Yukon Liquor Corporation

Annual report









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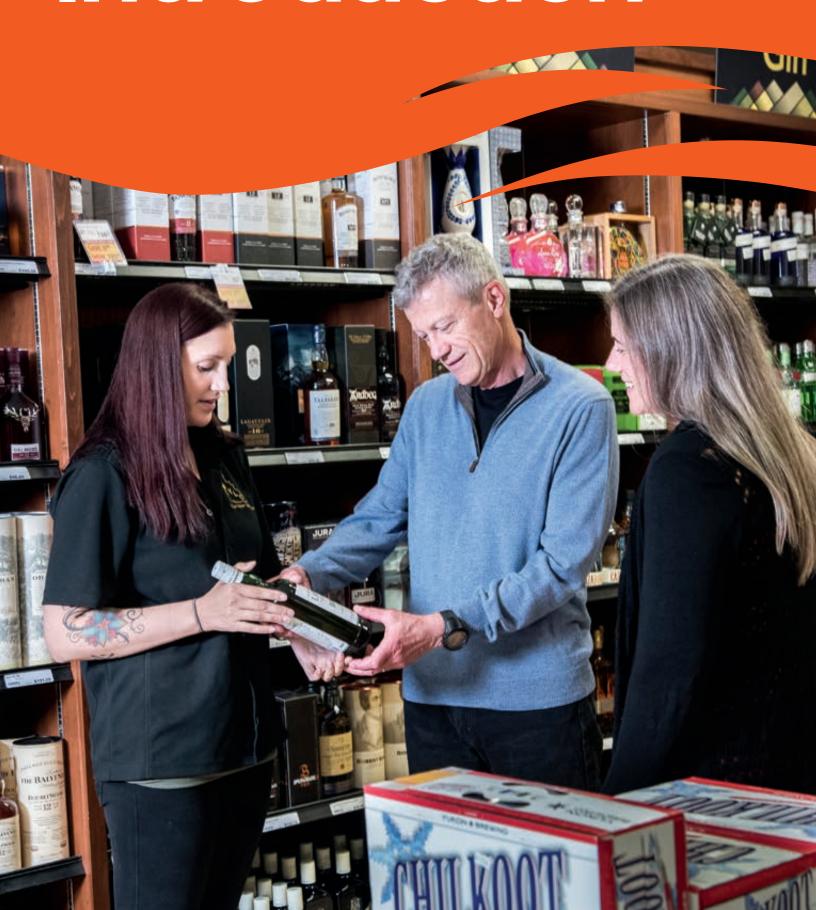
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Photos: Archbould Photography

Introduction



Minister's Message

I am pleased to present the Yukon Liquor Corporation's 2017/18 Annual Report. As the Minister responsible for the Yukon Liquor Corporation, I would like to thank the staff at the corporation for their hard work and dedication. 2017/18 has been busy for the corporation as we began to review the Liquor Act and introduce legalized cannabis.

The review of the Liquor Act provides an opportunity to better meet consumer needs, reduce alcohol-related harm and clarify requirements related to licensing, compliance and enforcement. The corporation hosted 44 meetings in 14 communities and heard from nearly 450 Yukon citizens through a survey. We heard from citizens, licensees, health professionals, non-government organizations and First Nation and municipal governments.

I would like to thank Yukoners for their thoughtful feedback on the Liquor Act. The input we received showed us that the scope of this topic extends beyond alcohol; it includes our economy, community wellness and harm reduction. This was great feedback that will shape how our government modernizes laws and develops programming.

This fall, Yukon will see the introduction of legalized cannabis. Even though we do not anticipate an increase in the overall levels of cannabis consumption, we know that legalization will be a significant change for Yukoners and all Canadians. Our two main goals are to displace the illicit trade in cannabis, and to protect public health and wellness, especially for our youth. We are now working to prepare for private cannabis retail.

We look forward to another busy year in 2018/19.

Sincerely,



Hon. John Streicker Minister responsible for Yukon Liquor Corporation

Letter of Transmittal

To: John Streicker, Minister responsible for the Yukon Liquor Corporation

The Yukon Liquor Corporation continues to offer Yukoners new and diverse products while promoting the safe, legal and socially responsible sale and consumption of beverage alcohol. We support social responsibility initiatives and facilitate opportunities for local producers and businesses that support Yukon's diverse and growing economy.

In 2017/18, the corporation invested in capital improvements and Information Technology infrastructure. We began to source more products from Alberta and continue to explore ways to improve the supply chain. Yukon Liquor Corporation worked with researchers to assess options for socially responsible labelling and continue to work with local producers and licensees to improve our services.

The Yukon Liquor Board continued to fulfill its mandate for liquor licensing of private business. The board operates at arm's-length and is responsible for decisions related to issuing, cancelling and suspending liquor licences. Corporation staff focus on education, monitoring, and enforcement to ensure responsible service and compliance with Yukon's liquor laws, and support businesses and individuals to navigate the licensing process.

We thank our staff and partners, and continue to strive to improve services for all customers. We acknowledge the dedication and efforts of our team at the corporation, and acknowledge the dedication and work of the board directors and Minister responsible for the Yukon Liquor Corporation.

Sincerely,



Matt King
President of Yukon Liquor Corporation



Wayne Cousins Chair, Yukon Liquor Board In 2017/18, the Yukon Liquor Corporation structure and internal processes reflect its vision, mission, values and strategic goals and are aligned with the Yukon government's Performance Plan 2018.

Our vision

Our commitment to service excellence, sustainable business practices, and social responsibility promotes economic opportunities and supports healthy Yukon communities.

Our mission

To offer a variety of product choices to our customers while promoting safe, legal and socially responsible sale and consumption.

Our values

Excellence

We act with focus, dedication and purpose while operating in a fiscally and socially responsible manner.

Innovation

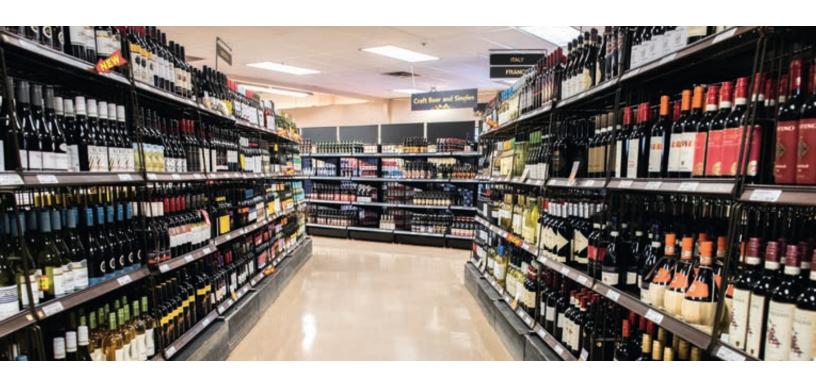
We achieve extraordinary results through empowerment and by working together for continuous improvement.

Integrity

We are proud and accountable for our actions and we honour our commitments.

Respect

We create a safe, inclusive, and positive organizational culture, which serves as the foundation for our success.



Strategic goals

The Yukon Liquor Corporation's strategic goals link its activities with its vision, mission, and values. The strategic goals guide how the corporation helps to advance Yukon government's priorities and are aligned with the priorities and goals set in the Yukon government's Performance Plan 2018.

Goal no.



Be a leader in social responsibility

This goal supports the government's people-centred approach to wellness through the promotion of safe, legal and responsible sale of beverage alcohol.

