

Compensation Fund

Balance Sheet

As at December 31

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Accounts receivable (note 3)	\$ 1,516	\$ 2,162
Investments (note 4)	134,426	131,677
	<u>135,942</u>	<u>133,839</u>
Property and equipment (note 5)	4,272	3,942
	<u>\$ 140,214</u>	<u>\$ 137,781</u>
 LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		
Current liabilities		
Bank overdraft (note 9)	\$ 2,510	\$ 1,327
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 3)	3,096	3,054
	<u>5,606</u>	<u>4,381</u>
Benefits liability (note 6)	105,195	96,793
Accrued employee benefits (note 8)	1,238	996
	<u>112,039</u>	<u>102,170</u>
Total liabilities	112,039	102,170
Reserves (note 7)	<u>28,175</u>	<u>35,611</u>
	<u>\$ 140,214</u>	<u>\$ 137,781</u>

Commitments and Contingencies (notes 10 and 12)

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

Approved by the Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board



Craig Tuton
Chair

Compensation Fund

Statement of Operations and Other Comprehensive Income and Reserves

For the year ended December 31

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 - (\$000s)
Revenue		
Assessments (note 9)	\$ 11,688	\$ 9,680
Investment (note 4)	9,692	8,829
Recoveries and other receipts (note 9)	1,010	1,445
	<u>22,390</u>	<u>19,954</u>
Expenses		
Claims expenses (note 6)	21,253	19,543
Administration and prevention (note 11)		
Administration	6,718	5,089 -
Occupational health and safety	961	923 -
Workers' Advocate	358	342 -
Contractor Safety Association	265	174 -
Appeal Tribunal	181	171 -
Act Review	69	129 -
Employer Consultant	16	111 -
Federation of Labour	5	11 -
Congress 2004	-	277 -
	<u>29,826</u>	<u>26,770</u>
Operating deficit for the year	(7,436)	(6,816)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Operating deficit for the year and Other comprehensive income	<u>(7,436)</u>	<u>(6,816)</u>
Reserves, beginning of the year	35,611	42,427
Reserves, end of the year (note 7)	<u>\$ 28,175</u>	<u>\$ 35,611</u>

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

Compensation Fund

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from:		
Employers, for assessments	\$ 11,901	\$ 9,350
Recoveries and other receipts	1,658	850
Investment revenue	6,062	4,874
	<u>19,621</u>	<u>15,074</u>
Cash paid to:		
Claimants or third parties on their behalf	(12,851)	(12,424)
Employees, for salaries and benefits	(5,864)	(4,989)
Suppliers, for administrative and other goods and services	(2,340)	(1,914)
	<u>(21,055)</u>	<u>(19,327)</u>
Cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,434)</u>	<u>(4,253)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Sales and maturities of investments	140,600	111,565
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	-	1
Purchases of investments	(139,725)	(107,391)
Purchases of property and equipment	(624)	(316)
Cash provided by investing activities	<u>251</u>	<u>3,859</u>
Net decrease in cash	(1,183)	(394)
Bank overdraft, beginning of year	(1,327)	(933)
Bank overdraft, end of year	<u>\$ (2,510)</u>	<u>\$ (1,327)</u>

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

December 31, 2005

1. Nature of Operations

The Compensation Fund (the Fund) was established by the *Workers' Compensation Act* and is administered by the Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board (the board) pursuant to the *Act*. The Fund, as administered by the board, provides compensation for injury or death by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. Annual assessments are levied upon employers, usually on the basis of their reported assessable payrolls. The assessment and investment revenue pays for all claims, administration and prevention expenses. In 1992, the board was made responsible for the administration of the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* and regulations to advance strategies for preventing workplace injuries in the territory.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The significant accounting policies are summarized as follows:

(a) Benefits liability

The benefits liability is determined annually and represents the actuarial present value of all future benefit payments expected to be made for claims which have occurred in the current fiscal year or in any prior year. The benefits liability includes a provision for future payments on claims that have not been finalized to date. It also includes a provision for all benefits provided by current legislation, policies and administrative practices in respect of existing claims as well as future claims management costs. No provision has been made for claims related to known latent occupational diseases where the claim has not yet been reported and the year of disablement would be in a subsequent period (note 12).

