

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3

Frequency: Monthly

Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)

Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metropolitan area, Census metropolitan area part

Geography	Whitehorse, Yukon 4					
	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16
Products and product groups 3 5	2002=100					
All-items	124.1	123.7	124.2	124.4	125.2	126.6
Food 6	135.6	135.3	133.8	133.2	133.4	133.4
Shelter 7	143.3	141.3	141.5	142.4	142.6	144.5
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	107.1	107.8	109.6	108.8	108.7	109.9
Clothing and footwear	101.1	100.7	101	101.6	100.8	99.8
Transportation	123.2	121.2	122.7	123.9	126.6	131.5
Gasoline	121.3	112.5	117.1	123.2	132.6	150.8
Health and personal care	121.7	123.2	121.9	123.2	124.7	123.7
Recreation, education and reading	94	95.5	97	96.2	97.4	98
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	154.4	155.1	155.3	155.3	155.5	155.7
All-items excluding food and energy 8	120.4	121	121.7	121.5	121.9	123
All-items excluding energy 8	123.3	123.7	124.1	123.8	124.2	125.1
Energy 8	131.5	122.3	125	129.6	134.5	142.1
Goods 9	114.5	113.2	113.9	114.4	115.3	116.8
Services 10	135.1	135.7	136	135.8	136.5	138

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Frequency: Monthly
Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)
Release date: 2023-10-17
Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16
Products and product groups 3 5						
All-items	126.4	126.4	125.9	126.1	126.1	126.1
Food 6	132.4	133.8	131.3	132.6	132.4	132.2
Shelter 7	145	144.9	145.6	146.6	146.8	146.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	109.7	109.3	108.2	108.4	108.5	108.6
Clothing and footwear	97.1	97.1	99.5	100.4	103	101.8
Transportation	129.9	129	128.5	128.3	127	127.5
Gasoline	144	142.2	142.3	142.3	139.6	137.7
Health and personal care	124.8	126.3	121.5	122.3	123	123.3
Recreation, education and reading	98.9	98.7	99.1	97.6	97.6	97.5
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	155.7	156.7	156.6	156.5	156.7	156.7
All-items excluding food and energy 8	123	122.9	122.5	122.3	122.4	122.6
All-items excluding energy 8	124.9	125.1	124.3	124.3	124.4	124.5
Energy 8	140.2	139	141.3	143.5	142.4	140.8
Goods 9	115.7	116	115.2	116.2	116.3	115.9
Services 10	138.5	138.2	138	137.5	137.4	137.7

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3

Frequency: Monthly

Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)

Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17
All-items	126.9	127	127.5	127.6	127.8	127.3
Food 6	131.5	131.3	132.5	132.8	133.8	133.4
Shelter 7	147.1	146.7	146.9	147.5	147.1	146.9
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	108.6	108.5	108	108.5	109.5	109.2
Clothing and footwear	99.7	99.7	100	101.1	101.1	97.9
Transportation	131.5	131.9	131.2	131.1	131.1	130.2
Gasoline	145.9	146.7	146.7	146.5	144.1	139.9
Health and personal care	125.1	123.9	125	126.5	125.9	125.6
Recreation, education and reading	98.2	99	102	100.2	100	100.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	156.8	157	157.3	157.4	159.2	159.4
All-items excluding food and energy 8	123.4	123.5	124	123.9	124.3	124
All-items excluding energy 8	125.1	125.2	125.7	125.8	126.2	125.9
Energy 8	145.5	145.1	145.5	146.1	143.2	141
Goods 9	117	116.7	117.3	117.4	117	116
Services 10	138.3	138.8	139.2	139.3	140.2	140.3

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3
Frequency: Monthly
Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)
Release date: 2023-10-17
Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17
Products and product groups 3 5						
All-items	127.2	126.6	127.3	127.3	129	128.8
Food 6	134	132.6	131.9	131	133.1	132.1
Shelter 7	146.2	147.3	148.4	149	150.5	151.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	108.5	108.2	107	107.4	108.7	107.9
Clothing and footwear	98.3	96.1	98.9	100.8	102.3	100.5
Transportation	129.2	127.9	128.9	129.2	133	133.8
Gasoline	136.8	131.5	140	134.4	150.8	147.8
Health and personal care	126.4	127.6	126.8	126.4	126.6	125.5
Recreation, education and reading	100.9	99.8	101.9	100.7	100.7	99.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	163.4	163.6	163.7	164.1	163.8	163.8
All-items excluding food and energy 8	124	123.5	123.8	124.2	124.8	124.7
All-items excluding energy 8	126	125.4	125.5	125.7	126.6	126.3
Energy 8	137.5	137.6	144.8	143.1	154.6	154.3
Goods 9	115.5	114.6	116.2	116.1	119.2	118.6
Services 10	140.5	140.3	140	140.2	140.3	140.4

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3
Frequency: Monthly
Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)
Release date: 2023-10-17
Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18
Products and product groups 3 5						
All-items	128.9	129.5	130	130.4	130.6	131
Food 6	132.6	132.7	132.1	132	130.9	130.7
Shelter 7	152.4	153	152.6	152.9	153.6	153.9
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	107.4	107.3	107.6	109	107.8	107.4
Clothing and footwear	98.2	98.5	100.2	104	103.8	103.1
Transportation	134.1	134.9	134.5	136	137.5	140.3
Gasoline	144.2	144.2	144.2	155.4	169	172
Health and personal care	128.5	128	129.7	128.9	127.1	127
Recreation, education and reading	98.7	100.4	103.6	100.6	101.8	101
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	165.3	165.4	166.6	171	171.8	171.5
All-items excluding food and energy 8	124.8	125.4	126.4	126.3	126	126.5
All-items excluding energy 8	126.5	127	127.7	127.6	127.2	127.6
Energy 8	153.8	155	153.8	159.6	167.1	167.8
Goods 9	118.5	118.9	119.3	120.4	120.1	120.3
Services 10	140.8	141.6	142.3	141.9	142.6	143.2

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3

Frequency: Monthly

Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)

Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18
All-items	131.9	131.6	130.5	131	130.9	131.4
Food 6	132.3	130.9	129.7	128.9	132.5	132.2
Shelter 7	153.4	153.7	154.1	155.2	156.1	156.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	107.5	107.5	107.5	108.2	108.5	108.3
Clothing and footwear	101.5	101	101	101	97.1	98.9
Transportation	143.3	142.5	137.6	139.6	138.4	139.9
Gasoline	172	172	171	171.8	166.7	148.3
Health and personal care	127.4	129.1	127	126.4	125.3	127
Recreation, education and reading	102.4	102	102.7	101.6	99.9	99.4
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	173.1	173.2	173.4	173.6	174.1	173.3
All-items excluding food and energy 8	127.5	127.3	126.1	126.5	125.9	127.7
All-items excluding energy 8	128.7	128.3	127.1	127.4	127.3	128.9
Energy 8	166.6	167.1	167	169.9	169.3	157.7
Goods 9	120.3	119.9	119.7	120.3	120.7	119.2
Services 10	145.3	145	143	143.2	142.6	145.4