Goal no.



Sustain net profitability through responsible liquor sales

This goal supports the delivery of many Yukon government programs and services that help to build healthy, vibrant, and sustainable communities.

Goal no.



Support local producers and licensees

This goal supports the success of our local producers and licensees through a more modern legislative and policy framework that meets current and future.

For more information on Yukon Liquor Corporation's guiding strategic documents visit: www.ylc.yk.ca

For more information on the Yukon government's Performance Plan 2018 visit: www.yukon.ca/en/performance-plan-2018

About YLC



Yukon Liquor Board

The Yukon Liquor Board operates at arm's length from the Yukon Liquor Corporation and has independent decision-making authority as a quasi-judicial body.

The board is responsible for making liquor licensing decisions including issuances, suspensions, cancellations, hearing appeals, barring, and permit refusals as per the Liquor Act and regulations. Cabinet appoints five directors to the board, each for a term of three years. The directors meet monthly, with additional meetings scheduled as required.

The President of the Yukon Liquor Corporation provides updates to the board and is responsible for administering the corporation as directed by the Minister responsible.



Wayne Cousins Chair



Eva Bidrman Director



Cal Murdoch Director



Melanie Graham Vice-chair



Dave Austin Director

Organizational Structure

The Yukon Liquor Corporation is responsible for the purchase, distribution, and responsible sale of liquor products in Yukon. In 2017/18 the corporation continued to evolve its business structure to improve the way it operates its Whitehorse liquor store, central warehouse and five rural community liquor stores in Dawson City, Faro, Haines Junction, Mayo, and Watson Lake.

The corporation's two divisions — Corporate and Regulatory Services, and Operations — are working to improve the ways in which they support Yukon's food and beverage industry and local producers through various programs and services.



Corporate and Regulatory Services

The Corporate and Regulatory Services division sets the strategic direction for the corporation and supports the Operations division in delivering on those strategic goals and managing front line business.

President's Office is accountable to the Minister responsible and Cabinet for the operation of the Yukon Liquor Corporation. The president is responsible for administering the Liquor Act; managing the daily operations of the corporation in accordance with the government's legislation, regulations, policies and business plans; and, coordinating work with other Yukon government departments and organizations.

Licensing and Inspection Services

provides leadership in regulatory services including licensee education, inspections, and monitoring. This unit prepares Yukon Liquor Board submissions, administers all aspects of licensing services, and enforces the Liquor Act and regulations. It also ensures the provision of legal services, contributes to Yukon Liquor Board policy development, and maintains national connections on compliance best practices.

Human Resources provides leadership in talent management, including compensation and benefits, training and development, succession planning, employee relations and workplace diversity. It promotes a positive organizational culture and helps to develop and grow the corporation's human resources.



Finance, Records and Administration

prepares financial reports and budgets, conducts accounting services and forwards planning, and manages procurement and contracts. It is the lead contact for the Office of Auditor General of Canada, designs and assesses systems, and controls and conducts treasury functions. This unit is also responsible for enterprise risk management, and risk and insurance requirements.

Social Responsibility, Policy and Planning

leads strategic planning and provides legislative and policy support services for the corporation. This unit manages corporate communications, web and digital channels and advances social responsibility initiatives in partnership with business and community partners

Under a Governance Agreement signed in 2017/18, the Corporation and Regulatory Services division also occasionally offers support to the Yukon Lottery Commission.

Operations

The Operations division manages the corporation's front line business. It is is comprised of several branches and units:

Purchasing and Logistics is responsible for day-to-day operations and activities related to product purchasing, pricing administration, warehouse inventory management, in-store merchandising, and logistics. It ensures the timely and efficient transport of products from suppliers and overseeing the supply chain.

Retail Operations provide a wide-range of product choices to meet customer preferences and local licensee needs. Store personnel in the six stores throughout Yukon are customerfocused with category experts who offer expert knowledge on a variety of products for the public and licensees.

Sales and Distribution provides wholesale services to licensees and processes sales out of the central warehouse to permit holders and the corporation's stores. This unit also arranges all outbound shipping in the territory.

Warehouse Operations manages all aspects of the central warehouse. It processes and prepares all orders for shipment to licensees, stores and permit holders in the territory.

Territorial Agent Services are located at the five community rural stores in Dawson City, Faro, Mayo, Haines Junction, and Watson Lake. Store staff at the five rural stores also provide ordering and distribution services for licensed businesses in their regions and act as territorial agents who administer services on behalf of other Yukon government departments (i.e. drivers' licences, fishing licences, motor vehicle registrations, property taxes, business licences and court fines).



Health and Safety includes loss prevention and emergency planning. This unit ensures that the corporation has the appropriate processes, procedures and tools in place to safeguard its employees, clients and products.

Strategic goals



Goal no. 1

Be a leader in social responsibility



authorized to sell liquor products in Yukon as of March 13, 2018 Many of the licensees carry more than one liquor license.

New Licensees



Licences Closed

during or at the beginning of the year.

In total there are 311 Licences

Being a social responsibility leader means being a partner in the promotion of moderate consumption, wellness, and responsible sales and service. The Yukon Liquor Corporation works through strategic partnerships with Yukon government departments, other governments, communities, and non-government organizations to help reduce alcohol-related harms and to encourage the responsible consumption of alcohol.

In 2017/18, the Yukon Liquor Corporation supported:

Non-alcoholic beverage selection offerings in stores and to licensees.

The non-alcoholic beverage category is part of regular inventory and has reduced mark-up to improve accessibility to customers.

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Society Yukon

(FASSY) with ongoing support for a range of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) awareness initiatives, such as participating on the FASD Interagency Advisory Committee and its prevention subcommittee and helping to create marketing materials to encourage not drinking during pregnancy.

The annual Mothers' Against Drunk Driving (MADD) Project Red Ribbon campaign that promotes wearing a red ribbon in support of driving sober. Public donations are collected at liquor store tills to support MADD initiatives.

The first Holistic Health and Aftercare Fair, organized by Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (TH), with a financial contribution to provide judgement-free information and education on the services and supports available around wellness and addictions care.

The Check 25 program encourages identification checks of people who appear to be under the age of 25. During this fiscal, a new Check 30 program was developed for launch early in 2018/19.

Annual identification blitzes with RCMP that aim to reduce underage drinking and the sale of liquor to minors.

A Health Canada-funded study

that includes a survey assessing attitudes, opinions and behaviours related to alcohol use and the effect of labels. This study will help public health officials to understand if labelling is an effective tool to inform consumers and shift consumption behaviours.

The Department of Highway and Public Works with a contribution of \$41,000 for its Driver Control Board. The Driver Control Board reviews vehicle operators' licenses that have been suspended or revoked due to motor vehicle infractions involving liquor.

The Teddy Bear Twin Program

that donates a bear to children or seniors who are ill, injured or experienced a traumatic event. In 2017, over 450 teddy bears were donated to social service organizations, hospitals and Emergency Medical Services to comfort and support people in need.

Substance-free and safe grad events

by contributing funding to schools throughout Yukon.

The Yukon Liquor Corporation is developing a social responsibility strategy that includes an education and outreach plan. This work will help guide the corporation towards greater effectiveness in advancing social responsibility through its partnerships, programs, and initiatives.

