable under the Act.

The *COVID-19 Emergency Response Act*, Part 2, enacted the *Canada Emergency Response Benefit Act* to authorize the income support payments to workers who suffer a loss of income for reasons related to COVID-19. Part 18 of the *COVID-19 Emergency Response Act* was used to create the EI emergency response benefit (EI-ERB). The EI-ERB was available from March 15, 2020 to October 3, 2020 with a deadline of December 2, 2020 to apply.

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****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 of Canada and are presented in the financial statements of the Government of Canada.

a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAS).

b) Premiums

The Employment Insurance Premiums, which include the employers and employees' contributions, are revenues from recurring activities that do not create performance obligations, and result from non-exchange transactions that are levied under the provisions of the Act.

Premiums are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned, when workers, through their employment, generate these premiums and the related employer's contribution. Premiums earned in the fiscal year are measured from amounts assessed by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and from estimates of amounts not yet assessed. Premium revenue also includes adjustments between actual and estimated premiums of previous years.

c) Funding from the Government of Canada—Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit

Pursuant to section 153.111 of the Act, the Account shall be credited an amount determined by the Minister of Finance that corresponds to the total cost of the EI-ERB, including all costs related to the benefit and its administration. Provision for this section came into force in September 2020. The funding from the Government of Canada is recognized in the period in which the transfer is authorized. Funding recognized is comprised of EI-ERB benefits established, incremental costs related to the administration of the EI-ERB, overpayments established and bad debts related expense.

d) Benefits and support measures*Unemployment and self-employment benefits*

Unemployment and self-employment benefits are recorded when the recipients become entitled to the benefits. An estimate of the benefits earned by the recipients related to the current fiscal year but not yet paid are recorded as benefits payable. This estimate is based on actual payments made subsequent to year-end.

Unemployment and self-employment benefits provide temporary income support to claimants while they look for work. These benefits include self-employed fishers and work-sharing agreements for temporary work shortages. They also include special benefits such as maternity, parental, sickness, family caregiver and compassionate care benefits. Unemployment and self-employment benefit expenses represent the amounts paid and payable to claimants for the period relating to the fiscal year, for the weeks the claimants were entitled to the payments.

The rates for unemployment benefits are set on a calendar year basis. Effective January 1, 2025, the maximum rate is \$695 per week, and \$668 per week for January to December 2024 (\$650 per week for 2023). Benefits are paid at the lesser of 55% of average insurable earnings and the maximum rate. For claimants who qualify as a low income family with children, the rate may be increased up to the lesser of 80% of average insurable earnings and the maximum rate.

The verification of unemployment and self-employment benefit claims is conducted both prior to and after claimants have begun to receive benefits, using a combination of up front and automated control measures and post payment verification activities. Overpayments on unemployment and self-employment benefit claims established during the fiscal year are recognized as benefit overpayments receivable.

Employment Insurance Operating Account—*continued*

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—*continued*

In order to measure the accuracy of unemployment and self-employment benefit payments, ESDC has a program in place to verify annually a sample of benefit payouts. This verification results in an estimated annual payment accuracy rate, through statistical extrapolation of incorrect payouts identified through the sampling exercise. For benefits paid during the fiscal year, the estimated annual payment accuracy rate was 93.3% (93.6% in 2023-2024).

The majority of estimated undetected incorrect payouts were related to overpayments but are not directly linked to the actual overpayments recorded and reported in Note 3. The annual verification is used by ESDC to assess the quality of decisions and the need, if any, to improve its systems and practices of processing claims.

Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit

A flat rate income support payment of \$500 per week was provided to claimants who self identified as workers who suffered a loss of income for reasons related to COVID-19 for EI claims received within the period beginning on March 15, 2020 and ending on October 3, 2020. EI-ERB payments may be increased by an amount for family supplement for claimants who qualify as a low-income family with one or more children. Overpayments established during the fiscal year are recognized as EI-ERB benefit overpayments receivable.

Transfer to provinces and territories related to Labour Market Development Agreements (LMDA)

Transfer payments to the provinces and territories under the LMDA are made pursuant to the Act. Similar to the unemployment and self-employment benefits, these transfer payments are recorded as expenses in the year in which the provinces/territories met the eligibility criteria and the transfers are authorized. Overpayments to provinces and territories are recovered when established.

Support measures

Support measures provide financial assistance, through government transfers, 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 and employed persons if they are facing a loss of their employment. These expenses include the direct costs of financial and employment assistance programs and related measures provided to eligible persons and third parties. Government transfers are recognized in the fiscal year in which the recipient has met the eligibility criteria or fulfilled the terms of a contractual transfer agreement and the transfer is authorized.

Benefit repayments from higher income claimants

Claimants with income levels higher than those stated in the Act have to repay a portion of the benefits they receive other than special benefits and benefits for self-employed persons. Benefit repayments received and the estimated benefit repayments receivable are assessed by the CRA based on tax returns assessed and an estimate of tax returns not yet assessed. These benefit repayments are disclosed in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit and Schedule I as benefit repayments from higher income claimants. EI-ERB is not subject to these repayments.

e) Administration costs

Administration costs are charged to the Account in accordance with various memoranda of understanding. The Account does not have employees and ESDC administers the Act. In addition to ESDC, other federal government departments also provide services to the Account. Under all the various memoranda of understanding, the Account is charged at cost and transactions are measured at the exchange value.

Also, the administration costs paid to provinces and territories to administer the LMDA are included in the administration costs for the year according to the provisions of those agreements and are also measured at the exchange value.

f) Balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada

The Account operates within the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF), which is administered by the Receiver General for Canada. All cash received by and credited to the Account is deposited to the CRF, and all cash disbursements made by and charged to the Account are paid from the CRF. The balance of the account with Receiver General for Canada is the difference between all cash receipts and all cash disbursements, including transactions with departments of the Government of Canada and those related to the funding of the Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit.

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

g) Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit overpayments receivable

A person who has received or obtained an EI-ERB payment is liable to repay benefits for which the person is not eligible, or in excess of the amount for which the person is eligible. EI-ERB overpayments receivable are recorded when established and when management has an appropriate basis of measurement. EI-ERB claims are subject to integrity measures post payment, and any detected overpayments are recognized as those measures are completed. An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded for receivables where recovery is considered uncertain. The allowance for doubtful accounts represents management's best estimate of uncollectable amount receivable. The allowance is determined based on an analysis of unemployment and self-employment benefits historic loss experience and an assessment of current economic conditions. Overpayments receivable balances are written off upon management's determination that such overpayments are uncollectible.

h) Related party transactions

Inter-entity transactions

Inter-entity transactions are transactions between commonly controlled entities. The Account is a component of the Government of Canada reporting entity and is therefore related to all federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations. Inter-entity transactions are recorded on a gross basis and are measured at the carrying amount, except for the following:

- i. Inter-entity transactions are measured at the exchange value when undertaken on similar terms and conditions to those adopted if the entities were dealing at arm's length, or where cost provided are recovered.
- ii. Goods or services received without charge between commonly controlled entities are not recorded.

Other related party transactions

Related parties include individuals who are members of key management personnel (KMP) or close family members of those individuals, and entities controlled by, or under shared control of, a member of KMP or a close family member of that individual. KMP are individuals having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Account. Related party transactions, other than inter-entity transactions, are recorded at the exchange value.

i) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires that management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting period. At the time of preparation of these statements, management believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable. The most significant estimates are related to premium revenues and receivable, administration costs, benefits payable, benefit repayments from higher income claimants, allowance for doubtful accounts, estimated annual payment accuracy rate related to unemployment and self-employment benefits, contingent liabilities and the amounts presented in Schedule II. Actual results could differ significantly from those estimates. Management's estimates are reviewed periodically and, as changes in estimates become necessary, they are recorded in the financial statements in the year they become known.

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

3. Benefit overpayments and penalties receivable

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Benefit overpayments receivable	998,524	905,786
Penalties receivable.....	247,158	205,743
	1,245,682	1,111,529
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	567,632	524,347
	678,050	587,182

An allowance for doubtful accounts is recorded for benefit overpayments and penalties receivable. The allowance is estimated by aging the balance of the accounts receivable outstanding and applying varying percentages based on past recovery experience to the aging categories with an adjustment for current economic conditions.

Penalties may be imposed on a claimant or an employer that provided false or misleading information. The Act sets the maximum amounts that may be imposed in these cases. Interest is charged on outstanding debts caused through misrepresentation. This includes overpayments and penalties. As per the Employment Insurance Regulations, the rate of interest charged to claimants, employers or third parties on outstanding debts is equal to 3% above the average bank rate.

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Benefit overpayments receivable—beginning of year	905,786	808,414
Benefit overpayments established.....	631,686	470,445
Adjustments to overpayments established	(95,519)	(62,809)
Interest accrued	38,352	31,098
Reimbursement	(419,417)	(289,749)
Uncollectible benefit overpayments receivable written off	(62,364)	(51,613)
Benefit overpayments receivable—end of year	998,524	905,786
Penalties receivable—beginning of year	205,743	164,556
Penalties imposed	88,655	76,143
Adjustments to penalties imposed	(5,159)	(3,619)
Interest accrued	15,409	12,901
Reimbursement	(33,922)	(24,846)
Uncollectible penalties written off.....	(23,568)	(19,392)
Penalties receivable—end of year	247,158	205,743

Adjustments are reducing the benefit overpayments established and penalties imposed as result of a reconsideration or reassessment of the original establishment of a receivable.

4. Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit overpayments receivable

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
EI-ERB overpayments receivable—beginning of year	1,077,642	1,215,507
Benefit overpayments established.....	287,687	436,579
Adjustments to overpayments established	(41,852)	(11,454)
Reimbursement	(296,539)	(561,991)
Uncollectible benefit overpayments receivable written off and remitted.....	(8,365)	(999)
EI-ERB overpayments receivable—end of year	1,018,573	1,077,642
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	599,428	429,801
	419,145	647,841

No penalty or interest may be imposed on any amount owing as result of an EI-ERB overpayment.

Adjustments are reducing the benefit overpayments established as result of a reconsideration or reassessment of the original establishment of a receivable.

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

5. Other accounts payable

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Related parties		
Administration costs payable to federal government departments	39,154	35,017
Tax deductions on benefits due to CRA	35,686	4,885
Amounts payable to ESDC related to LMDA	21,253	11,305
Other deductions	1,055	234
	<u>97,148</u>	<u>51,441</u>
External parties		
Tax deductions on benefits due to Quebec	5,059	1,278
Assignments of benefits due to social services organizations	562	544
	<u>5,621</u>	<u>1,822</u>
	<u>102,769</u>	<u>53,263</u>

6. Financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of the premiums receivable, benefit repayments receivable from higher income claimants, benefits payable and other accounts payable are considered by management to be comparable to their carrying values because of their short term maturity. These financial assets and liabilities are expected to be received or paid in the next fiscal year.

Benefit overpayments and penalties receivable and the EI -ERB overpayments receivable are expected to be recovered over a period longer than one year. The allowance for doubtful accounts reduces the carrying value of these receivables to approximate their fair values.

All financial assets and liabilities arose in the normal course of business.

7. Comparison of results against budget

The budget amounts included in the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit, Statement of Change in Net Debt and Schedule I – Benefits and Support Measures are part of the amounts reported in Employment and Social Development Canada's Consolidated Future Oriented Statement of Operations, which is included in the 2024-2025 Departmental Plan.

8. Premiums receivable and revenues

Premiums for the fiscal year are collected and measured by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) 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 Account holds a significant balance of premiums receivable which are due from CRA. CRA collects premiums from employers and employees on behalf of the Account. The premiums receivable are received on a monthly basis based on the forecasted premium revenue and are adjusted when actual amounts are known.

Premium revenue of \$32,104 million (\$30,156 million in 2023 2024) includes an estimate of premiums earned in the fiscal year but not yet assessed or reassessed at the time of preparation of the financial statements. Fiscal year 2024 2025 includes \$10,622 million in forecasted premium revenue for the 3 month period from January to March 2025 (\$10,167 million in 2024), or approximately 32.51% (32.71% in 2024) of the total forecast premium revenue of \$32,676 million for calendar year 2025 (\$31,082 million for 2024), net of reductions and refunds. This estimate is based on the forecasted total insurable earnings of \$916,013 million in calendar year 2025 (\$862,573 million in 2024). The total insurable earnings forecasts are mainly dependent upon the projected growth in both employment (0.95% in 2025 and 2024) and average wages (3.03% in 2025 and 2.84% in 2024).

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

A variation in these assumptions would have an impact on the total insurable earnings forecasted and consequently, forecasted premium revenue. The sensitivity analysis below was determined based on changes to the respective assumptions while holding all other assumptions constant:

Variable	Variation	Forecasted premium revenue
		January – March 2025
Employment growth	+/- 1.0%	+/- \$102 million
Average wages growth.....	+/- 1.0%	+/- \$44 million

Actual premium revenue for calendar years 2024 and 2025 will only be known once the CRA 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 results are known. The difference between estimated and actual premium revenue for calendar year 2023, as known and recorded at the time of the preparation of these financial statements is an increase in revenue of \$96.3 million (\$154.3 million increase for calendar year 2022 in 2023-2024 financial statements).

For the 2025 calendar year, premium rate for each \$100 of insurable earnings was set under the Act at 1.64 (1.66 in 2024 and 1.63 in 2023) for the employees who were residents of provinces without a provincial plan. For employees who were residents of provinces with a provincial plan, the premium rate was set at 1.31 for 2025 (1.32 in 2024 and 1.27 in 2023). The employers must pay 1.4 times the amount of the employee's premiums. The annual maximum insurable earnings for 2025 is \$65,700 (\$63,200 in 2024 and \$61,500 in 2023).

Employment Insurance premiums include the employer's share of premiums paid by the Government of Canada for federal employees of \$574.2 million (\$596.7 million in 2023-2024).

9. Funding from the Government of Canada—Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit

The following table summarizes the total amount of Funding from the Government of Canada in relation to EI-ERB which was recognized on the Statement of Operations and Accumulated Deficit:

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024	2023 and earlier	Total
Benefit expenses				
Benefits established.....	45,770	39,975	29,597,001	29,682,746
Overpayments established and adjustments	(245,850)	(425,125)	(3,301,390)	(3,972,365)
	(200,080)	(385,150)	26,295,611	25,710,381
Bad debts expense				
Uncollectible benefit written-off and remitted	8,365	999	9,809	19,173
Allowance for doubtful accounts	169,628	157,378	272,406	599,412
	177,993	158,377	282,215	618,585
Administration costs	875	928	175,532	177,335
	(21,212)	(225,845)	26,753,358	26,506,301

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

10. Administration costs

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Related parties		
Employment and Social Development Canada		
Personnel related costs	1,650,192	1,720,110
Non-personnel related costs	599,063	563,335
Canada Revenue Agency		
Collection of premiums and rulings	251,899	252,969
Treasury Board Secretariat		
Public Service Insurance	139,488	151,126
Administrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada		
Social Security Tribunal	19,013	20,172
Courts Administration Services		
Courts Administration Services	1,212	1,685
	2,660,867	2,709,397
Deduct: Recovery of costs from the Canada Pension Plan for maintaining the social insurance number registry	5,360	7,046
	2,655,507	2,702,351
External parties		
Administration costs incurred by provinces and territories under the LMDA	191,484	187,408
	2,846,991	2,889,759

11. Contractual obligations

The nature of the Account activities can result in some large multi year agreements whereby the Account will be obligated to make future payments. Significant contractual obligations that can be reasonably estimated are summarized as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2020 and thereafter	Total
Related parties						
Administration costs	3,134,902	—	—	—	—	3,134,902
External parties						
Transfers to provinces and territories, including administration costs, related to LMDA	2,141,756	—	—	—	—	2,141,756
Other transfer payments	130,675	127,332	123,289	123,289	—	504,585
	5,407,333	127,332	123,289	123,289	—	5,781,243

Administration costs are charged to the Account in accordance with various memoranda of understanding (MOU) with related parties. The MOUs require written notification for cancellation and one of the more significant MOUs require one-year advanced notification. Therefore, the administration costs disclosed are an estimation of the costs that will be charged to the Account in the next fiscal year. Administration costs are expected to continue to be charged to the Account in the upcoming fiscal years, but cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

LMDA require a one-year or two-year notice period for the cancellation of the agreements depending on the province or territory. The obligations for 2027 cannot be reasonably estimated.

Employment Insurance Operating Account—continued

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

12. Related party transactions

The Account enters into transactions with federal government departments and entities in the normal course of business. Details of these transactions are provided in Note 5, Note 8, Note 9, Note 10 and Note 11.

There have not been any significant transactions with key management personnel and their close family members occurring at a value different from that at which the transaction would have taken place had the parties not been related.

The Account receives audit services without charge from the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. The value of these audit services is not material for the purpose of the Account's financial statements and have not been recorded.

13. Contingent liabilities

In the normal course of the operations, 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 outcome of the claim will be determinable. However, in the opinion of management, the result of these appeals should not have a significant impact on the operations of the Account as the total contingent liability amount including claims related to the EI-ERB, is estimated at \$228.6 million as at March 31, 2025 (\$37.7 million as at March 31, 2024).

**Schedule I—Benefits and support measures
for the year ended March 31**

(in thousands of dollars)

	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
	(Note 7)		
Employment Insurance benefits to individuals			
Unemployment benefits			
Income support			
Regular	14,585,615	14,228,349	12,834,498
Work-sharing	37,524	55,033	39,843
Special benefits			
Parental	3,669,389	3,826,155	3,576,610
Sickness	2,865,940	3,032,922	2,778,953
Maternity	1,563,846	1,562,789	1,462,543
Family caregiver	112,115	146,058	133,712
Compassionate care	54,933	57,299	53,788
Adoption	19,000	16,794	16,948
	22,908,362	22,925,399	20,896,895
Self-employment			
Fishing	423,547	386,483	367,708
Self-employed persons	16,161	21,149	17,779
	439,708	407,632	385,487
Total unemployment and self-employment benefits	23,348,070	23,333,031	21,282,382
Less: benefit repayments from higher income claimants	303,032	349,694	291,043
Total Employment Insurance benefits to individuals	23,045,038	22,983,337	20,991,339
Employment benefits and support measures			
Employment benefits			
Transfer payments to provinces and territories related to LMDA	1,950,000	1,946,694	2,373,791
Support measures			
Support measures	156,960	149,794	150,307
Total Employment benefits and support measures	2,106,960	2,096,488	2,524,098
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit			
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit	—	(200,080)	(385,150)
Total benefits and support measures	25,151,998	24,879,745	23,130,287

Employment Insurance Operating Account—concluded

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—concluded

**Schedule II—Statement of operations and accumulated deficit
for the period of January 1st to December 31st**

(in thousands of dollars)

	2024	2023
Revenues		
Premiums	31,620,275	29,275,553
Penalties	81,083	51,639
Interest	54,050	40,146
	<u>31,755,408</u>	<u>29,367,338</u>
Expenses		
Unemployment and self-employment benefits.....	22,919,456	20,380,366
Transfers to provinces and territories related to LMDA.....	2,052,944	2,373,791
Support measures	146,006	147,144
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit.....	(299,593)	(385,372)
Benefit repayments from higher income claimants.....	(327,888)	(251,861)
	<u>24,490,925</u>	<u>22,264,068</u>
Administration costs.....	2,858,134	2,844,430
Bad debts.....	302,205	127,773
	<u>27,651,264</u>	<u>25,236,271</u>
Net surplus for the period before funding from the Government of Canada.....	4,104,144	4,131,067
Funding from the Government of Canada		
Employment Insurance Emergency Response Benefit.....	(125,616)	(369,348)
Net surplus for the period.....	<u>3,978,528</u>	<u>3,761,719</u>
Accumulated deficit—beginning of period	(20,899,494)	(24,661,213)
Accumulated deficit—end of period	(16,920,966)	(20,899,494)

The amounts provided in this Schedule for calendar year 2024 which is prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards are used by the Commission to establish the Employment Insurance premium rate for the following calendar year.

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Section 5

Public Accounts of Canada
2024–2025

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31

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Asset retirement obligations	186

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

This section contains information on accounts reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position under Accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The establishment and operation of these accounts are 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 under the *Financial Administration Act*.

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 descriptions follow the same presentation order as their respective tables.

Table 5.1
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities, Table 5.2	68,392,173,477	79,894,571,485
Deferred revenues, Table 5.5	17,916,655,450	17,193,806,768
Amounts payable related to tax, Table 5.6	94,790,038,499	87,737,535,593
Provision for contingent liabilities	54,720,726,230	56,588,362,325
Environmental liabilities, Table 5.7	10,420,560,423	10,156,403,049
Asset retirement obligations, Table 5.9	13,484,791,974	12,486,206,160
Total	259,724,946,053	264,056,885,380

Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Table 5.2
Other accounts payable and accrued liabilities

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Accounts payable.....	46,792,289,796	52,256,841,932
Add: consolidation adjustment ¹	1,739,572,007	2,432,507,509
	48,531,861,803	54,689,349,441
Accrued salaries and benefits	6,854,637,995	6,871,906,851
Matured debt.....	626,183,764	666,694,976
Notes payable to international organizations, Table 5.3	309,773,690	90,746,275
Provincial, Territorial and Indigenous Tax Agreements Account, Table 5.4	11,049,000,637	16,532,788,069
Miscellaneous payroll deductions	259,119,582	215,683,777
Other	761,596,006	827,402,096
Total	68,392,173,477	79,894,571,485

¹ Additional information on the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

Accounts payable

This account records amounts owing at 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 and other entities.

Accrued salaries and benefits

This account 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 retroactive salaries.

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.

Notes payable to international organizations

Share capital subscriptions, loans and advances are made to international organizations using cash, notes payable, or both, that are later presented for encashment 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 9.12 in Section 9 of this volume.

Table 5.3
Notes payable to international organizations

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits		Payments and other charges		March 31, 2025
		Note issuances	Revaluation ¹	Note encashment	Revaluation ¹	
Department of Finance						
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	53,924,244	–	3,356,070	–	–	57,280,314
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	–	202,693,985	10,685,060	–	–	213,379,045
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	32,477,587	–	2,021,800	–	–	34,499,387
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	4,344,444	–	270,500	–	–	4,614,944
Total	90,746,275	202,693,985	16,333,430	–	–	309,773,690

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

Provincial, Territorial and Indigenous Tax Agreements Account

This account records taxes administered by the Government of Canada on behalf of provinces, territories, and Indigenous governments, in accordance with agreements entered into by the Minister of Finance pursuant to the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act* and, in the case of First Nations Goods and Services Tax, pursuant to the *First Nations Goods and Services Tax Act*.

The Government of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Finance, has entered into agreements with all provinces and territories (except Quebec) to collect and administer personal income tax, and with all provinces and territories (except Quebec and Alberta) to collect and administer corporate tax, and to pay amounts assessed in respect thereof in accordance with the agreements.

Agreements have also been entered into with certain Indigenous governments, to collect First Nations Personal Income Tax as well as First Nations Sales Tax levied on motive fuels, tobacco, and alcohol and First Nations Goods and Services Tax levied on the same range of goods and services as the federal goods and services tax, and to make payments to the respective governments in accordance with the agreements.

This account also records transactions relating to agreements that the Government of Canada has entered into with the provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island regarding the Harmonized Sales Tax, and payments made to those provinces in accordance with the Comprehensive Integrated Tax Coordination Agreements between the Government of Canada and the provinces.

In addition, the account records transactions related to the Coordinated Cannabis Taxation Agreements reached with all provinces and territories (except Manitoba). Provinces and territories receive revenues from the cannabis excise duty imposed under the *Excise Act, 2001*.

Similarly, the account records transactions related to the Coordinated Vaping Product Taxation Agreement reached with all provinces and territories (except Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia). Quebec, Ontario, Northwest Territories and Nunavut entered into the agreement on July 1, 2024 while Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and Yukon entered into the agreement on January 1, 2025. Provinces and Territories receive revenues from the vaping products duty imposed under the *Excise Act, 2001*.

The Government of Canada pays provinces monthly, both for cannabis and vaping products duties, based on the duties assessed, in accordance with the agreements.

The Public Accounts of Canada reports information on an April to March fiscal year basis, while tax information is generally calculated on a calendar year basis. Transactions related to several tax years can occur during a given fiscal year. For example, during a given fiscal year, income tax payments under the existing agreements with provinces and territories are made, based on estimates, in respect of two calendar years (April to December and January to March). During this period, it is also necessary to make payments or adjustments related to tax revenues, rebates and credits for previous calendar years.

Table 5.4
Provincial, Territorial and Indigenous Tax Agreements Account

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Total personal income tax administered by the Government of Canada	7,001,864,892	108,692,811,672		115,694,676,564
Less: payments to provinces, territories and Indigenous governments				
Newfoundland and Labrador			1,994,743,472	1,994,743,472
Prince Edward Island			596,204,471	596,204,471
Nova Scotia			4,724,324,151	4,724,324,151
New Brunswick			2,448,857,592	2,448,857,592
Ontario			59,598,902,029	59,598,902,029
Manitoba			4,788,611,839	4,788,611,839
Saskatchewan			3,348,691,085	3,348,691,085
Alberta			16,025,614,024	16,025,614,024
British Columbia			16,863,939,130	16,863,939,130
Yukon			118,896,383	118,896,383
Northwest Territories			108,498,899	108,498,899
Nunavut			44,440,246	44,440,246
Indigenous governments			38,772,890	38,772,890
			110,700,496,211	110,700,496,211
Total personal income tax on hand	7,001,864,892	108,692,811,672	110,700,496,211	4,994,180,353
Total corporate income tax administered by the Government of Canada	9,161,139,250	36,517,153,908		45,678,293,158
Less: payments to provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador			307,141,626	307,141,626
Prince Edward Island			234,358,562	234,358,562
Nova Scotia			1,056,916,141	1,056,916,141
New Brunswick			730,391,827	730,391,827
Ontario			23,252,264,452	23,252,264,452
Quebec			61,827,745	61,827,745
Manitoba			1,151,541,986	1,151,541,986
Saskatchewan			1,455,499,521	1,455,499,521
Alberta			100,471,846	100,471,846
British Columbia			6,687,980,073	6,687,980,073
Yukon			1,490,486	1,490,486
Northwest Territories			39,477,303	39,477,303
Nunavut			27,549,742	27,549,742
			35,106,911,310	35,106,911,310
Total corporate income tax on hand	9,161,139,250	36,517,153,908	35,106,911,310	10,571,381,848
Total harmonized sales tax administered by the Government of Canada	4,112,362	43,763,212,179		43,767,324,541
Less: payments to provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador			1,669,091,550	1,669,091,550
Prince Edward Island			511,780,110	511,780,110
Nova Scotia			3,308,489,169	3,308,489,169
New Brunswick			2,596,132,469	2,596,132,469
Ontario			40,697,655,649	40,697,655,649
			48,783,148,947	48,783,148,947
Total harmonized sales tax on hand	4,112,362	43,763,212,179	48,783,148,947	(5,015,824,406)

Table 5.4
Provincial, Territorial and Indigenous Tax Agreements Account—concluded

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Total cannabis tax administered by the Government of Canada	365,671,565	956,188,201		1,321,859,766
Less: payments to provinces and territories				
Newfoundland and Labrador			15,485,472	15,485,472
Prince Edward Island.....			4,343,780	4,343,780
Nova Scotia			18,916,060	18,916,060
New Brunswick			13,455,205	13,455,205
Ontario.....			368,488,589	368,488,589
Quebec.....			103,914,359	103,914,359
Saskatchewan			34,515,643	34,515,643
Alberta.....			220,027,054	220,027,054
British Columbia			118,656,583	118,656,583
Yukon.....			1,716,971	1,716,971
Northwest Territories.....			1,852,408	1,852,408
Nunavut.....			905,806	905,806
			902,277,930	902,277,930
Total cannabis tax on hand	365,671,565	956,188,201	902,277,930	419,581,836
Total vaping product tax administered by the Government of Canada	–	130,362,144		130,362,144
Less: payments to provinces and territories				
Ontario.....			40,781,305	40,781,305
Quebec.....			9,897,313	9,897,313
Northwest Territories.....			945	945
Nunavut.....			1,575	1,575
			50,681,138	50,681,138
Total vaping product tax on hand.....	–	130,362,144	50,681,138	79,681,006
Total First Nations sales tax administered by the Government of Canada	–	9,911,656	–	9,911,656
Less: payments to Indigenous governments.....	–	–	9,911,656	9,911,656
Total First Nations sales tax on hand.....	–	9,911,656	9,911,656	–
Total First Nations goods and services sales tax administered by the Government of Canada	–	39,547,904	–	39,547,904
Less: payments to Indigenous governments.....	–	–	39,547,904	39,547,904
Total First Nations goods and services sales tax on hand	–	39,547,904	39,547,904	–
Total	16,532,788,069	190,109,187,664	195,592,975,096	11,049,000,637

Miscellaneous payroll deductions

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

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. The major deferred revenues of \$50 million or more are reported individually. It also presents separately revenues received which have been recorded in a specified purpose account.

Table 5.5
Deferred revenues

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Deferred revenues				
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship				
Department of Citizenship and Immigration				
Service fees for immigration and citizenship	904,218,790	1,795,777,205	1,684,969,287	1,015,026,708
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Department of Industry				
Canadian Intellectual Property Office Revolving Fund	182,705,924	93,992,209	73,067,268	203,630,865
Spectrum licence fees	15,450,821,553	1,897,810,941	1,282,646,435	16,065,986,059
	<i>15,633,527,477</i>	<i>1,991,803,150</i>	<i>1,355,713,703</i>	<i>16,269,616,924</i>
Other deferred revenues	573,264,931	1,878,078,149	1,883,461,226	567,881,854
Total	17,111,011,198	5,665,658,504	4,924,144,216	17,852,525,486
Other deferred revenues—Specified purpose accounts				
Donation and bequest accounts				
Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Shared-cost agreements—Research	22,820,089	12,823,115	19,321,875	16,321,329
Canadian Heritage				
Library and Archives of Canada				
Special Operating Account	1,366,944	773,333	963,297	1,176,980
Employment and Workforce Development				
Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety				
Donations	103,986	—	85,986	18,000
Environment and Climate Change				
Department of the Environment				
Endangered species—Donations	14,863	26,927	17,050	24,740
Canada Water Agency				
Miscellaneous projects deposits	47,185,469	40,301,057	57,186,866	30,299,660
	<i>47,200,332</i>	<i>40,327,984</i>	<i>57,203,916</i>	<i>30,324,400</i>
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard				
Department of Fisheries and Oceans				
Restricted donations	1,247	—	—	1,247
Health				
Canadian Institutes of Health Research				
Donations for research	3,129,593	3,720,486	3,831,691	3,018,388
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Department of Industry				
Deposits from non-government organizations	3,984,681	7,313,602	3,034,142	8,264,141
Canadian Space Agency				
RADARSAT-2	2,198	—	—	2,198
RADARSAT-2—Data satellite	—	1,285,498	1,285,498	—
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council				
Trust Fund—Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council	175,118	6,451	10,000	171,569
	<i>4,161,997</i>	<i>8,605,551</i>	<i>4,329,640</i>	<i>8,437,908</i>
National Defence				
Department of National Defence				
Corporate sponsorships and donations	73,066	356,722	277,964	151,824

Table 5.5
Deferred revenues—concluded

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Office of the Governor General's Secretary				
Office of the Governor General's Secretary				
Donations—Rideau Hall	19,821	—	—	19,821
Public Safety				
Royal Canadian Mounted Police				
Mounted Police Foundation	1	—	—	1
Sponsorship Agreement—Contributions	168,454	—	168,454	—
	168,455	—	168,454	1
Transport				
Department of Transport				
Shared-cost agreements—Transportation research and development	44,666	2,708,755	1,583,132	1,170,289
Veterans Affairs				
Department of Veterans Affairs				
Restricted donations				
Visitor Education Centre, Vimy Memorial	3,605,237	—	221,578	3,383,659
Wounded Warrior Fund	699	—	—	699
	3,605,936	—	221,578	3,384,358
Total—Donation and bequest accounts	82,696,132	69,315,946	87,987,533	64,024,545
Endowment interest accounts				
Health				
Canadian Institutes of Health Research				
Endowments for health research	8,626	3,103	—	11,729
Innovation, Science and Industry				
National Research Council of Canada				
H.L. Holmes Fund	—	70,000	70,000	—
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council				
Queen's Fellowship Fund	90,812	22,878	20,000	93,690
	90,812	92,878	90,000	93,690
Parks Canada				
Parks Canada Agency				
Laurier House—Interest (Mackenzie King Trust Account)	—	7,493	7,493	—
Total—Endowment interest accounts	99,438	103,474	97,493	105,419
Total—Other deferred revenues—Specified purpose accounts	82,795,570	69,419,420	88,085,026	64,129,964
Total—Deferred revenues	17,193,806,768	5,735,077,924	5,012,229,242	17,916,655,450

Service fees for immigration and citizenship

This account was established to record immigration and citizenship fees, rights and privileges fees, and passport fees derived from the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* and regulations, the *Citizenship Act* and regulations, and the *Canadian Passport Order* for services that have yet to be rendered by Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada.

Canadian Intellectual Property Office Revolving Fund

This account was established to record funds reserved from sources such as patents, trademarks examination and registration fees which are recognized as revenue in subsequent years.

Spectrum licence fees

This account was established to record: (a) funds received from spectrum auctions, which are recognized as revenues over the period of the licences; and (b) funds received from spectrum licence fees that are received in the latter part of the fiscal year, but which are applicable to the following fiscal year.

Shared-cost agreements-Research

This account was established to record amounts deposited by external parties for shared-cost projects, and any related future provincial program payments to be made on a province's behalf by the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food as part of a related project. Funds are disbursed on behalf of depositors as specific projects are undertaken.

Special Operating Account

This account was established, pursuant to section 18 of the *Library and Archives of Canada Act*, to record funds received by way of gifts for the purposes of Library and Archives of Canada. Amounts required for the purposes of the Act may be paid out of this account, or out of funds appropriated by Parliament for such purposes.

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 funds, securities or other property received by way of gift, bequest or otherwise, and to disburse such donations at the discretion of the Centre.

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.

Miscellaneous projects deposits

This account was established to record the permit fees authorizing disposal at sea of dredged material or inert, inorganic geological matter.

Restricted donations—Department of Fisheries and Oceans

This account was established to record directed donations to be used for research, development, management and promotion of fisheries and oceans related issues.

Donations for research

This account was established pursuant to section 29 of the *Canadian Institutes of Health Research Act* to record donations and contributions received from organizations and individuals for health research.

Deposits from non-government organizations

This account was established to record amounts deposited by customers to be used for payments of services provided by the department.

RADARSAT-2

This account was established to record funds received for the configuration and layout of relocated MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates personnel.

RADARSAT-2—Data satellite

This account was established to record funds received from MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates for the reception, archiving, cataloging and satellite acquisition services.

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 the Department of 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, conducting operations and constructing capital assets consistent with the department's mandate but not funded from its appropriations.

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.

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.

Mounted Police Foundation

This account is used to record funds received from the Mounted Police Foundation for the sale of surplus Royal Canadian Mounted Police horses. Proceeds from the sale are used to cover expenses related to the enhancement of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride's Breeding Program.

Shared-cost agreements—Transportation research and development

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

Restricted donations—Visitor Education Centre, Vimy Memorial

This account was established to record directed donations for the purpose of providing assistance to the construction of a visitor education centre at the Canadian National Vimy Memorial.

Restricted donations—Wounded Warrior Fund

This account was established to record directed donations for the purpose of providing assistance to support the pilot project designed to assist disenfranchised Veterans in crisis.

Endowments for health research

This account was established, pursuant to 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.

Laurier House—Interest (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. This amount 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.

Amounts payable related to tax

Amounts payable related to tax are based on assessments as well as estimates of refunds owing for assessments not completed by year-end.

Table 5.6
Amounts payable related to tax
(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Personal and non-resident income tax	55,140,549,642	51,423,227,768
Corporate income tax	19,013,990,895	16,173,078,861
Goods and services tax	20,484,430,578	19,980,755,155
Customs import duties and excise taxes and duties	151,067,384	160,473,809
Total	94,790,038,499	87,737,535,593

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.

Environmental liabilities and asset retirement obligation

Environmental liabilities are based on the government's best estimate of the amount required to remediate the site to current minimum environmental standards. Asset retirement obligations are the government's estimated costs related to obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets. These costs are normally capitalized and amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. The liability reflects the present value of estimated future cash flows required to retire the asset.

Table 5.7
Environmental liabilities

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Remediation liabilities for contaminated sites		
Agriculture and Agri-Food		
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food	7,829,152	14,760,739
Canadian Heritage		
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	119,000	119,000
National Battlefields Commission.....	890,045	999,921
	<i>1,009,045</i>	<i>1,118,921</i>
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs		
Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs.....	6,446,976,295	6,211,786,057
Energy and Natural Resources		
Department of Natural Resources	1,850,178	1,776,203
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	1,000,856,000	1,172,128,000
	<i>1,002,706,178</i>	<i>1,173,904,203</i>
Environment and Climate Change		
Department of the Environment.....	263,970,661	283,601,186
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard		
Department of Fisheries and Oceans.....	307,526,325	294,313,309
Global Affairs		
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	17,952	17,600
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities		
The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.	116,002,000	112,688,000
Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority	8,921,000	8,394,000
	<i>124,923,000</i>	<i>121,082,000</i>
Indigenous Services		
Department of Indigenous Services	603,475,521	488,323,850
Innovation, Science and Industry		
Department of Industry	765,587	1,301,743
National Research Council of Canada.....	2,494,750	3,291,949
	<i>3,260,337</i>	<i>4,593,692</i>
National Defence		
Department of National Defence.....	785,274,752	736,358,661
Parks Canada		
Parks Canada Agency	162,225,702	154,833,597
Public Safety		
Canada Border Services Agency.....	6,345,278	513,895
Correctional Service of Canada.....	678,111	1,794,526
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	6,435,909	6,273,063
	<i>13,459,298</i>	<i>8,581,484</i>
Public Services and Procurement		
Department of Public Works and Government Services.....	203,181,844	173,272,742
National Capital Commission	74,000,000	72,113,000
	<i>277,181,844</i>	<i>245,385,742</i>
Transport		
Department of Transport.....	295,939,621	291,418,492
VIA Rail Canada Inc.....	3,726,000	6,779,000
	<i>299,665,621</i>	<i>298,197,492</i>
Total remediation liability for contaminated sites.....	10,299,501,683	10,036,858,533
Other environmental liabilities		
National Defence		
Department of National Defence (unexploded explosive ordnance affected sites)	121,058,740	119,544,516
Total environmental liabilities.....	10,420,560,423	10,156,403,049

Changes in liability for remediation of contaminated sites

Table 5.8

Changes in liability for remediation of contaminated sites

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	10,036,858,533	10,118,201,468
Less: Expenditures reducing opening liabilities	1,173,654,047	976,424,073
Add:		
Changes in estimated remediation costs	1,383,966,057	817,590,347
New liability for sites not previously recorded	52,331,140	77,490,791
Closing balance	10,299,501,683	10,036,858,533

In addition to expenditures reducing liabilities previously recorded, the government spent another \$38,816,599 (\$43,317,392 in 2024) in remediation costs on its contaminated sites when these costs became known in the year.

Asset retirement obligations

Table 5.9

Asset retirement obligations

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Agriculture and Agri-Food		
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food	30,106,707	27,840,283
Canadian Heritage		
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation	4,591,000	4,907,000
Canadian Museum of History	4,385,000	5,164,000
Canadian Museum of Nature	919,000	845,000
National Arts Centre Corporation	1,612,000	1,598,000
National Gallery of Canada	616,000	598,000
	12,123,000	13,112,000
Energy and Natural Resources		
Department of Natural Resources	24,533,809	22,577,781
Canada Nuclear Safety Commission	537,797	511,226
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	9,471,288,000	8,672,132,000
	9,496,359,606	8,695,221,007
Environment and Climate Change		
Department of the Environment	13,880,847	12,827,270
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard		
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	432,037,872	513,106,751
Global Affairs		
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	12,020,341	11,172,592
Health		
Department of Health	2,796,276	2,427,933
Canadian Food Inspection Agency	7,408,286	7,531,399
Public Health Agency of Canada	1,215,329	423,469
	11,419,891	10,382,801
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities		
Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated	163,000	6,368,000
Indigenous Services		
Department of Indigenous Services	8,749,827	694,395
Innovation, Science and Industry		
Department of Industry	755,710	774,049
Canadian Space Agency	137,688	133,806
Canadian Tourism Commission	112,000	112,000
National Research Council of Canada	24,732,900	20,685,417
	25,738,298	21,705,272
Justice		
Courts Administration Service	20,000	20,000
National Defence		
Department of National Defence	2,721,388,018	2,465,119,754

Table 5.9
Asset retirement obligations—concluded

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Parks Canada		
Parks Canada Agency.....	79,992,474	79,239,401
Public Safety		
Correctional Service of Canada.....	119,988,270	127,810,925
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	45,744,335	38,602,759
	<i>165,732,605</i>	<i>166,413,684</i>
Public Services and Procurement		
Department of Public Works and Government Services	395,805,245	385,442,144
National Capital Commission.....	29,184,000	26,498,000
	<i>424,989,245</i>	<i>411,940,144</i>
Transport		
Department of Transport	17,346,243	15,959,806
Marine Atlantic Inc	28,500,000	30,893,000
VIA Rail Canada Inc	4,224,000	4,190,000
	<i>50,070,243</i>	<i>51,042,806</i>
Total asset retirement obligations.....	13,484,791,974	12,486,206,160

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Section 6

Public Accounts of Canada *2024–2025*

Interest-bearing debt as at March 31

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Interest-bearing debt

This section contains information on the interest-bearing debt of the government. Interest-bearing debt includes the unmatured debt and pensions, other future benefits and other liabilities.

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.

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

Table 6.1
Interest-bearing debt

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Unmatured debt ¹				
Payable in Canadian currency				
Marketable bonds, Table 6.2.....	1,087,685,071,157	275,407,760,234	193,696,133,355	1,169,396,698,036
Treasury bills, Table 6.3.....	262,983,485,411	746,214,285,757	726,945,548,210	282,252,222,958
	<i>1,350,668,556,568</i>	<i>1,021,622,045,991</i>	<i>920,641,681,565</i>	<i>1,451,648,920,994</i>
Payable in foreign currencies				
Marketable bonds, Table 6.2.....	19,088,249,097	10,931,175,434	4,655,104,477	25,364,320,054
Canada bills, Table 6.4.....	2,158,060,270	16,778,070,552	14,743,628,374	4,192,502,448
	<i>21,246,309,367</i>	<i>27,709,245,986</i>	<i>19,398,732,851</i>	<i>29,556,822,502</i>
Total—Market debt.....	1,371,914,865,935	1,049,331,291,977	940,040,414,416	1,481,205,743,496
Obligation related to capital leases, Table 6.8.....	2,365,537,038	127,133,715	304,681,480	2,187,989,273
Obligation under public-private partnerships, Table 6.11.....	2,541,358,747	17,195,476	65,814,053	2,492,740,170
Total—Unmatured debt.....	1,376,821,761,720	1,049,475,621,168	940,410,909,949	1,485,886,472,939
Pensions, other future benefits and other liabilities				
Public sector pensions, Table 6.13.....	165,353,678,533	33,663,605,356	36,271,073,728	162,746,210,161
Other employee and veteran future benefits, Table 6.26.....	196,350,015,000	27,115,892,000	9,798,457,000	213,667,450,000
Other liabilities				
Canada Pension Plan Accounts, Table 6.27.....	159,250,527	10,617,303,960	10,311,574,618	464,979,869
Government Annuities Account.....	59,357,401	4,054,721	9,924,946	53,487,176
Deposit and trust accounts, Table 6.28.....	2,016,098,184	3,234,939,373	3,545,330,541	1,705,707,016
Other specified purpose accounts, Table 6.31.....	4,727,934,510	2,800,262,512	2,721,715,700	4,806,481,322
	<i>6,962,640,622</i>	<i>16,656,560,566</i>	<i>16,588,545,805</i>	<i>7,030,655,383</i>
Total—Pensions, other future benefits and other liabilities.....	368,666,334,155	77,436,057,922	62,658,076,533	383,444,315,544
Total.....	1,745,488,095,875	1,126,911,679,090	1,003,068,986,482	1,869,330,788,483

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, were \$311,934 million (\$319,212 million in 2024) with receipts and other credits of \$78,144 million, and payments and other charges of \$85,422 million.

Marketable bonds

Market debt is recognized on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the government becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and is measured at amortized cost. At initial recognition, amortized cost is calculated by taking into account transaction costs, including debt issuance costs, and any discount or premium arising on issuance of the debt when the face value of the instrument issued differs from the proceeds received. Subsequently, the effective interest method is applied to determine the amortized cost of the instrument and allocate the unamortized portion and interest to public debt charges over the term to maturity of the instrument, or a shorter period when appropriate.

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 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. The totals for marketable bonds include amounts for real return bonds (RRBs). For RRBs, the interest payable is indexed to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), while it is not for other marketable bonds. Additionally, the face value of RRBs is adjusted for inflation at maturity (indexed to CPI).

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, 2025.

Table 6.2
Marketable bonds

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits ¹	Payments and other charges ¹	March 31, 2025
Payable in Canadian currency				
Matured 2024–2025	155,390,381,000	–	155,390,381,000	–
Maturing				
2025–2026	195,608,858,000	–	9,236,000,000	186,372,858,000
2026–2027	92,434,757,500	77,679,182,500	1,050,000,000	169,063,940,000
2027–2028	49,860,841,000	16,500,000,000	–	66,360,841,000
2028–2029	60,500,000,000	–	–	60,500,000,000
2029–2030	27,898,959,000	63,000,000,000	–	90,898,959,000
2030–2031	84,200,000,000	–	–	84,200,000,000
2031–2032	84,047,224,000	2,190,182,000	–	86,237,406,000
2032–2033	45,000,000,000	–	–	45,000,000,000
2033–2034	55,988,905,000	2,000,000,000	–	57,988,905,000
2034–2035	14,000,000,000	50,000,000,000	–	64,000,000,000
2035–2036	–	18,000,000,000	–	18,000,000,000
2036–2037	8,991,567,000	170,235,000	–	9,161,802,000
2037–2038	11,730,774,000	–	–	11,730,774,000
2041–2042	23,161,187,000	176,522,500	–	23,337,709,500
2044–2045	10,544,226,000	199,584,000	–	10,743,810,000
2045–2046	16,300,000,000	–	–	16,300,000,000
2047–2048	9,886,492,000	187,187,000	–	10,073,679,000
2048–2049	14,900,000,000	–	–	14,900,000,000
2050–2051	9,256,800,000	175,256,000	–	9,432,056,000
2051–2052	51,816,529,000	–	–	51,816,529,000
2053–2054	32,000,000,000	–	–	32,000,000,000
2054–2055	2,380,119,000	45,045,000	–	2,425,164,000
2055–2056	16,750,000,000	12,000,000,000	–	28,750,000,000
2057–2058	–	5,000,000,000	–	5,000,000,000
2064–2065	8,750,000,000	–	–	8,750,000,000
	1,081,397,619,500	247,323,194,000	165,676,381,000	1,163,044,432,500
Less:				
Adjustment to amortized cost ²	(6,107,972,657)	(27,923,858,234)	(27,816,550,355)	(6,215,280,536)
Consolidation adjustment ³	(179,479,000)	(160,708,000)	(203,202,000)	(136,985,000)
	(6,287,451,657)	(28,084,566,234)	(28,019,752,355)	(6,352,265,536)
Total marketable bonds payable in Canadian currency	1,087,685,071,157	275,407,760,234	193,696,133,355	1,169,396,698,036
Payable in foreign currencies				
Matured 2024–2025	4,062,600,000	–	4,062,600,000	–
Maturing				
2025–2026	4,739,700,000	295,050,000	–	5,034,750,000
2026–2027	4,739,700,000	295,050,000	–	5,034,750,000
2028–2029	5,416,800,000	337,200,000	–	5,754,000,000
2029–2030	–	9,350,250,000	–	9,350,250,000
	18,958,800,000	10,277,550,000	4,062,600,000	25,173,750,000
Less: Adjustment to amortized cost ²	(129,449,097)	(653,625,434)	(592,504,477)	(190,570,054)
Total marketable bonds payable in foreign currencies	19,088,249,097	10,931,175,434	4,655,104,477	25,364,320,054
Total future principal repayments at contractual maturity	1,106,773,320,254	286,338,935,668	198,351,237,832	1,194,761,018,090
Total market debt	1,106,773,320,254	286,338,935,668	198,351,237,832	1,194,761,018,090

¹ These columns include the translation of marketable bonds payable in foreign currencies to Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31.

² The adjustment to amortized cost represents the difference between the carrying amount of debt measured at amortized cost and the principal payable at maturity.

³ The 2025 ending balance includes \$21,467,000 of securities held by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities and \$158,452,000 of borrowings by consolidated agent Crown corporations. Additional information on consolidated Crown corporations and other entities is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

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;
- bought and sold on the open market.

Table 6.3
Treasury bills

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Three-month bills.....	93,800,000,000	340,300,000,000	340,300,000,000	93,800,000,000
Six-month bills	58,800,000,000	122,100,000,000	119,600,000,000	61,300,000,000
Other bills	114,800,000,000	272,100,000,000	256,800,000,000	130,100,000,000
	267,400,000,000	734,500,000,000	716,700,000,000	285,200,000,000
Less:				
Adjustment to amortized cost ¹	4,249,657,589	(11,807,091,757)	(10,245,548,210)	2,688,114,042
Consolidation adjustment ²	166,857,000	92,806,000	–	259,663,000
	4,416,514,589	(11,714,285,757)	(10,245,548,210)	2,947,777,042
Total	262,983,485,411	746,214,285,757	726,945,548,210	282,252,222,958

¹ The adjustment to amortized cost represents the difference between the carrying amount of debt measured at amortized cost and the principal payable at maturity.

² Represents securities held by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities. Additional information is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

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;
- 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, 2025.

Table 6.4
Canada bills

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Canada bills before revaluation.....	1,976,509,564	16,593,685,943	14,592,700,954	3,977,494,553
Exchange valuation adjustment.....	195,398,376	36,811,151	–	232,209,527
Less: Adjustment to amortized cost ¹	13,847,670	(147,573,458)	(150,927,420)	17,201,632
Total	2,158,060,270	16,778,070,552	14,743,628,374	4,192,502,448

¹ The adjustment to amortized cost represents the difference between the carrying amount of debt measured at amortized cost and the principal payable at maturity.

Interest rates

Table 6.5 sets out market debt as at March 31, for each of the years 2021 to 2025 inclusively, with the average rate of interest thereon. For purposes of comparison, market debt is classified as marketable bonds, treasury bills and Canada bills.

Table 6.5

Market debt as at March 31, from 2021 to 2025, with the average rate of interest thereon

(in millions of dollars)

	Marketable bonds		Treasury bills		Canada bills		Total market debt	
	Amount outstanding	Average interest rate %	Amount outstanding	Average interest rate %	Amount outstanding	Average interest rate %	Amount outstanding	Average interest rate %
2025.....	1,194,761	2.64	282,252	3.24	4,193	4.29	1,481,206	2.76
2024.....	1,106,774	2.39	262,983	5.04	2,158	5.28	1,371,915	2.90
2023.....	1,058,572	1.90	198,899	4.28	2,459	4.64	1,259,930	2.28
2022.....	1,055,141	1.49	186,877	0.60	2,573	0.33	1,244,591	1.37
2021.....	886,616	1.63	218,775	0.21	4,054	0.07	1,109,445	1.35

The interest rate in effect at March 31 is used where various rates of interest are applicable.

Table 6.6
Treasury bills average yields at tender

(in percentage)

Year ended March 31	High	Low	Last issue
Three-month bills			
2025	4.98	2.64	2.64
2024	5.16	4.44	5.00
2023	4.57	1.02	4.41
2022	0.77	0.04	0.77
2021	0.73	0.06	0.12
Six-month bills			
2025	4.90	2.65	2.65
2024	5.25	4.52	4.94
2023	4.69	1.48	4.44
2022	1.36	0.14	1.36
2021	0.43	0.10	0.17
364-day bills			
2025	4.77	2.58	2.60
2024	5.35	4.45	4.74
2023	4.79	2.10	4.35
2022	1.99	0.18	1.99
2021	0.50	0.13	0.21
Other bills			
2025	5.00	2.73	2.75
2024	5.06	4.51	5.00
2023	—	—	—
2022	0.12	0.06	0.06
2021	0.23	0.19	0.19

Maturity of government debt

Table 6.7
Maturity of government debt

(in millions of dollars)

	Marketable bonds		Treasury bills		Canada bills		Total market debt	
	Amount	Average interest rate %	Amount	Average interest rate %	Amount	Average interest rate %	Amount	Average interest rate %
2026.....	191,408	2.41	285,200	3.24	4,210	4.29	480,818	2.91
2027.....	174,098	2.85	—	—	—	—	174,098	2.85
2028.....	66,361	2.96	—	—	—	—	66,361	2.96
2029.....	66,254	3.38	—	—	—	—	66,254	3.38
2030.....	100,249	3.41	—	—	—	—	100,249	3.41
2031–2035.....	337,426	2.41	—	—	—	—	337,426	2.41
2036–2040.....	38,892	3.49	—	—	—	—	38,892	3.49
2041–2045.....	34,082	2.42	—	—	—	—	34,082	2.42
2046–2050.....	41,274	2.24	—	—	—	—	41,274	2.24
2051–2055.....	95,674	1.69	—	—	—	—	95,674	1.69
2056–2060.....	33,750	3.33	—	—	—	—	33,750	3.33
2061–2065.....	8,750	2.45	—	—	—	—	8,750	2.45
	1,188,218	2.64	285,200	3.24	4,210	4.29	1,477,628	2.76
Less:								
Government's holdings and consolidation adjustment.....	(137)		260		—		123	
Adjustment to amortized cost ¹	(6,406)		2,688		17		(3,701)	
Total	1,194,761	2.64	282,252	3.24	4,193	4.29	1,481,206	2.76

¹ The adjustment to amortized cost represents the difference between the carrying amount of debt measured at amortized cost and the principal payable at maturity.

Obligation related to capital leases

A capital lease is a lease that transfers substantially all the benefits and risks inherent in ownership of the asset to the lessee. The net obligation related to capital leases represents the present values of the remaining minimum lease payments under the capital lease arrangements.

Table 6.8
Obligation related to capital leases

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Net changes	March 31, 2025
Buildings	2,003,239,840	(203,344,484)	1,799,895,356
Works and infrastructure.....	302,295,847	(31,411,356)	270,884,491
Machinery and equipment.....	60,001,351	57,208,075	117,209,426
Total	2,365,537,038	(177,547,765)	2,187,989,273

Capital leases

Table 6.9
Details of obligation related to capital leases

(in thousands of dollars)

	Inception date	Lease term in years	Discount rate % ¹	Total estimated remaining minimum lease payments	Less: imputed interest using the discount rate	Net obligations under capital lease arrangements
Canadian Heritage						
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation						
Maison de Radio-Canada, Montréal.....	Feb 2020	30	2.95	232,978	66,846	166,132
Canadian Museum for Human Rights						
Capital leases less than \$10,000,000.....				1,581	255	1,326
Canadian Museum of Nature						
Natural Heritage Building, Gatineau.....	Sep 1996	35	9.88	22,750	6,037	16,713
Energy and Natural Resources						
Department of Natural Resources						
183 Longwood Drive, Hamilton	Nov 2010	25	1.65	46,415	3,865	42,550
National Defence						
Department of National Defence						
Edmonton Armoury North.....	Apr 2023	12	0.00	18,411	2,062	16,349
Energy Performance Contract, Bagotville.....	Apr 2024	11	0.03	4,438	720	3,718
Energy Performance Contract, Esquimalt.....	Apr 2021	12	1.05	1,000	3	997
Energy Performance Contract, Greenwood.....	Apr 2021	13	1.11	1,236	5	1,231
Energy Performance Contract, Petawawa.....	Apr 2021	9	0.86	747	5	742
Longue Pointe Supply Depot, Montréal.....	Nov 1994	31	11.89	335	140	195
Montfort Hospital, Ottawa—Health Services.....	Feb 2009	17	5.26	3,569	13	3,556
				29,736	2,948	26,788
Public Safety						
Royal Canadian Mounted Police						
RCMP Detachment, Cornwall	Aug 2009	25	5.54	10,792	2,397	8,395
Capital leases less than \$10,000,000.....				566	126	440
				11,358	2,523	8,835
Public Services and Procurement						
Department of Public Works and Government Services						
111 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg.....	Nov 2014	20	2.69	11,085	1,323	9,762
1501 Bleury Street, Montréal.....	Oct 2019	20	4.50	47,343	12,620	34,723
1550 d'Estimauville Avenue, Québec	Nov 2011	20	8.24	28,727	6,614	22,113
191 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa.....	Jul 2022	10	3.20	24,641	2,707	21,934
2 Victoria Avenue, Miramichi	Jan 2018	20	3.46	38,122	7,336	30,786
200 Promenade du Portage, Gatineau	Nov 2019	10	4.36	6,965	662	6,303
22 Eddy Street, Gatineau	May 2013	25	6.19	141,805	44,753	97,052
2575 Sainte-Anne Boulevard, Québec	Apr 2015	20	10.32	22,014	8,316	13,698
280 Slater Street, Ottawa	Sep 2023	15	3.51	40,291	8,232	32,059
30 Victoria Street, Gatineau.....	Jun 2013	25	6.74	147,824	50,021	97,803
351 Saint-Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau (Lease 1 of 3).....	Jul 2011	25	5.28	40,819	10,148	30,671
351 Saint-Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau (Lease 2 of 3).....	Dec 2011	25	7.33	10,670	3,446	7,224
351 Saint-Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau (Lease 3 of 3).....	Aug 2014	12	2.45	1,331	23	1,308
395 Terminal Avenue, Ottawa	Jan 2013	15	2.67	12,250	452	11,798
455 de la Carrière Boulevard, Gatineau	Nov 2012	25	4.84	104,347	26,315	78,032
550 de la Cité Boulevard, Gatineau.....	Dec 2021	15	2.34	49,959	6,372	43,587
90 Elgin Street, Ottawa.....	Nov 2014	25	7.23	284,912	109,162	175,750
Canada Place Building, Edmonton.....	Oct 2007	25	4.44	157,894	24,521	133,373

Table 6.9
Details of obligation related to capital leases—concluded

(in thousands of dollars)

	Inception date	Lease term in years	Discount rate % ¹	Total estimated remaining minimum lease payments	Less: imputed interest using the discount rate	Net obligations under capital lease arrangements
Guy Favreau Complex, Montréal.....	Jan 2004	30	3.17	22,010	2,810	19,200
Harry Hays Building, Calgary.....	Oct 2007	25	4.44	156,381	24,288	132,093
Joseph Shepard Building, Toronto.....	Oct 2007	25	4.44	108,141	16,796	91,345
Judicial Complex, Toronto.....	Apr 2006	20	11.40	6,667	395	6,272
Mercury Centre, Ottawa.....	Jan 2007	25	4.50	43,883	6,104	37,779
Montcalm Place, Tower II, Gatineau.....	Apr 2012	15	2.57	3,153	83	3,070
RCMP Building, Montréal.....	Oct 2007	25	4.44	27,319	4,248	23,071
Revenue Canada Building, Montréal.....	Oct 2007	25	4.44	55,330	8,595	46,735
Skyline Complex, Ottawa.....	Oct 2007	25	4.44	122,610	19,053	103,557
Thomas D'Arcy McGee Building, Ottawa.....	Oct 2007	25	4.44	95,299	14,798	80,501
Trusco Building, Ottawa.....	Sep 2006	20	4.28	9,841	309	9,532
Capital leases less than \$10,000,000.....				166,798	31,447	135,351
				<i>1,988,431</i>	<i>451,949</i>	<i>1,536,482</i>
Shared Services Canada						
IBM—Mainframes.....	Jul 2021	4	3.07	7,844	40	7,804
Supercomputer—Meteorological Service of Canada, Dorval...	Jul 2017	11	1.44	109,943	1,880	108,063
				<i>117,787</i>	<i>1,920</i>	<i>115,867</i>
Transport						
Department of Transport						
Confederation Bridge, Borden-Carleton.....	May 1997	35	6.16	528,921	258,037	270,884
Other ministries						
Capital leases less than \$10,000,000.....				<i>2,616</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>2,412</i>
Total.....				2,982,573	794,584	2,187,989

¹ For lessors and lessees, the financing rate of a lease agreement is subject to change over the term of lease.

Minimum lease payments related to capital leases

Table 6.10

Minimum lease payments related to capital leases

(in thousands of dollars)

	Payments due by March 31						Total
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent	
Canadian Heritage							
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation							
Remaining payments	9,382	9,382	9,382	9,382	9,382	186,068	232,978
Imputed interest	4,730	4,617	4,476	4,331	4,182	44,510	66,846
	4,652	4,765	4,906	5,051	5,200	141,558	166,132
Canadian Museum for Human Rights							
Remaining payments	376	376	376	282	171	—	1,581
Imputed interest	100	76	50	24	5	—	255
	276	300	326	258	166	—	1,326
Canadian Museum of Nature							
Remaining payments	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	5,250	22,750
Imputed interest	1,754	1,574	1,373	1,152	184	—	6,037
	1,746	1,926	2,127	2,348	3,316	5,250	16,713
Energy and Natural Resources							
Department of Natural Resources							
Remaining payments	4,372	4,372	4,372	4,372	4,372	24,555	46,415
Imputed interest	674	613	550	487	422	1,119	3,865
	3,698	3,759	3,822	3,885	3,950	23,436	42,550
National Defence							
Department of National Defence							
Remaining payments	8,790	1,870	1,940	2,072	2,081	12,983	29,736
Imputed interest	616	414	380	341	300	897	2,948
	8,174	1,456	1,560	1,731	1,781	12,086	26,788
Public Safety							
Royal Canadian Mounted Police							
Remaining payments	1,206	1,206	1,206	1,206	1,206	5,328	11,358
Imputed interest	471	429	385	338	289	611	2,523
	735	777	821	868	917	4,717	8,835
Public Services and Procurement							
Department of Public Works and Government Services							
Remaining payments	227,221	213,608	209,226	209,521	205,249	923,606	1,988,431
Imputed interest	74,716	67,409	60,509	53,210	45,608	150,497	451,949
	152,505	146,199	148,717	156,311	159,641	773,109	1,536,482
Shared Services Canada							
Remaining payments	28,923	39,495	39,495	9,874	—	—	117,787
Imputed interest	444	1,005	447	24	—	—	1,920
	28,479	38,490	39,048	9,850	—	—	115,867
Transport							
Department of Transport							
Remaining payments	80,890	69,884	70,940	72,011	73,099	162,097	528,921
Imputed interest	48,048	35,547	35,040	34,477	33,856	71,069	258,037
	32,842	34,337	35,900	37,534	39,243	91,028	270,884
Other ministries							
Remaining payments	1,315	1,301	—	—	—	—	2,616
Imputed interest	135	69	—	—	—	—	204
	1,180	1,232	—	—	—	—	2,412
Total	234,287	233,241	237,227	217,836	214,214	1,051,184	2,187,989
Summary							
Remaining payments	365,975	344,994	340,437	312,220	299,060	1,319,887	2,982,573
Imputed interest	131,688	111,753	103,210	94,384	84,846	268,703	794,584
Net obligation	234,287	233,241	237,227	217,836	214,214	1,051,184	2,187,989

Obligation under public-private partnerships

Under the government's public-private partnerships, private sector partners provide partial or complete financing for the tangible capital assets built, acquired or bettered under the partnerships. Obligations under public-private partnerships represent the associated financial liabilities to private sector partners.

Table 6.11
Obligation under public-private partnerships

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Net changes	March 31, 2025
Bridges and related infrastructure			
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities			
Office of Infrastructure of Canada			
Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor, Montréal.....	751,089,541	(751,089,541)	–
Department of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities			
Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor, Montréal.....	–	743,095,034	743,095,034
Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority			
Gordie Howe International Bridge, Windsor.....	671,193,000	(13,819,000)	657,374,000
Total bridges and related infrastructure.....	1,422,282,541	(21,813,507)	1,400,469,034
Buildings			
National Defence			
Communications Security Establishment			
Edward Drake Building, Ottawa.....	767,816,803	(15,770,512)	752,046,291
Canadian Heritage			
Library and Archives of Canada			
Preservation Storage Facility, Gatineau.....	129,429,890	(2,835,856)	126,594,034
Public Services and Procurement			
Department of Public Works and Government Services			
Royal Canadian Mounted Police E Division building, Surrey.....	116,144,221	(4,146,228)	111,997,993
Shared Services Canada			
Enterprise Data Centre, Borden.....	105,685,292	(4,052,474)	101,632,818
Total buildings.....	1,119,076,206	(26,805,070)	1,092,271,136
Total.....	2,541,358,747	(48,618,577)	2,492,740,170

Table 6.12
Payments under public-private partnerships

(in millions of dollars)

			Estimated payments									
			2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent	Total	Less: imputed interest		
	End of contract term	Implicit contract rate %										Obligation under public-private partnerships
Bridges and related infrastructure												
Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities												
Department of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities	2049	5.59	50	50	50	50	50	1,044	1,294	551	743	
Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority	2055	3.24	35	35	35	35	35	829	1,004	347	657	
Total bridges and related infrastructure			85	85	85	85	85	1,873	2,298	898	1,400	
Buildings												
National Defence												
Communications Security Establishment	2044	7.96	76	76	76	76	76	1,095	1,475	723	752	
Canadian Heritage												
Library and Archives of Canada	2052	2.50	8	8	8	8	8	182	222	95	127	
Public Services and Procurement												
Department of Public Works and Government Services	2037	10.52	16	16	16	16	16	120	200	88	112	
Shared Services Canada	2042	3.67	8	8	8	8	8	98	138	36	102	
Total buildings			108	108	108	108	108	1,495	2,035	942	1,093	
Total			193	193	193	193	193	3,368	4,333	1,840	2,493	

Pensions and other future benefits

The obligations arising from public sector pensions and other employee and veteran future benefits, sponsored by the government or some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities, are measured on an actuarial basis and are presented net of pension assets, unrecognized net actuarial gain or loss and valuation allowance, as well as contributions and benefits paid by some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities after their measurement date of December 31 up to March 31.

Public sector pensions

The government sponsors a number of defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all its employees, principally members of the federal public service, the Canadian Forces (including the Reserve Force) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, as well as employees of certain Public Service corporations and territorial governments. The government also sponsors several other pension plans; the two most significant ones being for Members of Parliament and federally appointed judges. The government has a statutory obligation to pay the pension benefits it sponsors.

The liabilities for public sector pension plans sponsored by the government are initially recorded through pension accounts, which are generally established pursuant to legislation. The pension accounts track transactions such as contributions, interest credits, benefit payments, transfers and administrative expenses. Any adjustments required under the government's accounting policies are then recorded through allowance for pension adjustment accounts. The allowance accounts reflect the differential between accrual and cash accounting recognized through the years. They also reflect the accumulated difference in interest calculations and consolidation adjustments related to refundable tax amounts remitted to or refunded from the Canada Revenue Agency.

The government's pension plans are generally financed from employer and employee contributions or from government and member contributions. The contributions are either part of general funds or transferred to the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSPIB) for investment. Since April 1, 2000, amounts equal to contributions less benefit payments and other charges related to the public service, Canadian Forces—Regular Force and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans, and since 2007 for the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force pension plan, that fall within the *Income Tax Act* limits are transferred to the PSPIB. This process represents the regular flow of funds until the plans reach a mature state. The goal of the PSPIB is to maximize returns on investments without undue risk of loss, while having regard to the funding, policies and requirements and financial obligations of each of the pension plans. When the pension plans are mature to a state where benefit payments are greater than incoming contributions, which is the normal state for any mature pension plan, the PSPIB will transfer amounts to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) for benefit payments and administrative costs, or as required under the circumstance of a non-permitted surplus. The PSPIB, a Canadian Crown corporation established under the *Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act*, reports the results of the investments it holds in its annual report tabled in Parliament. Contributions for all the other pension plans sponsored by the government are part of general funds.

More information on the above-mentioned pension plans can be found in the respective annual report on the administration of the plans tabled in Parliament.

In addition, some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities maintain their own defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of their employees. The majority of the defined benefit pension plans are contributory plans. Employer and employee contributions are made in accordance with the provisions of the plans. Pension plans' funds are held in external trusts that are legally separate from Crown corporations and other entities.

i. Pension plans

Public Service Pension Plan, Canadian Forces Pension Plan including the Reserve Force Pension Plan and Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Plan

The pension plans for the public service, Canadian Forces—Regular Force and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police provide for the payment of a lifetime pension and a temporary bridge benefit payable normally until age 65, the age at which members generally become eligible for the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) or Quebec Pension Plan (QPP). The annual lifetime pension is based on the average salary of five consecutive years of highest-paid service and the years of pensionable service. For the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force pension plan, the annual lifetime pension is based on a percentage of indexed pensionable earnings with a temporary bridge benefit payable normally until age 65, the age at which members generally become eligible for the CPP or QPP. Pension benefits are indexed annually on January 1 to take into account the cost of living.

Pension benefits accrue at a rate of 2% per year of pensionable service up to a maximum of 35 years, the exception being those offered under the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force pension plan. These benefits accrue at a rate of 1.5% up to a maximum of 35 years. Pension benefits are coordinated with those of the CPP or the QPP benefits at age 65, without considering the enhancements that were phased in between 2019 and 2025. Pension benefits for the public service pension plan members will accrue under either Group 1 for employees who were plan members prior to January 1, 2013, or Group 2 for employees joining the public service pension plan on or after that date. The normal retirement age for Group 1 members is 60. For Group 2 members, the normal retirement age is 65 and other age-related thresholds were increased by 5 years.

Public service Group 1, Canadian Forces—Regular Force and Royal Canadian Mounted Police members contribute at different rates than public service Group 2 members. The member contribution rates are as follows:

Public service Group 1, Canadian Forces—Regular Force and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plan members contributed:

- for the first nine months of fiscal year (FY) 2025: 9.4% (9.4% in 2024) of salary up to the Yearly Maximum Pensionable Earnings (YMPE) for the CPP or QPP and 12.3% (12.4% in 2024) of salary above the YMPE;
- for the last three months of FY 2025: 9.1% (9.4% in 2024) of salary up to the YMPE and 11.6% (12.3% in 2024) of salary above the YMPE.

Public service Group 2 pension plan members contributed:

- for the first nine months of FY 2025: 7.9% (7.9% in 2024) of salary up to the YMPE for the CPP or QPP and 11.5 % (11.7% in 2024) of salary above the YMPE;
- for the last three months of FY 2025: 8.0% (7.9% in 2024) of salary up to the YMPE and 10.5% (11.5% in 2024) of salary above the YMPE.

Contribution rates for Group 2 members were lower than for Group 1 members due to the lower cost of the benefits associated with a higher normal age of retirement for Group 2 members of 65 compared to 60 for Group 1 members.

Members of the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force contribute 5.2% on pensionable earnings up to 66 2/3 times the defined benefit limit as determined under the *Income Tax Regulations*.

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. For 2025, the employer contribution rates were about 1.0, 1.5, 1.9 and 1.2 (1.0, 1.6, 2.3 and 1.2 respectively in 2024) times the current year's employee contribution for the plans under the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act* (Regular Force and Reserve Force pension plans) and the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*, respectively.

The superannuation accounts, which record the transactions that pertain to pre-April 1, 2000 service, are credited with interest at rates that are based on the Government of Canada long-term bond rate. The average interest rate credited to the superannuation accounts was 3.0% (3.1% in 2024).

The pension fund accounts, which record the transactions that pertain to service since April 1, 2000, are flow-through accounts used to transfer funds to the PSPIB. While the pension plans mature, an amount equal to contributions in excess of benefit payments and administrative costs is transferred regularly to the PSPIB for investment. When the pension plans are mature to a state where benefit payments are greater than incoming contributions, which is the normal state for any mature pension plan, the PSPIB will transfer amounts to the CRF for benefit payments and administrative costs, or as required under the circumstance of a non-permitted surplus. The balance in the pension fund accounts at year-end represents the net cash position prior to the transfer to the PSPIB.

The retirement compensation arrangements (RCA) accounts record transactions for those pension benefits above the pension limits set under the *Income Tax Act*. The RCA accounts No. 1 and No. 2 are registered with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) and a transfer is made annually between these RCA accounts and the CRA, either to remit a 50% refundable tax in respect of the net contributions and interest credits or to receive a refund based on the net benefit payments.

Members of Parliament retiring allowances

Members of Parliament are eligible at a certain age to receive a basic allowance upon termination of membership and after having contributed to the plan for at least six years. Retirement age is set at 55 for pensionable service accrued before January 1, 2016 and at 65 for pensionable service accrued on or after January 1, 2016, with the option of reduced benefits for early retirement at age 55. The basic allowance accrues at a rate of 3% per year of pensionable service for both Members of the House of Commons and for Senators. For service accrued before January 1, 2016, the accrual rate is multiplied by the average of the best five consecutive years of sessional indemnity up to a maximum of 75% of the plan member's average sessional indemnity. For service accrued after December 31, 2015, the accrual rate is multiplied by the average of the best five consecutive years of pensionable earnings up to a maximum of 75% of the plan member's average pensionable earnings. Basic allowances are indexed annually on January 1 to the cost of living once recipients reach age 60. Pensionable service accrued on or after January 1, 2016, under the Members of Parliament pension plan, is coordinated with the CPP or QPP at age 60.

The contribution rates have increased over time to bring the plan members' share to 50% as at January 1, 2018. For the 2025 fiscal year, plan members contributed at a rate of 22.2% (23.3% in 2024) of their salary for the first nine months and a rate of approximately 21.8% (22.2% in 2024) for the last three months.

The government contributions are made monthly to provide for the cost (net of plan member 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 have been set to be equal to the member contributions since January 1, 2017 as per *Members of Parliament retiring allowances Act*.

Contributions are credited to the appropriate pension account, either the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account or the Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account. The pension accounts are also credited with interest at a rate determined by the Chief Actuary of Canada. The average interest rate credited to the pension accounts in 2025 was 3.2% (3.1% in 2024).

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. The full benefit amount is generally payable when the member has completed 15 years of pensionable service and the sum of the member's age and years of service equals 80.

Judges appointed to the bench before February 17, 1975, make required contributions of 1.5% of salary. All other judges contribute 7% of salary.

Legislation does not require a specific pension account to be maintained to record the transactions pertaining to this plan. Therefore, except for the portion recorded in the Supplementary Retirement Benefit Account, the liability pertaining to this plan is recorded through an allowance account. During the year, benefits paid are recorded as expenditures against the statutory payment authority. The expense is adjusted at year-end through an allowance account, to bring the current year expense from cash to an accrual accounting basis, similar to that of the other pension plans. During the year, the benefit payments charged to the expenditure authority amounted to \$261 million (\$237 million in 2024). At March 31, 2025, the portion of the pension liability recorded through an allowance account for the judges' pension plan amounted to \$5,533 million (\$5,207 million in 2024).

Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities pension plans

Pension benefits provided under consolidated Crown corporations and other entities defined benefit pension plans accrue depending on the terms of the plans. Generally, they are based on a combination of an accrual rate per years of pensionable service and some type of pensionable earnings average. Some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities' defined benefit pension plans are closed to new participants.

ii. Actuarial valuations

As required under the *Public Pensions Reporting Act*, actuarial valuations of the pension plans sponsored by the government are performed at least every three years for funding purposes. The actuarial valuations are performed by the Office of the Chief Actuary, submitted to the President of the Treasury Board, and tabled in Parliament.

The most recent date of the actuarial valuation for funding purposes of each pension plan sponsored by the government is as follows:

- Public Service — March 31, 2023;
- Canadian Forces — Regular Force and Reserve Force — March 31, 2022;
- Members of Parliament — March 31, 2022;
- Federally appointed judges — March 31, 2022;
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police — March 31, 2021.

The actuarial valuations for the public service, Canadian Forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Members of Parliament pension plans include the valuation of the Retirement Compensation Arrangements (RCA) component related to each plan.

Where applicable, the funding valuations provide the government with recommendations for setting both employer and employee contribution rates, as well as the financial position and actuarial adjustment amount when any actuarial shortfall/deficit or actuarial excess/surplus exists. The actuarial adjustments are made in equal instalments over a period not exceeding 15 years commencing in the year in which the actuarial report is laid before Parliament. The actuarial adjustments made during plan year 2025 are as follows:

- \$6,425 million (no adjustment in 2024) to the Public Service Superannuation Account;
- no adjustment (\$3,298 million in 2024) to the Regular Force Superannuation Account;
- \$4.1 million (\$4.1 million in 2024) to the Reserve Force Pension Fund Account;
- no adjustment (\$8.3 million in 2024) to the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances; and
- no adjustment (\$26.9 million in 2024) to the Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements.

These actuarial adjustment transactions are recorded in the proper accounts accordingly. With respect to the pension fund accounts, the net amount equal to the sum of actuarial adjustments and contributions in excess of benefit payments and administrative costs may be transferred to the PSPIB for investment. To address actuarial deficiencies, the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities made no special funding payments (\$1 million in 2024).

When there is an actuarial surplus (including non-permitted surplus), the legislations give the government the authority to either reducing employer contribution or reducing employer and employee contributions or making withdrawals. Pursuant to the request made under subsection 44.4 (5) of the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, the Special Actuarial Report on the financial position of the Public Service Pension Fund as at 31 March 2024 was requested by the President of Treasury Board to confirm whether a non-permitted surplus exists in the public service pension fund account as at March 31, 2024. Following the tabling of this special report, the President of the Treasury Board determined that the public service pension plan has a non-permitted surplus as defined under *Public Service Superannuation Act*. Further to the statement, the government has transferred the non-permitted surplus related to the Public Service Pension Fund in the amount of \$1,943 million from the PSPIB to the CRF.