The benefits liability is comprised of three liabilities for medical aid and compensation, pension, and annuity:

Medical aid and compensation includes benefits for medical aid, compensation for loss of earnings and personal property, lump sum payments for permanent impairment, rehabilitation assistance, emergency transportation, traditional aboriginal healing, and death and funeral expenses.

The pension liability includes monthly pension benefits indexed annually that are paid to spouses, dependent children and guardians of dependent children of those who die from a work-related injury.

The annuity liability is for workers who have received compensation for the same disability for at least 24 months. Ten percent of the total compensation payments, plus interest, is set aside to provide a retirement annuity at sixty-five years of age.

(b) Investments

Pursuant to CICA Handbook Section 3855, *Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement*, the board has elected to designate all investments as held for trading. Consequently, investments are recorded at fair value. The fair value of publicly traded investments is quoted market prices. Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the trade date.

Realized gains and losses, arising on the sale of investments, are recognized in investment income in the period earned. Unrealized gains and losses, arising from fluctuations in fair value, are recognized in investment income in the period in which they arise. Investment income arising from dividends and interest is recognized in the period earned. Investment income is presented net of investment expenses.

Investments denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the year. Revenue from investments is translated at the rate in effect at the time it is earned. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation of foreign currency balances and transactions are recognized in investment income in the period in which they arise.

In adopting the standard for financial instruments the board is required to adopt CICA Handbook Section 3865, *Hedges*. These standards do not have an impact on the financial statements because the board does not engage in the types of transactions addressed by these sections.

(c) Assessments

Assessment revenue is calculated monthly on actual or estimated payrolls as reported by the employer, or on provisional assessments as determined by the board. Separate rates of assessment are established for each industry classification. An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided for assessments receivable based on management's best estimate.

The board administers the Government of Yukon employees' compensation claims related to injuries prior to January 1, 1993 when the Government was a self-insured employer. The Fund receives reimbursement for the claim costs and related administrative expenses of those employees (note 9).

(d) Third party subrogated claims

In certain limited circumstances, under section 56 of the *Workers' Compensation Act*, the board is deemed to be an assignee of a cause of action in respect of a claimant's disability. The claimant receives 25% of any settlement received after deducting all the costs of the action. This is over and above any future benefits entitlement. The remaining amount is used to offset future claims benefits, which were previously expensed in accordance with actuarial calculations, and which were previously incorporated in the benefits liability.

Revenue received from third party subrogated claims is recorded in the year the settlement occurs. No provision is made in the benefits liability for possible future subrogated recoveries because of their contingent nature.

(e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated on the straight-line method, using rates based on the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Buildings	40 years
Furniture and equipment	5 to 10 years
Computer systems and equipment	3 to 7 years

(f) Employee future benefits

Pension Benefits

Employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan administered by the Government of Canada. The Fund's contribution to the Plan reflects the full cost of the employer contributions. This amount is currently based on a multiple of the employees' required contributions, and may change from time to time depending on the experience of the Plan. These contributions represent the total pension obligations of the Fund and are expensed during the year in which the services are rendered. The Fund is not currently required to make contributions with respect to any actuarial deficiencies of the Public Service Pension Plan.

Other Benefits

Under conditions of employment, employees may qualify and earn employment benefits for vacation, sick, compensatory and personal leave, travel bonus, and severance benefits. The benefit obligation is determined on an actuarial basis. The obligation for vacation leave, sick leave, and severance benefits are calculated using the projected benefit method prorated on service. The remainder is calculated assuming all employees receive the benefits on the valuation date.

(g) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. This mainly affects claims expenses, benefits liability, accrued employee benefits and the reserves. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

3. Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable and accrued liabilities

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Receivable		
Assessments	\$ 1,069	\$ 1,067
Government of Yukon (note 9)	396	948
Other receivables	51	147
	<u>\$ 1,516</u>	<u>\$ 2,162</u>
Payable		
Assessments	\$ 567	\$ 358
Government of Yukon (note 9)	1,459	1,332
Other payables and accrued liabilities	1,070	1,364
	<u>\$ 3,096</u>	<u>\$ 3,054</u>

The carrying value of accounts receivable, bank overdraft, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their fair value given their short term to maturity.

4. Investments and Investment Revenue

The Board of Directors has established a policy for the management of the investment process, utilizing external investment portfolio managers. The portfolio managers' compliance with this investment policy is monitored on a regular basis.