The corporation's liquor inspection team plays a key role in ensuring that alcohol is being served in a safe, responsible and legal manner in the territory. Inspectors work closely with licensees and their staff by providing support, resources and educational opportunities to increase compliance with Yukon's liquor laws and Yukon Liquor Board policies. To ensure compliance, inspectors outline the duties and responsibilities the licensee must adhere to in order to remain in good standing with the Yukon Liquor Board and the Yukon Liquor Corporation.

In 2017/18, two liquor licence suspensions were issued.

To learn more about other initiatives or access various resources and publications visit www.ylc.yk.ca.

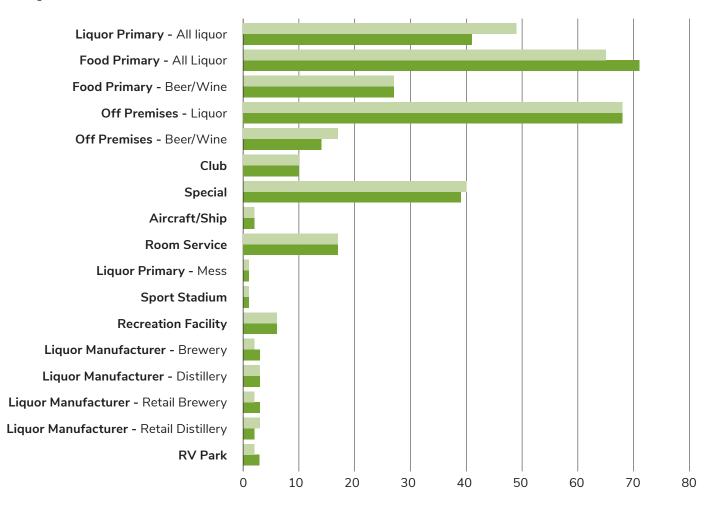
In Yukon, you must be at least 19 years of age to purchase liquor products. Check 25 and the ID Blitz are two initiatives that discourage under-age drinking. The ID Blitz, held each May, is timed to ensure students and graduates, who are not-quite-of-age, are not being served illegally in licensed establishments or breaking Yukon's liquor laws.



"Be a Responsible Server" (BARS) is an educational program designed for people who serve liquor in licensed establishments. BARS focuses on providing valuable information on how licensees, managers, and serving staff can be responsible when serving liquor in licensed establishments or at special events. The material presented in the BARS course is flexible and may be modified to suit the needs of the licensee. This year, the Yukon Liquor Corporation issued 136 certificates to people who completed the BARS course.

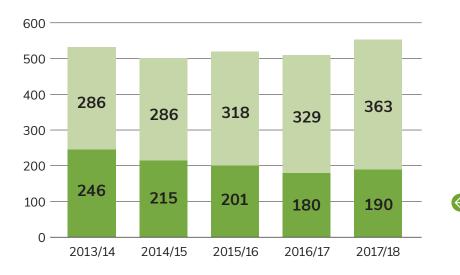
Liquor licences issued





Permits issued

■ Reception ■ Special Occaison



This graph represents the types of liquor licenses that were issued in Yukon in 2016/17 and 2017/18.

This graph represents the two types of liquor permits that were issued in Yukon between 2013/14 and 2017/18.

Goal no. 2

Sustain net profitability through responsible liquor sales





The Yukon Liquor Corporation is mandated to return net profits to the Yukon government. The corporation's net profitability supports the provision of a wide range of programs, services and initiatives that help to build healthy, vibrant, and sustainable communities.



Structure and operations

During the 2017/18 fiscal year, the corporation:

- Completed first stages of plan to increase warehouse capacity, including adding new racking, purchasing five new reach trucks, implementing narrow aisle solutions, and relocated the shipper office to optimize space in the warehouse.
- Introduced inventory management improvements.
- Invested in repairs and maintenance to improve and extend life of assets.
- Improved information technology infrastructure to improve services and increase reliability, such as installing wireless in warehouse and stores and replacing servers in community stores.

This year, the Yukon Liquor Corporation sales generated \$8.2 million in net profit with \$4.7 million in liquor taxes. The mark-up on products is used to cover operating expenses plus generate funds that support Government of Yukon programs and services to Yukoners.

Products and Pricing

During the 2017/18 fiscal year, the corporation:

- Reviewed pricing structure to improve transparency and support local licensees and producers in the territory.
- Developed vendor relationships and supporting them through events such as wine festival, beer festival and other events as requested.
- Launched a Limited Time Offer program to offer suppliers, licensees and stores an opportunity to build awareness while offering a discount on select products.
- ➤ Continued to add product selection, so by the end of 2017/18, there was over 1,600 products listed as regular stock.
- ▶ Moved over 1,700 products through the special order program in 2017/18.

Service Excellence

During the 2017/18 fiscal year, the corporation:

- Hosted the Canadian Association of Liquor Jurisdictions and the Association of Liquor Licensing Authorities of Canada conference and profiled Yukon producers and their products at the event.
- Introduced new product programs throughout the year to better meet consumers' changing tastes and product preferences.
- Promoted customer service and training initiatives so staff can enhance and share their product knowledge and receive feedback about desired products and services.
- Cross-trained staff to build skills in transition management and business practices.
 Staff development is continuously encouraged through training events and workshops.

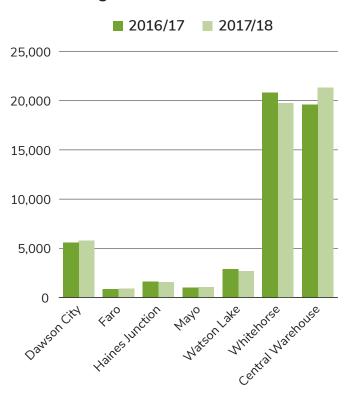
Like us on Facebook [f [/yukonliquorcorp] and follow us on Twitter [@YukonLiquorCorp] to stay informed about what is going on with the corporation, new initiatives, products or quick tips on how to plan a safe and fun night out.

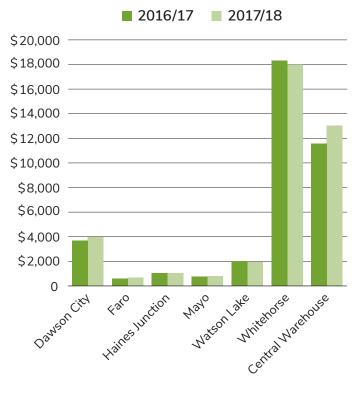
The Liquor Act requires that the Yukon Liquor Corporation tables its annual report each year in the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

The annual report must contain an audited financial report of its revenues and expenditures (see page 30). This requirement supports the open, accountable and fiscally responsible operation of the corporation.