Table 6.13 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for public sector pension plan liabilities. In particular, receipts and other credits for the government's pension accounts consist of contributions from plan members, the Government of Canada, participating Public Service corporations and territorial governments, as well as transfers from other pension funds, actuarial adjustments to amortize deficiencies, refunds of refundable tax and interest. Payments and other charges for the government's pension accounts consist of annuity payments, minimum benefits, cash termination allowances (lump sum payments to employees suffering a disability), returns of contributions, pension division payments, transfer value payments, transfers to other funds, remittances of refundable tax, payments of administrative expenses, actuarial adjustments to amortize excesses, and transfers to the PSPIB. Adjustments to the government's allowance accounts result from the differential with annual actuarial valuations performed for accounting purposes. These include differences between benefits earned and contributions and interest calculations, as well as from other adjustments required under the government's accounting policies such as recognition of actuarial gains and losses and consolidation adjustments related to refundable tax amounts.

Pension benefits funded by the government relate to post-March 2000 service that falls within the *Income Tax Act* limits for the three main public sector pension plans and all service for the Canadian Force—Reserve Force pension plan, as funds are invested through the PSPIB. Funded pension benefits also relate to consolidated Crown corporations and other entities where pension plans' funds are held in external trusts that are legally separate from Crown corporations and other entities. For unfunded pension plans, separate invested funds are not maintained. These relate to all pre-April 2000 service and only to post-March 2000 service that falls above the *Income Tax Act* limits for the three main public sector pension plans, all service periods for the pension plans of the federally appointed judges and Members of Parliament, and some of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities pension plans.

Table 6.13
Public sector pensions

(in millions of dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Funded pension benefits				
Public Service Pension Fund Account, Table 6.16	29	9,573	9,572	30
Allowance for pension adjustments	(15,236)	5,863	9,785	(19,158)
<i>Subtotal</i>	(15,207)	15,436	19,357	(19,128)
Canadian Forces Pension Fund Account, Table 6.18	40	1,661	1,697	4
Allowance for pension adjustments	(1,632)	1,183	2,275	(2,724)
<i>Subtotal</i>	(1,592)	2,844	3,972	(2,720)
Reserve Force Pension Fund Account, Table 6.19	(55)	83	135	(107)
Allowance for pension adjustments	39	164	276	(73)
<i>Subtotal</i>	(16)	247	411	(180)
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Fund Account, Table 6.21	3	697	700	–
Allowance for pension adjustments	(403)	435	866	(834)
<i>Subtotal</i>	(400)	1,132	1,566	(834)
Total pension fund accounts	17	12,014	12,104	(73)
Total allowance for pension adjustments	(17,232)	7,645	13,202	(22,789)
Net pension benefit liabilities related to government-sponsored funded plans	(17,215)	19,659	25,306	(22,862)
Pension benefit assets related to funded plans sponsored by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	(2,840)	224	244	(2,860)
Net pension benefit liabilities related to funded plans	(20,055)	19,883	25,550	(25,722)
Unfunded pension benefits				
Public Service Superannuation Account, Table 6.15	88,212	9,018	5,973	91,257
Allowance for pension adjustments	3,645	1,926	6,427	(856)
<i>Subtotal</i>	91,857	10,944	12,400	90,401
Canadian Forces Superannuation Account, Table 6.17	46,170	1,365	2,652	44,883
Allowance for pension adjustments	1,891	79	216	1,754
<i>Subtotal</i>	48,061	1,444	2,868	46,637
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account, Table 6.20	13,552	400	812	13,140
Allowance for pension adjustments	(25)	255	1	229
<i>Subtotal</i>	13,527	655	813	13,369
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account, Table 6.22	644	43	34	653
Allowance for pension adjustments	174	7	17	164
<i>Subtotal</i>	818	50	51	817
Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account, Table 6.23	268	29	40	257
Allowance for pension adjustments	381	28	13	396
<i>Subtotal</i>	649	57	53	653
Retirement Compensation Arrangements Accounts, Table 6.24	2,514	328	268	2,574
Allowance for pension adjustments	2,284	172	153	2,303
<i>Subtotal</i>	4,798	500	421	4,877
Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account (Judges), Table 6.25	315	19	–	334
Allowance for pension adjustments	5,207	326	–	5,533
<i>Subtotal</i>	5,522	345	–	5,867
Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account (Others), Table 6.25	1	–	–	1
Total superannuation accounts	151,676	11,202	9,779	153,099
Total allowance for pension adjustments	13,557	2,793	6,827	9,523
Pension benefit liabilities related to government-sponsored unfunded plans	165,233	13,995	16,606	162,622
Pension benefit liabilities related to unfunded plans sponsored by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	121	10	7	124
Pension benefit liabilities related to unfunded plans	165,354	14,005	16,613	162,746
Net pension benefit liabilities	145,299	33,888	42,163	137,024
The net pension benefit liabilities were recognized and presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as follows:				
Public sector pension liabilities ¹	165,354	33,663	36,271	162,746
Public sector pension assets ²	(20,055)	225	5,892	(25,722)
Net pension benefit liabilities	145,299	33,888	42,163	137,024

¹ The portion corresponding to "other credits" includes the reclassification of public sector pension assets at year-end related to government-sponsored funded plans.

² The portion corresponding to "other charges" includes the reclassification of public sector pension assets at year-end related to government-sponsored funded plans.

Table 6.14 presents a summary of transactions in public sector pensions that resulted in charges to expenses. Interest is calculated based on the accrued pension obligations under the various plans. The net interest expense represents interest of \$4,466 million (\$4,606 million in 2024) credited to the superannuation accounts in accordance with the pension legislation, a provision of \$13,176 million (\$12,253 million in 2024) and interest of \$498 million (\$488 million in 2024) on the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities' obligations, shown net of \$16,195 million (\$15,048 million in 2024) in expected return on pension investments.

Table 6.14**Summary of transactions in public sector pensions that resulted in charges to expenses**

(in millions of dollars)

	2025										2024	
	Government contributions and other ¹	Adjustment	Net benefits earned	Actuarial adjustments ²	Costs recorded in previous years ³	Valuation allowance	Pension expense included in personnel expenses	Actuarial losses (gains) recognized	Total pension expense	Net interest expense	Total pension expense	Net interest expense
Funded pension benefits												
Public Service												
Pension Fund												
Account	3,480	(729)	2,751	—	—		2,751	(2,709)	42	(2,427)	80	(1,990)
Canadian Forces												
Pension Fund												
Account	935	(47)	888	—	—		888	(681)	207	(419)	275	(307)
Reserve Force												
Pension Fund												
Account	51	(10)	41	4	(4)		41	(24)	17	(19)	67	2
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Pension Fund												
Account	368	(60)	308	—	—		308	(213)	95	(158)	196	(119)
Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	1	83	84	—	—	139	223	(16)	207	(229)	(316)	(225)
Total funded pension benefits	4,835	(763)	4,072	4	(4)	139	4,211	(3,643)	568	(3,252)	302	(2,639)

Table 6.14**Summary of transactions in public sector pensions that resulted in charges to expenses—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	2025										2024	
	Government contributions and other ¹	Adjustment	Net benefits earned	Actuarial adjustments ²	Costs recorded in previous years ³	Valuation allowance	Pension expense included in personnel expenses	Actuarial losses (gains) recognized	Total pension expense	Net interest expense	Total pension expense	Net interest expense
Unfunded pension benefits												
Public Service												
Superannuation Account ⁴	1	(2)	(1)	6,425	(6,425)		(1)	1,589	1,588	2,928	2,111	2,793
Canadian Forces												
Superannuation Account ⁴	2	(4)	(2)	—	—		(2)	(212)	(214)	1,441	764	1,384
Defence Services												
Pension Continuation Act	1		1				1		1		1	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police												
Superannuation Account	1	(1)	—	—	—		—	211	211	443	292	421
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Continuation Act	2		2	—	—		2		2		2	
Members of Parliament												
Retiring Allowances Account	11	4	15	—	—		15	(17)	(2)	23	8	22
Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account	10	1	11	—	—		11	(13)	(2)	19	3	17
Retirement Compensation Arrangement Accounts	166	(113)	53	—	—		53	26	79	147	95	132
Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account	5		5				5		5		4	—
Judges Act	261	4	265	—	—		265	141	406	191	413	169
Other (diplomatic services, lieutenant governors, etc.)	3	—	3	—	—		3		3		3	
Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities		2	2	—	—		2	2	4	5	4	5
Subtotal	463	(109)	354	6,425	(6,425)	—	354	1,727	2,081	5,197	3,700	4,943

Table 6.14**Summary of transactions in public sector pensions that resulted in charges to expenses—concluded**

(in millions of dollars)

	2025										2024	
	Government contri- butions and other ¹	Adjust- ment	Net bene- fits earned	Actu- arial adjust- ments ²	Costs recorded in previous years ³	Valua- tion allow- ance	Pension expense included in personnel expenses	Actuarial losses (gains) recognized	Total pension expense	Net interest expense	Total pension expense	Net interest expense
Contributions from the Judges' plan recorded to revenues.....	(22)	—	(22)	—	—	—	(22)	—	(22)	—	(20)	—
Total unfunded pension benefits.....	441	(109)	332	6,425	(6,425)	—	332	1,727	2,059	5,197	3,680	4,943
Total reported in the Consolidated Statement of and Accumulated Operating Deficit.....	5,276	(872)	4,404	6,429	(6,429)	139	4,543	(1,916)	2,627	1,945	3,982	2,304

¹ "Other" includes consolidated Crown corporations and other entities' contributions to their pension plans, as well as statutory payments made to beneficiaries under the *Defence Services Pension Continuation Act*, the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Continuation Act*, the *Judges Act*, and other acts regarding diplomatic services, lieutenant governors, etc.

² Represents actuarial adjustments to amortize deficiencies and excesses.

³ Represents the reversal of costs already recorded in the allowance for pension adjustments of previous years.

⁴ Includes payments under the *Supplementary Retirement Benefits Act* and various acts.

Public Service Superannuation Account

This account, established by the *Public Service Superannuation Act*, is used to record all transactions (contributions, benefit payments, transfers and interest credits) in respect of service accrued by public service members up to March 31, 2000.

Table 6.15**Public Service Superannuation Account**

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	88,211,601,722	91,343,666,054
Receipts and other credits		
Employee contributions		
Government employees	298,499	305,608
Retired employees	1,369,358	1,797,783
Public Service corporation employees	39,531	25,445
Employer contributions		
Government	1,312,331	1,802,686
Public Service corporations	23,663	19,207
Actuarial adjustment	6,425,000,000	–
Transfers from other pension funds	4,663	–
Interest	2,590,533,469	2,746,693,842
Total receipts and other credits	9,018,581,514	2,750,644,571
Subtotal	97,230,183,236	94,094,310,625
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Annuities	5,903,566,155	5,797,972,550
Minimum benefits	10,676,877	19,247,313
Pension division payments	7,534,491	5,766,454
Pension transfer value payments	1,025,191	1,410,107
Return of contributions		
Government employees	18,929	25,926
Public Service corporation employees	4,107	642
Transfers to other pension funds	406,849	768,640
Administrative expenses	49,750,372	57,517,271
Total payments and other charges	5,972,982,971	5,882,708,903
Closing balance	91,257,200,265	88,211,601,722

Public Service Pension Fund Account

This account is used to record the transactions in respect of service accrued on or after April 1, 2000, under the *Public Service Superannuation Act*. While the pension plan matures, an amount equal to contributions less benefit payments and other charges is transferred to the PSPIB for investment. When the pension plan is mature to a state where benefit payments are greater than incoming contributions, which is the normal state of any mature pension plan, the PSPIB will transfer amounts to the CRF for benefit payments and administrative costs, or as required under the circumstance of a non-permitted surplus. The closing balance in this account represents the net cash position prior to the transfer to the PSPIB.

Table 6.16

Public Service Pension Fund Account

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	28,765,424	11,659,233
Receipts and other credits		
Employee contributions		
Government employees	3,481,997,322	3,353,919,838
Retired employees	53,357,194	52,129,068
Public Service corporation employees	263,276,404	238,206,294
Employer contributions		
Government	3,479,773,532	3,351,070,821
Public Service corporations	233,789,626	212,498,631
Transfers from other pension funds	118,145,308	147,679,357
Total receipts and other credits	7,630,339,386	7,355,504,009
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Annuities	4,399,393,807	3,963,923,546
Minimum benefits	32,107,254	36,066,001
Pension division payments	34,865,773	35,438,659
Pension transfer value payments	169,281,701	147,353,228
Return of contributions		
Government employees	34,279,929	35,186,851
Public Service corporation employees	5,968,071	5,507,695
Transfers to other pension funds	37,612,590	28,709,806
Transfer addressing non-permitted surplus	1,942,500,005	—
Administrative expenses	93,333,816	98,525,244
Total payments and other charges	6,749,342,946	4,350,711,030
Receipts and other credits less payments and other charges	880,996,440	3,004,792,979
Transfers to PSPIB	2,822,067,779	2,987,686,788
Transfers from PSPIB	1,942,500,005	—
Closing balance	30,194,090	28,765,424

Canadian Forces Superannuation Account

This account, established by the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act*, is used to record all transactions (contributions, benefit payments, transfers and interest credits) in respect of service accrued by Canadian Armed Forces members up to March 31, 2000.

Table 6.17**Canadian Forces Superannuation Account**

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	46,169,652,261	44,157,822,558
Receipts and other credits		
Contributions from personnel	1,735,333	1,778,734
Contributions by the government	1,735,333	1,778,734
Actuarial adjustment	–	3,298,000,000
Interest	1,361,594,290	1,330,681,026
Other ¹	344,529	260,865
Total receipts and other credits	1,365,409,485	4,632,499,359
Subtotal	47,535,061,746	48,790,321,917
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Pensions and retiring allowances	2,637,235,640	2,603,553,563
Minimum benefits	237,557	387,470
Pension division payments	8,581,776	10,297,279
Pension transfer value payments	4,135	5,135
Return of contributions	(6,696)	–
Administrative expenses	6,074,457	6,426,209
Total payments and other charges	2,652,126,869	2,620,669,656
Closing balance	44,882,934,877	46,169,652,261

¹ Includes returned annuity payments upon joining a government pension plan.

Canadian Forces Pension Fund Account

This account is used to record the transactions in respect of service accrued on or after April 1, 2000, in accordance with Part I of the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act*. While the pension plan matures, an amount equal to contributions less benefits payments and other charges is transferred to the PSPIB for investment. When the pension plan is mature to a state where benefit payments are greater than incoming contributions, which is the normal state for any mature pension plan, the PSPIB will transfer amounts to the CRF for benefit payments and administrative costs, or as required under the circumstance of a non-permitted surplus. The closing balance in this account represents the net cash position prior to the transfer to the PSPIB.

Table 6.18
Canadian Forces Pension Fund Account

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	40,140,966	25,027,599
Receipts and other credits		
Contributions from personnel	622,837,996	662,964,198
Contributions by the government	935,330,165	1,060,048,956
Transfers from other pension funds	102,133,142	6,526,786
Other ¹	595,889	504,495
Total receipts and other credits	1,660,897,192	1,730,044,435
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Pensions and retiring allowances	1,329,771,196	1,202,323,444
Minimum benefits	2,034,091	2,177,371
Pension division payments	27,209,435	32,420,462
Pension transfer value payments	105,527,157	123,833,368
Return of contributions	2,163,578	1,804,192
Transfers to other pension funds	3,365,282	1,113,376
Administrative expenses	37,190,908	38,231,256
Total payments and other charges	1,507,261,647	1,401,903,469
Receipts and other credits less payments and other charges	153,635,545	328,140,966
Transfers to PSPIB	190,000,000	313,027,599
Closing balance	3,776,511	40,140,966

¹ Includes unclaimed cheques.

Reserve Force Pension Fund Account

This account is used to record the transactions in respect of service accrued on or after March 1, 2007, in accordance with Part I.1 of the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act*. When the closing balance of this account is in a positive net cash position, an amount equal to contributions less benefits payments and other charges is usually transferred to the PSPIB for investment.

Table 6.19**Reserve Force Pension Fund Account**

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	(55,919,581)	(110,498,464)
Receipts and other credits		
Contributions from personnel	28,248,632	28,435,887
Contributions by the government	51,215,335	63,153,292
Actuarial adjustment	4,100,000	4,100,000
Total receipts and other credits	83,563,967	95,689,179
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Pensions and retiring allowances	16,580,167	14,856,756
Minimum benefits	151,491	207,080
Pension transfer value payments	10,011,517	12,857,464
Return of contributions	114,341	190,391
Transfers to other pension funds	101,802,191	6,195,520
Administrative expenses	6,619,755	6,803,085
Total payments and other charges	135,279,462	41,110,296
Receipts and other credits less payments and other charges	(51,715,495)	54,578,883
Closing balance	(107,635,076)	(55,919,581)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account

This account, established by the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*, is used to record all transactions (contributions, benefit payments, transfers and interest credits) in respect of service accrued by Royal Canadian Mounted Police members up to March 31, 2000.

Table 6.20

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	13,552,008,331	13,920,882,906
Receipts and other credits		
Contributions from personnel (current services and arrears).....	303,952	306,369
Contributions by the government	230,470	250,569
Interest	399,192,867	419,816,708
Total receipts and other credits	399,727,289	420,373,646
Subtotal	13,951,735,620	14,341,256,552
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Annuities and allowances	802,451,499	779,637,443
Cash termination allowance and gratuities	320,756	—
Pension division payments	2,233,098	2,742,534
Pension transfer value payments.....	—	23
Administrative expenses.....	6,706,615	6,868,221
Total payments and other charges.....	811,711,968	789,248,221
Closing balance.....	13,140,023,652	13,552,008,331

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Fund Account

This account is used to record the transactions in respect of service accrued on or after April 1, 2000, under the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*. While the pension plan matures, an amount equal to contributions less benefits payments and other charges is transferred to the PSPIB for investment. When the pension plan is mature to a state where benefit payments are greater than incoming contributions, which is the normal state for any mature pension plan, the PSPIB will transfer amounts to the CRF for benefit payments and administrative costs, or as required under the circumstance of a non-permitted surplus. The closing balance in this account represents the net cash position prior to the transfer to the PSPIB.

Table 6.21

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Fund Account

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	3,754,197	5,483,476
Receipts and other credits		
Contributions from personnel (current services and arrears).....	301,736,705	270,105,420
Contributions by the government	367,996,661	326,870,896
Transfers from other pension funds	26,805,778	16,824,727
Total receipts and other credits	696,539,144	613,801,043
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Annuities and allowances	446,213,412	396,224,298
Minimum benefits.....	696,519	215,985
Pension division payments	11,204,993	11,592,570
Pension transfer value payments.....	21,073,074	18,210,546
Return of contributions		
Personnel	530,621	409,093
Interest.....	127,776	41,204
Transfers to other pension funds.....	4,224,565	3,427,812
Administrative expenses.....	6,443,611	6,327,207
Total payments and other charges.....	490,514,571	436,448,715
Receipts and other credits less payments and other charges	206,024,573	177,352,328
Transfers to PSPIB.....	209,650,888	179,081,607
Closing balance.....	127,882	3,754,197

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 of Parliament” means a Member of the Senate or the House of Commons. Benefits are also available to eligible survivors or eligible dependent children of Members who served on or after a certain date and contributed under the Act.

Table 6.22

Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Account

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	644,187,341	630,156,633
Receipts and other credits		
Members' contributions		
Current services	10,818,467	11,067,075
Arrears of principal, interest and mortality insurance	12,607	15,553
Government contributions (current services)	11,043,237	11,067,075
Actuarial adjustment	—	8,300,000
Interest	20,296,337	16,064,462
Total receipts and other credits	42,170,648	46,514,165
Subtotal	686,357,989	676,670,798
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Annual allowances	32,785,642	32,307,980
Return of contributions		
Withdrawals	19,040	135,147
Interest	2,377	40,330
Transfers to other pension funds	815,769	—
Total payments and other charges	33,622,828	32,483,457
Closing balance	652,735,161	644,187,341

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 survivors or eligible dependent children of Members.

Table 6.23**Members of Parliament Retirement Compensation Arrangements Account**

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	268,210,780	239,875,279
Receipts and other credits		
Members' contributions		
Current services	9,479,615	8,961,687
Arrears of principal, interest and mortality insurance	62,604	67,525
Government contributions (current services)	10,095,858	8,961,688
Actuarial adjustment	—	26,900,000
Interest	8,677,222	6,103,869
Total receipts and other credits	28,315,299	50,994,769
Subtotal	296,526,079	290,870,048
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Annual allowances	22,795,149	21,726,772
Return of contributions		
Withdrawals	170,113	94,657
Interest	5,793	7,628
Transfers to other pension funds	1,317,465	—
Refundable tax	15,410,609	830,211
Total payments and other charges	39,699,129	22,659,268
Closing balance	256,826,950	268,210,780

Retirement Compensation Arrangements Accounts

The Retirement Compensation Arrangements (RCA) Accounts were established by the *Special Retirement Arrangements Act* to provide supplementary pension benefits to certain federal employees.

The RCA Regulations, No. 1 (RCA No. 1) provides for pension benefits in excess of those permitted under the *Income Tax Act* for the pensions 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 Regulations, No. 2 (RCA No. 2) provides for pension benefits to public service employees who were declared surplus as a result of a three-year early retirement incentive program that ended on March 31, 1998. It pays the difference between an unreduced pension and the reduced pension for early retirement payable from the Public Service Superannuation Account. The RCA No. 2 was created effective April 1, 1995, and is funded entirely by the government.

Table 6.24
Retirement Compensation Arrangements Accounts

(in dollars)

	RCA No. 1						RCA No. 2			
	Public Service		Canadian Forces		Royal Canadian Mounted Police		Public Service		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,447,857,912	1,404,077,730	536,764,527	514,800,278	36,092,013	36,331,403	493,322,182	528,295,402	2,514,036,634	2,483,504,813
Receipts and other credits										
Employee contributions										
Government										
employees.....	27,163,696	19,402,359	5,687,122	6,146,852	529,128	240,168	—	—	33,379,946	25,789,379
Retired employees..	611,927	405,978	—	—	882	(117)	—	—	612,809	405,861
Public Service corporation										
employees.....	2,890,756	2,332,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,890,756	2,332,252
Employer contributions										
Government	128,155,546	100,961,142	37,332,342	38,005,999	1,110,837	490,620	—	—	166,598,725	139,457,761
Public Service corporations....	12,757,212	11,887,576	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,757,212	11,887,576
Transfers from other pension funds	—	(88)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(88)
Refundable tax.....	—	—	—	—	—	114,963	36,293,596	35,560,994	36,293,596	35,675,957
Interest	43,976,102	43,853,448	16,435,440	16,188,227	1,075,311	1,100,725	13,876,898	15,281,885	75,363,751	76,424,285
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,421,280	—	1,421,280
	215,555,239	178,842,667	59,454,904	60,341,078	2,716,158	1,946,359	50,170,494	52,264,159	327,896,795	293,394,263
	1,663,413,151	1,582,920,397	596,219,431	575,141,356	38,808,171	38,277,762	543,492,676	580,559,561	2,841,933,429	2,776,899,076
Payments and other charges										
Benefit payments										
Annuities.....	87,684,693	80,266,051	16,867,491	15,303,664	2,416,685	2,182,957	88,027,444	87,237,379	194,996,313	184,990,051
Minimum benefits..	12,628	167,093	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,628	167,093
Pension division payments.....	487,849	127,977	2,094	1,182,763	—	—	—	—	489,943	1,310,740
Pension transfer value payments	261,909	564,448	352,611	1,682,225	32	1,773	—	—	614,552	2,248,446
Return of contributions										
Government employees.....	45,656	13,917	6	35	—	—	—	—	45,662	13,952
Public Service corporation employees.....	31,054	13,948	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,054	13,948
Transfers to other pension funds	650,554	1,000,444	—	—	—	1,019	—	—	650,554	1,001,463
Refundable tax.....	51,369,890	52,908,607	19,532,969	20,208,142	120,199	—	—	—	71,023,058	73,116,749
	140,544,233	135,062,485	36,755,171	38,376,829	2,536,916	2,185,749	88,027,444	87,237,379	267,863,764	262,862,442
Closing balance.....	1,522,868,918	1,447,857,912	559,464,260	536,764,527	36,271,255	36,092,013	455,465,232	493,322,182	2,574,069,665	2,514,036,634

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 federally appointed judges, and recipients of pensions under various continuation acts and other related acts.

Table 6.25
Supplementary Retirement Benefits Account

(in dollars)

	Judges		Others ¹		Total	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Opening balance	314,918,747	295,762,840	1,323,717	1,151,646	316,242,464	296,914,486
Receipts and other credits						
Employee contributions						
Government	4,809,749	4,566,458	53,137	62,506	4,862,886	4,628,964
Employer contributions						
Government	4,802,310	4,573,897	53,137	62,506	4,855,447	4,636,403
Interest	9,772,444	10,015,552	43,256	43,031	9,815,700	10,058,583
Total receipts and other credits...	19,384,503	19,155,907	149,530	168,043	19,534,033	19,323,950
Subtotal	334,303,250	314,918,747	1,473,247	1,319,689	335,776,497	316,238,436
Payments and other charges						
Return of contributions	—	—	—	(44,313)	—	(44,313)
Annuities	—	—	17,906	40,285	17,906	40,285
Closing balance	334,303,250	314,918,747	1,455,341	1,323,717	335,758,591	316,242,464

¹ Includes lieutenant governors and other Governor in Council appointees.

Allowance for pension adjustments

This account records the accounting adjustments resulting from annual actuarial valuations of public sector pension plans sponsored by the government.

Actuarial gains of \$1,902 million (\$343 million actuarial losses in 2024), due to plan experience and changes in actuarial assumptions, were recognized in this account and increased pension expenses for the year.

An amount of \$6,429 million (\$3,337 million in 2024) was recorded in this account to offset the amortization of deficiencies charged to the pension fund accounts and superannuation accounts during the year but already accounted for in previous years' expenses or in actuarial gains and losses.

An amount of \$957 million (\$1,241 million in 2024) was debited from this account and decreased pension costs to adjust for the difference between the government contributions and the net cost of benefits earned.

An amount of \$13,176 million (12,253 million in 2024) was credited to this account to adjust for the difference between interest based on the accrued pension obligations and interest credited to the superannuation accounts. Also, an amount of \$15,473 million (\$14,335 million in 2024) was debited from this account to record the expected return on the pension investments.

As well, a consolidation adjustment of \$51 million (\$38 million in 2024) was credited to this account and debited against personal tax revenues to eliminate the effect of internal transactions resulting from tax amounts debited from the RCA accounts that were previously recorded as tax revenues.

The unrecognized net actuarial gains of \$35,849 million (\$40,581 million gains in 2024) will be recognized in this account and will affect expenses in future years.

Due to annual actuarial valuations for accounting purposes, the accrued pension obligations of \$385,111 million (\$360,778 million in 2024) minus the pension assets of \$281,200 million (\$253,341 million in 2024) were \$49,115 million lower (\$44,256 million lower in 2024) than the balance of the pension fund accounts of \$(23) million (\$(17) million in 2024) and the superannuation accounts of \$153,100 million (\$151,676 million in 2024). The excess or shortfall is made up of the following:

(in millions of dollars)

	(Shortfall) excess	
	2025	2024
Public Service Pension Plan		
Public Service Superannuation Account	1,487	(888)
Public Service Pension Fund	43,123	40,639
Retirement Compensation Arrangements	(2,101)	(1,379)
Total allowance for Public Service Pension Plan	42,509	38,372
Canadian Forces Pension Plan		
Canadian Forces Superannuation Account	906	2,214
Canadian Forces Pension Fund	9,449	7,028
Reserve Force Pension Fund	(595)	(476)
Retirement Compensation Arrangements	161	172
Total allowance for Canadian Forces Pension Plan	9,921	8,938
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Plan		
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Account	(376)	79
Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Fund	3,213	2,562
Retirement Compensation Arrangements	(40)	(35)
Total allowance for Canadian Mounted Police Pension Plan	2,797	2,606
Members of Parliament Pension Plan		
Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances	(76)	(49)
Retirement Compensation Arrangements	(335)	(293)
Total allowance for Members of Parliament Pension Plan	(411)	(342)
Pension plan for federally appointed judges	(5,701)	(5,318)
Total	49,115	44,256

Other employee and veteran future benefits

The government and the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities sponsor different types of future benefit plans with varying terms and conditions. The benefits are available to employees and former employees (including military or Royal Canadian Mounted Police members) 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 dependants. 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. Benefits for members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police are paid to both current and former members. These are primarily post-employment benefits, but some benefits are also paid during employment to still-serving members. They include disability and associated benefits paid to veterans or Royal Canadian Mounted Police members, or to their beneficiaries and dependants.

The other major future benefits include health care and dental benefits available to retired employees and retired military and Royal Canadian Mounted Police members, accumulated sick leave entitlements and post-employment benefits such as workers' compensation benefits and severance benefits that accumulate.

Table 6.26
Other employee and veteran future benefits

(in millions of dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Veterans' disability and other future benefits	120,700	18,647	6,641	132,706
Royal Canadian Mounted Police disability and other future benefits	26,752	5,173	815	31,110
Public Service Health Care Plan	36,100	1,907	1,270	36,737
Pensioners' Dental Services Plan	5,944	346	211	6,079
Severance and other benefits	1,859	237	196	1,900
Accumulated sick leave entitlements	2,306	462	378	2,390
Workers' compensation	2,375	320	254	2,441
Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	314	24	34	304
Total	196,350	27,116	9,799	213,667

All the government and most of the consolidated Crown corporations and other entities' sponsored plans are unfunded. The health care and the dental plans are contributory plans. Retired plan members contribute to the plans to obtain coverage. Therefore the liabilities and costs are shown net of members' contributions. The accrued benefit obligations amount related to these plans is determined actuarially for accounting purposes. As at March 31, the recorded liabilities included the following components:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025					2024
	Accrued benefit obligations	Other future benefit assets	Unrecognized net actuarial (losses) gains	Benefits paid after measurement date up to March 31	Future benefit liabilities	Future benefit liabilities
Veterans' disability and other future benefits	176,930	—	(44,224)	—	132,706	120,699
Royal Canadian Mounted Police disability and other future benefits	41,271	—	(10,161)	—	31,110	26,752
Public Service Health Care Plan	24,399	—	12,337	—	36,736	36,099
Pensioners' Dental Services Plan	4,956	—	1,121	—	6,077	5,943
Severance and other benefits	2,066	—	(162)	—	1,904	1,861
Accumulated sick leave entitlements	2,301	—	88	—	2,389	2,306
Workers' compensation	2,817	—	(376)	—	2,441	2,376
Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities	250	—	56	(2)	304	314
Total	254,990	—	(41,321)	(2)	213,667	196,350

The cost of these benefits can accrue either during the service life of employees or upon occurrence of an event generating the liability under the terms of the plans. An interest component is charged to expense based on the average accrued benefit obligation.

During the year, expenses relating to these benefits were as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025							2024	
	Benefits earned included in personnel expense	Amendment costs (cost reductions)	Curtailment costs (cost reductions)	Settlement costs (cost reductions)	Actuarial losses (gains) recognized	Total benefit expense	Interest expense	Total	Total
Veterans' disability and other future benefits	7,897	–	–	–	5,474	13,371	5,276	18,647	18,066
Royal Canadian Mounted Police									
disability and other future benefits	2,837	–	–	–	1,137	3,974	1,199	5,173	5,023
Public Service Health Care Plan	1,084	–	–	–	(660)	424	823	1,247	1,460
Pensioners' Dental Services Plan	185	–	–	–	(4)	181	161	342	378
Severance and other benefits	150	–	–	–	22	172	66	238	239
Accumulated sick leave entitlements	392	–	–	–	(24)	368	69	437	434
Workers' compensation	242	–	–	–	2	244	76	320	463
Consolidated Crown corporations									
and other entities	15	–	–	–	(7)	8	9	17	13
Total	12,802	–	–	–	5,940	18,742	7,679	26,421	26,076

Other liabilities

Other liabilities include general liabilities established under section 64 of the *Financial Administration Act* as well as specified purpose accounts opened under section 21 of the *Financial Administration Act* or of other legislation. Specified purpose accounts are an accounting classification used to record transactions and expenditures in respect of money payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund under statutory authorities, 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.

Canada Pension Plan

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is a federal/provincial social insurance program established by an Act of Parliament in 1965. The CPP began operations in 1966. It is compulsory and in operation in all parts of Canada, except for the Province of Quebec. The objective of the program is to provide a measure of protection to workers and their families against the loss of earnings due to retirement, disability or death. The CPP is financed from employee, employer and self-employed workers contributions, as well as investment earnings. The CPP's investments are held and managed by the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPPIB).

The CPP is administered by the Government of Canada and the provinces. As such, CPP's financial activities are not part of the Government of Canada's reporting entity because changes to the CPP require the agreement of at least two thirds of the provinces, representing at least two thirds of the population of all the provinces and it is therefore not controlled by the government.

The Minister of Jobs and Families is responsible for the administration of the CPP under the *Canada Pension Plan 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 CPPIB is responsible for managing the amounts that are being transferred under Sections 108.1 and 108.3 of the *Canada Pension Plan Act*. It acts in the best interests of the beneficiaries and contributors under the Act.

Legislation to implement the CPP Enhancement came into force on March 3, 2017, amending the *Canada Pension Plan*, and took effect on January 1, 2019. The CPP Enhancement will increase the amount of pensions and post-retirement benefits that will be paid on CPP contributions made after 2018, with a corresponding increase to the contribution rate. Effectively, the CPP Enhancement will serve as a "top-up" of the benefits calculated under the existing CPP. Unlike the existing CPP, the CPP Enhancement will be fully funded per the legislative requirement.

The existing CPP Account and the Additional CPP Account for the CPP Enhancement, collectively referred to as the CPP Accounts, were established in the accounts of Canada pursuant to the *Canada Pension Plan Act*. The transactions of each component of the CPP are recorded in the Account to which they relate. CPP's revenues and expenses such as contributions, interests, investment income or loss from CPPIB, pension benefits and operating expenses, are reported as increases and decreases to this liability. The CPP Accounts also record the amounts transferred to or received from the CPPIB. The CPPIB operates at arm's length from the government and invests in a diversified portfolio of securities.

As administrator of the CPP, the government's authority to provide benefits is limited to the consolidated assets available for benefit payments of the CPP. At March 31, 2025, the fair value of the CPP's assets available for benefit payments is \$662,288 million (\$600,471 million in 2024) for the CPP Account and \$59,903 million (\$39,742 million in 2024) for the Additional CPP Account.

The detailed revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of the CPP financial activities are reported separately in the CPP consolidated financial statements. The CPP's deposit with the Receiver General for Canada of \$465 million (\$159 million in 2024) corresponds to the balance in the CPP Accounts and is reported as the government's liability to the CPP at March 31, 2025. The CPP's deposit with the Receiver General for Canada is comprised of the CPP Account balance of \$389 million (\$126 million in 2024) and the Additional CPP Account balance of \$76 million (\$33 million in 2024).

Table 6.27 presents a reconciliation between the assets available for benefit payments shown in the CPP's consolidated financial statements and the CPP Accounts, as well as a summary of the balances and transactions in the CPP Accounts which result in the deposit with the Receiver General for Canada.

Table 6.27
Canada Pension Plan Accounts

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Canada Pension Plan balance per audited consolidated financial statements				
Assets available for benefit payments.....	600,470,648,118	136,716,979,587	74,899,880,067	662,287,747,638
Less:				
Receivables, net of liabilities	6,514,582,928	6,046,773,137	6,514,582,928	6,046,773,137
Accumulated net income from Canada Pension Plan				
Investment Board's operations	429,470,000,000	65,194,000,000	9,369,000,000	485,295,000,000
	164,486,065,190	65,476,206,450	59,016,297,139	170,945,974,501
Less: transfers to Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	164,359,493,687	54,267,751,713	48,070,344,664	170,556,900,736
Total Canada Pension Plan.....	126,571,503	11,208,454,737	10,945,952,475	389,073,765
Additional Canada Pension Plan balance per audited consolidated financial statements				
Assets available for benefit payments.....	39,742,194,322	21,181,389,961	1,020,386,479	59,903,197,804
Less:				
Receivables, net of liabilities	1,172,270,372	1,235,831,809	1,172,270,372	1,235,831,809
Accumulated net income from Canada Pension Plan				
Investment Board's operations	2,883,000,000	4,433,000,000	473,000,000	6,843,000,000
	35,686,923,950	15,512,558,152	(624,883,893)	51,824,365,995
Less: transfers to Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	35,654,244,926	16,103,708,929	9,493,964	51,748,459,891
Total Additional Canada Pension Plan.....	32,679,024	(591,150,777)	(634,377,857)	75,906,104
Deposit with the Receiver General for Canada.....	159,250,527	10,617,303,960	10,311,574,618	464,979,869

Certain figures may not match amounts in the CPP financial statement in this section due to rounding.

Receipts and other credits include:

- (a) contributions from employees, employers and those who are self-employed;
- (b) income from the average daily operating balance deposited with the Receiver General for Canada;
- (c) funds received from the CPPIB;
- (d) gains on investments held by the CPPIB;
- (e) payments received on overpayments established.

Payments and other charges include:

- (a) pensions and benefits paid under the CPP as retirement pensions and post-retirement benefit, survivors' pensions and benefits paid to spouse or common-law partner and orphans, or as lump sum death benefits, disability pensions and benefits to eligible contributors and their children, and post-retirement disability benefits;
- (b) pensions and benefits paid and recovered from the CPP, in accordance with an agreement with a province providing a comprehensive pension plan;
- (c) payments that are required to be charged to the CPP, in accordance with reciprocal agreements with other countries;
- (d) costs of administration of the CPP;
- (e) funds transferred to the CPPIB;
- (f) losses on investments held by the CPPIB.

For additional information, the consolidated financial statements of the CPP are included with the supplementary statements at the end of this section. Additional information on the funding of CPP may also be obtained from the *31st Actuarial Report on the Canada Pension Plan* prepared by the Chief Actuary of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

Government Annuities Account

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 pension obligations are initially recorded through the Government Annuities Account, which was established by the *Government Annuities Act*. The account is valued on an actuarial basis each year, using prescribed mortality and interest rates, with the deficit or surplus charged or credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Any adjustments required under the government's accounting policies are then recorded through an allowance adjustment account. The allowance account reflects the adjustment to the obligations due to the differential between prescribed rates and best estimates of experience-adjusted mortality tables and discount rates. The discount rates used to measure the present value are based on the government's cost of borrowing derived from the yields on the actual zero-coupon yield curve for Government of Canada bonds which reflect the timing of the expected future cash flows.

Receipts and other credits recorded in the account consist of premiums received, funds reclaimed from the Consolidated Revenue Fund for previously untraceable annuitants, prescribed interest of 7% calculated on the accrued benefits and any credit needed to cover the actuarial deficit. Payments and other charges recorded in the account represent payment of matured annuities, the commuted value of death benefits, premium refunds and withdrawals, and actuarial surpluses and unclaimed annuities, related to untraceable annuitants, transferred to non-tax revenues and allowance for adjustments to the pension obligations.

At the end of the year, an actuarial surplus of \$1,087,351 was transferred to the government's revenues to reduce the balance of the account to \$45.2 million and the allowance account was adjusted to \$8.3 million to increase the pension obligations to \$53.5 million as at March 31, 2025.

As of March 31, 2025, the annuitants held 11,441 active contracts, representing a decrease of 1,686 annuities compared to the previous year, as a direct result of annuitant deaths and Consolidated Revenue Fund transfers.

Deposit and trust accounts

Deposit and trust accounts are a group of liabilities representing the government's financial obligations in its role as administrator of certain funds 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 negotiable securities, these are deducted from the corresponding accounts to show the net liability. Certain accounts earn interest which is charged to interest on the public debt.

Table 6.28
Deposit and trust accounts

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Deposit accounts				
Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Contractor security deposits—Certified cheques.....	42,000	227,400	—	269,400
Canadian Grain Commission				
Producer Payment Protection Claim Payable.....	—	28,885,799	28,831,038	54,761
Canadian Dairy Commission				
Canadian Dairy Commission Account.....	491,899	98,084,067	98,575,966	—
	533,899	127,197,266	127,407,004	324,161
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs				
Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs				
Field British Columbia and Yukon Operations of the				
Northern Canada Power Commission	992,587	—	—	992,587
Guarantee deposits	11,541,453	913	453,865	11,088,501
	12,534,040	913	453,865	12,081,088
Democratic Institutions				
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	2,500,000	—	—	2,500,000
Employment and Workforce Development				
Department of Employment and Social Development				
Canada Labour Code—Other	138,426	631,430	627,095	142,761
Canada Labour Code—Wage recovery request				
for review or appeal	1,088,793	224,137	177,379	1,135,551
	1,227,219	855,567	804,474	1,278,312
Energy and Natural Resources				
Department of Natural Resources				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	21,935	—	5,000	16,935
Guarantee deposits—Oil and gas.....	20,309,255	1,264,532	806,000	20,767,787
Canadian Energy Regulator				
Guarantee deposits	550,141	—	—	550,141
	20,881,331	1,264,532	811,000	21,334,863
Finance				
Department of Finance				
Canada Development Investment Corporation				
Holdback—Privatization	6,933,433	253,819	—	7,187,252
Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation				
Abandonment Reserve Fund.....	109,627,054	4,013,221	—	113,640,275
Swap collateral guarantee deposits	687,477,550	2,623,138,655	3,055,959,204	254,657,001
	804,038,037	2,627,405,695	3,055,959,204	375,484,528
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard				
Department of Fisheries and Oceans				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	75,169	308,943	75,169	308,943
Guarantee deposits—Fish habitat preservation.....	370,106	—	—	370,106
	445,275	308,943	75,169	679,049
Health				
Canadian Food Inspection Agency				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	73,672	—	73,672	—
Indigenous Services				
Department of Indigenous Services				
Guarantee deposits	2,665,010	65,000	426,920	2,303,090
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Department of Industry				
Deposits from spectrum auctions.....	—	59,990	59,990	—

Table 6.28
Deposit and trust accounts—continued

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Justice				
Courts Administration Service				
Security for costs.....	5,748	25,526	6,878	24,396
Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada				
Security for costs.....	395,810	964	—	396,774
	401,558	26,490	6,878	421,170
National Defence				
Department of National Defence				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	1,954,200	2,967,291	3,144,969	1,776,522
National Revenue				
Canada Revenue Agency				
Guarantee deposits	390,316,175	156,683,237	81,609,675	465,389,737
Less: securities held in trust	35,000	—	—	35,000
	390,281,175	156,683,237	81,609,675	465,354,737
Parks Canada				
Parks Canada Agency				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	2,677,409	289,481	870,474	2,096,416
Public Safety				
Canada Border Services Agency				
General security deposits.....	7,740,872	499,863	—	8,240,735
Guarantee deposits	11,272,696	27,154,927	2,717,834	35,709,789
Immigration Guarantee Fund.....	25,919,995	5,109,588	5,352,307	25,677,276
Temporary deposits received from importers	1,126,168	1,206,827	1,154,556	1,178,439
	46,059,731	33,971,205	9,224,697	70,806,239
Royal Canadian Mounted Police				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	584,560	—	62,780	521,780
	46,644,291	33,971,205	9,287,477	71,328,019
Public Services and Procurement				
Department of Public Works and Government Services				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	4,519,591	1,864,727	1,462,635	4,921,683
Deposits on disposals and rent security deposits.....	1,784,167	2,840,835	3,095,420	1,529,582
Seized property—Cash.....	37,710,013	19,734,900	23,951,301	33,493,612
	44,013,771	24,440,462	28,509,356	39,944,877
Transport				
Department of Transport				
Contractor security deposits—Cash.....	174,180	3,951	18,117	160,014
Total—Deposits accounts	1,331,045,067	2,975,540,023	3,309,518,244	997,066,846

Table 6.28
Deposit and trust accounts—concluded

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Trust accounts				
Employment and Workforce Development				
Department of Employment and Social Development				
Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement				
Common experience payments	1,908,821	66,775	65,682	1,909,914
Indigenous Services				
Department of Indigenous Services				
Indian band funds				
Capital accounts, Table 6.29	348,635,238	110,831,072	124,230,526	335,235,784
Revenue accounts, Table 6.30	221,953,947	71,941,025	42,503,010	251,391,962
	570,589,185	182,772,097	166,733,536	586,627,746
Indian estate accounts	51,272,547	18,567,050	13,352,236	56,487,361
Indian savings accounts	23,983,267	2,701,176	3,754,756	22,929,687
	645,844,999	204,040,323	183,840,528	666,044,794
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Department of Industry				
Restitutions under the <i>Competition Act</i>	3,549	—	—	3,549
National Defence				
Department of National Defence				
Estates—Armed services	582,164	2,023,589	1,800,678	805,075
Public Safety				
Canadian Security Intelligence Service				
Scholastic awards	27,472	1,011	500	27,983
Correctional Service of Canada				
Inmate Trust Fund	32,325,613	52,865,495	50,005,906	35,185,202
Royal Canadian Mounted Police				
Benefit Trust Fund	3,019,426	342,151	91,337	3,270,240
	35,372,511	53,208,657	50,097,743	38,483,425
Veterans Affairs				
Department of Veterans Affairs				
Veterans Administration and Welfare Trust Fund	1,341,073	60,006	7,666	1,393,413
Total—Trust accounts	685,053,117	259,399,350	235,812,297	708,640,170
Total—Deposit and trust accounts	2,016,098,184	3,234,939,373	3,545,330,541	1,705,707,016

Contractor Security Deposits Held in Trust — Certified Cheques

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Producer Payment Protection Claim Payable account

This account was established to coordinate receipt of security (bond, letter of credit, insurance) funds and disbursement to eligible producer claims as determined by the Canadian Grain Commission's Producer Protection Program under the *Canada Grain Act* (sections 45 & 49), *Canada Grain Regulations*. These funds are held in trust for eligible producers until disbursed.

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*.

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—Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs

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*, the *Nunavut Waters and Nunavut Surface Rights Tribunal Act* as well as various regulations under the *Territorial Lands Act* and the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*. Interest is not allowed on cash deposits.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Office of the Chief Electoral Officer

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Canada Labour Code—Other

This account was established to record amounts received under the provisions of section 251.01 of the *Canada Labour Code* Part III. The receipts are payment of wages or other amounts prescribed under the Code that a labour affairs officer determined to be owed following a complaint or an inspection. Employers can pay the amount owed to the Head of Compliance and Enforcement instead of paying them directly to the employee. These amounts are then paid out to the employees.

Canada Labour Code—Wage recovery request for review or appeal

This account was established to record amounts following the issuance of a payment order under section 251.1 of the *Canada Labour Code* Part III. This account contains amounts that were remitted by an employer or a director who request a review or an appeal of a payment order issued by a labour affairs officer regarding wages or amounts that are owed to employees. This account also includes, in the case of an employer, the administrative fees specified in the payment order. One of the conditions to allow for a review or an appeal is that the employer or director must pay the amounts indicated in the payment order, and in the case of an employer, the administrative fees specified, or the amount indicated in the Head of Compliance and Enforcement's (the Head) review decision, to the Head for deposit. This amount is held until the review or the appeal is completed after which it will be remitted to the employee, the employer, the director or both where applicable, less any administrative fees as they are a debt due to His Majesty in right of Canada. However, if the review or appeal is overturned in favour of the employer, the administrative fees may be refunded in whole or in part, to the employer, depending on the appeal decision. The deposits in this account, with the exception of the administrative fees, are interest-bearing at the rate set by the Minister of Finance for contractor's deposits.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Department of Natural Resources

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Guarantee deposits—Oil and gas—Department of Natural Resources

This account was established to record and hold financial securities in the form of cash, 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*, section 67 of the *Canada–Newfoundland and Labrador Atlantic Accord Implementation Act* and section 70 of the *Canada–Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Resources Accord Implementation 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.

Guarantee deposits—Canadian Energy Regulator

Under Bill 46 of the *Pipeline Safety Act*, the Canadian Energy Regulator requested to set up a specified purpose account to maintain funds or security that it considered necessary for pipeline abandonment costs and expenses.

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. No transaction during fiscal year 2025.

Abandonment Reserve Fund—Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation

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.

Swap collateral guarantee deposits

This account was established to record cash received as credit support under a collateral agreement with financial institutions.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Department of Fisheries and Oceans

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Guarantee deposits—Fish habitat preservation

This account was established to record cash and securities deposited as guarantees for preservation of fish habitat as required by permits, leases or authorizations issued pursuant to paragraph 34.4(2)(b) and 35(2)(b) of the *Fisheries Act*. Interest is not allowed on cash deposits.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Canadian Food Inspection Agency

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Guarantee deposits—Department of Indigenous Services

This account was established to record cash and securities deposited as guarantees for performance as required by permits, leases, authorizations and licences, pursuant to the *Indian Act* and its regulation: *Indian Mining Regulations*, *Indian Timber Regulations*, *Indian Timber Harvesting Regulations* and *Indian Reserve Waste Disposal Regulations*.

Interest is not allowed on cash deposits. Contracts entered into under the *Indian Act* that involves Indigenous moneys are exempt from the *Government Contracts Regulations*, Section 3(1)(c).

Deposits from spectrum auctions

This account was established to record amounts deposited by external parties to be eligible to participate in an auction of spectrum licences.

Security for costs—Courts Administration Service

This account was established to maintain accounts on behalf of litigants before the Tax Court of Canada. These accounts record the funds 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 funds, in accordance with an order/judgment of the Court.

Security for costs—Registrar of the 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.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Department of National Defence

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Guarantee deposits—Canada Revenue Agency

This account was established to record cash securities required to guarantee payment of goods and services tax/harmonized sales tax (GST/HST) as it relates to non-resident registrants and, certain licensees as it relates to excise taxes, which are both payable pursuant to the *Excise Tax Act*.

Securities held in trust by the Canada Revenue Agency are made up of cash deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Parks Canada

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

General security deposits

This account was established to record general security deposits from transportation companies in accordance with section 148 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Guarantee deposits—Canada Border Services Agency

This account was established to record cash required to guarantee payment of customs duties on imported goods pursuant to the *Customs Act*.

Immigration Guarantee Fund

This account was established to record amounts collected and held pending a final disposition, either by refund to the original depositor, or forfeiture to the Crown pursuant to sections 14, 26, 44, 56, 58 and 148 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Temporary deposits received from importers

This account was established to record temporary security deposits received from importers to ensure compliance with various (Customs) regulations regarding temporary entry of goods.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Royal Canadian Mounted Police

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Department of Public Works and Government Services

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Deposits on disposals and rent security deposits

This account was established to report transactions associated to deposits on disposals and rent security deposits for the Department of Public Works and Government Services (PWGSC).

Seized property—Cash

This account was established pursuant to the *Seized Property Management Act*, to record seized cash. These funds will be deposited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund and credited to the account until returned to the owner or forfeited.

Contractor security deposits—Cash—Department of Transport

This account was established to record contractor security deposits that are required for the satisfactory performance of work in accordance with Government Contracts Regulations.

Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement—Common experience payments

This account was established pursuant to section 21 of the *Financial Administration Act*, to record amounts received and paid under article 5 of the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement. It was established on September 19, 2007, and provides for the payment of Common Experience Payments (CEP) to eligible former students of recognized Indian Residential Schools and personal credits for educational programs and services to CEP recipients or to certain family members. The account is credited with interest pursuant to section 21(2) of the *Financial Administration Act*. The Designated Amount Fund is co-administered by the Trustee, the Government of Canada, represented jointly by the Minister of Jobs and Families and the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations.

Indian band funds

This account was established to record funds belonging to First Nations throughout Canada pursuant to sections 61 to 69 of the *Indian Act*.

Table 6.29
Indian band funds—Capital accounts

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	348,635,238	357,346,615
Receipts and other credits		
Court awards and settlements	—	1,454,932
Gas royalties	30,277,023	38,158,077
Oil royalties	69,706,107	45,821,121
Sundries	10,847,941	2,581,726
	110,831,072	88,015,856
	459,466,310	445,362,471
Payments and other charges		
Per capita cash distribution	4,667,320	5,788,500
Transfer pursuant to section 64 of the <i>Indian Act</i>	116,653,052	88,122,680
Sundries	2,910,154	2,816,053
	124,230,526	96,727,233
Closing balance	335,235,784	348,635,238

Table 6.30
Indian band funds—Revenue accounts

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	221,953,947	203,356,756
Receipts and other credits		
Government interest	23,382,987	19,550,634
Land and other claim settlements	167	—
Sundries	48,557,871	52,218,230
	71,941,025	71,768,864
	293,894,972	275,125,620
Payments and other charges		
Per capita cash distribution	—	1,000,000
Transfer pursuant to section 69 of the <i>Indian Act</i>	39,763,513	45,323,824
Sundries	2,739,497	6,847,849
	42,503,010	53,171,673
Closing balance	251,391,962	221,953,947

Indian estate accounts

These accounts were established to record funds received and disbursed for estates of deceased Indigenous individuals and dependent Indigenous adults pursuant to sections 42 to 51 of the *Indian Act* and for absent or missing heirs pursuant to the *Indian Estates Regulations*.

Indian savings accounts

These accounts were established to record funds received and disbursed for Indigenous individuals pursuant to sections 52 to 52.5 of the *Indian Act*.

Restitutions under the *Competition Act*

This account was established to facilitate judgements rendered under section 52 of the *Competition Act*, and account for funds received in trust for restitution and for subsequent payment.

Estates—Armed services

This account was established to record payments made to settle the service estates of officers and non-commissioned members who die during their service in the Canadian Armed Forces in accordance with section 42 of the *National Defence Act*. Under the administration of the Judge Advocate General, in their capacity as Director of Estates, the net assets of a deceased member's service estate are distributed to the legal representative of the member's estate.

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.

Inmate Trust Fund

Pursuant to section 111 of the Corrections and Conditional Release Regulations, this account is credited with all moneys brought into the institution by an inmate on admission or readmission, and all moneys that are received on the inmate's behalf while in custody, including, monetary gifts from a third party, payments for program participation, pay earned while on work release or conditional release in the community, moneys received from a third party for work performed in an institution or a Correctional Service of Canada approved inmate operated business enterprise, sale of hobby craft or custom work, a payment, allowance or income paid by either a private or government source. Deductions may be made from this account for issues such as debts to the Crown, the Inmate Welfare Fund, canteen expenditures, telephone calls, payments to assist in the rehabilitation of the inmate, and any other payments for which the inmate is liable.

Benefit Trust Fund

This account was established by section 23 of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, to record funds received by personnel of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), in connection with the performance of duties, over and above their pay and allowances, including forfeitures of pay. The money paid to the Benefit Trust Fund is used for the benefit of RCMP members, former members and their dependants; use of the funds is governed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations, 2014.

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 dependants 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 6.31
Other specified purpose accounts

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Insurance and death benefit accounts				
Employment and Workforce Development				
Department of Employment and Social Development				
Civil Service Insurance Fund	627,463	—	55,475	571,988
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
Locally engaged staff benefits payroll deductions	5,525	106,769	106,104	6,190
National Defence				
Department of National Defence				
Regular Force Death Benefit Account, Table 6.32	161,666,965	29,882,253	37,885,793	153,663,425
Treasury Board				
Treasury Board Secretariat				
Public Service Death Benefit Account, Table 6.33	4,221,582,241	308,093,983	215,255,244	4,314,420,980
Veterans Affairs				
Department of Veterans Affairs				
Returned Soldiers' Insurance Fund	2,636	—	2,569	67
Veterans' Insurance Fund	549,465	—	71,725	477,740
	552,101	—	74,294	477,807
Total—Insurance and death benefit accounts	4,384,434,295	338,083,005	253,376,910	4,469,140,390
Pension accounts				
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
Locally engaged contributory pension account	21,206	—	—	21,206
Public Safety				
Royal Canadian Mounted Police				
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund	5,117,178	140,421	1,033,335	4,224,264
Total—Pension accounts	5,138,384	140,421	1,033,335	4,245,470
Other accounts				
Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food				
AgriInvest Program	3,687,734	280,506,522	276,482,892	7,711,364
AgriStability Program	63,591,826	48,129,640	47,632,576	64,088,890
Collaborative Institution	202,766	1,166,035	1,359,733	9,068
Foreign missions to advance Canadian agriculture	9,947	235,602	189,249	56,300
	67,492,273	330,037,799	325,664,450	71,865,622
Canadian Heritage				
Department of Canadian Heritage				
Miscellaneous projects deposits	1,046,004	1,391,363	1,584,112	853,255
Shared-cost/joint project agreements	85,000	612,560	637,560	60,000
Telefilm Canada				
Advance Account	79,838,519	9,240,157	2,717,768	86,360,908
	80,969,523	11,244,080	4,939,440	87,274,163

Table 6.31
Other specified purpose accounts—continued

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Employment and Workforce Development				
Department of Employment and Social Development				
Federal/provincial collaborative agreement	1,254,433	80,482,500	79,218,776	2,518,157
Federal/provincial shared-cost project	402,137	63,387	239,205	226,319
Federal/provincial/territorial shared-cost project				
Interprovincial Computerized Examination				
Management System	3,577,748	463,462	725,336	3,315,874
Labour Standards Suspense Account	1,955,158	18,816	11,875	1,962,099
	7,189,476	81,028,165	80,195,192	8,022,449
Energy and Natural Resources				
Department of Natural Resources				
Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Resource				
Revenue Fund	30	849,410,375	849,410,405	–
Nova Scotia Offshore Revenue Account	–	13,756	13,756	–
Shared-cost agreements—Research	6,724,526	2,096,866	2,184,226	6,637,166
Shared-cost projects	16,286,492	1,376,468	4,745,536	12,917,424
Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission				
Security equipment	137,513	486,157	–	623,670
	23,148,561	853,383,622	856,353,923	20,178,260
Finance				
Department of 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	4,237	–	–	4,237
	2,861,028	–	–	2,861,028
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard				
Department of Fisheries and Oceans				
Federal/provincial cost-sharing agreements	45,927,990	21,790,807	34,650,012	33,068,785
Miscellaneous projects deposits	8,213,046	9,540,393	9,642,866	8,110,573
Sales of seized assets	3,132,693	683,117	368,108	3,447,702
	57,273,729	32,014,317	44,660,986	44,627,060
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
Canada Foundation Account	408,193	–	25,831	382,362
Less:				
Deposits in a special bank account	17,019	–	(395)	17,414
Securities held in trust	391,174	(26,225)	–	364,949
	–	26,225	26,225	–
Financial assistance to Canadians abroad	136,207	482,667	512,549	106,325
Funds from non-governmental organizations	2,152,558	16,786,138	8,382,116	10,556,580
Shared-cost projects	10,082,223	9,380,926	9,667,718	9,795,431
Shared-cost projects—Support to various programs	230,505	–	–	230,505
	12,601,493	26,675,956	18,588,608	20,688,841
Health				
Department of Health				
Collaborative research projects	5,245,478	1,124,622	528,690	5,841,410
Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects	1,741,820	341,711	444,712	1,638,819
World Health Organization	105,909	–	–	105,909
Canadian Food Inspection Agency				
Shared-cost agreements	2,317,113	1,134,330	1,287,504	2,163,939
Public Health Agency of Canada				
Collaborative research projects	665,869	456,526	616,552	505,843
Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects	972,870	–	–	972,870
	11,049,059	3,057,189	2,877,458	11,228,790
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship				
Department of Citizenship and Immigration				
Immigrant Investor Program	800,000	–	400,000	400,000

Table 6.31
Other specified purpose accounts—continued

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Indigenous Services				
Department of Indigenous Services				
Fines— <i>Indian Act</i>	428,054	393	—	428,447
Indian band funds—Shares and certificates	20,000	—	—	20,000
Less: securities held in trust	20,000	—	—	20,000
Indian Moneys Suspense Account	71,861,524	24,781,519	26,246,457	70,396,586
Indian special accounts	3,202	—	—	3,202
Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects	34,911,751	8,062,500	—	42,974,251
Less: securities held in trust	34,812,495	—	8,062,500	42,874,995
	99,256	8,062,500	8,062,500	99,256
	72,392,036	32,844,412	34,308,957	70,927,491
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency				
Federal/Provincial agreement—Advance account	1,198,259	2,266,666	2,043,597	1,421,328
Department of Industry				
Income from securities in trust— <i>Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act</i>	52,031	—	—	52,031
Petro-Canada Enterprises Inc.—Unclaimed shares	686,867	—	—	686,867
Shared-cost projects	1,679,816	2,050,911	1,282,324	2,448,403
Unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets				
<i>Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act</i>	38,167,085	1,076,174	138,331	39,104,928
<i>Canada Business Corporations Act</i>	12,328,931	589,999	383,250	12,535,680
<i>Winding-up and Restructuring Act</i>	5,018,319	—	—	5,018,319
	59,131,308	5,983,750	3,847,502	61,267,556
Justice				
Administrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada				
Yukon Public Service Labour Relations Board	5,080	60,330	42,346	23,064
Yukon Teachers Labour Relations Board	17,134	—	4,618	12,516
Courts Administration Service				
Special Account	8,012,215	1,373,956	2,931,855	6,454,316
	8,034,428	1,434,286	2,978,819	6,489,896
National Defence				
Department of National Defence				
Joint research and development projects	2,237,941	671,231	448,702	2,460,470
Non-government agencies	2,781,737	1,346,504	2,041,331	2,086,910
Communications Security Establishment				
Foreign partners—Security	22,045	74,230	51,929	44,346
	5,041,723	2,091,965	2,541,962	4,591,726
National Revenue				
Canada Revenue Agency				
CMHC Rental Housing Benefit	—	38,249,206	38,249,206	—
Deposits/Disbursements—Workers' Compensation Board	1,314,577	442,802,019	444,116,596	—
Deposits/Disbursements—Workplace Safety and Insurance Board ..	7,121	3,085,261	3,092,382	—
	1,321,698	484,136,486	485,458,184	—
Office of the Governor General's Secretary				
Cost-sharing collaborate agreements	1,670	282,893	173,132	111,431
Parks Canada				
Parks Canada Agency				
Miscellaneous projects deposits	5,683,785	4,509,650	4,300,884	5,892,551
Privy Council				
Privy Council Office				
Shared-cost projects—Media travel expenses	915,744	1,286,739	1,395,582	806,901
Public Safety				
Royal Canadian Mounted Police				
Joint research and development projects	1,878,645	51,322	13,880	1,916,087

Table 6.31
Other specified purpose accounts—concluded

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Receipts and other credits	Payments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Public Services and Procurement				
Department of Public Works and Government Services				
Military purchases excess funds deposit.....	455,202,386	601,216,612	–	1,056,418,998
Less: securities held in trust.....	455,202,386	–	601,216,612	1,056,418,998
	–	601,216,612	601,216,612	–
King's Printers Association of Canada.....	43,391	–	43,390	1
The Workplace Network	528	–	513	15
	43,919	601,216,612	601,260,515	16
Transport				
Department of Transport				
Shared-cost agreements—Security projects.....	8,419	–	–	8,419
Treasury Board				
Treasury Board Secretariat				
Association of Canadian Financial Officers shared-cost agreement..	361,833	–	63,749	298,084
Shared-cost agreements.....	–	–	–	–
	361,833	–	63,749	298,084
Total	418,200,350	2,471,279,243	2,470,023,223	419,456,371
Less: consolidation adjustment ¹	79,838,519	9,240,157	2,717,768	86,360,908
Total—Other accounts	338,361,831	2,462,039,086	2,467,305,455	333,095,462
Total—Other specified purpose accounts.....	4,727,934,510	2,800,262,512	2,721,715,700	4,806,481,322

¹ Additional information on consolidated Crown corporations and other entities is provided in Section 4 of this volume.

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.

The number of policies in force as at March 31, 2025, was 16 and the average age of the policyholders was 95.4 years. Death benefits, settlement annuities and premium refunds of \$26,118 were paid during 2025. There are no more premiums to be collected.

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 \$571,988 as at March 31, 2025. The surplus as at March 31, 2025, is \$29,357. Pursuant to subsection 16(4) of the Civil Service Insurance Regulations, an amount of \$29,357 has therefore been debited from the account in 2025.

Locally engaged staff benefits payroll deductions

This account was established to record payroll deductions and/or contributions of locally engaged staff to benefit plans for future payments to service providers. The specified purpose account was established following the implementation of the Africa Regional Medical Plan.

Regular Force Death Benefit Account

This account was established by the *Canadian Forces Superannuation Act* to provide life insurance to contributing members and former members of the Canadian Forces.

Receipts and other credits consist of: (a) contributions by participants; (b) government's contribution paid in respect of participants; (c) single premiums payable by the government in respect of 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; (b) benefits paid in respect of elective participants; and (c) the portion of benefits payable for which the government has paid a single premium.

Table 6.32
Regular Force Death Benefit Account

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	161,666,965	166,641,508
Receipts and other credits		
Employee contributions	21,725,954	21,318,424
Employer contributions		
Government		
General	2,467,283	2,278,850
Single premiums payable by the government in respect of Regular Force participants		
who became entitled to a basic benefit of \$5,000 without contribution	914,733	836,797
Interest	4,774,283	5,012,542
Total receipts and other credits	29,882,253	29,446,613
Subtotal	191,549,218	196,088,121
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
Benefits paid in respect of participants who, at the time of death, were members		
of the Regular Force, or who were elective Regular Force participants	37,885,793	34,421,156
Closing balance	153,663,425	161,666,965

Public Service Death Benefit Account

This account was established under the *Public Service Superannuation 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 6.33
Public Service Death Benefit Account

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance	4,221,582,241	4,131,135,861
Receipts and other credits		
Employee contributions		
Active members		
Public Service employees	124,700,553	114,563,305
Public Service corporations	7,681,919	7,185,158
Retired employees	29,098,900	28,904,213
Employer contributions		
Public Service corporations	2,022,320	1,900,742
Death benefit—general	14,292,295	13,475,148
Death benefit—single premium for \$10,000	3,404,548	3,278,508
Interest	126,893,448	126,781,620
Total receipts and other credits	308,093,983	296,088,694
Subtotal	4,529,676,224	4,427,224,555
Payments and other charges		
Benefit payments		
General	171,381,084	161,598,510
Life coverage for \$10,000	43,747,701	43,940,543
Other death benefit payments	126,459	103,261
Total payments and other charges	215,255,244	205,642,314
Closing balance	4,314,420,980	4,221,582,241

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 liability adjustment as at March 31, 2024, of \$2,117 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, 2024, of \$46,587 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 October 31, 1968.

Locally engaged contributory pension account

This account was established to record benefits paid to locally engaged staff hired prior to March 1, 2009, at the Canadian High Commission in Guyana upon termination of their employment. The specified purpose account was established following the liquidation of CLICO Life and General Insurance Company (South America) Limited.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (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 Constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who purchased pension benefits between October 1, 1934, and March 1, 1949. There are no longer any active members amongst the contributors.

AgriInvest Program

The AgriInvest Program is a savings account designed to help producers cover small margin declines.

The AgriInvest Program is cost-shared with provinces and territories on a 60/40 basis. The provinces and territories are invoiced for their share of the contributions, which are held in the specified purpose accounts until they are applied and transferred to the producer accounts. The funds in the producer's specified purpose accounts are then drawn down as the funds are transferred to a financial institution of the producer's choice.

AgriStability Program

The AgriStability Program is designed to cover larger margin declines caused by circumstances such as low prices, production losses, and rising input costs.

The AgriStability Program is cost-shared with provinces and territories on a 60/40 basis. Producers are charged a fee in order to participate in the program, which covers a portion of the program expenditure. The provinces and territories as well as producers are invoiced for their share of the contributions, which are held in the specified purpose accounts. These funds are drawn down as applications are processed and benefits are paid out.

Collaborative Institution

The Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food often relies on collaborative work with external parties to achieve its strategic Science and Technology objectives and to maximize its impact on the agricultural continuum. Funding organizations provide financial support towards agricultural initiatives by funding approved projects led by the department science teams. Third-party support and expertise are relied on to deliver portions of a work plan as presented in the department of led research proposals to funding entities. This account is used to transfer industry funds to third parties pursuant to Investment Agreements and Collaborative Institution Agreements.

Foreign missions to advance Canadian agriculture

This account records deposits made by Canadian agri-food industry organizations towards the costs of hosting incoming government-to-government foreign missions that advance Canadian agri-food commercial interests, or for costs related to outgoing foreign missions in support of incremental agri-food market development activities, for which there is a collaborative agreement with the federal government. The costs incurred by the federal government to undertake these missions are charged to this account and any unspent deposits are returned to the relevant Canadian agri-food industry organizations at the completion of each mission.

Miscellaneous projects deposits—Department of Canadian Heritage

This account was established to record contributions received from organizations and individuals for various projects.

Shared-cost/joint project agreements—Department of Canadian Heritage

This account was established to record money received from other governments and organizations in order to cover expenditures incurred under various shared-cost/joint project agreements.

Advance Account—Telefilm Canada

This account was established pursuant to section 19 of the *Telefilm Canada Act* to reserve for use in future years the revenues and recoveries generated from projects funded by Telefilm Canada.

Federal/provincial collaborative agreement

This account was established to record amounts received by the Department of Employment and Social Development from a province as funding under the provisions of a collaborative agreement with the province.

Federal/provincial shared-cost project—Department of Employment and Social 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 as per official agreements or to refund unused amounts.

Federal/provincial/territorial shared-cost project—Interprovincial Computerized Examination Management System

This account was established to record advance payments received from provinces and territories to pay for the development and annual operating costs of the Interprovincial Computerized Examination Management System (ICEMS). Advance payments are made pursuant to the Agreement on the Joint Project for the ongoing operations of the ICEMS. The costs incurred are charged to the account and any unexpended funds will be allocated according to the common will of the Parties and shall be in accordance with applicable legislation.

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 Head of Compliance and Enforcement from employers or directors 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.

Newfoundland and Labrador Offshore Petroleum Resource Revenue Fund

This account was established pursuant to section 214 of the *Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador Atlantic Accord Implementation Act* to facilitate the transfer of funds to the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador equal to revenues received from oil and gas activities in the Canada-Newfoundland and Labrador offshore area. Through statutory provisions of the Act, an amount equal to certain offshore revenues (taxes, royalties and miscellaneous revenues) is credited to this account and subsequent payments to the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador 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 and Offshore Renewable Energy Management Act* to facilitate the transfer of funds to the Province of Nova Scotia equal to revenues received from oil and gas activities in the Canada-Nova Scotia offshore area. Through statutory provisions of the Act, an amount equal to certain offshore revenues (taxes, royalties and miscellaneous revenues) is credited to this account and subsequent payments to the Province of Nova Scotia are charged thereto.

Shared-cost agreements—Research—Department of Natural Resources

This account was established to facilitate the retention and disbursement of funds received from private industries and other governments for joint research projects or shared-cost research agreements.

Shared-cost projects—Department of Natural Resources

This account was established to facilitate the retention and disbursement of funds received from private organizations and other governments for cost-sharing scientific non-research projects.

Security equipment

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*.

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% 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 funds 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% 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 funds received from the provinces for cost-shared programs according to official signed agreements.

Miscellaneous projects deposits—Department of Fisheries and Oceans

This account was established to record contributions received from organizations and individuals for the advancement 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*. Funds 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 funds 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 funds 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 funds received as prepayment for services to be performed by the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development on behalf of third parties.

Shared-cost projects—Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development

This account was established to record funds received from organizations outside the Government of Canada reporting entity for shared-cost projects.

Shared-cost projects—Support to various programs

This account was established to record deposits received and payments made in accordance with authorities for shared-cost projects to support various development programs.

Collaborative research projects—Department of Health

This account was established to record funds received from client groups for cost-shared and joint project research agreements.

Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects—Department of 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 that are national in scope.

World Health Organization

This account was established to record funds received from the World Health Organization for scientific projects.

Shared-cost agreements—Canadian Food Inspection Agency

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

Collaborative research projects—Public Health Agency of Canada

This account was established to record funds received from client groups for cost-shared and joint project research agreements.

Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects—Public Health Agency of Canada

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 that are national in scope.

Immigrant Investor Program

This account was established to record the receipt and disbursement of amounts received under the federal Immigrant Investor Program in accordance with section 12(2) of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* and section repealed 91(d) of the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations. This program allowed qualified immigrants to gain permanent residence in Canada by making an investment in the Canadian economy. The investment is returned to the investor, without interest, five years and two months after initial payment.

The *Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 1* (Bill C-31) has put an end to requests for applications in the federal Immigrant Investor Program for which a selection decision has not been made before February 11, 2014.

Fines—*Indian Act*

Until 2014, fines collected as defined in section 104 of the *Indian Act*, were credited to this account for the benefit of First Nations. This account is non-interest bearing.

Indian band funds—Shares and certificates

This account was established under the *Indian Act*, to record the historical value of TransAlta Utilities Corporation 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.

Indian Moneys Suspense Account

This account was established to hold moneys received for Indigenous individuals and First Nations that cannot be disbursed to an Indigenous individual, 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 individual or identification of the recipient.

Indian special accounts

Indian special accounts represent a number of non-interest bearing accounts which are maintained for specific purpose. No activity was reported in the current year.

Miscellaneous federal/provincial projects—Department of Indigenous Services

This account was established to record transactions relating to the provinces and territories share of costs incurred under cost-sharing agreements for joint federal/provincial/territorial projects which address health issues that are national in scope.

Federal/provincial agreement—Advance Account

This account was established to record deposits from non-federal partners for their share of costs under various projects. Funds are disbursed on behalf of contributors as projects are undertaken. Unused funds are to be returned to contributors.

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 Corporations Act* to record the liability to shareholders who have not presented their shares for payment.

Shared-cost projects—Department of Industry

This account was established to record funds 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 and Restructuring Act*

This account records amounts credited to the Receiver General, in accordance with sections 138 and 139 of the *Winding-up and Restructuring Act*, pending distribution.

Yukon Public Service Labour Relations Board

This specified purpose account was created to cover expenses incurred by the Administrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada (ATSSC) for the government of Yukon. An ATSSC tribunal provides mediation services to the Yukon Public Services Labour Relations Board. There is a total of \$20,000 that was advanced to the ATSSC from the government of Yukon.

Yukon Teachers Labour Relations Board

This specified purpose account was created to cover expenses incurred by the Administrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada (ATSSC) for the government of Yukon. An ATSSC tribunal provides mediation services to the Yukon Teachers Labour Relations Board. There is a total of \$20,000 that was advanced to the ATSSC from the government of Yukon.

Special Account—Courts Administration Service

This account was established to maintain accounts on behalf of litigants before the Federal Court and Federal Court of Appeal. These accounts record the funds 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 funds, in accordance with an order/judgment of these courts.

Joint research and development projects—Department of National Defence

This account was established to record funds received from other governments and organizations through collaborative relationships where the work is shared between the Government of Canada and other laboratories.

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.

Foreign partners—Security

These accounts were established to record funds received from foreign partners to cover expenditures to be made on their behalf, in accordance with the provisions of agreements with the Government of Canada.

Deposits/Disbursements—Workers' Compensation Board

This account was established under the authority of the *Canada Revenue Agency Act* and the *Workers' Compensation Act*, to enable the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) to record and forward on daily basis, funds received from Nova Scotia employers to the Workers' Compensation Board of Nova Scotia (Board), as part of a partnership arrangement between the CRA and the Board.

Deposits/Disbursements— Workplace Safety and Insurance Board

This account was established under the authority of the *Canada Revenue Agency Act* and the *Workers' Compensation Act*, to enable the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) to record and forward on daily basis, funds received from Ontario employers to the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB), as part of a partnership arrangement between the CRA and the Board.

Deposits/Disbursements— One Time Rental Housing Benefit

This account was established under the authority of the *Canada Revenue Agency Act* and the *Rental Housing Benefit Act*, to enable the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) to provide one-time rental housing benefit for eligible applicants. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) transfers funds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the specified purpose account. The Canada Revenue Agency, on behalf of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, makes benefit payments to eligible applicants and those payments are charged to the specified purpose account.

Cost-sharing collaborate agreement

This account was established to record amounts deposited by external parties for shared-cost projects.

Miscellaneous projects deposits—Parks Canada

This account was established to record contributions received from organizations and individuals for various projects.

Shared-cost projects—Media travel expenses

This account records the medias' (non-governmental organizations) reimbursements for travel arrangement services rendered to them.

Joint research and development projects—Royal Canadian Mounted Police

This account was established to record funds received from foreign national police agencies and other government organizations in order to share costs incurred under various research project agreements, technical requirements and system improvements.

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.

King's Printers Association of Canada

The King's Printers Association of Canada (KPAC) was created to provide a professional association of designated government printers in Canada drawn from federal, provincial, and territorial government agencies responsible for printing, print procurement, publishing, and publications distribution. The Association shall provide an environment in which common interests and information may be presented, discussed, and exchanged among members to improve management and technologies. This account was established pursuant to section 21(1) of the *Financial Administration Act*, to record the annual membership dues, conference registration fees and other funds received as well as to record the costs associated with hosting the KPAC's annual conference. Money received as part of the KPAC conference can only be used for the specified purposes established in the KPAC's Bylaws. According to Section 39(h) of the KPAC's Bylaws, any residual funds after the conference will be retained in the common fund, which will then be transferred to the next host jurisdiction.

The Workplace Network

The Workplace Network (TWN) was created to provide a platform for senior executives in the worldwide public sector real estate field to spur creative thinking, connect and discuss while collectively advancing the management of public real estate portfolios and workplaces in the context of an ever-changing environment. This account was established pursuant to section 21(1) of the *Financial Administration Act*, to record the participation fees and other funds received for specific purposes from the participating members countries of TWN as well as to record the costs associated with hosting TWN's annual conference. Money received as part of TWN can only be used for the specified purposes established in the agreement.