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3
Frequency: Monthly
Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)
Release date: 2023-10-17
Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19
Products and product groups 3 5						
All-items	130.9	131.1	131.6	132.2	132.9	134.1
Food 6	133.6	133	133.5	132.9	135.1	134.8
Shelter 7	155.9	156.2	156.8	158.5	158.9	161.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	109.2	109.4	109.2	109.4	109	108.8
Clothing and footwear	98.9	98	99.4	98.8	95.4	100.7
Transportation	136.6	137.7	138.7	139.7	141	141.7
Gasoline	148.3	148.3	154.1	163.7	163.5	163.5
Health and personal care	126.9	126.2	126	127.4	128.8	128.3
Recreation, education and reading	98.9	99.7	99.8	100.6	102.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	173.7	174	174.1	175.9	175.1	175.7
All-items excluding food and energy 8	127.1	127.5	127.7	128	128.3	129.9
All-items excluding energy 8	128.6	128.8	129	129.2	129.9	131.1
Energy 8	154.1	154.2	157.9	165.8	166.4	166.2
Goods 9	119.7	119.8	120.4	121.2	121.3	121.8
Services 10	143.7	144	144.4	144.9	146.2	148.2

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Frequency: Monthly

Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)

Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19
All-items	135.1	134.8	133.5	133.9	133.9	134.8
Food 6	135.5	134.1	133.7	133	135.1	135
Shelter 7	162.5	162.4	162.7	163.6	164.1	164.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	108.3	108	107.8	108.6	107.9	107.7
Clothing and footwear	101.6	99.6	99.1	99.5	99.3	98.2
Transportation	144.8	145.7	140	141.3	141.5	145.9
Gasoline	169	169.6	169.5	169.6	169.6	169.4
Health and personal care	129.5	128.8	128	128.8	127.7	127.8
Recreation, education and reading	104.8	103.7	103.6	102.4	100.7	99.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	175.7	175.8	176.3	176.5	176.2	176.4
All-items excluding food and energy 8	130.8	130.6	129.1	129.6	129.2	130.1
All-items excluding energy 8	132	131.6	130.3	130.6	130.6	131.3
Energy 8	170.2	169.7	169.5	170.8	171.5	173.7
Goods 9	122.6	121.6	121.4	122.1	122.6	122.4
Services 10	149.5	149.9	147.5	147.4	146.9	149

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3

Frequency: Monthly

Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)

Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20
All-items	135.8	135.9	135.1	133.6	133.1	134.3
Food 6	135.5	134.6	135	131.9	132.1	131.1
Shelter 7	169.4	169.1	168.5	167.1	165.1	165.8
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	107.4	107.4	108	107.4	105.9	106.6
Clothing and footwear	102.3	102.6	102.6	102	100.5	102.2
Transportation	144.1	145	140.8	138.4	139.4	142.7
Gasoline	169.6	169.1	149	120	122.4	137
Health and personal care	127.6	128.4	129.5	129.8	128.1	127.7
Recreation, education and reading	100.7	101.4	100.9	99.9	101.2	103
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	176.8	177.2	176.6	177.1	177.2	177.7
All-items excluding food and energy 8	130.5	131	130.7	130.8	130.6	131.6
All-items excluding energy 8	131.8	132	131.9	131.4	131.3	132
Energy 8	183	181.6	171	154.8	149.4	157.1
Goods 9	125	124.7	123.3	120.4	119.3	120.6
Services 10	148.1	148.7	148.6	148.8	149.1	150

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3
Frequency: Monthly
Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)
Release date: 2023-10-17
Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Products and product groups 3 5						
All-items	134.2	133.6	133.9	134.5	134.8	134.9
Food 6	132	129.5	131	131.3	132.6	131.9
Shelter 7	166.4	167.2	167.2	167.7	167.9	168
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	106.5	107	107.8	109.6	109.8	108.9
Clothing and footwear	101	98.4	101.6	104	103.3	102.4
Transportation	141.5	139.4	137.6	138.5	139.3	140.8
Gasoline	142.4	142.4	142.3	142.4	142.4	142.4
Health and personal care	127.5	128.9	129.2	131.1	130.5	130.5
Recreation, education and reading	103.4	103.4	104.4	101.8	101.3	101.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	177.6	177.6	177.8	177.8	177.5	177.5
All-items excluding food and energy 8	131	130.7	130.9	131.4	131.4	131.6
All-items excluding energy 8	131.6	130.9	131.3	131.8	132.1	132.1
Energy 8	161.8	161.8	161.3	162	163.5	164.8
Goods 9	120.9	119.7	120.8	121.7	122.2	121.9
Services 10	149.5	149.5	149	149.2	149.2	149.7

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3
Frequency: Monthly
Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)
Release date: 2023-10-17
Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21
Products and product groups 3 5						
All-items	136.1	136.4	136.6	137.8	138	138.5
Food 6	132.8	133	131.1	132.8	133.3	134
Shelter 7	170.2	170.3	171.4	171.7	171.2	171.9
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	109.6	110.5	109	110.2	108.7	109.7
Clothing and footwear	102.8	102.9	103.1	103.9	104	105.6
Transportation	142.7	143.5	145.6	147.8	148.4	148.2
Gasoline	147.4	150.9	157.7	165.9	168.1	172
Health and personal care	130.5	130.3	130.2	132.3	131.9	131.6
Recreation, education and reading	102.7	102.2	102.4	103.3	105.4	105.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	177.9	177.9	178	179.2	180.2	180.2
All-items excluding food and energy 8	132.6	132.8	132.8	133.7	133.7	134.1
All-items excluding energy 8	133.1	133.2	133	134	134.1	134.6
Energy 8	169	171.6	177.7	182.6	182.6	185.1
Goods 9	123.5	124.3	124.3	125.9	126.5	127.6
Services 10	150.5	150.2	150.6	151.4	151.1	150.8

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3

Frequency: Monthly

Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)

Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21
All-items	139.8	140.3	140.5	141.1	140.3	140.8
Food 6	135.1	134.3	135.1	135.5	134.9	134.5
Shelter 7	175.1	174.6	175.2	175.6	175.5	176.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	110.5	110.9	111.7	111.5	111.3	111.6
Clothing and footwear	106.3	105.3	105	105.2	105.3	103.9
Transportation	149.3	155.7	153	152.5	152	157.6
Gasoline	176.7	183.4	184.8	185	185	185
Health and personal care	133.1	132.7	132.6	133.6	132.9	133.4
Recreation, education and reading	106.1	106.1	106.5	108.6	105.9	104.1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	180.7	181.3	181.5	181.5	182	182.3
All-items excluding food and energy 8	135.4	136.1	136	136.4	135.6	136.2
All-items excluding energy 8	135.8	136.3	136.3	136.7	135.9	136.3
Energy 8	187.5	188.7	191.3	194	193.7	195.7
Goods 9	128.5	128.4	129	129.9	129.8	129.7
Services 10	152.7	154	153.7	153.8	152.2	153.4

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3

Frequency: Monthly

Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)

Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22
All-items	141.1	142.5	144.9	145.8	147.9	149.2
Food 6	136.1	138	140.4	140.5	141.6	141.5
Shelter 7	178.7	179.4	182.6	182.8	184.5	184.3
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	110.5	112	114.7	116	116.8	117
Clothing and footwear	104.2	103.7	104.5	106.4	106.6	106.9
Transportation	154.3	155.9	160.6	163	166.2	171.4
Gasoline	186.5	195.1	209.9	216.8	239.7	257.3
Health and personal care	133.6	132.7	132.9	137.2	136.4	136.8
Recreation, education and reading	104.7	107.2	108.7	108.9	113.4	117.7
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	182.9	182.6	182.7	182.7	185.4	181.4
All-items excluding food and energy 8	136.1	137	138.3	139.1	140.6	142
All-items excluding energy 8	136.6	137.6	139.1	139.9	141.3	142.4
Energy 8	197.3	204.2	223.5	225.9	240.7	246.1
Goods 9	130.2	132.2	136.3	136.9	139.4	140.1
Services 10	153.5	153.9	154.3	155.4	157	159.2

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Frequency: Monthly

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Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22
All-items	150.6	151	151	151.8	152	152.2
Food 6	143.9	146	147	146.1	149.3	150.6
Shelter 7	184.3	187.7	188.8	190.8	192.8	193
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	116.6	116.6	116.6	117.5	116.4	117.5
Clothing and footwear	106.6	109.5	108.3	109.1	108.7	108.1
Transportation	175.5	171.4	169.5	171.8	169.2	169.8
Gasoline	247.1	221.2	220.8	237	220.9	206.9
Health and personal care	138.4	139.5	138.2	139.6	140.8	141.3
Recreation, education and reading	120	117.9	117	117.4	115.3	113.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	181.8	181.9	182.7	183.1	184.1	185.1
All-items excluding food and energy 8	143.6	144.6	144.2	144.9	144.4	144.9
All-items excluding energy 8	144.1	145.3	145.2	145.6	145.8	146.5
Energy 8	240.9	227.4	227.5	237.4	237	227.7
Goods 9	140.2	139.3	139.7	141.3	141.8	141.5
Services 10	162.2	164.3	163.6	163.6	163.3	164.1

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Frequency: Monthly

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Release date: 2023-10-17

Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography

Products and product groups 3 5	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23
All-items	152.3	152.5	152.9	154.2	154.9	156.4
Food 6	151.2	151.1	151.6	152.6	155	156
Shelter 7	195.5	195.5	195.2	197	197	196.6
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	117.3	114.3	115.7	116.2	114.1	112.2
Clothing and footwear	108.7	110.1	110.2	110.8	110.8	109.5
Transportation	165	163.9	165.2	167.9	166.9	171.5
Gasoline	201.2	199	200.7	217.1	218.1	218.2
Health and personal care	142.4	141.7	142.6	144.5	147.8	148.4
Recreation, education and reading	112.8	115.5	115.8	116.2	119.1	125.3
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	187.1	188.8	188.9	189.7	192.6	192.5
All-items excluding food and energy 8	145.3	145.7	146.3	146.9	147.5	149.1
All-items excluding energy 8	146.9	147.2	147.8	148.5	149.4	151
Energy 8	223.3	220.3	218.4	228.4	226.8	225.8
Goods 9	141.6	141.3	142.2	144.2	145.2	145.4
Services 10	164.3	164.9	164.9	165	165.7	168.5

Consumer Price Index, monthly, not seasonally adjusted 1 2 3
Frequency: Monthly
Table: 18-10-0004-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0020)
Release date: 2023-10-17
Geography: Canada, Province or territory, Census subdivision, Census metr

Geography	
Products and product groups 3 5	Jul-23
All-items	158.4
Food 6	156.5
Shelter 7	199
Household operations, furnishings and equipment	112.2
Clothing and footwear	110.9
Transportation	176.6
Gasoline	218.2
Health and personal care	147.9
Recreation, education and reading	128.9
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis	192.7
All-items excluding food and energy 8	151.6
All-items excluding energy 8	153
Energy 8	223.7
Goods 9	145.1
Services 10	172.7

Footnotes:

- 1 The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is not a cost-of-living index. The objective behind a cost-of-living index is to measure changes in expenditures necessary for consumers to maintain a constant standard of living. The idea is that consumers would normally switch between products as the price relationship of goods changes. If, for example, consumers get the same satisfaction from drinking tea as they do from coffee, then it is possible to substitute tea for coffee if the price of tea falls relative to the price of coffee. The cheaper of the interchangeable products may be chosen. We could compute a cost-of-living index for an individual if we had complete information about that person's taste and spending habits. To do this for a large number of people, let alone the total population of Canada, is impossible. For this reason, regularly published price indexes are based on the fixed-basket concept rather than the cost-of-living concept.

- 2 This table replaces table 18-10-0008-01 which was archived with the release of April 2007 data.

- 3 From April 2020 to November 2021, and from January 2022 to February 2022, certain sub-indexes and components thereof were imputed using special approaches in either one, or more months. The affected indexes include child care services; housekeeping services; air transportation; personal care services; recreational services; travel tours; spectator entertainment; use of recreational facilities and services; beer served in licensed establishments; wine served in licensed establishments, and liquor served in licensed establishments. The details of these treatments from April 2020 to March 2021 are provided in technical supplements available through the Prices Analytical Series (opens new window). Starting in April 2021

- 4 The relatively small size of the housing market in these two cities makes it difficult to construct reliable price indexes for new houses. To compensate, the price movements of rental accommodation are used to approximate the price movements of new houses. The rent information itself is collected using different pricing frequencies and collection methods than in the rest of the country. Because of these problems, the indexes for rented accommodation, and owned accommodation are not published for these two cities. Further, the all-items indexes published for these two cities are not strictly comparable with the same indexes for the provinces or the other 16 cities.