Sales by location (Hectolitres)

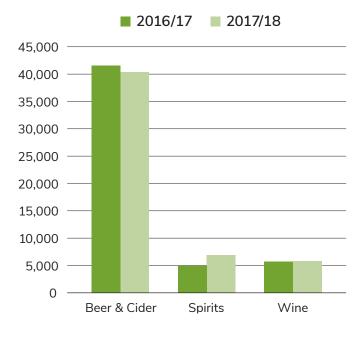
Sales by location (\$,000s)

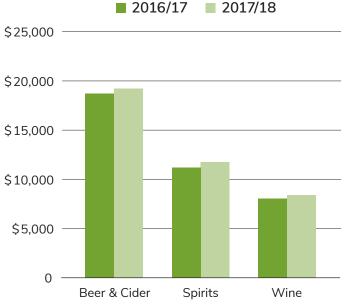




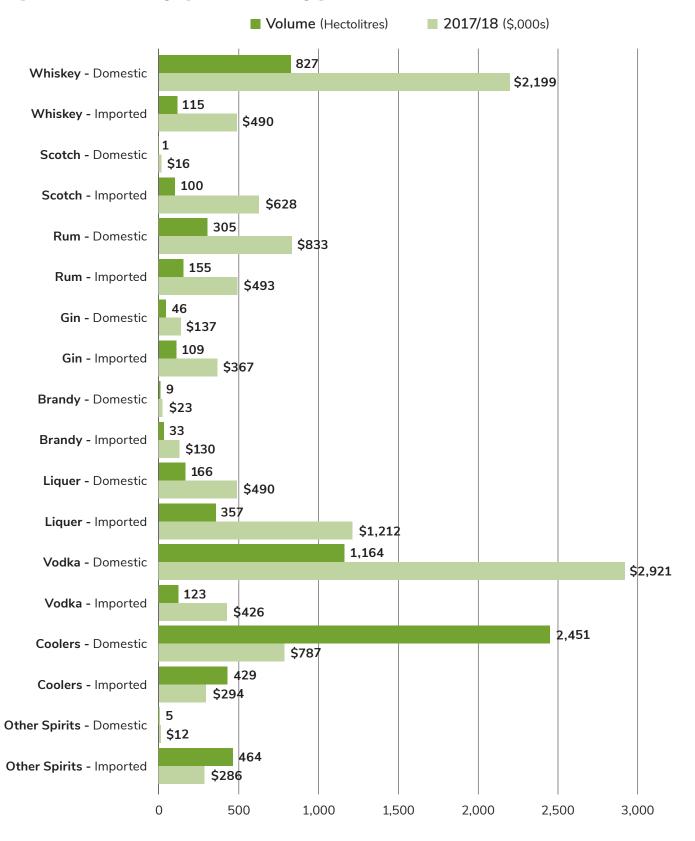
Sales by category (Hectolitres)

Sales by category (\$,000s)

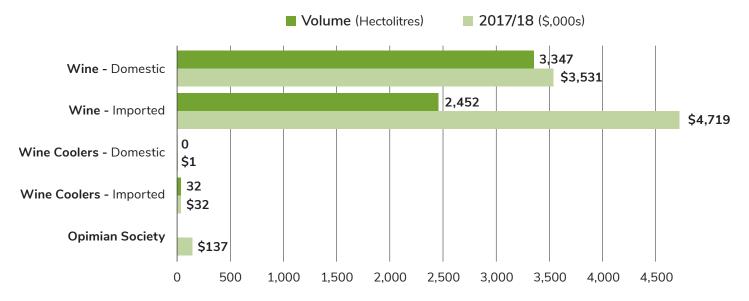




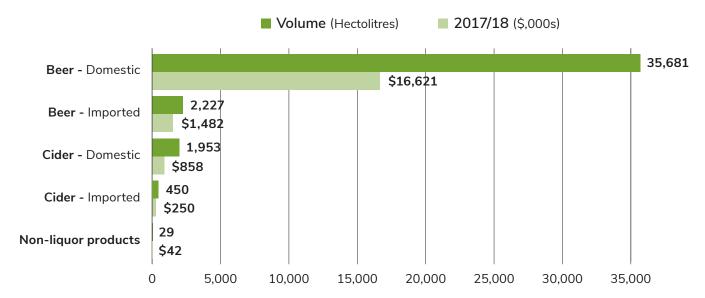
Spirit sales by product type



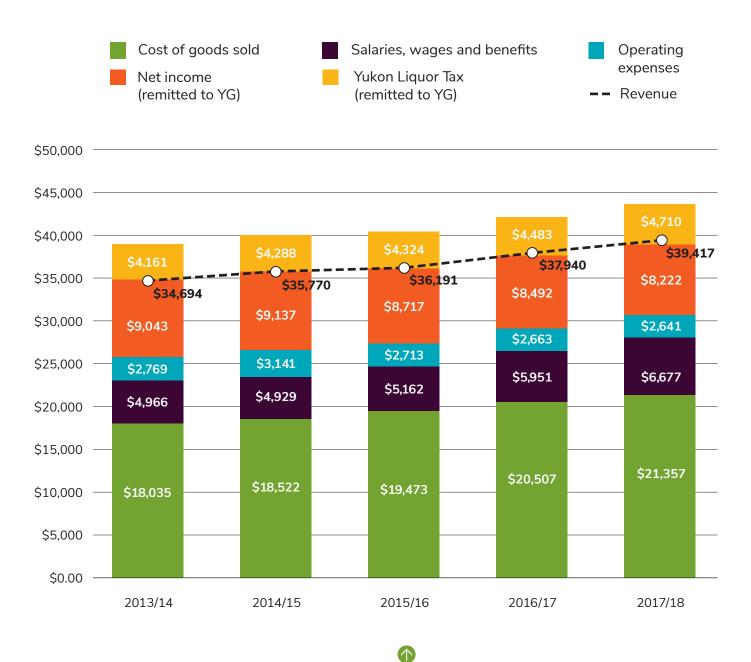
Wine sales by product type



Beer and cider sales by product type



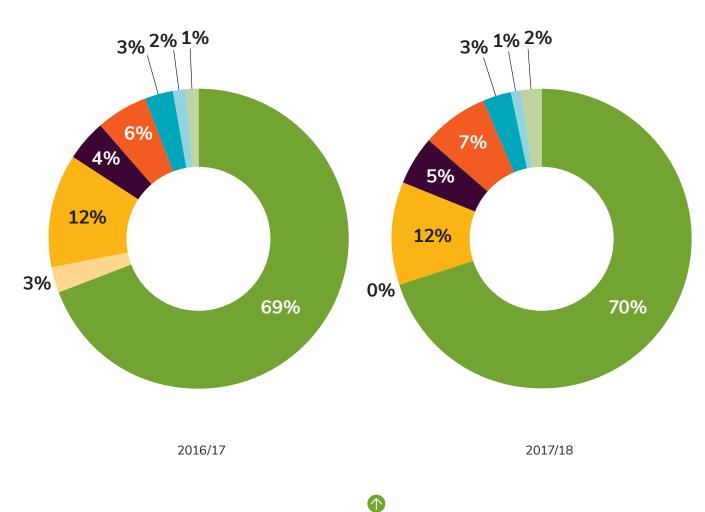
Revenue, expenses and annual remittances to Government of Yukon (\$,000s)



This graph shows the revenue, expenses, and annual remittances to the Yukon government (YG) over the past five years. In 2017/18, sales increased by \$1.5 million or 4% over 2016/17 which resulted in a higher return of liquor tax to the government. The increased sales volume also increased staffing requirements to meet customer demand and therefore affected the net income return to YG. The Yukon Liquor Corporation increased one-time capital expenditures in 2017/18 to add capacity to warehouse, which impacted level of net return in the fiscal year.

Operating expenses





These pie graphs show annual operating expenses for the Yukon Liquor Corporation based on various types of expenses in 2016/17 and 2017/18. Annual operating expenses showed a 1% increase in banking charges due to increased sales, 1% increase in salaries, wages and benefits due to increased staffing requirements and 1% in other expenses that includes three new IT support agreements.