Shared-cost agreements—Security projects

This account was established to record funds received from external parties in order to cover expenditures incurred under shared-cost security projects.

Association of Canadian Financial Officers shared-cost agreement

This account was established to record funds received from the Association of Canadian Financial Officers (ACFO) as part of a cost sharing agreement between the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and the ACFO to cover the costs of a joint pay equity study.

Shared-cost agreements

This account was established to record funds received from the Public Service Alliance of Canada and other third-party organizations to cover expenditures incurred under various shared-cost and joint project agreements in accordance with Treasury Board Secretariat's mandate.

Shared-cost agreement—Veterans Affairs

This account was established to record funds received from organizations outside the Government of Canada reporting entity for shared-cost projects.

Supplementary statements

Canada Pension Plan

Management's Responsibility for Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Canada Pension Plan are prepared in accordance with the *Canada Pension Plan* by the management of Employment and Social Development Canada. Management is responsible for determining that the applicable financial reporting framework is acceptable and is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in the consolidated financial statements, including the amounts which must, of necessity, be based on best estimates and judgment. The significant accounting policies are identified in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. The financial information presented throughout the Annual Report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

To fulfill its accounting and reporting responsibilities, management has developed and maintains books of account, financial and management controls, information systems and management practices. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable, that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are properly authorized and recorded in accordance with the *Canada Pension Plan*, the *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act* and the *Financial Administration Act* and their accompanying regulations.

The Auditor General of Canada, the external auditor of the Canada Pension Plan, conducts an independent audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and provides a report to the Minister of Jobs and Families.

Paul Thompson
Deputy Minister
Employment and Social Development Canada

Serena Francis, MBA, CPA, CMA
Chief Financial Officer
Employment and Social Development Canada

Gatineau, Canada
August 28, 2025

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Minister of Jobs and Families

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Canada Pension Plan, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the consolidated statement of operations, consolidated statement of changes in financial assets available for benefit payments and consolidated statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Canada Pension Plan for the year ended 31 March 2025 are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Canada Pension Plan in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The consolidated financial statements are prepared to assist management of the Canada Pension Plan in complying with the financial reporting provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan* legislation. As a result, the consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Canada Pension Plan's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Canada Pension Plan or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Canada Pension Plan's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Canada Pension Plan's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Independent Auditor’s Report—concluded

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management’s use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Canada Pension Plan’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Canada Pension Plan to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the Canada Pension Plan as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Original signed by
Mathieu Le Sage, CPA
Principal
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
28 August 2025

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at March 31

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Cash (Note 3)	711	387
Receivables (Note 4)	8,183	8,568
Investments (Note 6)	931,513	809,478
Pending trades receivable (Note 6)	1,939	4,601
Other	11	9
	942,357	823,043
Liabilities		
Payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8).....	2,273	2,079
Investment liabilities (Note 6)	216,101	170,648
Pending trades payable (Note 6)	2,543	10,832
	220,917	183,559
Financial assets available for benefit payments	721,440	639,484
Non-financial assets		
Premises, equipment and others.....	751	729
Assets available for benefit payments	722,191	640,213

Actuarial obligation in respect of benefits (Note 13)

Contractual obligations and commitments (Note 14)

Contingent liabilities (Note 15)

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

Approved by:

Paul Thompson
Deputy Minister
Employment and Social Development Canada

Serena Francis, MBA, CPA, CMA
Chief Financial Officer
Employment and Social Development Canada

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Consolidated Statement of Operations
for the year ended March 31**

(in millions of dollars)

	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
	(Note 9)		
Revenues			
Contributions.....	84,316	88,250	81,642
Net investment income			
Investment income (Note 10).....		69,648	54,822
Investment-related expenses (Note 10)		(873)	(813)
Financing expenses (Note 10).....		(7,213)	(5,927)
	36,502	61,562	48,082
	120,818	149,812	129,724
Expenses			
Pension and benefits			
Retirement	53,819	52,073	48,590
Survivor.....	5,597	5,571	5,383
Disability	4,825	4,805	4,554
Disabled contributor's child	363	342	319
Death	461	447	492
Orphan	263	259	246
Post-Retirement	-	1,562	1,331
Post-Retirement Disability	-	52	47
Net overpayments (Note 4).....	-	(46)	(134)
	65,328	65,065	60,828
Operating expenses (Note 11)	2,802	2,769	2,626
	68,130	67,834	63,454
Net increase in assets available for benefit payments	52,688	81,978	66,270
Assets available for benefit payments, beginning of year	640,213	640,213	573,943
Assets available for benefit payments, end of year	692,901	722,191	640,213

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

**Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Assets Available for Benefit Payments
for the year ended March 31**

(in millions of dollars)

	Budget 2025	Actual 2025	Actual 2024
	(Note 9)		
Net increase in assets available for benefit payments	52,688	81,978	66,270
Changes in non-financial assets	—	(22)	(158)
Increase in financial assets available for benefit payments	52,688	81,956	66,112
Financial assets available for benefit payments, beginning of year	639,484	639,484	573,372
Financial assets available for benefit payments, end of year	692,172	721,440	639,484

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

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow
for the year ended March 31

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net increase in assets available for benefit payments	81,978	66,270
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization of premises and equipment	89	76
Losses on debt financing liabilities (Note 6h).....	4,747	822
Adjustments for net changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in investments	(122,035)	(106,945)
Decrease (Increase) in pending trades receivable	2,662	(1,656)
Decrease (Increase) in other assets and receivable.....	385	(4,132)
Increase in investment liabilities	36,709	22,623
(Decrease) Increase in pending trades payable	(8,289)	9,233
Increase in payable and accrued liabilities.....	194	210
	(3,560)	(13,499)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from debt financing liabilities (Note 6h).....	19,206	24,166
Repayments of debt financing liabilities (Note 6h).....	(15,209)	(10,546)
	3,997	13,620
Cash flows from capital activities		
Acquisitions of premises and equipment	(113)	(228)
	(113)	(228)
Net increase (decrease) in cash.....	324	(107)
Cash, beginning of year	387	494
Cash, end of year.....	711	387

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

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****1. Authority, Objective and Responsibilities****a) Description of the Canada Pension Plan**

The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) is a federal/provincial plan established by an Act of Parliament in 1965 and its operations began in 1966. It is a compulsory and contributory social insurance program operating in all parts of Canada except Quebec, which operates the Québec Pension Plan (QPP), a comparable program.

The CPP'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 CPP is financed by contributions and investment returns. Employers and employees pay contributions equally to the CPP. Self-employed workers pay the full amount.

The CPP is administered by the Government of Canada (GoC) and the provinces. The Minister of Jobs and Families is responsible for the administration of the CPP, under the *Canada Pension Plan*; 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 CPP Investment Board (CPPIB), known as CPP Investments in the CPPIB Annual Report, is a federal crown corporation that was established in December 1997 pursuant to the *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act* (CPPIB Act) and its transactions are governed by the CPPIB Act and its accompanying regulations. CPPIB's assets are to be invested with a view to achieving a maximum rate of return without undue risk of loss, with regard to the factors that may affect the funding of the CPP and its ability to meet its financial obligations on any given business day.

Under section 108.1 and 108.3 of the *Canada Pension Plan*, CPPIB is responsible for managing the amounts that are being transferred from the CPP that are not immediately needed to pay CPP pensions, benefits and operating expenses. It acts in the best interests of the beneficiaries and contributors under the *Canada Pension Plan*.

CPPIB and its wholly-owned subsidiaries are exempt from Part I income tax under paragraph 149(1)(d) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) on the basis that all of the shares of CPPIB are issued to the Minister of Finance and held on behalf of His Majesty the King in right of Canada.

CPPIB is designed to operate at arm's length from the government. It is required to be accountable to the public, to Parliament (through the federal Minister of Finance) and to the provinces. It provides regular reports of its activities and the results achieved. The financial statements of CPPIB are audited annually by an external firm and are included in its annual report.

As stated in the *Canada Pension Plan*, changes to the CPPIB Act and major changes to the *Canada Pension Plan* require the agreement of at least two-thirds of the provinces, representing at least two-thirds of the population of all the provinces.

On December 15, 2016, the *Canada Pension Plan*, the CPPIB Act and the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) were amended to reflect the CPP enhancement (Additional CPP). The CPP enhancement is being implemented through a phased-in approach over a 7-year period which began on January 1, 2019. It increases the amount of CPP contributions and the corresponding pensions and post-retirement benefits that will be paid on CPP contributions made after December 31, 2018.

As a result, the CPP consists of two separate accounts, one for the base CPP (CPP Account) and one for the additional CPP (Additional CPP Account), collectively referred to as the CPP Accounts, where the financial activities are recorded in the Account to which they relate (Note 17). The financial transactions affecting the CPP Accounts are governed by the *Canada Pension Plan* and its regulations. Pursuant to subsections 112(1) and 112(2) of the *Canada Pension Plan*, one set of annual financial statements is published on a consolidated basis to include the accounts of the CPP and CPPIB.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

b) Pensions and Benefits

Retirement pensions – According to the provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*, a retirement pension is payable to CPP contributors who have made at least one valid contribution to the Plan. The monthly pension consists of three components: (i) a base component equal to 25% of the contributor's average monthly pensionable earnings below the annual threshold during the pensionable period; (ii) a first additional component equal to 8.33% of the average of the contributor's 480 highest monthly pensionable earnings during the pensionable period, which began in January 2019; and (iii) a second additional component equal to 33.33% of the average of the contributor's 480 highest monthly additional pensionable earnings during the pensionable period, which began in January 2024.

The normal age to begin collecting the retirement pension is 65. However, contributors can either elect to take an actuarially-reduced pension as early as age 60, or an actuarially-increased pension as late as age 70. The maximum monthly pension payable at age 65 in 2025 is \$1,433.00 (2024 – \$1,364.60).

Post-retirement benefits – According to the provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*, a post-retirement benefit (PRB) is payable to each individual between the ages of 60 and 70 who has continued to work and has made contributions to the Plan while collecting their CPP or QPP retirement pension. Contributions are mandatory for working retirement pension recipients until the age of 65, at which point they may elect to cease contributing. Contributions are no longer allowed after reaching age 70. The PRB becomes payable the year after contributions were made. The maximum monthly PRB at age 65 in 2025 is \$49.39 (2024 – \$44.46).

Disability pensions – According to the provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*, a disability pension is payable to a working-age contributor who meets both the medical and contributory requirements. The disability pension includes a flat rate portion and a variable portion equal to 75% of the earned retirement pension. The disability pension ends automatically at age 65, when recipients are automatically converted to receive the retirement pension. The maximum monthly disability pension in 2025 is \$1,673.24 (2024 – \$1,606.78).

Post-retirement disability benefits – According to the provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*, a post-retirement disability benefit is payable to an individual under the age of 65 in receipt of a retirement pension who meets the same medical and contributory criteria as the disability pension. The post-retirement disability benefit is equal to the flat rate portion of the disability pension and is added to individual's retirement pension. Like the disability pension, the post-retirement disability benefit ends automatically at age 65, when the recipient becomes eligible for benefits under the Old Age Security program. The maximum monthly post-retirement disability benefit in 2025 is \$598.49 (2024 – \$583.32).

Survivor's pensions – According to the provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*, a survivor's pension is payable to the spouse or common-law partner of a deceased contributor who made sufficient contributions to the Plan. The pension amount depends on the age of the survivor and whether the survivor also receives other CPP benefits. Survivors aged 65 or older receive a pension equal to 60% of the deceased contributor's retirement pension. Survivors under the age of 65 receive a pension equal to 37.5% of the deceased contributor's retirement pension, plus a flat rate. The maximum monthly pension payable to a survivor under the age of 65 in 2025 is \$770.88 (2024 – \$739.31) and to a survivor 65 and over in 2025 is \$859.80 (2024 – \$818.76).

Disabled contributor's child and orphan benefits – According to the provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*, each child of a contributor who is receiving a disability pension or a post-retirement disability benefit or a child of a deceased contributor 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 a recognized educational institution full-time or part-time. The flat rate monthly benefit for a child who is under the age of 18 or is between 18 to 25 and attending a recognized educational institution full-time in 2025 is \$301.77 (2024 – \$294.12). Also, starting January 2025, a child who is between 18 to 25 and attending a recognized educational institution part-time in 2025 receives half of the flat rate above, which is \$150.89 (2024 – N/A).

Death benefits – According to the provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*, a death benefit is a one-time payment to, or on behalf of, the estate of a contributor who made sufficient contributions to the Plan. The death benefit is a flat-rate payment of \$2,500 in 2025 (2024 – a flat-rate payment of \$2,500). Also, for deaths occurring on or after January 1, 2025, the death benefit includes a top-up of \$2,500 if the deceased qualifies for the death benefit, has never received a disability benefit, post-retirement disability benefit or retirement pension under the CPP or QPP and doesn't have a surviving spouse or common-law partner who is eligible to receive a survivor's pension (2024 – N/A).

Pensions and benefits indexation – As required by the *Canada Pension Plan*, pensions and benefits are indexed annually to the cost of living, as determined by the Consumer Price Index for Canada. The rate of indexation for 2025 is 2.6% (2024 – 4.4%).

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****2. Significant Accounting Policies****a) Basis of Accounting**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the significant accounting policies described below in compliance with the *Canada Pension Plan*. The financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis to include the accounts of the CPP and CPPIB and include a consolidated statement of financial position, a consolidated statement of operations, a consolidated statement of changes in financial assets available for benefit payments and a consolidated statement of cash flow.

The CPP, which is managed by both the GoC and the provinces, is not considered to be part of the reporting entity of the GoC. Accordingly, its financial activities are not consolidated with those of the GoC.

b) International Financial Reporting Standards

CPPIB, which is a significant component of the CPP consolidated financial statements, prepares its financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). CPPIB qualifies as an investment entity and reports the results of its operations in accordance with IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. As a consequence, CPPIB's consolidated financial statements represent the results of operations of CPPIB and its wholly owned subsidiaries that were created to provide investment-related services to support its operations. Operating subsidiaries of this nature include those that provide investment advisory services or subsidiaries that were created to provide financing to CPPIB.

Wholly owned subsidiaries that are managed by CPPIB to hold investments are referred to herein as investment holding subsidiaries. Such subsidiaries are not consolidated in CPPIB's consolidated financial statements but instead are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) in accordance with IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, and reported as investments in CPPIB's Consolidated Balance Sheet.

There is no impact on financial assets available for benefit payments and net increase in assets available for benefit payments as a result of CPPIB preparing its financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards. Certain incremental financial statement disclosures from CPPIB financial statements related to investments and investment liabilities are included as supplementary information in these consolidated financial statements.

c) Financial Instruments

The CPP, through CPPIB, classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities, in accordance with IFRS 9, as follows:

Financial assets are either classified at FVTPL or at amortized cost. The classification depends on: (a) the business model for managing the financial assets and (b) the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Financial assets are classified at FVTPL on the basis that they are part of a portfolio of investments which is managed to maximize returns without undue risk of loss and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with investment strategies and risk management of CPPIB. Financial assets classified at FVTPL include investments in equities, debt, investment funds, securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements, derivatives and other investment receivables. Financial assets carried at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, pending trades receivable, cash collateral pledged on securities borrowed and other assets.

Financial liabilities are either classified at FVTPL or at amortized cost. A financial liability is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities held for trading and classified at FVTPL include derivative liabilities and securities sold short. Financial liabilities designated at FVTPL include debt financing liabilities, securities and loans sold under repurchase agreements and other investment liabilities. Financial liabilities at amortized cost include pending trades payable, cash collateral received on securities lent and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The CPP, through CPPIB, recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on a trade or settlement date basis depending on whether there is a time frame established by regulation or market convention for delivery of those assets and liabilities.

A financial asset is derecognized under the following situations: (a) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, (b) when CPP, through CPPIB, has transferred the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (c) when CPP, through CPPIB, has neither retained substantially all risks and rewards nor control over the transferred asset. CPP, through CPPIB, derecognizes a financial liability when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value and continue to be measured at fair value or amortized cost. Subsequent changes in the fair value are recorded as realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments and included in net investment income (loss), along with the interest and dividend incomes from such financial instruments.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

d) Valuation of Investments and Investment Liabilities

Investments and investment liabilities are measured at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In an active market, fair value is best evidenced by an independent quoted market price. In the absence of an active market, fair value is determined by valuation techniques that make maximum use of inputs observed from markets. These valuation techniques include using recent arm's length market transactions, if available, or current fair value of another investment that is substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other accepted industry valuation methods, that may include the use of estimates made by management, appraisers or both where significant judgment is required.

e) Contributions

Contributions include CPP contributions earned for the year. The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) collects contributions and measures them using the assessment of tax returns. In determining the amount of contributions earned for the year, the CRA 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. Adjustments, if any, are recorded as contributions in the year they are known.

f) Investment Income

Income from investments includes realized and unrealized gains and losses on private and public investments, realized and unrealized gains and losses on investments held by investment holding subsidiaries, and interest, dividends and other income. Gains and losses on private investments are generated from private equities, debt, debt securities sold short, investment receivables and investment liabilities excluding debt financing liabilities and exchange-traded derivatives. Gains and losses on public investments are generated from public equities, exchange-traded derivatives and public equities sold short. Interest income is recognized as earned. Dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date, which is when the right to receive the dividend has been established. Interest income and dividend income also include income received from investment holding subsidiaries.

g) Investment-Related Expenses

Investment-related expenses include the following types of expenses:

Management fees include payments to external managers who invest and manage capital committed by CPP, through CPPIB, and are expensed as incurred.

Performance fees include payments to external managers when CPP, through CPPIB, earns a return that exceeds a set rate of return and are expensed as incurred.

Transaction-related expenses include incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, maintenance, restructuring or disposal of an investment. Such expenses include a variety of non-recurring expenses, including due diligence on potential investments, legal and tax advisory fees required to support transactions involving private market assets, or, in the case of public markets, custodial fees and commissions paid when trading securities. They are expensed as incurred.

CPP, through CPPIB, is exempt from income tax on its operations in Canada but is subject to taxes in a number of foreign jurisdictions and incurs indirect taxes. Taxes consist largely of taxes on dividends, interest income and capital gains related to investments in equities, debt and investment holding subsidiaries. The majority of these taxes are collected at source.

Withholding taxes, net of deductions for refundable amounts, are recognized at the same time as the related dividend or interest income and refundable withholding tax is presented as other investment receivables.

Other income tax, which is not collected at source, is recognized in the same period as the related income or gains. Deferred tax on capital gains generated on assets held directly by CPPIB is recognized as investment liabilities, based on the expected future payment when CPP, through CPPIB, is in a gain position in the applicable market. Where the gains are generated by investment holding subsidiaries, the liabilities are netted within net asset values of the respective subsidiaries. Changes in the deferred tax liabilities in the year are recorded as an expense or recovery within taxes or net gains (losses) on investment holding subsidiaries. All uncertain tax positions, such as disputed withholding tax refunds, are assessed each reporting period.

All investment-related expenses borne by the investment holding subsidiaries are recognized as part of the net gains or losses on investment holding subsidiaries.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****h) Financing Expenses**

Financing expenses include interest and other costs that are incurred when borrowing funds or securities. They are composed of expenses from debt financing liabilities, securities and loans sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending and borrowing transactions. Gains and losses associated with debt financing liabilities and certain interest rate derivatives used as part of financing activities are also included in financing expenses. They are expensed as incurred. All financing expenses borne by the investment holding subsidiaries are recognized as part of the net gains or losses on investment holding subsidiaries.

i) Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions, including purchases and sales of investments, income and expenses, are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Investments and monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates prevailing on the year-end date. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency are measured at historical cost and are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Foreign currency transaction gains and losses on financial instruments classified at FVTPL are included with associated fair value gains and losses in investment income (loss).

j) Pensions and Benefits

Pensions and benefits expenses are recorded when incurred and are net of overpayments established during the year. Accruals are recorded at year-end for pensions and benefits owed to beneficiaries but not paid, based on management's best estimate.

k) Tax Deductions Due to the Canada Revenue Agency

Tax deductions due to the CRA consist primarily of voluntary and non-resident taxes withheld from pensions and benefit payments to CPP beneficiaries (refer to Note 8).

l) Net Overpayments

Net overpayments comprise overpayments of pensions and benefits that were established during the year less remissions of debts granted.

m) Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are recorded as incurred.

n) Other Claims and Legal Proceedings

The CPP records an allowance for claims and legal proceedings when it is likely that there will be a future payment and a reasonable estimate can be made.

o) Related Party Transactions

Inter-entity transactions are transactions between commonly controlled entities. Inter-entity transactions are recorded on a gross basis and are measured at the carrying amount, except for the following:

- i. Inter-entity transactions are measured at the exchange amount when undertaken on similar terms and conditions to those adopted if the entities were dealing at arm's length, or when the costs of goods or services are provided on a recovery basis.
- ii. Goods or services received without charge between commonly controlled entities are not recorded.

Related parties include key management personnel having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the CPP, including their close family members. Related party transactions, other than inter-entity transactions, are recorded at the exchange amount.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

p) Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the *Canada Pension Plan* requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts recognized for assets and liabilities, principally the valuation of financial instruments, which are not actively traded. Uncertainty about these estimates, judgments and assumptions may result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the affected assets or liabilities in the future. The substantial and wide-ranging policy actions that the U.S. administration announced on April 2, 2025, subsequent to the reporting date, including retaliatory actions already enacted by other countries and the potential for further trade-related developments, have introduced additional uncertainty into the global economic outlook. CPP, through CPPIB, has incorporated all available information as of March 31, 2025 and is closely monitoring this and other related events and will incorporate any material development in future reporting periods.

Significant estimates, judgments and assumptions are also required for the revenues and expenses during the reporting period, principally in determining the estimated contributions, and actuarial obligation in respect of benefits. Although the actuarial obligation in respect of benefits is reviewed triennially as per Notes 12 and 13, management makes estimates, judgments and assumptions based on the best information available at the time of the preparation of these financial statements. Measurement uncertainty exists in these consolidated financial statements. Actual results could significantly differ from those estimates.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****3. Cash**

Cash consists of the total cash held by the CPP Accounts and cash and cash equivalents held directly by CPPIB for operating purposes. The CPP Accounts were established in the accounts of Canada by the *Canada Pension Plan* to record the contributions, interest, pensions, benefits and operating expenses of the CPP. The CPP Accounts also record the amounts transferred to or received from CPPIB. As at March 31, 2025, the deposit with the Receiver General for Canada in the CPP Accounts is \$465 million (2024 – \$159 million) and CPPIB's cash is \$246 million (2024 – \$228 million) for a total of \$711 million (2024 – \$387 million).

4. Receivables

Receivables are comprised of the following, as at March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Contributions	7,761	8,116
Québec Pension Plan	143	136
Beneficiaries		
Balance of pensions and benefits overpayments	313	362
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(76)	(103)
Others	42	57
	8,183	8,568

Contributions receivables represent the estimated amount to be collected by the CRA and transferred to the CPP relating to contributions earned at year end and adjusted for tax returns not yet assessed. The amount includes an estimate that takes into consideration the number of contributors and the average contribution to be received, which is based on the average earnings and the CPP contribution rate. On an annual basis, the model used to make the estimate is reviewed. The difference between the estimate and the actual amount has not been significant in the past.

The CPP has procedures to detect benefits overpayments. During the year, overpayments totalling \$199 million (2024 – \$139 million) were established and debts totalling \$153 million (2024 – \$5 million) were forgiven as per the remission provisions of the *Canada Pension Plan*. A further \$95 million (2024 – \$96 million) was recovered through collection of payments and withholdings from beneficiaries.

5. Investment Activities Risk Management

The CPP, through the investment activities carried out by CPPIB, is exposed to a variety of financial risks. These risks include market risk, credit risk and liquidity and leverage risk. CPPIB employs the Risk Policy (Policy), which establishes accountability of the Board of Directors, the various committees, including the Risk Committee, and the investment departments to manage investment related risks. CPPIB manages and mitigates investment risks through the Policy approved by the Board of Directors at least once every fiscal year. This Policy contains risk appetite (in the form of limits, statements and targets) and risk management provisions that govern investment decisions in accordance with the mandate of CPPIB. Effective April 1, 2024, the Board of Directors approved changes to certain investment risk measures.

Upper and lower risk limits within the Policy govern the amount of total investment risk that CPPIB can take in the base CPP Investment Portfolio and additional CPP Investment Portfolio (collectively the CPPIB Investment Portfolios). CPPIB monitors potential investment losses in CPPIB Investment Portfolios daily and reports to the Board of Directors on at least a quarterly basis.

During the fiscal year 2024-2025, CPP, through CPPIB, continues to remain within all risk limits established by its Board of Directors, including limits related to market, credit, liquidity and leverage risks.

As part of risk management practices, CPP, through CPPIB, performs historical stress tests and scenarios analysis to assess the impact of potential events and identify potential portfolio vulnerabilities that may not be fully captured by standard risk measures and models. This includes how severe market or geopolitical events could affect the Investment Portfolios. Additionally, CPP, through CPPIB, performs ad hoc analysis on various plausible stress scenarios based on current global events, such as inflation shocks, potential impacts of economic/regulatory policies, the U.S. administration's policy actions, China/U.S. geopolitical tensions, and bank credit crisis scenarios. The resulting potential loss estimates are monitored and considered in the context of CPPIB's stated risk appetites.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

- i. **Market Risk:** Market risk (including equity risk, interest rate risk, credit spread risk and currency risk) is the risk that the fair value of an investment or investment liability will fluctuate because of changes in market prices and rates which include equity prices, interest rates, credit spreads and currency exchange rates.

Equity Risk: Equity risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment or investment liability will fluctuate because of changes in equity prices, which is a significant source of risk of the CPPIB Investment Portfolios.

The CPP, through CPPIB, invests in both publicly traded and private equities. With all other variables held constant, a 1% decrease in the S&P 500 Index would result in an instantaneous loss of \$1,957 million (2024 – \$1,699 million) on public equity investments. This calculation assumes that equities other than the S&P 500 Index would move in accordance with their historical behaviour conditional on a 1% decrease in the S&P 500 Index.

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of an investment or investment liability will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Applicable to debt instruments and interest-rate-sensitive derivatives, with all other variables held constant, a 100 basis point increase in nominal risk-free rates would result in a decrease of \$22,844 million (2024 – \$15,930 million) in the value of investments directly impacted by interest rate changes.

Credit Spread Risk: Credit spread risk is the difference in yield on certain securities compared to a comparable risk-free security (i.e. government issued) with the same maturity date. Credit spread risk is the risk that the fair value of these securities will fluctuate because of changes in credit spread.

With all other variables held constant, a 1 basis point widening of credit spread rates would result in a decrease in net assets by \$47 million (2024 – \$33 million).

Currency Risk: The CPP, through CPPIB, is exposed to currency risk through holdings of investments or investment liabilities in various foreign currencies. Fluctuations in the relative value of foreign currencies against the Canadian dollar can result in a positive or negative effect on the fair value or future cash flows of these investments and investment liabilities.

In Canadian dollars, the net currency exposures, after allocating foreign currency derivatives, as at March 31, are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

Currency	2025		2024	
	Net exposure	% of total ¹	Net exposure	% of total ¹
United States Dollar	448,207	63	367,899	58
Euro	45,504	6	34,895	6
Indian Rupee	16,595	2	15,962	3
Japanese Yen	15,249	2	24,774	4
Other	30,532	5	55,736	8
Total Foreign Exposure	556,087	78	499,266	79
Canadian Dollar	158,721	22	133,333	21
	714,808	100	632,599	100

¹ May not reflect actual percentage of total due to rounding.

As at March 31, 2025, with all other variables and underlying values held constant, a 10% appreciation/depreciation of the Canadian dollar against all other currencies would result in a decrease/increase in net investments by \$55,609 million (2024 – \$49,927 million).

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

ii. *Credit Risk:* Credit risk is the risk of the potential loss of investment value due to direct or indirect counterparty exposure to a defaulted entity and/or financial losses due to deterioration of an entity's credit quality. The CPP's, through CPPIB, credit risk arises primarily through its investment in non-investment grade entities such as debt securities and over-the-counter derivatives (as discussed in Note 6g). The carrying amounts of these investments are presented in Note 6 and represent the maximum direct credit risk exposure as at March 31, 2025.

iii. *Liquidity and leverage Risk:* Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to generate sufficient cash or its equivalent in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet pensions and benefit payments, investment commitments and investment liabilities as they come due. Leverage risk is the risk that excessive financial obligations heighten market and liquidity risks during period of stress. The CPP manages this risk through cash flow planning for both short-term and long-term requirements. The cash flow is prepared for a two-year period and updated on a weekly basis to inform CPPIB of the funds required by CPP to meet its financial obligations (refer to Note 17). In order to manage liquidity risk, various forms of leverage are used to manage certain other risks and enhance fund returns.

Liquidity risk is also managed by investing certain assets in a liquid portfolio of publicly traded equities, money market securities and marketable bonds, to ensure liquid securities are available for investment obligations and for transfer of funds to CPP to meet benefit payment obligations over various time horizons including any one-month period effective April 1, 2024. Also, the CPP, through CPPIB, supplements its management of liquidity risk through its ability to raise funds through the issuance of unsecured debt, including term debt and transacting in securities sold under repurchase agreements (refer to Note 6 and Note 7).

CPPIB maintains \$1,500 million (2024 – \$1,500 million) of unsecured credit facilities to meet potential liquidity requirements. There were no credit facilities drawn as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

6. Investments and Investment Liabilities

As stated in Note 1, the role of CPPIB is to invest the assets with a view to achieving a maximum rate of return without undue risk of loss, with regard to the factors that may affect the funding of the CPP and the ability of the CPP to meet its financial obligations on any given business day. To achieve its mandate, CPPIB has established investment policies in accordance with its regulations. These set out the manner in which their assets shall be invested and their financial risks managed and mitigated through the Integrated Risk Framework.

In an active market, the fair value is best evidenced by an independent quoted market price. In the absence of an active market, valuation can be significantly more complex and often subjective, requiring judgment. As a result, CPPIB categorizes the fair value of its investments and investment liabilities within the three levels of the fair value hierarchy:

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

The fair values of Level 3 investments are determined using valuation techniques that use models with unobservable inputs while maximizing the use of inputs observed from market and therefore, are particularly judgmental. As each investment holding subsidiary is largely composed of Level 3 investments, the entire subsidiary is classified as Level 3.

The total of CPPIB's net investments not actively traded as at March 31, 2025 consists of investments categorized in Level 2 and 3, and is valued at \$421,160 million (2024 – \$403,075 million), of which \$399,942 million (2024 – \$350,929 million) are all investments held by investment holding subsidiaries.

Significant changes in the unobservable inputs would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. As at March 31, 2025, with all other variable held constant, the use of reasonable alternative inputs would result in total decrease of \$8,654 million (2024 – \$10,441 million) or total increase of \$9,866 million (2024 – \$11,764 million) in which a decrease of \$7,741 million (2024 – \$9,311 million) or increase of \$8,907 million (2024 – \$10,089 million) is related to the Level 3 financial instruments held directly by CPPIB's investment holding subsidiaries.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

The Consolidated Schedule of Investment Portfolio below provides information on investments and investment liabilities held by both CPPIB and its investment holding subsidiaries, as at March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents¹	8,731	10,426
Equities		
Public equities	228,982	214,073
Private equities	228,440	208,549
Total equities	457,422	422,622
Debt		
Bonds	228,337	165,258
Other debt	51,975	49,157
Money market securities.....	487	7,710
Total debt	280,799	222,125
Investment funds	162,484	141,968
Investment receivables		
Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements and cash collateral pledged on securities borrowed....	18,525	12,143
Derivative assets.....	2,619	2,962
Other	7,224	4,909
Total investment receivables	28,368	20,014
Total investments²	937,804	817,155
Investment liabilities		
Securities and loans sold under repurchase agreements and cash collateral received on securities lent.....	(113,349)	(72,141)
Debt financing liabilities	(80,798)	(73,122)
Securities sold short	(19,432)	(26,229)
Derivative liabilities	(5,719)	(3,647)
Other	(3,159)	(2,846)
Total investment liabilities²	(222,457)	(177,985)
Pending trades receivable ²	2,021	4,840
Pending trades payable ²	(2,560)	(11,411)
Net investments	714,808	632,599

¹ Consists of cash and cash equivalents held by for investment purposes by both CPPIB and its investment holding subsidiaries, which is presented as part of Investments on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. In contrast, Cash on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position consists of total cash held by the CPP Accounts and cash and cash equivalents held directly by CPPIB for operating purposes. Refer to Note 3 for further details.

² Consists of all the financial assets and liabilities held by both CPPIB and its investment holding subsidiaries. In contrast, the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position presents all financial assets and liabilities held by investment holding subsidiaries as investments. This results in a difference of \$6,291 million (2024 – \$7,677 million), \$6,356 million (2024 – \$7,337 million), \$82 million (2024 – \$239 million) and \$17 million (2024 – \$579 million) as compared to Investments, Investment liabilities, Pending trades receivable and Pending trades payable, respectively, as presented in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Refer to Note 2b) for further details.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and term deposits, commercial paper, bank accepted bills, deposit notes and treasury bills, all of which have a maturity date of 90 days or less from the acquisition date. Fair value is determined using cost, which, together with accrued interest income, approximates fair value due to the short-term or floating rate nature of these assets.

b) Equities

Equities consist of public and private investments.

- i. Public equities are composed of direct investments in securities and exchange-traded funds listed on public stock exchanges. Public equities include dividends receivable by CPP through CPPIB. Fair value for publicly traded equities is based on quoted market prices.
- ii. Private equities investments are composed of ownership in private companies and generally made directly or through a co-investment structure. The fair value for investments held directly is primarily determined using accepted industry valuation methods such as earnings multiples of comparable publicly traded companies or discounted cash flows. Significant inputs for these valuation methods include company-specific inputs such as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA), earnings multiples of comparable publicly traded companies, projected cash flows, discount rates using current market yields of instruments with similar characteristics, net operating income, discount and terminal capitalization rates. Recent market transactions, where available, are also used.

c) Debt

- i. Bonds include government bonds issued by Canadian and foreign governments and corporate bonds. Fair value for non-marketable Canadian provincial government bonds is calculated using discounted cash flows based on current market yields of instruments with similar characteristics. In the case of marketable bonds, fair value is based on quoted market prices.
- ii. Other debt is composed of direct private debt, asset-backed securities, certain preferred shares and royalty-related income streams. Fair value is based on quoted market prices, broker quotes or recent market transactions, if available. Where the quoted market price is not available, fair value is primarily calculated using discounted cash flows based on significant inputs such as projected cash flows and discount rates using current market yields of instruments with similar characteristics.
- iii. Money market securities include term deposits, commercial paper, bank accepted bills, deposit notes and treasury bills, all of which have a maturity date of over 90 days from the acquisition date. Fair value is determined using cost, which, together with accrued interest income, approximates fair value due to the short-term or floating rate nature of these assets.

d) Investment Funds

Investment funds include investments in externally managed hedge, private equity and private debt funds. Fair value for fund investments is generally based on the net asset value as reported by the external administrators or managers of the funds.

e) Securities Purchased under Reverse Repurchase Agreements and Securities and Loans Sold under Repurchase Agreements

Securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements represent the purchase of securities with a simultaneous agreement to sell them back at a specified price at a specified future date and are accounted for as an investment receivable. The purchased securities under these agreements are not recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. The fair value of securities to be resold under reverse repurchase agreements is monitored and additional collateral is obtained, when appropriate, to protect against credit exposure. In the event of counterparty default, the CPP, through CPPIB, has the right to liquidate the collateral held.

Securities and loans sold under repurchase agreements are accounted for as collateralized borrowing because they represent the sale of securities with a simultaneous agreement to buy them back at a specified price at a specified future date. The securities and loans sold under these agreements continue to be recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position with any changes in fair value recorded as net gain (loss) on investments and included in net investment income (loss).

Interest earned on reverse repurchase agreements is included in interest income within investment income. Interest incurred on repurchase agreements is included in financing expenses.

Reverse repurchase and repurchase agreements are carried at the amounts at which the securities or loans were initially acquired or sold, which, together with accrued interest income or expense, approximates fair value due to the short-term nature or variable interest rate of these agreements.

The fair value of the securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements held directly by CPPIB, as at March 31, 2025, is \$17,561 million (2024 – \$10,777 million) and all mature within 1 year from the reporting date.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

The fair value of the securities purchased under reverse repurchase agreements held by investment holding subsidiaries, as at March 31, 2025, is \$148 million (2024 – \$167 million) and all mature within 1 year to 5 years from the reporting date.

The contractual value of the securities sold under repurchase agreements held directly by CPPIB, as at March 31, 2025, is as follows: within 1 year, \$108,791 million (2024 – \$67,343 million) and 1 year to 5 years, \$485 million (2024 – \$448 million).

The contractual value of the loans sold under repurchase agreements held by investment holding subsidiaries, as at March 31, 2025, is \$246 million and mature within 1 year from the reporting date (2024 – \$230 million and mature within 1 year to 5 years from the reporting date).

f) Securities Borrowed and Lent

Securities borrowing and lending agreements are transactions in which CPP, through CPPIB, borrows securities from or lends securities to third parties. Borrowed securities are not recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. Lent securities remain on the consolidated statement of financial position as CPP, through CPPIB, retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred securities.

Collateral received or pledged is generally in the form of cash, equities or fixed income securities. Cash collateral received is accounted for as an investment liability while equities and fixed income securities received as collateral are not recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position. Cash collateral pledged is accounted for as an investment receivable, while securities collateral pledged by CPP, through CPPIB, in securities borrowing agreements remain on the consolidated statement of financial position. Costs relating to securities borrowing and lending are included in financing expenses.

The fair value of the cash collateral pledged on securities borrowed, as at March 31, 2025, is \$816 million (2024 – \$1,199 million) and all mature within 1 year from the reporting date.

The contractual value of the cash collateral received on securities lent, as at March 31, 2025, is \$5,307 million (2024 – \$5,197 million) and all mature within 1 year from the reporting date.

g) Derivative Assets and Liabilities

A derivative is a financial contract, the value of which is derived from the value of underlying assets, indexes, interest rates, currency exchange rates or other market-based factors. Derivatives are transacted through regulated exchanges or negotiated in over-the-counter markets. CPPIB uses different types of derivatives instruments, which include futures and forwards, swaps, options and warrants.

Fair value for exchange-traded derivatives, which includes futures, options and warrants, is based on quoted market prices. Fair value for over-the-counter derivatives, which includes forwards, swaps, options and warrants, is determined based on valuation techniques that make maximum use of inputs observed from markets such as option pricing models, discounted cash flows and consensus pricing from independent brokers and/or third-party vendors.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****h) Debt Financing Liabilities**

Debt financing liabilities consist of commercial paper payable, term debt, cash advances from prime brokers and loans. Commercial paper payable and cash advances from prime brokers is carried at the amount originally issued, which, together with accrued interest expense, approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these liabilities. Fair value for term debt is based on quoted market prices. The fair value of loans is based on the discounted cash flows method or cost with accrued interest. Interest expense and associated costs on debt financing liabilities are included in financing expenses.

The terms to maturity of the contractual value of the debt financing liabilities held directly by CPPIB as at March 31, 2025, are as follows: within 1 year, \$9,616 million (2024 – \$10,471 million), and 1 year to 5 years, \$43,154 million (2024 – \$37,826 million), and over 6 years, \$26,870 million (2024 – \$24,052 million).

The terms to maturity of the contractual value of the debt financing liabilities held by investment holding subsidiaries as at March 31, 2025, are as follows: within 1 year, \$1,490 million (2024 – \$678 million), 1 year to 5 years, \$1,522 million (2024 – \$3,740 million), and over 6 years, \$1,114 million (2024 – \$542 million).

The following table provides a reconciliation of debt financing liabilities issued by CPPIB arising from financing activities in the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow, for the year ended March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Balance, beginning of year.....	67,898	53,456
Proceeds	19,206	24,166
Repayments	(15,209)	(10,546)
Non-cash changes in fair value ¹	4,747	822
Balance, end of year ²	76,642	67,898

¹ Includes foreign exchange losses of \$3,051 million (2024 – losses of \$31 million).

² Excludes the debt financing liabilities issued by its investment holding subsidiaries of \$4,156 million (2024 – \$5,224 million).

i) Securities Sold Short

Securities sold short represent securities that are sold, but not owned, by the CPP, through CPPIB. The CPP, through CPPIB, has an obligation to cover these short positions, which are accounted for as an investment liability based on the fair value of the securities sold. Collateral is pledged to the counterparty, as required (refer to Note 7). Fair value is based on quoted market prices.

As at March 31, 2025, securities sold short of \$19,432 million (2024 – \$26,229 million) are considered repayable within one year based on the earliest period in which the counterparty could request payment under certain conditions.

j) Other investment receivables and liabilities

Other investment receivables include cash pledged as collateral on derivative transactions, deferred or contingent consideration receivable, investments funded in advance of settlement date and investment property. Other investment liabilities include deferred taxes, cash held as collateral on derivative transactions, deferred or contingent consideration payable and investment-related expense payables. Fair value of other investment receivables and liabilities is based on the discounted cash flows method or cost with accrued interest, where this approximates fair value.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****7. Collateral**

Collateral transactions are conducted to support CPPIB's investment activities under the terms and conditions that are common and customary to collateral arrangements. These arrangements may be transacted by CPPIB or its investment holding subsidiaries in their normal course of business.

The fair value of collateral held and pledged directly by CPPIB as at March 31 was as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Third-party assets held as collateral on:¹		
Reverse repurchase agreements	17,525	10,809
Derivative transactions	738	469
Securities lent ^{2,3}	7,574	6,654
Total	25,837	17,932
Own and third-party assets pledged as collateral on:		
Repurchase agreements	(108,026)	(66,822)
Securities borrowed ^{3,4}	(23,055)	(28,000)
Derivative transactions	(13,106)	(15,147)
Debt financing liabilities	(1,176)	(1,113)
Total	(145,363)	(111,082)

¹ The fair value of collateral sold or repledged as at March 31, 2025 was \$3,124 million (2024 – \$3,503 million).

² The fair value of securities lent as at March 31, 2025 was \$7,379 million (2024 – \$6,589 million).

³ Cash collateral payable of \$5,307 million (2024 – \$5,197 million) as at March 31, 2025 consists of collateral receivable of nil and collateral payable of \$5,307 million that qualify for netting (2024 – nil and \$5,197 million, respectively).

⁴ The fair value of securities borrowed as at March 31, 2025 was \$18,090 million (2024 – \$23,430 million) of which \$17,097 million (2024 – \$23,048 million) was used for short selling activity.

The fair value of collateral held and pledged directly by investment holding subsidiaries as at March 31 was as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Third-party assets held as collateral on:¹		
Reverse repurchase agreements	147	167
Total	147	167
Own and third-party assets pledged as collateral on:		
Repurchase agreements	(330)	(399)
Securities borrowed ^{2,3}	(22,492)	(17,367)
Derivative transactions ³	(2,043)	(2,130)
Private equities ⁴	(14,294)	(12,474)
Debt financing liabilities	(8,665)	(10,284)
Total	(47,824)	(42,654)

¹ The fair value of collateral sold or repledged as at March 31, 2025 was nil (2024 – nil).

² The fair value of securities borrowed as at March 31, 2025 was \$12,960 million (2024 – \$10,294 million), which were all used for short selling activity.

³ The cash collateral at the prime brokers may be used for securities borrowed and derivatives transacted by broker.

⁴ Represents securities pledged as collateral on loan borrowings of the investees.

8. Payables and Accrued Liabilities

Payables and accrued liabilities are comprised of the following, as at March 31

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Operating expenses	1,432	1,297
Pensions and benefits payable	454	427
Tax deductions on benefits due to Canada Revenue Agency	387	355
	2,273	2,079

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****9. Comparison of Results Against Budget**

The budget amounts included in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Financial Assets Available for Benefit Payments are derived from the amounts that were originally budgeted in the *2024-2025 Employment and Social Development Canada Departmental Plan*, tabled in Parliament in February 2024 and amounts forecasted by the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions.

10. Investment Income, Investment-Related Expenses and Financing Expenses

CPPIB qualifies as an investment entity (refer to Note 2b). Investment income on investments made through investment holding subsidiaries is presented as net gains or losses. Investment-related expenses and financing expenses borne by the investment holding subsidiaries are a reduction in the net asset value of the investment holding subsidiaries and thus are a component of the net gains or losses on investment holding subsidiaries. All realized and unrealized gains and losses are presented as net gains or losses in CPPIB's consolidated financial statements.

The following table provides further details on investment income, investment-related expenses and financing expenses of CPP and CPPIB, for the year ended March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024 ¹
Investment Income of CPP		
Interest Income.....	21	23
Investment Income of CPPIB		
Interest Income.....	9,636	7,793
Dividend Income.....	8,740	9,064
Realized (losses) on private investments.....	(788)	(2,991)
Unrealized (losses) on private investments.....	(784)	(1,100)
Realized gains on public investments.....	16,494	7,257
Unrealized (losses) gains on public investments.....	(3,893)	15,413
Net gains on investment holding subsidiaries (see details in the table below).....	40,924	19,986
Other.....	(702)	(623)
Total Investment Income.....	69,648	54,822
Investment-related expenses of CPPIB		
Management fees.....	(16)	(16)
Performance fees.....	(131)	(62)
Transaction-related.....	(405)	(248)
Taxes.....	(321)	(487)
Total Investment-related expenses.....	(873)	(813)
Financing expenses of CPPIB.....	(7,213)	(5,927)

¹ Certain comparatives have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

The following table presents supplemental information on net gains on investment holding subsidiaries, for the year ended March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Investment Income of Investment holding subsidiaries		
Interest Income.....	4,535	4,182
Dividend Income.....	6,910	6,639
Realized gains on private investments.....	11,013	9,627
Unrealized gains on private investments.....	20,258	4,176
Realized gains on public investments.....	1,405	539
Unrealized gains on public investments.....	1,855	30
Other.....	209	225
Total Investment Income.....	46,185	25,418
Investment-related expenses of Investment holding subsidiaries		
Transaction-related.....	(325)	(179)
Taxes.....	(412)	91
Total Investment-related expenses.....	(737)	(88)
Financing expenses of Investment holding subsidiaries.....	(303)	(378)
Net Investment income before dividends and interest paid to CPPIB	45,145	24,952
Dividends paid to CPPIB.....	(3,800)	(4,449)
Interest paid to CPPIB.....	(421)	(517)
Total net gains on Investment holding subsidiaries	40,924	19,986

11. Operating Expenses

CPP's operating expenses are composed of costs incurred by various GoC departments (refer to Note 16) for the administration of the CPP's activities as well as CPPIB's operating expenses, which include their personnel, general and administrative expenses.

Operating expenses are as follows, for the year ended March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025			2024 ¹		
	GoC	CPPIB	Total	GoC	CPPIB	Total
Personnel related costs.....	523	1,166	1,689	506	1,087	1,593
Collection of contributions and investigation services	302	—	302	307	—	307
Information technology and data services	—	218	218	—	202	202
Program policy and delivery	156	—	156	164	—	164
Professional Services	—	166	166	—	150	150
Amortization of premises and equipment.....	—	89	89	—	76	76
Premises and equipment.....	—	45	45	—	43	43
Travel and accommodation	—	21	21	—	24	24
Communications	—	20	20	—	24	24
Support services of the Social Security Tribunal.....	19	—	19	20	—	20
Others	13	31	44	12	11	23
	1,013	1,756	2,769	1,009	1,617	2,626

¹ Certain comparatives have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

12. Financial Sustainability and the Canada Pension Plan

As stipulated in the *Canada Pension Plan*, an actuarial report is prepared by the Chief Actuary every three years to evaluate the financial state of the Canada Pension Plan over a long projection period of at least 75 years. An actuarial report is prepared between triennial updates when there are any proposed legislative changes to the Plan that would in the opinion of the Chief Actuary materially affect the estimates in the most recent triennial report.

The most recent triennial report, the 31st Actuarial Report on the CPP as at December 31, 2021, was tabled in Parliament on December 14, 2022. This report considered and reflected all updated experience data, demographic, economic, and investment assumptions and any material subsequent events, such as the escalation of the conflict in Ukraine in February 2022, that started subsequent to the valuation date but before the date of the Report of November 14, 2022. The Chief Actuary has continued to consider events in Canada and globally that may affect the financial state of the CPP. The Canadian and global economies are going through a period of increased uncertainty, due in part to escalating trade tensions, environmental risks, and geopolitical conflicts. The future impacts of these issues and risks on the financial state of the CPP are still uncertain and evolving, thus making them difficult to clearly define or reliably project. Given the current circumstances and nature of the issues and risks, the Chief Actuary does not view at this point that there would be material effects on the financial state of the CPP as projected in the 31st CPP Actuarial Report, and therefore, no further changes are required as of March 31, 2025.

Since January 1, 2019, the CPP has two components: the original base CPP and the new additional CPP, both of which are financed by contributions and investment returns. Employers and employees pay contributions equally to the base and additional CPP, and self-employed workers pay the full amount.

At the time of the Plan's inception in 1965, the demographic and economic conditions made pay-as-you-go financing appropriate. Pay-as-you-go financing, along with a small reserve, meant that the pensions and benefits for one generation would be paid largely from the contributions of later generations.

However, in 1997, to respond to demographic and economic conditions that had changed over time, the base CPP underwent major amendments to restore its long-term financial sustainability and to improve fairness across generations. This was achieved by changing the financing approach from a pay-as-you-go basis to a form of partial funding called steady-state funding, along with incremental full funding rules for new or enhanced benefits, and by reducing the growth of benefits over the long term. In addition, a new investment policy was put in place, along with the creation of the CPPIB.

Another key change of the 1997 reforms was the introduction of self-sustaining provisions to safeguard the base CPP. In the event that the projected minimum contribution rate is greater than the legislated contribution rate and no recommendations are made by the Finance Ministers, the contribution rate would automatically increase and the indexation of the current benefits would be suspended.

With the challenge facing younger generations of securing adequate retirement savings at a time when fewer can expect to work in jobs that will include a workplace pension plan, the federal and provincial governments agreed in 2016 to expand the CPP by creating the additional CPP. The additional CPP took effect on January 1, 2019, and its financing adheres to the requirement to fully fund any increased or new benefits.

Similar to the base CPP, the legislation includes self-sustaining provisions that provide actions to be taken if the additional minimum contribution rates deviate significantly from the legislated rates and no recommendations are made by the Finance Ministers. The self-sustaining provisions for the additional CPP are described in the *Additional Canada Pension Plan Sustainability Regulations*, which came into force on February 1, 2021.

In accordance with the *Canada Pension Plan*, the additional retirement, survivor, and disability benefits provided by the additional Plan are financed by additional contribution rates that:

- i. are no lower than the lowest constant rates that can be maintained over the foreseeable future, and
- ii. result in projected revenues (contributions and investment income) that are sufficient to fully pay the projected expenditures of the additional CPP over the long term.

Since the minimum contribution rates from the most recent 31st Actuarial Report as at December 31, 2021 fall within the no action ranges, there is no impact on the financial statements as at March 31, 2025.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

A number of assumptions were used in the 31st CPP Actuarial Report to project the base and additional CPP's revenues and expenditures over the long projection period of over 75 years, and to determine the minimum contribution rates. The assumptions provided in the table below represent the best estimates according to the Chief Actuary's professional judgment relating to demographic, economic, investment and other factors; and have been peer reviewed by an independent panel of actuaries.

Best-Estimate Assumptions

Canada	31st Report (as at 31 December 2021)		30th Report (as at 31 December 2018)	
Total Fertility Rate.....	1.54 (2029+)		1.62 (2027+)	
Mortality.....	Statistics Canada Life Tables (CLT 1-year table: 2019 with assumed future improvements)		Statistics Canada Life Tables (CLT 3-year average table: 2014-2016) with assumed future improvements	
Canadian Life Expectancy	Males	Females	Males ¹	Females ¹
at birth in 2022	86.7 years	90.0 years	87.1 years	90.1 years
at age 65 in 2022	21.3 years	23.8 years	21.6 years	24.0 years
Net Migration Rate	0.64% of population (for 2031+)		0.62% of population (for 2021+)	
Participation Rate (age group 18-69).....	80.0%	(2035)	79.2%	(2035)
Employment Rate (age group 18-69)	75.3%	(2035)	74.4%	(2035)
Unemployment Rate (age group 18-69)	5.9%	(2027+)	6.0% ²	(2030+)
Rate of Increase in Prices	2.0%	(2026+)	2.0%	(2019+)
Real Wage Increase	0.9%	(2026+)	1.0%	(2025+)
Real Rate of Return (average 2022-2096)	Base CPP Assets	3.7%	4.0%	
	Additional CPP Assets	3.3%	3.5%	
Retirement Rates for Cohort at Age 60	Males	26.0% (2022+)	Males	27.0% (2021+)
	Females	28.0% (2022+)	Females	29.5% (2021+)
CPP Disability Incidence Rates (per 1,000 eligible).....	Males	2.90 (2026+)	Males	2.97 (2019+) ³
	Females	3.60 (2026+)	Females	3.66 (2019+) ³

¹ The Canadian life expectancies of the 30th CPP Actuarial Report are shown for year 2022 in order to compare for the same year with the life expectancies of the 31st CPP Actuarial Report.

² The unemployment rate assumption of the 30th CPP Actuarial Report has been adjusted to show the rate for the age group 18-69 in order to compare on the same basis with the assumptions of the 31st CPP Actuarial Report.

³ The ultimate disability incidence rates assumptions of the 30th CPP Actuarial Report have been adjusted based on the 2021 eligible population in order to compare on the same basis with the assumptions of the 31st CPP Actuarial Report.

Base CPP

The partial funding nature of the base CPP means that contributions as opposed to investment income are the main source for financing base CPP expenditures. According to the 31st CPP Actuarial Report, the minimum contribution rate, which is the lowest rate to sustain the base CPP, is determined to be 9.56% of contributory earnings for years 2025 to 2033 and 9.54% for the year 2034 and thereafter (9.75% of contributory earnings for years 2022 to 2033 and 9.72% for years 2034 and thereafter in the 30th CPP Actuarial Report).

The 31st CPP Actuarial Report confirms that, based on the Chief Actuary's best-estimate assumptions, the current legislated contribution rate of 9.9% for the base CPP is higher than the minimum contribution rate and thus is sufficient to finance the base CPP over the long term. By 2030, investment income is expected to represent approximately 34% of revenues.

Under the legislated contribution rate and the assumed average expected nominal return on base CPP assets of 4.1% over the period 2022 to 2030, total base CPP assets available for benefit payments are expected to grow to approximately \$791 billion by the end of 2030. The asset/expenditure ratio is expected to increase from 8.1 to 8.4 between 2022 and 2030 and grow thereafter to values of 10.7 in 2050 and 13.2 in 2100.

As at March 31, 2025, the value of base CPP assets available for benefit payments is \$662.3 billion (2024 – \$600.5 billion).

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued***Additional CPP*

The full funding nature of the additional CPP means that investment income as opposed to contributions is the main source for financing additional CPP expenditures. The 31st CPP Actuarial Report projects that with the legislated first and second additional contribution rates of 2.0% for 2023 and thereafter and 8.0% for 2024 and thereafter, respectively, total additional CPP assets will increase rapidly over the first several decades as contributions are projected to exceed expenditures up until the year 2057 inclusively. Thereafter, a portion of investment income will make up the difference between contributions and expenditures. The ratio of assets to the following year's expenditures is projected to increase rapidly, reaching 89.8 in 2026, and is then projected to start decreasing thereafter, reaching a level of about 26 by 2080 and remaining close to that level for the years following up to 2100.

The first additional minimum contribution rate applicable to pensionable earnings between the Year's Basic Exemption and the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings is 1.97% for the year 2025 and thereafter. The second additional minimum contribution rate applicable to pensionable earnings above the Year's Maximum Pensionable Earnings up to the Year's Additional Maximum Pensionable Earnings is 7.88% for the year 2025 and thereafter. For the triennial review period 2022–2024, the phased-in legislated first additional contribution rate of 1.5% applies in 2022 followed by the legislated rate of 2.0% in 2023 and 2024. The legislated second additional contribution rate of 8.0% applies in 2024 which is the starting year of the second tier of the additional CPP.

The 31st CPP Actuarial Report confirms that, on the basis of the Chief Actuary's best-estimate assumptions, the current legislated contribution rates of 2.0% for 2023 and thereafter and 8.0% for 2024 and thereafter are higher than the minimum contribution rates needed to sustain the additional CPP, and thus are sufficient to finance the additional CPP over the long term. By 2050, investment income is expected to represent approximately 61% of revenues. Under the current legislated contribution rates and the average expected nominal return on additional CPP assets of 3.6% over the period 2022 to 2030, total additional CPP assets available for benefit payments are expected to grow to approximately \$200 billion by the end of 2030.

As at March 31, 2025, the value of additional CPP assets available for benefit payments is \$59.9 billion (2024 – \$39.7 billion).

As at March 31, 2025, the value of total CPP assets available for benefit payments of \$722.2 billion (2024 – \$640.2 billion) represents approximately 10.1 times the 2026 planned expenditures of \$71.7 billion (2024 – 9.4 times the 2025 planned expenditures of \$67.9 billion).

Individual Sensitivity Tests

Various tests are performed to measure the sensitivity of the long-term projected financial position of both components of the CPP to future changes in the demographic, economic, and investment environments. Key best-estimate demographic, economic, and investment assumptions were varied individually to measure the potential impacts on the financial states of both components of the CPP.

Lower-cost and higher-cost alternatives for three important assumptions are shown in the table below. For each test, the assumptions for the lower-cost and higher-cost alternatives were developed considering alternative assumed mortality improvement rates, real wage increases, and real rates of return. It is possible that a lower-cost test for the base CPP will be a higher-cost test for the additional CPP, and vice versa. This is the case, for example, for the tests regarding the real wage increase, described below.

		Lower-Cost		Best-Estimate		Higher-Cost	
Mortality (base and additional CPP):							
Canadian life expectancy at age 65 in 2050							
with future improvements		Males	20.9	Males	23.1	Males	25.2
		Females	23.3	Females	25.4	Females	27.4
Real wage increase.....	Base CPP	1.50%		0.90%		0.30%	
	Additional CPP	0.30%		0.90%		1.50%	
Average real rate of return (2022–2096)	Base CPP	5.29%		3.69%		2.09%	
	Additional CPP	4.47%		3.27%		2.07%	

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

The table below summarizes, for both the base and additional CPP, the sensitivity results of the minimum contribution rates to the changes in mortality, real wage increase, and real rate of return on investments assumptions:

Assumption	Scenario	Base CPP Minimum Contribution Rate (%)	Additional CPP Minimum Contribution Rates (%)	
			First	Second
		2034+	2025+	2025+
	Best Estimate	9.54	1.97	7.88
Mortality.....	Higher Mortality	9.17	1.79	7.16
	Lower Mortality	9.86	2.12	8.48
Real Wage Increase	Higher Wage Increase	9.26	2.18	8.72
	Lower Wage Increase	9.81	1.79	7.16
Real Rate of Return on investments	Higher Real Return	7.89	1.38	5.52
	Lower Real Return	11.22	2.86	11.44

Mortality:

Mortality is a very important demographic assumption as it affects the length of the benefit payment period. Under the higher-cost scenario, mortality is assumed to improve at a faster pace than under the best-estimate scenario with the ultimate mortality improvement rates being doubled compared to their best estimate values. Under this scenario, the resulting mortality levels would be lower leading to increased life expectancies and thus higher minimum contribution rates for the base and additional CPP. The base CPP minimum contribution rate for 2034 and thereafter would increase to 9.86%, close to the base CPP legislated contribution rate of 9.9%. For the additional CPP the first and second additional minimum contribution rates would increase to 2.12% and 8.48%, respectively. These would be above the legislated rates of 2% and 8%, respectively.

On the other hand, under the lower cost scenario, mortality is assumed to improve at a slower rate than under the best estimate scenario, with ultimate values of the mortality improvement rates gradually reduced to 0% for all ages in 2039. Under this scenario, the resulting mortality levels would be higher leading to decreased life expectancies and thus lower minimum contribution rates for the base and additional CPP. The base CPP minimum contribution rate for years 2034 and thereafter would decrease to 9.17% while the first and second additional CPP minimum contribution rates would decrease to 1.79% and 7.16%, respectively.

Real Wage Increase:

Real wage increases directly affect the amount of future CPP contributions. Note that for this test, the opposite effects for the base and additional CPP are attributable to the different financing approaches. As a result of the different financing approaches, the base CPP is more dependent on contributions while the additional CPP is more dependent on investment income.

For the base CPP, if an ultimate real wage increase of 0.3% is assumed for 2026 and thereafter, the base CPP minimum contribution rate for years 2034 and thereafter would increase to 9.81%. On the other hand, for the additional CPP, under the same assumption, the first and second additional minimum contribution rates would decrease to 1.79% and 7.16%, respectively.

For the base CPP, if an ultimate real wage increase of 1.5% is assumed for 2026 and thereafter, the base CPP minimum contribution rate for years 2034 and thereafter would decrease to 9.26%. On the other hand, for the additional CPP, under the same assumption, the first and second additional minimum contribution rates would increase to 2.18% and 8.72%, respectively.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

Real Rate of Return:

Real rates of return can fluctuate greatly from year to year and can have a significant impact on the size of assets and on the ratio of assets to the following year's expenditures.

If for the base CPP, the average real rate of return is assumed to be 2.09% instead of 3.69% over the next 75 years (2022 to 2096), then the base CPP minimum contribution rate for years 2034 and thereafter will increase to 11.22%. For the additional CPP, if the average real rate of return is assumed to be 2.07% instead of 3.27% over the same period, then the first and second additional minimum contribution rates would increase to 2.86% and 11.44%, respectively.

However, if for the base CPP, the average real rate of return is assumed to be 5.29% instead of 3.69% over the next 75 years, then the base CPP minimum contribution rate decreases to 7.89%. For the additional CPP, if the average assumed real rate of return over the same period is 4.47% instead of 3.27%, then the first and second additional minimum contribution rates would decrease to 1.38% and 5.52%, respectively.

13. Actuarial Obligations in Respect of Benefits

The 31st CPP Actuarial Report is a triennial report that measures the actuarial obligations of both the base and additional CPP under an open group approach, which is consistent with the funding nature of both components. It also provides information under a closed group approach, in footnotes. The open group approach takes into consideration all current and future participants of the CPP, including their future contributions and associated benefits, to determine whether current assets and future contributions will be sufficient to pay for all future expenditures. The closed group approach includes only current participants of the CPP, with no new entrants permitted and no new benefits accrued.

The choice of the methodology used to produce a social security system's balance sheet is mainly determined by the system's financing approach. Partially funded plans like the base CPP represent a social contract where, in any given year, current contributors allow the use of their contributions to pay current beneficiaries' benefits. This social contract creates claims for current and past contributors to contributions of future contributors. As such, the proper assessment of the financial sustainability of partially funded plans by means of their balance sheets should reflect these claims. The open group approach does account explicitly for these claims by considering the benefits and contributions of both the current and future plan participants. In comparison, the closed group methodology does not reflect these claims since only current participants are considered. The legislated methodologies to determine the steady-state and incremental full funding contribution rates of the base CPP are based on the open group approach (in accordance with the *Calculation of Contribution Rates Regulations, 2021*).

The determination of the additional minimum contribution rates (in accordance with the *Calculation of Contribution Rates Regulations, 2021*) also requires the use of an open group approach. Since the open group methodology is based on projections of future income and expenditures, the requirement of the additional CPP open group assets to be at least 100% of its open group actuarial obligations ensures that, at the valuation date, the projected additional contributions and investment income are sufficient to cover the projected additional expenditures over the long term.

To determine the base and additional CPP actuarial obligations under the open group approach and legislated contribution rates, the base and additional CPP's revenues and expenditures were projected using the assumptions of the 31st CPP Actuarial Report shown in Note 12. The projection period longer than 75 years that is used to calculate the minimum contribution rates is necessary to ensure that the future expenditures for cohorts that will enter the labour force during that time are included in the liabilities. The present values of the assets and obligations of the base CPP and additional CPP are determined using a discount rate equal to the assumed nominal rates of return on the base CPP and additional CPP assets, respectively.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued***Base CPP:*

The table below presents the asset excess (shortfall) and the assets to actuarial obligations ratio of the base CPP under open and closed group approaches at valuation dates of the current and previous actuarial reports with the legislated contribution rate of 9.9%:

(in billions of dollars)

	31st Actuarial Report as at December 31, 2021		30th Actuarial Report as at December 31, 2018	
	Open Group	Closed Group	Open Group	Closed Group
Assets ¹	3,583.4	543.7	2,691.1	371.7
Actuarial obligations ²	3,523.0	1,686.1	2,674.4	1,257.1
Asset excess (shortfall)	60.4	(1,142.4)	16.7	(885.4)
Assets to actuarial obligations ratio	101.7%	32.2%	100.6%	29.6%

¹ Includes only current assets for the closed group but also includes future contributions for the open group.

² Obligations include operating expenses.

The base CPP was never intended to be a fully funded plan, and the financial sustainability of the base CPP is not assessed based on its actuarial obligations in respect of benefits. According to the 31st CPP Actuarial Report, the CPP is intended to be long-term and enduring in nature, a fact that is reinforced by the federal and provincial governments' joint stewardship through the established strong governance and accountability framework of the CPP. Therefore, if the base CPP's financial sustainability is to be measured based on its asset excess or shortfall, it should be done on an open group basis that reflects the partially funded nature of the base CPP, that is, its reliance on both future contributions and invested assets as a means of financing its future expenditures.

Additional CPP:

For the additional CPP, with the first and second legislated contribution rates of 2.0% and 8.0%, respectively the table below presents the asset excess (shortfall) and the assets to actuarial obligations ratio under open and closed group approaches at the valuation date:

(in billions of dollars)

	31st Actuarial Report as at December 31, 2021		30th Actuarial Report as at January 1, 2019 ¹	
	Open group	Closed group	Open group	Closed group
Assets ²	913.7	11.0	740.3	–
Actuarial obligations ³	856.5	12.2	686.6	–
Asset excess (shortfall)	57.2	(1.2)	53.7	–
Assets to actuarial obligations ratio	106.7%	90.2%	107.8%	N/A ⁴

¹ Commencement date of the additional CPP and the last measurement date for the 30th Actuarial Report.

² Includes only current assets for the closed group but also includes future contributions for the open group.

³ Obligations include operating expenses.

⁴ As at December 31, 2018, under the closed group approach, the actuarial obligations, assets, and assets excess/shortfall of the additional CPP are all \$0.

Using the open group approach, the Chief Actuary confirms that both the base CPP and additional CPP, based on the best-estimate assumptions selected and under the legislated contribution rates, will continue to meet their financial obligations and are sustainable in the long term.

14. Contractual Obligations and Commitments

The nature of CPP's and CPPIB's activities can result in some large multi-year contracts and agreements whereby the CPP and CPPIB will be obligated to make future payments in order to carry out its activities.

Operating costs are charged to the CPP in accordance with various memoranda of understanding (MoU) between the CPP and various GoC departments for the administration of the CPP's activities (refer to Note 16). The MoUs require written notice of termination at least one year before the termination date. Therefore, as at March 31, 2025, the operating costs of \$983 million (2024 – \$957 million) are an estimation of the costs, based on the MoUs, that will be charged to the CPP Accounts in the next fiscal year. Operating costs are expected to continue to be charged to the CPP Accounts in the upcoming fiscal years, but cannot be reasonably estimated beyond one year.

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

The CPP, through CPPIB, has entered into commitments related to the funding of investments. These commitments are generally payable on demand based on the funding needs of the investment subject to the terms and conditions of each agreement. As at March 31, 2025, the unfunded commitments for CPPIB and its investment holding subsidiaries totalled \$752 million (2024 – \$994 million) and \$62,648 million (2024 – \$57,000 million), respectively.

15. Contingent Liabilities**a) Appeals relating to the payment of pensions and benefits**

At March 31, 2025, there were 8,132 appeals (2024 – 3,842) relating to the payment of CPP disability pensions. These contingencies are reasonably estimated, using historical information, at an amount of \$66.1 million (2024 – \$38.0 million), and have been recorded as an accrued liability in these consolidated financial statements.

b) Other claims and legal proceedings

In the normal course of operations, the CPP is involved in various claims and legal proceedings. The total amount claimed in these actions and their outcomes are not determinable at this time. The CPP records an allowance for claims and legal proceedings when it is likely that there will be a future payment and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made. No such allowance was recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the 2024-25 and 2023-24 fiscal years for these claims and legal proceedings.

c) Guarantees

As part of certain investment transactions, the CPP, through CPPIB and its investment holding subsidiaries, agreed to guarantee, as at March 31, 2025, up to \$141 million (2024 – \$190 million) and \$7,118 million (2024 – \$7,011 million), respectively, to other counterparties in the event certain investee entities default under the terms of loan and other related agreements, or fail to perform under specified non-financial contractual obligations.

d) Indemnifications

The CPP, through CPPIB, provides indemnifications to its officers, directors, certain others and, in certain circumstances, to various counterparties and other entities. CPPIB may be required to compensate these indemnified parties for costs incurred as a result of various contingencies such as changes in laws, regulations and litigation claims. The contingent nature of these indemnification agreements prevents CPPIB from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential payments CPPIB could be required to make. To date, CPPIB has not received any material claims nor made any material payments pursuant to such indemnifications.

16. Related Party Transactions

The CPP enters into transactions with the GoC in the normal course of business, which are recorded at the exchange value. The costs are based on estimated allocations of costs and are charged to the CPP in accordance with various memoranda of understanding (MoU). Details of these transactions are provided in the GoC operating expenses in Note 11 and contractual obligations in Note 14.

Expenses for the year are comprised of the following, for the year ended March 31:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Employment and Social Development Canada		
Program policy and delivery.....	625	615
Canada Revenue Agency		
Collection of contributions and investigation services.....	302	307
Treasury Board Secretariat		
Health Insurance Plan.....	54	55
Administrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada		
Support services of the Social Security Tribunal.....	19	20
Public Services and Procurement Canada		
Cheque issue and computer services.....	7	6
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions and Department of Finance		
Actuarial and other services.....	6	6
	1,013	1,009

The CPP receives audit services without charge from the Office of the Auditor General of Canada. The value of these audit services is not material for the purpose of these consolidated financial statements and has not been recorded.

Canada Pension Plan—continued

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued

17. Supplementary Information

The administration of the CPP is shared between various GoC departments. The GoC transfers to CPPIB amounts that are not immediately needed to pay CPP pensions, benefits and operating expenses, and CPPIB invests those amounts. The GoC, through various federal departments, manages the remainder of the assets, as well as the collection of the CPP contributions and the administration and payments of the CPP benefits.

For accountability purposes, the following tables present summary information on the levels of assets and liabilities and sources of income and expenses managed by the GoC and CPPIB broken out by the base CPP and additional CPP respectively. CPPIB's expenses are presented as investment-related expenses (refer to Note 10) and operating expenses (refer to Note 11).

(in millions of dollars)

	As at March 31, 2025						
	Base CPP			Additional CPP			CPP
	GoC	CPPIB	Total	GoC	CPPIB	Total	Total
Financial assets and liabilities							
Cash	389	244	633	76	2	78	711
Receivables	6,906	22	6,928	1,254	1	1,255	8,183
Net investments	–	656,188	656,188	–	58,620	58,620	714,808
Other assets	–	11	11	–	–	–	11
Payables and accrued liabilities	(858)	(1,329)	(2,187)	(19)	(67)	(86)	(2,273)
	6,437	655,136	661,573	1,311	58,556	59,867	721,440
Non-financial assets	–	716	716	–	35	35	751
Assets available for benefit payments	6,437	655,852	662,289	1,311	58,591	59,902	722,191

(in millions of dollars)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025						
	Base CPP			Additional CPP			CPP
	GoC	CPPIB	Total	GoC	CPPIB	Total	Total
Revenues							
Contributions	71,506	–	71,506	16,744	–	16,744	88,250
Net investment income							
Investment income	17	65,194	65,211	4	4,433	4,437	69,648
Investment-related expenses	–	(833)	(833)	–	(40)	(40)	(873)
Financing expenses	–	(6,874)	(6,874)	–	(339)	(339)	(7,213)
	71,523	57,487	129,010	16,748	4,054	20,802	149,812
Expenses							
Pensions and benefits	(64,804)	–	(64,804)	(261)	–	(261)	(65,065)
Operating expenses	(727)	(1,662)	(2,389)	(286)	(94)	(380)	(2,769)
	(65,531)	(1,662)	(67,193)	(547)	(94)	(641)	(67,834)
Net increase in assets available for benefit payments	5,992	55,825	61,817	16,201	3,960	20,161	81,978

Canada Pension Plan—continued**Notes to Consolidated Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	As at March 31, 2024						
	Base CPP			Additional CPP			CPP
	GoC	CPPIB	Total	GoC	CPPIB	Total	Total
Financial assets and liabilities							
Cash	127	222	349	32	6	38	387
Receivables	7,335	35	7,370	1,197	1	1,198	8,568
Net investments	-	594,044	594,044	-	38,555	38,555	632,599
Other assets	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
Payables and accrued liabilities	(821)	(1,184)	(2,005)	(24)	(50)	(74)	(2,079)
	6,641	593,126	599,767	1,205	38,512	39,717	639,484
Non-financial assets	-	705	705	-	24	24	729
Assets available for benefit payments	6,641	593,831	600,472	1,205	38,536	39,741	640,213

(in millions of dollars)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024						
	Base CPP			Additional CPP			CPP
	GoC	CPPIB	Total	GoC	CPPIB	Total	Total
Revenues							
Contributions	67,926	-	67,926	13,716	-	13,716	81,642
Net investment income							
Investment income	18	52,522	52,540	5	2,277	2,282	54,822
Investment-related expenses	-	(787)	(787)	-	(26)	(26)	(813)
Financing expenses	-	(5,716)	(5,716)	-	(211)	(211)	(5,927)
	67,944	46,019	113,963	13,721	2,040	15,761	129,724
Expenses							
Pensions and benefits	(60,710)	-	(60,710)	(118)	-	(118)	(60,828)
Operating expenses	(722)	(1,559)	(2,281)	(287)	(58)	(345)	(2,626)
	(61,432)	(1,559)	(62,991)	(405)	(58)	(463)	(63,454)
Net increase in assets available for benefit payments	6,512	44,460	50,972	13,316	1,982	15,298	66,270

Canada Pension Plan—concluded**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—concluded**

Pursuant to Section 108.1 and 108.3 of the *Canada Pension Plan* and the Agreement dated as of April 1, 2004, amounts not required to meet specified obligations of the CPP are transferred weekly to CPPIB. The funds originate from employer and employee contributions to the CPP and interest income generated from the deposit with the Receiver General.

CPPIB remits cash to the CPP as required, including the periodic return, on at least a monthly basis, of funds required to meet CPP pensions, benefits and operating expenses obligations.

The accumulated transfers to/from CPPIB, since inception, are as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025		
	Base CPP	Additional CPP	Total
Accumulated transfers to CPPIB, beginning of year	764,597	35,997	800,594
Transfers of funds to CPPIB	54,267	16,104	70,371
Accumulated transfers to CPPIB, end of year	818,864	52,101	870,965
Accumulated transfers from CPPIB, beginning of year	(600,236)	(344)	(600,580)
Transfers of funds from CPPIB	(48,071)	(9)	(48,080)
Accumulated transfers from CPPIB, end of year	(648,307)	(353)	(648,660)
Net accumulated transfers to CPPIB	170,557	51,748	222,305

(in millions of dollars)

	2024		
	Base CPP	Additional CPP	Total
Accumulated transfers to CPPIB, beginning of year	712 056	22,943	734,999
Transfers of funds to CPPIB	52 541	13,054	65,595
Accumulated transfers to CPPIB, end of year	764,597	35,997	800,594
Accumulated transfers from CPPIB, beginning of year	(550,868)	—	(550,868)
Transfers of funds from CPPIB	(49,368)	(344)	(49,712)
Accumulated transfers from CPPIB, end of year	(600,236)	(344)	(600,580)
Net accumulated transfers to CPPIB	164,361	35,653	200,014

Government Annuities Account

Management’s Responsibility for Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Government Annuities Account are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans by the management of Employment and Social Development Canada. Management is responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the information in the financial statements, including the amounts which must, of necessity, be based on best estimates and judgment. The significant accounting policies are identified in Note 2 to the financial statements.

To fulfill its accounting and reporting responsibilities, management has developed and maintains books of account, financial and management controls, information systems and management practices. These systems are designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is reliable, that assets are safeguarded and that transactions are properly authorized and recorded in accordance with the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and the *Government Annuities Act* and regulations.

The Auditor General of Canada, the external auditor of the Government Annuities Account, conducts an independent audit of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and provides a report to the Minister of Jobs and Families.

Paul Thompson
Deputy Minister
Employment and Social Development Canada

Serena Francis, MBA, CPA, CMA
Chief Financial Officer
Employment and Social Development Canada

Gatineau, Canada
28 August 2025

Government Annuities Account—continued**Report of the Actuary**

The Office of the Chief Actuary, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada, has the mandate of performing the annual actuarial valuation of the Government Annuities Account (the “Account”) as at 31 March 2025. The purpose of this valuation is to determine the actuarial liabilities and financial position of the Account as at 31 March 2025. The results of the valuation are included in the Public Accounts of Canada as well as in the Account’s financial statements.