	2005 (\$000s)		2004 (\$000s)	
(a) Portfolio Investments	Fair Value	Rate of Return	Fair Value	Rate of Return
Fixed-term securities				
Federal Bonds -	\$ 28,860		\$ 20,885	
Provincial Bonds -	8,195		14,580	
Corporate Bonds -	23,936		26,537	
Municipal Bonds -	-		742	
	60,991	5.6%	62,744	6.7%
Equities				
Canadian -	22,385	26.3%	21,018	16.2%
United States -	24,069	0.5%	22,673	0.7%
International -	24,570	6.0%	21,102	7.9%
	71,024		64,793	
Other Investments				
Cash on account	95		622	
Treasury Bills ⁽¹⁾	1,752		2,939	
Accrued interest receivable	686		664	
	2,533		4,225	
Investments, sub-total	134,548		131,762	
Management fee accrual	(122)		(85)	
	\$ 134,426	8.0%	\$ 131,677	7.2%

⁽¹⁾ Treasury Bills earn interest at rates ranging from 0.803% to 1.027% (2004 – 0.448% to 0.679%) and mature within 90 days.

(b) Investment Revenue

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Dividends and interest		
Fixed-term	\$ 3,249	\$ 3,541
Equity	3,205	1,469
	<hr/> 6,454	<hr/> 5,010
Gains and losses		
Realized gains in the year	1,909	1,072
Change in fair value in the year	1,758	3,213
	<hr/> 10,121	<hr/> 9,295
Investment management fees	(429)	(466)
	<hr/> \$ 9,692	<hr/> \$ 8,829

(c) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk on financial instruments arises from the possibility that the issuer of a fixed-term instrument fails to meet its obligations. To manage this risk the board determined that short-term investments must have a credit rating of at least R1, and long-term investments require a rating of A or higher by the Dominion Bond Rating Service in order to be eligible for consideration as an investment. Diversification of credit risk is managed by limiting the exposure in a single private institution to 5% of the portfolio.

(d) Foreign Exchange Risk Management

The Fund has investments in equities denominated in foreign currencies. The board does not undertake long-term hedging strategies for the currency risk of foreign investments. The board undertakes long-term investment strategies. However, currency fluctuations may affect short-term returns. The fair value of the Fund's US dollar investments as at December 31, 2005 was \$36,510,171 (2004 - \$22,550,830). The Fund did not hold any investments in other foreign currencies at December 31, 2005 (2004 - nil).

(e) Interest Rate Risk Management

Fluctuations in interest rates can impact the fair value of the fixed-income portfolio, as well as shift investor preferences among asset classes. Interest rate risk is minimized by managing the duration of the fixed-term portfolio.

The fixed-term investments, at fair value, in thousands of dollars, mature as follows:

1 to 5 years	effective yield of 4.38%	\$ 21,255	35%
6 to 10 years	effective yield of 5.62%	22,050	36%
greater than 10 years	effective yield of 4.70%	17,686	29%
		<hr/> \$ 60,991	<hr/> 100%

5. Property and Equipment -

	2005 - (\$000s)			2004 (\$000s)
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Net Carrying Value
Land	\$ 390	\$ -	\$ 390	\$ 390
Buildings	3,280	(1,088)	2,192	2,262
Furniture and equipment	582	(483)	99	93
Computer systems and equipment ⁽¹⁾	2,334	(1,896)	438	456
Systems development ⁽¹⁾	1,153	-	1,153	741
	<u>\$ 7,739</u>	<u>\$ (3,467)</u>	<u>\$ 4,272</u>	<u>\$ 3,942</u>

⁽¹⁾- Systems development projects initiated via the Achieving Better Customer Service Projects incurred expenditures of \$446,000 in 2005 (2004 - \$168,000). All of the project expenditures were capitalized and no business process improvements were expensed in the current year as was the case in 2004.

As of December 31, 2005, costs of \$1,153,000 (2004 - \$741,000) for the claims and assessments components of the project have been capitalized and will not be amortized until these system components are substantially complete.

As of December 31, 2005, costs of \$504,000 (2004 - \$470,000) for the financial system have been capitalized and are included in Computer systems and equipment. Amortization of the system began in 2003.