5 The goods and services that make up the Consumer Price Index (CPI) are organized according to a hierarchical structure with the all-items CPI as the top level. Eight major components of goods and services make up the all-items CPI. They are food; shelter; household operations, furnishings and equipment; clothing and footwear; transportation; health and personal care; recreation, education and reading; and alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis. These eight components are broken down into a varying number of sub-groups which are in turn broken down into other sub-groups. Indents are used to identify the components that make up each level of aggregation. For example, the eight major components appear with one indent relative to the all-items CPI to show that they are combined to obtain the all-items CPI. NOTE: Some items are recombined outside the main structure of the CPI to obtain special aggregates such as all-items excluding food and energy; energy; goods; services; or fresh fruit and vegetables. They are listed after the components of the main structure of the CPI following the last major component entitled alcoholic beverages, tobacco products and recreational cannabis.

6 Food includes non-alcoholic beverages.

7 Part of the increase first recorded in the shelter index for Yellowknife for December 2004 inadvertently reflected rent increases that actually occurred earlier. As a result, the change in the shelter index was overstated in December 2004, and was understated in the previous two years. The shelter index series for Yellowknife has been corrected from December 2002. In addition, the Yellowknife all-items Consumer Price Index (CPI) and some Yellowknife special aggregate index series have also changed. Data for Canada and all other provinces and territories were not affected.

8 The special aggregate energy includes electricity; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuels; gasoline; and fuel, parts and accessories for recreational vehicles.

9 Goods are physical or tangible commodities usually classified according to their life span into non-durable goods, semi-durable goods and durable goods. Non-durable goods are those goods that can be used up entirely in less than a year, assuming normal usage. For example, fresh food products, disposable cameras and gasoline are non-durable goods. Semi-durable goods are those goods that may last less than 12 months or greater than 12 months depending on the purpose to which they are put. For example, clothing, footwear and household textiles are semi-durable goods. Durable goods are those goods which may be used repeatedly or continuously over more than a year, assuming normal usage. For example, cars, audio and video equipment and furniture are durable goods.

- 10 A service in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is characterized by valuable work performed by an individual or organization on behalf of a consumer, for example, car tune-ups, haircuts and city public transportation. Transactions classified as a service may include the cost of goods by their nature. Examples include food in restaurant food services and materials in clothing repair services.

YUKON UTILITIES BOARD

IN THE MATTER OF the *Public Utilities Act*

and

Review of Yukon Utilities Board Order 2022-03

BEFORE: R. Buchan, Chair) January 9, 2023
B. King, Vice-Chair)
A. Fortin)
L. McCullough)

BOARD ORDER 2023-01

WHEREAS:

- A. On March 16, 2022, the Yukon Utilities Board (Board) issued Board Order 2022-03 in relation to Yukon Energy Corporation's (YEC) 2021 General Rate Application (GRA). In Appendix A to Board Order 2022-03: Reasons for Decision, the Board made findings on the GRA;
- B. On April 14, 2022, Yukon Energy Corporation filed an Application for Review and Variance of Board Order 2022-03 (Review Application), pursuant to section 62 of the *Public Utilities Act* (Act) and section 31 of the Board's Rules of Practice (Rules);
- C. On August 26, 2022, the Board issued Board Order 2022-10 granting YEC's Review Application in part on the initial screening phase. Accordingly, the Board directed that the Review Application proceed to Phase 2 on the limited issue of determining the amount of the risk premium reduction and whether the reduction should be greater than zero but not more than 50 basis points;
- D. The Board issued a process schedule for Phase 2 of the Review Application in Board Order 2022-12 on September 6, 2022; and
- E. The Board closed the record for this proceeding on November 3, 2022.

NOW THEREFORE, for the reasons set out in Appendix A to this Order, the Board orders the following:

1. YEC's return on equity for its 2021 General Rate Application is hereby set at 8.65 percent.
2. YEC shall submit a compliance filing (filing for acknowledgement) to the Board by February 8, 2023, in accordance with the directions set out in the attached Reasons for Decision (Appendix A).

DATED at the City of Whitehorse, Yukon, this 9th day of January 2023.

BY ORDER

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Richard Buchan', is written over a faint circular stamp or seal.

Richard Buchan
Chair

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Introduction

The 2023–24 Fiscal and Economic Outlook presents the territory’s current fiscal and economic position and expectations for the medium term. The Government of Yukon is moving the territory toward a sustainable and prosperous future while ensuring responsible fiscal management across all government programs and services. The Yukon is recovering from the impacts of the pandemic and the economic outlook is positive.

Despite the recent challenges created by higher rates of inflation, expectations are that the Yukon will build on 2022’s robust economic growth, with further real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) gains and an outlook highlighted by a strong labour market and additional population growth. The government remains committed to working closely with partners in the public and private sectors, including First Nations governments, to ensure a strong, diversified and sustainable economy for all Yukoners. Overall, the territory’s economy is well-positioned to address the challenges ahead and continue growing in the coming years.

Part 1: The Yukon's finances

In the 2023–24 Budget, the Yukon government is delivering on its longstanding commitment to growing the economy while ensuring strong, sustainable fiscal management. The government projects a surplus of \$48.2 million in 2023–24 and projects to remain in a surplus position throughout the duration of this fiscal outlook. A surplus of 2-3 per cent of the total budget is a prudent fiscal management tool and demonstrates the ability of the government to address unforeseen events without going into deficit. Maintaining a surplus position lessens the government's potential need to borrow funds and reduces the net debt position. The expected fiscal position in 2023–24 reflects a focus on strategically allocating resources to the ongoing priorities of Yukoners.

Table 1. Fiscal summary

(\$ millions)	2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 Supplementary Estimates #2	2023–24 Main Estimates	2024–25 Plan	2025–26 Plan
Revenue ^{1,2}	1,460.2	1,504.5	1,575.4	1,663.5	1,719.2
Expense ³	(1,644.6)	(1,683.8)	(1,642.4)	(1,716.5)	(1,769.1)
Contingency for Anticipated Expenses	(10.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)	(50.0)
Accounting Adjustments ⁴	233.9	233.2	165.2	161.7	144.9
Surplus/(Deficit) ⁵	39.5	43.9	48.2	58.8	45.1
Net Financial Assets/(Debt), end of year ⁶	(207.5)	(298.5)	(374.8)	(453.0)	(528.0)

Source: Department of Finance. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

1. To align with the presentation in the Yukon's Public Accounts, revenues and recoveries do not include those collected by the Yukon Housing Corporation, which are included in the Accounting Adjustments in this table.

2. Figures for revenue, contingency for anticipated expenses and surplus (deficit) are found on Pages S-8 of the 2023–24 Main Estimates, and equivalent pages of budget documents for other periods.