As at 31 March 2025, the actuarial liabilities calculated in accordance with the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and the *Government Annuities Regulations* and used to determine the amount charged to the Account and credited to the Consolidated Revenue Fund, are based on prescribed mortality and interest rates. In addition, the actuarial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position, statement of changes in net assets available for benefits, and statement of changes in pension obligations of the Account’s financial statements, are based on alternative mortality and interest rates

The valuation of the Account’s actuarial liabilities and financial position is therefore based on:

- Membership data as at 31 March 2025 provided by Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) and Service Canada;
- Asset data provided by ESDC;
- Prescribed mortality and interest rates:
 - Mortality rates as per the *Government Annuities Regulations*, that is, the Annuity Table for 1983, for individual and group annuities, as modified by Projection Scale G published by the Society of Actuaries; and
 - A seven percent annual interest rate as per the *Government Annuities Regulations*.

For purposes of the Account’s financial statements, prepared in accordance with section 4600 of Part IV of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting, the alternative mortality and interest rates are as follows:

- Best-estimate experience-adjusted mortality rates; and
- Interest rate determined using the yield curve approach. The yield curve is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on Government of Canada bonds and treasury bills.

The Account’s assets are notional and in the form of a deposit with the Receiver General for Canada. Therefore, actuarial liabilities equal the present value of future payments discounted at the prescribed or alternative interest rate. Since administrative expenses are paid by the government out of general funds, no provision for expenses is made in the valuation. This valuation contains no added margins for adverse deviation.

Ottawa, Canada
25 July 2025

Government Annuities Account—*continued*

Report of the Actuary—*concluded*

In our opinion, considering that the valuation is prepared pursuant to the *Government Annuities Act* and the *Government Annuities Improvement Act*:

- the data on which our valuation is based are sufficient and reliable for the purpose of the valuation;
- the assumptions used comply with legislative requirements;
- the alternative mortality and interest rates assumptions used for purposes of the Account's financial statements are reasonable and appropriate;
- the methods employed are appropriate for the purposes of the valuation; and
- the actuarial valuation is appropriate, it conforms to statutory requirements and the financial statements fairly present its results.

Our valuation has been prepared, and our opinion given, in accordance with accepted actuarial practice in Canada. As at 25 July 2025, we have not learned of any events that would have a material impact on the results as at 31 March 2025. The next valuation will be performed as at 31 March 2026.

Marie-Pier Bernier
Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Office of the Chief Actuary

Luc Léger
Associate of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries
Office of the Chief Actuary

Government Annuities Account—continued

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Minister of Jobs and Families

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Government Annuities Account (the Account), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits and statement of changes in pension obligations for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Account as at 31 March 2025, and the changes in its net assets available for benefits and changes in its pension obligations for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Account in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Account's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Account or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Account's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Government Annuities Account—*continued*

Independent Auditor's Report—*concluded*

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Account's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Account's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Account to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Compliance with Specified Authorities

Opinion

In conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, we have audited transactions of the Government Annuities Account coming to our notice for compliance with specified authorities. The specified authorities against which compliance was audited are the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and the *Government Annuities Act* and regulations.

In our opinion, the transactions of the Government Annuities Account that came to our notice during the audit of the financial statements have complied, in all material respects, with the specified authorities referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Specified Authorities

Management is responsible for the Government Annuities Account's compliance with the specified authorities named above, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the Government Annuities Account to comply with the specified authorities.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance with Specified Authorities

Our audit responsibilities include planning and performing procedures to provide an audit opinion and reporting on whether the transactions coming to our notice during the audit of the financial statements are in compliance with the specified authorities referred to above.

Original signed by
Mathieu Le Sage, CPA
Principal
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
28 August 2025

Government Annuities Account—continued

Statement of financial position
as at March 31

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Net assets available for benefits		
Accounts receivable	55	41
Pension obligations (Note 3)	53,487	59,357
Deficit to be financed by the Government of Canada (Note 4).....	53,432	59,316

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

Approved by:

Paul Thompson
Deputy Minister
Employment and Social Development Canada

Serena Francis, MBA, CPA, CMA
Chief Financial Officer
Employment and Social Development Canada

Government Annuities Account—continued**Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits
for the year ended March 31**

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Received or paid by the Government of Canada		
Annuity payments (Note 4)	8,742	9,826
Premium refunds and other (Note 4).....	16	4
	8,758	9,830
Amount paid through the Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	(8,758)	(9,830)
Administrative expenses		
Services received without charge (Note 5)	1,793	1,845
Services contributed by Employment and Social Development Canada (Note 5)	(1,793)	(1,845)
Change in accounts receivable and increase in net assets available for benefits	14	3
Net assets available for benefits at beginning of year.....	41	38
Net assets available for benefits at end of year	55	41

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

**Statement of changes in pension obligations
for the year ended March 31**

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Pension obligations at beginning of year	59,357	68,021
Interest (Note 4)	1,899	1,910
Annuity payments (Note 4)	(8,742)	(9,826)
Reclaimed and unclaimed annuities and other items.....	(41)	(103)
Experience gains (Note 4)	(651)	(170)
Losses (gains) due to change in discount rate assumptions (Note 4).....	1,665	(1,492)
Losses due to change in mortality assumptions (Note 4)	—	1,017
Pension obligations at end of year (Note 3)	53,487	59,357

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

Government Annuities Account—continued**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****1. Authority, Objective and Responsibilities**

The Government Annuities Account (the 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 Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) and operates through the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

2. Significant Accounting Policies**a) Basis of presentation**

The financial statements of the Account are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans (Section 4600) on a going concern basis. They are prepared in thousands of Canadian dollars, the Account's functional currency. Section 4600 provides specific accounting guidance on pension obligations. For accounting policies that do not relate to pension obligations, the Account complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in Part I of the Chartered Professional Accountants (CPA) Canada Handbook—Accounting. To the extent that IFRS in Part I are inconsistent with Section 4600, Section 4600 takes precedence.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were authorized for issue by the signatories on August 28, 2025.

b) Pension obligations

The method utilized to calculate the pension obligations comprises, in respect of matured and deferred annuities, the present value of such annuities determined on an actuarial basis using best estimate experience-adjusted mortality tables available as at March 31, 2025. The discount rates used to measure the present value are based on the Government of Canada's cost of borrowing derived from the yields on the actual zero-coupon yield curve for Government of Canada bonds which reflect the timing of the expected future cash flows.

Pension obligations are separated into two groups: matured and deferred. The matured group consists of members for whom the pensions are in payment as at March 31, 2025. The deferred group consists of members for whom payment of pensions will start in the future.

c) Services received without charge

Administrative services received without charge from ESDC are recorded in the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits at their estimated cost. A corresponding amount is credited directly to the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits.

d) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of net assets available for benefits, pension obligations and interest at the date of the financial statements. The pension obligations depend on factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using assumptions such as mortality and discount rates. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the pension obligations. The carrying amount of the pension obligations as at the end of the reporting fiscal years is presented in Note 3. Actual results may differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions; therefore, it is possible that the amounts for the pension obligations and related accounts could change materially in the near term. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Government Annuities Account—continued**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****3. Pension Obligations**

The Office of the Chief Actuary, an independent unit within the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada, performs the annual actuarial valuation of the pension obligations every year as at March 31.

The pension obligations amounted to:

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Pension obligations		
Matured annuities	52,977	58,533
Deferred annuities	510	824
	<u>53,487</u>	<u>59,357</u>

The discount rates used in measuring the pension obligations as at March 31 and the related accrued interest for the year were as follows:

	2025	2024
Pension obligations	2.93%	3.48%
Interest	3.48%	3.05%

The average age of annuitants was estimated to be 87.6 years and the remaining duration of the Account was estimated at 34 years as at March 31, 2025.

The next actuarial valuation will be performed as at March 31, 2026.

4. Deficit to be Financed by the Government of Canada

The *Government Annuities Act* provided authority for the Government of Canada to sell annuities to the Canadian public. The Government of Canada entered into annuity contracts with a promise to pay the annuities and is required under the Act to keep an account, the Government Annuities Account, within the accounts of Canada to record all transactions related to these annuities. These transactions include all moneys received and paid relating to the granting of an annuity, unclaimed and reclaimed annuities and the obligations representing the present value of prospective annuities contracted. It also includes the accrual of interest on the pension obligations.

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Deficit to be financed by the Government of Canada at beginning of year	59,316	67,983
Interest	1,899	1,910
Reclaimed annuities	54	5
Unclaimed annuities	(93)	(107)
Annuity payments	(8,742)	(9,826)
Premium refunds and other	(16)	(4)
Experience gains	(651)	(170)
Losses (gains) due to change in discount rate assumptions	1,665	(1,492)
Losses due to change in mortality assumptions	—	1,017
	<u>(5,884)</u>	<u>(8,667)</u>
Deficit to be financed by the Government of Canada at end of year	53,432	59,316

Government Annuities Account—concluded**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—concluded****Interest**

Interest represents the accretion of the discount on the pension obligations. This is recorded on an accrual basis and is calculated using the discount rate at the end of the prior fiscal year.

Reclaimed annuities

Reclaimed annuities represent previously unclaimed amounts of annuitants that could not be located. If the annuitants are subsequently located, the actuarial present value of these annuities is paid.

Unclaimed annuities

Unclaimed annuities represent amounts of annuities that could not be paid because the annuitants could not be located.

Premium refunds

Premium refunds represent the full reimbursement of premiums upon the cancellation of an annuity contract at maturity.

Gains or losses due to experience and changes in actuarial assumptions

At the end of any fiscal year, the amount of the pension obligations may be different than expected due to changes resulting from experience adjustment and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.

As there are no new contracts purchased under the *Government Annuities Act*, the main sources of experience gains or losses are mortality and retirements of existing members. Mortality gains and losses include changes in expected future payments due to death or survival of annuitants and the difference between actual and expected benefit payments during the year.

Management's best estimates of the pension obligations are based on mortality rates, used for the actuarial assessments of the Canada Pension Plan, and discount rates. The pension obligations as at March 31, 2025 was estimated based on mortality rates used in the 31st Actuarial Report on the Canada Pension Plan. These mortality rates are updated on a triennial basis.

5. Related Party Transactions

The Account is related to Government departments, agencies and Crown corporations through common control held by the Government of Canada. There were no further significant transactions with related parties other than those described in Note 2 c) Services received without charge. These administrative services include the following:

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Salaries	1,320	1,365
Operating costs	358	362
Actuarial services.....	115	118
Services received without charge	1,793	1,845

6. Pension Obligations Calculated as per the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and *Government Annuities Regulations*

As per the *Government Annuities Improvement Act* and *Government Annuities Regulations*, expected future payments are to be discounted using an annual interest rate of seven percent. Future payments are to be estimated 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. Pension obligations are to be initially recorded through the Government Annuities Account established within the Public Accounts of Canada. Based on the Act and Regulations, the pension obligations as at March 31, 2025 are estimated at \$45.2 million (\$51.8 million in 2024).

Adjustments required to reflect the pension obligation using both experience-adjusted mortality rates and current discount rates in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans were recorded in these financial statements and in the Public Accounts of Canada

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund

Management Responsibility for Financial Statements

Responsibility for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund rests with the management of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The financial statements of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans. The financial statements include management's best estimates and judgments where appropriate.

To fulfill its accounting and reporting responsibilities, management has developed and maintained books, records, internal controls and management practices designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of the financial information and to ensure that transactions are in accordance with the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act* and regulations as well as the *Financial Administration Act* and regulations.

These financial statements have been audited by the Auditor General of Canada, the independent auditor for the Government of Canada.

Approved by:

Mike Duheme
Commissioner

Samantha Hazen, CPA, CA, CIA
Chief Financial Officer

August 22, 2025

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—continued**Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Minister of Public Safety

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements*Opinion*

We have audited the financial statements of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund (the Fund), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of changes in net assets available for benefits and statement of changes in pension obligations for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 March 2025, and the changes in its net assets available for benefits and changes in its pension obligations for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—*continued*

Independent Auditor’s Report—*concluded*

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Compliance with Specified Authorities

Opinion

In conjunction with the audit of the financial statements, we have audited transactions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund coming to our notice for compliance with specified authorities. The specified authorities against which compliance was audited are the applicable provisions of the *Financial Administration Act* and regulations and the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act* and regulations.

In our opinion, the transactions of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund that came to our notice during the audit of the financial statements have complied, in all material respects, with the specified authorities referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance with Specified Authorities

Management is responsible for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund’s compliance with the specified authorities named above, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund to comply with the specified authorities.

Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance with Specified Authorities

Our audit responsibilities include planning and performing procedures to provide an audit opinion and reporting on whether the transactions coming to our notice during the audit of the financial statements are in compliance with the specified authorities referred to above.

Original signed by
Mimma Venema, CPA, CA, CGA
Principal
for the Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa, Canada
22 August 2025

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—continued**Statement of Financial Position
as at March 31**

(in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Liabilities		
Pension benefits payable (Note 3)	273,675	473,316
Net assets available for benefits	(273,675)	(473,316)
Pension obligations (Note 4)	2,925,366	3,921,027
Deficit to be financed by the Government of Canada (Note 5).....	(3,199,041)	(4,394,343)

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

Approved by:

Mike Duheme
*Commissioner*Samantha Hazen, CPA, CA, CIA
Chief Financial Officer

August 22, 2025

**Statement of Changes in Net Assets Available for Benefits
year ended March 31**

(in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Net assets available for benefits—beginning of year.....	(473,316)	(393,665)
Decrease (increase) in pension benefits payable.....	199,641	(79,651)
Net assets available for benefits—end of year	(273,675)	(473,316)

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

**Statement of Changes in Pension Obligations
year ended March 31**

(in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Pension obligations—beginning of year.....	3,921,027	6,215,801
Net interest accrued on benefits	105,220	167,745
Past service contributions from participants.....	141	537
Experience gains	(267,327)	(840,850)
Survivor benefit payments and transfers to pension benefits payable	(833,695)	(1,622,206)
Pension obligations—end of year	2,925,366	3,921,027

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

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—*continued*

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Description of the Fund

The following is a summary description of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund.

(a) General

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund (the 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* (the *Act*) (effective 1959) and the related Regulations.

The *Act* provides for members of the Force, other than commissioned officers, appointed before March 1, 1949, the right to purchase certain survivorship benefits for their dependants by payment of specified contributions.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is responsible for the management of the Fund and Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) provides the day-to-day administration of the Fund. The Office of the Chief Actuary (OCA) of the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI) performs periodic actuarial valuations of the Fund.

All monetary transactions of the Fund are made through a specified purpose account in the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).

The Fund is accounted for using the standards applicable to a defined benefit pension plan as described in Note 2(a).

(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 for funding purposes 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, as may be required to re-establish the solvency of the Fund.

(c) Survivor Benefit Payments

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% 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. 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.

iii. 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 the member were not survived by a widow.

(d) Dividends on Survivor Benefit Payments

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.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—continued**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—continued****(e) 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 present information on the Fund as a separate financial reporting entity independent of the sponsor and Fund members, on a going concern basis. They are prepared to assist Fund members and others in reviewing the activities of the Fund for the year, but they are not meant to portray the funding requirements of the Fund.

These financial statements are prepared in Canadian dollars, the Fund's functional currency, in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for pension plans in Part IV of the Chartered Professional Accountants (CPA) Canada Handbook, Section 4600. Section 4600 provides specific accounting guidance on investments and pension obligations.

For accounting policies that do not relate to either investments or pension obligations, the Fund complies with IFRS Accounting Standards (IFRS) in Part I of the CPA Canada Handbook. To the extent that IFRS in Part I is inconsistent with Section 4600, Section 4600 takes precedence.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were authorized for issue by the signatories on August 22, 2025.

(b) Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

i. Survivor Benefits

Benefits are recognized on an accrual basis as a reduction of Pension Obligations and Net Assets Available for Benefits upon the death of a member who has made the scheduled contributions and has left them in the Fund or upon the death of a widow.

ii. Pension Obligations

The pension obligations are determined based on the most recent actuarial valuation for funding purposes prepared by the OCA. The valuation is updated annually based on data as at the financial statement date. The pension obligations are equal to the value of all future benefits payable, discounted in accordance with actuarial assumptions, which are based on management's best estimate assumptions.

iii. Services Provided without Charge and Related Party Transactions

The Fund does not record the value of administrative services it receives without charge from various government departments and agencies as they are insignificant in the context of the financial statements taken as a whole. These services include the following:

- Financial management and other support services from the RCMP;
- Actuarial valuation and other services from the OCA;
- Office of the Auditor General of Canada audit costs.

(c) Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, management uses estimates and assumptions that primarily affect the reported amounts of liabilities and related disclosures.

In making estimates and using assumptions, management relies on external information and observable conditions where possible. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ significantly from the estimates and assumptions.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—*continued*

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—*continued*

The Pension Obligations are the most significant item where estimates and assumptions are used. The Pension Obligations depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of estimates and assumptions, such as discount rates (future interest rates used to credit the Fund), mortality rates, proportion of members married, age of new widows and the benefits increase. The Fund consults with external actuaries from the OCA regarding these estimates and assumptions annually. Any changes will impact the carrying amount of the Pension Obligations. Details of these estimates and assumptions have been disclosed in Note 4.

Sources of estimation uncertainty related to macroeconomic unpredictability and volatility include the current geopolitical context, supply chain disruptions and rising inflation and interest rates.

3. Pension Benefits Payable

Pension Benefits Payable represent the lump sum benefits that became payable upon the death of members or widows during the year but had not yet been paid at year end. At March 31, 2025, the Pension Benefits Payable were \$273,675 (2024 - \$473,316).

4. Pension Obligations

The pension obligations are determined based on the actuarial valuation for funding purposes as at March 31, 2022 and the actuarial update for the Fund as at March 31, 2025. Actuarial valuations are to be performed not more than five years apart. The last actuarial valuation for funding purposes was conducted as of March 31, 2022 and was tabled in Parliament on October 27, 2023. The actuarial valuation for funding purposes as of March 31, 2025 is expected to be tabled in Parliament in 2026.

The actuarial valuation for funding purposes as of March 31, 2022 disclosed an actuarial surplus of \$494,000.

The benefits increase represents an integration of a 5% increase at April 1, 2023, followed by annual increases of 1.2% at April 1, 2024 and April 1, 2025 as per the recommendation in the actuarial report for funding purposes as at March 31, 2022. Payments related to the benefits increase were made in fiscal year 2025, after the approved Order in Council was published in the Canada Gazette, Part II on June 19, 2024.

The remaining balance of the actuarial surplus is intended to be used over the remaining life of the Fund for the payment of increases in the pension benefits. At March 31, 2025, the average age of members was estimated to be 101.8 years (2024 – 99.3 years) and the average age of widows was estimated to be 93.4 years (2024 – 93.6 years). The remaining life of the Fund as at March 31, 2025 was estimated at 24 years (2024 – 25 years) based on the statutory actuarial valuation as at March 31, 2022.

Management's best estimate assumptions used in the determination of the pension obligations include economic and demographic assumptions. The demographic assumptions include considerations such as mortality rates, proportion of members married, and age of new widows. Mortality rates for members are consistent with the actuarial valuation for funding purposes as at March 31, 2022 and are based on mortality rates for male Regular Members from the actuarial report on the pension plan for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 2021. Widow rates of mortality are based on the combined (public and private) 2014 Canadian Pensioners Mortality Table (CPM2014) published by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, projected to plan year 2023 using CPM Improvement Scale B (CPM-B). Mortality rates are reduced in the future with the same mortality improvement assumptions made for the actuarial report on the pension plan for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police as at March 31, 2021. The primary economic assumptions relate to future interest rates used to credit the Fund. The interest rate is derived from the yield on a notional long-term portfolio of 20-year Government of Canada bonds issued at prescribed interest rates and held to maturity, as at the date of the actuarial valuation for funding purposes. The assumptions are evaluated for continued relevancy.

The valuation of pension obligations is updated annually for transactions occurring during the period, including experience gains/losses due to changes in the Fund's member and widow population. The experience gains for 2025 is \$267,327 (2024 – \$840,850). The information in these financial statements is based on this annual updated valuation of pension obligations conducted as at March 31, 2025. At that date, the present value of Pension Obligations was \$2,925,366 (2024 - \$3,921,027).

The interest rate for the year-ended March 31, 2025 is 3.0% (2024 – 3.1%) per annum. The interest rate is estimated to decline to 2.6% per annum by the year 2031 (2024 – 2.6% by the year 2031) and thereafter rise to an ultimate level of 4% reached by the year 2048 (2024 – 4% by the year 2048). Variations in any of these assumptions can result in a significantly higher, or lower, estimate of the liability.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Dependants) Pension Fund—concluded

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025—concluded

5. Deficit to be Financed by the Government of Canada

All transactions of the Fund are made through a specified purpose account in the CRF and are reported in the Public Accounts of Canada. This includes receiving contributions, recording interest earned on the Fund and paying survivor benefits.

The government has a statutory obligation to pay benefits relating to the Fund. If there was a shortfall in the balance of the account relative to the pension obligation, it would not impact the benefit payments. This pension obligation is to the survivors of the participants who contributed to the Fund over the years. However, if the Fund is substantially in excess of the amount required to make adequate provision for the prospective payments, the Governor in Council may increase benefits in order to disburse the surplus to the survivors. As a result, the government has an obligation to the beneficiaries for the balance of the Fund as reported in the specified purpose account.

The following table illustrates these obligations as at March 31:

(in Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Opening balance—specified purpose account.....	5,117,177	6,475,375
Receipts and other credits	140,421	184,358
Payments and other charges	(1,033,335)	(1,542,556)
Closing balance—specified purpose account.....	4,224,263	5,117,177
Deficit to be financed by the Government of Canada.....	(3,199,041)	(4,394,343)
Surplus owed to beneficiaries.....	1,025,222	722,834

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Section 7

Public Accounts of Canada
2024–2025

Cash and accounts receivable as at March 31

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Cash and accounts receivable

This section contains information on accounts reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position under Cash and accounts receivable.

Table 7.1

Cash and accounts receivable

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents, Table 7.2.....	54,108,559,792	75,059,317,706
Taxes receivable, Table 7.3.....	213,656,742,135	203,044,647,772
Other accounts receivable, Table 7.5.....	13,628,471,410	13,999,068,277
Total cash and accounts receivable	281,393,773,337	292,103,033,755

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash consists of public moneys on deposit and cash in transit at March 31. Cash in bank consists of public moneys on deposit to the credit of the Receiver General for Canada, with the Bank of Canada, chartered banks and other financial institutions. Cash with the Bank of Canada includes operational balances and balances held for the Prudential Liquidity Fund. Cash in transit consists of public moneys received by public officers prior to April 1, but not deposited by that date as well as cash held by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities. Outstanding cheques and warrants are deducted to arrive at the closing cash balance.

Cash equivalents consist mainly of term deposits resulting from auctions administered by the Bank of Canada and the Department of Finance on behalf of the Minister of Finance. The short term deposits, denominated in Canadian dollars, are made from a portion of the daily surplus of cash balance and have a short term maturity, usually not exceeding 31 calendar days.

Table 7.2

Cash and cash equivalents

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Cash in bank		
Canadian currency ¹	25,073,857,989	55,037,081,309
Foreign currencies ²	1,685,363,170	1,250,027,762
Special deposits ³	75,000,000	75,000,000
Total cash in bank	26,834,221,159	56,362,109,071
Cash in transit		
Cash in hands of collectors and in transit	17,071,568,894	15,349,710,217
Other cash—Consolidated Crown corporations and other entities ⁴	2,683,035,000	1,919,580,000
Total cash in transit	19,754,603,894	17,269,290,217
Less: Outstanding cheques and warrants		
Outstanding cheques ⁵	8,330,300,731	6,572,117,734
Imprest account cheques ⁶	530	(152)
Total outstanding cheques and warrants	8,330,301,261	6,572,117,582
Total cash	38,258,523,792	67,059,281,706
Cash equivalents	15,850,036,000	8,000,036,000
Total cash and cash equivalents	54,108,559,792	75,059,317,706

¹ Included in Canadian currency is \$20 billion (\$20 billion in 2024) with respect to the Prudential Liquidity Fund.

² These balances denominated in US dollars include cash and cash equivalents which have been translated into Canadian dollars at March 31.

³ These are balances in the hands of financial institutions for the reimbursement of GST refund payments issued by the Ministère du Revenu du Québec on behalf of the government.

⁴ These funds are not public moneys to the credit of the Receiver General for Canada but are for the exclusive use of consolidated Crown corporations and other entities.

⁵ Receiver General of Canada cheques issued in Canadian dollars, and outstanding are recorded in this account. Cheques outstanding for 10 years are transferred to other revenues. During the year, an amount of \$84,724,302 (\$159,821,310 in 2024) was transferred to other revenues. Cheques in foreign currencies are credited to the government's cash account at the time of issue.

⁶ 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 other revenues), are recorded in this account.

Taxes receivable

Taxes receivable include amounts assessed by Canada Revenue Agency and the Canada Border Services 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.

Taxes receivable include taxes, premiums and contributions collectable on behalf of others such as provincial and territorial governments and the Canada Pension Plan. These amounts have also been included in liabilities.

The government establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts to reduce the carrying value of the taxes receivable to amounts that approximate their net realizable value.

Table 7.3 presents taxes receivable by tax stream. Amounts receivable that are written off or forgiven are included in Section 2 of Volume III (Debts, obligations and claims written off or forgiven).

Table 7.3
Taxes receivable as at March 31

(in dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Gross taxes receivable	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net taxes receivable	Gross taxes receivable	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net taxes receivable
Taxes receivable						
Income taxes receivable						
Individuals	117,232,062,970	12,139,519,818	105,092,543,152	107,182,981,562	10,565,204,078	96,617,777,484
Employers	34,638,170,938	2,990,094,118	31,648,076,820	34,930,125,282	2,284,386,962	32,645,738,320
Corporations	44,522,217,463	7,106,261,664	37,415,955,799	40,787,462,948	6,211,722,421	34,575,740,527
Non-residents	5,261,008,403	626,016,579	4,634,991,824	4,436,193,287	643,163,062	3,793,030,225
Goods and services taxes receivable	38,669,174,446	7,143,971,702	31,525,202,744	38,972,318,114	6,764,313,734	32,208,004,380
Customs import duties receivable	1,038,811,226	195,812,569	842,998,657	820,583,377	196,316,736	624,266,641
Other excise taxes and duties receivable	3,446,125,076	949,151,937	2,496,973,139	3,157,182,636	577,092,441	2,580,090,195
Total	244,807,570,522	31,150,828,387	213,656,742,135	230,286,847,206	27,242,199,434	203,044,647,772

Table 7.4
Aging of taxes receivable

(in dollars)

	2025	2024
Taxes receivable		
Less than one year	146,899,614,097	143,129,970,887
1 to 2	19,229,916,396	15,629,559,614
2 to 3	16,432,880,577	11,102,677,676
3 to 4	11,386,653,808	6,472,273,265
4 to 5	7,129,877,220	6,148,561,966
Over 5 years	43,728,628,424	47,803,803,798
Total	244,807,570,522	230,286,847,206

Tax receivables based on estimates of unassessed taxes at year end are included in current receivables.

Other accounts receivable

Other accounts receivable represent billed but uncollected amounts or accrued financial claims arising from amounts owed to the government for use of its assets, or from the proceeds for provision of services, from various overpayments including COVID-19 benefits and cash collateral pledged to counterparties, as of March 31.

Amounts receivable written off or forgiven are included in Section 2 of Volume III (Debts, obligations and claims written off or forgiven).

Table 7.5

Other accounts receivable as at March 31

(in dollars)

	2025			2024		
	Gross receivables	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net receivables	Gross receivables	Allowance for doubtful accounts	Net receivables
Other receivables	10,258,080,136	2,556,706,334	7,701,373,802	8,854,360,624	2,214,039,673	6,640,320,951
COVID-19 benefit overpayments	12,961,644,062	10,491,275,054	2,470,369,008	11,355,952,078	6,290,967,771	5,064,984,307
Cash collateral pledged to counterparties ¹	3,456,728,600	–	3,456,728,600	2,293,763,019	–	2,293,763,019
Total	26,676,452,798	13,047,981,388	13,628,471,410	22,504,075,721	8,505,007,444	13,999,068,277

¹ Cash collateral pledged to counterparties represents collateral support under International Swaps and Derivatives Association Master Agreements in respect of outstanding cross-currency swap arrangements.

Section 8

Public Accounts of Canada
2024–2025

Foreign exchange accounts as at March 31

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Foreign exchange accounts

Foreign exchange accounts represent financial assets and liabilities related to Canada's official international reserves, held primarily in the Exchange Fund Account, and its membership in the International Monetary Fund. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported at Canadian dollar equivalents as 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 net foreign exchange revenues and return on investments on the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Accumulated Operating Deficit.

Table 8.1 presents the continuity of foreign exchange accounts assets, by showing the opening and closing balances, as well as payments and other charges and receipts and other credits. Table 8.2 presents the foreign exchange accounts liabilities in the same format. It should be noted that this table excludes unmatured debt payable in foreign currencies, amounting to \$29,557 million as at March 31, 2025 (\$21,246 million as at March 31, 2024); details relating to these obligations are presented in Table 6.1 of Section 6 of this volume. A narrative description is provided for accounts reported in some tables.

Table 8.1
Foreign exchange accounts assets

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account, Table 8.3.....	159,415,389,312	54,311,505,673	36,135,880,768	177,591,014,217
International Monetary Fund—Subscriptions.....	19,756,919,000	1,313,455,836	–	21,070,374,836
International Monetary Fund Trusts—Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust	493,981,000	1,416,800,523	–	1,910,781,523
International Monetary Fund Trusts—Resilience and Sustainability Trust...	473,956,000	315,748,552	–	789,704,552
Total foreign exchange accounts assets.....	180,140,245,312	57,357,510,584	36,135,880,768	201,361,875,128

Table 8.2
Foreign exchange accounts liabilities

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account—Due to broker, Table 8.3	–	–	316,000,000	316,000,000
International Monetary Fund—Notes payable.....	14,438,000,695	946,590,875	2,249,783,805	15,741,193,625
Special drawing rights allocations.....	29,667,894,000	–	1,972,345,151	31,640,239,151
Total foreign exchange accounts liabilities	44,105,894,695	946,590,875	4,538,128,956	47,697,432,776

International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account

This account records the moneys advanced from the government to the Exchange Fund Account (EFA), in Canadian and other currencies, for the purchase of foreign currencies and securities, and special drawing rights (SDRs).

The EFA is operated under the provisions of the *Currency Act*. The unaudited financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025, are found at the end of this section.

In 2025, payments and other charges for the international reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account consisted of advances to the EFA in the amount of \$39,415 million, an adjustment of \$4,149 million to recognize the net income of the EFA for the year ended March 31, 2025, a net foreign exchange revaluation adjustment of \$10,431 million and the trade-date recognition of \$316 million in purchases of securities that were unsettled at year end. Receipts and other credits consisted of repayments of advances of \$33,185 million and a credit to the Consolidated Revenue Fund of \$2,951 million for the EFA's net income for the year ended March 31, 2024. For the Exchange Fund Account's liabilities, receipts and other credits consisted of payables of \$316 million incurred for purchases of securities that were unsettled at year end.

Table 8.3
International reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account

(in millions of dollars)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
US dollar deposits.....	8,706	11,710
US dollar marketable securities.....	92,964	77,649
Euro deposits	107	552
Euro marketable securities	20,299	18,344
British pound sterling deposits.....	743	431
British pound sterling marketable securities.....	13,595	12,128
Japanese yen deposits	282	93
Japanese yen marketable securities	6,517	6,298
Short-term deposits	1,603	218
Special drawing rights holdings	32,775	31,992
Total	177,591	159,415
Advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were denominated as follows:		
US dollar	113,505	99,824
Euro	20,890	19,315
British pound sterling	14,114	12,176
Japanese yen.....	6,667	6,315
Special drawing rights	26,761	25,092
Canadian dollar	(8,811)	(6,258)
Total advances from the Consolidated Revenue Fund	173,126	156,464
Total net income from April 1 to March 31.....	4,149	2,951
Total due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	177,275	159,415
Due to broker	316	–
Total	177,591	159,415

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 five major currencies, the euro, the US dollar, the British pound sterling, the Japanese yen and the Chinese renminbi.

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 2025, payments and other charges consisted of a foreign exchange revaluation adjustment of \$1,313 million.

The IMF’s Board of Governors conducts a General Review of Quotas (GRQs) at least every five years to assess the adequacy of quotas (i.e., size and distribution). On December 15, 2023, the Board of Governors of the IMF concluded the 16th GRQ and approved a 50% Equi proportional increase in IMF members quotas (without changing individual members quota shares) and a rollback of the New Arrangements to Borrow (see below). This increase will become effective once consent is received from members representing 85% of total voting power for quotas and 90% for the amounts of NAB participants. Canada provided its consent to the quota increase on July 15, 2024. Upon effectiveness, Canada’s quota share will be increased from SDR 11,024 million to SDR 16,536 million.

Loans

This account records the value of interest-bearing loans made under Canada’s multilateral and bilateral lending arrangements with the IMF. The purpose of these arrangements is to provide temporary resources to the IMF, which works to promote economic growth and safeguard the stability of the international monetary system.

There are two outstanding lending arrangements with the IMF outside of the quota system: the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) and the temporary bilateral borrowing agreements (BBAs).

Canada’s current participation in the NAB is governed by the October 2020 NAB Decision, effective from January 2021 to December 2025. Canada’s maximum commitment under the NAB is SDR 7,747 million. Once the outcomes of the 16th GRQ become effective, Canada’s maximum commitment under the NAB will be reduced to SDR 6,486 million.

Canada also participates in the BBAs, which further increase the financial resources the IMF can borrow from member countries. Starting with the BBAs that took effect on January 1, 2021, Canada’s commitment has been SDR 3,532 million. This agreement was extended through the end of 2024. To ensure the IMF remains adequately resourced during the interim period, the BBAs were then further extended to December 31, 2027, or until the outcomes of the 16th GRQ, as described above, become effective—whichever occurs first. To date, the BBAs have not been activated, and no disbursements have been made against Canada’s commitment. Additionally, the IMF Board has initiated discussions with NAB participants (including Canada) on extending the NAB starting January 1, 2026, either at the current level or a revised level, depending on the status of implementation of the GRQ outcomes. Canada provided its consent to both the rollback of the NAB and the extension of the BBAs on July 15, 2024.

Collectively, pursuant to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, the outstanding loans under multilateral and bilateral arrangements with the IMF cannot exceed SDR 13,000 million, or any other amount that may be fixed by the Governor in Council, at any given time. Canada’s maximum commitments under the NAB and BBA of SDR 11,279 million fall within this limit.

At March 31, 2025, no amount was outstanding under these arrangements. Amounts advanced under these arrangements are considered part of the Official International Reserves of Canada.

International Monetary Fund Trusts

Canada lends funds to trusts established by the IMF to support low-income and middle-income members. For these trusts, the total revolving loan authority pursuant to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act* is set at SDR 1,000 million, or such greater amount as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. The amount was fixed at SDR 4,200 million by the Governor in Council on February 19, 2024. Certain loans to the IMF’s Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust that are subject to this authority are included in other loans, investments and advances, details of which are provided in Section 9 of this volume.

Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust

PRGT loan account

This account records the value of loans to the IMF's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) in order to provide financial assistance to qualifying low-income countries as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*.

Total loans of SDR 956 million are outstanding under Canada's SDR 2,000 million revolving commitment to the PRGT loan account as at March 31, 2025 (total loans outstanding of SDR 960 million under SDR 2,000 million commitment as at March 31, 2024). Of the total outstanding loans to the PRGT loan account as at March 31, 2025, SDR 300 million is included in the foreign exchange accounts (SDR 276 million as at March 31, 2024). The outstanding balance was translated into Canadian dollars at the year-end closing rate of exchange (1 SDR /\$1.91134 CAD). During the year, transactions included issuances of SDR 24 million, equivalent to \$45 million at the time of lending, and a foreign exchange revaluation gain of \$34 million. In addition to the PRGT loans included in the foreign exchange accounts, SDR 656 million in outstanding loans to the PRGT loan account as at March 31, 2025 (SDR 684 million as at March 31, 2024) is included in other loans, investments and advances (refer to Section 9 of this volume for details).

PRGT deposit and investment account

The total outstanding PRGT loans included in the foreign exchange account also include a loan of SDR 700 million, equivalent to \$1,254 million at the time of lending, provided to the PRGT deposit and investment account in April 2024. During the year, a foreign exchange revaluation gain of \$84 million was attributed to the PRGT deposit and investment account. The amount lent by Canada will earn interest and matures March 15, 2034.

Further, Canada's loan, and amounts lent by other contributors to the PRGT, will be invested by the IMF, with investment gains and losses being allocated to Canada's loan on a pro-rata basis.

Resilience and Sustainability Trust

Canada entered into an agreement, pursuant to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, with the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) in September 2022 to lend SDR to the RST, up to the equivalent of \$2,000 million. Drawings upon the facility may be made by the RST through November 30, 2030. The RST helps low-income and vulnerable middle-income countries address longer-term challenges, such as those related to climate change and pandemic preparedness.

RST loan account

The total outstanding RST loan account as at March 31, 2025 is SDR 186 million (SDR 37 million as at March 31, 2024). During the year, Canada lent additional SDR 149 million to the RST loan account, an amount equivalent to \$276 million at the time of lending. Additionally, a foreign exchange revaluation gain of \$13 million was attributed to the RST loan account. The loan earns interest, which is paid quarterly, and has a maturity date of December 2043.

RST deposit account

Under the agreement, in October 2022, Canada deposited SDR 228 million in the RST deposit account, an amount equivalent to \$400 million at the time of deposit. The amount deposited by Canada earns interest, which is paid quarterly, and matures November 30, 2050. Further, Canada's deposit, and amounts deposited by other contributors to the RST, are invested by the RST, with investment gains and losses being allocated to Canada's deposit on a pro-rata basis. During the year, a foreign exchange revaluation gain of \$27 million was attributed to the RST loan account.

Contribution to RST reserve account

Also under the agreement, in October 2022 Canada made a contribution of SDR 23 million, an amount equivalent to \$40 million at the time of contribution, to the RST reserve account, which is meant to cover the RST's credit and liquidity risk, and administration costs. Canada's contribution to the RST reserve account does not earn interest, has no fixed maturity, and was recognized as a transfer payment expense.

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 2025, notes payable to the IMF increased by \$1,303 million.

Special drawing rights allocations

This account records the value of SDRs allocated to Canada by the IMF. The SDR is an international reserve asset created by the IMF, and allocated to countries participating in its Special Drawing Rights Department. It represents both an asset and a liability of Canada.

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. However, circumstances may arise whereby the IMF decides to recall the SDRs and therefore Canada could be called upon to repay its SDR allocation, in part or in total.

In 2025, receipts and reimbursements consisted of a foreign exchange revaluation adjustment of \$1,972 million.

Supplementary statement

Exchange Fund Account

Statement of Financial Position (*unaudited*) as at March 31

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Financial assets		
Deposits held in the Account (Note 3).....	11,441	13,004
Investments (Note 3)		
Marketable securities	133,375	114,419
Special drawing rights	32,775	31,992
Total investments	166,150	146,411
Total financial assets	177,591	159,415
Liabilities		
Due to broker	316	–
Due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (Note 5).....	177,275	159,415
Total liabilities	177,591	159,415

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

Chris Forbes
Deputy Minister
Department of Finance

Christopher Veilleux
Chief Financial Officer
Department of Finance

Statement of Operations (*unaudited*) for the year ended March 31

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
Net revenue from investments		
Marketable securities		
Interest	3,587	2,743
Net loss on sale of marketable securities	(744)	(1,355)
Transaction costs and other	(3)	(3)
Interest on deposits held in the Account	712	419
Interest on special drawing rights	1,144	1,262
Total net revenue from investments	4,696	3,066
Other		
Net foreign exchange loss	(547)	(115)
Net revenue for the year	4,149	2,951

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

Exchange Fund Account—continued

Notes to the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)

1. Authority and Objectives

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 (the Bank) as fiscal agent. The *Financial Administration Act* does not apply to the Account.

The legislative purposes of the Account, as specified in the *Currency Act*, are to aid in the control and protection of the external value of the Canadian dollar and to provide a source of liquidity for the Government of Canada, if required. Under the *Currency Act*, the Minister of Finance has the authority to acquire, borrow, sell or lend assets held in the Account deemed appropriate for these purposes, in accordance with the *Statement of Investment Policy* for the Government of Canada.

Assets held in the Account are managed to aid in the control and protection of the external value of the monetary unit of Canada and to provide a source of liquidity to the Government, if required. Canada's current policy is to intervene in foreign exchange markets on a discretionary, rather than a systematic, basis and only in the most exceptional of circumstances. Since September 1998, the Bank has not undertaken any foreign exchange market intervention in the form of either purchases or sales of US dollars versus the Canadian dollar.

In accordance with the *Currency Act*, within three months after the end of the fiscal year the net revenue for the year is paid to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) of the Government of Canada if the amount is positive, or charged to the CRF if the amount is negative. The net income of the Account is calculated in accordance with Section 20(2) of the *Currency Act*. The Minister of Finance reports to Parliament on the operations of the Account within the first 60 days in which Parliament is sitting after the end of the fiscal year. These financial statements have been prepared by the Department of Finance.

2. Significant accounting policies

As stipulated in the *Currency Act*, the financial statements of the Account are prepared in a manner consistent with the accounting policies used by the Government of Canada to prepare its financial statements.

a) Revenue recognition

Revenue from investments is recognized on an accrual basis and includes interest earned (including the amortization of premiums and discounts) using the effective interest method, gains or losses on sales of securities, and revenues from securities-lending activities. Interest accrued on short-term deposits, deposits held under repurchase agreements, marketable securities, and special drawing rights (SDRs) is measured using the effective interest method.

b) Expense recognition

The Account's administrative, custodial, and fiscal agency services are provided and paid for by the Bank and the Department of Finance. These costs have not been recognized in the financial statements.

In addition, the notional cost of the funding of the Account's assets and advances from the CRF is not recognized in the financial statements.

c) Financial assets

Deposits held in the Account

Deposits held in the Account consists of cash on hand and short-term deposits. Short-term deposits are measured at amortized cost and are generally held to maturity. The resulting revenue is included in Interest on deposits held in the Account using the effective interest method.

Marketable securities

Marketable securities are mainly comprised of sovereign, sovereign-linked and supranational issued securities, including, but not limited to treasury bills and nominal bonds. Purchases and sales of securities are recognized at the trade date. Marketable securities are measured at amortized cost and are adjusted for the amortization of purchase discounts and premiums using the effective interest method over the term to maturity of the security. The carrying amount of marketable securities includes accrued interest.

On derecognition of a security, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in Net gain (loss) on the sale of marketable securities. This approach reflects the realized economic impact of the transaction.

Exchange Fund Account—continued**Notes to the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)—continued***Impairment*

At the end of each reporting period, the Bank assesses qualitative and quantitative factors for whether there is an other-than-temporary decline in the value of short-term deposits, deposits held under repurchase agreements, and marketable securities. Impairment charges reflect a loss in value resulting from the expectation that the underlying economic resource has permanently diminished and the carrying value will not be recoverable. When a condition indicating potential impairment persists for a period of four years, there is a general presumption that the loss in value is other-than-temporary. This presumption may only be rebutted by persuasive evidence to the contrary.

Once impaired, these assets are re-measured at their recoverable amount with the amount of the impairment loss recognized in the Statement of Operations and there are no reversals in subsequent years.

Securities-lending program

Under the securities-lending program, the Account has agency agreements with two major financial institutions. Loans of securities are conducted on behalf of the Account by these agents, who guarantee the loans and obtain collateral of equal or greater value from approved counterparties. These transactions can range from 1 to 31 days in duration. The securities loaned continue to be accounted for as investment assets, as the Account still retains risks and rewards. Income on securities-lending transactions is included in Interest in the Statement of Operations.

Special drawing rights

Special drawing rights (SDRs) serve as the unit of account for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The value of SDRs is based on a basket of five major currencies: the euro, the US dollar, the British pound sterling, the Japanese yen, and the Chinese renminbi.

SDRs are initially recognized at cost and are subsequently re-measured at each reporting date into Canadian dollars at market exchange rates.

Translation of foreign currencies and SDRs

Assets denominated in foreign currencies and SDRs are translated into Canadian-dollar equivalents at the rates prevailing as at March 31, which were as follows:

	2025	2024
US dollars	1.4385	1.3542
Euros	1.5558	1.4608
Japanese yen	0.0096	0.0089
British pounds sterling	1.8585	1.7092
SDRs	1.9113	1.7922

Gains or losses resulting from the translation of assets and advances from the CRF denominated in foreign currencies and SDRs, as well as from transactions throughout the year, are recognized as Net foreign exchange gain (loss) in the Statement of Operations.

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.

d) Use of estimates and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Bank's management to make estimates and assumptions based on information available as of the date of the financial statements. Significant judgements and estimates are primarily in the area of determination of whether an impairment exists and in the measurement of fair value where quoted prices do not exist (Note 3).

Exchange Fund Account—continued

Notes to the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)—continued

3. Financial instruments**Fair value of financial assets**

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Deposits held in the Account				
US dollars	8,706	8,706	11,710	11,710
Euros	107	107	552	552
Japanese yen.....	282	282	93	93
British pounds sterling.....	743	743	431	431
Short-term deposits	1,603	1,603	218	218
Total deposits held in the Account	11,441	11,441	13,004	13,004
Investments				
Marketable securities				
US dollars	92,964	90,633	77,649	73,610
Euros	20,299	19,423	18,344	17,221
Japanese yen.....	6,517	6,274	6,298	6,240
British pounds sterling	13,595	13,202	12,128	11,640
Total marketable securities	133,375	129,532	114,419	108,711
SDRs	32,775	32,775	31,992	31,992
Total investments.....	166,150	162,307	146,411	140,703
Total financial assets.....	177,591	173,748	159,415	153,707

The estimated fair values of marketable securities are based on quoted market prices and include accrued interest. If such prices are not available, the fair value is determined by discounting future cash flows using an appropriate yield curve. During the year, and in the prior year, no marketable securities were written down to reflect an other-than temporary impairment in value.

The fair values of financial instruments are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

Level 1

Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, which represent actual and regularly occurring arm's-length market transactions.

Level 2

Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, which are observable for the assets or liabilities either directly (e.g., prices for similar instruments, prices from inactive markets) or indirectly (e.g., interest rates, credit spreads).

Level 3

Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data as a result of inactive markets (e.g., market participant assumptions).

Estimated fair values for financial instruments are designed to approximate amounts for which the instruments could be exchanged in a current arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties. The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs wherever such inputs exist. In measuring fair value, a financial instrument is classified at the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered.

The fair values disclosed for all financial assets are classified as Level 2 instruments in the fair value hierarchy. The fair value measurement of securities is based on observable inputs from market data and implied valuations. This method does not rely on solely quoted prices nor consider all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price. There were no transfers of securities between levels during the year.

Exchange Fund Account—continued

Notes to the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)—continued

Collateral pledged

As part of its operations, the Account is required to pledge collateral in respect to credit facilities granted by its European clearing house. Collateral pledged must have a fair value of a minimum of US\$250 million, post a reduction applied to the value of an asset commensurate with its risk, in equivalent securities. As at March 31, collateral pledged and held for the purposes of maintaining the credit facilities was as follows, in their pre-haircut CAD equivalent:

Collateral pledged

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Marketable Securities.....	542	529	441	419
Total	542	529	441	419

Securities lending

As at March 31, 2025, there were no securities lent (no securities lent at March 31, 2024).

4. Financial risk management

The Account is exposed to financial risks through its financial instruments, including credit, market, and liquidity risk. The following is a description of those risks and how their exposure is managed by the Account.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty or guarantor to a financial contract will cause a loss to the Account by failing to meet payment obligations in accordance with agreed upon terms. The Account's exposure to credit risk primarily arises from its deposits held in the Account and marketable securities.

The *Statement of Investment Policy* prescribed by the Minister of Finance ensures that the Account's asset portfolio is prudently diversified with respect to credit risk. The *Statement of Investment Policy* places limits on holdings by class of issuer (sovereign, agency, supranational, corporation or commercial financial institution), by individual issuer or counterparty, and by type of instrument.

The *Statement of Investment Policy* also specifies the treatment of holdings that do not meet eligibility criteria or limits due to exceptional circumstances such as ratings downgrades.

Exchange Fund Account—continued**Notes to the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)—continued**

The following table presents the credit rating of marketable securities held by the Account, based on the second highest external rating among those provided by Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's, Fitch Ratings and Dominion Bond Rating Service.

Credit Rating of Marketable Securities

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

As at	Carrying Value	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
AAA.....	108,022	92,372
AA+.....	4,735	4,121
AA.....	7,850	11,466
AA-.....	5,713	162
A+.....	6,934	6,298
A.....	8	-
A-.....	113	-
	133,375	114,419

Concentration of credit risk

Concentrations of credit risk occur when a significant proportion of the portfolio is invested in securities subject to credit risk with similar characteristics or subject to similar economic, political or other conditions. The Account may hold fixed income securities of highly rated sovereigns, central banks, government-supported entities and supranational organizations. The Bank broadly defines highly rated sovereigns as those with a credit rating as equivalent to BBB or higher. To be eligible for investment, an entity must have an acceptable credit rating informed by external credit ratings and internal credit analysis. The Account may also make deposits and execute other transactions, up to prescribed limits, with commercial financial institutions that meet the same rating criteria.

Exchange Fund Account—continued**Notes to the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)—continued**

The following table presents the concentration of credit of the marketable securities held by the Account.

Concentration of Marketable Securities

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	EUR		GBP		JPY		USD		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
As at March 31, 2025										
Securities issued by										
Sovereigns	8,717	44	7,867	60	6,274	100	55,582	62	78,440	61
Sub-sovereign entities	752	4	565	4	—	—	3,938	4	5,255	4
Supranational entities	5,960	31	3,483	26	—	—	20,316	22	29,759	23
Implicit agencies	3,994	21	1,287	10	—	—	10,797	12	16,078	12
Total fair value of securities	19,423	100	13,202	100	6,274	100	90,633	100	129,532	100
Carrying value of securities	20,299		13,595		6,517		92,964		133,375	

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	EUR		GBP		JPY		USD		Total	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
As at March 31, 2024										
Securities issued by										
Sovereigns	7,443	43	5,601	48	6,240	100	46,817	64	66,101	60
Sub-sovereign entities	1,118	6	622	5	—	—	3,652	5	5,392	5
Supranational entities	4,568	27	4,069	35	—	—	14,868	20	23,505	22
Implicit agencies	4,092	24	1,348	12	—	—	8,273	11	13,713	13
Total fair value of securities	17,221	100	11,640	100	6,240	100	73,610	100	108,711	100
Carrying value of securities	18,344		12,128		6,298		77,649		114,419	

As stipulated in the *Currency Act*, the Minister of Finance may appoint agents to perform services concerning the Account, including lending of securities. Securities lending involves loaning a security to a counterparty, who must eventually return the same security, in order to earn additional return on the portfolio.

Through the securities-lending program, agents can lend securities only up to a prescribed maximum amount and only to approved counterparties. Each borrower must enter into a Securities Loan Agreement with at least one of the agents.

Borrowers are also required to provide collateral for securities borrowed according to a specific list approved by the Government of Canada, with collateral 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.

Exchange Fund Account—continued

Notes to the Statement of Financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)—continued

Market risk

Market risk is the potential for adverse changes to the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument due to changes in market variables, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and other market prices.

a) Interest rate risk

The Account is exposed to market risk through interest rate risk, as the Account's cash equivalents, marketable securities and SDRs consist substantially of interest-bearing assets.

Interest rate risk is managed, with due consideration of the risk to the Government of Canada, through an asset-liability management policy. This policy utilizes a strategy of matching the duration structure and the currency of the Account's assets with the foreign currency borrowings of the Government of Canada which notionally finance the Account's assets.

b) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk. The Account is not exposed to significant other price risk.

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk is present for the Account on a standalone basis as the Account's assets and liabilities are substantially denominated in US dollars, euros, Japanese yen, British pounds sterling or SDRs.

Currency risk is managed, with due consideration of the risk to the Government of Canada, through an asset-liability management policy. This policy utilizes a strategy of matching the duration structure and the currency of the Account's assets with the foreign currency borrowings of the Government of Canada which notionally finance the Account's assets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Account is only exposed to liquidity risk through its Due to Consolidated Revenue Fund liability. While this amount is due to the Government of Canada on demand, it would be highly unlikely for the Government of Canada to call upon this obligation. In the event that the obligation must be met, the Account has sufficient, liquid, assets that it can dispose of to generate the necessary payment.

The following table presents a maturity analysis of the financial assets and liabilities of the Account.

Maturity Analysis

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

As at March 31, 2025	Due on demand	Within 90 days	Within 4 to 12 months	Within 1 to 5 years	In more than 5 years	Total
Financial Assets						
Deposits held in the Account	11,441	—	—	—	—	11,441
Investments						
US dollars	—	11,834	11,607	52,077	28,560	104,078
Euros	—	238	796	8,469	13,250	22,753
Japanese yen	—	96	775	2,181	3,637	6,689
British pounds sterling	—	1,628	3,615	3,583	6,915	15,741
SDRs	32,775	—	—	—	—	32,775
	44,216	13,796	16,793	66,310	52,362	193,477
Liabilities						
Due to broker	(316)	—	—	—	—	(316)
Due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund	(177,275)	—	—	—	—	(177,275)
	(177,591)	—	—	—	—	(177,591)
Net maturity difference	(133,375)	13,796	16,793	66,310	52,362	15,886

Exchange Fund Account—concluded

Notes to the Statement of financial Position and Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 2025 (unaudited)—concluded

5. Due to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF)

The Account is funded by the Government of Canada through interest-free advances from the CRF. Advances to the Account from the CRF are authorized by the Minister of Finance under the terms and conditions prescribed by the Minister of Finance. Pursuant to Section 19 of the *Currency Act*, these advances are limited to US\$150 billion by order of the Minister of Finance effective March 26, 2015.

The CRF advances the proceeds of the Government of Canada's borrowings in foreign currencies and allocations of SDRs by the IMF to the Account. Subsequent repayments of foreign currency debt are made using the assets of the Account and result in reductions of foreign currency advances from the CRF.

The Account requires Canadian-dollar advances to settle its purchases of foreign currencies. Canadian dollars received from sales of foreign currencies are remitted to the CRF. This, together with foreign currency payments made on behalf of the Government, causes reductions in the level of outstanding Canadian-dollar advances and can result in overall net deposits of Canadian-dollars by the Account with the CRF.

As at March 31, advances from the CRF were composed of the following currencies:

Currency composition of advances from the CRF

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	2025	2024
US dollars	113,505	99,824
Euros	20,890	19,315
British pounds sterling	14,114	12,176
Japanese yen	6,667	6,315
SDRs	26,761	25,092
Total foreign currencies	181,937	162,722
Canadian dollars	(8,811)	(6,258)
Net revenue	4,149	2,951
Total	177,275	159,415

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Section 9

Public Accounts of Canada 2024–2025

Loans, investments and advances as at March 31

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Loans, investments and advances

Loans, investments and advances is a category of financial claims represented by debt instruments and ownership interests 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, or the government's investments in financial instruments issued by those entities. 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. It is carried at cost, 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 method, 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 and, where it has advanced funds to the corporations to support their direct lending activities, the government records the amounts as loans and advances.

Other loans and advances are initially recorded at cost, and where applicable, are discounted to reflect any concessionary terms. Investments are measured at amortized cost unless quoted in an active market then they are measured at fair value. When necessary, an allowance for valuation is recorded to reduce the carrying value of other loans, investments and advances to amounts that approximate their net recoverable 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 approximate net recoverable 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 can be found in Section 3 of this volume and in Section 10 of Volume III.

Table 9.1
Loans, investments and advances

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025	Valuation Allowance	Total
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, Table 9.2.....	165,344,320,538	125,314,585,657	63,302,526,372	227,356,379,823	—	227,356,379,823
Portfolio investments, Table 9.10.....	2,393,583,492	436,336,252	589,854,496	2,240,065,248	65,968,128	2,174,097,120
Capital subscriptions—International organizations, Table 9.11.....	18,349,739,219	689,609,985	—	19,039,349,204	19,039,349,204	—
Other loans and advances, Table 9.12.....	66,173,859,510	17,670,554,129	9,686,614,300	74,157,799,339	25,168,102,473	48,989,696,866
Total	252,261,502,759	144,111,086,023	73,578,995,168	322,793,593,614	44,273,419,805	278,520,173,809

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 and enterprises for working capital; capital expenditures and other purposes; investments in the capital stock of corporations; and loans and advances to corporations and enterprises for re-lending.

A Crown corporation is 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 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 select Crown corporations listed in Part I, all the Crown corporations listed in Part II, Schedule III of the *Financial Administration Act*, and the Bank of Canada. The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board, although a Crown corporation, 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 many self-sustaining government business enterprises that are not considered Crown corporations, but are controlled by the government and, usually 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 various Canada Port Authorities.

Most of the enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are agents of His Majesty for the conduct of all or part of their activities. This status is granted in either of the following ways:

- designation by Parliament, through a special act of incorporation;
- statutory authorization; or
- 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 interests of Canada is provided in the annual report entitled *Inventory of Federal Organizations and Interests*. Audited financial statements of parent Crown corporations are made available and published on their respective websites.

Table 9.2
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025
Investments				
Investments and accumulated profits/losses, Table 9.4	47,849,533,346	4,515,739,000	1,194,834,000	51,170,438,346
Other investments				
Canada Housing Trust—Canada Mortgage Bonds	7,580,210,511	29,559,780,449	582,528,767	36,557,462,193
Loans and advances¹				
Finance				
Department of Finance				
Business Development Bank of Canada	29,490,425,323	31,596,145,310	27,285,757,190	33,800,813,443
Canada Lands Company Limited	296,592,812	815,884	22,952,542	274,456,154
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.....	21,222,721,637	26,033,489,051	23,721,629,593	23,534,581,095
Farm Credit Canada	43,097,225,498	14,800,901,035	10,395,124,010	47,503,002,523
	<i>94,106,965,270</i>	<i>72,431,351,280</i>	<i>61,425,463,335</i>	<i>105,112,853,215</i>
Global Affairs				
Export Development Canada				
Canada Development Investment Corporation	16,896,589,399	18,706,714,928	—	35,603,304,327
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
Export Development Canada ²	—	101,000,000	—	101,000,000
	<i>16,896,589,399</i>	<i>18,807,714,928</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>35,704,304,327</i>
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities				
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation				
Housing.....	601,947,947	—	165,889,145	436,058,802
Joint projects	295,394,769	—	26,783,219	268,611,550
Real estate	5,389,092	—	924,401	4,464,691
Student housing projects	2,178,277	—	1,181,065	997,212
	<i>904,910,085</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>194,777,830</i>	<i>710,132,255</i>
Total—Loans and advances.....	111,908,464,754	91,239,066,208	61,620,241,165	141,527,289,797
Less:				
Loans expected to be repaid from future appropriations	1,993,888,073	—	95,077,560	1,898,810,513
Total	165,344,320,538	125,314,585,657	63,302,526,372	227,356,379,823

¹ These loans are recorded at cost.² Loan to FinDev Canada, a wholly owned subsidiary of Export Development Canada.

Canada Housing Trust—Canada Mortgage Bonds

The Canada Mortgage Bond program was implemented in 2001. Under this program, bonds are issued by Canada Housing Trust (CHT), a special purpose trust created by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) 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 *National Housing Act* Mortgage Backed Securities from approved sellers. Canada Mortgage Bonds including accrued interest, timely payment of semi-annual interest and principal at maturity issued by the Trust carry the full faith and credit of the Government of Canada through CMHC.

The federal government acquired \$28.8 billion of CHT issued Canada Mortgage Bonds in 2024-2025. The government will purchase up to an annual maximum of \$30 billion under this program.

The investments bear interest at rates from 2.90% to 4.00% per annum.

Beginning February 10, 2025, the government made its Canada Mortgage Bond holdings available to borrow through a securities lending program. As of March 31, 2025, \$1,834 million of Canada Mortgage Bond holdings were on loan to third parties. The market value of the collateralized securities held totaled \$1,926 million, representing 105% of the market value of securities loaned.

Direct lending to Crown corporations

Business Development Bank of Canada

The Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC) was established in 1974 by the *Federal Business Development Bank of Canada Act* and was continued under its current name by an act of Parliament on July 13, 1995. The Corporation is a Crown corporation named in Part I of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act* and is not subject to the requirements of the *Income Tax Act*.

The role of the Corporation is to promote and assist in the establishment and development of business enterprises in Canada, with specific attention to small and medium-sized businesses. The Corporation provides a wide range of lending, investment and consulting services complementary to those of commercial financial institutions. The Corporation offers Canadian companies' services tailored to meet the current needs of small and medium-sized businesses while earning an appropriate return on investment capital, which is used to further the Corporation's activities.

Pursuant to Section 19 of the *Business Development Bank of Canada Act*, the federal government, at the request of the Corporation, may lend money to the Corporation on any terms and conditions that the Minister of Finance may fix.

Loans outstanding at year end bear interest at rates from 0.44% to 4.89% per annum.

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 is a Crown corporation named in Part I of Schedule III of the *Financial Administration Act*. The Corporation conducts its business through Canada Lands Company CLC Limited (CLC) and Parc Downsview Park (PDP), its principal wholly-owned subsidiaries. CLC and PDP'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 and PDP may manage, develop and dispose of real properties, either in the capacity of owner or as agent of the government.

CLC and PDP have 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 are discounted using the Consolidated Revenue Fund lending rate applicable to Crown corporations and recorded at their discounted value.

During the year, no new notes have been issued and an amount of \$0.8 million was amortized to income. The balance in the account represents the notes receivable net of the corresponding unamortized discount.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Pursuant to Section 21(1) of the *Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act*, the federal government, at the request of the Corporation, may, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, lend money to the Corporation on any terms and conditions that the Minister of Finance may fix.

Loans outstanding at year end bear interest at rates from 0.01% to 4.70% per annum.

Farm Credit Canada

The Farm Credit Canada was established in 1959 by the *Farm Credit Canada Act* as the successor to the Canadian Farm Loan Board, and is a Crown corporation named in Part I of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act*. The Corporation is not subject to the requirements of the *Income Tax Act*.

The Corporation's role is to enhance rural Canada by providing business and financial solutions for farm families and agribusiness. Additionally, the Corporation may deliver specific programs for the Government of Canada on a cost recovery basis.

Pursuant to Section 12(2) of the *Farm Credit Canada Act*, the federal government, at the request of the Corporation, may lend money to the Corporation on any terms and conditions that the Minister of Finance may fix.

Loans outstanding at year end bear interest at rates from 0.35% to 4.75% per annum.

Canada Development Investment Corporation

Canada Development Investment Corporation (CDEV) was incorporated in 1982 under the provisions of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and is wholly-owned by His Majesty in Right of Canada. The Corporation is an agent Crown corporation listed in Schedule III, Part II of the *Financial Administration Act* and is not subject to the requirements of the *Income Tax Act*.

CDEV has eight wholly-owned subsidiaries: 16342451 Canada Inc., Canada Growth Fund Inc. ("CGF"), Canada Innovation Corporation ("CIC"), Canada Enterprise Emergency Funding Corporation ("CEEFC"), Canada Eldor Inc. ("CEI"), Canada Hibernia Holding Corporation (CHHC), Canada Indigenous Loan Guarantee Corporation ("CILGC"), and TMP Finance Ltd. (TMP Finance) which in turn owns Trans Mountain Corporation (TMC). The subsidiaries CGF and CEEFC are not consolidated.

During the year, a \$19 billion refinancing facility was made available to TMP Finance to provide funding to TMC to refinance and pay down its Syndicated Facility and to repay the related guarantee fees. The refinancing included restructuring intercompany loans from TMP Finance to TMC, in addition to TMP Finance subscribing to additional TMC equity.

Loans outstanding at year-end bear interest at a rate of 3.01% per annum.

Advances to programs

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, repair and modernization of housing, the improvement of housing and living conditions, housing affordability and choice, the availability of low-cost financing for housing, and, the national well-being of the housing sector. 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 5.61% to 16.10% per annum, and are repayable over 1 to 50 years, with the final instalment due on March 31, 2037.

Joint projects

Advances made to undertake housing projects jointly with the provinces bear interest at rates from 7.92% to 17.96% per annum, and are repayable over 1 to 50 years, with the final instalment due on June 30, 2038.

Real estate

Advances made for the acquisition and development of real estate bear interest at rates from 10.07% to 11.08% per annum, and are repayable over 50 years, with the final instalment due on June 30, 2036.

Student housing projects

Advances made for student housing projects bear interest at rates from 7.64% to 10.05% per annum, and are repayable over 20 to 50 years, with the final instalment due on April 1, 2030.

Interest paid to the government

Interest paid to the Government of Canada with respect to these loans and investments in the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

(in millions of dollars)

	2025	2024
Business Development Bank of Canada.....	1,195.1	1,151.1
Canada Development Investment Corporation.....	748.4	779.0
Canada Housing Trust - Canada Mortgage Bond	731.9	—
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	620.7	511.6
Farm Credit Canada.....	1,478.5	1,382.7
Total	4,774.6	3,824.4

Summary financial statements of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises are categorized as being either agents or non-agents of the Crown. In some situations, agent status may be restricted to certain designated activities of a corporation.

These tables present financial information on parent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, as well as financial information on wholly-owned subsidiaries that are considered “deemed parent Crown corporations” and are excluded from the consolidated financial statements of their parent Crown corporations.

The tables summarize the financial transactions and results of operations of each enterprise Crown corporation and other government business enterprise in accordance with its own respective accounting policies. All enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises prepare their financial statements based on International Financial Reporting Standards.

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.

Table 9.3 and Table 9.4 present summarized financial information of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises. Balances reported under government, Crown corporations and other entities represent those between related parties. Of note, borrowings from third parties represent amounts repayable to financial institutions and other investors. Revenues include financial assistance from the government in respect of the current year’s operations, when applicable. Equity adjustments include prior period adjustments and other miscellaneous items recorded by the corporations and enterprises. Other comprehensive income or loss comprises certain unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments and certain actuarial gains and losses related to pensions and other employee future benefits which are recognized in comprehensive income but excluded from net income. Other comprehensive income is excluded from the calculation of the government’s annual deficit. It is instead recorded directly to the government’s accumulated deficit. Upon realization of the gains and losses on financial instruments, the associated amounts are reclassified to the profit or loss of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises and then, reflected in the government’s annual deficit. The actuarial gains and losses related to pensions and other employee future benefits are not reclassified. 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 unrealized inter-organizational gains and losses are eliminated as part of the modified equity accounting adjustment.

Table 9.3
Financial position of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises
Assets, liabilities and equity as at March 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	Assets			
	Financial			Total assets
	Third parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Non-financial	
Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises ¹				
Atlantic Pilotage Authority	7,474	—	24,395	31,869
Bank of Canada	12,939,614	236,395,225	706,067	250,040,906
Business Development Bank of Canada.....	50,266,588	21,798	215,627	50,504,013
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	2,481,022	7,754,460	10,897	10,246,379
Canada Development Investment Corporation.....	2,316,120	123,303	35,347,247	37,786,670
Canada Growth Fund Inc. ²	382,941	4,089,953	—	4,472,894
Canada Lands Company Limited.....	457,602	50,027	685,587	1,193,216
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	321,436,356	13,869,442	741,858	336,047,656
Canada Post Corporation	6,897,152	267,585	7,165,913	14,330,650
Export Development Canada	75,895,446	—	194,751	76,090,197
Farm Credit Canada	57,948,649	—	206,365	58,155,014
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.....	14,387	—	35,470	49,857
Great Lakes Pilotage Authority.....	2,295	—	796	3,091
Halifax Port Authority ³	16,551	—	291,314	307,865
Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority ³	43,541	—	212,972	256,513
Laurentian Pilotage Authority	20,915	—	22,711	43,626
Montreal Port Authority ³	96,176	59,095	844,345	999,616
Pacific Pilotage Authority	22,989	3,543	41,354	67,886
Prince Rupert Port Authority ³	194,462	—	440,585	635,047
Quebec Port Authority ³	33,365	5,434	204,028	242,827
Royal Canadian Mint	50,009	29,488	283,615	363,112
Saint John Port Authority ³	11,617	—	148,519	160,136
Sept-Iles Port Authority ³	63,412	217	297,362	360,991
Toronto Port Authority ³	133,070	—	248,517	381,587
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority ³	151,838	8,273	2,631,789	2,791,900
Other Canada Port Authorities ^{3, 4}	167,246	16,546	357,803	541,595
Total	532,050,837	262,694,389	51,359,887	846,105,113
Elimination adjustments.....		(12,196,640)	(268,151)	(12,464,791)
Total	532,050,837	250,497,749	51,091,736	833,640,322

¹ All enterprise Crown corporations listed at the margin in this table are parent Crown corporations. 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.

² Canada Growth Fund Inc. is a federal Crown corporation, incorporated in December 2022 and is wholly owned by Canada Development Investment Corporation.

³ Canada Port Authorities, which are not Crown corporations but considered other 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, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Saguenay, St. John's, Thunder Bay, Trois-Rivières and Windsor.

Liabilities								
Third parties		Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Total liabilities	Accumulated profits (losses)	Contributed surplus	Capital stock	Equity of Canada	Total liabilities and equity
Borrowings	Other							
10,456	5,993	–	16,449	15,420	–	–	15,420	31,869
–	233,934,542	25,075,871	259,010,413	(8,974,507)	–	5,000	(8,969,507)	250,040,906
–	1,238,624	33,937,556	35,176,180	9,060,155	27,778	6,239,900	15,327,833	50,504,013
–	2,168,043	18,065	2,186,108	8,060,271	–	–	8,060,271	10,246,379
–	1,898,715	36,762,115	38,660,830	(1,477,455)	603,294	1	(874,160)	37,786,670
–	213	10,592	10,805	72,089	–	4,390,000	4,462,089	4,472,894
71,900	114,814	297,703	484,417	527,629	181,170	–	708,799	1,193,216
247,492,345	13,487,594	60,454,189	321,434,128	14,588,518	25,010	–	14,613,528	336,047,656
1,788,399	6,885,211	612,226	9,285,836	3,889,643	1,155,171	–	5,044,814	14,330,650
61,374,298	3,036,757	338,940	64,749,995	5,294,202	–	6,046,000	11,340,202	76,090,197
1,224,645	562,163	47,718,095	49,504,903	8,650,111	–	–	8,650,111	58,155,014
42,153	8,217	(513)	49,857	–	–	–	–	49,857
–	4,757	553	5,310	(2,219)	–	–	(2,219)	3,091
19,977	11,218	1,255	32,450	224,558	50,857	–	275,415	307,865
26,605	25,526	–	52,131	181,342	23,040	–	204,382	256,513
–	17,100	–	17,100	26,526	–	–	26,526	43,626
196,168	279,650	1,997	477,815	288,110	233,691	–	521,801	999,616
4,419	40,153	6	44,578	23,308	–	–	23,308	67,886
–	148,728	70,659	219,387	379,447	36,213	–	415,660	635,047
10,449	46,274	44,510	101,233	84,332	57,262	–	141,594	242,827
12,079	178,390	2,285	192,754	130,358	–	40,000	170,358	363,112
26,412	3,260	–	29,672	68,805	61,659	–	130,464	160,136
25,444	138,806	–	164,250	185,034	11,707	–	196,741	360,991
21,636	89,254	–	110,890	270,697	–	–	270,697	381,587
40,000	221,587	3,979	265,566	2,376,075	150,259	–	2,526,334	2,791,900
52,998	127,023	6,837	186,858	211,667	143,070	–	354,737	541,595
312,440,383	264,672,612	205,356,920	782,469,915	44,154,116	2,760,181	16,720,901	63,635,198	846,105,113
		(31)	(31)	(12,464,760)			(12,464,760)	(12,464,791)
312,440,383	264,672,612	205,356,889	782,469,884	31,689,356	2,760,181	16,720,901	51,170,438	833,640,322

Table 9.4**Revenues, expenses and other changes in equity of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises for the year ended March 31, 2025**

(in thousands of dollars)

Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises	Revenues			Expenses		
	Third parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities ¹	Total	Third parties	Government, Crown corporations and other entities	Total
Atlantic Pilotage Authority	38,706	–	38,706	39,332	315	39,647
Bank of Canada	497,938	3,086,772	3,584,710	5,986,568	–	5,986,568
Business Development Bank of Canada.....	2,512,721	–	2,512,721	904,482	1,204,288	2,108,770
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	1,054,622	184,600	1,239,222	(21,769)	49,922	28,153
Canada Development Investment Corporation.....	2,761,148	5,067	2,766,215	2,187,197	775,629	2,962,826
Canada Growth Fund Inc.	41,253	115,530	156,783	580	52,564	53,144
Canada Lands Company Limited.....	362,379	–	362,379	231,872	37,354	269,226
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	10,380,172	5,757,289	16,137,461	13,367,694	1,216,777	14,584,471
Canada Post Corporation	8,765,681	333,697	9,099,378	9,804,260	(109,817)	9,694,443
Export Development Canada	4,885,514	1,079	4,886,593	4,575,382	(7,236)	4,568,146
Farm Credit Canada.....	3,006,382	–	3,006,382	926,403	1,490,785	2,417,188
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.....	68,901	–	68,901	81,934	–	81,934
Great Lakes Pilotage Authority.....	51,398	19	51,417	49,331	3,179	52,510
Halifax Port Authority	55,491	–	55,491	43,684	–	43,684
Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority	48,692	–	48,692	38,683	–	38,683
Laurentian Pilotage Authority.....	119,478	–	119,478	117,180	1,148	118,328
Montreal Port Authority.....	157,221	762	157,983	129,974	5,883	135,857
Pacific Pilotage Authority.....	145,204	–	145,204	137,473	3,490	140,963
Prince Rupert Port Authority	91,993	–	91,993	53,002	–	53,002
Quebec Port Authority	72,294	3,628	75,922	54,169	3,490	57,659
Royal Canadian Mint	1,262,789	97,039	1,359,828	1,285,776	58,671	1,344,447
Saint John Port Authority.....	30,687	–	30,687	26,280	1,342	27,622
Sept-Îles Port Authority	37,544	–	37,544	23,248	–	23,248
Toronto Port Authority	87,125	–	87,125	70,309	–	70,309
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority	386,918	2,425	389,343	236,465	9,561	246,026
Other Canada Port Authorities	69,774	1,336	71,110	57,578	635	58,213
Total	36,992,025	9,589,243	46,581,268	40,407,087	4,797,980	45,205,067
Elimination adjustments.....						
Total net results	36,992,025	9,589,243	46,581,268	40,407,087	4,797,980	45,205,067
Less equity adjustments						
Share of annual profit.....						

The accompanying notes for Table 9.3 are an integral part of this table.

¹ Revenues with government, Crown corporations and other entities include amounts generated from the sale of goods and services, investment income, financial assistance as well as grants where the corporations qualify as a member of a general class of recipients. Additional amounts representing capital investments received by the corporations are included under “Equity transactions with the government”.

Net income (loss)	Equity beginning of year	Equity adjustments and other	Other comprehensive income (loss)	Equity transactions with the government		Equity end of year
				Dividends	Capital	
(941)	16,393	–	(32)	–	–	15,420
(2,401,858)	(6,660,109)	–	92,460	–	–	(8,969,507)
403,951	16,526,455	–	134,427	(337,000)	(1,400,000)	15,327,833
1,211,069	6,849,223	–	(21)	–	–	8,060,271
(196,611)	(685,687)	155,281	19,857	(167,000)	–	(874,160)
103,639	1,358,450	–	–	–	3,000,000	4,462,089
93,153	626,646	–	–	(11,000)	–	708,799
1,552,990	12,831,436	–	374,102	(145,000)	–	14,613,528
(595,065)	5,257,025	–	382,854	–	–	5,044,814
318,447	12,157,252	–	108,503	–	(1,244,000)	11,340,202
589,194	8,735,598	–	15,319	(690,000)	–	8,650,111
(13,033)	–	13,033	–	–	–	–
(1,093)	(1,126)	–	–	–	–	(2,219)
11,807	264,009	–	(401)	–	–	275,415
10,009	191,830	–	2,543	–	–	204,382
1,150	25,376	–	–	–	–	26,526
22,126	486,741	(383)	13,317	–	–	521,801
4,241	19,182	–	(115)	–	–	23,308
38,991	376,267	–	402	–	–	415,660
18,263	126,758	–	(3,427)	–	–	141,594
15,381	155,865	(1)	113	(1,000)	–	170,358
3,065	126,777	–	622	–	–	130,464
14,296	182,445	–	–	–	–	196,741
16,816	246,261	–	7,620	–	–	270,697
143,317	2,382,964	–	53	–	–	2,526,334
12,897	339,338	(96)	2,598	–	–	354,737
1,376,201	61,935,369	167,834	1,150,794	(1,351,000)	356,000	63,635,198
	(14,085,836)	1,684,476	(230,400)	167,000		(12,464,760)
1,376,201	47,849,533	1,852,310	920,394	(1,184,000)	356,000	51,170,438
1,863,144		(1,863,144)				–
3,239,345	47,849,533	(10,834)	920,394	(1,184,000)	356,000	51,170,438

Borrowings by enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

Table 9.5

Borrowings by enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

(in thousands of dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Borrowings and other credits	Repayments and other charges	March 31, 2025
Agent enterprise Crown corporations				
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.....	258,780,999	30,650,610	41,939,264	247,492,345
Canada Post Corporation.....	998,243	790,156	—	1,788,399
Export Development Canada.....	58,450,753	33,802,134	30,878,589	61,374,298
Farm Credit Canada.....	926,601	12,276,445	11,978,401	1,224,645
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.....	36,886	42,153	36,886	42,153
Royal Canadian Mint.....	18,119	339	6,379	12,079
Total—Agent enterprise Crown corporations.....	319,211,601	77,561,837	84,839,519	311,933,919
Non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises				
Atlantic Pilotage Authority.....	9,760	1,501	805	10,456
Canada Development Investment Corporation ¹	17,095,167	1,774,863	18,870,030	—
Canada Lands Company Limited ²	56,600	16,600	1,300	71,900
Halifax Port Authority ³	17,854	4,466	2,343	19,977
Hamilton Oshawa Port Authority ³	—	26,605	—	26,605
Montreal Port Authority ³	199,264	7,099	10,195	196,168
Pacific Pilotage Authority.....	4,731	—	312	4,419
Quebec Port Authority ³	30,885	—	20,436	10,449
Saint John Port Authority ³	25,952	1,650	1,190	26,412
Sept-Îles Port Authority ³	30,663	—	5,219	25,444
Toronto Port Authority ³	23,913	—	2,277	21,636
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority ³	140,000	23,593	123,593	40,000
Other Canada Port Authorities ³	26,032	31,697	4,731	52,998
Total—Non-agent enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.....	17,660,821	1,888,074	19,042,431	506,464
Total—Enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.....	336,872,422	79,449,911	103,881,950	312,440,383
Agent enterprise Crown corporations—Borrowings held by the Government of Canada				
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation				
Canada Mortgage Bonds.....	7,580,000	29,559,991	582,529	36,557,462
Borrowings expected to be repaid by enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises.....	344,452,422	—	—	348,997,845
Allowance for borrowings of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises expected to be repaid by the government and reported on the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.....	—	—	—	—

¹ Borrowings of Canada Development Investment Corporation are those of its subsidiary, Trans Mountain Corporation, which is not an agent of the Crown.