6. Benefits Liability -

	2005 - (\$000s)				2004 - (\$000s)
	Medical Aid & Compensation	Pension	Annuity	Total	Total
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 69,526	\$ 22,427	\$ 4,840	\$ 96,793	\$ 89,673
Add claims costs incurred:					
Current year injuries	11,834	-	-	11,834	11,323
Prior years' injuries ⁽¹⁾	7,059	1,400	960	9,419	8,220
	<u>18,893</u>	<u>1,400</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>21,253</u>	<u>19,543</u>
Less claims payments made:					
Current year injuries	2,372	-	-	2,372	2,225
Prior years' injuries	8,995	1,351	133	10,479	10,198
	<u>11,367</u>	<u>1,351</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>12,851</u>	<u>12,423</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 77,052</u>	<u>\$ 22,476</u>	<u>\$ 5,667</u>	<u>\$ 105,195</u>	<u>\$ 96,793</u>

The key actuarial assumptions used to value the benefit liabilities as at December 31 are as follows:

	2005	2004
Discount rate for medical aid benefits	1.50%	1.50%
Discount rate for compensation benefits	2.50%	2.50%
Discount rate for rehabilitation	3.50%	3.50%
Discount rate for survivor and other pension benefits	3.50%	3.50%

The benefits liability was determined using accepted actuarial practices in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries. The actuarial present value of future benefits reflects management's long-term estimates of economic and actuarial assumptions and methods, which are based on past experience modified for current trends. As these assumptions may change over time to reflect underlying economic or legislated conditions, it is possible that such changes could cause a material change to the actuarial present value of future benefit payments. The fair value for the benefits liability is not practical to determine due to its long-term nature.

⁽¹⁾ - In 2005, the Board of Directors approved a policy to establish the circumstances in which the Fund will provide lump sum payments to workers as allowed under pre-1993 workers' compensation legislation.

The lump sum payment in lieu of future periodic compensation payments is considered settlement in full of all compensation entitlement in respect of the claim. The worker may be allowed to receive additional medical treatment.

When the lump sum is paid, 10 percent of the present value of the future loss of earnings compensation is transferred to the annuity account of the Fund.

No lump sum payments were made in 2005 (2004 - \$592,694). As of December 31, 2005, there are several applications outstanding for lump sum payments for a total of approximately \$3.6 million.

7. Reserves -

In 2005, the Board of Directors completed a review of the reserves structure and amended the funding policy, which provides for the establishment of two temporary funds (Prevention Fund and Rate Transition Fund) and two new reserves (Adverse Events Reserve and Stabilization Reserve). The reserves are established to protect the fully funded position of the Fund and to stabilize the effect of fluctuations in the employer assessment rates. The Fund is considered fully funded when there are sufficient funds for the payment of all present and future compensation, including the cost of administration. Once the benefits liability is determined, the remaining difference between the Fund's assets and liabilities is credited to reserves.

Until the end of 2004, the reserves were comprised of a prevention and benefit enhancement reserve, a target reserve, and a rate transition reserve. The total available for reserves was allocated as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) Prevention and benefit enhancement reserve | The initial amount identified as at December 31, 1997 will be credited with interest at the same rate as the annuity liability |
| (ii) The target reserve has three components, funded as follows: | |
| Catastrophic claims | 200 times the maximum wage rate |
| Adverse claims experience | 16% of the unsubsidized assessment revenue plus 12% of the benefits liability |
| Occupational disease and enhanced disabilities including latent occupational diseases | 7% of the benefits liability |
| (iii) - Rate transition reserve | |
| | The rate transition reserve will be the balance in excess of the other reserves. If there is no excess then the balance will be zero and the overall deficiency in reserves will be identified. |

Under the current funding policy, the two temporary funds and two reserves are established as follows:

(i) Prevention Fund

The Prevention Fund serves to provide funding for the start up costs of pre-selected accident prevention and workplace safety initiatives. It is initially established at \$5.0 million and will not be replenished once depleted.

(ii) Rate Transition Fund

The Rate Transition Fund, which is initially established at \$6.5 million and will not be replenished once depleted, is intended to provide temporary funding for the removal of employer assessment rate subsidies. The amount of the annual employer assessment rate subsidy (2005 - \$4,578,000) is charged to this fund.