3. Figures for expense and accounting adjustments are found on Pages S-18 of the 2023–24 Main Estimates and equivalent pages of budget documents for other periods.

4. Accounting Adjustments are the sum of "Tangible Capital Assets (net)," "Investment in Land Development," "Expenditures on Loan Programs," and "Other Adjustments (net)," on Page S-9 of the 2023–24 Main Estimates, and equivalent pages of budget documents for other periods.

5. Surplus/(Deficit) is the sum of Revenue, Expense, Contingency for Anticipated Expenses, and Accounting Adjustments.

6. Found on Page S-9 of the 2023–24 Main Estimates.

Net financial debt, or net debt as it is often known, is expected to increase by \$76.3 million in 2023–24 to a total of \$374.8 million. Recent increases to the government's net financial debt position were incurred to fund ongoing maintenance of the territory's infrastructure and to invest in new projects that will benefit Yukoners now and well into the future. In standard accounting, net financial debt is a measure of how much the government would need to pay if all of its liabilities were due immediately. It does not mean government needs to borrow those funds. Most of the government's net debt position is for long-term liabilities that will not be realized all at once.

Part of the changes to net debt reflect a new accounting standard that came into effect in April 2022. These new rules require the government to record and measure future financial obligations to retire government assets from service, such as buildings or equipment, once they are no longer of productive use. The estimated future costs to retire an asset are then recognized over an asset's productive life. The increase to net debt from 2022–23 includes an additional \$54.3 million to reflect accounting changes to align with the new standard. The new standard is also expected to increase net debt by approximately \$1.6 million annually.

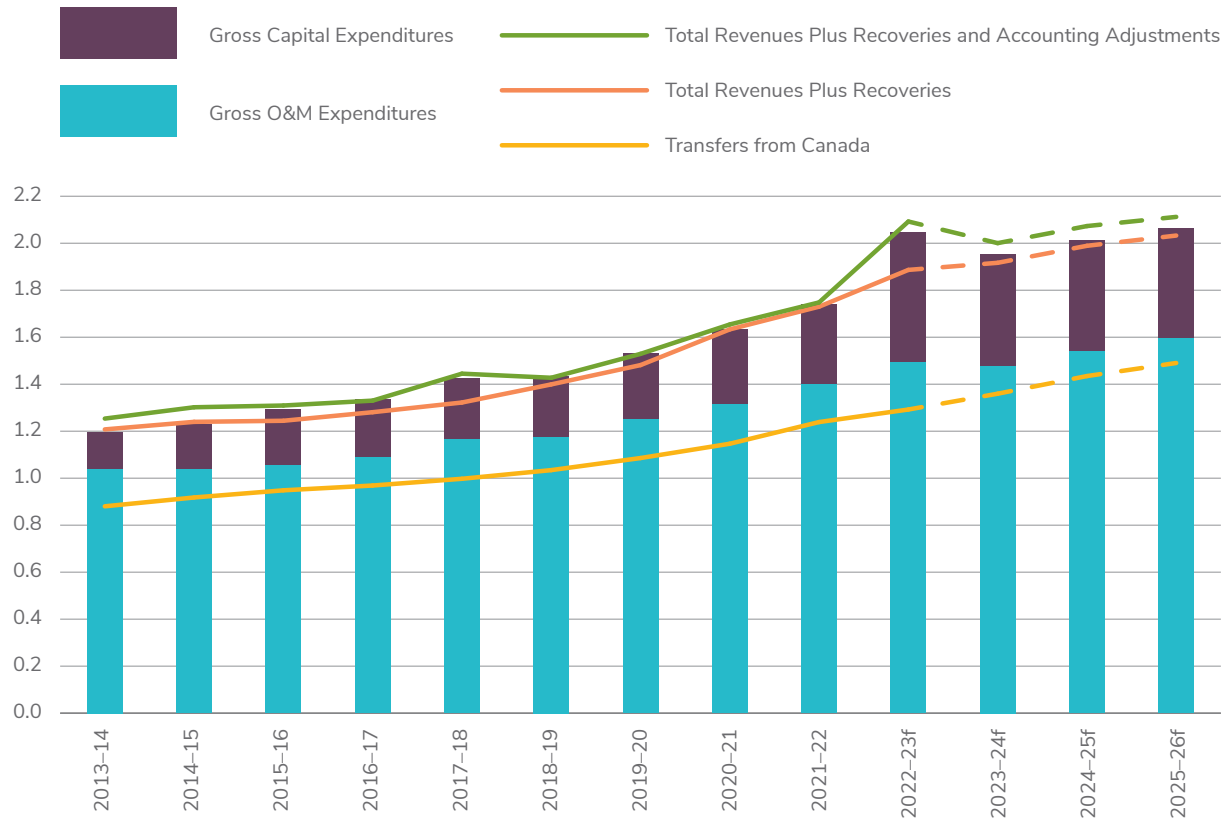
The government is committed to maintaining fiscal sustainability. To achieve this, the government has reviewed spending commitments to ensure expenditures are effectively being used within the framework of expected revenues. These measures will help to ensure that the government is able to meet its spending commitments while maintaining a healthy fiscal position. Capital expenditures are forecast to decrease by \$35.2 million or 9.9 per cent, net of recoveries, from the 2022–23 Main Estimates to preserve the government's strong fiscal standing and address increasing inflation while continuing to invest in priority areas. The decrease to capital spending is partially offset by an increase to the forecast for Operations and Maintenance (O&M) expenditures of \$33.0 million or 2.6 per cent, net of recoveries, from the 2022–23 Main Estimates.

The government's fiscal summary for 2023–24 also includes a \$50 million contingency for areas of expected, but presently undefined, expenditures. The government has benefitted from this realistic approach to budgeting in recent years for COVID-19 spending and we are continuing this approach for expected cost pressures. These costs are not presented in departmental budgets in the coming fiscal year as the expenditures are not yet known. They are included in the overall financial framework so that they will not affect the Yukon's forecast fiscal position, should they be needed. This allows the government to remain transparent about potential pressures and would require legislative authority.

In Chart 1, forecast spending and revenue for the Yukon, including recoveries, from 2022–23 through 2025–26, are compared to historical spending as reported in the Yukon’s Public Accounts. In recent fiscal years, growth in government spending has increased in line with revenue growth. For the fiscal years between 2013–14 and 2022–23, O&M expenditures have grown by 5.1 per cent annually and revenues have grown by 5.0 per cent annually, on average. For 2023–24 to 2025–26, expenditures and revenues are expected to change at a similar pace, with expenditures growing by an annual average of 2.3 per cent, while government revenues are expected to grow at an average of 2.5 per cent annually.