² Borrowings of Canada Lands Company Limited are those of its subsidiary, Canada Lands Company CLC Limited, which is not an agent of the Crown.

³ 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.

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 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 His Majesty, but may, at times, be guaranteed by the government.

Maturity and currency of borrowings by enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

Table 9.6

Maturity and currency of borrowings by enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

(in thousands of dollars)

Year of maturity	Third parties			Held by the Government of Canada	
	Agent	Non-agent	Total	Agent	Total
2026.....	53,877,932	141,475	54,019,407	–	54,019,407
2027.....	39,848,237	25,906	39,874,143	–	39,874,143
2028.....	54,509,066	25,333	54,534,399	–	54,534,399
2029.....	43,611,086	20,625	43,631,711	–	43,631,711
2030.....	45,425,362	40,517	45,465,879	–	45,465,879
Subsequent years	74,662,236	252,608	74,914,844	36,557,462	111,472,306
Total	311,933,919	506,464	312,440,383	36,557,462	348,997,845 ¹

¹ The borrowings are composed in Canadian dollar equivalent of 37,674,256 USD, 3,942,408 GBP, 2,759,812 AUD, 15,858,296 EUR, 1,051,751 HKD, 286,398,902 CAD and 1,312,420 for other currencies.

Contingent liabilities of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

The table below presents disclosed contingent liabilities of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, which are not included in the Government of Canada's provision for contingent liabilities.

Table 9.7

Contingent liabilities of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025
Loan guarantees	8,957,848
Letters of credit.....	232,566
Performance guarantees and callable shares.....	203,367
Pending and threatened litigation and other claims	1,743
Total	9,395,524

Contractual obligations of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

A contractual obligation represents a legal obligation to third party organizations or individuals as a result of a contract.

Table 9.8

Contractual obligations of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises as at March 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	Transfer payment agreements	Loans	Capital expenditures	Operating leases and other	Total
Atlantic Pilotage Authority	—	—	—	2,898	2,898
Bank of Canada	—	—	34,209	157,892	192,101
Business Development Bank of Canada.....	—	6,324,386	—	133,243	6,457,629
Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation	—	—	—	26,757	26,757
Canada Development Investment Corporation.....	—	—	6,648	1,342,721	1,349,369
Canada Lands Company Limited.....	—	—	73,500	—	73,500
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	8,019,000	13,499,000	—	182,000	21,700,000
Export Development Canada	—	16,422,245	—	611,000	17,033,245
Farm Credit Canada	—	13,079,000	—	293,000	13,372,000
Great Lakes Pilotage Authority	—	—	—	1,862,346	1,862,346
Hamilton-Oshawa Port Authority	—	27,183	—	15	27,198
Montreal Port Authority.....	—	—	11,010	—	11,010
Pacific Pilotage Authority	—	—	—	722	722
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority.....	—	—	144,033	—	144,033
Total	8,019,000	49,351,814	269,400	4,612,594	62,252,808

Financial assistance to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises

Table 9.9 presents charges to appropriations or authorities approved by Parliament. It should be read in conjunction with Table 9.4.

Table 9.9

Financial assistance to enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in thousands of dollars)

	Financial assistance
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	5,466,399
Canada Post Corporation	22,210
Total	5,488,609

Portfolio investments

Portfolio investments represent investments in bonds, equity instruments, market funds, fixed income or investments in entities with share capital owned jointly by the government and other governments or organizations to further common objectives. Additional information on these entities is provided in the quarterly report entitled *Inventory of Government of Canada Organizations*.

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 9.10
Portfolio investments

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges ¹	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025
Energy and Natural Resources				
Department of Natural Resources				
Lower Churchill Development Corporation Limited.....	14,750,000	—	—	14,750,000
Finance				
Department of Finance				
Canada Pension Plan Investment Board.....	100	—	—	100
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—				
Perpetual Hybrid Equity Capital Instruments (hybrid capital)	—	287,700,000	—	287,700,000
	100	287,700,000	—	287,700,100
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
Aequitas Fund.....	22,652,332	1,387,663	384,994	23,655,001
Allianz Emerging Markets Paris-Aligned Debt Fund	—	28,000,000	—	28,000,000
BlueOrchard Latin America and the Caribbean Gender Diversity				
and Inclusion Fund	37,134,146	2,311,629	—	39,445,775
Canada Investment Fund for Africa	46,512,693	—	—	46,512,693
Energy Access Relief Fund.....	29,012,506	1,047,059	5,468,502	24,591,063
Land Degradation Neutrality Fund.....	56,208,055	3,498,995	—	59,707,050
Mirova Gigaton Fund	30,536,455	1,900,918	—	32,437,373
Mirova Sustainable Land Fund	—	9,500,000	—	9,500,000
ResponsAbility Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems Fund	33,911,028	2,110,988	—	36,022,016
	255,967,215	49,757,252	5,853,496	299,870,971
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency				
Equity investment	6,788,973	—	—	6,788,973
Department of Western Economic Diversification				
North Portage Development Corporation.....	1	—	—	1
National Research Council of Canada				
Equity ownership.....	3	—	—	3
	6,788,977	—	—	6,788,977
Parks Canada				
Parks Canada Agency				
Co-operative Housing Project.....	100	—	—	100
Treasury Board				
Treasury Board Secretariat				
Public Sector Pension Investment Board.....	100	—	—	100
Subtotal.....	277,506,492	337,457,252	5,853,496	609,110,248
Consolidation Adjustments:				
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	338,522,000	—	34,393,000	304,129,000
Canada Council for the Arts	555,398,000	37,240,000	—	592,638,000
Canada Enterprise Emergency Funding Corporation	423,006,000	—	423,006,000	—
First Nations Market Housing Fund	369,894,000	1,902,000	—	371,796,000
Other	429,257,000	59,737,000	126,602,000	362,392,000
Subtotal—Consolidation Adjustments	2,116,077,000	98,879,000	584,001,000	1,630,955,000
Subtotal.....	2,393,583,492	436,336,252	589,854,496	2,240,065,248
Less: allowance for valuation.....	69,882,128	(3,914,000)	—	65,968,128
Total—Portfolio investments	2,323,701,364	440,250,252	589,854,496	2,174,097,120

¹ Payments and other charges may include transactions such as loans, adjustments, etc.

Lower Churchill Development Corporation Limited

The Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC) was incorporated in 1978 under the *Companies Act* of Newfoundland, with the objective of developing all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill Basin. It is owned 51% by Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro, the designate for the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, and 49% by Canada. LCDC is not an active operating company.

Canada owns 1,475 class A shares, which it purchased for \$10,000 per share in the initial years of the corporation. Funds were used to finance feasibility studies for proposed Lower Churchill projects. The corporation's only asset was an Option Right to purchase the Gull Island Production Company's assets and acquire hydroelectric development rights on the Lower Churchill River, granted by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador in exchange for its initial ownership stake, valued at \$5,200,000.

The option expired on November 24, 2006, and has not been extended by the province, resulting in an investment write-down for LCDC.

Canada Pension Plan Investment Board

The Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPIB) was created pursuant to the *Canada Pension Plan Investment Board Act*. The CPIB's objectives are to assist the Canada Pension Plan (CPP) in meeting its obligations to contributors and beneficiaries and to manage any amounts transferred to it in their best interest.

The government holds 100% of the share capital of the CPIB that consists of 10 shares having a fair value of \$10 each issued as per legislation. The assets managed by the CPIB are included in the CPP financial statements. They are excluded from the government's consolidated financial statements since CPP is not part of the government's reporting entity as explained in Note 1 of the government's financial statements.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - Perpetual Hybrid Equity Capital Instruments (hybrid capital)

On February 19, 2025, the Government of Canada acquired hybrid capital from the IBRD for an amount of \$200 million USD as authorized by the Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act and various appropriation acts. Hybrid capital is an instrument with perpetual maturity that has characteristics of both debt and equity and does not represent capital stock or any ownership interest in IBRD. As of March 31, 2025, the total value of hybrid capital is \$288 million CAD.

Aequitas Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the Aequitas Fund, which aims to fund international development and help achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, starting with gender equality and climate action.

Allianz Emerging Markets Paris-Aligned Debt Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the Allianz Emerging Markets Paris-Aligned Debt Fund, which aims to provide exposure to large and mid-capitalisation stocks in emerging market countries which are aligned to the transition to a low carbon economy.

BlueOrchard Latin America and the Caribbean Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the BlueOrchard Latin America and the Caribbean Gender, Diversity, and Inclusion Fund, which will focus on increasing the access to finance to underserved groups by providing financing mainly to financial institutions. The Fund aims on increasing access to finance for women-led and/or -owned micro, small and medium sized enterprises, indigenous groups, people with disabilities, older people and companies at the forefront of implementation of diversity policies.

Canada Investment Fund for Africa

The Canada Investment Fund for Africa (CIFA) was a joint public-private sector initiative designed to provide risk capital for private investments in Africa that generate growth.

The Government of Canada was a limited partner in the CIFA and this initiative was finalized during fiscal year 2020.

Energy Access Relief Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the Energy Access Relief Fund, which was designed to provide loans with a term of up to 3.5 years, subordinated, unsecured and low-cost subsidized loans to companies that had viable business models prior to COVID and that are facing liquidity challenges due to COVID-19.

Land Degradation Neutrality Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the Land Degradation Neutrality Fund, an investment fund initiated to support sustainable land management and land restoration.

Mirova Gigaton Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the Mirova Gigaton Fund, which is a private debt fund targeting energy access, clean energy transition and climate investments in underserved and emerging markets in developing countries globally, with a strong focus on sub-Saharan Africa.

Mirova Sustainable Land Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the Mirova Sustainable Land Fund, which aims to tackle the interconnected challenges of land degradation and climate change by investing in sustainable land management projects in selected countries.

ResponsAbility Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems Fund

The investment consists of a contribution to the ResponsAbility Climate-Smart Agriculture and Food Systems Fund, which aims to provide long-term expansion debt to innovative businesses operating in the food value chain in Asia Pacific, Latin America and Africa, with the goal of mitigating climate change, reducing food loss and promoting climate change resilience of smallholder farmers.

Equity investment

In order to help fulfill its mandate to promote economic development in the Cape Breton Region of Nova Scotia, Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation (ECBC) had taken equity interests in several companies to help the organizations expand or innovate.

Upon ECBC's dissolution on June 19, 2014, all of ECBC assets and obligations, except real property, were transferred to the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA). ACOA has been given the authority to hold or exercise, or surrender, sell, assign or otherwise dispose of, a stock option, share or other similar financial instruments that it acquires from ECBC or any of its subsidiaries.

North Portage Development Corporation

The Corporation was incorporated under *The Corporations Act* of Manitoba, 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% of the shares outstanding. The Corporation is owned equally by the City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba and the Government of Canada. There are 3 common shares issued, having a par value of \$1 each.

Equity ownership

In order to help fulfill its mandate to promote industrial innovation in Canada, the National Research Council of Canada (NRC) has taken equity interests in several new firms based on NRC technology. NRC provides financial assistance at better than market conditions to firms through access to equipment, intellectual property and incubation space in laboratories and in the organization's Industry Partnership Facilities.

Since these companies often cannot afford to pay the full cost of the assistance received from the NRC, the NRC takes an equity position in a company in order to help the firms survive the critical development stage. In turn, it allows NRC to earn a return that somewhat reflects the risk taken should the company become successful.

This investment in equity is authorized under subsection 92(1)(b) of the *Financial Administration Act* which allows for the acquisition or the sale or other disposal of shares or assets in the ordinary course of a business of providing financial assistance to publicly and privately held companies and are recorded at cost.

The government's holdings of shares represent a minority interest in two publicly traded companies and one privately held company. The investments have been reported as impaired in the Public Accounts of Canada, as the companies are no longer active.

Co-operative housing project

The Parks Canada Agency has invested in the Rocky Mountain II Co-operative Housing Association, along with three other entities, to provide accommodation for Parks Canada Agency employees and employees of other entities in Banff, Alberta.

Public Sector Pension Investment Board

The Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSPIB) is a Canadian Crown corporation established pursuant to the *Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act*. Its statutory objective is to manage, in the best interests of the contributors and beneficiaries, the funds transferred to it by the Government of Canada since April 1, 2000. These funds represent contributions less benefit payments and other charges related to the Public Service, Canadian Forces—Regular Force and Royal Canadian Mounted Police pension plans, and since 2007 for the Canadian Forces—Reserve Force pension plan, that fall within the *Income Tax Act* limits. The goal of the PSPIB is to maximize returns on investments without undue risk of loss, while having regard to the funding, policies and requirements and financial obligations of each of the pension plans.

The government holds 100% of the share capital of the PSPIB that consists of 10 shares having a par value of \$10 each issued as per legislation. The assets managed by the PSPIB are recorded against the pension obligations since April 1, 2000.

Consolidation adjustment

The consolidation adjustment reflects the investments held by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities. These mainly include investments such as bonds, equity investments, money market funds and fixed income securities. Investments are measured at amortized cost unless quoted in an active market then they are measured at fair value.

Capital Subscriptions—International organizations

This group records Canada's subscriptions to the share capital of international banks.

Canada's subscriptions to the share capital of a number of international banks are composed of both paid-in and callable capital. The majority of 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.

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 represents a contingent liability of the government, and is listed with other contingent liabilities related to international organizations in Table 11.7 in Section 11 of this volume.

Table 9.11 presents a summary of the balances and transactions for share capital 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 USD/\$1.4385 CAD.

Table 11.4 and Table 11.7 of Section 11 of this volume present additional information on contractual obligations and contingent liabilities for international organizations that are disclosed in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

The notes payable outstanding at year-end of \$309,773,690 (\$90,746,275 in 2024) are reported in Table 5.3 in Section 5 of this volume.

Table 9.11
International organizations

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		March 31, 2025
		Participation or other charges	Revaluation	Reimburse- ments or other credits	Revaluation	
Capital subscriptions¹						
Finance						
Department of Finance						
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	257,200,158	—	—	—	—	257,200,158
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	278,549,076	202,693,985	—	—	—	481,243,061
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	805,062,415	—	—	—	—	805,062,415
International Development Association ²	15,183,850,061	486,916,000	—	—	—	15,670,766,061
International Finance Corporation	325,644,045	—	—	—	—	325,644,045
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	13,827,431	—	—	—	—	13,827,431
	<i>16,864,133,186</i>	<i>689,609,985</i>	—	—	—	<i>17,553,743,171</i>
Global Affairs						
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development						
African Development Bank	636,813,554	—	—	—	—	636,813,554
Asian Development Bank	383,996,907	—	—	—	—	383,996,907
Caribbean Development Bank	51,886,041	—	—	—	—	51,886,041
Inter-American Development Bank	328,974,323	—	—	—	—	328,974,323
Inter-American Investment Corporation	83,935,208	—	—	—	—	83,935,208
	<i>1,485,606,033</i>	—	—	—	—	<i>1,485,606,033</i>
Subtotal—Capital subscriptions	18,349,739,219	689,609,985	—	—	—	19,039,349,204
Less: allowance for valuation	18,349,739,219	689,609,985	—	—	—	19,039,349,204
Total—Capital subscriptions	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Loans and investments made prior to April 1, 1986, which were authorized by non-budgetary authorities.

² Loans and investments made since April 1, 1986, which were authorized by budgetary authorities.

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank

Effective March 19, 2018, Canada became a member to the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) pursuant to the *Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Agreement Act*, and, as noted in various appropriation acts. The AIIB commenced operations in January 2016.

Canada's investment, like that of all other shareholders in the bank, is in the form of 20% paid-in capital and 80% callable capital. As of March 31, 2025, Canada has subscribed to 9,954 shares (9,954 in 2024). The total value of these shares is \$995.4 million USD (\$995.4 million USD in 2024), of which \$199.1 million USD (\$199.1 million USD in 2024) is to be paid-in and the remaining portion is callable. To date, Canada has made four equal payment of USD \$39.8 million.

On June 14, 2023, the Government of Canada halted all government-led activity at the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank until further notice and initiated a review of Canada's involvement in the Bank. This review is ongoing.

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 115,764 shares of the EBRD's authorized capital valued at 1,157,640,000 EUR.

Only 350,000,000 EUR (\$481,243,060 CAD as of March 31, 2025) or about 30% of Canada's share subscription is considered "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.

Canada's contingent liability for the callable portion of its shares was 807,640,000 EUR.

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 (World Bank), as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As of March 31, 2025, Canada has subscribed to 70,455 shares. The total value of these shares is \$8,499,338,925 USD, of which \$619,497,519 USD has been paid-in. The remaining portion is callable.

The callable portion is subject to call by the World Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for the callable portion of its shares is \$7,879.8 million USD.

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 (including the Department of Finance Vote 5, *Appropriation Act No. 1, 2018–2019*). The contributions and subscriptions to IDA, 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 (very low interest rates, with a 25 to 40 year maturity and 5 to 10 years of grace).

As of March 31, 2025, Canada's total participation in IDA amounted to \$15,670,766,061 CAD.

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.

The 2020 general capital increase at the International Finance Corporation included a re-basing of the shareholding by converting \$17 billion USD from its retained earnings into new shares. These new shares were provided on a pro rata basis at no charge to all shareholders, increasing Canada's shareholding from 81,342 shares to 620,199 shares.

As of March 31, 2025, Canada has subscribed to 796,137 shares (796,137 as at March 31, 2024). These shares have a total value of \$796,137,000 USD, of which \$257,280,000 USD 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 of March 31, 2025, Canada has subscribed to 5,225 shares. The total value of these shares is \$56,534,500 USD, of which \$10,732,250 USD is paid-in and the remaining portion is callable.

The callable portion is subject to call by the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for the callable portion of its shares is \$45,802,250 USD.

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.

As at March 31, 2025, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$636,813,554.00 CAD for 36,412 shares, including 31,884 issued in US dollars. The callable shares are subject to call by the African Development Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of 5,240,240,000.00 SDR for a total value of \$10,009,539,631.00 CAD.

Asian Development Bank

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the Asian Development Bank, as authorized by the *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As at March 31, 2025, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$383,996,907.40 CAD for 27,768 shares, including 25,398 issued in US dollars. The callable shares are subject to call by the Asian Development Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of \$5,274,900,000.00 SDR for a total value of \$10,075,744,737.00 CAD.

Caribbean Development Bank

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the Caribbean Development Bank, as authorized by the *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As at March 31, 2025, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$51,886,041.24 CAD for 5,710 shares issued in US dollars. The callable shares are subject to call by the Caribbean Development Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of \$122,408,132.00 USD for a total value of \$176,084,097.00 CAD.

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.

As at March 31, 2025, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$328,974,323.61 CAD for 20,034 shares issued in US dollars. The callable shares are subject to call by the Inter-American Development Bank under certain circumstances. Canada's contingent liability for callable shares has a current value of \$6,598,757,829.00 USD for a total value of \$9,492,313,137.00 CAD.

Inter-American Investment Corporation

This account records Canada's subscriptions to the capital of the Inter-American Investment Corporation, as authorized by the *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As at March 31, 2025, Canada's participation to the paid-in capital is \$83,935,207.50 CAD for 4,088 shares issued in US dollar.

Other loans and advances

Table 9.12
Other loans and advances

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025
Unconditionally repayable contributions				
Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food	149,317,723	2,386,888	23,487,983	128,216,628
Energy and Natural Resources				
Department of Natural Resources	123,645,967	—	15,214,306	108,431,661
Finances				
Department of Finance	185,756,000	1,419,000	—	187,175,000
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard				
Department of Fisheries and Oceans	47,424,987	14,635,538	3,063,992	58,996,533
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development	3,832,306,237	854,403,292	173,103,435	4,513,606,094
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Department of Industry	1,627,619,021	269,421,387	110,696,164	1,786,344,244
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency	583,309,544	147,994,161	145,439,485	585,864,220
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency	12,338,990	5,474,411	8,915,421	8,897,980
Department of Western Economic Diversification	620,165,041	59,311,677	76,246,197	603,230,521
Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec	859,530,693	117,080,207	128,098,738	848,512,162
Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario	94,083,331	6,919,589	18,851,077	82,151,843
Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario	836,881,461	146,553,532	147,985,830	835,449,163
Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada	81,064,058	46,100,076	46,292,239	80,871,895
	<i>4,714,992,139</i>	<i>798,855,040</i>	<i>682,525,151</i>	<i>4,831,322,028</i>
Total—Unconditionally repayable contributions	9,053,443,053	1,671,699,758	897,394,867	9,827,747,944
Loans and accountable advances				
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
Missions abroad	53,391,724	1,768,928,071	1,754,446,413	67,873,382
Personnel posted abroad	20,064,072	19,615,285	19,396,840	20,282,517
	<i>73,455,796</i>	<i>1,788,543,356</i>	<i>1,773,843,253</i>	<i>88,155,899</i>
National Defence				
Department of National Defence				
Working Capital Fund	42,808,558	562,216,697	565,726,930	39,298,325
Miscellaneous accountable advances	76,267,753	33,271,544	33,205,354	76,333,943
Miscellaneous accountable imprest funds and standing advances	21,395,472	88,164	1,961,756	19,521,880
	<i>97,663,225</i>	<i>33,359,708</i>	<i>35,167,110</i>	<i>95,855,823</i>
Total—Loans and accountable advances	213,927,579	2,384,119,761	2,374,737,293	223,310,047

Table 9.12
Other loans and advances—continued

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025
Other				
Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food				
Construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings.....	35,593	—	—	35,593
Hog Industry Loan Loss Reserve Program	6,027,321	—	5,677,829	349,492
National Marketing Programs	257,622,773	43,593,014	42,059,495	259,156,292
	263,685,687	43,593,014	47,737,324	259,541,377
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs				
Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs				
Council of Yukon First Nations—Elders.....	576,747	—	—	576,747
Indigenous Claimants.....	100,346,061	16,589,642	10,507,162	106,428,541
Inuit Loan Fund.....	71,457	—	—	71,457
	100,994,265	16,589,642	10,507,162	107,076,745
Employment and Workforce Development				
Department of Employment and Social Development				
Canada Apprentice Loans	259,320,799	76,476,279	56,723,614	279,073,464
Canada Student Financial Assistance Program.....	22,554,649,089	6,888,107,728	4,370,591,428	25,072,165,389
Provincial workers' compensation boards.....	19,229,001	429,000	—	19,658,001
	22,833,198,889	6,965,013,007	4,427,315,042	25,370,896,854
Finance				
Department of Finance				
Canadian Commercial Bank.....	42,202,293	—	—	42,202,293
Financial assistance—National governments.....	6,092,352,943	3,126,967,441	147,000,000	9,072,320,384
Financial Consumer Agency of Canada—Advances	—	22,000,000	22,000,000	—
Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Center of Canada.....	—	4,000,000	4,000,000	—
Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements.....	275,357,216	3,585,000	83,614,824	195,327,392
International and other organizations.....	1,987,274,000	136,983,246	51,813,421	2,072,443,825
Municipal Development and Loan Board.....	315,626	—	—	315,626
Winter Capital Projects Fund	2,899,837	—	—	2,899,837
	8,400,401,915	3,293,535,687	308,428,245	11,385,509,357
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
International development assistance—Developing countries	343,385,716	224,852,849	77,483,760	490,754,805
International Finance Corporation	40,759,434	422,269	15,959,892	25,221,811
International financial institutions	9,391,765,076	248,558,959	—	9,640,324,035
International organizations and associations.....	6,586,180	—	—	6,586,180
Export Development Canada—Canada Account				
Canada Emergency Business Account.....	8,507,632,194	(40,000)	749,928,801	7,757,663,393
Development of export trade—National governments.....	232,374,389	54,470,904	61,583,108	225,262,185
Support and development of trade	421,096,468	473,292,644	42,394,775	851,994,337
	18,943,599,457	1,001,557,625	947,350,336	18,997,806,746
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship				
Department of Citizenship and Immigration				
Immigration loans	254,297,937	111,121,516	40,228,874	325,190,579
Indigenous Services				
Department of Indigenous Services				
Indian Economic Development Guarantee Loans Program	278,589	—	87,103	191,486
Reserve Housing Guarantee Loans Program	567,944	—	303,000	264,944
	846,533	—	390,103	456,430
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Department of Industry				
Other business loans.....	162,988,405	67,944,599	84,670,045	146,262,959
National Research Council of Canada				
H.L. Holmes Fund.....	5,707,016	50,890	—	5,757,906
	168,695,421	67,995,489	84,670,045	152,020,865

Table 9.12
Other loans and advances—concluded

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits	March 31, 2025
Public Services and Procurement				
Department of Public Works and Government Services				
Cape Breton Operations—Medical and Worker's Compensation				
Board Reserves	2,661,787	63,352	529,945	2,195,194
Seized Property Working Capital Account	(15,729,758)	36,817,796	32,063,179	(10,975,141)
	(13,067,971)	36,881,148	32,593,124	(8,779,947)
Transport				
Department of Transport				
Greater Victoria Harbour Authority	2,201,703	—	61,667	2,140,036
St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation	173,698	—	—	173,698
	2,375,401	—	61,667	2,313,734
Treasury Board				
Treasury Board Secretariat				
Federal Public Service Health Care Administration Authority	855,055	2,966,794	2,839,634	982,215
Joint Learning Program	3,246,803	3,019,640	2,698,158	3,568,285
	4,101,858	5,986,434	5,537,792	4,550,500
Veterans Affairs				
Department of Veterans Affairs				
Commonwealth War Graves Commission	51,276	4,480	—	55,756
Miscellaneous loans, investments and advances	203,371	1,556,832	1,629,676	130,527
Transition payments—Pay in arrears	469,620,839	16,736	24,302,750	445,334,825
	469,824,210	1,573,568	25,932,426	445,465,352
Total—Other	51,429,004,878	11,543,851,610	5,930,752,140	57,042,104,348
Consolidation adjustment ¹ :				
Canada Enterprise Emergency Funding Corporation	2,391,637,000	—	478,606,000	1,913,031,000
Canada Infrastructure Bank	3,058,261,000	2,070,609,000	—	5,128,870,000
Other	27,586,000	274,000	5,124,000	22,736,000
Total—Consolidation adjustment	5,477,484,000	2,070,883,000	483,730,000	7,064,637,000
Total—Other loans and advances	66,173,859,510	17,670,554,129	9,686,614,300	74,157,799,339
Less: allowance for valuation	24,039,780,304	1,562,905,286	434,583,117	25,168,102,473
Total	42,134,079,206	16,107,648,843	9,252,031,183	48,989,696,866

¹ Additional information on consolidated Crown corporations and other entities is also 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 and accomplishing sustainable development goals. They bear various interest rates, some of which have concessional terms, and are repayable at various due dates.

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 concessional terms.

Agriculture and Agri-Food

Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food

Unconditionally repayable contribution programs include the AgriInnovate Program, AgriInnovation Program, Agricultural Innovation Program, Emergency Processing Fund, Agri-based Processing Initiative, AgriRisk Program, Agri-Opportunities Program and the Canadian Agricultural Adaptation Program. The objective of these programs is to support the following initiatives; accelerate the pace of innovation and facilitating the commercialization and adoption of innovative agri-based products, technologies, processes and services in the agriculture, agri-food and agri-based products sector. The unconditionally repayable contributions are repayable by 2038 with final instalments generally due within 8 to 10 years following project completion. The amount to be repaid and repayment schedule are set out in each contribution agreement. Repayments are non-interest bearing within the specified repayment period and normally begin 1 to 3 years following the completion of the project.

Energy and Natural Resources

Department of Natural Resources

Unconditionally repayable contributions are associated with the Emissions Reduction Fund (ERF). The objective of the ERF is to help onshore and offshore oil and gas companies by providing funds to invest in green solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with a focus on methane, and retain jobs in the sector. The unconditionally repayable contributions are non-interest bearing loans, repayable over a period of up to 5 years from project completion date, with the final instalment no later than March 31, 2028.

Finances

Department of Finance

Canada made an unconditionally repayable contribution of \$200 million to the Alberta oil and Gas Orphan Abandonment and Reclamation Association Canada (the Orphan Well Association) to support association's efforts in cleaning up oil and gas properties. The contribution does not bear interest and is repayable in 16 equal quarterly instalments starting in 2032 and ending in 2035. Earlier repayment is permitted.

Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard

Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Unconditionally repayable contributions programs include the Atlantic Fisheries Fund and the Quebec Fisheries Fund. These programs aim to transform and drive innovation in the fish and seafood sector in Canada with a focus on developing the sector to better meet growing market demands for sustainably sourced, high-quality fish and seafood products. The unconditionally repayable contributions are repayable by 2036 over terms of 5 to 10 years following the project completion. Repayment schedules are set out in each contribution agreement and repayments are non-interest bearing within the specified repayment period.

Global Affairs

Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development

Unconditionally repayable contributions are provided under two specific programs: the international climate finance program, which helps developing countries in mitigating the effects of and adapting to climate change; and, the International Assistance Innovation Program, which contributes to building markets that support investments in sustainable development that benefit the underserved in developing countries. Unconditionally repayable contributions are provided to Multilateral Development Banks as well as to other financial institutions or investment managers whose mandate is focused on international development.

Fixed unconditionally repayable contributions have interest rates between 0.25% to 1.00% per annum, with semi-annual repayments, no security held for the loan, unforgivable, with grace periods of 5 to 15 years and maturity dates from 2032 to 2052.

Unconditionally repayable contributions that are reflow-based have a nil interest rate. In such cases, annual or semi-annual repayments are based on returns earned by the counterparty, no security is held for the loan, unforgivable, with grace periods of 0 to 5 years and maturity dates from 2036 to 2051.

Innovation, Science and Industry

Department of Industry

Unconditional repayable contributions programs are comprised of Technology Partnerships Canada, Program for Strategic Industrial Projects, Strategic Aerospace and Defence Initiative, Strategic Innovation Fund and Automotive Innovation Fund. These programs have varied objectives which include: supporting advancements in science and technology, knowledge, and innovation to strengthen the Canadian economy; encouraging strategic research and development, enhancing the competitiveness of Canadian aerospace and defence companies; encourage research and development that will accelerate technology transfer and commercialization of innovative, facilitate the growth and expansion of firms in Canada and attract and retain large scale investments; support strategic, large-scale research and development projects in the automotive sector in developing innovative, greener and more fuel-efficient vehicles. Unconditional repayable contributions are to be reimbursed by 2048 with final repayments generally due between 2-24 years after the completion of the funded project. Amounts to be reimbursed and repayment schedules are included in each contribution agreement. The amount to be repaid is determined based on the risk level as identified during the due diligence phase of the project along with the terms and conditions specific to each program. Repayment obligations are usually equal to the amount of funding provided and start within 2 years following the completion of the projects. A limited number of agreements have repayment obligations above the nominal amount of the funding provided.

Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency

Unconditionally repayable contribution (URC) programs are included in three of the programs offered at the Agency. These programs are Business Development, Regional Economic Growth through Innovation, and Atlantic Innovation Fund. These contributions must be repaid without condition, and the loans have concessionary terms as they include a no-interest clause. Furthermore, they have various repayment terms. Terms for all related unconditionally repayable contributions have historically been paid within an average of 7 years, with the maximum allowable term established at 10 years for Business Development and the Atlantic Innovation Fund; and 15 years for the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation. The modified effective rate method is used to discount the loans receivable.

Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency

Unconditionally repayable contributions include the Inclusive Diversification and Economic Advancement in the North (IDEANorth) program, the Northern Isolated Communities Initiative (NICI) fund, the Tourism Growth Program (TGP), the Northern Indigenous Economic Opportunities Program (NIEOP), and the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation (REGI) initiative. The ultimate outcomes of these programs include: foundational investments in key sectors of the territorial economies, businesses are innovative and growing, communities are economically diversified, improved food security in northern and Indigenous communities, tourism sector continues to grow in the Canadian Territories, Indigenous entrepreneurs, businesses and communities benefit from Northern economic growth and fully participate in it, and the region's businesses are innovative and growing. The unconditionally repayable contributions are repayable over a period between 9 and 13 years, with final installments due between 2031 and 2038. The amount to be repaid and repayment schedule are outlined in each contribution agreement. Repayments are non-interest bearing within the specified repayment period and normally begin 1 to 2 years following project completion.

Department of Western Economic Diversification

Unconditionally repayable contributions programs include Western Diversification Program, Western Innovation Initiative, Business Scale-up and Productivity, Tourism Relief Fund, Tourism Growth Program, Regional Relief and Recovery Fund, Aerospace Regional Recovery Initiative, Jobs and Growth Fund, Regional Quantum Initiative, Regional Air Transportation Initiative, Community Adjustment Fund, Regional Artificial Intelligence Initiative, and the Regional Homebuilding Innovation Initiative. The objectives for these programs are to support: creating a diversified, stronger, inclusive economy on the Prairies, funding businesses to create jobs through green, digital and inclusive growth; funding businesses affected by COVID-19 to continue operations, retain staff and prepare for recovery; funding tourism businesses to adapt to health regulations and position for growth; funding for regional and local air carriers and airports in the Prairie provinces to support economic growth; funding to support business to responsibly adopt artificial intelligence technology; and funding to support local innovative housing solutions across the country. The unconditional repayable contributions are repayable by 2038 with most final installments occurring between December 31, 2025 and September 1, 2029. The amount to be repaid and repayment schedules are set out in each contribution agreement. Repayments are non-interest bearing within the specified repayment period and normally reflect 2 to 5 year repayment terms that begin 1 to 3 years following completion of the project.

Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec

The unconditionally repayable contribution programs have two main thrusts. The first is the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation program, which aims to promote the economic growth of businesses and regions through innovation by grouping together the following programs, funds and initiatives: Jobs and Growth Fund, Business Scale-Up and Productivity and Aerospace Regional Recovery Initiative. The Quebec Economic Development Program is another repayable contribution program. This program is designed to help communities seize promising economic development and diversification opportunities and includes several initiatives, programs and funds: Development and Promotion of Assets and the Regions, Local development, Jobs and Growth Fund, and others. Unconditionally repayable contributions are repayable by March 1, 2033, with final payments generally due within 5 to 10 years of project completion, with a 2-year grace period. The amount to be repaid and the repayment schedule are defined in each contribution agreement. Repayments are interest-free throughout.

Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario

Unconditionally repayable contribution programs include Northern Ontario Development Program and Regional Economic Growth through Innovation. The objective of these programs is to create opportunities for economic growth by helping businesses become more competitive, innovative and productive, by working with diverse communities to develop and diversify local economies, and by championing the strengths of the region. The unconditionally repayable contributions are repayable by 2039 with final instalments generally due within 1 to 15 years following project completion. The amount to be repaid and repayment schedule are set out in each contribution agreement. Repayments are non-interest bearing within the specified repayment period and normally begin 1 to 3 years following the completion of the project.

Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario

Unconditional repayable contributions programs for FedDev Ontario include the Southern Ontario Prosperity Program and the Regional Economic Growth Through Innovation Program. These programs aim to promote an innovative and inclusive southern Ontario economy through investments in regional growth, commercialization and adoption of technologies, as well as community diversification. The unconditional repayable contributions are repayable by 2036 with installments bearing zero percent interest repayable over a period of 3 to 10 years following project completion. The various installment amounts by project normally start 1 to 3 years after project completion and are based on their respective repayment schedules as set out in each contribution agreement.

Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada

Unconditionally repayable contributions programs are provided under two specific programs: the Western Diversification program, which aims to support the creation of a diversified, stronger, inclusive economy in British Columbia; and the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation program, which funds businesses to scale up and produce innovative goods, services or technologies. The unconditional repayable contributions are repayable by 2038 with final installments generally due within 6-8 years following the project completion. The amount to be repaid and repayment schedules are set out in each contribution agreement. Repayments are non-interest bearing within the specified repayment period and normally begin 1-3 years following the completion of the project.

Loans and accountable advances

Missions abroad

Non-interest bearing advances have been made for interim financing of expenses at missions abroad, pending distribution to appropriations of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development and other departments and agencies.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$70,000,000.00.

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 \$38,200,000.00, as last amended by Foreign Affairs and International Trade Vote L12c, *Appropriation Act No. 5, 2009–2010*.

The closing balance consists of loans to employees of \$10,637,706.01, advances for medical expenses of \$4,866,516.89, advances for workmen's compensation of \$701.89, security and other deposits under Foreign Service Directives of \$1,828,877.77 and school and club debentures of \$2,948,714.58.

The loans to employees bear interest at rates from 3.25% to 4.75% per annum. These rates are established by the Department of Finance and are repayable within 4 years.

Working Capital Advance

A Working Capital Advance account was established to finance temporary advances to departmental personnel within Canada and abroad for: (a) salary and benefits; (b) standing advances; and (c) travel and miscellaneous claims. The name of the account was modified in order to reflect the use of the account by National Defence.

The authorized ceiling is \$120,000,000, as last amended by the Department of 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 funds 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.

Other

Construction of multi-purpose exhibition buildings

The remaining loan has been made to finance the construction of a multi-purpose exhibition building.

Hog Industry Loan Loss Reserve Program

Loans made by financial institutions under the Hog Industry Loan Loss Reserve Program are partially guaranteed by the Crown. Where the producers have defaulted and the lenders have carried out regular collection activities, the Crown becomes subrogated to the lender's rights against the producer in default, to the extent of an amount equal to the withdrawal from the Reserve Fund.

National Marketing Programs

Loans made by financial institutions under the *Canadian Agricultural 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 administrative costs.

Council of Yukon First Nations—Elders

Loans were issued to the Council of Yukon First Nations to provide interim benefits to Yukon Elders pending the settlement of a future comprehensive land claim agreement. These loans were issued along with loans for comprehensive claim negotiations. The department is no longer issuing these loans.

Indigenous claimants

The Department issues loans to Indigenous groups to support their participation in Specific claims negotiations. These loans are payable upon the settlement of the claim.

Inuit Loan Fund

Loans were made to individual Inuit or groups of Inuit to promote commercial activities and gainful occupations.

The total amount authorized to be outstanding at any time is \$6,633,697, as last amended by the Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Vote 37b, *Appropriation Act No. 4, 1995–96*.

The Department is no longer issuing these loans and only one loan is still outstanding.

Canada Apprentice Loans

Canada Apprentice Loans are administrated under the authority of Section 4 of the *Apprentice Loans Act* which came into effect on January 2, 2015. The Minister of Jobs and Families is authorized to enter into a loan agreement directly with any eligible apprentice. Since April 1, 2023, the accumulation of interest on Canada Apprentice Loans has been eliminated. However, apprentices are required to pay any interest accrued prior to this date. Apprentices are not required to make payments on their loans while they are still in their apprenticeship program and during the 6-month period following completion. The typical repayment period is 10 years, but the maximum period is 15 years. Borrowers having difficulty repaying their loans may be eligible for assistance under the Repayment Assistance Plan.

The total amount of apprentice loans issued under the authority of the *Apprentice Loans Act* may not exceed \$1.5 billion. The total amount of outstanding apprentice loans as at March 31, 2025, amounts to \$332,773,464 (\$309,620,799 as at March 31, 2024) which is reduced by an unamortized discount for a carrying value of \$279,073,464 (\$259,320,799 as at March 31, 2024). During the year, loans and interest receivable on these loans totaling \$1,653,096 (\$483,676 as at March 31, 2024) were forgiven as per the *Apprentice Loans Act*.

Canada Student Financial Assistance Program

Since August 1, 2000, Canada Student Loans are issued under the Direct Loan Regime. Before this date, the loans were issued under the Guaranteed Loan Regime (1964–1995) or under the Risk-Shared Loan Regime (1995–2000). Under these three different regimes, no security is received from the students. Since April 1, 2023, the accumulation of interest on Canada Student Loans has been eliminated. However, students are required to pay any interest accrued prior to this date. Students are not required to make payments on their loans while they are still studying and during the 6-month period following the completion of their studies. The typical repayment period is 10 years, but the maximum period is 15 years. Borrowers having difficulty repaying their loans may be eligible for assistance under the Repayment Assistance Plan.

The total amount of direct loans issued under the authority of the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act* and outstanding risk-shared loans bought-back by the Department of Employment and Social Development may not exceed 34 billion dollars.

During the year, loans and interest receivable on these loans totaling \$8,570,610 (\$8,262,248 as at March 31, 2024) were written off pursuant to Section 25(1) of the *Financial Administration Act*. In addition, loans and interest receivable on these loans totalling \$242,196,606 (\$245,363,440 as at March 31, 2024) were forgiven as per the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act* and \$1,033,603 (\$1,645,856 as at March 31, 2024) were forgiven as per the *Canada Student Loans Act*.

Direct loans to students

Loans issued on or after August 1, 2000, are administered under the authority of Section 6.1 of the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act*, which authorizes the Minister of Jobs and Families 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 Jobs and Families with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance. The total amount of outstanding direct loans as at March 31, 2025, amounts to \$28,874,056,041 (\$26,044,576,252 as at March 31, 2024) which is reduced by an unamortized discount for a carrying value of \$25,030,256,041 (\$22,506,176,252 as at March 31, 2024).

Risk-shared student loans

Loans issued prior to August 1, 2000, and on or after August 1, 1995, are amounts related to student loans subrogated to the Crown under the authority of the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act*. The total amount of loans outstanding as at March 31, 2025, amounts to \$26,186,625 (\$32,231,459 as at March 31, 2024) for loans owned by the Department of Employment and Social Development which is reduced by an unamortized discount for a carrying value of \$9,531,475 (\$12,379,349 as at March 31, 2024). The total amount of loans outstanding as at March 31, 2025, amounts to \$0 (\$27,948 as at March 31, 2024) for loans under the current ownership of the financial institutions. Starting in fiscal year 2021, the Department of Employment and Social Development proceeded with the buy-back of all Risk-shared loans owned by financial institutions.

Guaranteed student loans

Loans issued prior to August 1, 1995, are amounts related to student loans subrogated to the Crown under the authority of the *Canada Student Loans Act*. The total amount of loans outstanding as at March 31, 2025, amounts to \$32,377,873 (\$36,093,488 as at March 31, 2024) for loans owned by the Department of Employment and Social Development and \$0 (\$0 as at March 31, 2024) for loans under the current ownership of the financial institutions. Starting in fiscal year 2021, the Department of Employment and Social Development proceeded with the buy-back of all Guaranteed loans owned by financial institutions.

Provincial workers' compensation boards

This account was established under the authority of subsection 4(6)(b) and (e) of the *Government Employees Compensation Act*, to provide funds to enable provincial workers' compensation boards to administer claims on behalf of the Crown, and provide compensation benefits to federal employees injured or ill in the course of their employment.

The total amount of advances that is authorized to be made for each provincial workers' compensation board is not to exceed three months' disbursements for compensation.

The advances are administered in accordance with the terms and conditions of agreements with provincial workers' compensation boards and are to be reimbursed upon termination of those agreements.

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 assistance — National governments

Pursuant to Section 8.3 of the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, the Minister of Finance, by order of the Governor in Council, is authorized to extend certain forms of financial assistance to a foreign state. The provision of such financial assistance is contingent upon that state having an arrangement with the International Monetary Fund and upon the satisfactory participation of other countries with Canada in the provision of financial assistance.

Funding for such transactions is provided by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The maximum amount of financial assistance that can be provided under legislation is \$15 billion CAD in respect of any particular foreign state and \$22 billion CAD in respect of all foreign states.

In 2024-2025, the Government provided \$2.9 billion CAD (\$2 billion CAD in 2023-2024) in financial assistance in the form of interest bearing loans to Ukraine. As of March 31, 2025, the outstanding loan balance to Ukraine was \$9.8 billion CAD (\$6.9 billion CAD as of March 31, 2024).

These loans were provided on either Commercial Interest Reference Rates (CIRR), the government's average borrowing rate or concessional rates and have repayment terms ranging from 5 to 30 years.

Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration (ERA) mechanism

In June 2024, G7 leaders agreed to provide Ukraine with approximately USD \$50 billion in financial support through the ERA Loan mechanism, with principal and interest of bilateral loan commitments repaid by extraordinary revenues stemming from the immobilisation of Russian sovereign assets. At that time, Canada announced it would contribute \$5 billion CAD to the initiative. Canada concluded negotiations on its \$5 billion CAD ERA loan agreement with the Government of Ukraine in March 2025 and disbursed \$2.5 billion CAD of this amount that same month (included in the \$2.9 billion provided in 2024–2025).

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*.

Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Center of Canada

Interest-bearing advances have been made to defray the cost of operation of the Agency pursuant to Section 50.1(1) of the *Proceeds of Crime (money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act*.

Federal-provincial fiscal arrangements

These amounts represent net overpayments in respect of transfer payments to provinces under the *Constitution Acts 1867 to 1982*, the *Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act*, and other statutory authorities.

The overpayments are non-interest bearing and will be repaid by reducing transfer payments in subsequent years.

International and other organizations

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 are made in non-negotiable, non-interest bearing demand notes that are later encashed.

As at March 31, 2025, advances to the Global Environment Facility amounted to \$10,000,000 CAD.

International Development Association

This account records the loan to the International Development Association, for an amount of \$575,420,000 USD (\$575,420,000 USD at March 31, 2024) for the Concessional Partner Loan.

The authority to make the loan is pursuant to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*. The loan bears interest at the rate of 1.2% per annum with a term of 25 years and a 10-year grace period. The first principal installment is due July 15, 2027 and the last principal installment January 15, 2047.

International Finance Corporation—Catalyst Fund

This account records Canada's financial support of the International Finance Corporation's—Catalyst Fund as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts (including Finance Vote L12b, *Appropriation Act No. 4, 2010–2011* and Vote L17c, *Appropriation Act No. 5, 2012–2013*). The Catalyst Fund supports private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities through the provision of concessional and commercial financing arrangements.

As at March 31, 2025, advances to the Catalyst Fund amounted to \$75,000,000 CAD.

International Monetary Fund Trusts—Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust

This account records the value of loans to the International Monetary Fund's Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT) in order to provide financial assistance to qualifying low-income countries, as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*.

For lending to International Monetary Fund trusts, the total revolving loan authority pursuant to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, is set at 1 billion SDR or such greater amount as may be fixed by the Governor in Council. The amount was fixed at 4.2 billion SDR by the Governor in Council on February 19, 2024. Certain loans to the International Monetary Fund's PRGT and Resilience and Sustainability Trust that are subject to this authority are included in the foreign exchange accounts, details of which are provided in Section 8 of this volume.

Total loans of SDR 955,982,216 are outstanding under Canada's SDR 2,000,000,000 revolving commitment to the PRGT loan account as at March 31, 2025. Of the total loans outstanding, SDR 655,982,216 are included in other loans, investments and advances. This outstanding balance was translated into Canadian dollars at the year-end closing rate of exchange (1 SDR /\$1.91134 CAD). During the year, transactions included repayments and a foreign exchange revaluation adjustment. In addition to the PRGT loans included in other loans, investments and advances, SDR 300,000,000 in outstanding loans to the PRGT loan account and SDR 700,000,000 in the PRGT deposit and investment account are included in the foreign exchange accounts as at March 31, 2025 (refer to Section 8 of this volume for details).

The following table presents the balances and transactions for the loans, including revaluations for foreign currency fluctuations.

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		March 31, 2025
		Participation or other charges	Revaluation	Reimburse- ments or other credits	Revaluation	
Global Environment Facility ¹	10,000,000	–	–	–	–	10,000,000
International Development Association	676,234,000	8,900,000	48,507,525	–	–	733,641,525
International Finance Corporation—Catalyst Fund	75,000,000	–	–	–	–	75,000,000
International Monetary Fund Trusts— Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust ²	1,226,040,000	–	79,575,721	51,813,421	–	1,253,802,300
Total	1,987,274,000	8,900,000	128,083,246	51,813,421	–	2,072,443,825

¹ Loans and investments made since April 1, 1986, which were authorized by budgetary authorities.

² Loans and investments made prior to April 1, 1986, which were authorized by non-budgetary authorities.

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% to 5.375% per annum, and are repayable in annual or semi-annual instalments over 15 to 50 years.

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% to 9.5% per annum, and are repayable either in annual instalments over 5 to 20 years, or at maturity.

International development assistance – Developing countries

Loans have been made to developing countries for international development assistance, having the following main characteristics:

- Interest rates between 0% and 5% per annum
- Quarterly, semi-annual or annual repayments
- Unsecured
- Unforgivable
- Grace periods of 4 to 10 years
- Maturity dates from 2024 to 2035

In 2006–2007, the Government of Canada, as represented by the Canadian International Development Agency (now amalgamated with DFATD), entered into an agreement with the Government of Pakistan to forgive its outstanding \$447,507,534.74 loan pursuant to Foreign Affairs and International Trade Vote 32c, *Appropriation Act No. 5, 2009–2010*. In order to expire its debt obligation, the Government of Pakistan will be required to make education sector investments that are equivalent to the present value of its debt. According to the agreement, Pakistan's debt is to be written down proportionally as the investments are made. The Government of Pakistan has made necessary investments in the education sector, thereby allowing the complete forgiveness of its debt during the fiscal year.

The following table presents the balances and transactions for the loans made to developing countries, together with their terms and conditions of repayments.

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges	Receipts and other credits ¹	March 31, 2025
(a) 35 year term, 4 year grace period, 5.0% interest per annum, semi-annual interest repayments with first principal repayment due January 2017 and final repayment in July 2026:				
Egypt	11,955,810	726,939	5,165,983	7,516,766
(b) 50 year term, 10 year grace period, non-interest bearing, with final repayments between March 2015 and September 2035:				
Algeria	102,041	63,235	145,724	19,552
Dominican Republic	239,391	–	53,198	186,193
Guatemala	81,741	68,379	100,000	50,120
Indonesia	7,863,999	3,813,581	4,989,673	6,687,907
Malaysia	130,028	40,025	53,028	117,025
Morocco	325,966	93,118	149,383	269,701
Pakistan	6,486,302	13,675,718	20,162,020	–
Philippines	43,140	–	43,140	–
Sri Lanka	5,398,475	–	–	5,398,475
Thailand	703,077	493,328	674,621	521,784
Tunisia	1,055,746	1,183,194	1,846,990	391,950
	22,429,906	19,430,578	28,217,777	13,642,707
(c) 10 year term, no grace period, 3.75% interest per annum, annual interest and principal repayments with final repayment in 2033:				
Guyana	81,000,000	38,900,000	12,000,000	107,900,000
(d) 10 year term, no grace period, 2.81% interest per annum, annual interest and principal repayments with final repayment in March 2033:				
Jordan	108,000,000	–	12,000,000	96,000,000
(e) 10 year term, no grace period, 3.53% interest per annum, semi-annual interest and principal repayments with final repayment in 2034:				
South Africa	120,000,000	–	12,000,000	108,000,000
(f) 10 year term, no grace period, 3.53% interest per annum, annual interest and principal repayments with final repayment in 2034:				
Ecuador	–	84,738,533	8,100,000	76,638,533
(g) 10 year term, no grace period, 3.02% interest per annum, semi-annual interest and principal repayments with final repayment in 2034:				
Moldova	–	81,056,799	–	81,056,799
Total	343,385,716	224,852,849	77,483,760	490,754,805

Grace period refers to interval from date of issuance of the loan to first repayment of loan principal.

¹ Receipts and other credits may include transactions such as repayments, forgiveness, adjustments, etc.

International Finance Corporation

Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility

This account records Canada's financial support of the International Finance Corporation's – Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility (FMCC) as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts. The FMCC supports private sector engagement in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities through the provision of concessional and commercial financing arrangements.

As at March 31, 2025, the amount of the loan was \$11,615,724.01 CAD.

Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

This account records Canada's financial assistance to the International Finance Corporation for participation in the G8 Food Security Initiative as authorized by the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, and various appropriation acts.

As at March 31, 2025, the net amount of the loan was \$8,938,867.42 CAD.

The following table presents the balances and transactions for the loans, including revaluations for foreign currency fluctuations.

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		March 31, 2025
		Participation or other charges	Revaluation	Reimburse- ments or other credits	Revaluation	
Financial Mechanisms for Climate Change Facility	25,534,656	—	—	13,907,504	11,428	11,615,724
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	15,224,778	—	422,269	2,040,960	—	13,606,087
Total	40,759,434	—	422,269	15,948,464	11,428	25,221,811

International financial institutions¹

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 the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Votes 20b and L25b).

Loans and advances are made using direct payments. During the year, transactions included loans and advances made through direct payments.

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		March 31, 2025
		Participation or other charges	Revaluation	Reimburse- ments or other credits	Revaluation	
African Development Fund	3,679,406,195	123,142,820	—	—	—	3,802,549,015
Asian Development Bank—Special	27,027,000	—	—	—	—	27,027,000
Asian Development Fund	2,575,812,327	30,136,464	—	—	—	2,605,948,791
Caribbean Development Bank						
Agricultural Development Fund	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	2,000,000
Commonwealth Caribbean Regional	5,319,600	—	—	—	—	5,319,600
Special Development Fund	486,883,870	20,352,750	—	—	—	507,236,620
Global Environment Facility Trust Fund	1,333,767,005	40,371,188	—	—	—	1,374,138,193
Inter-American Development Bank						
Fund for Special Operations	404,792,625	52,854	—	—	—	404,845,479
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	26,598,000	—	—	—	—	26,598,000
International Fund for Agriculture Development	604,383,396	25,000,000	—	—	—	629,383,396
International Monetary Fund	14,588,248	—	—	—	—	14,588,248
Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol	172,480,685	9,502,883	—	—	—	181,983,568
Multilateral Investment Fund	58,706,125	—	—	—	—	58,706,125
Total	9,391,765,076	248,558,959	—	—	—	9,640,324,035

¹ Loans and investments made since April 1, 1986, which were authorized by budgetary authorities.

International organizations and associations¹

These items represent the value of payments established in 2006 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 made by Canada were authorized by appropriation acts.

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		March 31, 2025
		Participation or other charges	Revaluation	Reimbursements or other credits	Revaluation	
Berne Union of the World Intellectual Property Organization.....	39,192	—	—	—	—	39,192
Customs Co-operation Council	9,662	—	—	—	—	9,662
Food and Agriculture Organization.....	1,051,200	—	—	—	—	1,051,200
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	48,806	—	—	—	—	48,806
International Atomic Energy Agency.....	447,111	—	—	—	—	447,111
International Civil Aviation Organization	200,429	—	—	—	—	200,429
International Maritime Organization	2,202	—	—	—	—	2,202
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization..	872,987	—	—	—	—	872,987
United Nations organizations	3,632,480	—	—	—	—	3,632,480
World Health Organization	181,122	—	—	—	—	181,122
World Intellectual Property Organization	100,989	—	—	—	—	100,989
Total	6,586,180	—	—	—	—	6,586,180

¹ Loans and investments made since April 1, 1986, which were authorized by non-budgetary authorities.

Canada Account

Export Development Canada (EDC) was created in 1944 as Canada's export credit agency (ECA). On October 1, 1969, EDC was established as a Crown corporation by a statute of the Parliament of Canada, the *Export Development Act (the "Act")*. EDC's mandate is to support and develop, directly or indirectly, Canada's export trade, and Canadian capacity to engage in that trade and respond to international business opportunities, as well as to provide development financing and other forms of development support in a manner consistent with Canada's international development priorities. EDC is named in Part I of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act (the "FA Act")* and is accountable for its affairs to Parliament through the Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development.

Pursuant to Section 23 of the Act, the Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development ("the Minister"), with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may authorize EDC to undertake certain financial and contingent liability transactions if the Minister is of the opinion that it is in the national interest for EDC to undertake such transaction. Funding for such transactions is provided by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the transactions are administered by EDC on behalf of the Government of Canada. Collectively these transactions are known as the Canada Account. As at March 31, 2025, the Statutory Limit was \$115 billion.

In March 2020, EDC was issued a directive (PC 2020-206) pursuant to Section 89 of the *FA Act* to perform any activity consistent with any authorization obtained from the Minister pursuant to Section 23 of the Act as part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic; to support and develop domestic business in accordance with paragraph 10(1)(a) of the Act as part of that response; and to take any ancillary or other measures that may be advisable or necessary to give effect to the directive. EDC received such authorizations and amendments thereto in respect of the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA) and implemented transactions there under pursuant to authorizations dated April 5, April 8, April 13, April 16, May 12 and October 20, 2020. Funding of transactions for the CEBA program was discontinued as of December 31, 2021; therefore, no disbursements were made after that date.

Canada Emergency Business Account

A Ministerial Authorization was signed authorizing up to \$25 billion in Canada Account funds to provide emergency liquidity to Canadian businesses through the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA), and subsequent Ministerial Authorizations increased that limit to ultimately \$73 billion. Under CEBA, loans of up to \$60 thousand were made available to qualifying businesses at 0% interest and were repayable by January 18, 2024, subject to a one-time extension of three years and 5% interest per annum commencing on January 19, 2024. Up to 33% of a CEBA loan may be forgiven only if the borrower repaid their obligation by January 18, 2024.

Development of export trade—National governments

Pursuant to Section 23 of the *Export Development Act*, the Minister of International Trade, with the concurrence of the Minister of Finance, may authorize Export Development Canada (EDC) to undertake certain financial and contingent liability transactions if the Minister is of the opinion that it is in the national interest for EDC to undertake such transaction. Funding for such transactions is provided by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the transactions are administered by EDC on behalf of the Government of Canada.

Loan transactions with longer repayment terms or low or zero interest rates are recorded in part as expenses when the economic value is reduced due to such concessionary terms.

Table 11.4 and Table 11.6 in Section 11 of this volume present additional information on contractual obligations and guarantees that are disclosed in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		March 31, 2025
		Payments or other charges ¹	Revaluation	Receipts or other credits ²	Revaluation	
Non-budgetary loans³						
(a) 11 to 15 year term, 0% to 9.0% interest per annum, with final repayments in September 2028:						
Argentina	21,302,780	—	926,796	7,393,732	—	14,835,844
(b) 11 to 15 year term, interest based on risk free plus 0.93% per annum, assumed from the Canadian Wheat Board (CWB), with final repayments in January 2028:						
Iraq	46,263,314	2,879,927	—	12,285,810	—	36,857,431
(c) 21 to 25 year term, 9.0% to 10.0% interest per annum, with final repayments in September 2000:						
Sudan	5,229,931	—	782,895	—	—	6,012,826
(d) 21 to 25 year term, interest based on risk free rates plus 0.98% per annum, with final repayments between December 2024 and December 2027:						
Pakistan	2,475,692	—	143,038	1,905,855	—	712,875
(e) 21 to 25 year term, interest based on risk free rates plus 0.98% per annum, assumed from CWB, with final repayments between December 2024 and December 2027:						
Pakistan	5,030,971	—	331,187	4,412,788	—	949,370
(f) 25 year term, 0.63% interest per annum, with final repayments in October 2018:						
Venezuela	2,648,354	—	164,862	—	—	2,813,216
Total—Non-budgetary loans	82,951,042	2,879,927	2,348,778	25,998,185	—	62,181,562

		Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		
	April 1, 2024	Payments or other charges ¹	Revaluation	Receipts or other credits ²	Revaluation	March 31, 2025
Budgetary loans³						
(a) 31 to 55 year term, 0% to 10.29% interest per annum, with final repayments between September 2029 and February 2045:						
China	85,860,545	15,636,164	15,876,875	25,555,869	—	91,817,715
Egypt	2,028,621	261,388	100,400	359,640	—	2,030,769
Gabon	900,904	241,815	345,111	—	—	1,487,830
India	6,984,337	1,305,040	1,910,687	1,617,802	—	8,582,262
Jamaica	1,628,419	402,258	—	263,215	—	1,767,462
Morocco	24,355,957	5,753,442	—	3,692,191	—	26,417,208
Turkey	26,270,375	2,795,068	4,253,749	3,923,579	—	29,395,613
	<i>148,029,158</i>	<i>26,395,175</i>	<i>22,486,822</i>	<i>35,412,296</i>	—	<i>161,498,859</i>
(b) 31 to 55 year term, comprised of several loans with fixed or variable interest rates currently ranging from 0% to 2.21% per annum, with final repayments between December 2018 and December 2033:						
Kenya	1,394,189	179,729	180,473	172,627	—	1,581,764
Total—Budgetary loans	149,423,347	26,574,904	22,667,295	35,584,923	—	163,080,623
Total	232,374,389	29,454,831	25,016,073	61,583,108	—	225,262,185

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, adjustments, etc.

³ Prior to April 1, 1987, these loans were authorized by miscellaneous non-budgetary authorities. Subsequently, they were authorized by miscellaneous budgetary authorities.

Support and development of trade

EDC's mandate is to support and develop, directly or indirectly, Canada's export trade, and Canadian capacity to engage in that trade and respond to international business opportunities.

Loan transactions with longer repayment terms or low or zero interest are recorded in part as expenses when the economic value is reduced due to such concessionary terms.

Table 11.4 and Table 11.6 of Section 11 of this volume present additional information on contractual obligations and guarantees that are disclosed in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements of Section 2 of this volume.

(in dollars)

	April 1, 2024	Payments and other charges		Receipts and other credits		March 31, 2025
		Payments or other charges ¹	Revaluation	Receipts or other credits ²	Revaluation	
Export trade						
(a) 1 year term, comprised of a loan with a risk free rate plus 4.75% per annum, with final repayments in August 2025:						
Canada.....	76,529,317	—	4,806,885	42,394,775	—	38,941,427
(b) 2 year term, comprised of several loans with risk free rates plus 3% to 7% per annum, with final repayments in June 2025:						
Canada.....	142,191,000	12,155,325	8,907,308	—	—	163,253,633
(c) 10 year term, comprised of one loan with a risk free rate plus 6.5% per annum, with final repayments in May 2029:						
Canada.....	29,772,874	—	—	—	—	29,772,874
(d) 16 to 20 year term, comprised of a loan with 8.08% interest rate per annum, with final repayments in December 2036:						
Canada.....	19,302,178	—	—	—	—	19,302,178
(e) 31 to 55 year term, 2.26% interest per annum, with final repayment in August 2048:						
Canada.....	8,643,565	54,257	—	—	—	8,697,822
(f) 48 year term, comprised of a loan with 8.0259% interest rate per annum, with final repayments in December 2071:						
Canada.....	144,657,534	159,880,099	—	—	—	304,537,633
(g) 15 year term, comprised of a loan with risk free rates plus 4.75% per annum, with final repayments in January 2040:						
Canada.....	—	287,488,770	—	—	—	287,488,770
Total—Export trade	421,096,468	459,578,451	13,714,193	42,394,775	—	851,994,337

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.

Immigration loans

In accordance with the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada can issue immigration loans up to a maximum of \$400,000,000. The Immigration Loans Program provides eligible immigrants, who are mainly refugees selected for resettlement to Canada, with access to funding that would otherwise not be available to them. Loans are used to cover a number of expenses, including travel to Canada and other costs associated with resettlement, specifically:

- defraying the cost of transportation to Canada;
- assisting with the establishment in Canada;
- defraying the cost of the right of permanent residence fees.

Starting February 28, 1995, all immigration loans bore interest at a rate determined by the Minister of Finance at the beginning of each calendar year. Regulations provided for a period of up to six years for the repayment of the loans and the interest rate on outstanding interest-bearing loans varied from 0.76% to 9.06%. Since February 21, 2018, loans are non-interest bearing and are repayable over one to eight years with a possible deferment of two years.

Indian Economic Development Guarantee Loans Program

The Indian Economic Development Guarantee Loans Program, established under Vote L53b, *Appropriation Act No. 1*, 1970, amended under P.C. 1977 3608, authorized the Department to guarantee loans for non-incorporated Indigenous businesses on a risk-sharing basis with commercial lenders because security restrictions in the *Indian Act* prevent the mortgage and seizure of property located on reserves. Guarantees are provided for various types of borrowers whose activities contribute to the economic development of Indigenous People and enable them to develop long-term credit relationships with mainstream financial institutions. 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.

If a loan made under the Minister's guarantee goes into default, the lender has recourse 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 Guarantee Loan Programs administered by the department. 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.

A total amount of \$82,662.42 has been written off in the 2024-2025 fiscal year.

Reserve Housing Guarantee Loans Program

This program authorizes the Department to guarantee loans to Indigenous individuals and First Nations to assist in the purchase of housing on reserves to overcome security restrictions in the *Indian Act* that prevent the mortgage and seizure of property located on reserves. These loan guarantees enable status First Nations members residing on reserves, First Nations councils, or their delegated authorities, to secure housing loans without giving the lending institution rights to the property.

The total guarantee loans amount authorized by the Department cannot exceed \$3 billion.

If a loan made under the Minister's guarantee goes into default, the lender has recourse to request the defaulted loan balance be reimbursed by ISC. In 1987, a reserve for losses of \$2 million per annum was established within the department's reference levels to cover all Guarantee Loan Programs administered by the department. 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 land claim funds, or through repayment agreements.

Other 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 *Canada Small Business Financing Act*. This authority 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.

Cape Breton Operations—Medical and Workers’ Compensation Board Reserves

This account is established to record separate financial reserves, which are maintained to support medical and workers’ compensation claim payments to former employees of Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation.

Responsibility for these obligations was transferred to the Department of Public Works and Government Services (PWGSC) in 2015 pursuant to the *Economic Action Plan 2014 Act* where PWGSC was named responsible for assuming the human resources obligations following the dissolution of Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation.

The reserves are on deposit with the insurance providers and the Workers’ Compensation Board of Nova Scotia. The insurance and workers’ compensation plans are self-insured by the Crown. Adjustments to the reserve accounts are based on the difference between actual claim costs and a predetermined amount that is paid to the providers during the year. The remaining balance in the financial reserves will be returned to the Department upon completion of the programs.

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 His 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 His 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.

Greater Victoria Harbour Authority

The Victoria Harbour loan receivable relates to the sale of a parcel of Victoria Harbour land which occurred in 2005.

The loan bore interest at the rate of 4.9% per annum, repayable over an initially planned period of 15 years. An extension of 3 years had been granted in 2020-2021. Talks between the parties are ongoing regarding this loan.

Talks between the parties are ongoing regarding this loan.

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 loan bore interest at a rate of prime plus 2.0% per annum. The final installment of the existing terms was anticipated for March 2013.

Legal procedures are currently underway to obtain reimbursement.

Federal Public Service Health Care Administration Authority

The Federal Public Service Health Care Plan Administration Authority (referred to as the Administration Authority) was incorporated, without share capital, under subsection 7.2(1) of the *Financial Administration Act* effective May 1, 2007. Effective May 31, 2007, the assets and liabilities of the Public Service Health Care Plan (PSHCP) were transferred to the Government of Canada, and to the Administration Authority, as directed by the President of the Treasury Board of Canada and consistent with the Trust Agreement, which terminated May 31, 2007.

The Administration Authority is charged with the administration of the PSHCP. Its objective is to ensure that benefits and services to plan members and their covered dependants, as defined in the PSHCP documentation, are delivered in a manner that ensures the effective and efficient administration of the PSHCP. Payments are made to the Administration Authority under Vote 20 and are authorized under the terms of reference of the funding agreement between the President of the Treasury Board and the Administration Authority. The funding agreement allows for the transfer of funds from the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to the Administration Authority in four quarterly instalments upon approval of the operating budget by the Secretary of the Treasury Board of Canada. These quarterly instalments are made in advance and actual expenses are recorded upon approval of the *Administration Authority’s Quarterly Financial Report*.

Joint Learning Program

Advances have been made to the Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC) for the Joint Learning Program (JLP). Following the collective bargaining rounds of 2004, 2008, 2010, 2014, 2018 and subsequently of 2021, a Memorandum of Understanding between the Treasury Board and PSAC was included in the collective bargaining agreements to provide funding for a JLP. The JLP is a negotiated partnership between PSAC and the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS). The objective of the JLP is to improve labour relations in the Public Service. It is intended to provide joint union-management learning opportunities in areas where both parties have roles and responsibilities.

Payments are made to PSAC under Vote 20 and are authorized under the terms of reference of the Program. The terms of reference include the program costs, funding conditions, payment conditions, timelines, as well as a schedule of payments. The schedule of payments provides for a 3-month advance from TBS to PSAC to provide for program delivery costs. When actual expenses are reported every three months, the advance is reversed and the expense is recorded.

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 British pound sterling. 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.

Miscellaneous loans, investments and advances

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.

Transition payments—Pay in arrears

During the 2015 fiscal year, a one-time payment was issued to employees as a result of the implementation of pay in arrears. This amount will be recovered from the employees upon their departure from the Public Service. The amount at year-end represents the balance to be recovered in the future.

Consolidation adjustment

The consolidation adjustment reflects the total loans and advances held by consolidated Crown corporations and other entities. These mainly include loans receivable.

Canada Enterprise Emergency Funding Corporation (“CEEFC”) was incorporated on May 11, 2020 and is wholly owned by Canada Development Investment Corporation (“CDEV”), an enterprise Crown corporation. CEEFC is a non-agent Crown corporation and is not subject to the *Income Tax Act* of Canada.

As part of Canada’s COVID-19 Economic Response Plan, CEEFC was mandated to implement the Large Employer Emergency Financing Facility (“LEEFF”) along with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada (“ISED”) and the Department of Finance. The LEEFF program was intended to provide bridge financing to Canada’s largest employers, whose needs during the COVID-19 pandemic were not being met through conventional financing. The additional liquidity made available through LEEFF provides emergency funding support for large Canadian enterprises facing financial challenges due to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, allowing these businesses and their suppliers to remain active during this difficult time and positioning them for a rapid economic recovery. With the closing of LEEFF to new applications in 2022, CEEFC continued to manage its portfolio in 2024-2025. CEEFC continues to work with borrowers to ensure the objectives of the LEEFF program are being met.

Allowance for valuation

In accordance with the comprehensive policy on valuation, assets are subject to an annual valuation to reflect reductions from the recorded cost to the estimated net recoverable value.

When necessary, an allowance for valuation is recorded to reduce the carrying amount of other loans, investments and advances to amounts that approximate their net recoverable value. The valuation allowance for other loans, investments and advances reflects the collectability and risk of loss based on past events, current conditions, known circumstances and if applicable a provision for forgiveness. The determination of the valuation allowance considers the borrower’s or group of borrowers’ credit risk rating, collateral provided, recent collection history, economic situation in the country or industry of operation, repayment mechanisms in place and any other known circumstances impacting collectability.

Section 10

Public Accounts of Canada
2024–2025

Non-financial assets as at March 31

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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.

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 and other are disbursements made, pursuant to a contract, before the completion of the work, delivery of the goods or rendering of the service.

Table 10.1
Non-financial assets by category

(in thousands of dollars)

	2025	2024
Net tangible capital assets, Table 10.2		
Land	2,411,437	2,385,535
Buildings	20,418,755	19,678,796
Works and infrastructure	13,218,523	12,853,458
Machinery and equipment	13,977,483	13,593,149
Vehicles, Table 10.3	19,754,488	18,525,081
Leasehold improvements	1,636,225	1,636,070
Assets under construction	41,252,697	33,403,929
Assets under capital leases, Table 10.4	2,421,686	2,475,611
	<i>115,091,294</i>	<i>104,551,629</i>
Inventories	7,932,695	8,214,184
Prepaid expenses and other	4,078,188	3,837,505
Total	127,102,177	116,603,318

Tangible capital assets

Table 10.2
Tangible capital assets by main custodian ministries

(in thousands of dollars)

	Land	Buildings	Works and infrastructure	Machinery and equipment
Capital assets at cost				
Canadian Heritage	80,604	2,213,894	418,684	1,513,218
Energy and Natural Resources	10,166	1,052,065	196,945	899,451
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard	27,541	1,128,049	3,835,583	890,045
Global Affairs	576,462	2,012,825	30,023	293,858
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities	198,495	31,114	3,617,650	36,929
Innovation, Science and Industry	23,459	1,443,209	98,474	4,368,951
National Defence	96,639	14,768,944	3,422,539	23,935,089
Parks Canada	291,121	1,331,450	5,900,592	661,372
Public Safety	100,549	6,258,875	1,162,306	3,142,910
Public Services and Procurement	711,457	10,295,477	2,859,518	3,130,869
Transport	238,447	1,776,094	4,673,009	1,885,030
Other ministries	56,497	2,195,798	193,161	6,262,329
Gross total capital assets	2,411,437	44,507,794	26,408,484	47,020,051
Accumulated amortization				
Canadian Heritage	—	1,151,223	253,226	1,128,652
Energy and Natural Resources	—	497,032	78,734	613,559
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard	—	678,939	1,935,626	571,857
Global Affairs	—	1,281,896	15,645	245,093
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities	—	3,657	647,856	28,465
Innovation, Science and Industry	—	889,502	48,064	3,343,411
National Defence	—	7,447,828	2,125,329	16,101,411
Parks Canada	—	762,831	2,922,005	372,715
Public Safety	—	3,559,163	759,203	2,594,278
Public Services and Procurement	—	5,336,130	1,507,746	2,396,782
Transport	—	1,030,022	2,822,740	1,226,179
Other ministries	—	1,450,816	73,787	4,420,166
Total accumulated amortization	—	24,089,039	13,189,961	33,042,568
Total net capital assets				
Canadian Heritage	80,604	1,062,671	165,458	384,566
Energy and Natural Resources	10,166	555,033	118,211	285,892
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard	27,541	449,110	1,899,957	318,188
Global Affairs	576,462	730,929	14,378	48,765
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities	198,495	27,457	2,969,794	8,464
Innovation, Science and Industry	23,459	553,707	50,410	1,025,540
National Defence	96,639	7,321,116	1,297,210	7,833,678
Parks Canada	291,121	568,619	2,978,587	288,657
Public Safety	100,549	2,699,712	403,103	548,632
Public Services and Procurement	711,457	4,959,347	1,351,772	734,087
Transport	238,447	746,072	1,850,269	658,851
Other ministries	56,497	744,982	119,374	1,842,163
Total net capital assets	2,411,437	20,418,755	13,218,523	13,977,483

¹ Details can be found in Table 10.3.

² Details can be found in Table 10.4.

³ Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

Vehicles ¹	Leasehold improvements	Assets under construction	Assets under capital leases ²	Total 2025	Total 2024 ³
32,698	324,571	212,033	241,482	5,037,184	4,948,552
31,631	106,117	536,831	95,993	2,929,199	2,743,963
5,211,201	668,122	4,152,962	—	15,913,503	14,467,743
72,719	346,117	563,398	—	3,895,402	3,719,374
6,952	11,326	4,367,377	340,450	8,610,293	8,145,079
57,247	71,448	838,099	53,700	6,954,587	6,475,777
44,819,054	242,211	20,869,166	199,765	108,353,407	100,727,084
185,434	13,338	507,484	15,636	8,906,427	8,678,130
1,208,161	339,687	2,075,665	16,265	14,304,418	13,671,665
23,692	1,364,743	5,561,725	2,633,355	26,580,836	26,390,116
2,953,308	192,308	841,976	818,819	13,378,991	12,536,886
214,624	1,019,895	725,981	18,530	10,686,815	10,062,361
54,816,721	4,699,883	41,252,697	4,433,995	225,551,062	212,566,730
23,266	170,156	—	64,017	2,790,540	2,675,060
18,409	75,014	—	54,571	1,337,319	1,291,814
2,459,366	440,517	—	—	6,086,305	5,841,535
49,025	264,210	—	—	1,855,869	1,822,788
3,310	7,214	—	—	690,502	602,297
34,706	45,007	—	40,330	4,401,020	4,087,306
30,171,328	118,330	—	152,404	56,116,630	54,622,662
122,237	6,984	—	5,768	4,192,540	3,976,025
637,686	249,671	—	10,052	7,810,053	7,438,899
12,363	902,489	—	1,440,202	11,595,712	12,656,148
1,384,791	97,430	—	227,905	6,789,067	6,514,037
145,746	686,636	—	17,060	6,794,211	6,486,530
35,062,233	3,063,658	—	2,012,309	110,459,768	108,015,101
9,432	154,415	212,033	177,465	2,246,644	2,273,492
13,222	31,103	536,831	41,422	1,591,880	1,452,149
2,751,835	227,605	4,152,962	—	9,827,198	8,626,208
23,694	81,907	563,398	—	2,039,533	1,896,586
3,642	4,112	4,367,377	340,450	7,919,791	7,542,782
22,541	26,441	838,099	13,370	2,553,567	2,388,471
14,647,726	123,881	20,869,166	47,361	52,236,777	46,104,422
63,197	6,354	507,484	9,868	4,713,887	4,702,105
570,475	90,016	2,075,665	6,213	6,494,365	6,232,766
11,329	462,254	5,561,725	1,193,153	14,985,124	13,733,968
1,568,517	94,878	841,976	590,914	6,589,924	6,022,849
68,878	333,259	725,981	1,470	3,892,604	3,575,831
19,754,488	1,636,225	41,252,697	2,421,686	115,091,294	104,551,629

Vehicles

Table 10.3
Vehicles by sub-category

(in thousands of dollars)

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2025	2024
Ships and boats	22,786,122	14,323,285	8,462,837	7,703,375
Aircraft	24,609,028	16,367,849	8,241,179	8,231,612
Motor vehicles (Non-military)	2,785,544	1,713,389	1,072,155	1,004,138
Military vehicles	2,220,837	1,548,449	672,388	690,113
Other vehicles	2,415,190	1,109,261	1,305,929	895,843
Total	54,816,721	35,062,233	19,754,488	18,525,081

Assets under capital leases

Table 10.4
Assets under capital leases by main category

(in thousands of dollars)

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	2025	2024
Land.....	355,251	—	355,251	286,782
Buildings	2,681,142	1,326,326	1,354,816	1,506,446
Works and infrastructure.....	818,819	227,905	590,914	599,103
Machinery and equipment.....	488,554	367,849	120,705	83,280
Vehicles	90,229	90,229	—	—
Total	4,433,995	2,012,309	2,421,686	2,475,611

Section 11

Public Accounts of Canada
2024–2025

Contractual obligations, contractual rights and contingent liabilities as at March 31

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Contractual obligations, contractual rights and contingent liabilities

This section contains detailed information related to contractual obligations, contractual rights and contingent liabilities.