(iii) Adverse Events Reserve

The Adverse Events Reserve is established to provide funding for infrequent, unexpected adverse claims experience and catastrophic events to protect employers from sudden impact of the costs of these types of events. The target level for this reserve, which has been set at 100 times the maximum wage rate plus 10 percent of the benefits liability, is calculated annually upon completion of the actuarial valuation of the benefits liability (2005 - \$17,219,500). Costs related to catastrophic and adverse events and latent occupational diseases are charged to this reserve (2005 - nil). As this reserve is limited to its target level, funds in excess of the target level are transferred to the Stabilization Reserve (2005 - nil).

A funding deficiency exists when the reserve is below its target level (2005 - \$839,000). In the event of a charge against this reserve and when a funding deficiency exists, the following steps will be taken to replenish the reserve to its target level:

- Any recovery of the costs charged to this reserve will be added to this reserve, up to the target level.
- Any surplus in the Stabilization Reserve will be transferred to this reserve to replenish it up to the target level, if possible.
- If the transfer from the Stabilization Reserve is not sufficient to replenish this reserve to the target level, the reserve will be replenished by a special assessment premium surcharge based on an established schedule as outlined in the funding policy.
- In subsequent years, if a recovery or a surplus in the Stabilization Reserve becomes sufficient to replenish the reserve, any special assessment premium surcharge will be cancelled.

(iv) Stabilization Reserve

The Stabilization Reserve is established to protect the fully funded position of the Fund and to stabilize the effect of fluctuations on employer assessment rates. The target level for this reserve is equal to 10 percent of the benefits liability (2005 - \$10,519,500). The operating range for this reserve is determined as the target level balance plus/minus 3.5 percent of the benefits liability. The annual operating surplus/deficit, net of any amounts charged to the temporary funds and the Adverse Events Reserve, is transferred to this reserve (2005 - \$2,858,000).

This reserve is considered to have a surplus when its balance exceeds the top of the operating range. Any surplus (determined as the difference between the reserve balance and its target level) is transferred to the Adverse Events Reserve, up to the target level if the latter reserve is below target. If the Adverse Events Reserve is at its target level and the balance of the Stabilization Reserve exceeds the upper threshold of the operating range, any surplus will be applied as an employer assessment premium rebate based on an established schedule as outlined in the funding policy.

A funding deficiency exists when the reserve balance is below its target level (2005 - \$5,647,000). The amount of the deficiency is determined as the difference between the reserve balance and its target level. In the event that this reserve falls below the lower threshold of the operating range (2005 - \$6,838,000), the following steps will be taken:

- Any surplus in the Adverse Event Reserve will be transferred to the Stabilization Reserve, up to the target level, if possible.
- Any remaining deficiency will be replenished up to the target level by a special assessment premium surcharge based on an established schedule as outlined in the funding policy.

Reserves (\$000s)	Balance end of the year 2004	Opening Balance 2005	Charges to funds and current allocation to reserves	Balance, end of the year 2005	Target Level	Funding Deficiency
2005 Structure						
Prevention Fund		\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 5,000		
Rate Transition Fund		6,500	(4,578)	1,922		
Adverse Events Reserve		16,380	-	16,380	\$ 17,219	\$ 839
Stabilization Reserve		7,731	(2,858)	4,873	10,520	5,647
2004 Structure						
Prevention & Benefit Enhancement Reserve	\$ 10,663					
Target Reserve	33,962					
Rate Transition Reserve	-					
Deficiency in reserve funding	(9,014)					
Total Reserves	\$ 35,611	\$ 35,611		\$ 28,175		

8. Employee Future Benefits

(a) Public Service Pension Plan

Contributions made to the Public Service Pension Plan by the Fund and the employees for the year were as follows:

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Employees' contributions	\$ 194	\$ 165
Fund contributions	\$ 412	\$ 353

(b) Other Benefits

The liability for employee non-pension benefits, including vacation, sick, compensatory and personal leave, travel bonus and severance at December 31 was as follows:

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Accrued employee benefits, beginning of the year	\$ 1,479	\$ 1,650
Adjustments at the end of the year	-	(54)
Costs for the year	514	-
Payments made during the year	(523)	(117)
Accrued employee benefits, end of the year	<u>\$ 1,470</u>	<u>\$ 1,479</u>
Short-term portion, [included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 3)]	\$ 232	\$ 483
Long-term portion	1,238	996
	<u>\$ 1,470</u>	<u>\$ 1,479</u>

The key assumptions used to calculate the accrued employee benefits are a liability discount rate of 7% (2004 – 7%) and an annual rate of general escalation in wages of 3% (2004 – 3%).