Chart 1. Government of Yukon fiscal indicators^{7,8}

Expenditures and revenues (\$ billions)



Source: Department of Finance f = forecast

7. Fiscal years 2013–14 to 2021–22 represent actuals as reported in the Yukon’s Public Accounts. For comparability, forecasts for fiscal years 2022–23 to 2025–26 use the same methodology, which differs from the presentation in Table 1 above.

8. To align with the presentation in the Yukon’s Public Accounts, revenues and recoveries do not include those collected by the Yukon Housing Corporation, which are netted-out of the gross expenditures presented in this chart.

Revenue

Government revenues rely heavily on transfers from the Government of Canada, supplemented by own-source revenues that are mostly driven by economic activity. The Yukon government's revenue is critical to ensuring that the government has the resources needed to meet its spending commitments. As shown in Table 2, total revenue, excluding recoveries, is expected to be \$1.58 billion in 2023–24. This represents an increase of \$70.9 million, or 4.7 per cent, from the most recent estimates in the 2022–23 Supplementary Estimates #2. This increase is primarily driven by the territory's economic position and a changing fiscal situation across Canada, which affects federal transfers.

Table 2. Revenue by type^{9,10}

(\$ millions)	2022–23 Main Estimates	2022–23 Supplementary Estimates #2	2023–24 Main Estimates	2024–25 Plan	2025–26 Plan
Transfers from Canada	1,244.4	1,261.4	1,327.0	1,400.3	1,454.7
Tax revenue	157.7	175.0	170.9	177.2	182.2
Personal income tax	89.9	100.7	98.4	102.4	105.6
Corporate income tax	24.4	32.0	27.4	27.8	28.4
Property tax	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.7
Fuel oil tax	9.7	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9
Tobacco and alcohol taxes	18.6	18.4	20.0	20.7	21.1
Insurance premium tax	8.1	8.2	9.0	9.9	10.6
Other revenue	58.1	68.1	77.5	85.9	82.3
Liquor profit	9.4	7.5	8.8	8.8	9.1
Licenses, fees, registrations and permits	17.6	17.1	18.3	18.7	19.2
Sale of land	19.2	20.8	32.3	34.2	31.3
Other revenue	12.0	22.8	18.1	24.2	22.6
Total revenue	1,460.2	1,504.5	1,575.4	1,663.5	1,719.2

Source: Department of Finance. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

9. All revenue figures are found on Pages S-14 and S-15 of the 2023–24 Main Estimates, and equivalent pages of budget documents for other periods.

10. To align with the presentation in the Yukon's Public Accounts, revenues do not include those collected by the Yukon Housing Corporation.

Transfers from Canada

Transfers from Canada, which includes the Territorial Formula Financing grant, represent about 84 per cent of the Yukon's total revenue in 2023–24. Territorial formula financing helps to reduce the gap between the Yukon's ability to raise revenue and its spending needs for core services.

The grant is responsive to changing economic and demographic circumstances in the territory compared to the rest of the country. This includes changes in public spending across the country, which are increasing due to the high inflationary environment and associated inflation relief programs. The growth in spending for other provinces and territories have an upward impact on the Yukon's Territorial Formula Financing grant. However, the improved outlook on the grant is being offset somewhat by growth in resource revenues. Resource revenues in the territory are expected to increase as royalties increase, which would have a downward impact on revenue from the Territorial Formula Financing grant. Under the Devolution Transfer Agreement with Canada, the Yukon's grant is reduced dollar for dollar of resource revenues in excess of \$6 million in any given year. Resource revenues subject to offset were \$10.2 million in 2021–22, meaning the grant in 2023–24 will be reduced by \$4.2 million.

At the time that the 2023–24 Main Estimates were prepared, the Yukon government, along with other provinces and territories, were discussing increases to the Canada Health Transfer that could strengthen the healthcare system for the benefit of all Canadians. The Canada Health Transfer forms part of the overall transfers from Canada. Increases to the Canada Health Transfer have not yet been included in expected revenues for 2023–24.

Taxation revenue

The Yukon's own-source revenue from taxation is forecast to decrease in 2023–24 from the 2022–23 Supplementary Estimates #2. Personal and corporate taxation revenues are expected to be strong in 2023–24, but are forecast to be lower than current estimates for 2022–23 primarily due to a non-recurring adjustment for the 2021 tax year in 2022–23. Adjustments for prior tax years are common due to the timing of final reconciliations of tax assessment information. Corporate income tax projections for 2022–23 have been revised upward from stronger than expected corporate profits but are expected to return to trend in 2023–24.

Personal income tax revenues are expected to continue to be strong due to high inflation and the territory's strong labour market performance, which is increasing individual taxable incomes. Business performance continues to be strong in the territory, but corporate income tax revenue can see large variations from year-to-year. The outlook for corporate taxation, while still expected to increase, has also been reduced from projections in previous years due to a change in federal tax provisions that increases the scope of businesses eligible for the small business tax rate. In the Yukon, the small business tax rate is zero per cent.

The forecast for tax revenue from tobacco products has increased. The Tobacco Tax Act links changes to the tax rate to changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), so the tax rate increased from 31 cents to 32 cents per cigarette as of January 1, 2023. Under the current outlook for inflation, the tax rate for tobacco products is expected to increase to 37 cents per cigarette by the end of 2027.

Expectations for fuel tax revenue in 2023–24 are lower than in the 2022–23 Main Estimates. Fuel tax revenues have not returned to pre-pandemic levels, which could be partly explained by the tourism industry continuing to operate below levels experienced prior to the start of the pandemic. The ongoing outlook for fuel taxes is expected to be mostly flat as more Yukoners adopt electric vehicles and make other transportation choices that are consistent with the Yukon's *Our Clean Future* strategy.

Aside from changes to the tobacco tax, there are no changes to tax rates proposed as part of the 2023–24 budget.

Other revenue

In addition to transfers from Canada and taxation revenue, the government also generates revenue from other sources. These include liquor profit, licenses, fees, registrations, permits and proceeds from land sales. Revenue from these sources are expected to exceed recent levels, in part due to elevated revenue from land sales.