Contractual obligations

Contractual obligations are financial obligations of the government to others that will become liabilities when the terms of those contracts or agreements for the acquisition of goods and services or the provision of transfer payments are met. Contractual obligations can be classified into four main categories: transfer payment agreements (grants and contributions), capital assets and purchases, operating leases and international organizations.

All outstanding contractual obligations of \$10 million or more per project or per program at year end are reported.

In accordance with the government's significant accounting policies, the contractual obligations of consolidated Crown corporations are included with those of the government.

Table 11.1
Contractual obligations

(in millions of dollars)

	Transfer payment agreements	Capital assets and purchases	Operating leases	International organizations	Total
Information from:					
Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases, Table 11.3	217,006	115,306	3,329	–	335,641
International contractual obligations, Table 11.4	–	–	–	4,978	4,978
Total	217,006	115,306	3,329	4,978	340,619

Table 11.2 summarizes the information presented in Table 11.1 to indicate the minimum amounts required to satisfy contractual obligations each year from 2026 to 2030 inclusively, and a total for amounts due in the year 2031 and subsequent years.

Table 11.2
Schedule of minimum payments

(in millions of dollars)

Minimum payments to be made in:	Transfer payment agreements	Capital assets and purchases	Operating leases	International organizations	Total
2026.....	65,971	30,260	478	2,084	98,793
2027.....	40,194	21,237	456	1,035	62,922
2028.....	31,731	18,048	429	589	50,797
2029.....	23,049	11,263	367	371	35,050
2030.....	18,366	7,321	270	261	26,218
2031 and subsequent years.....	37,695	27,177	1,329	638	66,839
Total	217,006	115,306	3,329	4,978	340,619

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases

Transfer payment agreements are irrevocable contracts to provide funding to other levels of governments, organizations or individuals.

Capital 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. Purchases are supported by contracts 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. Some leases have escalation clauses based on the consumer price index.

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Transfer payment agreements											
Agriculture and Agri-Food											
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food											
AgriAssurance Program											
Aggregate.....	51	51	16	35	15	11	9	–	–	–	
Agricultural Clean Technology Program											
Aggregate.....	320	320	253	67	59	6	2	–	–	–	
Agricultural Climate Solutions											
Aggregate.....	398	398	344	54	22	21	11	–	–	–	
4565732 Perennia Food and Agriculture Corporation.....	11	11	–	11	4	4	3	–	–	–	
Canadian Forage and Grassland Association.....	16	16	–	16	6	5	5	–	–	–	
Investment Agriculture Foundation of British Columbia	13	13	–	13	4	5	4	–	–	–	
Manitoba Association of Watersheds	40	40	–	40	15	13	12	–	–	–	
New Brunswick Soil and Crop Improvement Association	10	10	–	10	3	4	3	–	–	–	
Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association.....	36	36	–	36	15	11	10	–	–	–	
Prince Edward Island Federation of Agriculture	13	13	–	13	5	4	4	–	–	–	
Results Driven Agriculture Research.....	60	60	–	60	21	20	19	–	–	–	
Saskatchewan Association of Watersheds	40	40	–	40	15	13	12	–	–	–	
Union des producteurs agricoles.....	38	38	–	38	15	12	11	–	–	–	
AgriMarketing Program											
Aggregate.....	63	63	41	22	22	–	–	–	–	–	
Agri-Recovery Program											
Government of British Columbia	43	43	19	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	
New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries.....	15	15	4	11	11	–	–	–	–	–	
Agri-Science Program											
Aggregate.....	115	115	41	74	29	26	19	–	–	–	
Funding Agreements for Provincial Governments and Territories											
Government of Alberta.....	277	277	105	172	54	59	59	–	–	–	
Government of British Columbia	76	76	28	48	15	16	17	–	–	–	
Government of Manitoba	115	115	40	75	23	26	26	–	–	–	
Government of New Brunswick	24	24	8	16	5	5	6	–	–	–	
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador ..	24	24	9	15	5	5	5	–	–	–	
Government of Nova Scotia	25	25	9	16	5	6	5	–	–	–	
Government of Ontario	305	305	113	192	60	66	66	–	–	–	
Government of Prince Edward Island.....	25	25	9	16	5	5	6	–	–	–	
Government of Quebec	191	191	67	124	39	42	43	–	–	–	
Government of Saskatchewan	265	265	102	163	51	56	56	–	–	–	
Local Food Infrastructure Fund											
Aggregate.....	21	21	5	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
<i>Poultry and Egg On-Farm Investment Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	359	359	344	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Supply Management Processing Investment Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	224	224	170	54	47	7	—	—	—	—	
Amalgamated Dairies Limited.....	10	10	—	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	
	3,223	3,223	1,727	1,496	630	453	413	—	—	—	
Canadian Heritage											
Department of Canadian Heritage											
<i>Building Communities Through Arts and Heritage</i>											
Aggregate.....	16	16	6	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	
<i>Canada Arts Presentation Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	67	67	21	46	30	12	3	1	—	—	
<i>Canada Arts Training Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	55	55	19	36	20	8	8	—	—	—	
<i>Canada Cultural Spaces Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	83	83	39	44	36	8	—	—	—	—	
<i>Canada Media Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	413	413	259	154	154	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Court Challenges Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	41	41	5	36	10	10	11	5	—	—	
<i>Development of Official Languages Communities Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	1,794	1,794	490	1,304	486	424	394	—	—	—	
Fédération Culturelle Canadienne-Française ..	16	16	4	12	5	3	4	—	—	—	
Province of Alberta	30	30	9	21	13	7	1	—	—	—	
Province of Ontario	42	42	23	19	10	6	3	—	—	—	
<i>Enhancement of Official Languages Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	54	54	14	40	20	10	10	—	—	—	
<i>Exchanges Canada Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	29	29	1	28	15	13	—	—	—	—	
<i>Indigenous Languages and Cultures Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	628	628	259	369	147	100	95	27	—	—	
<i>Indigenous Screen Office Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	39	39	13	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	
<i>Multiculturalism and Anti-Racism Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	25	25	8	17	15	1	1	—	—	—	
<i>Museum Assistance Program, Young Canada Works</i>											
Aggregate.....	45	45	8	37	14	8	8	7	—	—	
<i>Sport Hosting Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	50	50	26	24	16	8	—	—	—	—	
FIFA World Cup 2026	220	220	46	174	58	115	1	—	—	—	
<i>Sport Support Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	53	53	21	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Canada Council for the Arts										
Grants.....	556	556	302	254	159	54	31	10	—	—
	4,256	4,256	1,573	2,683	1,262	801	570	50	—	—
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs										
Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs										
<i>Aboriginal recipient funding agreement (Other)</i>										
Aggregate (133 agreements).....	399	399	287	112	61	27	9	2	2	11
Arctic Co-Operatives Ltd	73	73	53	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia Treaty Commission	153	153	61	92	30	31	31	—	—	—
Cree-Naskapi Commission	18	18	5	13	1	1	1	1	2	7
Eeyou Marine Region Wildlife Board	25	25	8	17	1	1	2	2	2	9
Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau Québec	48	48	16	32	16	16	—	—	—	—
Gwich'In Land & Water Board	23	23	9	14	1	1	1	1	2	8
Gwich'In Land Use Planning Board	16	16	3	13	1	1	1	1	2	7
Gwich'In Renewable Resource Board	24	24	9	15	1	1	1	2	2	8
Joint Secretariat	79	79	30	49	4	4	5	5	5	26
Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board	84	84	31	53	5	5	5	5	5	28
Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board	57	57	13	44	4	4	4	4	4	24
Minister of Finance - Quebec	4,283	4,283	944	3,339	287	299	310	322	331	1,790
Nunavik Marine Region Impact Review Board	16	16	4	12	1	1	1	1	1	7
Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission	21	21	5	16	1	1	1	2	2	9
Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board	94	94	22	72	6	6	7	7	7	39
Nunavut Impact Review Board	124	124	19	105	9	10	10	10	10	56
Nunavut Planning Commission (Npc)	121	121	15	106	9	9	10	10	11	57
Nunavut Water Board	118	118	18	100	9	9	9	10	10	53
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board	387	387	42	345	30	31	32	33	34	185
Sahtu Land and Water Board	32	32	12	20	2	2	2	2	2	10
Sahtu Land Use Planning Board	16	16	3	13	1	1	1	1	2	7
Sahtu Renewable Resources Board	29	29	13	16	1	2	1	2	2	8
Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated	26	26	13	13	1	1	1	1	2	7
The North West Company	186	186	78	108	54	54	—	—	—	—
Wek'Eezhii Land and Water Board	51	51	22	29	2	3	3	3	3	15
Wek'Eezhii Renewable Resources Board	20	20	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	7
<i>Aboriginal recipient funding agreement (Other) - Project Based Funding Agreements</i>										
Aggregate (88 agreements)	76	76	55	21	13	7	1	—	—	—
<i>Funding agreements for provincial governments and territories</i>										
Government of the Northwest Territories	86	86	17	69	6	6	6	7	7	37
Government of Yukon	80	80	14	66	6	6	6	6	7	35
<i>Grant</i>										
Aggregate (13 agreements)	197	197	104	93	33	33	3	3	3	18
?Aqam	22	22	4	18	1	2	2	2	2	9

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
B'Maakonigan	294	294	38	256	22	23	24	25	25	137
Cowichan	191	191	35	156	13	14	15	15	15	84
Cree Nation Government	105	105	7	98	8	9	9	9	10	53
Ditidaht First Nation	20	20	2	18	1	1	2	2	2	10
Government of Nunavut	460	460	21	439	38	39	41	42	44	235
Innu Nation	11	11	—	11	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kativik Regional Government	227	227	38	189	19	19	19	19	19	94
Kinoomaadziwin Education Body Inc.	1,567	1,567	313	1,254	108	112	117	121	124	672
Makivik Corporation	45	45	25	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach	27	27	4	23	2	2	2	2	3	12
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	1,718	1,718	1,001	717	91	94	114	136	57	225
Seabird Island Indian Band	92	92	17	75	7	7	7	7	7	40
Shishálh Nation	273	273	81	192	16	17	18	19	19	103
Squamish Indian Band	38	38	3	35	3	3	3	3	4	19
Tsleil-Waututh Nation	20	20	8	12	2	2	2	2	2	2
Tsq'Escen' First Nation	19	19	2	17	1	1	2	2	2	9
Westbank First Nation	225	225	64	161	14	14	15	15	16	87
Whitecap Dakota Nation	159	159	12	147	13	13	14	14	14	79
Indian Self-Government										
Aggregate (32 agreements)	207	207	90	117	42	42	4	4	4	21
Carcross/Tagish First Nation	302	302	82	220	19	20	20	21	22	118
Champagne and Aishihik First Nations	349	349	95	254	22	23	24	24	25	136
Cree Nation Government	3,278	3,278	1,104	2,174	229	249	191	198	204	1,103
Deline Got'Ine Government	188	188	62	126	11	11	12	12	12	68
First Nation Education Authority	30	30	5	25	2	2	2	3	3	13
First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun	289	289	76	213	18	19	20	21	21	114
Gwich'in Tribal Council	148	148	49	99	14	15	8	8	8	46
Huu-Ay-Aht First Nations	174	174	51	123	11	11	11	12	12	66
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	348	348	51	297	28	29	37	44	25	134
Ka:'Yu:'K'T'H'/Che:'Tles7Et'H'										
First Nations	216	216	66	150	13	13	14	14	15	81
Kluane First Nation	224	224	57	167	14	15	15	16	17	90
Kwanlin Dun First Nation	448	448	114	334	29	30	31	32	33	179
Lil'Wat Nation	113	113	20	93	8	8	9	9	9	50
Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation	318	318	84	234	20	21	22	22	23	126
Makivik Corporation	879	879	185	694	65	67	83	95	60	324
Manitoba Métis Federation Inc.	275	275	92	183	16	16	17	18	18	98
Métis Nation - Saskatchewan										
Secretariat Inc.	256	256	93	163	14	15	15	16	16	87
Metis Nation of Alberta Association	279	279	98	181	16	16	17	17	18	97
Métis Nation of Ontario	184	184	63	121	10	11	11	12	12	65
Mi'Kmaq Kina'Matnewey	1,688	1,688	393	1,295	111	116	120	125	128	695
Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach	332	332	80	252	26	28	22	23	24	129
Nisga'a Nation	2,032	2,032	580	1,452	132	139	133	138	142	768
Nunatsiavut Government	1,756	1,756	572	1,184	104	108	119	128	113	612
Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated	124	124	25	99	13	14	8	8	9	47
Selkirk First Nation	334	334	87	247	21	22	23	24	25	132
Sioux Valley Dakota Nation	589	589	169	420	40	43	38	39	41	219
Ta'an Kwach'an Council	190	190	51	139	12	12	13	13	14	75
Teslin Tlingit Council	334	334	96	238	21	21	22	23	23	128
Tla'Amin Nation	313	313	91	222	19	20	21	21	22	119
Tlicho Government	665	665	212	453	47	51	40	41	43	231
Toquaht Indian Band	122	122	35	87	7	8	8	8	9	47
Tr'Onëk Hwëch'In	331	331	90	241	21	22	22	23	24	129
Tsawwassen First Nation	248	248	93	155	13	14	15	15	15	83
Uchucklesaht Tribe	125	125	37	88	8	8	8	8	9	47
Ucluelet First Nation	193	193	57	136	12	12	13	13	13	73
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation	357	357	99	258	26	29	23	24	24	132
	30,713	30,713	8,912	21,801	2,231	2,247	2,083	2,152	2,062	11,026

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Employment and Workforce Development											
Department of Employment and Social Development											
<i>Canada Service Corps</i>											
Aggregate.....	157	157	31	126	63	63	—	—	—	—	
National Association of Friendship Centres....	18	18	4	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	
The Career Foundation.....	14	14	2	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	
<i>Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy</i>											
Aggregate.....	279	279	163	116	55	36	18	7	—	—	
Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité Sociale.....	39	39	21	18	10	4	4	—	—	—	
Skills / Compétences Canada Corporation.....	51	51	33	18	9	5	4	—	—	—	
<i>Early Learning and Child Care</i>											
Association des collèges et universités de la francophonie Canadienne.....	16	16	5	11	4	4	3	—	—	—	
Commission nationale des parents francophones	48	48	9	39	15	14	10	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta.....	4,153	4,153	2,990	1,163	1,163	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of British Columbia	9,085	9,085	2,680	6,405	1,023	1,032	1,040	1,071	1,103	1,136	
Government of Manitoba.....	3,223	3,223	954	2,269	364	367	368	379	390	401	
Government of New Brunswick	1,483	1,483	439	1,044	168	170	169	174	179	184	
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	867	867	266	601	97	98	97	100	103	106	
Government of Nova Scotia	1,791	1,791	532	1,259	202	204	204	210	216	223	
Government of Nunavut	199	199	66	133	23	23	21	21	22	23	
Government of Ontario	11,475	11,475	8,287	3,188	3,188	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Prince Edward Island.....	349	349	110	239	40	40	38	39	40	42	
Government of Quebec	16,616	16,616	4,908	11,708	1,871	1,885	1,900	1,958	2,017	2,077	
Government of Saskatchewan	1,149	1,149	833	316	316	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of the Northwest Territories	151	151	53	98	18	18	15	15	16	16	
Government of Yukon.....	139	139	48	91	16	17	14	14	15	15	
<i>Enabling Accessibility Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	19	19	6	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	
<i>Enabling Fund for the Official Language Minority Communities</i>											
Aggregate.....	65	65	24	41	14	14	13	—	—	—	
Community Economic Development & Employability Corporation.....	19	19	8	11	4	4	3	—	—	—	
La Fédération des francophones de la Colombie-Britannique	15	15	—	15	3	3	3	3	3	—	
<i>Foreign Credential Recognition Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	168	168	66	102	38	37	25	2	—	—	
<i>Future Skills</i>											
Ryerson University.....	566	566	432	134	73	61	—	—	—	—	
<i>Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care</i>											
Aggregate.....	329	329	247	82	62	16	4	—	—	—	
Kakivak Association	87	87	45	42	15	14	13	—	—	—	
Kitikmeot Inuit Association.....	43	43	22	21	8	7	6	—	—	—	
Kivalliq Inuit Association.....	54	54	28	26	9	9	8	—	—	—	
Métis Nation of Ontario Secretariat.....	16	16	6	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Indigenous Skills and Employment Training Program											
Aggregate.....	965	965	595	370	95	92	92	91	—	—	
Aboriginal Community Career Employment Services Society.....	52	52	32	20	5	5	5	5	—	—	
Aboriginal Labour Force Development Circle.....	113	113	69	44	11	11	11	11	—	—	
Akwesasne Career & Employment Support Service.....	38	38	23	15	4	4	4	3	—	—	
Centre for Aboriginal Human Resource Development Inc.....	73	73	45	28	7	7	7	7	—	—	
Coast Salish Employment & Training Society.....	52	52	32	20	5	5	5	5	—	—	
Community Futures Treaty Seven	92	92	56	36	9	9	9	9	—	—	
Congress of Aboriginal Peoples	34	34	21	13	3	3	3	4	—	—	
First Nations Human Resources Development Commission of Quebec.....	230	230	142	88	22	22	22	22	—	—	
First Peoples Development Inc.....	117	117	78	39	9	10	10	10	—	—	
Grand River Employment & Training Inc.	62	62	38	24	6	6	6	6	—	—	
Island Lake Tribal Council.....	31	31	19	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Kakivak Association	68	68	42	26	6	7	6	7	—	—	
Keewatin Tribal Council	12	12	—	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Kitikmeot Inuit Association.....	27	27	17	10	2	3	3	2	—	—	
Kivalliq Inuit Association.....	40	40	24	16	4	4	4	4	—	—	
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.....	110	110	74	36	9	9	9	9	—	—	
Manitoba Métis Federation Inc.....	166	166	102	64	16	16	16	16	—	—	
Métis Nation of Ontario	87	87	54	33	9	8	8	8	—	—	
Metis Nation Saskatchewan Secretariat Inc	72	72	16	56	14	14	14	14	—	—	
Métis Provincial Council of British Columbia	84	84	52	32	8	8	8	8	—	—	
Mi'kmaq Employment/Training Secretariat	58	58	36	22	6	5	5	6	—	—	
Mushkegowuk Council.....	28	28	17	11	3	3	3	2	—	—	
Native Women's Association of Canada.....	34	34	21	13	3	3	3	4	—	—	
Ontario Federation of Indigenous Friendship Centres	99	99	60	39	9	10	10	10	—	—	
Oteenow Employment and Training Society ..	41	41	25	16	4	4	4	4	—	—	
Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment & Training Association.....	39	39	24	15	4	4	4	3	—	—	
Rupertsland Institute	177	177	109	68	17	17	17	17	—	—	
Saskatchewan Indian Training Assessment Group Inc.....	326	326	202	124	33	30	31	30	—	—	
Shooniyaa Wa-Biitong	49	49	30	19	4	5	5	5	—	—	
Shuswap Nation Tribal Council Society	30	30	19	11	3	3	2	3	—	—	
Sioux Lookout Area Aboriginal Employment & Training Initiatives	62	62	38	24	6	6	6	6	—	—	
Skanehionkwaioteh Incorporated	30	30	18	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Stó:Lo Nation	45	45	28	17	5	4	4	4	—	—	
Tribal Chiefs Employment & Training Services Association.....	28	28	17	11	2	3	3	3	—	—	
Tribal Resources Investment Corporation	61	61	38	23	6	5	6	6	—	—	
Union of Ontario Indians.....	41	41	25	16	4	4	4	4	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Labour Market Development											
Agreements											
Aggregate	24	24	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta	336	336	167	169	169	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of British Columbia	590	590	293	297	297	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	101	101	50	51	51	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of New Brunswick	189	189	95	94	94	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	264	264	132	132	132	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Nova Scotia	169	169	85	84	84	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Ontario	1,286	1,286	641	645	645	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Prince Edward Island	50	50	25	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Quebec	1,182	1,182	593	589	589	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Saskatchewan	88	88	44	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	
National School Food											
Program											
Aggregate	62	62	17	45	23	22	—	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta	42	42	8	34	17	17	—	—	—	—	
Government of British Columbia	39	39	7	32	16	16	—	—	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	17	17	4	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	
Government of Ontario	109	109	19	90	45	45	—	—	—	—	
Government of Quebec	65	65	11	54	27	27	—	—	—	—	
Government of Saskatchewan	16	16	4	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	
New Horizons for Seniors Program											
Aggregate	132	132	59	73	28	13	13	12	7	—	
Opportunities Fund for Persons with											
Disabilities											
Aggregate	237	237	143	94	78	16	—	—	—	—	
Inclusion Canada	30	30	16	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Ministère du Travail, de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité Sociale	27	27	9	18	9	9	—	—	—	—	
Skills and Partnership Fund (SPF)											
Aggregate	201	201	109	92	38	37	17	—	—	—	
Labrador Aboriginal Training Partnership Inc.	19	19	9	10	4	4	2	—	—	—	
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	25	25	11	14	5	5	4	—	—	—	
Skills for Success											
Aggregate	105	105	73	32	25	6	1	—	—	—	
Social Development Partnerships											
Program											
Aggregate	98	98	56	42	26	15	1	—	—	—	
Prosper Canada	60	60	1	59	11	16	16	16	—	—	
Social Innovation and Social Finance											
Program (Investment Readiness											
Program)											
Boann Social Impact L.P.	156	156	115	41	22	19	—	—	—	—	
CAP Finance Social Finance Fund	91	91	64	27	13	14	—	—	—	—	
Realize Capital Partners Investco Inc.	135	135	95	40	22	18	—	—	—	—	
Student Work Placement Program											
Aggregate	301	301	255	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	
BioTalent Canada	112	112	96	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Co-operative Education and Work Integrated Learning	89	89	71	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Information and Communications Technology Council	180	180	158	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	
La Fédération des chambres de commerce de la province de Québec	126	126	103	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Riipen Networks Inc.....	86	86	67	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
TECHNATION Canada	215	215	192	23	23	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto Metropolitan University.....	191	191	167	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
Venture for Canada Fellowship Institute	71	71	59	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Temporary Foreign</i>										
<i>Workers - Migrant</i>										
<i>Worker Support</i>										
Aggregate.....	75	75	57	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Workforce Development</i>										
<i>Agreements</i>										
Aggregate.....	106	106	87	19	10	9	—	—	—	—
Government of Alberta.....	881	881	711	170	85	85	—	—	—	—
Government of British Columbia	1,032	1,032	834	198	99	99	—	—	—	—
Government of Manitoba	274	274	222	52	26	26	—	—	—	—
Government of New Brunswick	160	160	130	30	15	15	—	—	—	—
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	102	102	83	19	9	10	—	—	—	—
Government of Nova Scotia	201	201	163	38	19	19	—	—	—	—
Government of Ontario	2,919	2,919	2,359	560	280	280	—	—	—	—
Government of Quebec	1,569	1,569	1,254	315	158	157	—	—	—	—
Government of Saskatchewan	236	236	193	43	21	22	—	—	—	—
<i>Youth Employment and Skills Strategy</i>										
Aggregate.....	409	409	109	300	117	94	89	—	—	—
	71,636	71,636	35,893	35,743	12,889	5,661	4,481	4,378	4,111	4,223
Energy and Natural Resources										
Department of Natural Resources										
<i>Building and Mobilizing</i>										
<i>Foundational Wildland</i>										
<i>Fire Knowledge</i>										
Aggregate.....	36	36	2	34	12	12	10	—	—	—
<i>Centre of Excellence for Wildland</i>										
<i>Fire Innovation and Resilience</i>										
Wildfire Resilience Consortium of Canada	12	12	—	12	3	4	5	—	—	—
<i>Clean Energy for Rural</i>										
<i>and Remote Communities</i>										
Aggregate.....	131	131	78	53	29	24	—	—	—	—
<i>Clean Fuels Fund</i>										
<i>and Codes and Standards</i>										
<i>Program</i>										
Aggregate.....	385	385	183	202	24	178	—	—	—	—
<i>Clean-up of the Gunnar</i>										
<i>uranium mining facilities</i>										
Government of Saskatchewan	12	12	1	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Climate Change Adaptation</i>										
Aggregate.....	46	46	12	34	—	17	12	5	—	—
<i>Critical Minerals</i>										
<i>Infrastructure Fund</i>										
Aggregate.....	27	27	3	24	15	6	2	1	—	—
Government of Northwest Territories.....	25	25	—	25	4	9	9	3	—	—
McIlvenna Bay Operating Ltd	20	20	3	17	16	1	—	—	—	—
Province of British Columbia	74	74	1	73	12	18	17	16	10	—
Yukon Development Corp.....	40	40	—	40	4	6	9	9	12	—
<i>Electricity Pre-Development</i>										
<i>Projects</i>										
Aggregate.....	53	53	48	5	5	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Bruce Power L.P.	50	50	29	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	
New Brunswick Power Corporation	23	23	9	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Enabling Responsible Small Modular Reactor Deployment and Nuclear Innovation											
Aggregate.....	28	28	9	19	11	8	—	—	—	—	
Energy Efficiency											
Aggregate.....	203	203	63	140	80	60	—	—	—	—	
Building Owners and Managers Association of Canada Inc.	25	25	5	20	13	7	—	—	—	—	
Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources Inc.	16	16	4	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Climate Change and Emissions Management (Ccemc) Corporation	40	40	6	34	18	16	—	—	—	—	
Fédération Québécoise de Municipalités Locales et Régionales	19	19	2	17	9	8	—	—	—	—	
Independent Electricity System Operator (Ieso)	20	20	1	19	9	10	—	—	—	—	
MVZEIF (DBA Metro Vancouver Zero Emissions Innovation Centre)	14	14	4	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	
The Alberta Ecotrust Foundation	15	15	3	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	
The Recover Initiative	16	16	3	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	
Toronto Atmospheric Fund	13	13	2	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	
Energy Innovation Program											
Aggregate.....	397	397	186	211	117	57	33	4	—	—	
Fighting and Managing Wildfires in a Changing Climate											
Aggregate.....	75	75	30	45	26	19	—	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta.....	29	29	12	17	8	9	—	—	—	—	
Government of British Columbia	32	32	18	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	19	19	6	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	
Government of Ontario	32	32	6	26	15	11	—	—	—	—	
Government of Quebec	32	32	6	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	
Government of the Northwest Territories	29	29	16	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	
Saskatchewan Public Safety Agency	22	22	4	18	—	18	—	—	—	—	
Forest Industry Transformation Program											
Aggregate.....	35	35	13	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	
Forest Innovation Program											
Aggregate.....	7	7	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
FPInnovations	62	62	40	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	
Green Construction through Wood Program											
Aggregate.....	27	27	13	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Growing Canada's Forests - 2 Billion Trees											
Aggregate.....	345	345	135	210	61	47	31	25	24	22	
Agroforestry & Woodlot Extension Society ...	17	17	3	14	2	2	2	3	2	3	
Cariboo Carbon Solutions Ltd.	44	44	7	37	9	6	7	6	5	4	
Central Chilcotin Rehabilitation Ltd.....	44	44	12	32	5	6	6	6	5	4	
City of Edmonton.....	48	48	10	38	6	7	6	7	6	6	
City of Toronto.....	18	18	5	13	3	2	2	2	2	2	
Cree Nation Government.....	15	15	1	14	2	5	7	—	—	—	
Cree Nation of Waskaganish	15	15	—	15	2	2	3	3	3	2	
Federation of Canadian Municipalities	291	291	12	279	30	50	56	46	44	53	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Forest Resource Improvement										
Association of Alberta	95	95	11	84	22	28	17	14	2	1
Forests Ontario	62	62	3	59	9	9	10	11	10	10
Government of Alberta	84	84	10	74	15	15	15	15	14	—
Government of the										
Northwest Territories	38	38	1	37	2	5	6	7	11	6
Groupe Ramo Inc.	50	50	11	39	7	6	7	7	7	5
Manitoba Metis Federation Inc.	26	26	10	16	13	1	1	1	—	—
Métis Nation British Columbia	12	12	—	12	1	1	3	3	3	1
Métis Nation of Alberta	15	15	—	15	4	4	4	1	1	1
Ministère des Ressources										
naturelles et des Forêts	220	220	—	220	11	15	46	46	51	51
Ministry of Natural Resources and										
Forestry, Ontario	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Nekoté Limited Partnership	27	27	3	24	4	4	4	4	4	4
Osoyoos Indian Band	19	19	6	13	2	2	2	2	3	2
Province of British Columbia Forest										
Investment and Reporting Branch	99	99	—	99	25	25	25	24	—	—
Province of New Brunswick Minister										
of Finance	36	36	15	21	7	4	3	2	2	3
Province of Nova Scotia	21	21	2	19	3	4	4	3	3	2
Secwepemcul'Ecw Restoration and										
Stewardship Society	29	29	6	23	3	3	7	4	4	2
Skeetchestn Natural Resources Corp	19	19	3	16	3	3	3	3	2	2
Société de verdissement										
du Montréal métropolitain	20	20	5	15	2	3	3	3	2	2
Telus Environmental Solutions Inc.	15	15	5	10	3	6	1	—	—	—
The Carbon Farmer Inc.	14	14	2	12	3	1	1	1	4	2
The City of Calgary	28	28	5	23	6	6	6	5	—	—
The Cree Nation of Eastmain	14	14	—	14	2	2	3	2	3	2
Tlicho Government	45	45	4	41	7	8	7	6	7	6
Tree Canada / Arbres Canada	52	52	10	42	6	7	8	8	7	6
Ville de Montréal	49	49	8	41	11	10	10	10	—	—
Yinka Dene Economic Development										
Limited Partnership	29	29	3	26	6	12	6	2	—	—
Yun Ka Whu'Ten Forestry Ltd.	15	15	2	13	2	2	2	2	2	3
Home Retrofits										
Aggregate	31	31	10	21	18	3	—	—	—	—
EfficiencyOne	372	372	183	189	107	82	—	—	—	—
Enbridge Gas Inc.	671	671	658	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Government of British Columbia	34	34	6	28	14	14	—	—	—	—
Government of Newfoundland & Labrador	61	61	27	34	19	15	—	—	—	—
Government of Prince Edward Island	95	95	44	51	25	26	—	—	—	—
Government of Quebec	283	283	68	215	135	80	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick Power Corporation	92	92	20	72	36	36	—	—	—	—
Indigenous Natural Resources										
Partnerships										
Aggregate	62	62	38	24	15	9	—	—	—	—
Resilient Communities through										
FireSmart program										
Aggregate	41	41	7	34	11	11	12	—	—	—
Government of Alberta	18	18	3	15	5	5	5	—	—	—
Government of British Columbia	18	18	3	15	5	5	5	—	—	—
Smart Renewables and Electrification										
Pathways										
Aggregate	217	217	157	60	41	12	5	2	—	—
City of Edmonton	24	24	3	21	2	3	8	8	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Independent Electricity System Operator	17	17	5	12	3	5	4	—	—	—	
Kitikmeot Tugliq Limited Partnership	25	25	3	22	11	11	—	—	—	—	
Nova Scotia Power Inc.	74	74	28	46	38	8	—	—	—	—	
Nova Solar L.P.	25	25	5	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	
Wicehtowak Solar Ltd.	33	33	—	33	20	13	—	—	—	—	
Technology and Innovation											
Initiative											
Aggregate	46	46	15	31	24	7	—	—	—	—	
Youth Employment and Skills Strategy											
Aggregate	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Zero Emission Vehicle											
Infrastructure											
Aggregate	144	144	68	76	—	54	22	—	—	—	
	6,522	6,522	2,486	4,036	1,479	1,281	482	332	255	207	
Environment and Climate Change											
Department of the Environment											
Canada Nature Fund											
Aggregate	597	597	420	177	177	—	—	—	—	—	
Alberta Environment and Protected Areas	11	11	1	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
First Nations National Guardians											
Network	32	32	14	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Ontario	31	31	20	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Quebec	100	100	25	75	40	35	—	—	—	—	
Nature Conservancy of Canada	54	54	36	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Conserving Nature											
Aggregate	289	289	177	112	63	37	7	5	—	—	
Mowachaht/Muchalaht First Nation	15	15	3	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	
Simpw First Nation	16	16	6	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	
International Climate Finance Program											
Aggregate	130	130	95	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	
Low Carbon Economy											
Aggregate	123	123	39	84	44	27	10	3	—	—	
Government of British Columbia	61	61	30	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	23	23	—	23	3	10	10	—	—	—	
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador .	22	22	11	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	
Government of Nova Scotia	61	61	34	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Quebec	89	89	16	73	12	29	22	10	—	—	
Government of Yukon	17	17	—	17	4	5	4	4	—	—	
Lafarge Canada Inc.	19	19	1	18	13	4	1	—	—	—	
New Brunswick Power Corporation	24	24	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Preventing and Managing Pollution											
Experimental Lakes Area, Inc.	25	25	15	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Pricing System Proceeds											
Fund											
Aggregate	130	130	62	68	48	16	4	—	—	—	
Darlington New Nuclear Project (DNNP)	56	56	21	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	
Enhanced Energy Savings Program	20	20	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
E-Side Carbon Reduction	25	25	1	24	2	11	11	—	—	—	
Heat and Energy System	14	14	—	14	13	1	—	—	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	26	26	—	26	7	7	8	3	1	—	
Saskatchewan Power Corporation	486	486	99	387	137	152	76	22	—	—	
Taking Action on Clean Growth and											
Climate Change											
Aggregate	85	85	41	44	21	13	7	3	—	—	
Canadian Institute for Clean Growth											
and Climate Change	31	31	13	18	6	6	6	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Canada Water Agency											
<i>Grants and Contributions in support of Freshwater Stewardship</i>											
Aggregate.....	16	16	1	15	4	6	5	—	—	—	
Lower Thames River Conservation Authority	13	13	1	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
Upper Thames River Conservation Authority	17	17	2	15	5	5	5	—	—	—	
Impact Assessment Agency of Canada											
<i>Funding programs—Indigenous Capacity Component</i>											
Aggregate.....	34	34	14	20	14	4	2	—	—	—	
<i>Funding programs—Participant Funding Component</i>											
Aggregate.....	21	21	9	12	6	4	2	—	—	—	
	2,713	2,713	1,229	1,484	842	407	184	50	1	—	
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard											
Department of Fisheries and Oceans											
<i>Ocean and Climate Change Science Contribution Program</i>											
University of Victoria.....	47	47	27	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	
	47	47	27	20	10	10	—	—	—	—	
Global Affairs											
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development											
<i>Development, Peace and Security Programming</i>											
Aggregate.....	3,297	3,297	1,850	1,447	671	393	213	113	51	6	
Action Against Hunger.....	48	48	22	26	14	12	—	—	—	—	
Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights.....	21	21	1	20	1	3	3	4	4	5	
Adventist Development and Relief Agency of Canada	30	30	2	28	2	4	5	5	5	7	
Aga Khan Foundation Canada.....	88	88	40	48	15	11	10	5	4	3	
Alinea International Ltd	49	49	14	35	16	5	5	5	4	—	
Birds Canada.....	15	15	4	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	
Canadian Foodgrains Bank.....	100	100	25	75	25	25	25	—	—	—	
CARE Canada.....	132	132	36	96	20	22	22	18	14	—	
Catalyste+	50	50	31	19	7	6	6	—	—	—	
Centre for International Studies and Cooperation	115	115	45	70	15	19	26	8	2	—	
Colleges and Institutes Canada.....	130	130	34	96	23	25	25	14	9	—	
CowaterSogema International Inc	141	141	26	115	22	27	27	20	13	6	
Cuso International	50	50	32	18	5	7	6	—	—	—	
Dalhousie University International Research and Development.....	19	19	3	16	3	4	3	2	4	—	
Desjardins International Development.....	36	36	7	29	6	6	4	4	9	—	
Doctors of the World.....	33	33	21	12	5	7	—	—	—	—	
Doctors Without Borders.....	50	50	13	37	12	12	13	—	—	—	
Éducation internationale.....	17	17	5	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Fondation Paul Gérin-Lajoie	58	58	21	37	8	10	9	5	5	—	
Grand Challenges Canada	200	200	186	14	10	4	—	—	—	—	
HealthBridge Foundation of Canada	18	18	1	17	3	3	3	3	3	2	
Horizons of Friendship.....	18	18	1	17	3	3	3	3	2	3	
Humanitarian Coalition	20	20	10	10	—	5	5	—	—	—	
International Institute for Sustainable Development	15	15	2	13	4	3	2	3	1	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
											2031 and subsequent years			
					Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Islamic Relief Canada	14	14	—	14	2	2	3	2	2					3
Journalists for Human Rights	16	16	—	16	4	4	4	4	—					—
Jules and Paul-Émile Léger Foundation	30	30	19	11	11	—	—	—	—					—
Lawyers Without Borders Canada	15	15	—	15	1	4	5	5	—					—
Manitoba Council for International Cooperation	38	38	3	35	4	6	6	6	7					6
Mennonite Economic Development Associates	31	31	2	29	2	7	6	8	6					—
Nutrition International	396	396	72	324	6	66	67	65	60					60
Oxfam Canada	30	30	1	29	5	5	5	5	5					4
Oxfam-Québec	131	131	61	70	15	18	17	8	7					5
Plan International Canada Inc.	19	19	5	14	4	3	4	3	—					—
Right To Play International	35	35	23	12	12	—	—	—	—					—
Santé Monde	67	67	25	42	15	15	5	4	3					—
Save the Children Canada	45	45	23	22	10	8	4	—	—					—
Société de coopération pour le développement international	79	79	6	73	11	15	15	14	9					9
Solidarité Union Coopération	31	31	21	10	4	4	2	—	—					—
The Hospital for Sick Children	19	19	9	10	4	4	2	—	—					—
Toronto Centre	20	20	8	12	4	4	4	—	—					—
Trade Facilitation Office Canada	15	15	1	14	3	3	3	4	1					—
UNICEF Canada	27	27	5	22	4	4	6	6	2					—
United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health	20	20	—	20	4	4	4	4	4					—
University of Montreal	47	47	3	44	5	8	8	8	7					8
University of Saskatchewan	20	20	1	19	3	4	4	4	3					1
WaterAid Canada	16	16	1	15	2	2	2	3	2					4
World University Service of Canada	62	62	33	29	6	10	8	2	3					—
World Vision Canada	61	61	14	47	9	11	11	9	7					—
	6,034	6,034	2,768	3,266	1,049	835	613	379	258					132
Health														
Department of Health														
Canada Brain Research Fund Program														
Brain Canada Foundation	164	164	91	73	28	30	15	—	—					—
Canadian Thalidomide Survivors Support Program														
Epiq Class Action Services Canada Inc.	151	151	72	79	15	15	16	16	17					—
Contribution to Canada Health Infoway														
Canada Health Infoway Inc	225	225	158	67	67	—	—	—	—					—
Climate Change and Health Adaptation Capacity Building Contribution Program														
Aggregate	14	14	1	13	4	5	4	—	—					—
Contribution to improve Health Care Quality and Patient Safety														
Healthcare Excellence Canada	129	129	104	25	25	—	—	—	—					—
Contribution to the Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health														
Canadian Agency for Drugs and Technologies in Health	265	265	45	220	59	60	51	50	—					—
Contribution to the Canadian Institute for Health Information														
Canadian Institute for Health Information	245	245	118	127	127	—	—	—	—					—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Contribution to the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer											
Canadian Partnership Against Cancer.....	237	237	142	95	47	48	—	—	—	—	
Contributions to Provinces and Territories for Shared Health Priorities											
Aggregate.....	70	70	44	26	23	1	1	1	—	—	
Government of Alberta.....	861	861	575	286	286	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of British Columbia	1,216	1,216	700	516	373	47	47	49	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	369	369	246	123	123	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of New Brunswick	276	276	184	92	92	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador .	256	256	158	98	82	5	5	6	—	—	
Government of Nova Scotia	309	309	206	103	103	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Ontario	2,506	2,506	1,671	835	835	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Prince Edward Island.....	86	86	57	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Quebec	1,980	1,980	988	992	496	496	—	—	—	—	
Government of Saskatchewan	332	332	221	111	111	—	—	—	—	—	
Health Care Policy and Strategies Program											
Aggregate.....	174	174	70	104	37	32	20	15	—	—	
Centre for Addition and Mental Health	15	15	—	15	3	4	4	4	—	—	
Health Workforce Canada	22	22	6	16	5	5	6	—	—	—	
Terry Fox Research Institute	121	121	84	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	
Improving Affordable Access to Prescription Drugs Program											
Government of Prince Edward Island.....	35	35	24	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Mental Health Commission of Canada Contribution Program											
Mental Health Commission of Canada	64	64	50	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
National Strategy for Drugs for Rare Diseases Program											
Aggregate.....	34	34	9	25	13	12	—	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta.....	162	162	54	108	54	54	—	—	—	—	
Government of British Columbia	194	194	64	130	65	65	—	—	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	48	48	16	32	16	16	—	—	—	—	
Government of New Brunswick	33	33	11	22	11	11	—	—	—	—	
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador .	22	22	7	15	8	7	—	—	—	—	
Government of Nova Scotia	40	40	14	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	
Government of Ontario	535	535	178	357	179	178	—	—	—	—	
Government of Quebec	306	306	102	204	102	102	—	—	—	—	
Government of Saskatchewan	40	40	13	27	13	14	—	—	—	—	
Official Languages Health Program											
Aggregate.....	85	85	32	53	18	17	18	—	—	—	
Community Health and Social Services Network.....	32	32	13	19	6	6	7	—	—	—	
McGill University	20	20	8	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
Société Santé en Français Inc	37	37	15	22	8	7	7	—	—	—	
University of Ottawa	25	25	10	15	5	5	5	—	—	—	
Organs, Tissues and Blood Program											
Canadian Blood Services.....	27	27	7	20	5	5	5	5	—	—	
Payments to Provinces and Territories for the Purpose of Home Care and Mental Health											
Aggregate.....	74	74	40	34	20	8	6	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta.....	842	842	422	420	210	140	70	—	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Government of British Columbia	987	987	494	493	247	164	82	—	—	—
Government of Manitoba	264	264	132	132	66	44	22	—	—	—
Government of New Brunswick	154	154	77	77	38	26	13	—	—	—
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador ..	77	77	34	43	17	17	9	—	—	—
Government of Nova Scotia	194	194	96	98	48	33	17	—	—	—
Government of Ontario	2,781	2,781	1,394	1,387	696	462	229	—	—	—
Government of Prince Edward Island.....	29	29	13	16	6	6	4	—	—	—
Government of Quebec	1,712	1,712	789	923	396	396	131	—	—	—
Government of Saskatchewan	221	221	110	111	55	37	19	—	—	—
Substance Use and Addictions										
Program										
Aggregate.....	180	180	30	150	72	41	37	—	—	—
Canadian Centre on Substance										
Abuse	53	53	43	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Government of Quebec	94	94	33	61	30	17	14	—	—	—
Territorial Health Investment										
Fund										
Government of Nunavut.....	75	75	30	45	15	15	15	—	—	—
Government of the Northwest										
Territories.....	50	50	20	30	10	10	10	—	—	—
Government of Yukon.....	50	50	20	30	10	10	10	—	—	—
Government of British Columbia	670	670	—	670	17	243	205	205	—	—
Government of Manitoba	226	226	—	226	62	55	55	54	—	—
Government of Prince Edward Island.....	30	30	—	30	8	7	7	8	—	—
Canadian Institutes of Health Research										
Canada Excellence Research Chairs										
Social Sciences and Humanities Research										
Council of Canada	104	104	34	70	17	17	9	9	9	9
Canada First Research Excellence										
Fund										
Social Sciences and Humanities Research										
Council of Canada	396	396	116	280	58	59	59	58	46	—
Canada Graduate Scholarships										
Aggregate.....	68	68	14	54	22	21	11	—	—	—
Grants for research projects and personnel support										
Aggregate.....	329	329	182	147	65	38	25	13	6	—
Baycrest Academy for Research and										
Education.....	23	23	4	19	5	5	5	4	—	—
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health.....	73	73	31	42	15	13	10	3	1	—
Centre hospitalier de l'Université										
de Montréal	79	79	37	42	16	12	8	4	2	—
Centre hospitalier universitaire										
Sainte-Justine.....	57	57	25	32	11	9	6	4	2	—
Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario										
Research Institute	22	22	12	10	4	3	2	1	—	—
CIUSSS de Centre-Ouest-de-l'Ile-de-										
Montréal-Jewish General.....	45	45	20	25	9	7	5	2	1	1
CIUSSS de l'Ouest-de-l'Ile-de-Montréal-										
Douglas Hospital	41	41	18	23	8	7	5	2	1	—
CIUSSS Est-de-l'Ile-de-Montréal-										
Maisonneuve Rosemont.....	21	21	11	10	3	3	2	1	1	—
Dalhousie University	81	81	31	50	16	14	10	8	2	—
Hospital for Sick Children.....	197	197	102	95	37	28	17	9	4	—
Institut de recherches cliniques de Montréal....	38	38	17	21	7	6	4	3	1	—
Maternal Infant Child and Youth										
Research Network.....	20	20	8	12	4	4	4	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
McGill University	244	244	113	131	46	37	28	15	5	—	
McMaster University.....	244	244	125	119	47	39	18	10	4	1	
Memorial University of Newfoundland.....	19	19	9	10	4	2	2	1	1	—	
Montreal Heart Institute	35	35	17	18	6	5	2	2	2	1	
Ottawa Heart Institute Research Corporation.....	22	22	11	11	4	3	2	1	1	—	
Ottawa Hospital Research Institute.....	69	69	31	38	15	11	7	3	1	1	
Queen's University	89	89	41	48	18	15	9	4	1	1	
Research Institute of the McGill University Health Centre.....	173	173	66	107	37	31	21	14	4	—	
Simon Fraser University.....	67	67	24	43	14	12	10	5	2	—	
Sinai Health System	68	68	32	36	14	11	7	3	1	—	
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	656	656	331	325	98	79	61	45	26	16	
Sunnybrook Research Institute	75	75	36	39	13	11	8	4	2	1	
Unity Health Toronto	74	74	42	32	13	11	5	2	1	—	
Université de Montréal.....	83	83	41	42	16	12	8	4	2	—	
Université de Sherbrooke	69	69	37	32	14	8	6	3	1	—	
Université Laval.....	169	169	80	89	33	26	17	9	4	—	
University Health Network.....	213	213	99	114	44	33	21	11	5	—	
University of Alberta.....	159	159	74	85	32	26	16	8	3	—	
University of British Columbia	434	434	224	210	82	60	40	19	9	—	
University of Calgary	244	244	107	137	49	39	25	14	9	1	
University of Guelph.....	31	31	13	18	6	5	4	2	1	—	
University of Manitoba	119	119	54	65	25	18	11	7	4	—	
University of Ottawa	81	81	39	42	15	12	8	4	2	1	
University of Saskatchewan	64	64	31	33	13	10	6	3	1	—	
University of Toronto.....	238	238	108	130	46	36	27	15	6	—	
University of Victoria.....	35	35	15	20	8	5	3	2	2	—	
University of Waterloo.....	23	23	10	13	5	4	3	1	—	—	
University of Western Ontario.....	103	103	48	55	19	15	11	6	4	—	
Women's College Hospital	20	20	7	13	5	4	3	1	—	—	
York University.....	19	19	8	11	4	3	3	1	—	—	
<i>Institute support grants</i>											
Aggregate.....	102	102	73	29	15	9	4	1	—	—	
<i>Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarships</i>											
Aggregate.....	20	20	5	15	6	6	3	—	—	—	
Public Health Agency of Canada											
<i>Chronic Disease Prevention</i>											
Aggregate.....	88	88	42	46	24	13	7	2	—	—	
<i>Communicable Disease and Infection Control</i>											
Aggregate.....	196	196	127	69	35	33	1	—	—	—	
<i>Evidence for Health Promotion, and Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention</i>											
Aggregate.....	93	93	70	23	9	8	6	—	—	—	
<i>Health Promotion</i>											
Aggregate.....	1,196	1,196	836	360	162	76	71	50	1	—	
Aboriginal Head Start Association of British Columbia.....	15	15	4	11	3	3	2	3	—	—	
Centre for Addiction and Mental Health (Queen Street West).....	165	165	106	59	59	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Vaccination</i>											
Oxaro Inc	79	79	59	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
	28,012	28,012	14,202	13,810	6,960	3,972	1,838	809	198	33	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities											
Office of Infrastructure of Canada											
<i>Border Infrastructure Fund</i>											
Government of Quebec	147	147	134	13	–	1	2	5	5	–	
<i>Building Canada Fund—Communities Component</i>											
Government of Quebec	201	201	174	27	3	3	21	–	–	–	
<i>Building Canada Fund—Large Urban Centres Component</i>											
Government of Quebec	200	200	169	31	5	13	13	–	–	–	
<i>Building Canada Fund—Major Infrastructure Component</i>											
Aggregate.....	221	221	208	13	4	5	4	–	–	–	
<i>Government of Ontario</i>											
Finch West Light Rail Transit Project.....	333	333	300	33	33	–	–	–	–	–	
Highway 11/17 expansion.....	27	27	17	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	
Highway 401 widening.....	67	67	56	11	5	6	–	–	–	–	
<i>Government of Quebec</i>											
<i>Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing</i>											
Jean R. Marcotte Wastewater Treatment Facility upgrade.....	64	64	19	45	5	18	22	–	–	–	
Montréal's Combined Sewer Overflow Project	50	50	18	32	8	9	15	–	–	–	
Redevelopment of Saint Joseph's Oratory of Montréal.....	22	22	10	12	4	8	–	–	–	–	
<i>Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund</i>											
Government of Nunavut.....	74	74	–	74	3	3	15	34	19	–	
<i>Canada Public Transit Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	269	269	76	193	171	19	3	–	–	–	
Association of School Transportation Services of British Columbia	53	53	8	45	25	18	2	–	–	–	
BC Transit.....	82	82	1	81	60	21	–	–	–	–	
City of Calgary.....	220	220	2	218	68	134	16	–	–	–	
City of Edmonton.....	350	350	2	348	348	–	–	–	–	–	
City of Laval	10	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	
City of Ottawa.....	350	350	54	296	115	119	62	–	–	–	
City of Red Deer	11	11	1	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	
City of Regina	26	26	2	24	24	–	–	–	–	–	
City of Toronto.....	552	552	253	299	273	9	8	9	–	–	
Corporation of the City of Mississauga	28	28	–	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	
Langs Bus Lines Limited.....	21	21	8	13	13	–	–	–	–	–	
Regional Municipality of York.....	76	76	10	66	25	18	23	–	–	–	
Splatsin Indian Band	13	13	–	13	10	3	–	–	–	–	
<i>Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	780	780	511	269	123	62	49	12	14	9	
British Columbia Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure	29	29	9	20	11	9	–	–	–	–	
City of Edmonton	22	22	–	22	4	5	5	5	2	1	
City of Hamilton	13	13	2	11	8	2	1	–	–	–	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
City of Iqualuit.....	214	214	10	204	14	53	50	50	26	11	
City of Kelowna.....	22	22	11	11	6	3	2	—	—	—	
City of Kitchener.....	50	50	22	28	9	11	4	1	—	3	
City of Markham.....	49	49	20	29	3	4	6	6	5	5	
City of Peterborough.....	12	12	—	12	1	1	1	1	4	4	
City of Prince Rupert.....	77	77	4	73	22	26	15	10	—	—	
City of Richmond.....	14	14	4	10	3	3	4	—	—	—	
City of Saskatoon.....	22	22	11	11	4	5	2	—	—	—	
City of Surrey.....	77	77	30	47	18	20	9	—	—	—	
City of Toronto.....	259	259	59	200	9	24	46	29	25	67	
City of Vancouver.....	84	84	—	84	—	8	10	4	10	52	
City of Whitehorse.....	46	46	—	46	1	1	23	21	—	—	
City of Windsor.....	65	65	14	51	12	7	3	10	10	9	
City of Yellowknife.....	26	26	2	24	1	4	19	—	—	—	
Corporation of the City of Brampton.....	39	39	1	38	15	13	10	—	—	—	
Corporation of the City of Sarnia.....	12	12	—	12	1	1	2	2	2	4	
Cowichan Tribes.....	24	24	—	24	—	—	2	9	8	5	
Gingolx Village Government (GVG).....	20	20	—	20	1	6	8	5	—	—	
Government of the Northwest Territories.....	22	22	—	22	2	4	4	4	4	4	
Government of Nunavut.....	22	22	—	22	—	1	13	8	—	—	
Government of Yukon.....	14	14	—	14	2	2	2	1	2	5	
Gwa'sala-Nakwaxda'xw Nation.....	12	12	1	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	
Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk.....	54	54	33	21	17	4	—	—	—	—	
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.....	161	161	32	129	32	32	29	13	13	10	
Municipality of Chatham-Kent.....	17	17	6	11	3	2	1	2	2	1	
Northwest Territories Association of Communities.....	20	20	2	18	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Nova Scotia Department of Public Works.....	32	32	7	25	10	9	6	—	—	—	
O'Chiese First Nation.....	13	13	—	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	
Province of Nova Scotia.....	25	25	5	20	8	8	4	—	—	—	
Quebec Ministry of Finance.....	46	46	18	28	17	6	5	—	—	—	
Quebec Ministry of Transport.....	13	13	2	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	
Regional Municipality of York.....	18	18	1	17	1	2	3	5	4	2	
Saskatchewan Power Corporation.....	20	20	10	10	5	3	2	—	—	—	
Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA).....	34	34	7	27	5	5	3	3	3	8	
Town of Bridgewater.....	21	21	1	20	5	2	2	3	2	6	
Town of Canmore.....	13	13	3	10	2	4	4	—	—	—	
Yukon Ministry of Community Services.....	39	39	—	39	—	1	5	6	7	20	
Green and Inclusive Community Buildings											
Aggregate.....	893	893	544	349	278	46	14	11	—	—	
A.S.T.C. Science World Society.....	19	19	4	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Beaver Lake Cree Nation.....	16	16	6	10	7	3	—	—	—	—	
Centre d'amitié Autochtone de Val d'or Inc ...	25	25	7	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
City of Greater Sudbury.....	25	25	1	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	
City of North Bay.....	24	24	6	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Corporation of the Township of Langley.....	25	25	—	25	1	11	13	—	—	—	
Cowessess First Nation.....	15	15	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
De dwa da dehs nyes Aboriginal Health Centre.....	13	13	—	13	3	5	5	—	—	—	
Fathers of Confederation Buildings Trust.....	25	25	9	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of the Northwest Territories.....	24	24	6	18	15	3	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Manitoba Metis Federation.....	23	23	8	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Mariners Centre Management Authority	16	16	5	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
McMichael Canadian Art Collection	25	25	—	25	5	10	10	—	—	—	
Montreal Afro-Canadian Cultural Centre (MACC).....	14	14	1	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Mouvement d'implication francophone d'Orléans (MIFO)	25	25	2	23	6	16	1	—	—	—	
Native Addictions Council of Manitoba Inc. ...	21	21	6	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Neeginan Centre Inc.....	21	21	7	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Nunacor Development Corporation	24	24	—	24	7	9	8	—	—	—	
Onion Lake Cree Nation.....	15	15	1	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Pikangikum First Nation	17	17	3	14	9	5	—	—	—	—	
Saint John Theatre Company.....	12	12	1	11	1	6	4	—	—	—	
Table de Quartier Parc Extension	18	18	—	18	6	10	2	—	—	—	
Tr'Ondek Hwech'In	25	25	1	24	10	14	—	—	—	—	
Under One Sky - Monoqonuwicik - Neoteetjg Mosigisig Inc.....	19	19	8	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Green Infrastructure Fund— Government of Quebec											
Biomethanation in Montréal	33	33	10	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	
Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program											
Government of Alberta.....	3,663	3,663	1,327	2,336	475	720	578	161	80	322	
British Columbia Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.....	1,230	1,230	551	679	305	206	115	53	—	—	
British Columbia Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure.....	2,691	2,691	1,455	1,236	981	255	—	—	—	—	
Government of Manitoba	1,183	1,183	328	855	257	279	209	110	—	—	
Government of New Brunswick	672	672	296	376	130	98	82	52	11	3	
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador	553	553	253	300	69	93	101	32	4	1	
Government of the Northwest Territories	579	579	186	393	118	108	67	50	23	27	
Government of Nova Scotia	828	828	276	552	93	226	153	50	20	10	
Government of Nunavut	576	576	84	492	76	155	146	106	—	9	
Government of Ontario	10,427	10,427	1,673	8,754	3,049	1,356	1,382	1,278	523	1,166	
Government of Prince Edward Island.....	374	374	299	75	48	20	3	1	1	2	
Government of Quebec	7,559	7,559	1,202	6,357	1,166	1,274	1,312	1,094	637	874	
Government of Saskatchewan	898	898	490	408	127	131	75	34	11	30	
Government of Yukon	455	455	277	178	85	51	28	6	—	8	
Town of Greater Napanee	14	14	2	12	5	6	1	—	—	—	
Natural Infrastructure Fund— Contributions											
Aggregate.....	23	23	9	14	12	2	—	—	—	—	
City of Toronto.....	20	20	2	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
City of Vancouver	19	19	7	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
New Building Canada Fund—National Infrastructure Component											
City of Edmonton											
Yellowhead Trail Freeway Conversion Project.....	242	242	132	110	41	27	42	—	—	—	
Quebec Ministry of Transport											
Highway A-85/185	390	390	315	75	36	26	13	—	—	—	
Yukon Ministry of Highways and Public Works											
Yukon Resource Gateway Project.....	247	247	25	222	10	25	46	55	50	36	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
<i>New Building Canada Fund—Provincial- Territorial Infrastructure Component— National and Regional Projects</i>											
Aggregate.....	994	994	932	62	25	8	29	—	—	—	
<i>Alberta Ministry of Transportation</i>											
Alberta Highways Umbrella Agreement.....	378	378	345	33	23	7	3	—	—	—	
<i>British Columbia Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure</i>											
British Columbia Highways Umbrella Agreement.....	847	847	596	251	109	90	52	—	—	—	
<i>City of Ottawa</i>											
Ottawa Light Rail Transit Stage 2	1,091	1,091	982	109	—	109	—	—	—	—	
<i>City of Winnipeg</i>											
Accelerated Regional Street Renewal Project.....	100	100	87	13	1	10	2	—	—	—	
<i>Government of Manitoba</i>											
Manitoba Projects Umbrella Agreement.....	190	190	166	24	9	2	13	—	—	—	
<i>Government of New Brunswick</i>											
National Regional Projects in New Brunswick Umbrella Agreement.....	206	206	176	30	5	11	14	—	—	—	
<i>Government of Nova Scotia</i>											
New Art Gallery of Nova Scotia.....	30	30	—	30	9	15	6	—	—	—	
<i>Government of Nunavut</i>											
Nunavut Marine Infrastructure Umbrella Agreement.....	94	94	80	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Government of Ontario</i>											
GO Transit Expansion Project	1,900	1,900	768	1,132	424	114	70	30	154	340	
Ontario Highways Umbrella Agreement.....	335	335	140	195	12	13	170	—	—	—	
<i>Government of Prince Edward Island</i>											
Prince Edward Island Umbrella Agreement.....	142	142	128	14	9	5	—	—	—	—	
<i>Government of Quebec</i>											
<i>Ministry of Higher Education</i>											
Institut Nordique du Québec Science Science Complex Project - Phase I.....	25	25	7	18	10	4	4	—	—	—	
<i>Ministry of Transport</i>											
Major Rehabilitation of Louis- Hippolyte-La Fontaine Tunnel and Related Work.....	428	428	161	267	—	267	—	—	—	—	
Umbrella Agreement for Transport Projects in Quebec	770	770	473	297	200	89	8	—	—	—	
<i>Greater Vancouver Sewerage and Drainage District</i>											
Lions Gate Secondary Wastewater Treatment Project.....	212	212	191	21	—	—	21	—	—	—	
<i>Island Ferry Services Limited</i>											
Fast Ferry Project in Nanaimo and Vancouver, British Columbia.....	13	13	—	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
<i>New Building Canada Fund—Provincial-Territorial Infrastructure Component—Small Communities Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	556	556	540	16	14	2	—	—	—	—	
Government of the Northwest Territories.....	186	186	161	25	15	7	3	—	—	—	
Government of Nunavut.....	220	220	88	132	3	45	58	24	2	—	
Government of Quebec.....	171	171	155	16	5	11	—	—	—	—	
Government of Yukon.....	257	257	229	28	16	6	6	—	—	—	
<i>Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy—Community Capacity and Innovation</i>											
Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness.....	45	45	1	44	12	26	6	—	—	—	
<i>Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy—Designated Communities</i>											
Aggregate.....	407	407	242	165	54	59	52	—	—	—	
Affordable Housing Association of Nova Scotia.....	48	48	29	19	6	6	7	—	—	—	
Calgary Homeless Foundation.....	178	178	108	70	23	24	23	—	—	—	
Capital Regional District.....	28	28	16	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
City of Hamilton.....	87	87	54	33	11	11	11	—	—	—	
City of Ottawa.....	140	140	87	53	17	18	18	—	—	—	
City of Toronto.....	368	368	209	159	52	53	54	—	—	—	
City of Windsor.....	30	30	18	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
Corporation of the County of Simcoe.....	32	32	18	14	4	5	5	—	—	—	
Corporation of the City of London.....	41	41	24	17	5	6	6	—	—	—	
Corporation of the Regional Municipality of Halton.....	37	37	21	16	5	5	6	—	—	—	
End Homelessness Winnipeg Inc.	89	89	54	35	11	12	12	—	—	—	
Homeward Trust Foundation.....	158	158	98	60	20	20	20	—	—	—	
Lu'Ma Native Bch Housing Society.....	250	250	147	103	34	35	34	—	—	—	
Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux.....	565	565	298	267	87	89	91	—	—	—	
Regional Municipality of Durham.....	43	43	25	18	6	6	6	—	—	—	
Regional Municipality of Niagara.....	34	34	20	14	4	5	5	—	—	—	
Regional Municipality of Peel.....	100	100	58	42	14	14	14	—	—	—	
Regional Municipality of Waterloo.....	41	41	24	17	6	6	5	—	—	—	
United Way of Greater Toronto.....	73	73	42	31	10	10	11	—	—	—	
<i>Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy—Distinctions-based Approaches and Modern Treaty Holders</i>											
Aggregate.....	180	180	88	92	29	32	31	—	—	—	
Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs Secretariat Inc.....	18	18	7	11	3	4	4	—	—	—	
Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations.....	18	18	8	10	2	8	—	—	—	—	
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.....	21	21	7	14	4	5	5	—	—	—	
Ontario First Nations Technical Services Corporation.....	22	22	8	14	3	6	5	—	—	—	
<i>Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy—Indigenous Homelessness</i>											
Aggregate.....	218	218	133	85	35	25	25	—	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Aboriginal Labour Force Development Circle.....	79	79	46	33	11	11	11	—	—	—	
Brandon Neighbourhood Renewal Corporation.....	21	21	10	11	3	4	4	—	—	—	
End Homelessness Winnipeg Inc.	75	75	46	29	9	10	10	—	—	—	
Lu'Ma Native Bch Housing Society	131	131	76	55	18	19	18	—	—	—	
Métis Nation - Saskatchewan Secretariat Inc.....	37	37	18	19	6	7	6	—	—	—	
Ontario Federation of Indigenous Friendship Centers.....	98	98	59	39	13	13	13	—	—	—	
Red Road Healing Society.....	41	41	17	24	8	8	8	—	—	—	
Stoney Nakoda - Tsuut'Ina Tribal Council Ltd.....	44	44	23	21	7	7	7	—	—	—	
Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy— Rural and Remote Homelessness											
Aggregate.....	81	81	46	35	11	12	12	—	—	—	
Prince George Nechako Aboriginal Employment & Training Association.....	26	26	15	11	3	4	4	—	—	—	
United Way Simcoe Muskoka	36	36	21	15	5	5	5	—	—	—	
Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy— Territorial Homelessness											
City of Yellowknife.....	25	25	15	10	4	3	3	—	—	—	
Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition.....	25	25	14	11	3	4	4	—	—	—	
Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy—Unsheltered Homelessness and Encampments Initiative											
Aggregate.....	93	93	47	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	
British Columbia Ministry of Housing	40	40	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
City of Toronto.....	26	26	13	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta.....	52	52	35	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux du Québec	74	74	50	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	
Short-Term Rental Enforcement Fund											
Aggregate.....	34	34	10	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	
Supporting the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Initiative											
Canadian Urban Institute.....	16	16	1	15	6	5	4	—	—	—	
Veteran Homelessness Program— Services and Support											
Aggregate.....	57	57	15	42	14	14	14	—	—	—	
	53,601	53,601	21,031	32,570	10,930	7,446	6,043	3,408	1,686	3,057	
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Department of Citizenship and Immigration Canada-Quebec Accord Grant											
Government of Quebec	6,071	6,071	867	5,204	867	867	868	868	867	867	
Interim Housing Assistance Program											
The Province of New Brunswick	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
The Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.....	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
International Migration											
Capacity Building Program											
Aggregate.....	18	18	8	10	5	5	–	–	–	–	
Resettlement Assistance Program											
Aggregate.....	149	149	4	145	50	48	47	–	–	–	
Calgary Catholic											
Immigration Society	11	11	–	11	4	4	3	–	–	–	
Catholic Centre for Immigrants	11	11	–	11	4	3	4	–	–	–	
COSTI Immigrant Services	14	14	–	14	4	5	5	–	–	–	
Immigrant Services Society of BC	30	30	–	30	10	10	10	–	–	–	
London Cross Cultural											
Learner Centre	15	15	–	15	5	5	5	–	–	–	
Multicultural Council of											
Windsor and Essex County	13	13	–	13	4	4	5	–	–	–	
Polycultural Immigrant &											
Community Services	34	34	–	34	11	11	12	–	–	–	
Wesley Urban Ministries.....	18	18	–	18	6	6	6	–	–	–	
Settlement Program											
Aggregate.....	1,807	1,807	15	1,792	628	590	574	–	–	–	
Achev.....	12	12	–	12	4	4	4	–	–	–	
Association for New Canadians.....	25	25	–	25	8	8	9	–	–	–	
Bridges Niagara.....	11	11	–	11	4	4	3	–	–	–	
Building Multicultural											
Communities	15	15	–	15	5	5	5	–	–	–	
Calgary Bridge											
Foundation for Youth	18	18	–	18	6	6	6	–	–	–	
Calgary Catholic											
Immigration Society	38	38	–	38	12	13	13	–	–	–	
Calgary Immigrant											
Women's Association.....	19	19	–	19	6	7	6	–	–	–	
Catholic Centre for Immigrants	14	14	–	14	5	4	5	–	–	–	
Catholic Community											
Services of York Region.....	25	25	–	25	8	8	9	–	–	–	
Catholic Crosscultural Services.....	28	28	–	28	10	9	9	–	–	–	
Catholic Social Services	16	16	–	16	5	5	6	–	–	–	
Centre for Immigrant &											
Community Services.....	27	27	–	27	10	9	8	–	–	–	
Centre for Newcomers											
Society of Calgary	29	29	–	29	9	10	10	–	–	–	
Collège Boréal	11	11	–	11	4	4	3	–	–	–	
Colleges and Institutes Canada.....	11	11	–	11	4	3	4	–	–	–	
Community Development Council Durham ...	13	13	–	13	5	4	4	–	–	–	
Conestoga College Institute of											
Technology & Advanced Learning	13	13	–	13	6	4	3	–	–	–	
COSTI Immigrant Services	29	29	–	29	10	9	10	–	–	–	
CultureLink Settlement											
and Community Services	15	15	–	15	5	5	5	–	–	–	
DIVERSEcity Community											
Resources Society.....	24	24	–	24	9	8	7	–	–	–	
Dixie Bloor Neighbourhood Centre.....	20	20	–	20	7	6	7	–	–	–	
Edmonton Catholic Separate											
School Division	16	16	–	16	5	5	6	–	–	–	
Edmonton Immigrant											
Services Association.....	11	11	–	11	3	4	4	–	–	–	
Edmonton Newcomer Centre	32	32	–	32	10	11	11	–	–	–	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Fast Track - Community Centre for Skills, Development and Training	12	12	—	12	5	4	3	—	—	—
Halton Multicultural Council	16	16	—	16	6	5	5	—	—	—
Immigrant Services										
Association of Nova Scotia.....	61	61	—	61	21	20	20	—	—	—
Immigrant Services Society of BC	43	43	—	43	19	12	12	—	—	—
Immigrants Working Centre.....	13	13	—	13	5	4	4	—	—	—
Indus Community Services.....	12	12	—	12	4	4	4	—	—	—
London Cross Cultural										
Learner Centre.....	16	16	—	16	6	5	5	—	—	—
Malton Neighbourhood Services	11	11	—	11	4	4	3	—	—	—
Multilingual Orientation										
Service Association for										
Immigrant Communities	37	37	—	37	14	12	11	—	—	—
My Community Services.....	11	11	—	11	4	3	4	—	—	—
New Canadians' Centre										
of Excellence Inc	25	25	—	25	9	8	8	—	—	—
Newcomer Centre of Peel.....	32	32	—	32	12	10	10	—	—	—
Newcomers Employment and										
Education Development										
Services Inc	10	10	—	10	3	3	4	—	—	—
NorQuest College.....	29	29	—	29	11	9	9	—	—	—
North York Community House	17	17	—	17	6	6	5	—	—	—
Options Community										
Services Society.....	12	12	—	12	4	4	4	—	—	—
Ottawa-Carleton District										
School Board	13	13	—	13	5	4	4	—	—	—
Peel Multicultural Council	10	10	—	10	4	3	3	—	—	—
Polycultural Immigrant &										
Community Services.....	29	29	—	29	11	9	9	—	—	—
Red River College Polytechnic.....	14	14	—	14	7	4	3	—	—	—
Regina Open Door Society Inc	11	11	—	11	4	4	3	—	—	—
Saskatoon Open Door Society	17	17	—	17	6	6	5	—	—	—
Settlement Assistance &										
Family Support Services	11	11	—	11	4	3	4	—	—	—
Social Enterprise for Canada	11	11	—	11	4	4	3	—	—	—
Success.....	54	54	—	54	20	18	16	—	—	—
Surrey School District	15	15	—	15	5	5	5	—	—	—
The Immigrant Education Society	24	24	—	24	9	8	7	—	—	—
TNO - The Neighbourhood										
Organization.....	28	28	—	28	10	9	9	—	—	—
Toronto District School Board	37	37	—	37	12	12	13	—	—	—
Woodgreen Community Services	15	15	—	15	5	5	5	—	—	—
Working Women										
Community Centre	12	12	—	12	4	4	4	—	—	—
YMCA Canada.....	84	84	—	84	29	28	27	—	—	—
	9,427	9,427	894	8,533	2,052	1,952	1,927	868	867	867
Indigenous Services										
Department of Indigenous Services										
Aboriginal recipient funding agreement										
(First Nations and Tribal										
Councils)										
Abegweit Band.....	61	61	36	25	7	3	3	2	2	8
Adams Lake Indian Band	75	75	49	26	6	5	5	5	5	—
Ahousaht Indian Band	146	146	90	56	12	11	11	11	11	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
Ahtahkakoop Band.....	327	327	234	93	30	21	21	21	—	—	
Albany	197	197	157	40	21	19	—	—	—	—	
Alderville First Nation.....	31	31	21	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	
Alexander Band.....	220	220	209	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Alexis Nakota Sioux Nation	120	120	105	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Algonquins of Barriere Lake	176	176	103	73	34	10	10	10	9	—	
All Nations Holding Company Inc	13	13	3	10	3	3	2	2	—	—	
Animakee Wa Zhing #37.....	84	84	66	18	5	5	4	4	—	—	
Anishnaabeg of Naongashiing.....	15	15	—	15	3	3	3	3	3	—	
Apitipi Anicinapek Nation	69	69	56	13	4	3	3	3	—	—	
Athabasca Health Authority Inc	238	238	112	126	50	19	19	19	19	—	
Atikameksheng Anishnawbek	51	51	33	18	4	4	4	3	3	—	
Atikamekw Sipi - Conseil de la Nation											
Atikamekw	146	146	102	44	42	1	1	—	—	—	
Attawapiskat First Nation.....	239	239	216	23	21	2	—	—	—	—	
Bande de la Nation Innu Matimekush-											
Lac John	291	291	169	122	61	15	15	15	16	—	
Bande des Innus de Ekuanitshit.....	172	172	96	76	40	9	9	9	9	—	
Bande des Innus de Pessamit.....	57	57	—	57	38	5	5	5	4	—	
Bande des Montagnais de Pakua Shipi	104	104	94	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Bande Innue Essipit.....	68	68	38	30	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Battle River Treaty 6 Health Centre Inc.	64	64	49	15	8	7	—	—	—	—	
Battlefords Agency Tribal Chiefs Inc.....	121	121	58	63	29	21	2	2	2	7	
Beardy's & Okemasis Band.....	122	122	96	26	17	9	—	—	—	—	
Bearskin Lake First Nation.....	16	16	—	16	9	2	2	2	1	—	
Bearspaw.....	23	23	9	14	4	4	3	3	—	—	
Beausoleil First Nation.....	114	114	89	25	7	6	6	6	—	—	
Berens River Band	240	240	222	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Big Island Lake Cree Nation	214	214	140	74	46	7	7	7	7	—	
Big River Band.....	366	366	211	155	35	24	24	24	24	24	
Bigstone Cree Nation	279	279	255	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	
Bilijk	169	169	127	42	14	7	7	7	7	—	
Binche Whut'En	13	13	3	10	3	3	2	2	—	—	
Birch Narrows First Nation Band	68	68	42	26	18	2	2	2	2	—	
Black Lake Band.....	59	59	20	39	14	8	8	9	—	—	
Black River First Nation.....	139	139	104	35	9	9	9	8	—	—	
Blood Band	1,116	1,116	206	910	114	100	99	100	99	398	
Brokenhead Ojibway Nation	175	175	104	71	29	5	5	5	4	23	
Buffalo River Dene Nation Band.....	123	123	86	37	24	3	3	3	4	—	
Bunibonibee Cree Nation	389	389	353	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	
Canoe Lake Band	162	162	104	58	42	4	4	4	4	—	
Carry the Kettle Band.....	185	185	141	44	13	11	10	10	—	—	
Cat Lake First Nation	73	73	61	12	10	2	—	—	—	—	
Chawathil Indian Band.....	57	57	35	22	14	2	2	2	2	—	
Chemawawin Cree Nation.....	187	187	167	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Chippewas of Georgina Island.....	100	100	76	24	5	5	5	5	4	—	
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Point	172	172	90	82	37	12	11	11	11	—	
Chippewas of Rama First Nation.....	58	58	21	37	5	5	5	4	4	14	
Chippewas of the Thames First Nation.....	141	141	99	42	11	11	10	10	—	—	
Clearwater River Dene Band	166	166	101	65	31	9	9	8	8	—	
Cold Lake First Nations Band	105	105	95	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Coldwater Indian Band.....	13	13	—	13	4	3	2	2	2	—	
Communauté Anicinape de Kitcisakik	151	151	92	59	29	8	8	7	7	—	
Confederacy of Mainland Mi'Kmaq	92	92	53	39	24	2	2	2	2	7	
Conseil de la Première Nation Abitibiwinni ...	214	214	118	96	46	13	13	12	12	—	
Conseil des Atikamekw de Wemotaci	329	329	244	85	33	18	17	17	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan	541	541	93	448	50	50	50	50	50	198
Conseil Tribal Mamuitun	10	10	—	10	1	1	1	1	1	5
Constance Lake First Nation	149	149	105	44	38	2	2	1	1	—
Cote First Nation 366	170	170	106	64	34	7	8	7	8	—
Cowessess Band	54	54	21	33	12	7	7	7	—	—
Cowichan	328	328	268	60	15	15	15	15	—	—
Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay	107	107	88	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
Cree Nation Miyoyawin Centre	48	48	37	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Cross Lake Band of Indians	687	687	620	67	67	—	—	—	—	—
Cumberland House Cree Nation Band	175	175	110	65	44	5	5	5	6	—
Curve Lake First Nation	119	119	98	21	11	10	—	—	—	—
Day Star Band	42	42	30	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Deer Lake First Nation	163	163	114	49	41	2	2	2	2	—
Dene Tha' Band	304	304	257	47	27	20	—	—	—	—
Dokis First Nation	16	16	—	16	3	3	4	3	3	—
Driftpile Cree Nation	110	110	77	33	15	9	9	—	—	—
Eabametoong First Nation	209	209	191	18	18	—	—	—	—	—
Eagle Lake First Nation	50	50	40	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Ebb and Flow Band	178	178	118	60	20	20	20	—	—	—
Eel River Bar First Nation	72	72	59	13	8	5	—	—	—	—
Ehattesaht Band	13	13	3	10	3	3	2	2	—	—
Elsipogtog First Nation	210	210	171	39	33	6	—	—	—	—
English River First Nation Band	132	132	88	44	28	4	4	4	4	—
Enoch Cree Nation #440	335	335	255	80	22	19	19	20	—	—
Ermineskin Tribe	348	348	336	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Esgenoopetitj First Nation	202	202	141	61	51	3	3	2	2	—
Eskasoni Band Council	287	287	202	85	34	26	25	—	—	—
Esk'Eteme	13	13	—	13	3	3	3	2	2	—
File Hills Qu'Appelle Tribal Council Inc.	296	296	135	161	54	11	11	11	12	62
First Nations Health Authority	8,213	8,213	1,333	6,880	720	757	794	834	876	2,899
Fisher River Band	391	391	282	109	29	27	27	26	—	—
Fishing Lake First Nation Band	160	160	102	58	38	5	5	5	5	—
Flying Dust First Nation	136	136	92	44	13	8	8	8	7	—
Fond du Lac Band	47	47	19	28	7	7	7	7	—	—
Fort Alexander Band	502	502	316	186	38	37	37	37	37	—
Fort Nelson First Nation	70	70	48	22	6	6	5	5	—	—
Fort Severn First Nation	33	33	19	14	8	2	2	2	—	—
Frog Lake Band	384	384	312	72	18	18	18	18	—	—
Garden Hill First Nation	398	398	356	42	42	—	—	—	—	—
Garden River First Nation	119	119	104	15	13	2	—	—	—	—
George Gordon First Nation	194	194	115	79	42	9	9	9	10	—
Gitga'At First Nation	54	54	27	27	5	4	4	4	5	5
Gitksan Local Services Society	106	106	57	49	17	16	16	—	—	—
Gitsegukla Indian Band	59	59	36	23	13	2	2	3	3	—
Gitwangak Indian Band	16	16	—	16	4	3	3	3	3	—
Gitxaala Nation	82	82	53	29	8	7	7	7	—	—
God's Lake First Nation	322	322	298	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
Grand Conseil de la Nation Waban-Aki Inc.	105	105	72	33	21	3	3	3	3	—
Grassy Narrows First Nation	194	194	183	11	9	2	—	—	—	—
Gwa'Sala-Nakwaxda'Xw Indian Band	79	79	64	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
Haisla Nation	74	74	27	47	7	7	7	7	6	13
Halalt Indian Band	52	52	39	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Hatchet Lake Band	139	139	123	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Heiltsuk Indian Band	187	187	124	63	17	15	15	16	—	—