Goal no. 3

Support local producers and licensees



Whether sold in local, national or international markets, Yukon's local producers are gaining attention and distinction in a highly competitive field. Visitors to Yukon and Yukoners themselves appreciate the opportunity to enjoy locally produced goods.



The Yukon Liquor
Corporation highlights
the innovation and
expertise of local
microbreweries and
distilleries Yukon Shine,
Yukon Brewing & Spirits,
Klondike River Distillery,
Winterlong Brewing
Company, and our
newest addition
Deep Dark Woods.

In 2017/18 the Yukon Liquor Corporation again showcased products offered by local producers to a national audience as it chaired the Canadian Association of Liquor Jurisdictions and the Association of Liquor Licensing Authorities of Canada conference. In addition to promoting local products, the corporation hosted over 150 delegates from across the country and seized the opportunity to foster jurisdictional relationships and share best practices across Canada.

As part of the Liquor Act review, the corporation also distributed an online survey and hosted a series of information sessions to engage in dialogue and hear from local producers and licensees across the territory. A total of 44 information sessions were hosted in 14 communities across Yukon. There were 444 respondents to the survey.

Public input has given guidance on how to improve the legislation to meet the needs of Yukoners and businesses, while also shedding light on the diverse social realities that exist within and among all Yukon communities.

A number of recommendations were heard around product pricing, selection, service and reliability. In response, the corporation is revising its pricing structure and enhancing transparency by publishing the pricing structure and new price calculators online at www.ylc.yk.ca.

The Yukon Liquor Corporation continues to support local producers and licensees in a number of ways:

Wholesale liquor pricing for licensees and manufacturers licensees including restaurants, bars and off sales, receive a 10 per cent discount—before deposit, Yukon Liquor Tax and GST—on all liquor purchases. Liquor manufacturers can also qualify for a 10 per cent discount when selling their own product directly from their production facilities to individual customers.



Out-of-Territory Trade The corporation participates on working groups related to internal trade and ensures local producers' issues are brought to the table so they have the same opportunity to reach new Canadian markets as products manufactured elsewhere in Canada. This is particularly important as two new trade agreements entered into force in 2017/18—the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) came into force on July 1, 2017 and the Canada-European Union (EU) Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA) entered into force on September 21, 2017.

Local producer pricing and policy review The Yukon Liquor Corporation began to review its pricing policies and seek feedback from producers in 2016. This review will continue through 2018 to determine if the policies are meeting current and future needs.

The Yukon Liquor Corporation launched a review of the *Liquor Act* and its regulations in November 2017. This review of liquor laws will continue into 2019. Is is an opportunity to modernize the whole legislative framework to meet current and future needs, while also ensuring an appropriate balance between economic opportunities and social responsibility.

Future outlook



Key initiatives scheduled for 2018/19 include:

- Continuing to assess whether the Liquor Act is meeting Yukoners' current and future needs and appropriately balancing economic opportunities and social responsibility.
- Clarifying pricing structure—including markup structure, discounts and refunds—on all wholesale products.
- Supporting the Yukon government in preparing for the legalization of cannabis and being ready to ensure safe regulation and responsible sales.
- Continuing to enhance the BARS course and work on other education initiatives about responsible service, for both liquor and cannabis.
- Developing a comprehensive social responsibility framework, education and outreach plan to advance various partnership programs and initiatives.
- Continuing to improve information technology infrastructure.

Financials





Financials

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Yukon

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The management of the Yukon Liquor Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of books, records, internal controls and management practices designed to provide reasonable assurance that reliable financial information is produced; the assets of the Corporation are safeguarded and controlled; the transactions of the Corporation are in accordance with the relevant legislation, regulations and by-laws of the Corporation; the resources of the Corporation are managed efficiently and economically; and the operations of the Corporation are carried out effectively.

Management is also responsible for the integrity and objectivity of the financial statements of the Corporation. The accompanying financial statements as at March 31, 2018 include amounts based on management's best estimates as determined through experience and judgment, are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Other financial information included in the Annual Report is consistent with these financial statements.

These financial statements have been independently audited by the Corporation's external auditor, the Auditor General of Canada, and the audit report is included in this report.

Matt King President

Susan Russell

Mussell

A/Director, Finance & Information Management

June 28, 2018



Office of the Bureau du
Auditor General vérificateur général du Canada

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Minister responsible for the Yukon Liquor Corporation

Report on the Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Yukon Liquor Corporation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Yukon Liquor Corporation as at 31 March 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the *Liquor Act*, I report that, in my opinion, the accounting principles in International Financial Reporting Standards have been applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Further, in my opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Yukon Liquor Corporation and the financial statements are in agreement therewith. In addition, the transactions of the Yukon Liquor Corporation that have come to my notice during my audit of the financial statements have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act* of Yukon and regulations, the *Liquor Act* and regulations, the *Liquor Tax Act* and regulations, and the by-laws of the Yukon Liquor Corporation.

Lama Da

Lana Dar, CPA, CA Principal for the Auditor General of Canada

28 June 2018 Vancouver, Canada

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION as at March 31

ASSETS

	2018		2017	
2		(in thousands of Cdn \$)		
Current Cash Inventories	\$	2,447	\$	963
Beer Spirits		1,198 1,122		1,413 1,241
Wine		932		1,059
Accounts receivable (Note 4)		72		204
Prepaid expenses		5,794		4,903
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 5, 8 and Schedule)	_	2,077		1,557
	\$	7,871	\$	6,460
LIABILITIES & EQUITY				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 4 and 6) Due to the Government of Yukon (Notes 4 and 7) Deferred revenue	\$	2,079 2,268 92	\$	2,588 926 90
		4,439		3,604
Non-pension benefit liability (Note 11)		1,355		1,299
		5,794		4,903
Equity (Note 8)	-	2,077		1,557
	\$	7,871	\$	6,460
Commitments (Note 13)				

Approved by Management and authorized for issue on June 28, 2018

President ArDirector, Finance & Information Management

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

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME for the year ended March 31

		2018		2017
		(in thousan	ds of Co	ln \$)
Revenue				
Beer	\$	19,253	\$	18,723
Spirits		11,744		11,186
Wine	-	8,420 39,417	-	8,031 37,940
		υ ₁ -τ (1		01,040
Cost of goods sold				
Beer		11,955		11,707
Spirits		5,330		5,044
Wine		4,072		3,756
		21,357		20,507
Gross profit	-	18,060		17,433
Expenses				
Salaries, wages and benefits		6,677		5,951
Rent, utilities and maintenance		1,078		1,033
Bank expenses		486		380
Professional services		430		122
Travel and communications		287		261
Other		264		360
Depreciation		207		107
General and office supplies		108		125
Shared corporate services costs (Note 10c)				247
	1	9,537		8,586
Operating profit		8,523		8,847
Other income				
Fees, permits and licences		148		131
Miscellaneous		25		31
		173		162
Profit before other comprehensive income		8,696		9,009
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Amounts not to be reclassified subsequently to net income				
Actuarial gain (loss) (Note 11)		46		(190)
Comprehensive income	\$	8,742	\$	8,819

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

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY for the year ended March 31

	 2018 (in thousan	2017 ds of Cdn \$)		
Equity, beginning of year	\$ 1,557	\$	1,231	
Profit before other comprehensive income Other comprehensive income (loss) Current year's profit to be remitted to the	8,696 46		9,009 (190)	
Government of Yukon (Note 10a)	 (8,222)	_	(8,493)	
Equity, end of year (Note 8)	\$ 2,077	\$	1,557	