Operations and maintenance expense

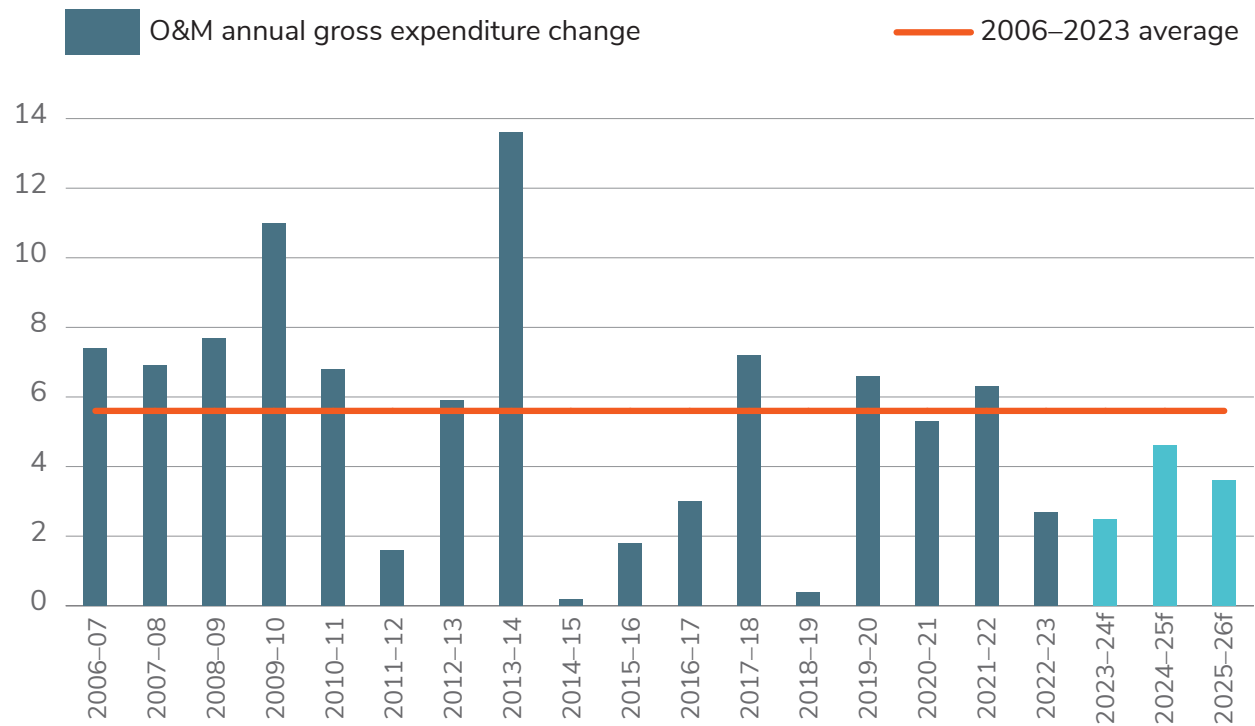
O&M spending for 2023–24 is budgeted at \$1.45 billion, which reflects a \$35 million, or 2.5 per cent, increase over the previous year's Main Estimates. The increase in spending is primarily for:

- making day-to-day life more affordable for Yukoners;
- investing in the Yukon's health and social system;
- addressing the substance use health emergency;
- improving sustainability and preserving the territory's environment;
- investing in housing and related services, particularly for the most vulnerable; and
- continuing to build relationships and foster reconciliation with Yukon First Nations.

Chart 2 compares forecast gross O&M spending from 2022–23 through 2025–26 to actual historical O&M spending as reported in the Yukon’s Public Accounts. The average annual growth in O&M spending between 2006–07 and 2022–23 was 5.6 per cent. Forecast O&M spending growth in 2024–25 and 2025–26 is anticipated to remain below the average at approximately 4.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively.

Chart 2. Annual growth in O&M budgets

Change in Government of Yukon gross O&M spending (per cent)



Source: Department of Finance f = forecast

Higher rates of inflation continue to be the reality for Yukoners, and family budgets are becoming tighter. The government continues to take steps to provide targeted inflationary relief to families, especially the most vulnerable. The government continues to assess how inflation is impacting Yukoners. In 2023–24, the government is extending the Inflation Relief Rebate Program, which provides a \$50 per month rebate on ATCO Electric and Yukon Energy utility bills for the April and May billing periods, along with an additional three months later in the year. Other measures in the 2023–24 Budget to help make life more affordable for Yukoners include funding for food in Yukon schools, the timber harvesting incentive to boost fuelwood supply, a quarterly top-up of \$150 to eligible recipients of the Yukon Senior Income Supplement and a \$100 monthly increase to eligible Social Assistance recipients.

With the COVID-19 State of Emergency coming to an end in March 2022, the Yukon is now adapting to living with the risks from COVID-19 while continuing to support Yukoners' well-being. However, healthcare systems across Canada, including the Yukon, continue to be strained following the pandemic. Healthcare workers are experiencing stress and burnout, and people seeking health services are experiencing long wait times due to staff shortages. The 2023–24 Budget includes funding to improve supports for critical staff, including recruitment and retention bonuses for nurses, negotiated increases with the Yukon Medical Association, a human resources strategy to improve health care worker recruitment and adding nursing positions in rural locations. The government also continues to act on the recommendations from the *Putting People First* report. This includes funding for the territory's dental plan, early learning and childcare.

In 2023–24, the government will continue to support the needs of individuals and communities impacted by the substance use health emergency. This includes additional funding to address the harms of substance use, combat the supply of harmful substances through additional RCMP supports, and help youth with substance use challenges. Together, these initiatives support people who are struggling with addiction and mental health issues and help to reduce the harm caused by substance use in communities.

Many areas across Canada are facing housing shortages and challenges with housing affordability. In 2023–24, the government will continue working to meet the housing needs of Yukoners, including partnering with the private sector on lease costs and supportive services for seniors at the new Normandy Living facility in Whitehorse. The Budget also includes funding to ensure the Yukon Housing Corporation's housing stock remains safe and well maintained.

The government remains fully committed to supporting reconciliation and respectful partnerships with Yukon First Nations governments. The government is working in partnership with Yukon First Nations on key priorities in 2023–24. This includes funding for Community Safety Officers and policing initiatives in communities, and support for the community safety planning priorities of Yukon First Nations governments in their communities.

The government continues to make progress on the implementation of *Our Clean Future* and protect the environment. The Yukon government is working in partnership with the Government of Canada to advance land use planning and species-at-risk protection in the Yukon through the *Bilateral Nature Agreement*. Through this, government will advance work towards the federal government's mandate to conserve and protect 25 per cent of land by 2025, and 30 per cent by 2030.

Five-Year Capital Plan update

With the 2023–24 Main Estimates, the Yukon government is publishing its sixth annual plan for its capital investment priorities over the next five years. The plan helps drive transparency, certainty and coordination with businesses, First Nations governments and municipalities.