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
Henvey Inlet First Nation	32	32	10	22	3	3	3	3	3	7	
Innu Takuaitan Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam.....	302	302	228	74	74	—	—	—	—	—	
James Smith Band	211	211	123	88	45	11	11	11	10	—	
Kahkewistahaw Band	140	140	67	73	13	10	10	10	10	20	
Kanesatake Health Center	24	24	—	24	3	2	2	2	3	12	
Kasabonika Lake First Nation	226	226	209	17	15	2	—	—	—	—	
Kashechewan First Nation	256	256	208	48	24	24	—	—	—	—	
Kashechewan Health Services Board	66	66	50	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Katzie Indian Band.....	28	28	5	23	3	3	3	2	2	10	
Kawacatoose Band.....	156	156	88	68	39	8	7	7	7	—	
Kebaowek First Nation.....	81	81	33	48	6	6	6	6	6	18	
Kee Tas Kee Now Tribal Council.....	903	903	854	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	
Keeseekoosie Band	139	139	83	56	35	5	5	5	6	—	
Keewatin Tribal Council Inc.	199	199	187	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Keewatinook Okimakanak/ Northern Chiefs Council	164	164	151	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	
Kehewin Cree Nation	212	212	201	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Kingfisher Lake First Nation	152	152	142	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Kinistin Saulteaux Nation.....	95	95	31	64	20	5	5	5	5	24	
Kispiox.....	35	35	22	13	5	4	4	—	—	—	
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug.....	115	115	97	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg	259	259	39	220	26	24	24	24	24	98	
Kitselas Indian Band	40	40	16	24	4	3	3	3	4	7	
Kitsumkalum Indian Band.....	12	12	—	12	3	2	2	2	3	—	
K'ómoks First Nation	17	17	5	12	1	1	1	1	2	6	
Kwadacha Nation	81	81	22	59	8	7	7	7	7	23	
La Nation Micmac de Gespeg	17	17	3	14	2	2	2	1	1	6	
Lac la Ronge Band.....	1,104	1,104	788	316	98	73	73	72	—	—	
Lac la Ronge Indian Band Health Services Inc.	207	207	157	50	12	12	13	13	—	—	
Lac Seul First Nation.....	90	90	71	19	17	2	—	—	—	—	
Lake Babine Nation	160	160	115	45	11	11	11	12	—	—	
Lake Manitoba Band	176	176	129	47	10	9	9	9	10	—	
Lax Kw'alaams Indian Band.....	173	173	105	68	13	13	14	14	14	—	
Lennox Island Band	85	85	71	14	9	5	—	—	—	—	
Les Atikamekw de Manawan	226	226	—	226	47	44	45	45	45	—	
Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council ...	109	109	90	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Lil'wat Nation.....	135	135	89	46	7	7	8	8	8	8	
Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government.....	301	301	—	301	33	30	30	30	30	148	
Little Grand Rapids Band.....	367	367	161	206	57	16	16	17	17	83	
Little Pine Band	66	66	44	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	
Little Red River Cree Nation.....	1,132	1,132	1,009	123	123	—	—	—	—	—	
Long Lake No.58 First Nation.....	70	70	45	25	18	2	2	2	1	—	
Long Plain Band.....	328	328	243	85	22	21	21	21	—	—	
Long Point First Nation	197	197	137	60	18	10	10	11	11	—	
Loon River Cree.....	53	53	7	46	5	5	5	5	5	21	
Louis Bull Tribe.....	31	31	20	11	9	1	1	—	—	—	
Lower Nicola Indian Band	82	82	54	28	7	7	7	7	—	—	
Lower Similkameen Band	53	53	40	13	3	3	3	4	—	—	
Lytton Indian Band	231	231	189	42	11	10	10	11	—	—	
Magnetawan First Nation	57	57	36	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	
Makwa Sahgaiehan First Nation Band.....	207	207	127	80	45	8	9	9	9	—	
Malahat Nation.....	27	27	12	15	10	1	2	2	—	—	
Manto Sipi Cree Nation.....	176	176	161	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Mathias Colomb Band.....	327	327	302	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	
M'Chigeeng First Nation	145	145	118	27	14	13	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Mcleod Lake Indian Band	24	24	5	19	2	2	2	2	2	9
Meadow Lake Tribal Council	203	203	—	203	15	21	21	21	21	104
Membertou Band Council	149	149	107	42	13	10	9	10	—	—
Metepenagiag Mi'Kmaq Nation	83	83	55	28	7	5	5	5	6	—
Metlakatla First Nation	44	44	28	16	4	4	4	4	—	—
Miawpukek Band	133	133	107	26	26	—	—	—	—	—
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag	84	84	27	57	17	13	13	14	—	—
Mikisew Cree First Nation Band	71	71	45	26	12	7	7	—	—	—
Millbrook Band Council	161	161	116	45	15	10	10	10	—	—
Ministikwan Lake Cree Nation	38	38	18	20	12	2	3	3	—	—
Mississaugas of the Credit	77	77	39	38	13	12	13	—	—	—
Mistawasis Nēhiyawak	150	150	86	64	12	8	9	9	9	17
Mltc Program Services Inc.	48	48	—	48	25	2	2	3	3	13
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne	908	908	625	283	72	71	70	70	—	—
Mohawks of Kahnawá:Ke Band	681	681	320	361	60	50	50	50	50	101
Mohawks of Kanesatake	168	168	90	78	33	11	11	11	12	—
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	168	168	149	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
Montagnais de Unamen Shipu	330	330	183	147	66	20	20	20	21	—
Montana Band	101	101	48	53	7	7	8	8	8	15
Montreal Lake Band	118	118	—	118	29	10	10	10	10	49
Moose Cree First Nation	214	214	190	24	21	3	—	—	—	—
Moosomin Band	178	178	134	44	17	9	9	9	—	—
Mosquito-Grizzly Bear's Head Band	155	155	106	49	11	9	9	10	10	—
Mushuau Innu First Nation	280	280	198	82	61	5	5	5	6	—
Muskeg Lake Cree Nation #102	43	43	18	25	8	5	6	6	—	—
Muskoday First Nation Band	116	116	71	45	10	7	7	7	7	7
Muskowekwan Band	127	127	75	52	29	5	6	6	6	—
Musqueam Indian Band	64	64	50	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Nak'Azdli Whut'En	85	85	29	56	8	8	8	8	8	16
Namgis First Nation	86	86	61	25	6	6	6	7	—	—
Naotkamegwanning	136	136	122	14	11	3	—	—	—	—
Nation Anishnabe of Lac Simon	154	154	116	38	29	4	5	—	—	—
Nation Huronne Wendat	280	280	56	224	26	24	25	25	25	99
Natoaganag	104	104	65	39	29	6	1	1	2	—
Naut'sa Mawt Tribal Council	54	54	42	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Nekaneet Band	11	11	—	11	4	1	2	2	2	—
Neskonlith Indian Band	12	12	—	12	3	2	2	2	3	—
Nibinamik First Nation	63	63	50	13	9	2	2	—	—	—
Nipissing First Nation	118	118	94	24	6	6	6	6	—	—
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation	282	282	242	40	40	—	—	—	—	—
North Caribou Lake First Nation	221	221	202	19	17	2	—	—	—	—
North Peace Tribal Council	99	99	89	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
North Shore Mi'Kmaq Tribal Council Incorporated	124	124	22	102	25	23	23	23	2	6
Northlands Band	202	202	189	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Norway House Cree Nation	1,037	1,037	717	320	82	79	79	80	—	—
Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services	185	185	146	39	9	10	10	10	—	—
Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council	186	186	69	117	40	25	26	26	—	—
Nuxalk Nation Band	172	172	112	60	31	7	7	7	8	—
Ocean Man Band	44	44	28	16	4	3	3	3	3	—
Odanak	82	82	34	48	7	7	7	7	7	13
Ojibways of Onigaming First Nation	108	108	59	49	23	6	6	7	7	—
Okanagan Indian Band	191	191	137	54	30	6	6	6	6	—
Okanese Band	33	33	19	14	5	3	3	3	—	—
Old Massett Village Council Band	116	116	70	46	23	5	6	6	6	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
One Arrow First Nation.....	94	94	83	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Oneida Nation of the Thames.....	305	305	164	141	62	19	20	20	20	—	
Onion Lake Cree Nation.....	570	570	534	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	
Onion Lake Health Board Inc.....	26	26	—	26	8	9	9	—	—	—	
Opaskwayak Cree Nation.....	630	630	445	185	47	46	46	46	—	—	
Oromocto First Nation.....	114	114	79	35	31	1	1	1	1	—	
Osoyoos Indian Band.....	63	63	42	21	5	5	5	6	—	—	
Pabineau Band Council.....	27	27	4	23	2	3	3	3	2	10	
Padc Management Company Ltd.....	198	198	146	52	26	26	—	—	—	—	
Paqtnkek Mi'kmaw Nation.....	68	68	50	18	5	5	4	4	—	—	
Pasqua First Nation #79.....	144	144	96	48	28	5	5	5	5	—	
Paungassi First Nation.....	105	105	20	85	9	9	9	10	10	38	
Paul Band.....	177	177	167	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Peepeekisis Cree Nation No.81.....	119	119	86	33	9	8	8	8	—	—	
Peguis Band.....	484	484	435	49	49	—	—	—	—	—	
Pelican Lake Band.....	193	193	123	70	42	7	7	7	7	—	
Penticton Indian Band.....	121	121	94	27	6	7	7	7	—	—	
Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation.....	202	202	80	122	31	30	30	31	—	—	
Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation Health Services.....	234	234	47	187	20	22	22	22	20	81	
Pheasant Rump Nakota Band.....	55	55	43	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Piapot First Nation.....	124	124	20	104	11	12	12	12	12	45	
Pictou Landing Band Council.....	76	76	54	22	7	5	5	5	—	—	
Piikani Nation.....	152	152	122	30	15	15	—	—	—	—	
Pikangikum First Nation.....	353	353	303	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Pinaymootang First Nation.....	118	118	29	89	10	10	10	10	10	39	
Poplar Hill First Nation.....	86	86	75	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	
Poplar River First Nation.....	288	288	223	65	16	16	16	17	—	—	
Poundmaker Band.....	49	49	20	29	13	6	5	5	—	—	
Première Nation des Innus de Nutashkuan.....	274	274	170	104	53	12	13	13	13	—	
Première Nation des Pekuakamiunnuatsh.....	510	510	334	176	47	43	43	43	—	—	
Première Nation Wolastoqiyik (Malécite) Wahsipekuk.....	16	16	—	16	1	1	2	2	2	8	
Pwi-Di-Goo-Zing Ne-Yaa-Zhing Advisory Services.....	16	16	5	11	3	3	3	2	—	—	
Qalipu First Nation Band.....	154	154	110	44	12	10	11	11	—	—	
Rainy River First Nation.....	86	86	52	34	5	5	6	6	6	6	
Red Earth Band.....	243	243	157	86	58	7	7	7	7	—	
Red Pheasant Band.....	153	153	108	45	15	10	10	10	—	—	
Red Sucker Lake Band.....	177	177	162	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Regroupement Mamit Innuat Inc.....	211	211	133	78	55	5	6	6	6	—	
Sachigo Lake First Nation.....	118	118	107	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	
Saddle Lake Cree Nation.....	586	586	536	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	
Sagamok Anishnawbek First Nation.....	241	241	133	108	18	18	18	18	18	18	
Saint Mary's Band Council.....	177	177	44	133	20	15	14	14	14	56	
Samson Band.....	231	231	65	166	85	20	20	20	21	—	
Sandy Bay Band.....	385	385	352	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	
Sandy Lake First Nation.....	440	440	407	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	
Sapotaweyak Cree Nation.....	150	150	136	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Saugeen First Nation.....	128	128	87	41	11	10	10	10	—	—	
Saulteau First Nations.....	79	79	60	19	4	5	5	5	—	—	
Saulteaux Band.....	45	45	29	16	7	4	5	—	—	—	
Seabird Island Indian Band.....	128	128	105	23	6	5	6	6	—	—	
Shamattawa First Nation.....	242	242	224	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Shawanaga First Nation Ojibway Territory.....	77	77	61	16	4	4	4	4	—	—	
Sheshatshiu Innu First Nation.....	172	172	159	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Sheshegwaning First Nation.....	20	20	7	13	2	2	2	1	1	5	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
Shoal Lake Cree Nation	81	81	69	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Siksika Nation Band	611	611	555	56	56	—	—	—	—	—	
Simpew First Nation.....	49	49	36	13	3	3	3	4	—	—	
Sioux Lookout First Nations Health Authority	199	199	169	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Sipekne'Katik	190	190	135	55	17	13	12	13	—	—	
Six Nations of the Grand River	506	506	465	41	41	—	—	—	—	—	
Skeetchestn Indian Band	40	40	13	27	3	3	3	4	4	10	
Skidegate Indian Band.....	112	112	74	38	9	9	10	10	—	—	
Skwlax Te Secwépemcúl'Ecw	79	79	69	10	2	2	3	3	—	—	
Snuneymuxw First Nation	97	97	69	28	7	7	7	7	—	—	
Songhees Nation	47	47	34	13	4	3	3	3	—	—	
Southern First Nations Secretariat	136	136	51	85	17	7	7	8	8	38	
Squamish Indian Band.....	166	166	74	92	11	11	11	12	12	35	
St. Theresa Point Band	494	494	447	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	
Standing Buffalo Band	51	51	30	21	10	5	6	—	—	—	
Stanley Mission Health Services Inc	71	71	47	24	6	6	6	6	—	—	
Star Blanket Cree Nation.....	26	26	—	26	6	2	2	2	2	12	
Stc Health & Family Services Inc.....	182	182	171	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Stellat'En First Nation	34	34	23	11	2	3	3	3	—	—	
Sto:Lo Service Agency Society	22	22	—	22	4	4	4	5	5	—	
Stoney Band	119	119	87	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	
Sts'ailes Band	111	111	83	28	7	7	7	7	—	—	
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation	44	44	12	32	16	8	8	—	—	—	
Sturgeon Lake First Nation	291	291	182	109	57	13	13	13	13	—	
Sucker Creek Band.....	106	106	95	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Sunchild First Nation Band	202	202	155	47	11	12	12	12	—	—	
Sweetgrass Band	37	37	23	14	7	2	2	3	—	—	
Tahltan Indian Band	39	39	9	30	3	3	3	3	4	14	
Takla Nation.....	68	68	41	27	6	5	5	5	6	—	
Tataaskweyak Cree Nation.....	358	358	328	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Taykwa Tagamou Nation	46	46	34	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Temagami First Nation.....	88	88	53	35	7	7	7	7	7	—	
The Key First Nation.....	38	38	25	13	6	3	4	—	—	—	
Thunderchild First Nation	167	167	138	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	
Timiskaming First Nation.....	231	231	132	99	43	6	6	6	6	32	
T'it'q'et.....	42	42	30	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Tl'azt'en Nation	35	35	22	13	5	4	4	—	—	—	
Tl'Etinqox Government.....	93	93	60	33	6	6	7	7	7	—	
Tobique Band Council.....	115	115	94	21	17	4	—	—	—	—	
Tribal Chiefs Ventures Incorporated	122	122	101	21	7	7	7	—	—	—	
Tsal'Alh.....	13	13	—	13	3	2	2	3	3	—	
Tsartlip Indian Band.....	186	186	129	57	15	14	14	14	—	—	
Tsawout First Nation.....	49	49	26	23	4	3	3	3	3	7	
Tsay Keh Dene Band.....	60	60	35	25	5	5	5	5	5	—	
Tsleil-Waututh Nation.....	52	52	38	14	3	3	4	4	—	—	
Tsq'Escen' First Nation.....	34	34	13	21	7	7	7	—	—	—	
Tsuut'Ina Nation.....	321	321	300	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	
Ulkatcho Indian Band.....	84	84	50	34	17	4	4	4	5	—	
Union of Nova Scotia Mi'Kmaq-Advisory Services.....	91	91	32	59	17	16	16	2	2	6	
United Chiefs & Councils of Mnídoo Mnising Mnídoo Mnising	14	14	—	14	1	1	1	2	2	7	
Upper Nicola Indian Band.....	77	77	58	19	4	5	5	5	—	—	
Wabaseemoong Independent Nation	219	219	154	65	56	2	2	2	3	—	
Wagmatcook Band Council.....	66	66	35	31	19	6	2	2	2	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Wahpeton Dakota Nation Band	13	13	—	13	5	2	2	2	2	—
Walpole Island First Nation.....	178	178	158	20	17	3	—	—	—	—
Wapekeka First Nation.....	92	92	80	12	9	3	—	—	—	—
Wasagamack First Nation	352	352	325	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Wasauksing First Nation	62	62	43	19	4	4	3	4	4	—
Wasoqopa'q First Nation.....	50	50	35	15	5	4	3	3	—	—
Waterhen Lake Band.....	130	130	64	66	9	8	8	8	8	25
Waywayseecappo First Nation										
Treaty Four - 1874.....	201	201	184	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
We Wai Kai Nation.....	45	45	7	38	5	4	4	4	4	17
Webequie	135	135	123	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Weeneebayko Area Health Authority.....	244	244	176	68	34	34	—	—	—	—
We'koqma'q First Nation	89	89	30	59	10	7	7	7	7	21
West Region Tribal Council Inc.....	24	24	11	13	4	4	5	—	—	—
Western Cree Tribal Council.....	370	370	358	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
White Bear Band.....	122	122	51	71	14	9	10	9	10	19
Whitefish Lake #128	75	75	61	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve.....	381	381	304	77	38	39	—	—	—	—
Williams Lake First Nation	60	60	45	15	4	3	4	4	—	—
Willow Cree Health Services Corporation.....	17	17	—	17	3	3	3	4	4	—
Windigo First Nations Council.....	62	62	51	11	8	2	1	—	—	—
Witset First Nation	129	129	95	34	9	8	8	9	—	—
Woodstock Band Council.....	67	67	56	11	7	4	—	—	—	—
Wunnumin Lake First Nation.....	74	74	57	17	11	3	3	—	—	—
Xeni Gwet'In First Nations Government	12	12	—	12	3	2	2	2	3	—
Yellowhead Tribal Development	123	123	81	42	27	3	4	4	4	—
Zagime Anishinabek	100	100	55	45	24	5	5	5	6	—
Aboriginal recipient funding agreement										
(Other)										
Agency Chiefs Child &										
Family Services Corp.	32	32	—	32	6	6	6	7	7	—
Ahtahkakoop Child and Family Services										
Incorporated	31	31	—	31	6	6	6	6	7	—
Akamihk Child and Family Services										
Society.....	37	37	27	10	5	5	—	—	—	—
Anishinaabe Abinoojii Family Services	42	42	19	23	7	8	8	—	—	—
Anishinaabe Child and Family Services	45	45	26	19	6	6	7	—	—	—
Athabasca Dene Education Corp.	316	316	164	152	58	23	23	24	24	—
Awasis Agency of Northern Manitoba	206	206	107	99	33	33	33	—	—	—
Awasisak Nikan Child and Family										
Services Inc	23	23	5	18	4	4	5	5	—	—
Ayik Sakahikan Awasisak										
Mamawinitowin Society	17	17	4	13	3	3	3	4	—	—
Bc Aboriginal Child Care Society	20	20	4	16	4	4	4	4	—	—
Bigstone Cree Nation Child and Family										
Services Society.....	74	74	46	28	28	—	—	—	—	—
Carrier Sekani Family Services Society.....	262	262	187	75	75	—	—	—	—	—
Centre de Readaptation Wapan	17	17	6	11	1	1	1	1	2	5
Charles J. Andrew Healing Centre Inc.	12	12	—	12	2	2	2	3	3	—
Commission de la Santé et des Services										
Sociaux des Premières Nations										
du Québec et du Labrador.....	89	89	78	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Conseil en éducation des premières nations.....	127	127	112	15	8	7	—	—	—	—
Cree Nation Child and Family Caring										
Agency	74	74	37	37	12	12	13	—	—	—
Dakota Ojibway Child and Family										
Services	68	68	39	29	9	10	10	—	—	—

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Dakota Tiwahe Services Inc.....	18	18	8	10	3	3	4	—	—	—
Dnaagdawenmag Binnoojiiyag										
Child and Family Services.....	45	45	12	33	11	11	11	—	—	—
East Central First Nations Education										
Authority Incorporated.....	31	31	—	31	6	6	6	6	7	—
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Inc.....	32	32	8	24	2	2	3	3	3	11
First Nations Confederacy of Cultural										
Education Centre.....	27	27	16	11	5	6	—	—	—	—
First Nations Education Steering										
Committee Society.....	502	502	416	86	86	—	—	—	—	—
First Nations Financial Management										
Board.....	98	98	27	71	25	20	13	13	—	—
First Nations Health Consortium Ltd.....	218	218	127	91	45	46	—	—	—	—
First Nations Land Management Resource										
Centre Inc.....	74	74	50	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
First Nations Tax										
Commission.....	99	99	20	79	19	20	20	20	—	—
First Nations University of Canada Inc.....	37	37	8	29	7	7	7	8	—	—
First Nations Housing and Infrastructure										
Council (Bc) Society.....	21	21	10	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Fraser Valley Aboriginal Children and										
Family Services Society (Fvacfss).....	89	89	66	23	23	—	—	—	—	—
Giishkaandago'Ikwe Health Services.....	48	48	10	38	4	4	4	5	5	16
Gitxsan Child and Family Services Society.....	126	126	56	70	27	10	11	11	11	—
Haida Child and Family Services Society.....	10	10	—	10	2	2	2	2	2	—
Hamlet of Arviat.....	20	20	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Hamlet of Pangnirtung.....	17	17	7	10	5	5	—	—	—	—
Heiltsuk Kaxla Society.....	21	21	—	21	4	4	4	4	5	—
Ilitaqsiq.....	32	32	22	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Associations Co-Ordinating										
Committee of Ontario										
Inc. (Chiefs of Ontario).....	69	69	48	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
Institut Tshakapesh.....	84	84	73	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami.....	91	91	73	18	6	6	4	2	—	—
Island Lake First Nations Family Services.....	76	76	37	39	13	13	13	—	—	—
Kahnawake Shakotia'Takehnhas										
Community Services.....	127	127	54	73	11	10	10	10	11	21
Ka-na-Chi-Hih Healing Lodge.....	27	27	5	22	2	2	3	2	3	10
Kanaweyimik Child & Family Services Inc. ...	44	44	8	36	9	9	9	9	—	—
Kanesatake Health Center.....	64	64	50	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
Kapown Rehabilitation Centre.....	22	22	9	13	4	4	5	—	—	—
Kasohkowew Child Wellness Society										
(2012).....	183	183	156	27	27	—	—	—	—	—
Keewaytinook Okimakanak Board of										
Education.....	113	113	66	47	15	16	16	—	—	—
Kehewin Awasisak Protection Society.....	16	16	4	12	3	3	3	3	—	—
Keyanow Child and Family Centre Inc.....	41	41	11	30	7	7	8	8	—	—
Kina Gbezhgomi Child and Family										
Services.....	153	153	63	90	30	30	30	—	—	—
Kinosao Sipi Minisowin Agency.....	53	53	25	28	9	9	10	—	—	—
Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Child and										
Family Service Society.....	25	25	—	25	5	5	5	5	5	—
Kunuwanimano Child & Family Services.....	55	55	23	32	10	11	11	—	—	—
Kwumut Lelum Child and Family										
Services Society.....	126	126	84	42	42	—	—	—	—	—
Labrador Innu Round Table Secretariat.....	85	85	64	21	19	2	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Lac la Ronge Indian Band Child and Family Services Agency Inc.	92	92	19	73	18	18	18	19	—	—	
Leading Thunderbird Lodge Inc.	18	18	4	14	3	3	4	4	—	—	
Makivik Corporation	308	308	268	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	
Makoose C Gamik Inc.	27	27	4	23	7	8	8	—	—	—	
Mamu Tshishkutamashutau Innu Education Inc.	142	142	28	114	28	28	29	29	—	—	
Manitoba First Nations Education Resource Centre Inc.	527	527	464	63	63	—	—	—	—	—	
Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.	152	152	118	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	
Manitoba Metis Federation Inc.	495	495	221	274	90	90	67	27	—	—	
Maskwacis Education Schools Commission ...	243	243	197	46	44	1	1	—	—	—	
Metis Nation - Saskatchewan Secretariat Inc.	491	491	282	209	72	63	57	17	—	—	
Metis Nation of Alberta Association	526	526	283	243	84	81	59	19	—	—	
Metis Nation of Ontario	159	159	102	57	17	14	15	11	—	—	
Metis National Council	83	83	54	29	10	9	9	1	—	—	
Metis Provincial Council of British Columbia	135	135	98	37	12	10	10	5	—	—	
Mi'kmaw Family & Children's Services of Nova Scotia	95	95	72	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	
Mino Obigiwasin Services Enfance & Famille	130	130	64	66	36	15	15	—	—	—	
Mistahi Sipiy Child and Family Services Inc..	93	93	41	52	19	8	8	8	9	—	
Mltc Child & Family Services Inc.	64	64	17	47	11	12	12	12	—	—	
Mnaasged Child and Family Services	20	20	7	13	4	4	5	—	—	—	
Montreal Lake Child and Family Agency Inc.	67	67	21	46	11	11	12	12	—	—	
National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association	453	453	378	75	75	—	—	—	—	—	
National Aboriginal Lands Managers Association	42	42	29	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
National Indian Brotherhood	177	177	142	35	13	9	8	5	—	—	
National Native Addictions Partnership Foundation	37	37	—	37	5	4	4	4	4	16	
Native Horizons Treatment Centre	12	12	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	5	
Nechapanuk Centre Child and Family Services Inc.	62	62	18	44	11	11	11	11	—	—	
Nezul Be Hunuyeh Child and Family Services Society	99	99	44	55	24	7	8	8	8	—	
Nigig Nibi Ki-Win Gamik Society	18	18	4	14	3	3	4	4	—	—	
Nikan Awasisak Agency	51	51	34	17	5	6	6	—	—	—	
Nil/Tuo Child and Family Services Society....	19	19	—	19	3	4	4	4	4	—	
Nisichawayasihk Cree Nation Family and Community Wellness Centre Inc.	58	58	35	23	7	8	8	—	—	—	
Nog-Da-Win-Da-Min Family and Community Services	210	210	42	168	42	42	42	42	—	—	
Northern Inter-Tribal Health Authority Inc. ...	20	20	—	20	4	4	4	4	4	—	
Northern Nishnawbe Education Council	117	117	39	78	19	19	20	20	—	—	
Northwest Inter-Nation Family and Community Services Society	92	92	72	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	123	123	103	20	12	8	—	—	—	—	
Onion Lake Family Services Inc.	108	108	94	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Opaskwayak Cree Nation Child and Family Services Agency	39	39	22	17	5	6	6	—	—	—	
Payukotayno: James & Hudson Bay Family Services	95	95	37	58	19	19	20	—	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Peigan Board of Education Society	69	69	41	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	
Peter Ballantyne Child & Family Services Inc.	172	172	56	116	29	29	29	29	—	—	
Peter Ballantyne Cree Nation Education Authority Inc.	166	166	—	166	33	33	33	33	34	—	
Piikani Child and Family Services.....	39	39	28	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	
Qbow Child and Family Services Inc.	33	33	8	25	6	6	6	7	—	—	
Sagashawao Healing Lodge Incorporated.....	12	12	1	11	1	1	1	1	2	5	
Sagkeeng Child and Family Services	71	71	53	18	6	6	6	—	—	—	
Sandy Bay Child and Family Services.....	44	44	28	16	5	5	6	—	—	—	
Sasamans (Our Children) Society.....	16	16	3	13	3	3	3	4	—	—	
Saskatchewan Aboriginal Land Technicians Corp.	17	17	3	14	3	3	4	4	—	—	
Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies	54	54	42	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Secwepemc Child & Family Services Agency	119	119	92	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	
Societe de Protection des Forets Contre le Feu (Sopfeu).....	58	58	32	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	
Société D'Épargne des Autochtones du Canada.....	164	164	135	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	
Southeast Child and Family Services	320	320	162	158	52	53	53	—	—	—	
Stoney Nakoda Child and Family Services Society.....	102	102	51	51	25	26	—	—	—	—	
Sturgeon Lake Child and Family Services Inc.	30	30	6	24	6	6	6	6	—	—	
Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation Child and Family Services Society.....	37	37	21	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Ta'N Etlí-Tpi'Tmk Association.....	12	12	—	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
The First Nations Information Governance Centre	196	196	133	63	16	17	20	10	—	—	
Tikinagan Child and Family Services.....	165	165	89	76	25	25	26	—	—	—	
Tillicum Lelum Aboriginal Society	27	27	5	22	5	5	6	6	—	—	
Tla'Amin Nation.....	48	48	32	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Tlcho Community Services Agency	49	49	33	16	11	5	—	—	—	—	
Touchwood Child and Family Services Inc.	44	44	12	32	8	8	8	8	—	—	
Treaty 8 Urban Child and Family Services.....	102	102	73	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	
University of Saskatchewan Northern Medical Services	17	17	—	17	3	3	3	4	4	—	
Victoria Native Friendship Centre.....	19	19	5	14	4	5	5	—	—	—	
Wachiay Friendship Centre Society	18	18	4	14	3	3	4	4	—	—	
Wahkotowin Child and Family Services Inc.	25	25	5	20	5	5	5	5	—	—	
Waywayseecappo Child and Family Services Inc.	27	27	9	18	6	6	6	—	—	—	
Weechi-It-Te-Win Family Services Inc.....	38	38	24	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Wequedong Lodge of Thunder Bay.....	63	63	44	19	9	10	—	—	—	—	
West Region Child and Family Services	68	68	42	26	8	9	9	—	—	—	
White Buffalo Treatment Centre Inc.	12	12	—	12	2	2	2	3	3	—	
Yellow Quill Child and Family Prevention Services Inc	15	15	3	12	3	3	3	3	—	—	
Yorkton Tribal Council Child and Family Services Incorporated	79	79	23	56	14	14	14	14	—	—	
Yukon First Nation Education Directorate Society.....	103	103	65	38	19	19	—	—	—	—	
Yuthe Dene Sekwi Chu L A Koe Betsedi Inc.....	66	66	14	52	13	13	13	13	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Aboriginal recipient funding agreement (Project)											
Atlantic First Nations Water Authority Inc.....	215	215	51	164	21	27	29	22	21	44	
Keewatinohk Inniniw Minoayawin Inc.....	56	56	41	15	7	8	—	—	—	—	
National Assembly of Remote Communities..	20	20	4	16	4	4	4	4	—	—	
Shawano Consulting Services Ltd	135	135	27	108	27	27	27	27	—	—	
St. Amant Inc.	30	30	17	13	6	7	—	—	—	—	
Canada Common Funding Agreement for First Nations and Tribal Councils											
Onion Lake Cree Nation.....	144	144	125	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	
Bigstone Health Commission	335	335	307	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	
First Nations and Inuit Health Funding Contribution Agreement - Project Based Funding Arrangement											
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, Inc.....	126	126	111	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Funding agreement for provincial governments and territories											
Government of Nunavut - Department of Health.....	344	344	266	78	54	24	—	—	—	—	
Government of Yukon.....	245	245	95	150	21	21	21	22	22	43	
Minister of Finance of Alberta	1,077	1,077	908	169	169	—	—	—	—	—	
Ministry of Child and Family Development, British Columbia	403	403	358	45	45	—	—	—	—	—	
Ministry of Children, Community and Social Services, Ontario.....	2,352	2,352	1,991	361	361	—	—	—	—	—	
Ministry of Education of British Columbia	412	412	360	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	
Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry, Ontario.....	38	38	25	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction, British Columbia	51	51	40	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Ministry of the Solicitor General.....	80	80	30	50	16	17	17	—	—	—	
Ontario Ministry of Health	1,242	1,242	25	1,217	90	120	176	206	306	319	
Province of New Brunswick Department of Social Development.....	39	39	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
The Board of Education of the Saskatoon School Division No. 13.....	26	26	5	21	5	5	5	6	—	—	
Grant											
Asikiw Mostos O'Pikinawasiwin Society.....	57	57	22	35	17	18	—	—	—	—	
Chief Kinosēw Awāsak Mikiwāhp	48	48	14	34	8	8	9	9	—	—	
Conseil des Atikamekw D'Opitciwan	34	34	4	30	15	15	—	—	—	—	
Cowichan	100	100	30	70	23	23	24	—	—	—	
Galgapothla Family Services Society	45	45	5	40	4	4	4	5	5	18	
Inuvialuit Social Development Program.....	465	465	100	365	40	40	41	41	41	162	
Sts'ailes Band	68	68	10	58	6	6	6	7	7	26	
Tsilhqot'In National Government	18	18	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Wabaseemoong Child Welfare Authority.....	235	235	36	199	25	25	25	25	25	74	
Wabaseemoong Independent Nation	39	39	5	34	4	4	4	4	5	13	
Indian Self-Government											
Cowessess Band.....	45	45	34	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Kitchenuhmaykoosib Inninuwug.....	161	161	92	69	23	23	23	—	—	—	
Ktc Child & Family Services.....	145	145	69	76	25	25	26	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Nigig Nibi Ki-Win Gamik Society	98	98	9	89	10	10	10	10	10	39	
Peguis Child and Family Services	320	320	282	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	
Spatsin	52	52	28	24	8	8	8	—	—	—	
Jordan's Principle											
Jordan's Principle	120	120	—	120	120	—	—	—	—	—	
Support to First Nations for reliable access to safe drinking water on reserves¹	945	945	—	945	—	191	212	232	310	—	
Aggregate of various transfer payment agreements											
1,400 agreements.....	21,760	21,760	18,645	3,115	2,271	378	202	142	85	37	
	111,080	111,080	72,980	38,100	13,565	5,766	5,158	4,428	3,162	6,021	
Innovation, Science and Industry											
Department of Industry											
Artificial Intelligence Compute Infrastructure Program											
Alberta Machine Intelligence Institute.....	20	20	—	20	16	1	2	1	—	—	
Digital Research Alliance of Canada.....	83	83	—	83	59	12	12	—	—	—	
MILA - Institut québécois d'intelligence artificielle	20	20	—	20	16	2	1	1	—	—	
Unity Health Toronto	30	30	—	30	8	12	10	—	—	—	
Vector Institute.....	20	20	—	20	16	1	2	1	—	—	
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research											
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.....	48	48	36	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research - Canadian Artificial Intelligence Safety Institute											
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.....	27	27	3	24	6	6	6	6	—	—	
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research - Pan Canadian Artificial Intelligence Strategy											
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.....	160	160	45	115	29	27	23	18	14	4	
CANARIE Inc											
CANARIE Inc	176	176	—	176	30	32	35	38	41	—	
CanCode Program											
Aggregate.....	37	37	4	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	
Cyber Security Innovation Network											
National Cybersecurity Consortium	77	77	10	67	26	17	14	10	—	—	
Dedicated computing capacity in Artificial Intelligence											
Digital Research Alliance of Canada.....	39	39	25	14	9	5	—	—	—	—	
Digital Research Infrastructure Strategy											
Digital Research Alliance of Canada.....	258	258	—	258	51	51	52	52	52	—	
Electric Vehicle Battery Manufacturers											
2 names withheld	25,434	25,434	41	25,393	2,137	2,475	2,933	3,359	4,126	10,363	
ElevateIP Program											
Aggregate.....	47	47	29	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Communtech Corporation	39	39	23	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	
Futurpreneur Canada											
Provide financing, mentoring, and support tools to young Canadian entrepreneurs	60	60	12	48	12	12	12	12	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Genome Canada										
Supports research for genomic science and technology	356	356	190	166	63	41	32	30	—	—
Global Innovation Clusters										
10793574 Canada Association	352	352	234	118	62	35	16	2	2	1
Canada's Ocean Supercluster	306	306	173	133	73	40	20	—	—	—
Next Generation Manufacturing Canada	550	550	337	213	116	68	26	1	1	1
Protein Industries Canada Inc.	355	355	217	138	55	45	33	2	2	1
Scale AI	361	361	199	162	79	65	18	—	—	—
Mitacs Inc										
Delivery of industrial research and development internships	748	748	477	271	169	50	32	20	—	—
National Artificial Intelligence Institutes										
Aggregate	60	60	48	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
Small Business and Entrepreneurship Development Program										
Canadian Gay & Lesbian Chamber of Commerce	25	25	14	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Strategic Innovation Fund										
Aggregate	740	740	629	111	93	12	4	2	—	—
14751311 Canada Centre	350	350	16	334	48	56	60	60	60	50
AbCellera Biologies Inc.	225	225	79	146	49	31	29	26	11	—
ArcelorMittal Dofasco GP	450	450	16	434	—	28	119	162	125	—
Aspect Biosystems Ltd.	49	49	12	37	—	19	18	—	—	—
BHP Canada Inc.	100	100	50	50	24	17	4	5	—	—
Biotechnologies Aramis Inc.	40	40	8	32	14	18	—	—	—	—
CAE Inc	173	173	144	29	29	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian Agri-Food Automation and Intelligence Network	57	57	33	24	10	6	5	3	—	—
Canadian Food Innovation Network	39	39	26	13	8	5	—	—	—	—
Cedar LNG Partners LP	200	200	20	180	82	52	23	23	—	—
CENGN - Centre of Excellence in Next Generation Networks	45	45	7	38	17	15	6	—	—	—
Centre for Excellence in Mining Innovation	45	45	25	20	10	5	5	—	—	—
Clean Resource Innovation Network	110	110	72	38	21	12	5	—	—	—
CMC Microsystems	120	120	8	112	23	30	32	27	—	—
Cohere Inc	240	240	2	238	41	56	58	58	25	—
Conscience Medicines Network	49	49	6	43	6	13	24	—	—	—
Consortium MEDTEQ	47	47	6	41	9	9	23	—	—	—
Coveo Solutions Inc	15	15	4	11	5	6	—	—	—	—
Delpharm Boucherville Canada Inc.	60	60	10	50	10	13	8	4	8	7
Dow Chemical Canada ULC	400	400	177	223	80	68	34	24	17	—
E One Moli Energy (Canada) Limited	204	204	1	203	6	100	62	35	—	—
E3 Lithium Ltd	27	27	11	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Edesa Biotech Research Inc	23	23	3	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
Entos Pharmaceuticals Inc	62	62	4	58	10	34	14	—	—	—
Ericsson Canada Inc	79	79	23	56	16	17	17	6	—	—
Eurofins CDMO Alphora Inc	23	23	11	12	10	2	—	—	—	—
Evonik Canada Inc	97	97	—	97	15	34	43	5	—	—
FCA Canada Inc	529	529	223	306	94	95	79	6	13	19
Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd	295	295	34	261	100	61	100	—	—	—
Giatac Scientific Inc	17	17	6	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Goodyear Canada Inc	44	44	33	11	4	5	2	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Hitachi Energy Canada Inc.....	40	40	5	35	13	17	5	—	—	—
Honda Canada Inc.....	132	132	91	41	41	—	—	—	—	—
HTEC Hydrogen Technology & Energy Corporation.....	49	49	6	43	7	23	13	—	—	—
IBM Canada Limited.....	270	270	7	263	27	84	66	73	13	—
Jubilant HollisterStier General Partnership.....	24	24	3	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
KABS Laboratories Inc.....	37	37	24	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
Linamar Corporation.....	170	170	46	124	41	44	39	—	—	—
LM Wind Power Blades (Canada) Inc.....	25	25	—	25	—	—	25	—	—	—
Manikheir Canada Inc.....	50	50	7	43	30	13	—	—	—	—
McIlvenna Bay Operating Ltd.....	41	41	12	29	23	6	—	—	—	—
Michelin North America (Canada) Inc.....	44	44	9	35	16	8	10	1	—	—
Natural Products Canada.....	25	25	12	13	6	5	2	—	—	—
Nokia Canada Inc.....	40	40	7	33	4	13	8	8	—	—
Northern RNA Inc.....	15	15	3	12	12	—	—	—	—	—
PowerCo Canada Inc.....	700	700	4	696	114	107	108	154	131	82
Providence Therapeutics Holdings Inc.....	50	50	9	41	24	17	—	—	—	—
Ranovus Inc.....	36	36	24	12	6	5	1	—	—	—
Rio Tinto Iron and Titanium Inc.....	222	222	105	117	24	9	10	28	46	—
Ross Video Limited.....	49	49	21	28	11	12	5	—	—	—
Sanofi Pasteur Ltd.....	415	415	333	82	26	56	—	—	—	—
STEMCELL Technologies Canada Inc.....	50	50	—	50	5	8	10	11	10	6
Sunnybrook Research Institute.....	49	49	31	18	13	5	—	—	—	—
Telesat Canada.....	85	85	66	19	5	2	2	10	—	—
Terry Fox Research Institute.....	49	49	5	44	10	34	—	—	—	—
Umicore Canada Inc.....	551	551	58	493	—	—	148	345	—	—
Vale Canada Limited.....	37	37	3	34	11	23	—	—	—	—
Westinghouse Electric Canada Inc.....	27	27	11	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Strategic Science Fund										
Aggregate.....	33	33	12	21	14	4	2	1	—	—
Actua.....	39	39	7	32	8	8	8	8	—	—
Arcticnet Inc.....	32	32	4	28	7	6	8	7	—	—
BiocanRX: Biotherapeutics for Cancer Treatment.....	38	38	7	31	9	8	7	7	—	—
Canadian Association of Science Centres.....	14	14	2	12	3	3	3	3	—	—
Canadian Centre for Aging & Brain Health Innovation.....	39	39	—	39	9	9	10	11	—	—
Canadian Glycomics Network (Glyconet).....	25	25	5	20	5	5	5	5	—	—
Canadian Institute for Advanced Research.....	34	34	—	34	—	9	12	13	—	—
Canadian Mountain Network (CMN).....	30	30	6	24	6	6	6	6	—	—
Council of Canadian Academies.....	18	18	4	14	3	3	4	4	—	—
Genome Canada.....	154	154	29	125	25	31	33	36	—	—
IQC Canada Inc.....	18	18	4	14	4	4	3	3	—	—
Kids Brain Health Network.....	17	17	3	14	4	3	4	3	—	—
Let's Talk Science.....	29	29	5	24	6	6	6	6	—	—
MEOPAR Inc.....	38	38	3	35	8	8	10	9	—	—
Perimeter Institute.....	34	34	5	29	3	8	9	9	—	—
Stem Cell Network.....	48	48	—	48	13	11	12	12	—	—
Telesat LEO Satellite Capacity										
Telesat Canada.....	600	600	—	600	—	—	15	60	60	465
Universal Broadband Fund										
Aggregate.....	241	241	130	111	98	13	—	—	—	—
Bell Canada.....	137	137	50	87	87	—	—	—	—	—
City West Cable & Telephone Corp.....	24	24	3	21	20	1	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Cogeco Connexion Inc	25	25	7	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Columbia Basin Broadband Corporation	29	29	1	28	20	8	—	—	—	—	
County of Northumberland.....	18	18	1	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	
GCT#3 Representative Services	38	38	14	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	
Island Lake Tribal Council Inc.....	50	50	1	49	22	27	—	—	—	—	
Keewatinook Okimakanak/Northern Chiefs Council	35	35	4	31	31	—	—	—	—	—	
Matawa First Nations Management.....	50	50	18	32	32	—	—	—	—	—	
Municipal District of Clearwater No 99	31	31	1	30	18	12	—	—	—	—	
Municipality of Pictou County	30	30	14	16	9	7	—	—	—	—	
NHCN Broadband Inc.....	12	12	2	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
Nunatsiavut Government.....	33	33	16	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	
Rock Networks (H&M) LP	57	57	23	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	
Rogers Communications Canada Inc.....	152	152	69	83	83	—	—	—	—	—	
Saskatchewan Telecommunications Holding Corporation-SaskTel.....	125	125	12	113	91	22	—	—	—	—	
Telus Communications Inc.....	85	85	32	53	40	13	—	—	—	—	
Whitesand First Nation.....	18	18	—	18	14	4	—	—	—	—	
Xplore Fibre LP	171	171	9	162	117	45	—	—	—	—	
Xplore Inc	62	62	5	57	32	25	—	—	—	—	
Upskilling for Industry Initiative											
Palette Skills Inc.....	230	230	125	105	105	—	—	—	—	—	
Canada Foundation for Innovation											
Grants	11,079	10,784	9,492	1,292	389	310	271	168	154	—	
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency											
Contributions for promoting regional development in Canada's three territories											
Aggregate.....	16	16	—	16	10	5	1	—	—	—	
Northern Indigenous Economic Opportunities Program											
Aggregate.....	23	23	—	23	14	6	2	1	—	—	
Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec											
Community Futures Program											
Community Futures Development Corporations (CFDCs) and Community Business Development Corporations (CBDs)	143	143	30	113	30	28	28	27	—	—	
Réseau des SADC et CAE.....	25	25	5	20	5	5	5	5	—	—	
Economic Development of Quebec Program (QDEP)											
Montréal International.....	54	54	20	34	8	5	5	5	5	6	
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), SME groups and associations and non-profit organizations	166	166	64	102	67	31	3	1	—	—	
Société du Parc Jean-Drapeau	98	98	48	50	3	7	7	7	8	18	
Regional Economic Growth through Innovation (REGI)											
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME), SME groups and associations and non-profit organizations.....	414	414	234	180	134	36	8	2	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario											
Community Futures Program											
Aggregate.....	40	40	27	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Contributions for Southern Ontario Prosperity Program											
Aggregate.....	27	27	13	14	13	1	—	—	—	—	
Economic Growth through Innovation Program											
Aggregate.....	451	451	169	282	138	108	32	4	—	—	
Communitech Corporation	16	16	4	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
Invest Ottawa	16	16	4	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
National Research Council of Canada											
Biologics Manufacturing Centre Inc.											
The Biologics Manufacturing Centre is an end-to-end biomanufacturing facility	142	142	1	141	22	17	17	17	17	51	
Collaborative Science, Technology and Innovation Program											
Aggregate.....	41	41	—	41	27	10	4	—	—	—	
Digital Research Alliance of Canada											
To deliver critical astronomy research infrastructure and to elevate domestic and international astronomy research and enable Canada's membership in the Square Kilometre Array Observatory (SKAO)	34	34	4	30	4	5	8	5	5	3	
Industrial Research Assistance Program—Clean Technology Program											
Aggregate.....	144	144	11	133	110	17	5	1	—	—	
Industrial Research Assistance Program—Contributions to Firms, Organizations, Youth Employment strategy and Innovation Solutions Canada Program											
Aggregate.....	205	205	—	205	176	26	3	—	—	—	
Miovision Technologies Incorporated											
Contribution to Miovision to enable cities and towns to reduce traffic congestion and vehicle emission.....	13	13	1	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Triumph											
Contribution to a joint venture by a consortium of universities to manage TRIUMF facility in British Columbia	548	548	149	399	76	76	79	83	85	—	
Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council											
Funding Natural Sciences and Engineering Research and Training—											
Aggregate.....	6,618	6,618	2,480	4,138	1,327	1,301	1,313	93	68	36	
Concordia University	104	104	36	68	15	14	14	14	11	—	
Dalhousie University	183	183	112	71	15	15	15	15	11	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
McGill University	42	42	25	17	3	4	4	3	3	—	
Memorial University of Newfoundland	46	46	16	30	6	6	6	7	5	—	
Université de Montréal	106	106	73	33	7	7	7	7	5	—	
University of Calgary	75	75	63	12	3	3	2	2	2	—	
University of Ottawa	22	22	8	14	3	3	3	3	2	—	
University of Toronto	100	100	34	66	13	14	14	14	11	—	
University of Victoria	50	50	17	33	7	7	7	7	5	—	
York University	57	57	34	23	5	4	5	5	4	—	
Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada											
<i>Community Futures Program</i>											
Aggregate	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Regional Economic Growth through Innovation</i>											
Aggregate	76	76	—	76	47	26	3	—	—	—	
<i>Western Diversification Program</i>											
Aggregate	11	11	—	11	8	2	1	—	—	—	
Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council											
<i>Funding Social Sciences and Humanities Research and Training—</i>											
Aggregate	5,091	5,091	1,469	3,622	671	566	509	495	484	897	
Concordia University	19	19	6	13	3	3	3	2	2	—	
Dalhousie University	65	65	33	32	7	7	6	7	5	—	
McGill University	33	33	22	11	2	2	2	3	2	—	
Memorial University of Newfoundland	44	44	13	31	7	6	7	6	5	—	
Toronto Metropolitan University	69	69	21	48	10	10	10	10	8	—	
Université de Montréal	47	47	21	26	5	6	6	5	4	—	
University of Calgary	52	52	26	26	6	5	5	5	5	—	
University of Ottawa	33	33	10	23	4	5	5	5	4	—	
University of Toronto	40	40	12	28	6	6	6	6	4	—	
University of Victoria	34	34	10	24	5	5	5	5	4	—	
York University	36	36	11	25	5	5	5	6	4	—	
Western Economic Diversification											
<i>Community Futures Program</i>											
Aggregate	18	18	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Growth through Regional Innovation Program</i>											
Aggregate	97	97	—	97	67	27	3	—	—	—	
Applied Pharmaceutical Innovation and The Governors of the University of Alberta	54	54	33	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	
NFI Group Inc.	15	15	4	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	
Parkland County	17	17	7	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	
University of Saskatchewan	30	30	9	21	13	8	—	—	—	—	
<i>Western Diversification Program</i>											
Aggregate	84	84	—	84	55	19	7	3	—	—	
City of Burnaby, British Columbia	23	23	2	21	2	2	2	2	2	11	
	67,913	67,618	20,234	47,384	9,245	7,416	7,123	5,888	5,691	12,021	
Justice											
Department of Justice											
<i>Access to Justice Services Agreements</i>											
Aggregate	18	18	4	14	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Government of Nunavut	13	13	2	11	5	6	—	—	—	—	
<i>Canadian Family Justice Fund</i>											
Aggregate	41	41	14	27	15	11	1	—	—	—	
Government of Ontario	16	16	6	10	5	5	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Contraventions Act Fund										
Aggregate.....	26	26	6	20	7	6	7	—	—	—
Criminal Legal Aid Program										
Aggregate.....	24	24	8	16	8	8	—	—	—	—
Government of Alberta.....	88	88	23	65	32	33	—	—	—	—
Government of British Columbia	85	85	27	58	29	29	—	—	—	—
Government of Manitoba	41	41	13	28	14	14	—	—	—	—
Government of Nova Scotia	19	19	6	13	7	6	—	—	—	—
Government of Ontario	236	236	77	159	80	79	—	—	—	—
Government of Quebec	119	119	39	80	40	40	—	—	—	—
Government of Saskatchewan	35	35	9	26	13	13	—	—	—	—
Drug Treatment Court Funding Program										
Aggregate.....	40	40	10	30	10	10	10	—	—	—
Immigration and Refugee Legal Aid										
Government of Quebec	33	33	13	20	12	8	—	—	—	—
Legal Aid Ontario	155	155	62	93	56	37	—	—	—	—
Legal Services Society	29	29	10	19	11	8	—	—	—	—
Indigenous Courtwork Program										
Aggregate.....	49	49	13	36	12	12	12	—	—	—
Indigenous Justice Program Fund										
Aggregate.....	85	85	31	54	28	26	—	—	—	—
Indigenous Partnership Fund										
Aggregate.....	24	24	11	13	7	6	—	—	—	—
Justice Partnership and Innovation Program										
Aggregate.....	88	88	31	57	36	13	4	4	—	—
Official Languages Fund										
Aggregate.....	42	42	14	28	11	9	8	—	—	—
Victims Fund										
Aggregate.....	161	161	36	125	46	25	23	18	13	—
Youth Justice Services Funding Program										
Aggregate.....	52	52	16	36	18	18	—	—	—	—
Government of Alberta.....	66	66	20	46	23	23	—	—	—	—
Government of British Columbia	63	63	20	43	22	21	—	—	—	—
Government of Manitoba	24	24	7	17	8	9	—	—	—	—
Government of Nova Scotia	17	17	5	12	6	6	—	—	—	—
Government of Ontario	189	189	59	130	65	65	—	—	—	—
Government of Quebec	101	101	31	70	35	35	—	—	—	—
Government of Saskatchewan	24	24	8	16	8	8	—	—	—	—
	2,003	2,003	631	1,372	676	596	65	22	13	—
Parks Canada										
Parks Canada Agency										
Management of Interim Housing										
Canadian Red Cross	12	12	—	12	4	4	4	—	—	—
Renew and Expand the Trans Canada Trail										
Trans Canada Trail.....	55	55	30	25	12	13	—	—	—	—
	67	67	30	37	16	17	4	—	—	—
Public Safety										
Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness										
Biology Casework Analysis Contribution										
Government of Ontario	26	26	15	11	6	5	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Ministre des Finances du Québec	36	36	22	14	7	7	–	–	–	–
Building Safer Community Fund										
Aggregate.....	177	177	128	49	49	–	–	–	–	–
Ministre des Finances du Québec	42	42	31	11	11	–	–	–	–	–
Combat Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking										
Canadian Centre for Child Protection.....	18	18	6	12	3	3	3	3	–	–
Community Resilience Fund										
Aggregate.....	48	48	23	25	10	9	5	1	–	–
First Nations and Inuit Policing Program										
Aggregate.....	329	329	188	141	50	30	31	27	1	2
Conseil des Atikamekw d'Opitciwan.....	27	27	14	13	3	3	3	4	–	–
Conseil des Montagnais du Lac Saint-Jean.....	21	21	9	12	3	3	3	3	–	–
Cree Nation Government.....	138	138	99	39	13	13	13	–	–	–
Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council.....	42	42	21	21	21	–	–	–	–	–
Innu Takuaitkan Uashat Mak	28	28	10	18	3	3	4	4	4	–
Kativik Regional Government.....	284	284	35	249	51	58	66	74	–	–
Lac Seul First Nation Police Board	28	28	4	24	3	3	3	3	3	9
Listuguj Mi'gmaq Government.....	20	20	9	11	2	3	3	3	–	–
Mohawk Council of Akwesasne.....	33	33	18	15	3	4	4	4	–	–
Mohawk Council of Kahnawake	39	39	19	20	5	5	5	5	–	–
Nation Anishinabe du Lac-Simon	25	25	12	13	3	3	3	4	–	–
Province of Ontario.....	42	42	10	32	10	11	11	–	–	–
Six Nations of the Grand River	31	31	12	19	6	6	7	–	–	–
Stlatimx Tribal Police Board.....	18	18	8	10	2	2	2	2	2	–
Wikwemikong Unceded Indian Reserve.....	56	56	5	51	5	5	5	6	6	24
Funding for First Nation and Inuit policing facilities										
Aggregate.....	64	64	35	29	27	2	–	–	–	–
Attawapiskat First Nation.....	12	12	–	12	5	7	–	–	–	–
Gun and Gang Violence Action Fund										
Aggregate.....	47	47	28	19	7	6	6	–	–	–
Ministre des Finances du Québec	132	132	81	51	17	17	17	–	–	–
Province of Alberta.....	83	83	51	32	11	11	10	–	–	–
Province of British Columbia.....	85	85	52	33	11	11	11	–	–	–
Province of Manitoba.....	37	37	23	14	4	5	5	–	–	–
Province of Ontario.....	187	187	114	73	24	24	25	–	–	–
Province of Saskatchewan.....	32	32	20	12	4	4	4	–	–	–
Parliamentary District Policing Program										
City of Ottawa.....	46	46	6	40	10	10	10	10	–	–
Policy Development Contribution Program										
Aggregate.....	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
University of Regina	15	15	–	15	5	5	5	–	–	–
Program to combat Serious and Organized Crime										
Aggregate.....	65	65	28	37	17	14	5	1	–	–
Search and Rescue New Initiatives Fund										
Aggregate.....	16	16	5	11	6	4	1	–	–	–

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
<i>Supporting a Humanitarian Workforce to Respond to COVID-19 and Other Large-Scale Emergencies</i>											
Aggregate.....	35	35	23	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian Red Cross Society	53	53	35	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Supporting the Canadian Red Cross's urgent relief efforts related to COVID-19, floods and wildfire</i>											
Aggregate.....	29	29	18	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian Red Cross Society	32	32	19	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Supporting the Safer Communities Initiative</i>											
Aggregate.....	182	182	70	112	41	31	25	13	2	—	
	2,661	2,661	1,306	1,355	513	327	295	167	18	35	
Transport											
Department of Transport											
<i>Airport Critical Infrastructure Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	146	146	116	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Vancouver International Airport Authority	38	38	23	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Airports Capital Assistance Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	57	57	21	36	33	3	—	—	—	—	
Thompson Regional Airport Authority	30	30	3	27	10	10	7	—	—	—	
Village of Masset	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Ferry and Coastal Passenger and Freight Services</i>											
Bay Ferries Limited.....	71	71	45	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	
C.T.M.A. Traversier Ltée	83	83	56	27	15	12	—	—	—	—	
Northumberland Ferries Limited	104	104	72	32	16	16	—	—	—	—	
<i>High Arctic Community Harbour Infrastructure Contribution Program</i>											
Government of Nunavut.....	76	76	1	75	5	20	31	19	—	—	
<i>Marine Training Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	646	646	421	225	176	37	12	—	—	—	
<i>National Trade Corridors Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	57	57	41	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	
Aéroport de Québec Inc	13	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Belledune Port Authority.....	12	12	—	12	2	4	6	—	—	—	
Canadian National Railway Company	44	44	8	36	18	11	7	—	—	—	
Canadian North (First Air Operations)	26	26	1	25	2	22	1	—	—	—	
City of Edmonton.....	71	71	45	26	19	6	1	—	—	—	
Edmonton Regional Airports Authority	118	118	13	105	41	49	15	—	—	—	
Global Agriculture Trans-Loading Inc.	23	23	1	22	11	11	—	—	—	—	
Government of the Northwest Territories	185	185	28	157	28	58	71	—	—	—	
Government of Nova Scotia	22	22	1	21	11	10	—	—	—	—	
Government of Nunavut.....	133	133	44	89	27	38	24	—	—	—	
Government of Saskatchewan	98	98	69	29	9	7	13	—	—	—	
Government of Yukon.....	387	387	179	208	115	53	40	—	—	—	
Halifax Regional Municipality	24	24	1	23	12	9	2	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Metlakatla Development Corporation.....	43	43	7	36	27	9	—	—	—	—	
Montreal Airports.....	50	50	28	22	11	7	4	—	—	—	
Montréal Port Authority	150	150	—	150	118	32	—	—	—	—	
Nanaimo Port Authority	46	46	—	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	
NAV Canada.....	105	105	47	58	23	20	15	—	—	—	
NorZinc Ltd.	25	25	5	20	12	7	1	—	—	—	
Port of Argentia Inc.....	38	38	1	37	11	16	10	—	—	—	
Prince Rupert Port Authority.....	150	150	48	102	55	47	—	—	—	—	
QSL International Ltd	14	14	—	14	4	6	4	—	—	—	
Saguenay Port Authority	55	55	28	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	
Sept-Îles Port Authority	10	10	—	10	9	1	—	—	—	—	
Société du parc industriel et portuaire de Bécancour.....	164	164	—	164	2	67	95	—	—	—	
Stewart World Port Services Ltd	13	13	—	13	11	2	—	—	—	—	
Toronto Port Authority.....	30	30	16	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Trigon Pacific Terminals Ltd	75	75	47	28	16	7	5	—	—	—	
Trois-Rivières Port Authority.....	87	87	28	59	44	15	—	—	—	—	
Vancouver Airport Authority	74	74	11	63	31	19	13	—	—	—	
Vancouver Fraser Port Authority	160	160	60	100	44	35	21	—	—	—	
West Kitikmeot Resources Corp	22	22	7	15	8	5	2	—	—	—	
Winnipeg Airports Authority	50	50	32	18	17	1	—	—	—	—	
Outaouais Roads											
Agreement											
Ministère des Transports et de la Mobilité durable du Québec	226	226	151	75	3	5	10	57	—	—	
Provision of Ferry, Coastal Freight and Passenger Services in British Columbia											
British Columbia Ministry of Transportation and Transit	991	991	749	242	38	39	40	40	42	43	
Rail Safety Improvement Program											
Aggregate.....	47	47	27	20	17	3	—	—	—	—	
Remote Passenger Rail Program											
Aggregate.....	57	57	38	19	13	6	—	—	—	—	
Arctic Gateway Group Limited Partnership	44	44	—	44	22	22	—	—	—	—	
Tshietin S.E.C.	39	39	13	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	
Safety Equipment and Basic Marine Infrastructure for Northern Communities Initiative											
Aggregate.....	18	18	7	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	
Government of Nunavut.....	95	95	10	85	41	44	—	—	—	—	
VIA Rail Canada Inc.											
InfraMTL											
Track access.....	42	42	5	37	1	1	1	2	2	30	
	5,395	5,395	2,554	2,841	1,327	828	451	118	44	73	
Women and Gender Equality											
Department for Women and Gender Equality											
Equality for Sex, Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression Program											
Aggregate.....	213	213	123	90	56	34	—	—	—	—	
Government of Alberta.....	54	54	23	31	16	15	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Government of British Columbia	62	62	26	36	18	18	—	—	—	—
Government of Manitoba	22	22	10	12	6	6	—	—	—	—
Government of Nova Scotia	18	18	8	10	5	5	—	—	—	—
Government of Ontario	162	162	66	96	48	48	—	—	—	—
Government of Quebec	97	97	40	57	28	29	—	—	—	—
Government of Saskatchewan	21	21	9	12	6	6	—	—	—	—
Gender-based Violence Funding Program										
Aggregate.....	68	68	45	23	22	1	—	—	—	—
Women's Program										
Aggregate.....	223	223	115	108	90	17	1	—	—	—
	940	940	465	475	295	179	1	—	—	—
Total—Transfer payment agreements	406,243	405,948	188,942	217,006	65,971	40,194	31,731	23,049	18,366	37,695
Capital assets and purchases										
Capital assets										
Canadian Heritage										
Library and Archives of Canada										
City of Ottawa										
Governance Agreement - Construction of the Joint Facility between the Ottawa Public Library and Library and Archives of Canada	147	147	97	50	32	18	—	—	—	—
Plenary Properties Gatineau LP										
Public Private Partnership for the design, construction and management of the Gatineau Preservation Complex.....	446	446	94	352	14	14	14	14	12	284
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation										
Accenture Inc										
Accenture Inc	12	12	—	12	11	1	—	—	—	—
	605	605	191	414	57	33	14	14	12	284
Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard										
Department of Fisheries and Oceans										
Chantier Davie Canada Inc										
Polar Max Icebreaker	3,254	3,254	225	3,029	605	938	526	468	460	32
Program Icebreakers.....	33	33	9	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
Chantier Naval Forillon Inc										
Near-Shore Fisheries										
Research Vessels	55	55	14	41	16	18	5	1	1	—
Heddle Marine Service Inc										
CCGS Terry Fox Vessel										
Life Extension										
Drydocking.....	122	122	68	54	42	12	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
<i>Supporting a Humanitarian Workforce to Respond to COVID-19 and Other Large-Scale Emergencies</i>											
Aggregate.....	35	35	23	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian Red Cross Society	53	53	35	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Supporting the Canadian Red Cross's urgent relief efforts related to COVID-19, floods and wildfire</i>											
Aggregate.....	29	29	18	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian Red Cross Society	32	32	19	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Supporting the Safer Communities Initiative</i>											
Aggregate.....	182	182	70	112	41	31	25	13	2	—	
	2,661	2,661	1,306	1,355	513	327	295	167	18	35	
Transport											
Department of Transport											
<i>Airport Critical Infrastructure Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	146	146	116	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	
Vancouver International Airport Authority	38	38	23	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Airports Capital Assistance Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	57	57	21	36	33	3	—	—	—	—	
Thompson Regional Airport Authority	30	30	3	27	10	10	7	—	—	—	
Village of Masset	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Ferry and Coastal Passenger and Freight Services</i>											
Bay Ferries Limited.....	71	71	45	26	13	13	—	—	—	—	
C.T.M.A. Traversier Ltée.....	83	83	56	27	15	12	—	—	—	—	
Northumberland Ferries Limited	104	104	72	32	16	16	—	—	—	—	
<i>High Arctic Community Harbour Infrastructure Contribution Program</i>											
Government of Nunavut.....	76	76	1	75	5	20	31	19	—	—	
<i>Marine Training Program</i>											
Aggregate.....	646	646	421	225	176	37	12	—	—	—	
<i>National Trade Corridors Fund</i>											
Aggregate.....	57	57	41	16	8	8	—	—	—	—	
Aéroport de Québec Inc	13	13	—	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	
Belledune Port Authority.....	12	12	—	12	2	4	6	—	—	—	
Canadian National Railway Company	44	44	8	36	18	11	7	—	—	—	
Canadian North (First Air Operations)	26	26	1	25	2	22	1	—	—	—	
City of Edmonton.....	71	71	45	26	19	6	1	—	—	—	
Edmonton Regional Airports Authority	118	118	13	105	41	49	15	—	—	—	
Global Agriculture Trans-Loading Inc.	23	23	1	22	11	11	—	—	—	—	
Government of the Northwest Territories	185	185	28	157	28	58	71	—	—	—	
Government of Nova Scotia	22	22	1	21	11	10	—	—	—	—	
Government of Nunavut.....	133	133	44	89	27	38	24	—	—	—	
Government of Saskatchewan	98	98	69	29	9	7	13	—	—	—	
Government of Yukon.....	387	387	179	208	115	53	40	—	—	—	
Halifax Regional Municipality	24	24	1	23	12	9	2	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Black & McDonald Limited (Markham)										
Construction Works	103	99	13	86	18	20	20	19	9	—
Black & McDonald Limited (Ottawa)										
Construction Works	80	79	69	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Construction Pierre Blouin Inc.										
Construction Works	14	14	—	14	12	2	—	—	—	—
DEW Engineering										
Other equipment and parts.....	11	11	—	11	6	5	—	—	—	—
Dexterra Group Inc										
Construction Works, Concord, Ontario	56	56	31	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
EllisDon Construction Services Inc.										
Construction Works, Edmonton, Alberta.....	76	76	46	30	30	—	—	—	—	—
Construction Works, Ottawa, Ontario	1,002	795	110	685	384	130	98	73	—	—
Entreprises G.N.P. Inc										
Construction Works, Victoriaville, Quebec	22	22	—	22	19	3	—	—	—	—
General Atomics Aeronautical Systems, Inc										
Remotely Piloted Aircraft System	1,821	1,821	230	1,591	468	178	367	132	87	359
General Dynamics Canada Ltd										
Light Armoured Vehicle: Reconnaissance Surveillance Suite	468	373	185	188	113	75	—	—	—	—
General Dynamics Land Systems - Canada Corporation										
Armoured combat support vehicle.....	1,906	1,906	1,181	725	426	259	40	—	—	—
Light Armoured Vehicles III Upgrade Implementation	1,719	1,691	1,630	61	37	24	—	—	—	—
Logistics Vehicle Modernization.....	1,310	1,310	18	1,292	47	225	531	314	82	93
GM Defense Canada Company										
Light Tactical Vehicle - Light Forces Enhancement	37	37	12	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
Indra Park Air										
Tactical Integrated Command, Control and Communication Air Project (TIC3 Air)	21	21	—	21	7	7	7	—	—	—
International Airfinance Corporation										
Strategic Tanker Transport Capability - Used Aircraft Acquisition	216	206	181	25	25	—	—	—	—	—
Irving Shipbuilding Inc										
Arctic & Offshore Patrol Ship Build Contract	3,696	3,696	3,590	106	106	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian Surface Combatant Definition Contract	8,075	8,075	3,553	4,522	1,507	1,507	1,508	—	—	—
River Class Destroyer - Implementation Contract	6,965	6,965	29	6,936	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156	1,156
Johnson Controls Canada L.P.										
Construction Works	29	29	1	28	2	6	6	1	2	11
Johnson Controls L.P. (Ottawa)										
Construction Works	214	205	91	114	9	9	10	10	11	65
JV b/w EllisDon Corporation and EBC Inc.										
Construction Works, Ottawa, Ontario	239	162	136	26	26	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
L3Harris										
Tactical Integrated Command, Control and Communication Air Project (TIC3 Air)	26	17	—	17	6	6	5	—	—	—
L3HARRIS MAPPS Inc.										
L3 Land-based test facilities inter- communication system	37	35	24	11	5	6	—	—	—	—
Leonardo UK Ltd										
Provide upgrades that will extend the estimated life expectancy of the CH149 to at least 2042	1,027	1,027	192	835	166	227	186	189	67	—
M. Sullivan & Son (Arnprior)										
Construction Works, Arnprior, Ontario	152	150	99	51	40	11	—	—	—	—
Markland Paving Ltd.										
Construction Works, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	21	20	9	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Maskunow Construction LP										
Construction Works, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	41	41	—	41	15	26	—	—	—	—
Mid-Valley Construction (1997) Limited										
Construction Works, Kingston, Nova Scotia	33	33	6	27	23	4	—	—	—	—
OSI Maritime										
Integrated Bridge and Navigation systems for the Land Based Test Facility	17	15	3	12	4	4	4	—	—	—
PCL Construction Management Inc.										
Construction Works, Edmonton, Alberta	99	99	36	63	43	20	—	—	—	—
PCL Constructors Canada Inc.										
Construction Works, Trenton, Ontario	48	43	12	31	29	2	—	—	—	—
Pomerleau Inc										
Construction Works, Bedford, Nova Scotia	61	61	9	52	34	18	—	—	—	—
Construction Works, Lévis, Quebec	161	77	28	49	49	—	—	—	—	—
Rafael Advanced Defence Systems Ltd										
Portable Anti-X Missile (PAXM)	43	43	3	40	40	—	—	—	—	—
Raymond EMC										
Tactical Special Access Facility for F-35	15	15	—	15	1	9	2	1	—	2
Rheinmetall Canada										
Enhanced Recovery Capability (ERC) - Acquisition Contract	367	367	1	366	21	25	165	98	57	—
Enhanced Recovery Capability (ERC) - In-Service Support Contract	30	30	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Water Treatment Systems	31	31	2	29	16	13	—	—	—	—
Saab Technologies Canada, Inc.										
Soldier Portable Air Defence System Acquisition Contract	169	158	9	149	50	—	99	—	—	—
SCYTALYS Interoperability Systems										
Deployable Tactical Data Link Ground Entry Station, Acquisition	16	16	1	15	6	9	—	—	—	—
Sikorsky International Operations Inc										
Stratford, Connecticut Acquisition of 28 maritime helicopters	1,936	1,936	1,675	261	31	77	45	108	—	—
Techno Feu Inc										
22.86 metre (75 feet) Aerial Ladder Fire Fighting Vehicle	11	11	—	11	—	—	11	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Thales Canada Inc											
Laser Range Finder - Hand Held Thermal Imager - Long Range (LRF-HHTI-LR)	35	35	—	35	10	25	—	—	—	—	
Tactical Control Radar - Acquisition	147	147	105	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	
United States Department of the Air Force (AFSAC)											
Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasure (LAIRCM) Block 30	83	83	36	47	9	15	18	5	—	—	
Remotely Piloted Air System	410	410	52	358	39	39	39	21	3	217	
United States Department of Defense											
F-35 advanced fighter aircraft and related sustainment equipment and services	4,323	1,098	262	836	50	100	160	140	183	203	
United States Department of the Army											
Loitering Munitions	53	53	21	32	7	7	7	7	4	—	
United States Department of the Navy											
Acquisition of the AEGIS Weapon System	2,954	2,954	328	2,626	230	504	575	604	331	382	
Acquisition of the SM-II Missile	712	712	27	685	50	50	50	50	100	385	
Advanced Distributed Combat Training System Hornet Extension Project	66	66	51	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
FMS Planning Case awarded to support the acquisition of AEGIS Weapon System for the Canadian Surface Combatant	217	217	153	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	
Hep AESA Radars	248	248	204	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	
Hep Classified Software	70	70	22	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	
Hep JMPS	21	21	10	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Hep OFP	114	114	92	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	
Naval Architecture - Consulting Services	70	70	40	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	
P8A Poseidon Aircraft	7,373	7,373	1,597	5,776	3,629	1,179	822	47	24	75	
Vancouver Shipyards Co. Ltd											
Joint support ship, build contract.....	3,236	3,236	2,442	794	650	144	—	—	—	—	
Joint support ship, long lead items.....	699	699	625	74	42	27	5	—	—	—	
Voyageur Aviation Corp.											
CT142 DASH 8 Communications, Navigation, Surveillance, and Air Traffic Management Avionics upgrade, including RADAR replacement	14	14	3	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	
	60,565	56,291	22,014	34,277	10,986	6,823	7,102	3,742	2,546	3,078	
Parks Canada Agency											
Parks Canada Agency											
Arctic Fresh Project											
Construction of staff housing	13	13	1	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Various contracts											
National Fire Cache Building.....	28	28	8	20	18	2	—	—	—	—	
Rouge National Urban Park Visitor, Learning and Community Centre.....	27	27	4	23	22	1	—	—	—	—	
	68	68	13	55	46	9	—	—	—	—	
Public Safety											
Royal Canadian Mounted Police											
Arctic Fresh Projects Inc											
Betterments to various buildings	17	17	3	14	9	5	—	—	—	—	
Avondale Construction Limited											
Construction of new detachment	19	19	2	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
<i>Penn-Co Construction Canada (2003) Ltd</i>											
Construction of new detachment and housing	30	30	18	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Pilatus Aircraft Ltd</i>											
RCMP Aircraft	22	22	1	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>RCMP Fleet Vehicles</i>											
Aggregate	307	307	183	124	124	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Zodiac Hurricane Technologies</i>											
Rigid hull inflatable boats with trailers	16	16	1	15	7	4	4	—	—	—	
	411	411	208	203	190	9	4	—	—	—	
Public Services and Procurement											
Department of Public Works and Government Services											
<i>40 Elgin Senate</i>											
<i>Fit-up</i>											
Aggregate	21	21	12	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Pomerleau Inc	26	26	1	25	15	10	—	—	—	—	
<i>Alaska Highway Maintenance – North Section Km 589 to Km 968</i>											
LEDCOR Highways Limited	58	58	—	58	58	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Alert Global Atmosphere</i>											
<i>Watch Observatory Retrofit Project</i>											
Aggregate	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Arctic Fresh Projects Inc	16	16	5	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	
<i>Bedford Institute of Oceanography - Murray Building Renovations</i>											
Maxim Construction Inc	40	40	5	35	17	18	—	—	—	—	
<i>Block 2 Redevelopment Project</i>											
Aggregate	18	18	15	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Pomerleau Inc	51	51	13	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	
Zeidler Architecture Inc.	47	47	36	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>BGIS Global Integrated Solutions Canada LP, Real Property-1</i>											
C D Howe Concrete Slab Repairs	37	37	19	18	11	7	—	—	—	—	
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière Workplace Fit-Up Modernization, Phase 1	155	155	132	23	22	1	—	—	—	—	
Project Delivery Services and Optional Services	1,794	1,794	1,109	685	228	228	229	—	—	—	
Rehabilitation of the Lester B Pearson Building	418	418	290	128	75	50	3	—	—	—	
Renewal of Portage III	1,207	1,207	551	656	234	266	156	—	—	—	
<i>Center Block Program, Ottawa, Ontario</i>											
Aggregate	195	195	180	15	8	4	1	1	1	—	
PCL Constructors Canada Inc, EllisDon Corporation, in joint venture	2,191	2,191	933	1,258	239	575	444	—	—	—	
WSP Canada Inc	605	605	516	89	87	1	1	—	—	—	
<i>Construction of Montréal</i>											
<i>Federal Justice Complex</i>											
Aggregate	16	16	12	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	
Pomerleau Inc	125	125	26	99	58	40	1	—	—	—	
<i>CSC Pumping Station and Water Reservoir Replacement</i>											
Industra Construction Corp	11	11	1	10	6	4	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Daniel J MacDonald Building modernization Project										
Aggregate.....	11	11	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pomerleau Inc.....	88	88	52	36	30	6	—	—	—	—
Demolition of the Portneuf wharf infrastructure, Quebec										
Construction Polaris CMM Inc.....	43	43	—	43	21	14	8	—	—	—
Energy Services Acquisition Program (ESAP)										
Aggregate.....	46	46	42	4	4	—	—	—	—	—
Innovate Energy.....	1,279	1,279	726	553	551	2	—	—	—	—
Faro Mine Remediation Project										
Aggregate.....	138	138	95	43	43	—	—	—	—	—
Parsons Inc.....	380	380	229	151	90	—	—	61	—	—
Federal Buildings Initiative, Energy efficiency improvements in existing buildings										
Aggregate.....	77	77	62	15	12	3	—	—	—	—
Ameresco Canada Inc.....	255	255	128	127	56	12	14	3	21	21
Energere Inc.....	38	38	8	30	30	—	—	—	—	—
Johnson Controls Canada LP.....	41	41	29	12	5	7	—	—	—	—
MCM Custom Energy Solutions Ltd.....	52	52	3	49	38	11	—	—	—	—
IBM Canada Ltd										
In-Service Support for the Government of Canada Pay System.....	85	78	68	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Kent & Mountain Institutions Wastewater Treatment Plant Upgrade										
Tritech Group Ltd.....	27	27	8	19	12	7	—	—	—	—
Laboratories Canada										
Atlantic Science Enterprise Centre (ASEC)										
Aggregate.....	29	29	18	11	4	1	1	1	1	3
Pomerleau Inc.....	376	376	19	357	17	50	30	33	35	192
RAFF M50										
EBC Inc.....	38	38	22	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Regulatory and Security Science										
Aggregate.....	17	17	12	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
Perkins & Will Canada Inc.....	50	50	12	38	18	10	2	2	2	4
TerraCanada Science and Innovation - National Capital Area										
Aggregate.....	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
AECOM Canada Ltd.....	53	53	6	47	8	13	17	3	3	3
EBC Inc.....	70	70	2	68	4	61	2	—	—	1
Transportation Safety and Technology Science (TSTS)										
Aggregate.....	4	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
ARCHITECTURE49 Inc.....	25	25	6	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
Modernization of Port of Entry										
Aggregate.....	13	13	7	6	4	1	1	—	—	—
Pomerleau Inc.....	79	79	8	71	44	15	12	—	—	—
New Federal building in Shawinigan										
Aggregate.....	20	20	18	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Pomerleau Inc.....	138	138	106	32	21	11	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Reconstruction on the runway 09-27 and rehabilitation of taxiways at Sept-Iles airport										
Construction Polaris CMM Inc.....	43	43	—	43	15	17	11	—	—	—
Rehabilitation of the envelope of Les Terrasses de la Chaudière Building										
Aggregate.....	26	26	23	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
PCL Constructors Eastern Inc	309	309	137	172	82	60	30	—	—	—
Trent-Severn Waterways Infrastructure project										
Aggregate.....	18	18	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Maple Reinders Constructors Ltd	45	45	35	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Upgrades - Atlantic Institution										
Industra Construction Corp	14	14	3	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
West Memorial Building Rehabilitation Project										
Aggregate.....	64	64	61	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
EllisDon Corporation	460	460	382	78	78	—	—	—	—	—
Whitby Harbor sediment remediation management project										
Aggregate.....	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kehoe Marine Construction Ltd	25	25	12	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
National Capital Commission										
MP Lundy Construction.....	84	84	43	41	41	—	—	—	—	—
Pomerleau Inc.....	45	45	13	32	32	—	—	—	—	—
PSPC MOU - Building purchase.....	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	1	1	9
	11,655	11,648	6,285	5,363	2,485	1,513	963	105	64	233
Transport										
Department of Transport										
Remotely Piloted Aircraft System (RPAS) - Procurement of a Medium Altitude Long Endurance (MALE) drone and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)										
Elbit Systems Ltd	39	32	14	18	5	13	—	—	—	—
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority										
Analogic Corporation	36	36	23	13	4	4	3	2	—	—
Smiths Detection Montreal Inc	356	356	300	56	19	21	16	—	—	—
VIA Rail Canada Inc.										
Buttcon Limited										
Buttcon Limited	247	247	172	75	27	48	—	—	—	—
CAD Railways										
Modernization of railway crossings.....	33	33	23	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Siemens										
Fleet renewal	989	989	872	117	94	19	4	—	—	—
	1,700	1,693	1,404	289	159	105	23	2	—	—
Total—Capital assets	89,600	85,312	35,561	49,751	15,980	10,562	9,384	5,045	3,815	4,965
Purchases										
Canadian Heritage										
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation										
Programming rights										
Allied Properties Data Centre Limited Partnership.....	25	25	11	14	2	2	2	3	3	2
Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions (BGIS)	85	85	51	34	11	11	12	—	—	—
Canada Life Assurance Company	10	10	—	10	1	1	1	1	1	5