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

YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS for the year ended March 31

		2018		2017
		dn \$)		
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash receipts:				
Revenue - beer, spirits and wine	\$	39,549	\$	37,809
Fees, permits and licences		175		171
Cash disbursements:				
Purchases of inventories		(21,396)		(20,522)
Salaries, wages and benefits		(6,017)		(6,469)
General and administrative expenses		(2,360)		(1,924)
Shared corporate services costs (Note 10c)		-		(528)
Net cash generated by operating activities	_	9,951		8,537
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (Schedule)		(625)		(450)
Disposal of property, plant and equipment (Schedule)		-		18
Net cash used in investing activities		(625)		(432)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Remittance of profit to the Government of Yukon (Note 10a)		(7,842)		(8,732)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(7,842)	_	(8,732)
Increase (Decrease) in cash for the year		1,484		(627)
Cash, beginning of year		963		1,590
Cash, end of year	\$	2,447	\$	963

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

1. Authority and operations

Yukon Liquor Corporation (the Corporation) was established in 1977 under the *Liquor Act* by the Government of Yukon in Canada. It is not a "corporation" under the *Business Corporations Act*, but a government entity and is significantly influenced by the Government of Yukon. As a government entity, the Corporation is exempt from income taxes under Section 149(1)(d) of the Canadian *Income Tax Act*.

The Corporation is responsible for the purchase, distribution and sale of liquor within the Yukon, controlling the sale of liquor through licensed outlets and enforcing all matters related to the *Liquor Act*. The Corporation operates a central warehouse and distribution centre in Whitehorse and six liquor stores. The rural liquor stores also provide specific government services on behalf of the Government of Yukon.

In accordance with the *Liquor Act*, the profit for the year, before depreciation, less amounts expended on property, plant and equipment, is remitted to the Government of Yukon on a monthly basis.

The Corporation is required by the *Liquor Tax Act* to collect liquor taxes on behalf of the Government of Yukon and to remit these taxes on a monthly basis. The current rate is 12% (2017 - 12%) and is applied to selling prices of all liquor products.

In accordance with the provisions of the *Beverage Container Regulations* under the *Environment Act*, the Corporation collects various beverage container deposits and recycling surcharges on the sale of its products. These amounts are remitted to the Recycling Fund on a monthly basis after deducting deposit refunds paid and fees earned under the program.

The Corporation's registered office is 9031 Quartz Road, Whitehorse, Yukon, Canada Y1A 4P9.

2. Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The statements are presented in Canadian dollars and are rounded to the nearest thousand (\$000) where indicated.

3. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

a) Inventories

Inventories are comprised of alcoholic beverages for resale and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory costs are determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Cost is comprised of supplier-invoiced value and freight. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less the cost to sell.

b) Financial instruments

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of Cash, Accounts receivable, Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and Due to the Government of Yukon. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon are due on demand and are non-interest bearing. These financial instruments are accounted for as follows:

Loans and receivables

The Corporation has classified the following financial asset as loans and receivables: Accounts receivable. Accounts receivable are initially recognized at fair value, which is approximated by the instrument's initial cost in a transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Loans and receivables are subsequently measured at their amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss when the loan or receivable is settled or upon impairment. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

Other financial liabilities

The Corporation has classified the following financial liabilities as other financial liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon are initially recognized at their fair value, which is approximated by the instrument's initial cost in a transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at their amortized cost, using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expire.

c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis and is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Classification	Estimated Useful Life
Land	Indefinite
Buildings	20 years
Furniture and office equipment	5 years
Operating equipment	5 years
Heavy equipment	15 years
Systems development	5 years
Systems equipment	5 years
Leasehold improvements	remaining term of lease

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized within 'Other income - Miscellaneous' in the statement of comprehensive income.

Assets are assessed for indications of impairment at each reporting date. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent, if any, of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units), which are based on the Corporation's individual stores basis.

At each reporting date, assets are assessed for indications that prior impairment losses should be reversed. An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized. This reversal would be recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income.

d) Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the fair value of consideration received or receivable in exchange for goods and services provided to third parties. Revenue is recognized when the risks and rewards of ownership are substantially transferred. Revenue is presented net of price discounts and promotional discounts. Revenue also does not include container recycling fees which are immediately remitted to suppliers.

e) Expense

Expenses are recognized as incurred, on an accrual basis, in the period to which they relate.

f) Employee benefits

Non-pension benefits

Under their conditions of employment, employees may qualify for and earn employment benefits for vacation, sick, and special leave, and severance benefits. The benefit obligation is determined on an actuarial basis. The costs of these benefits are accrued as employees render the services required to earn them and are calculated using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. Extended health care and insurance plan employee future benefit liabilities are paid by and accrued in the consolidated financial statements of the Government of Yukon.

Pension benefits

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation are covered by the public service pension plan (the Plan), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Corporation to cover current service cost. Pursuant to legislation currently in place, the Corporation has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions with respect to any past service or funding deficiencies of the Plan. Consequently, contributions are recognized as an expense in the year when employees have rendered service and represent the total pension obligation of the Corporation.

g) Leases

The Corporation assesses all leases to determine their classification. Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are treated as operating leases.

h) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates are used when accounting for matters such as depreciation based on management's estimate of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, and the non-pension benefit liability based on the actuary's valuation. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions made by management may have a significant effect on the financial statements including determining the present value of the non-pension benefit liability on an actuarial basis using management's best estimates and assumptions. Any changes in these estimates and assumptions, which include the discount rate, will impact the carrying amount of the non-pension benefit liability. The discount rate used to determine the present value of the non-pension benefit liability is based on interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds of the same currency and with similar terms to maturity.

These 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 and in any future periods affected.

i) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

IFRS 9: Financial instruments

IFRS 9, as issued in July 2014, will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets, as well as hedge accounting, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. IFRS 9 adopts a single approach to classification and measurement, which determines whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. IFRS 9 introduces an expected loss impairment model that requires more timely recognition of expected credit losses. Finally, IFRS 9 introduces a substantially reformed model for hedge accounting and enhanced disclosures about risk management activity. Management has performed an evaluation as to the effects of adopting IFRS 9, and has concluded that IFRS 9 is expected to be immaterial to the Corporation's financial statements. The Corporation will adopt IFRS 9 on a retrospective basis without restatement of prior periods.

IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which will supersede IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. IFRS 15 is required to be applied to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Early adoption is permitted. In April 2016, the IASB has issued narrow-scope amendments to the revenue standard to clarify some requirements and provide additional transitional relief for companies implementing the new standard. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier application permitted. Management has performed an evaluation as to the effects of adopting IFRS 15, and has concluded that IFRS 15 is expected to be immaterial to the Corporation's financial statements. The Corporation will adopt IFRS 15 on a retrospective basis.

IFRS 16: Leases

IFRS 16 Leases was issued on January 13, 2016 to replace IAS 17 Leases. The new standard increases the scope of which leases must be brought onto companies' balance sheets, increasing the visibility of their assets and liabilities. IFRS 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases (for the lessee-the lease customer), treating all leases as finance leases. Short-term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers) will have an optional exemption from the requirements. The new standard is effective January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted (as long as the recently issued revenue Standard, IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is also adopted). Management has performed an evaluation as to the effects of adopting IFRS 16 and has concluded that all of the Corporation's operating leases will be classified as finance leases. As a result of this change the Corporation's property leases will be recognized on the statement of financial position, and the pattern of expense recognition will change from being consistent over the lease period to being greater in the initial period as compared to the end, given the finance charge on the leases are higher in the earlier periods. The impact of the initial application of IFRS 16 on the Corporation's financial statements cannot be reasonably estimated and is not expected to have a material impact.