9. Related Party Transactions

(a) Normal Course of Business

As a statutory Corporation of the Government of Yukon (the Government), the board is related to all government departments, agencies and government corporations. The board enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business and the transactions are recorded at the exchange amount. All mainframe computer software is owned by the Government. The board has access to the Government of Yukon's overall line of credit facility with its banker. This access provides the board with overdraft coverage when needed.

The Compensation Fund paid the Government \$657,000 (2004 - \$527,000) for building maintenance, computer, office supplies, payroll processing, recruitment, vehicle and rehabilitation services. The Fund also reimbursed the Government for payroll costs of \$5,788,000 (2004 - \$4,706,000).

The Government pays certain claims costs to the Compensation Fund for claims prior to 1993 and also reimburses the cost of supplementary benefits pursuant to the Yukon Workers' Compensation Supplementary Benefits Ordinance (note 2c). Supplementary compensation benefits are granted, pursuant to the Yukon Workers' Compensation Supplementary Benefits Ordinance, to all persons receiving compensation on or after October 1, 1973 for accidents prior to that date. Compensation is increased to the amount that would have been granted had the accident occurred after the Act came into force. The cost of these benefits is recovered from the Yukon Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Effective January 1, 1993, all Government employees were covered by the Fund. Revenues and recoveries from the Government of Yukon for the year ended December 31 were as follows:

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Assessments	\$ 3,603	\$ 2,852
Supplementary compensation benefits	\$ 415	\$ 394
Recoveries - Mine Rescue (note 9b)	\$ 330	\$ 857
Pre-93 claims costs	\$ 223	\$ 180

As at December 31, balances due to and from related parties were as follows:

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Due to Government of Yukon	\$ 1,459	\$ 1,332
Due from Government of Yukon - Recoveries (note 9b)	\$ 396	\$ 948
Due from Government of Yukon - Assessments	\$ 198	\$ 161

(b) Mine Rescue Recovery

On July 7, 2005, the Government of Yukon agreed that it owed the Fund a total amount of \$857,544 as at December 31, 2004 for the Mine Safety Program, which was transferred to the board in 1993. This amount is comprised of recoveries for services provided by the board for management of the Mine Safety Program from 2001 to 2004, inclusive, and was included as recoveries and other receipts in 2004.

The Government also approved the reinstatement of ongoing funding for the Mine Safety Program through an annual grant to the board of \$329,500, beginning in fiscal 2005. This funding is to be reviewed by the Government, at a minimum, every five years.

10. Commitments

The board has commitments for computer software development and maintenance fees, professional legal and medical services, contribution agreements, and office leases for the next five years and thereafter, in thousands of dollars, as follows:

	Computer software development	Professional Services Contracts	Contribution Agreements	Office Leases	Total
2006	\$ 1,550	\$ 377	\$ 359	\$ 13	\$ 2,299
2007	30	280	280	7	597
2008	30	194	280	-	504
2009	30	169	280	-	479
2010	30	100	280	-	410
Thereafter	30	-	-	-	30
					<u>\$ 4,319</u>

11. Administration and Prevention Expenses -

	2005 (\$000s)	2004 (\$000s)
Salaries and benefits	\$ 5,866	\$ 4,781
Consulting and professional	758	690
Amortization	294	295
Board expenses	279	214
Communications	258	196
Buildings	248	255
Computer Systems	187	170
Staffing and recruitment	187	73
General administration	165	227
Automobile and travel	135	150
Printing and publications	123	117
Supplies and stationery	56	36
Furniture and equipment	17	23
	<u>\$ 8,573</u>	<u>\$ 7,227</u>

12. Contingencies

The Fund is required to pay for future costs of claims relating to certain latent occupational diseases which may have occurred in the current year or previously, but which may not be recognized and reported for a number of years due to the extended latency period of such diseases. Because of the absence of reliable evidence and data pertaining to these matters, these liabilities cannot be estimated and are not included in the benefits liability.

13. Comparative Figures

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