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
City of Montreal	15	15	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	9
ITV Studios Global Distribution Limited	33	33	10	23	10	10	3	–	–	–
Olympic Games for 2026/2028 - 2030/2032	220	220	44	176	20	27	22	32	75	–
Rogers - Licence fees	23	23	–	23	23	–	–	–	–	–
Rogers - Non-monetary	10	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–
Rogers Communications Partnership	49	49	6	43	5	5	5	5	5	18
Shaftesbury Murdoch XIX Inc	15	15	–	15	15	–	–	–	–	–
	485	485	123	362	98	57	46	42	85	34
Democratic Institutions										
Office of the Chief Electoral Officer										
<i>Bell Canada</i>										
Telecommunications Services	34	34	23	11	11	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Kyndryl Canada Limited</i>										
Corporate and Events Hosting and Operations Management	173	173	117	56	24	32	–	–	–	–
Event Field Office Services	110	110	99	11	11	–	–	–	–	–
	317	317	239	78	46	32	–	–	–	–
Employment, Workforce Development and Disability Inclusion										
Department of Employment and Social Development										
<i>Accenture Inc</i>										
System Integrator (SI)	151	151	72	79	79	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Deloitte Inc.</i>										
System Integrator (SI)	337	337	304	33	33	–	–	–	–	–
<i>DH Corporation</i>										
Student loans management services	495	495	283	212	70	71	71	–	–	–
<i>Gatestone and company Inc</i>										
Contact Centre for the government of Canada general enquiry services	119	119	101	18	18	–	–	–	–	–
<i>IBM Canada Ltd</i>										
Core Technology Vendor (CTV)	85	85	69	16	16	–	–	–	–	–
	1,187	1,187	829	358	216	71	71	–	–	–
Energy and Natural Resources										
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited										
Purchase orders	1,950	1,950	1,249	701	701	–	–	–	–	–
Finance										
Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions										
<i>KPMG Limited Liability Partnership</i>										
Data Collection Modernization project	15	15	–	15	4	4	5	2	–	–
Global Affairs										
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development										
<i>Mercer (Canada) Limited</i>										
Services for improving the design and delivery of pensions and insurance benefits to locally- engaged staff	36	36	8	28	7	6	15	–	–	–
Invest in Canada Hub										
<i>GroupM Canada Inc - formerly Wavemaker Canada ULC</i>										
Advertising Services	125	125	12	113	28	28	28	29	–	–
	161	161	20	141	35	34	43	29	–	–

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Health											
Department of Health											
<i>KPMG Limited Liability Partnership</i>											
Management consulting	19	19	4	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada</i>											
Assurance company	650	650	130	520	197	113	103	107	—	—	
Public Health Agency of Canada											
<i>COVID-19 related contracts</i>											
<i>Pandemic Response</i>											
Medical supplies (1 name withheld)	109	109	89	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Storage and Warehousing</i>											
<i>Services</i>											
Metro Supply Chain Group Inc.....	26	26	8	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Health Science Consultants</i>											
University of Calgary	18	18	4	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Pharmaceutical and other medicinal products</i>											
Bavarian Nordic	403	403	378	25	16	5	4	—	—	—	
Elusys Therapeutics Inc	46	46	22	24	12	12	—	—	—	—	
Seqirus Canada Inc.....	65	65	54	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Vaccines and therapeutics (2 names withheld)	2,597	2,597	231	2,366	831	364	364	364	364	79	
	3,933	3,933	920	3,013	1,134	494	471	471	364	79	
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities											
Office of Infrastructure of Canada											
<i>Signature on the St. Lawrence Group</i>											
New Bridge for the St. Lawrence Corridor Project	1,582	1,582	327	1,255	57	57	56	56	56	973	
The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.											
<i>Consortium Norda Stelo / EXP</i>											
Bonaventure Expressway, sections 10 to 13, consultant services and monitoring of the expressway's reconfiguration (2024-2031)	15	15	—	15	3	3	3	3	3	—	
<i>Consortium Parsons / WSP</i>											
Bridge of Quebec, asset management consulting services, annual inspections, load-bearing capacity studies, diagnosis, master plan and other related services, other related services (2025-2030).....	21	21	—	21	6	5	4	3	3	—	
<i>Construction Deric Inc</i>											
Champlain bridge, Héritage Champlain Project works (2024-2026)	29	29	8	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Eurovia Québec Grands Projets Inc</i>											
Bonaventure Expressway, repairs to the Clément bridge, of viaducs A, B and 3, and of lane B on l'Île-des-Sœurs (2024-2031)	22	22	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	
Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority											
<i>Gordie Howe International Bridge project</i>											
Bridging North America.....	1,992	1,992	596	1,396	55	28	24	25	24	1,240	
Other contracts	127	127	104	23	12	3	3	2	2	1	
	3,788	3,788	1,046	2,742	165	96	90	89	88	2,214	
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship											
Department of Citizenship and Immigration											
<i>Accenture Inc</i>											
System Integrator to work in tandem with the cloud technology provider to support the integration of a new Enterprise Data Platform	214	214	16	198	44	47	30	45	16	16	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Canadian Bank Note Company Ltd										
Purchase of passport materials	453	453	134	319	45	49	49	37	35	104
Purchase of temporary resident document materials	83	83	35	48	17	15	16	—	—	—
Medavie Blue Cross										
Administrative fees for temporary coverage of health-care benefits	77	77	46	31	15	16	—	—	—	—
Microsoft Canada Inc										
Provision of Cloud Technology to support in the development of a new Enterprise Data Platform	320	320	1	319	6	6	9	10	11	277
VF Worldwide Holdings Ltd										
Global Network of Visa Application Centres including Biometric collection functions	951	951	442	509	115	115	130	149	—	—
	2,098	2,098	674	1,424	242	248	234	241	62	397
Innovation, Science and Industry										
Canadian Space Agency										
Canadensys Aerospace Corporation										
Lunar Rover Mission	43	43	21	22	8	11	3	—	—	—
MacDonald, Dettwiler and Associates Ltd										
Logistics and Sustaining Engineering Support for the International Space Station Mobile Servicing System	446	446	220	226	41	49	44	56	36	—
MDA Geospatial Services Inc.										
Satellite Flight Operations and Data Management Services	63	63	48	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
National Research Council of Canada										
1872087 Ontario Inc										
M38 Acoustic Facilities Consolidation Project	11	11	1	10	9	1	—	—	—	—
Statistics Canada										
Microsoft Canada Inc										
Cloud Services	135	135	25	110	40	36	34	—	—	—
Transcontinental Printing Inc										
Print Material for 2026 Census	15	15	1	14	9	5	—	—	—	—
	713	713	316	397	122	102	81	56	36	—
National Defence										
Department of National Defence										
ADGA Group Consultants Inc										
LC4ISR Professional Services	214	214	53	161	80	81	—	—	—	—
Allied Wings Limited Partnership										
Primary rotary wing and multi-engine pilot training, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba	1,828	1,768	1,533	235	101	95	39	—	—	—
Arcfield Canada Corp										
CF-18 Hornet Avionics Optimized Weapon System Support, Calgary, Alberta	202	137	33	104	35	27	24	18	—	—
ATCO Frontec Ltd										
Continental Defence (CONDI) Initiative 1 - Polar Over the Horizon Radar (P-OTHR) (BL4) - Phase 4	62	46	—	46	13	33	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
ATCO Group											
Facilities maintenance, Calgary, Alberta	161	130	110	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Babcock Canada Inc											
HMCS Victoria Extended Docking Work Periods (EDWP) II Contract	644	644	246	398	168	186	44	—	—	—	
Victoria Class in-service support contract, Ottawa, Ontario	2,023	2,023	1,736	287	135	130	22	—	—	—	
Bell Textron Canada Limited											
CH-146 Griffon In-Service Support (ISS) R&O to maintain serviceability while in service.....	2,283	2,283	125	2,158	112	117	122	125	128	1,554	
Black & McDonald Limited											
Facilities Maintenance, Moncton.....	36	36	17	19	10	9	—	—	—	—	
Facilities Maintenance, Ottawa	84	67	1	66	10	11	14	14	17	—	
BMT Fleet Technology Limited											
Engineering, logistics and management support services	270	145	100	45	11	11	11	12	—	—	
Boeing, Pennsylvania											
In-service support for the CH-147F Chinooks.....	3,798	3,798	2,479	1,319	460	429	430	—	—	—	
CAE Inc											
Aircrew operational training services in support of the CC-130J Hercules and CH-147F Chinook aircrafts	633	633	466	167	29	18	17	16	16	71	
Flight Simulator	71	71	37	34	22	12	—	—	—	—	
In-Service Support for CH146, CP140 and CC130H Training Devices and Simulators	138	138	—	138	14	14	14	14	15	67	
CAE Military Aviation Training Inc											
NATO flying training in Canada	2,913	2,672	2,532	140	96	44	—	—	—	—	
CAE USA Inc											
CF188 Simulator Maintenance Services.....	13	13	2	11	3	3	3	2	—	—	
Calian Ltd											
Centre for Operational Research and Analysis (CORA)	21	21	6	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	
Managing and recruiting health care providers.....	984	984	843	141	73	68	—	—	—	—	
Purchase of training packages and courses	18	18	1	17	8	9	—	—	—	—	
Training Capability Development	282	221	185	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian Base Operators Inc											
Base and Logistics Services	157	144	48	96	16	16	16	16	15	17	
Cascade Aerospace Inc											
CC-130 Hercules PAV Optimized Weapon System Management.....	1,601	1,171	1,107	64	64	—	—	—	—	—	
Chantier Davie Canada Inc											
In-service support for Halifax Class Frigates	1,500	1,500	730	770	192	192	193	193	—	—	
Commercial Cleaning Services											
Facilities management contract	14	14	2	12	4	4	4	—	—	—	
Corporation Fort Saint-Jean											
Support to Royal Military College St-Jean	493	493	388	105	35	44	26	—	—	—	
Department of Defense of the United States											
Project Arrangement No. (01-16) for the lightweight 155mm Towed Howitzer.....	104	104	65	39	5	5	6	6	5	12	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
To provide space segment in Advanced Extremely High Frequency band around the globe from +/- 70 degree latitude to DND/CAF.....	205	205	94	111	10	10	11	11	11	58
To provide space segment in L- band around the globe to DND/CAF.....	59	59	46	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
DRS Pivotal Power Inc										
Internal communication system Repair and Overhaul	17	17	—	17	3	3	3	3	5	—
E. Gruben's Transport										
BAR-B Remediation	17	17	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Fleet Services Inc										
Interim Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment	1,046	1,046	806	240	98	98	44	—	—	—
Fleetway Inc										
In-service support for Halifax Class Frigates.....	208	208	180	28	28	—	—	—	—	—
GEC Aviation Inc										
Gas Turbine Overhaul Services, Marine	100	100	46	54	13	13	14	14	—	—
General Dynamics Canada Ltd										
Wheeled Light Armoured Vehicles Optimized Weapon Systems Support, phase 2	2,044	1,236	1,148	88	19	18	18	17	16	—
General Dynamics Land Systems Canada Corporation										
Aircraft, Fixed Wing	72	72	21	51	17	17	17	—	—	—
Core Network Sustainment Services	1,320	455	40	415	58	64	65	66	65	97
Cyber Security Engineering Support	79	70	44	26	26	—	—	—	—	—
Fire Control Sonar Equipment.....	23	23	7	16	5	5	6	—	—	—
LC4ISR - ISTAR Sustainment Services	630	210	9	201	30	33	34	35	36	33
LC4ISR Applications - Sustainment Services	894	301	11	290	47	48	48	49	50	48
LC4ISR System of Systems Engineering and Integration Sustainment Services	2,694	713	69	644	101	109	105	108	113	108
General Dynamics Maritime Systems Canada										
Halifax Class Combat Systems In Service Support	269	269	96	173	29	29	28	29	29	29
General Dynamics Mission Systems Canada										
Land C4ISR Engineering and Integration	374	372	351	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
Underwater warfare suite upgrade.....	145	143	88	55	18	15	8	5	5	4
I.M.P. Group Limited										
CT114 Maintenance Services	40	40	29	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
IBM Canada Ltd										
Data Link Processing System	32	32	—	32	6	8	8	8	2	—
IMP Group Ltd, Aerospace Division										
CH-149 Cormorant Helicopter in Service Support Contract.....	3,502	3,023	2,217	806	202	206	214	180	4	—
CP-140 Aurora Aircraft Prime Air Vehicle - Optimized Weapon Systems Support	1,500	1,500	1,186	314	55	54	53	52	55	45

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
IMT Partnership										
Technical Investigations and Engineering Services (TIES)	34	34	1	33	7	7	6	7	6	–
Industries Ocean Inc										
Naval large tug	121	121	76	45	24	20	1	–	–	–
Irving Shipbuilding Inc										
In-service support for Halifax Class Frigates	650	650	254	396	99	99	99	99	–	–
Johnson Controls L.P. (Ottawa)										
Facilities Maintenance	49	49	13	36	5	4	27	–	–	–
KNDS Deutschland GmbH & Co KG										
Main Battle Tank - Technical Investigation and Engineering Services	21	21	1	20	20	–	–	–	–	–
Leopard 2 FoV LTSC	1,016	1,016	15	1,001	172	139	117	123	129	321
Kraken Robotic Systems Inc										
Remote Minehunting and Disposal System	40	40	13	27	27	–	–	–	–	–
Remote Minehunting and Disposal System in service support contract	20	11	–	11	4	4	3	–	–	–
Krauss-Maffei Wegmann GmbH & Co. KG										
Leopard 2 A6M Main Battle Tank Turret Conversion	49	49	–	49	49	–	–	–	–	–
Leopard 2 Main Battle Tank Repair & Overhaul	34	34	–	34	34	–	–	–	–	–
L3HARRIS MAPPS Inc										
Maintenance, Repair, Modification, Rebuilding & Installation of Equipment related to Ships	98	98	47	51	26	25	–	–	–	–
Ram Servo Units	20	20	1	19	2	3	6	3	5	–
L3Harris MAS Inc										
CC150 Polaris- Multi year I - SSC	638	638	575	63	31	32	–	–	–	–
CC330 HUSKY - Interim In-Service Support	262	230	115	115	86	29	–	–	–	–
CF-18 Hornet Aircraft System Engineering Support	2,267	2,267	1,992	275	143	116	16	–	–	–
CP-140 Aurora Aircraft Avionics, Optimized Weapon System Support	1,075	1,075	705	370	74	74	74	74	74	–
CT114 Repair and Overhaul bridge contract	129	68	30	38	21	17	–	–	–	–
Lloyd's Register Canada Limited										
Classification Society Support for Combatants	77	48	28	20	3	4	4	4	4	1
Lockheed Martin Canada Inc										
Combat Systems Integration	794	80	25	55	14	14	13	14	–	–
Repair and Overhaul	31	31	16	15	15	–	–	–	–	–
Lockheed Martin Corporation										
Fire Control Systems, Complete	88	88	36	52	26	26	–	–	–	–
In-service support for the CC130J Hercules fleet	5,295	5,295	4,543	752	191	561	–	–	–	–
Logistik Unicorp Inc										
Dismounted Infantry capability enhancement	23	23	1	22	2	15	5	–	–	–
Non-Operational Clothing and Footwear Contract	2,112	628	395	233	79	96	58	–	–	–

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Operational Clothing and Footwear Consolidated Contract	2,488	741	48	693	117	127	136	52	261	–
Magellan Aerospace Limited										
MAW - Technical Investigations and Engineering Services (TIES)	30	30	–	30	6	6	6	6	6	–
Macdonald, Dettwiler and Associates Corporation										
Demilitarization and disposal of Canadian Rocket Vehicle (CRV 7) Rocket Motors....	51	36	26	10	9	1	–	–	–	–
Metak Distributing Ltd										
Demilitarization and disposal of Canadian Rocket Vehicle (CRV 7) Rocket Motors....	22	22	–	22	22	–	–	–	–	–
Modis Canada Inc., Thales Canada Inc. La Société Thales Canada Inc., Kwesst Inc., in Joint Venture										
DSEF Professional Services	118	118	9	109	36	36	37	–	–	–
Nasittuq Corporation										
Facilities management contract	346	139	22	117	8	16	17	18	19	39
Operation and Maintenance Services of a Technical/Scientific Facility	1,153	374	187	187	45	47	47	48	–	–
NATO SeaSparrow Consortium										
Implementation of the Point Defence Missile System Upgrade Project	791	791	703	88	30	6	52	–	–	–
Point Defence Missile System In-Service Support	557	557	288	269	21	38	45	45	50	70
Nautek C-Tech Limited										
Repair and Overhaul of Anti-Submarine Warfare Sensor	13	13	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	13
Nav Canada										
Repair and Overhaul services and maintenance for Ultra High Frequency and Secondary Link Interface radios in support of Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) Air Weapons Control Coverage Expansion (RACE) equipment	14	14	–	14	3	3	2	3	3	–
Northrop Grumman International Trading Inc.										
Navigation In Service Support	154	154	56	98	33	32	33	–	–	–
Orenda Aerospace Corporation										
F404 Propulsion Group Sustainment support	326	326	286	40	20	20	–	–	–	–
Pacific Marine Batteries Pty Ltd										
Victoria Class Submarine Main Battery Assemblies	95	45	6	39	9	9	9	9	3	–
Palantir Technologies Canada Inc.										
Intelligence Processing Tool (IPT)	39	39	27	12	12	–	–	–	–	–
Parleview Ltd										
Innovation for Defence Excellence and Security (IDEaS) Event Management Services (IEMS)	16	16	2	14	6	4	4	–	–	–
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, SI Systems ULC, Accenture Inc. in Joint Venture with IBM										
In-Service Support for the Defence Resource Information Management System (DRMIS)	527	120	68	52	52	–	–	–	–	–

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Raytheon Canada Limited											
Repair and overhaul of the Phalanx Close-in Weapon System.....	330	330	198	132	24	28	80	–	–	–	
Rheinmetall Canada Inc											
Leopard 2 Turret Electronic and Optronic - Repair and Overhaul.....	28	28	–	28	15	10	3	–	–	–	
Rohde & Schwarz Canada Inc.											
Naval Communications Modernization (NCM) / High Frequency Low Frequency (HFLF) Procurement of 1KW HF Radio Systems.....	23	23	–	23	22	–	–	–	–	1	
Saab Microwave Canada Ltd											
SG180 Antenna Replacement.....	98	84	56	28	19	9	–	–	–	–	
Santé Montfort											
Facilities and medical services	338	338	228	110	16	16	17	18	18	25	
Select Global International Ltd											
Training Services for the Advanced Distributed Combat Training System (ADCTS).....	60	25	10	15	5	6	4	–	–	–	
Serco Facilities Management Inc											
Provision of services at Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador	771	771	183	588	52	54	56	59	61	306	
Sikorsky International Operations Inc, Stratford, Connecticut											
In-service support for maritime helicopters	5,822	5,822	1,603	4,219	294	126	129	131	129	3,410	
SkyAlyne Canada Limited Partnership											
Other professional services not elsewhere specified	9,976	9,976	544	9,432	446	939	940	518	266	6,323	
Standard Aero Limited											
T-56 Propulsion Group Sustainment of CC-130 Hercules and CP-140 Aurora.....	218	218	185	33	11	11	11	–	–	–	
Textiles Monterey (1996) Inc											
Cloth, Twist, Nylon, CADPAT	34	26	16	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	
Textron Systems Canada Inc											
In service support for Tactical Armoured Patrol Vehicle	364	226	119	107	37	49	21	–	–	–	
Thales Canada Inc											
Arctic Offshore Patrol Ship and Joint Support Ship in-service support.....	5,000	800	411	389	158	90	83	58	–	–	
Minor Warship and Auxiliary Vessel IV In Service Support contract.....	4,485	450	78	372	93	93	93	93	–	–	
Periscopes Search, Attack and TT Victoria Class Submarines.....	30	30	1	29	6	6	6	5	6	–	
Top Aces Inc											
Combat Support Services for Operational Training and Readiness Requirements.....	749	749	338	411	90	100	110	110	1	–	
United States Department of the Air Force											
Air Dominance Weapon Capability Study	78	78	40	38	13	13	12	–	–	–	
F117 engine sustainment support	132	132	49	83	32	28	23	–	–	–	

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
In-service support for the CC-177 Globemaster III fleet, Warner Robins, Georgia.....	1,531	1,531	984	547	264	283	—	—	—	—	
Joint Mission Planning System (JMPS) Mission Planning Environments (MPEs) Software	15	15	1	14	—	1	1	12	—	—	
Large Aircraft Infrared Countermeasure (Laircm)/ Directional infrared countermeasure (Dircm) CC177 CH147F (F/O QCS).....	14	14	1	13	4	5	4	—	—	—	
Telecommunications - satellite services	182	182	23	159	22	25	28	42	42	—	
To provide space segment in X-band and Mil-Ka band around the globe from +/- 70 degree latitude to DND/CAF	619	619	558	61	15	3	3	3	3	34	
United States Department of the Army											
Conformal Wearable Batteries	21	21	3	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
Repair and component of T55 Engines.....	68	68	13	55	14	14	14	13	—	—	
United States Department of the Navy											
AIM-120D Medium Range Air-to-Air Missiles (MRAAM).....	1,325	1,325	177	1,148	117	116	116	117	116	566	
APG-79(v)4: Spares Software	70	70	3	67	6	30	13	12	6	—	
ARC-210 Gen 6 Radios for CH-146.....	56	56	29	27	2	2	23	—	—	—	
ARC-210 RT 2036C radios and ancillaries	51	51	14	37	8	7	12	10	—	—	
ASRM AIM-9X Sidewinder Missile (BLOCK II & BLOCK II+) (Ammunition).....	275	275	35	240	27	28	27	27	27	104	
CF-18 Aircraft Components	14	14	4	10	2	2	2	2	1	1	
CF-18 In-service support (ISS) FMS Case CN-P-FFZ	17	17	—	17	4	5	4	4	—	—	
CF-18 In-service support for Advanced Multi-Role Infrared Sensor (AMIRS)	35	35	2	33	6	5	5	6	6	5	
CF-18 Program management and tech services FMS Case CN-P-FFW	46	46	25	21	5	5	6	5	—	—	
CF-18 Software Support.....	48	48	7	41	3	3	6	8	8	13	
CH148 Cyclone Electronic Surveillance Measures / Radar Warning Receiver and Canadian Mission Data Loader Tool, software updates	23	23	—	23	3	7	9	4	—	—	
Contracted Airborne Training Services (CATS) Electronic Countermeasures Sustainment	16	16	3	13	4	4	4	1	—	—	
Flares and Chaffs Countermeasures	36	36	8	28	7	7	7	7	—	—	
FMS Case to procure AMRAAM Missiles	389	389	161	228	57	57	57	57	—	—	
Heavy weight torpedo upgrade.....	281	281	134	147	49	74	24	—	—	—	
HEP AIM-9x.....	100	100	69	31	15	16	—	—	—	—	
HEP Jmps/Ofp	36	36	—	36	1	2	4	3	26	—	
Lightweight torpedoes upgrade	554	554	247	307	98	98	111	—	—	—	
Mention in Dispatches (Mids) Joint Tactical Radio System (link 16).....	21	21	3	18	3	3	3	3	6	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
P-8A Poseidon Sonobuoys	142	142	4	138	29	38	36	35	—	—	
Repair and overhaul ANBQQ10(V)7	153	153	77	76	29	16	16	15	—	—	
Repair and overhaul MK-48 torpedo	45	45	20	25	25	—	—	—	—	—	
Telecommunications - Satellite Services	77	77	39	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	
United States Government											
Memorandum of Understanding concerning the Battle Control System (BCS) Sustainment and Follow-on Development (SFD) Program	152	152	98	54	10	8	8	9	9	10	
Various contractors											
Ammunition	1,874	1,873	1,088	785	371	219	108	72	15	—	
Victoria Shipyards Company Limited											
In-service support for Halifax Class Frigates	650	650	414	236	59	59	59	59	—	—	
Weir Canada Inc											
Naval Engineering Test Establishment (NETE) 3	3,822	560	46	514	100	120	140	154	—	—	
Zodiac Hurricane Technologies Inc											
Multi Role Boat (MRB) System	35	35	22	13	8	5	—	—	—	—	
Communications Security Establishment											
Plenary Properties											
Public-private partnership arrangement to design, build, finance and maintain (35 years), Ottawa, Ontario	3,290	3,290	1,285	2,005	117	108	110	121	115	1,434	
	102,119	78,674	39,599	39,075	7,060	6,871	5,026	3,291	2,008	14,819	
Public Safety											
Canada Border Services Agency											
Corbel Management Corporation											
Detention facility management services	81	81	46	35	17	8	8	2	—	—	
Garda Canada Security Corporation											
Enhanced Guard Services	166	166	99	67	67	—	—	—	—	—	
The Character Group, LLC dba Perceptics											
Body Worn Cameras and Digital Evidence Management System Project	26	26	6	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	
Correctional Service of Canada											
Community residential facilities											
Aggregate	431	431	295	136	136	—	—	—	—	—	
Health Services											
Aggregate	110	108	28	80	39	24	17	—	—	—	
Royal Canadian Mounted Police											
Axon Public Safety Canada Inc											
Body Worn Cameras and Digital Evidence Management System Project	121	121	2	119	8	17	21	26	29	18	
E-Comm Emergency Communications for Southwest British Columbia Incorporated											
Radio services	769	769	350	419	24	27	30	34	38	266	
Various contracts											
Radio services	111	111	54	57	10	10	10	10	10	7	
	1,815	1,813	880	933	321	86	86	72	77	291	
Public Services and Procurement											
Department of Public Works and Government Services											
Amex Bank of Canada											
Card acceptance services	26	26	15	11	6	5	—	—	—	—	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
BGIS Global Integrated Solutions										
Canada LP										
National Capital Region Property Management Services (Real Property-4)	2,338	2,338	—	2,338	76	78	81	397	409	1,297
Property Management and Project Delivery Services (Real Property-1)	7,775	7,775	5,937	1,838	546	564	728	—	—	—
Dayforce Canada Ltd										
HR and Pay Transformation Project	305	253	133	120	105	15	—	—	—	—
Dragage Ocean DS Inc										
Maintenance dredging St-Lawrence Seaway	34	34	—	34	—	5	5	5	5	14
Eastern Bridge Project, technical advisory services										
Parsons / Stantec	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Energy Services Acquisition Program (ESAP)—Maintenance and repair services										
Aggregate	55	55	53	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Innovate Energy (paid through ESAP Project Co Limited Partnership)	2,084	2,084	136	1,948	26	43	47	48	49	1,735
ESIT Canada Enterprise Services Co, previously Hewlett-Packard (Canada) Company										
Pension modernization	492	475	454	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
G7 Summit 2025 - Leasehold improvement at Nakiska Ski Resort										
Aggregate	3	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Resorts of the Canadian Rockies Inc	27	27	8	19	19	—	—	—	—	—
Giant Mine Remediation										
Aggregate	97	97	91	6	5	1	—	—	—	—
Parsons Inc	1,562	1,562	573	989	989	—	—	—	—	—
WSP Canada Inc	75	53	37	16	13	3	—	—	—	—
IBM Canada Ltd										
In-service support for the Government of Canada pay system	314	288	218	70	70	—	—	—	—	—
Moneris Solutions Corporation										
Card acceptance services	392	392	93	299	81	65	65	88	—	—
Open Text Corporation										
Licence agreement	86	86	75	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Rayrock Remediation Project										
Sanexen Services	74	74	48	26	23	3	—	—	—	—
RCMP E Division Relocation										
Green Timbers Limited Partnership (Paid through Computershare Investor Services Inc)	798	798	375	423	32	32	32	34	34	259
RCMP Forensic Laboratories										
Green Timbers Limited Partnership (Paid through Computershare Investor Services Inc)	36	36	5	31	1	2	3	2	2	21
Ricoh Canada Inc										
Print insert and mail workflow service	32	28	16	12	4	4	4	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
Symcor Inc											
Cheque Image Exchange Services	27	27	15	12	11	1	–	–	–	–	
Tax and operation and maintenance portion on leases											
2344701 Ontario Ltd											
180 Queen Street West, Toronto	185	99	–	99	–	4	4	4	5	82	
3340848 Canada Inc											
30 Victoria Street, Gatineau, Quebec	133	132	57	75	5	6	6	6	5	47	
6149626 Canada Inc											
351 Saint-Joseph Boulevard, Gatineau, Quebec	228	164	114	50	4	4	4	5	5	28	
6979611 Canada Inc											
22 Eddy Street, Gatineau, Quebec	116	114	48	66	5	5	5	5	5	41	
6979637 Canada Inc (Parent company – Broccolini Construction)											
455 de la Carrière Boulevard, Gatineau, Quebec	170	131	75	56	5	4	5	4	4	34	
Canada Life Assurance Company											
90 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario	286	282	121	161	12	12	12	12	11	102	
Computershare Trust Company of Canada											
Canada Place Building, 9700 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta	422	422	267	155	19	19	19	20	20	58	
Harry Hays Building, 220 - 4th Avenue, Calgary, Alberta	236	236	148	88	11	11	11	11	11	33	
Joseph Shepard Building, 4900 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario	273	273	174	99	12	13	13	12	12	37	
RCMP Building, 4225 Dorchester Boulevard West, Westmount, Quebec	128	128	81	47	6	5	6	6	6	18	
Revenue Canada Building, 305 René-Lévesque Boulevard West, Montréal, Quebec	165	165	102	63	8	8	8	8	8	23	
Skyline Complex, 1400 Merivale Road, Ottawa, Ontario	416	416	280	136	17	17	17	17	17	51	
Thomas D'Arcy McGee Building, 90 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario	300	300	196	104	13	13	13	13	13	39	
Édifice 550 de la Cité Inc											
550, boulevard de la Cité, Gatineau, Québec	58	50	11	39	4	3	3	3	3	23	
Minto Commercial Properties Inc											
3000 Merivale Road Ottawa, Ontario	251	251	169	82	12	12	12	12	12	22	
Morguard Realty Holdings Inc and HOOPP Realty Inc											
280 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario	52	45	5	40	3	3	3	3	3	25	
Slategreen GP Inc											
191 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario	28	27	7	20	3	3	3	2	3	6	
Société d'habitation et de développement de Montréal											
1501, De Bleury Street, Montréal, Québec	58	49	12	37	3	3	3	2	2	24	
Shared Services Canada											
Bell Canada											
Government of Canada network wide area network international services, stream 3	210	210	182	28	28	–	–	–	–	–	

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31									
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
Local access service	135	135	60	75	34	26	15	—	—	—
Bell Mobility										
Government cellular services	915	915	768	147	51	52	44	—	—	—
BMC Software Canada Inc										
Enterprise information technology service management (ITSM) tool solution	91	91	63	28	11	6	6	5	—	—
License/Maintenance fees for client software.....	110	110	24	86	21	21	22	22	—	—
CA Inc										
Computer Associates enterprise license agreement	223	223	88	135	45	45	45	—	—	—
Carahsoft Technology Corp										
License/Maintenance fees for server operating system and software.....	331	331	95	236	109	127	—	—	—	—
Citrix Systems Inc										
Citrix software licenses, maintenance and support contract	39	39	14	25	8	8	8	1	—	—
Computacenter Teramach Inc										
Computer equipment - Servers	20	20	—	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
Endpoint visibility and awareness license.....	32	32	9	23	—	10	13	—	—	—
Defence Construction Canada										
Public private partnership, Enterprise Data Centre Borden	83	83	28	55	4	4	4	4	3	36
Equinix										
Data centre co-location services.....	62	62	36	26	8	8	8	2	—	—
Galaxy Broadband Communications Inc										
Satellite services.....	19	19	9	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
IBM Canada Ltd										
Hosted contact centre services.....	127	127	92	35	9	17	9	—	—	—
License/Maintenance fees for operating system and utility software related to servers, storage, peripherals and components.....	496	496	481	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
Supercomputer renewal, Dorval, Quebec.....	204	204	113	91	22	30	31	8	—	—
Inmarsat Solutions Canada Inc										
Communications/Network services	87	87	71	16	16	—	—	—	—	—
Kyndryl Canada Limited										
Computer Equipment - Servers	23	23	11	12	3	3	3	3	—	—
Data centre colocation services.....	51	51	19	32	7	7	7	7	4	—
Microsoft Canada Inc.										
Microsoft Enterprise agreement	821	821	532	289	289	—	—	—	—	—
Northwestel Inc										
Local wireline services.....	18	18	5	13	4	4	3	2	—	—
Purelogic IT Solutions Inc										
License/Maintenance fees for client software	14	14	3	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
Rogers Cable Communications Inc.										
Toll-free network services.....	166	166	155	11	7	1	1	2	—	—
Rogers Communications Partnership										
Leased dark fiber.....	179	179	166	13	13	—	—	—	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

					Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31						
	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years	
Telesat Canada											
Communications and network services	38	38	20	18	4	4	4	3	3	—	
Telus Communications Company											
Communications and network services	343	343	252	91	52	39	—	—	—	—	
Government Enterprise Network Services	341	341	292	49	34	15	—	—	—	—	
Government of Canada network wide area network international services, stream 2.....	51	51	27	24	6	5	5	4	4	—	
Local wireline services.....	22	22	6	16	7	8	1	—	—	—	
Unisys Canada Inc											
Mainframe.....	61	61	49	12	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Zayo Canada Inc											
Digital channel communication services for combined transmission	177	177	142	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	
	25,637	25,295	13,962	11,333	3,084	1,413	1,341	782	658	4,055	
Transport											
Canadian Air Transport Security Authority											
Gardaworld Security Screening Inc – Central	1,582	1,582	279	1,303	299	335	335	334	—	—	
Gardaworld Security Screening Inc – Prairies.....	1,075	1,075	166	909	211	232	233	233	—	—	
K'(Prime) Technologies Inc.	99	99	44	55	15	19	18	3	—	—	
Paladin Airport Security Services Ltd (Pacific)	993	993	178	815	179	212	212	212	—	—	
Paladin Airport Security Services Ltd (Prairies) ...	1,057	1,057	177	880	202	226	226	226	—	—	
Smiths Detection Montreal Inc	356	356	293	63	26	21	16	—	—	—	
VIA Rail Canada Inc.											
Siemens											
Technical services	356	356	10	346	13	25	26	26	27	229	
	5,518	5,518	1,147	4,371	945	1,070	1,066	1,034	27	229	
Treasury Board											
Treasury Board Secretariat											
SAP Canada Inc											
Licenses and professional services agreement	393	393	228	165	29	28	27	27	27	27	
SAS Institute (Canada) Inc											
Licenses and professional services agreement	90	90	11	79	17	18	19	19	6	—	
The Canada Life Assurance Company											
Public Service Dental Care Plan and Pensioners' Dental Services Plan	95	95	73	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	
Public Service Health Care Plan (Administrative services).....	447	447	101	346	39	51	58	63	68	67	
	1,025	1,025	413	612	107	97	104	109	101	94	
Total—Purchases	150,761	126,972	61,417	65,555	14,280	10,675	8,664	6,218	3,506	22,212	
Total—Capital assets and purchases.....	240,361	212,284	96,978	115,306	30,260	21,237	18,048	11,263	7,321	27,177	

Operating leases

Canadian Heritage

Canada Council for the Arts

Office accommodation, 150 Elgin Street,
Ottawa, Ontario

92 92 51 41 4 4 5 5 5 18

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation										
Cinepool	14	14	1	13	1	1	2	2	2	5
Morguard	144	144	94	50	5	5	6	6	6	22
Regina	13	13	2	11	—	1	1	1	1	7
Société en commandite La Nouvelle Maison	659	659	334	325	13	13	13	13	13	260
Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21										
1055 Marginal Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia	69	69	20	49	1	2	2	2	2	40
	991	991	502	489	24	26	29	29	29	352
Environment and Climate Change										
Department of the Environment										
<i>Capilano Indian Reserve No. 5, Squamish First Nation, Vancouver, British Columbia</i>										
Lease of land—Pacific Environmental Center	692	692	350	342	18	18	18	18	18	252
Global Affairs										
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development										
<i>237 Park Owner LLC.</i>										
Chancery, New York, United States	196	196	51	145	8	8	9	9	9	102
<i>California Limited</i>										
Chancery, San Francisco, California	19	19	5	14	1	1	2	2	2	6
<i>Main Business Administration for Services to the Diplomatic Corps (GlavUpDK)</i>										
Moscou, Russia	60	60	48	12	4	4	4	—	—	—
<i>Pacific Grace limited</i>										
Hong Kong, Hong Kong	26	26	8	18	5	5	5	3	—	—
Canadian Commercial Corporation										
Office space	13	13	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	7
International Development Research Centre										
World Exchange Plaza, 45 O'Connor Street, Ottawa	81	81	9	72	4	4	4	4	5	51
	395	395	122	273	23	23	25	19	17	166
Public Safety										
Royal Canadian Mounted Police										
<i>Government of Alberta</i>										
Alberta First Responders Radio Communications System	385	385	217	168	24	24	24	24	24	48
<i>Government of Manitoba</i>										
Manitoba Public Safety Communications Service Agreement	85	85	25	60	10	10	8	8	8	16
	470	470	242	228	34	34	32	32	32	64
Public Services and Procurement										
Department of Public Works and Government Services										
<i>100-130 Colonnade Road Reginal Inc (Cushman and Wakefield Ottawa)</i>										
130 Colonnade Road, Ottawa, Ontario	20	20	8	12	2	3	3	3	1	—
<i>1301986 Ontario Inc</i>										
405 Terminal Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario	50	44	24	20	5	5	4	3	3	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
3352200 Canada Inc										
840 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia	67	67	36	31	7	7	7	7	3	–
519719 Ontario Inc										
1600 Star Top Road, Ottawa, Ontario	58	46	15	31	6	6	6	6	6	1
800 Burrard Limited Partnership										
800 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia	220	138	61	77	12	13	13	5	15	19
9182071 Canada Inc and 10064963 Canada Inc										
2215 Gladwin Crescent, Ottawa, Ontario	27	20	8	12	3	3	4	2	–	–
Access Kenaston Ltd										
1165 Kenaston Street, Ottawa, Ontario	13	13	–	13	–	–	–	1	1	11
AIMCo Realty investors LP, DD Acquisitions Partnership and Chefoo Holdings Ltd										
1138 Melville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia	82	64	33	31	8	8	9	6	–	–
Bluestone Properties Inc										
130 Dufferin Street, London, Ontario	33	33	2	31	4	4	4	4	4	11
Bona Building & Management Company Ltd										
1625 Vanier Parkway, Ottawa, Ontario	115	58	31	27	6	7	5	5	4	–
222 Nepean Street, Ottawa, Ontario	30	30	13	17	3	3	3	3	3	2
333 and 355 North River Road, Ottawa, Ontario	125	61	33	28	12	13	3	–	–	–
Colonnade Bridgeport Realty Inc										
11 Holland Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario and 1600 Scott Street, Ottawa, Ontario	58	38	18	20	4	3	4	4	4	1
Concert Realty Services Inc										
468 Terminal Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia	79	79	42	37	5	5	5	5	6	11
Corporation Immobilière CAGIM										
825 Lebourgneuf boulevard, Quebec, Quebec	17	14	–	14	–	1	1	1	1	10
CPVC Place de Ville Nominee Inc										
320 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario	436	339	221	118	42	39	20	17	–	–
CR5 Blair Towers Inc										
1430, Blair Towers Place, Ottawa, Ontario	19	19	1	18	2	2	2	2	2	8
Crestpoint Real Estate Investment Limited Partnership										
121 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario	111	70	34	36	7	7	8	7	7	–
Desjardins Financial Security Life Assurance Company and SWBC MEC 2 Ltd										
2, Robert Speck Parkway, Mississauga, Ontario	26	26	10	16	3	3	2	3	3	2
Edifice 160 Elgin Inc										
160 Elgin Street, Ottawa, Ontario	62	62	42	20	4	4	4	3	4	1
Hantom Holdings Inc										
100 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ontario	72	60	18	42	6	6	6	6	6	12
HOOPP Realty Inc										
ATB Place, North Tower, 10025 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta	24	19	4	15	2	2	2	2	3	4
Jones Lang and Lasalle Real Estate Services Inc on behalf of Canada Post Corporation										
750 Heron Road, Ottawa, Ontario	353	204	161	43	10	9	9	9	6	–

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Kidinks Holdings Inc and Crestpoint Real Estate (234 Laurier) Inc										
234 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario.....	97	97	6	91	4	8	8	8	8	55
KLT 3250 Lapiniere Inc										
3250 Lapiniere Boulevard, Brossard, Quebec	25	18	—	18	1	1	1	1	1	13
LCPF Realty Inc and Southland Park Inc, c/o Lasalle Investment Management (Canada)										
Southland Park 1, 10201 Southport Road Southwest, Calgary, Alberta	20	16	6	10	2	2	2	2	2	—
Leima Holdings Limited										
Leima Building, 410 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario	25	25	14	11	3	3	2	2	1	—
Les Cours Pointe St-Charles Inc										
Environment and Climate Change Canada, 1870 Le Ber Street, Montreal, Quebec	28	13	3	10	2	2	1	1	1	3
Limited Partnership 200 Sacré-Cœur										
200, Sacré-Cœur, Gatineau, Quebec	23	17	7	10	6	4	—	—	—	—
Mega-Centre Guzzo Pont Viau Inc										
1041 des Laurentides boulevard, Laval, Quebec	47	32	—	32	—	2	2	2	2	24
Minto (Kent St) Inc, I G Investment Management Ltd and LCPF Realty Inc										
180, Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario	41	41	25	16	5	5	4	2	—	—
Minto Commercial Properties Inc, I G Investment Management Ltd and LCPF Realty Inc										
427 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario.....	57	42	15	27	6	6	6	6	1	2
Minto Properties Inc, I G Investment Management Ltd, Lasalle Canada Core Real Property LP and LCPF Realty Inc										
344 Slater Street, Ottawa, Ontario	110	65	21	44	11	11	11	11	—	—
MJ (5001 Yonge) Limited Partnership										
5001 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario	28	28	18	10	9	1	—	—	—	—
Morguard Investments Ltd										
Heritage Place Building, 155 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario	43	43	25	18	4	4	5	5	—	—
Morguard Real Estate Investment Trust										
7575 - 8th Street North-East, Calgary, Alberta	15	15	3	12	3	3	3	3	—	—
MTCC GP Inc										
277 Front Street West, Toronto, Ontario	36	36	—	36	—	2	7	7	7	13
OMNI Property Management Inc										
1611 Main Street, Vancouver, British Columbia	93	68	48	20	5	5	5	5	—	—
OPB (Centre 10) Inc										
517 - 10th Avenue Southwest, Calgary, Alberta	130	98	77	21	6	6	6	3	—	—
Orlando Corporation										
5800 Hurontario Street, Mississauga, Ontario	21	21	3	18	7	7	4	—	—	—
Oxford Properties Group Inc and OREC (RAC) Holdings Inc										
120 Adelaide Street West and 101 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Ontario...	168	81	54	27	8	8	9	2	—	—

Table 11.3

Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—continued

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Pivotal 858 Limited Partnership										
877 Expo Boulevard, Vancouver, British Columbia	27	21	5	16	3	3	3	3	3	1
Place Montcalm (Phase III) S E N C										
70 Crémazie Street, Gatineau, Quebec	49	19	6	13	5	5	3	—	—	—
Prado Holdings Ltd										
Surrey 15330 54A, British Columbia	35	23	1	22	2	2	2	3	2	11
Priority Asset Management Inc										
9240 - 49th Street, Edmonton, Alberta	102	51	39	12	3	4	4	1	—	—
QPI/NCCP Plateau Development L P										
Building 5302, Qulliq Court, Iqaluit, Nunavut	19	16	—	16	1	1	1	1	1	11
S E C Promenade du Portage										
60 Laval Street, Gatineau, Quebec	22	22	9	13	2	2	2	2	2	3
Saskatoon Office Development Corp										
340 3rd Avenue North, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	27	19	—	19	—	—	1	3	3	12
Station Lands Ltd										
Epcor Tower, 10423 - 101st Street, Edmonton, Alberta	94	81	38	43	6	5	6	6	6	14
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and Ontario Holdings Limited										
Sun Life Financial Centre, 50 O'Connor Street, Ottawa, Ontario	143	123	92	31	14	9	7	1	—	—
T I C C Limited										
6900 Airport Road, Mississauga, Ontario	26	18	1	17	4	3	4	4	2	—
The Cadillac Fairview Corporation Limited										
IBM Tower, 701 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia	33	33	19	14	4	4	4	2	—	—
The Canada Life Assurance Company										
200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario	227	175	162	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
219 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario	77	77	36	41	5	5	5	6	6	14
255 Albert Street, Ottawa, Ontario	34	34	7	27	4	3	4	3	4	9
269 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario	119	90	57	33	9	5	6	5	6	2
The Manitoba Public Insurance Corporation										
Cityplace Building, 234 Donald Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba	57	45	3	42	3	4	4	5	5	21
TNC 340 Laurier Ltd										
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario	84	84	43	41	10	10	10	7	4	—
TNC 400 Cumberland Ltd										
Cumberland Place Building, 400 Cumberland Street, Ottawa, Ontario	43	28	9	19	5	5	5	4	—	—
Whiterock 655 Bay Street Toronto Inc										
655, Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario	32	32	6	26	4	5	5	5	4	3
Windmill Dream Ontario GP 211 Inc										
125 Zaida Eddy Private, Ottawa, Ontario	155	113	23	90	8	8	7	8	7	52
Winnipeg Square Leaseco Inc										
Commodity Exchange and Winnipeg Square, 360 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba	45	45	18	27	4	4	5	5	5	4
York Realty Inc										
7390 - 64th Street SE, Calgary, Alberta	22	15	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	9

Table 11.3**Transfer payment agreements, capital assets, purchases and operating leases as at March 31, 2025—concluded**

(in millions of dollars)

	Total estimated cost	Amount contracted	Amount disbursed	Outstanding obligation	Outstanding obligations to be disbursed by March 31					
					2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031 and subsequent years
<i>Z V Holdings Corporation</i>										
2, Constellation Drive, Ottawa, Ontario	37	26	14	12	3	3	4	2	—	—
	4,613	3,470	1,729	1,741	348	324	293	241	166	369
Transport										
Marine Atlantic Inc.										
MV Ala'suinu	125	125	28	97	25	25	26	21	—	—
VIA Rail Canada Inc.										
<i>City of Toronto</i>										
Union Station	211	211	76	135	4	4	4	5	5	113
<i>SITQ lease</i>										
Place Ville Marie	24	24	—	24	2	2	2	2	3	13
	360	360	104	256	31	31	32	28	8	126
Total—Operating leases	7,521	6,378	3,049	3,329	478	456	429	367	270	1,329
Grand total	654,125	624,610	288,969	335,641	96,709	61,887	50,208	34,679	25,957	66,201

¹ Future expenditures that the government has committed to as part of a legal settlement.

International contractual obligations

International contractual obligations reported in this table include transfer payments, and loans and advances to international organizations as well as loans for the development of export trade (administered by Export Development Canada), if any, which Canada has agreed to disburse in the future.

Table 11.4 presents information that is summarized in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

Table 11.4
International contractual obligations

(in millions of dollars)¹

	Transfer payments	Undisbursed loans and advances	Future paid-in share capital	Total
Budgetary transfer payments, loans and advances				
Finance				
Department of Finance				
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative				
African Development Fund.....	380			380
International Development Association	710			710
	<i>1,090</i>	—	—	<i>1,090</i>
Global Affairs				
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development				
Development, peace and security programming	3,213			3,213
Health				
Canadian Institutes of Health Research				
Grants for research projects and personnel support	26			26
Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship				
Department of Citizenship and Immigration				
International Organization for Migration.....	93			93
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.....	24			24
	<i>117</i>			<i>117</i>
Innovation, Science and Industry				
Department of Industry				
European Commission	123			123
International Telecommunication Union	29			29
Canadian Space Agency				
European Space Agency.....	137			137
National Research Council of Canada				
Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope Corporation	33			33
Square Kilometre Array Observatory	55			55
The National Science Foundation.....	24			24
TMT International Observatory LLC	131			131
	<i>532</i>			<i>532</i>
Total	4,978	—	—	4,978

¹ Foreign currencies were translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31, 2025 (\$1 USD = \$1.4385 CAD; 1 SDR = \$1.9101 CAD; 1 EUR = \$1.5559 CAD).

Contractual rights

Contractual rights are rights to economic resources arising from contracts or agreements that will result in both an asset and revenue in the future. These contractual rights can be classified into four categories: sales of goods and services, leases of property, royalties and revenue/profit-sharing arrangements and others.

All contractual rights of \$10 million or more per contract or per portfolio of agreements that are similar in nature outstanding at year-end are reported.

In accordance with the government's significant accounting policies, the contractual rights of consolidated Crown corporations are included with those of the government.

Table 11.5**Sales of goods and services, leases of property, royalties and revenue/profit-sharing arrangements and other contractual rights as at March 31, 2025**

(in millions of dollars)

	Outstanding revenue ¹	Outstanding revenue to be earned by March 31					2031 and subsequent years
		2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
Sales of goods and services							
Environment and Climate Change							
Department of Environment and Climate Change.....	27	14	13	–	–	–	–
Global Affairs							
Canadian Commercial Corporation.....	61	10	6	6	8	17	14
Housing, Infrastructure and Communities							
Department of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities.....	425	15	16	16	17	17	344
Public Safety							
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	29,996	3,551	3,801	4,014	4,268	4,513	9,849
Total—Sales of goods and services.....	30,509	3,590	3,836	4,036	4,293	4,547	10,207
Leases of property							
Canadian Heritage							
Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.....	369	11	11	11	12	12	312
Parks Canada							
Parks Canada ²	654	26	26	26	26	25	525
Public Services and Procurement							
National Capital Commission.....	91	2	2	2	2	2	81
Transport							
Department of Transport ³	3,250	592	623	655	683	697	–
Total—Leases of property.....	4,364	631	662	694	723	736	918
Royalties and revenue/profit-sharing arrangements							
Innovation, Science and Industry							
National Research Council of Canada ³	23	4	2	2	5	4	6
Total—Royalties and revenue/profit-sharing arrangements.....	23	4	2	2	5	4	6
Other							
Agriculture and Agri-Food							
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food.....	232	37	34	31	19	19	92
Employment and Workforce Development							
Department of Employment and Social Development.....	522	522	–	–	–	–	–
Energy and Natural Resources							
Department of Natural Resources.....	36	3	2	2	2	2	25
Innovation, Science and Industry							
Department of Industry.....	9,008	12	436	724	780	891	6,165
National Defence							
Department of National Defence.....	31	8	8	8	7	–	–
Parks Canada							
Parks Canada ²	66	9	8	8	8	7	26
Total—Other.....	9,895	591	488	773	816	919	6,308
Contractual rights subject to non-disclosure clauses.....	178	2	2	3	3	3	165
Total.....	44,969	4,818	4,990	5,508	5,840	6,209	17,604

¹ The amounts reflected in outstanding revenue are incomplete because of the degree of uncertainty surrounding a number of contracts. Estimates of future revenue have been provided where the degree of certainty allows for reasonable estimates to be made.

² There are agreements that are perpetual in nature, i.e. there is no end date. Five years' future revenues have been estimated; revenues beyond that have not been estimated due to uncertainty.

³ There are agreements where the department or Crown corporation is entitled to future revenue based on a percentage of revenue or profits of the other party to the agreement, or based on receiving an amount for each unit of goods sold. Estimates of future revenue have been provided where the degree of certainty allows for reasonable estimates to be made.

Contingent liabilities

The contingent liabilities of the government are grouped into: guarantees provided by the government, international organizations, pending and threatened litigation and other claims, assessed taxes under appeal and insurance programs of agent enterprise Crown corporations. Additional information regarding each category is provided below.

For details of contingent liabilities of consolidated Crown corporations, refer to Table 4.4 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 9.7 of Section 9 of this volume.

Guarantees

Losses on guarantees are recorded in the accounts when it is likely that a payment will be made to honour a guarantee and when 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 guarantee, loss experience and the use of other measurement techniques. Borrowings of 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 11.6 lists the outstanding guarantees and is summarized in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume. The authorized limits indicated in Table 11.6 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.

Table 11.6
Guarantees provided by the government as at March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

	Authorized limit (where applicable)	Principal amount outstanding
Guaranteed borrowings of enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises		
Agent enterprise Crown corporations		311,934 ¹
Other guarantees provided by the government		
Loan guarantees		
Agriculture and Agri-Food		
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food		
Advance Payments Program— <i>Agricultural Marketing Programs Act</i>	7,500	1,847
Loans to farmers under the <i>Canadian Agricultural Loans Act</i>	3,000	67
Employment and Workforce Development		
Department of Employment and Social Development		
<i>Canada Student Loans Act</i>	—	—
Energy and Natural Resources		
Department of Natural Resources		
Lower Churchill Hydro Electric Projects	10,700	9,204
Finance		
Department of Finance		
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	170	170
Global Affairs		
Export Development Canada—Canada Account		
Canada Development Investment Corporation—Trans Mountain Corporation	—	— ¹
Indigenous Services		
Department of Indigenous Services		
Indian Economic Development Loan Guarantee Program	60	— ²
On-Reserve Housing Loan Guarantee Program	3,000	
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation		1,634
Other approved lenders		242
Innovation, Science and Industry		
Department of Industry		
<i>Canada Small Business Financing Act</i>	4,916	1,373
College of Patent Agents and Trademark Agents	1	—
Total—Loan guarantees	29,347	14,537

Table 11.6**Guarantees provided by the government as at March 31, 2025—concluded**

(in millions of dollars)

	Authorized limit (where applicable)	Principal amount outstanding
Insurance programs managed by the government		
Canadian Heritage		
Department of Canadian Heritage		
<i>Canada Travelling Exhibitions Indemnification Act</i>	3,000	—
Energy and Natural Resources		
Department of Natural Resources		
Nuclear Liability Account	—	—
Finance		
Department of Finance		
Mortgage or Hypothecary Insurance Protection	350,000	278,727
Total—Insurance programs managed by the government	353,000	278,727
Other explicit guarantees		
Agriculture and Agri-Food		
Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food		
Price Pooling Program— <i>Agricultural Marketing Programs Act</i>	—	—
Total—Other explicit guarantees	—	—
Total—Gross guarantees	382,347	605,198
Less: allowance for guarantees		450
Net exposure under guarantees		604,748
Borrowings held by the Government of Canada		
Canada Mortgage Bonds		36,557 ¹

This table excludes insurance programs operated by agent enterprise Crown corporations. Information on these programs is disclosed in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume and additional information is provided in Table 11.8 of this section.

¹ Details can be found in Table 9.5, Section 9 of this volume.

² Less than \$500,000

Advance Payments Program—*Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*

The Advance Payments Program (APP) is a federal loan guarantee program which provides producers with access to cash advances over their production and marketing period. The cash advances are based on the anticipated value of the eligible agricultural products being produced or that are in storage. The program is administered by participating producer organizations (APP administrators) and the federal guarantee helps these organizations obtain financing for the cash advances at lower interest rates.

Under the APP, a producer can obtain a cash advance of up to \$1.0 million. While the federal government typically pays the interest on the first \$100,000, the interest-free limit has been temporarily increased to \$250,000 for the 2022 program year, \$350,000 for the 2023 program year, and \$250,000 for the 2024 program year to help producers who are facing increased input costs and interest rates. Producers are required to repay their advances as they sell their products, with up to 18 months to fully repay advances on most agricultural products (up to 24 months on cattle and bison). By improving producers' cash flow throughout the year, the APP helps primary agriculture producers meet their financial obligations and benefit from the best market conditions.

Loans to farmers under the *Canadian Agricultural Loans Act*

The *Canadian Agricultural Loans Act* (CALA) program is a financial loan guarantee program that gives farmers easier access to credit. Farmers can use these loans to establish, improve, and develop farms; while Agricultural co-operatives may also access loans to process, distribute, or market the products of farming. Lenders, such as banks, credit unions and caisses populaires, issue and administer loans under the CALA program.

Through the CALA, the Government of Canada is supporting the renewal of the agricultural sector and enabling co-operatives to better seize market opportunities. This program guarantees 95% of the value of loans provided to farms and cooperatives by financial institutions. For individual applicants, including corporations, the maximum amount for a CALA loan is \$500,000. Most loans are repayable within ten years; for loans on land purchases, the repayment period is 15 years.

Canada Student Loans Act

Loans provided by financial institutions between 1964 and August 1995, under the *Canada Student Loans Act*, are fully guaranteed by the Department of Employment and Social Development (ESDC) to the lenders. ESDC reimburses the lenders for the outstanding principal, accrued interest and costs in the event of default, permanent disability or death of the borrower. ESDC bears all risks associated with guaranteed loans.

The guarantee is no longer in effect and no outstanding amount remains.

Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Projects

From 2013 to 2017, the Government of Canada guaranteed a total of \$9.2 billion in debt issued to support the construction of the Lower Churchill Hydroelectric Projects, including two projects sponsored by Nalcor Energy ([1] Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transmission Assets and [2] Labrador-Island Link) and one project sponsored by Emera Inc. (Maritime Link).

Interest payments on these bonds began immediately after issuance, occurring every six months on June 1 and December 1 of every year. Principal repayments began in 2020. In some cases, principal repayments are made directly to bondholders every six months; in other cases, the entire principal amount of the bond is repaid on the maturity date – in these cases, funds are gradually set aside every six months to ensure that the full principal amount can be paid on the maturity date.

In March 2022, the Government of Canada issued a subsequent federal loan guarantee for \$1 billion in debt. The proceeds of this debt issuance will be used to make principal repayments for the Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transmission Assets project that come due on or before June 1, 2029. Interest payments on this subsequent guarantee began on June 1, 2022, and will occur every six months until the debt is retired. The principal amounts will be repaid beginning on December 1, 2037, with the final payment occurring on June 1, 2057.

In December 2024, the Government of Canada issued a second loan guarantee for \$500 million in debt for the Maritime Link. Interest and principal payments on this second tranche of guaranteed debt will begin on June 1, 2025, and will occur every six months until the debt is retired on December 1, 2052.

Among the many safeguards put in place to protect Canada's interests, all the project entities' shares, assets and agreements have been pledged as security to Canada.

The net amount of debt remaining outstanding, having been reduced by both principal repayments to bond holders as well as funds held in escrow for future principal repayments, is \$9,204,197,561 as at March 31, 2025.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Pursuant to section 8.3(1) of the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*, the Minister of Finance, by order of the Governor in Council, authorized a partial loan guarantee in the amount of \$118 million USD to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) in respect to a \$1,443.82 million USD loan entered into between the IBRD and the Republic of Iraq.

Under this guarantee, the Minister would make payment to the IBRD in the event that the Republic of Iraq is more than six months late in meeting a scheduled interest or principal payment to the IBRD. The Minister would only be required to pay a pro-rata share of the loan repayment that is past due, up to a fixed aggregate amount of \$118 million USD. In the event that any portion of the guarantee is called, Canada would receive a claim from the IBRD against the Republic of Iraq and would have the option to pursue recovery. At this point, no losses are anticipated with respect to this guarantee and no provision has been made.

Trans Mountain Corporation

On April 25, 2022, the Trans Mountain Corporation (TMC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Canada Development Investment Corporation, changed its status to a non-agent Crown corporation to allow for borrowings from parties other than the Government of Canada. On April 29, 2022, TMC entered into a one-year senior unsecured revolving facility for \$10B with a syndicate of lenders (Syndicated Facility). The Canada Account issued a loan guarantee to TMC on its Syndicated Facility, which matures August 31, 2025, with a total authorized limit of \$10B. On March 24, 2023, TMC's Syndicated Facility was amended, and the loan guarantee was revised accordingly to \$11.5B. Prior to the amendment, the guarantee fee was 5% per annum less the daily weighted average interest rate per annum payable by TMC in accordance with the Syndicated Facility. The amended guarantee fee is accrued at a fixed rate based on the outstanding balance under the Syndicated Credit Agreement. On May 17, 2024, the loan guarantee was revised to \$19.5B. On February 5, 2025, the Syndicated Facility was fully repaid, and the guarantee was reduced to nil.

Indian Economic Development Loan Guarantee Program

This program authorizes the Department to guarantee loans for non-incorporated Indigenous businesses on a risk-sharing basis with commercial lenders because security restrictions in the *Indian Act* prevent the mortgage and seizure of property located on reserves. Guarantees are provided for various types of borrowers whose activities contribute to the economic development of Indigenous People and enable them to develop long-term credit relationships with mainstream financial institutions.

Loans issued under this program cannot exceed a term of 15 years and the line of credit must be renewed every year. Interest rates on guaranteed loans are consistent with rates provided by lending institutions to commercial businesses, which are usually based on a spread from the prime lending rate. Any security pledged for a guaranteed loan may not be released by the lending institution without the prior approval of the Minister of Indigenous Services.

On-Reserve Housing Loan Guarantee Program

This program authorizes the Department of Indigenous Services to guarantee loans to Indigenous individuals and First Nations to assist in the purchase of housing on reserves because security restrictions in the *Indian Act* prevent the mortgage and seizure of property located on reserves. These loan guarantees enable status First Nations members residing on reserves, First Nations councils, or their delegated authorities, to secure housing loans without giving the lending institution rights to the property.

Loans under this program are issued by registered lending institutions and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Payments of principal and interest for loans issued under this program are amortized over a period up to 25 years. The interest rates on the guaranteed loans are consistent with conventional mortgage interest rates offered by the major banks. The total guaranteed loans amount authorized by the Department cannot exceed \$3 billion.

Canada Small Business Financing Act

The *Canada Small Business Financing Act* includes loans registered since April 1, 1999. In collaboration with financial institutions, the programs offered under this Act is designed to help Canadian small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) get access to loan that would not otherwise have been available or would only have been available under less favourable terms. In the event a registered loan default, the government pays 85% of the net eligible losses. To be eligible, SMEs must be for-profit businesses with revenues not exceeding \$10 million per year.

College of Patent Agents and Trademark Agents

The Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry has the authority under section 14(1)(b) of the *Department of Industry Act* to authorize a loan guarantee to facilitate the implementation of any program or project of the Minister. The College of Patent Agents and Trademark Agents was established in federal legislation in December 2018 to act as the professional regulator for patent agents and trademark agents. The guarantee was provided on a line of credit up to \$1,000,000 to support the College's preparations prior to the full coming into force of its legislation, at which point it would have authority to collect fees.

Canada Travelling Exhibitions Indemnification Act

Pursuant to section 3(1) of the *Canada Travelling Exhibitions Indemnification Act* (the Act) the Minister of Canadian Heritage is authorized to enter into indemnification agreements with owners of objects or appurtenances on loan to travelling exhibitions in Canada. Under the Act, maximum levels of liability are established including no more than \$600 million in respect of each travelling exhibition and no more than \$3 billion at any given time in respect of all travelling exhibitions. The Canada Travelling Exhibitions Indemnification Regulations set out specific requirements to be met when owners are seeking indemnification agreements with the Minister. The regulations also set limitations on the scope of indemnity, establish deductibles, define maximums for and period of coverage, set requirements for condition reporting, outline a claim procedure and provide for dispute resolution, among other things. Applicants may include institutions organizing or participating in travelling exhibitions who apply on behalf of owners. Upon approval of an application by the Minister, the owner of an object or appurtenance included in the particular travelling exhibition may enter into an indemnification agreement with the Minister.

Nuclear Liability Account

Under the *Nuclear Liability and Compensation Act* (NLCA), which entered into force on January 1, 2017, and replaced the *Nuclear Liability Act* (NLA), now repealed, operators of designated nuclear installations are required to maintain financial security against the liability imposed on them by the NLCA.

The NLCA establishes that the operator's liability for damages resulting from a nuclear incident is limited to \$1 billion. This amount applies to the "Power Reactor Class" of nuclear installations prescribed in the Nuclear Liability and Compensation Regulations (NLCR). Lower liability amounts for lower-risk installations, based on their commensurate risk, are prescribed in the NLCR. The Minister of Natural Resources is required to review the operator's liability limit at least once every five years, and the government may increase the limit by regulation.

Financial security covers all the compensable damage under the NLCA up to the limit imposed on operators under the NLCA or that is set out in the NLCR, with the exception of damage arising from routine emissions, and bodily injury occurring 10 to 30 years after a nuclear incident. Through the indemnity agreement, entered into with 9 operators, the federal government covers the liability associated with the two exceptions. It also covers the difference between the lower liability amount prescribed in NLCR for lower-risk installations and, as applicable, the \$1 billion liability assigned in the NLCA. The federal government charges each operator an annual fee for providing this indemnity coverage.

The Department of Natural Resources administers the Nuclear Liability Account (Account) on behalf of the federal government through a consolidated specified purpose account. This Account is a continuation of the Nuclear Liability Reinsurance Account under the repealed NLA. All fees paid by the operators of nuclear installations are credited to this Account. The closing balance of this Account as at March 31, 2025, is \$5,377,535. Any claims for a nuclear incident under an indemnity agreement could be up to the level of the liability amount assigned in section 24 of the NLCA; however, there is no limit to the number of incidents to which the indemnity could apply. There have been no claims against – or payments out of – the Account since its creation under the NLA.

Mortgage or Hypothecary Insurance Protection

The *Protection of Residential Mortgage or Hypothecary Insurance Act* (PRMHIA) received Royal Assent on June 26, 2011, and came into force on January 1, 2013.

The PRMHIA authorizes the Minister of Finance to provide protection in respect of certain mortgage or hypothecary insurance contracts written by approved mortgage insurers. Under the PRMHIA, a payment in respect of this guarantee would only be made if a winding-up order were made in respect of an approved mortgage insurer that had written an insurance contract guaranteed under the PRMHIA. In that case, the Minister would honour lender claims for insured mortgages in default, subject to: (a) any proceeds the beneficiary has received from the underlying property or the insurer's liquidation, and (b) a deductible of 10% of the original principal amount of the insured mortgage.

As at March 31, 2025, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of loans that are guaranteed under the PRMHIA is estimated at \$317.4 billion (\$305.4 billion in 2024). Any payment by the Minister is subject to a deductible equal to 10% of the original principal amount of these loans, or \$38.7 billion (\$37.2 billion in 2024). The principal amount outstanding presented within Table 11.6 does not refer to anticipated losses or payments in respect of the guarantee. No provision has been made in these accounts for payments under the guarantee.

As at March 31, 2025, there are two approved mortgage insurers under the PRMHIA: Sagen Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Canada (formerly Genworth Financial Mortgage Insurance Company Canada), and Canada Guaranty Mortgage Insurance Company.

Price Pooling Program—*Agricultural Marketing Programs Act*

The Price Pooling Program provides a price guarantee that protects marketing agencies and their producers against unanticipated declines in the market price of their products. Marketing agencies use the price guarantee as security in obtaining credit from lending institutions. This credit allows the marketing agency to improve cash flow of producers through an initial payment for products delivered. It also enables the marketing agency to provide equal returns to producers for products of like grades, varieties and types. This program is designed to assist and encourage cooperative marketing of eligible agricultural products, including processed products.

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 11.7 details the contingent liabilities for international organizations and is summarized in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

Table 11.7
International organizations—Contingent liabilities

(in millions of dollars)¹

	2025	2024
Non-budgetary share capital and loans		
Callable share capital		
Finance		
Department of Finance		
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	1,145	1,078
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1,257	1,180
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	11,335	10,671
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	66	62
	<i>13,803</i>	<i>12,991</i>
Global Affairs		
Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development		
African Development Bank	10,010	9,397
Asian Development Bank	10,076	9,459
Caribbean Development Bank	176	166
Inter-American Development Bank	9,492	8,936
	<i>29,754</i>	<i>27,958</i>
Total	43,557	40,949

¹ Foreign currencies were translated into Canadian dollars using the closing rates of exchange at March 31, 2025 (\$1 USD = \$1.4385 CAD; 1 SDR = \$1.9101 CAD; 1 EUR = \$1.5559 CAD).

Pending and threatened litigation and other claims

Refer to Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume for information on pending and threatened litigation and other claims.

Assessed taxes under appeal

Refer to Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume for information on assessed taxes under appeal.

Insurance programs of agent enterprise Crown corporations

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. The amount of the fee is based on the estimated amount of insurance fund or provision needed to meet future claims. The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Export Development Canada and Farm Credit Canada currently operate insurance programs as agents of His Majesty. Insurance programs operated by private corporations such as employee group insurance, dental plans, etc., are not included in this definition.

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 four corporations will cover the cost of both current claims and possible future claims.

Table 11.8
Summary of insurance programs of agent enterprise Crown corporations
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(in millions of dollars)

	Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation ¹		Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation ²				Export Development Canada ³		Farm Credit Canada ⁴	
			Mortgage Insurance Fund		Mortgage-Backed Securities Guarantee Fund					
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Insurance in force as at reporting date...	1,240,886	1,182,476	442,000	418,000	561,000	524,000	39,014	35,704	5,132	4,940
Opening balance of Fund	6,849	6,031	11,702	11,240	1,593	1,502	³	³	14	16
Revenues for the period										
Premiums and fees	986	891	38	35	922	844	306	297	22	23
Interest on loans	–	–	–	–	7,349	6,807	–	–	–	–
Investment income	253	189	568	392	105	96	–	–	1	–
Other revenues	–	–	1,096	1,026	9	8	–	–	–	–
Total revenues.....	1,239	1,080	1,702	1,453	8,385	7,755	306	297	23	23
Expenses for the period										
Loss on/provision for claims	(100)	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6
Interest on borrowings.....	–	–	–	–	7,339	6,798	–	–	–	–
Administrative expenses.....	87	86	194	182	65	65	–	–	8	8
Other expenses (includes taxes).....	41	26	675	578	246	222	199	211	10	11
Total expenses	28	262	869	760	7,650	7,085	199	211	23	25
Net income or (loss) for the period.....	1,211	818	833	693	735	670	107	86	–	(2)
Adjustments	–	–	(41)	(231)	(148)	(579)	–	–	–	–
Closing balance of Fund	8,060	6,849	12,494	11,702	2,180	1,593	³	³	14	14
Net claims during the period ⁵			46	40			164	109	5	6
Five year average of net claims paid			77	113			106	96	6	7

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation

¹ The Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC) provides insurance on deposits placed with member banks and trust and loan companies for up to \$100,000 per 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 September 30 of each year. The Corporation determines provisions for claims and unearned premiums at December 31 using valuation factors taking into account new business, claims and interest for the last quarter. The MBSGF supports two CMHC guarantee products: *National Housing Act* (NHA) Mortgage-Backed Securities and Canada Mortgage Bonds.

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 of \$284,050 million (\$266,361 million in 2024) including accrued interest, issued by the Trust carry the full faith and credit of the Government of Canada. The timely payment of semi-annual interest and principal at maturity is guaranteed by the Government of Canada through CMHC.

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. The Corporation does not maintain a separate fund for its insurance programs and therefore the balance of the funds is not available. The Corporation's insurance contract liabilities include estimates of the present value of future cash flows on insurance contracts and are based on an actuarial review of net loss experience and potential net losses. The balance of the allowance is \$211 million (\$252 million in 2024).

⁴ Farm Credit Canada sells group creditor life and accident insurance to its customers through a program administered by a major insurance provider and Farm Credit Canada's risk of the insurance program is limited.

⁵ Refers to the difference between claims and amounts received from sales of related assets and other recoveries.

Additional financial information relating to these corporations may be found in the annual *Inventory of Federal Organizations and Interests*. This information is also summarized in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements in Section 2 of this volume.

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Section 12

Public Accounts of Canada
2024–2025

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