4. Financial instruments

Risk

The Corporation, through its financial assets and liabilities, is exposed to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk and liquidity risk. The Corporation manages these risk exposures on an ongoing basis. The Corporation has no significant exposure to interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The Corporation is not party to any derivative financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk on financial instruments arises from the possibility that the issuer of a financial instrument fails to meet its obligation.

The carrying amount of Cash and Accounts receivable represents the maximum credit risk exposure.

The Corporation's Accounts receivable has a carrying value of \$72,000 as of March 31, 2018 (2017 - \$204,000). There is a 74.5% (2017 - 27%) concentration of Accounts receivable with one customer. As at March 31, 2018, approximately 4.8% (2017 - 1.1%) of Accounts receivable were over 90 days past due. Historically, the Corporation has not incurred any significant losses with respect to bad debts. The Corporation's allowance for doubtful accounts is nil at March 31, 2018 (2017 - nil).

The risk on cash is minimized as these assets are held with a Canadian chartered bank.

Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Corporation's objective is to have sufficient liquidity to meet these liabilities when due. The Corporation monitors its cash balances and cash flows generated from operations to meet its requirements by regularly checking bank balances and accounts payable reports.

The carrying amount of Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Due to the Government of Yukon represents the maximum exposure to liquidity risk.

The Corporation does not have long-term financial liabilities. The Corporation's Accounts payable and accrued liabilities had a carrying value of \$2,079,000 as at March 31, 2018 (2017 - \$2,588,000). As at March 31, 2018, approximately 6.3% (2017 - 3.5%) of Accounts payable were over 90 days past due. Due to the Government of Yukon had a carrying value of \$2,268,000 as of March 31, 2018 (2017 - \$926,000). As at March 31, 2018, approximately 33.7% (2017 - 0%) of Due to the Government of Yukon were over 90 days past due.

5. Property, plant and equipment

Net book value of self insured property, plant and equipment purchased by the Corporation after March 31, 1990 is as follows:

			2018		2017
		((in thousands of Cdn \$		
	Land	\$	202	\$	202
	Buildings		659		656
	Furniture and office equipment		283		94
	Operating equipment		59		27
	Heavy equipment		468		318
	Systems development		114		146
	Systems equipment		287		108
	Leasehold improvements		5		6
	(Schedule)	\$	2,077	\$	1,557
6.	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities				
	4		2018		2017
		(in thousan	ds of C	dn \$)
	Trade payables	\$	1,380	\$	1,894
	Accrued liabilities		538		524
	Non-pension benefit liability current portion (Note 11)		161		170
		\$	2,079	\$	2,588
7.	Due to the Government of Yukon				
			2018		2017
		(in thousan	ds of C	dn \$)
	Reimbursements due for salaries to employees, and				
	other costs paid on behalf of the Corporation	\$	844	\$	856
	Remittances due to (from) the Government of Yukon pursuant to				
	Liquor Act (Note 10a)		7		(373)
	Liquor Tax Act (Note 10b)		613		327
	Net remittances due to the Recycling Fund		804		116
	Net due at the end of the year	\$	2,268	\$	926

8. Equity

This amount represents the sum of the net book value of property, plant and equipment purchased by the Corporation after March 31, 1990, of which \$2,077,000 (2017 - \$1,557,000) was purchased prior to remitting funds to the Government of Yukon (Note 1). The annual change in equity represents additions and disposals of property, plant and equipment less depreciation expense for the year.

9. Capital management

The Corporation manages its capital in order to purchase a range of liquor products and make them available to consumers, and to regulate the sale and consumption of liquor products, while optimizing the net proceeds to the Government of Yukon realized from the sale and control of liquor.

The Corporation defines capital as net assets. It is subject to the financial management and accountability provisions of the *Financial Administration Act* of Yukon, the *Corporate Governance Act*, and the *Liquor Act*, which specifies that net assets of the Corporation are the property of the Government of Yukon.

The Corporation manages its net assets through its five year capital plan and as a by-product of managing revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and general financial dealings to ensure that its objectives are achieved effectively. The five year capital plan and revenue projections are approved annually by the Management Board of the Government of Yukon. The Corporation is required to provide regular variance reporting to the Government of Yukon to ensure that the Corporation effectively achieves its objectives whilst remaining a going concern.

The Corporation is not subject to external capital requirements. There has been no change to its capital management during the year.

10. Related party transactions

The Corporation is related to all departments and public agencies of the Government of Yukon. The Corporation enters transactions with these entities in the normal course of business.

(a) Profit due to (from) the Government of Yukon pursuant to the Liquor Act

Calculation of adjusted profit due to (from) the Government of Yukon for the year (Note 1):

	2018 (in thousand		2017 nds of Cdn \$)	
Balance due from the Government of Yukon at the beginning of the year	\$	(373)	\$	(133)
Comprehensive income for the year Property, plant and equipment additions, net of disposals Depreciation (Schedule)		8,742 (727) 207		8,819 (434) 107
Current year's profit to be remitted Less: remitted during the year		8,222 (7,842)		8,492 (8,732)
Balance due to (from) the Government of Yukon at the end of the year	\$	7	\$	(373)

(b) Liquor tax

Liquor tax collected and due to the Government of Yukon for the year (Note 1):

	2018		2017
(in thousand	s of (Cdn \$)
\$	327	\$	441
	4,710		4,483
	(4,424)		(4,597)
\$	613	\$	327
		(in thousand \$ 327 4,710 (4,424)	(in thousands of 0 \$ 327 \$ 4,710 (4,424)

(c) Shared services costs

The Corporation had a shared services arrangement with Yukon Housing Corporation which consolidated functions such as the President's office, finance, systems and administration, policy and communications and human resource services. The amount charged by the Yukon Housing Corporation to the Corporation for shared services for the year was \$nil (2017 - \$244,000).

The shared services agreement was dissolved effective July 1, 2016. Several Corporate Services staff transferred to the Corporation to perform said functions.

(d) Other transactions

The Government of Yukon and the Corporation provide services to each other without compensation. These transactions are not recorded in the financial statements of the Corporation. The Government of Yukon provides rent-free occupation of several government buildings to the Corporation with an estimated value of \$526,950 (2017 - \$526,801). The Corporation provides Territorial Agent services in rural community liquor stores on behalf of the Government of Yukon with an estimated value of \$448,560 (2017 - \$487,759).

The Corporation reimburses the Government of Yukon on a monthly basis for salaries and benefits expense paid on its behalf by the Government of Yukon.

The Corporation has entered into lease agreements for two community liquor stores and service level agreements for the three owned community liquor stores in the amount of \$251,000 (2017 - \$247,000) with the Government of Yukon.

The Government of Yukon provides certain property management services to the Corporation. During 2018 the Corporation was charged \$14,400 (2017 - \$nil) for work done on its properties.

The Corporation has entered into service agreements with the Government of Yukon for the provision of information, communication and technology services. During the year the Corporation was charged \$310,000 (2017 - \$33,300) for these services provided.

(e) Key management compensation

As a result of the Corporation's re-organization in fiscal 2017 (see Note 10(c)), there were several changes to the key management personnel positions.

For fiscal 2017, prior to July 1, 2016, key management personnel included the following positions: Vice-President; Director - Retail Sales and Territorial Agent Services; Director - Purchasing and Distribution; and Director - Licensing and Inspections. The shared services (see Note 10(c)) staff considered to be key management personnel include the President and the Director - Finance, Systems and Administration, and their compensation is disclosed proportionately. Effective July 1, 2016, key mangement personnel include the following positions: President; Director - Operations; Director - Licensing and Inspections; Director - Corporate Services; Manager - Community Store Operations and Territorial Agent Services; Manager - Finance; and Manager - Human Resources.

For fiscal 2018, key management personnel include the following positions: President; Director - Operations; Director - Licensing and Inspections; Manager, Warehouse; Manager, Social Responsibility, Policy & Planning; Manager - Community Store Operations and Territorial Agent Services; Manager - Finance; and Manager - Human Resources.

	2	2018		2017
	(iı	thousan	ds of C	dn \$)
Salaries and short-term employee benefits	\$	963	\$	818
Post-employment benefits		127		83
Other long-term employee benefits		19		23
Pre-retirement and severance benefits		66		198

11. Employee benefits

Pension plan

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation are covered by the public service pension plan (the Plan), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Corporation. The President of the Treasury Board of Canada sets the required employer contributions based on a multiple of the employees' required contribution. The general contribution effective at year end was \$1.01 (2017 - \$1.00) for every dollar contributed by the employee, and \$3.20 (2017 - \$7.74) for every dollar contributed by the employee for the portion of the employee's salary above \$164,700 (2017 - \$163,100). And, for new employees who are participating in the plan on or after January 1, 2013, the Corporation contributes \$1.00 (2017 - \$1.00) for every dollar contributed by the employee, and \$3.20 (2017 - \$7.74) for every dollar contributed by the employee for the portion of the employee's salary above \$164,700 (2017 - \$163,100). Total contributions of \$874,507 (2017 - \$739,336) were recognized as expense in the current year.

The Government of Canada holds a statutory obligation for the payment of benefits relating to the Plan. Pension benefits generally accrue up to a maximum period of 35 years at an annual rate of 2 percent of pensionable service times the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings. The benefits are coordinated with Canada/Québec Pension Plan benefits and they are indexed to inflation.

Non-pension benefits

The Corporation provides non-pension benefits to its employees based on years of service and final salary. This benefit plan is not pre-funded and thus has no assets, resulting in a plan deficit equal to the accrued benefit obligation.

The results measured at March 31 are summarized as follows:

	2018			2017
	(ir	thousand	s of Co	dn \$)
Reconciliation of accrued benefit obligation				
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$	1,469	\$	1,237
Components recognized in Salaries, wages and benefits				
Current service cost		137		109
Interest cost on accrued benefit obligation		57		51
Actuarial loss (gain) recognized in Other comprehensive income		(46)		477
Benefits paid		(101)		(405)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$	1,516	\$_	1,469
Classification of accrued benefit obligation				
Current portion	\$	161	\$	170
Non-current portion		1,355		1,299
	\$	1,516	\$	1,469

		2018 thousands		2017 n \$)
Reconciliation of actuarial gains recognized in Other comprehensive incom	e (OCI):		
Cumulative actuarial (gain) loss recognized in OCI, beginning of year	\$	(168)	\$	(358)
Actuarial loss (gain) from member experiences		(70)		477
Actuarial (gain) loss from economic assumption changes		24		-
Actuarial (gain) loss from reimbursement right		_	= .	(287)
Cumulative actuarial (gain) loss recognized in OCI, ending of year	\$	(214)	\$	(168)

A reimbursement right was recognized in OCI in relation to a reimbursement received from Yukon Housing Corporation and the Government of Yukon for the non-pension benefit liability attributable to employees transferred to the Corporation in the prior year.

The significant assumptions used in the actuarial valuation of the obligation were as follows:

Discount rate
3.50%
3.70%
Salary escalation rate per annum
2.00%
2.00%

A quantitative sensitivity analysis as at March 31, 2018 shows the impact of the change in the significant actuarial assumptions on the non-pension defined liability obligation:

	1% increase	1% decrease
	(in thousand	ds of Cdn \$)
Discount rate	(111)	129
Salary escalation rate per annum	151	(132)

The most recent full actuarial valuation in respect of this non-pension post-employment benefits plan was prepared as of March 31, 2016 and extrapolated to March 31, 2018. The weighted average of the maturity plan as at March 31, 2018 is 7.8 years.

12. Operating lease arrangements

a) Leasing arrangements

Operating leases relate to leases of Whitehorse, Haines Junction and Mayo liquor stores with lease terms up to 3 years. The Corporation does not have an option to purchase the buildings at the expiry of the lease periods.

b) Payments recognized as an expense

	2018	_	2017
Minimum lease payments	\$ 421,115	\$	422,134
c) Non-cancellable operating lease commitments at March 31			_
	2018		2017
Not later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	\$ 333,687 88,560	\$	333,687 442,247
	\$ 422,247	\$	775,934

13. Commitments

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation enters into multi-year agreements for the provision of freight and other goods and services. The total of these commitments as at March 31, 2018 for future years ending on March 31, 2019 is \$1,011,543 (March 31, 2017 for 2018 - \$322,779). Included in these commitments is \$90,629 (2017 - \$249,579) for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

14. Subsequent Event

Yukon's Cannabis Control and Regulation Act (the Act) received assent on April 24, 2018. The Act complements the federal legal framework, and governs the distribution, retail, consumption, and personal cultivation and possession of non-medical cannabis in the Yukon. The Act designates the Corporation as the distributor corporation, to act as the principal supplier of cannabis for sale in the Yukon. The Act will not come into force until Bill C-45, the federal Cannabis Act, comes into force. An estimate of the financial impact of this legislation on the Corporation for fiscal 2019 cannot be made at this time.

15. Reclassification of Comparative Figures

In the current year statement of comprehensive income, the Corporation has disaggregated Other expenses as Other and Professional services. This additional level of detail on these two different types of expenses may be useful to readers in assessing expenses incurred by the Corporation. As a result, the prior year figures have also been reclassified. The effect on the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2017 is that Other expenses has been disaggregated and presented as Other of \$360,000 and Professional services of \$122,000.

452 (30) 12 Total (107)727 (78) 78 (207) 2,077 8,198 7,127 5,896 7,549 1,231 1,557 Systems 239 14 (60) (10) equipment 250 277 502 108 9 287 Systems (13) (32)equipment development 283 376 376 146 93 67 Heavy (35) 35 (35) 475 316 177 177 468 (in thousands of Cdn \$) equipment YUKON LIQUOR CORPORATION SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT Operating (12)45,00 247 247 274 33 equipment and office 218 (12) 12 (29) Furniture 3 401 55 454 377 94 283 **Buildings improvements** ϵ 365 365 Leasehold 365 (27)4,904 (38) 4,515 454 5,133 656 Land 202 202 Disposals - accumulated depreciation Disposals - accumulated depreciation Accumulated depreciation Accumulated depreciation Accumulated depreciation March 31, 2016 Disposals - cost Disposals - cost March 31, 2018 March 31, 2017 Net book value Net book value Net book value Depreciation Depreciation Additions Additions Cost

Yukon Liquor Corporation

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