Table 3. Five-Year Capital Plan gross expenditures by category

(\$millions)	2023–24	2024–25	2025–26	2026–27	2027–28	Totals
Climate change, energy and green economy	36	43	47	42	29	197
Land development, housing, education and health	133	84	78	81	93	470
Community and First Nations infrastructure	78	75	75	60	65	352
Transportation infrastructure	160	177	197	123	123	779
Real property and asset management	33	46	46	51	35	211
Information technology	45	51	18	17	14	146
Totals	484	475	462	374	359	2,155

Source: Capital Planning Office. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The 2023–24 *Five-Year Capital Plan* includes approximately \$2.15 billion in capital spending over the next five years. These investments will focus on improving access to stable and affordable housing, increasing accessibility to healthcare services, providing modern school facilities and advancing the territory’s climate change goals. The government continues to leverage funding from the federal government and other partners to find offsets for over one-third of the capital spending in the plan.

The capital budget for 2023–24 is projected to be \$483.8 million, a modest decrease from the 2022–23 Main Estimates. The government remains committed to robust and steady investments in the territory’s infrastructure. However, it is prudent for the government to carefully consider how it is investing in capital projects to address increasing inflation by reducing previously planned capital spending in its *Five-Year Capital Plan*. The government has reviewed planned projects in the Plan to ensure it is maintaining its current assets while delivering on the new critical infrastructure that Yukoners need. For certain capital projects, the government is exploring innovative ways to deliver these projects, including partnering with municipalities or First Nations governments in the development of new infrastructure. This approach has resulted in a lower total spend in the next few years compared to earlier projections, while creating a more stable outlook for capital spending.

The government remains committed to robust and steady investments in the territory's infrastructure.

The government is making priority capital investments across six main areas in the 2023–24 *Five-Year Capital Plan*:

- \$197 million for climate change, energy and green economy projects to continue to advance the *Our Clean Future* strategy and invest in sustainable jobs in the territory. In 2023–24, this includes investing in renewable energy projects, such as solar installations and biomass, through the Green Infrastructure Program; and helping Yukoners increase the energy efficiency of their homes and businesses through the Better Buildings energy retrofit loans program.
- \$470 million for land development, housing, education and health projects to ensure the territory can meet the housing, educational and healthcare needs of a growing population and economy. In 2023–24, this includes completing the Old Crow 10-unit mixed-use housing project and work on the Kêts'ádań Kù School in Burwash Landing.
- \$352 million for community and First Nations infrastructure to meet infrastructure needs in communities across the territory, including working in partnership with Yukon First Nations and municipal governments on their priorities. In 2023–24, this includes work on a new Fire Hall building in Carmacks; upgrades to the existing Public Works building in Carmacks; and upgrades to the Teslin Tlingit Council community hub.
- \$779 million for transportation infrastructure to invest in the territory's transportation system to keep Yukoners and the economy moving and advance the sustainability of supply chains critical to the Yukon. In 2023–24, this includes ongoing work on critical components of the Yukon's transportation infrastructure like the Nisutlin Bay Bridge project, Erik Nielsen Whitehorse International Airport runways and upgrades to the North Klondike Highway.
- \$211 million for real property and asset management projects to build and maintain assets that are essential to the delivery of government services. In 2023–24, this includes continuing to retrofit the Old Territorial Administration Building in Dawson City and work on conceptual designs for potential expansions and recreational activities at several campgrounds across the territory.
- \$146 million for information technology projects to enhance the territory's vital technological links to Canada and the world. In 2023–24, work will continue on the Dempster Fibre project, which will provide redundancy, increase reliability and reduce the risk of outages in the territory's critical telecommunications infrastructure.

In recent years, the government has made substantial capital investments to help sustain and build upon critical infrastructure for the benefit of Yukoners now and for generations to come.

Some important recently-completed projects include:

- \$22 million, along with funding from Canada, for the Mayo to McQuesten Transmission Line replacement project, which came online in 2021 and is improving the quality and reliability of electricity infrastructure in the area;
- \$22 million, in partnership with Canada, for the Faro Public Works & Fire Hall Building and the Watson Lake Municipal Services Building, which combine public works and fire services into a single shared space, saving money on both construction and long-term operating costs; and
- \$21 million for the 47-unit residential housing complex at 401 Jeckell Street, completed in January 2023 in partnership with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. It is providing affordable homes of various sizes for low-income and vulnerable families, seniors and individuals.

In recent years, the government has made substantial capital investments to help sustain and build upon critical infrastructure for the benefit of Yukoners now and for generations to come.



Part 2: Economic overview

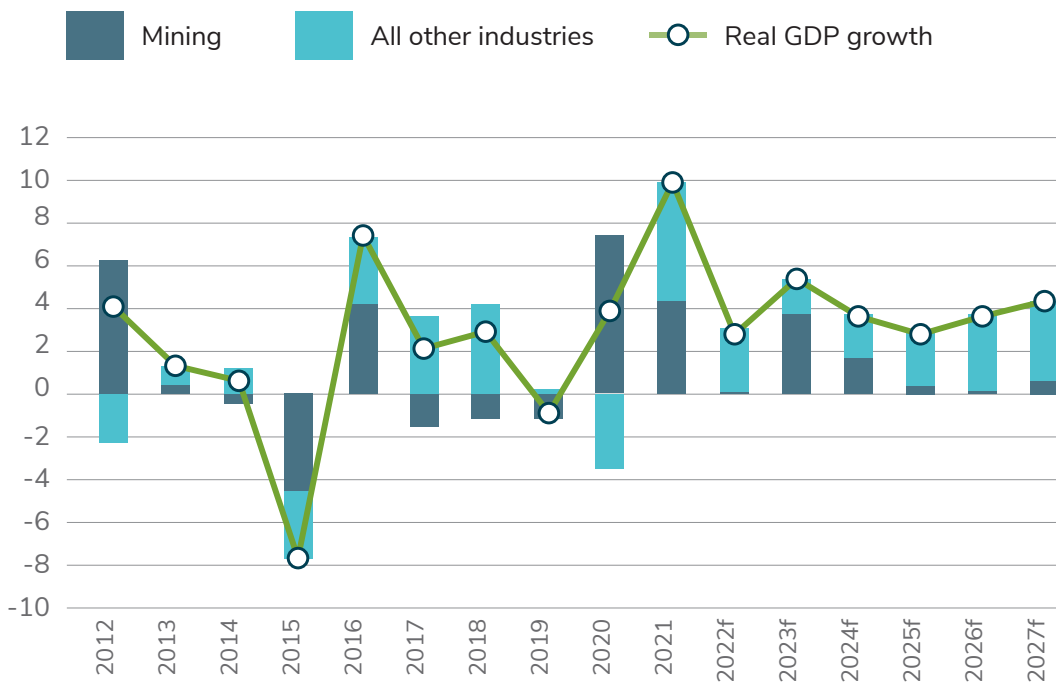
Positive outlook for real GDP growth

The outlook for the Yukon’s economy remains positive. A strong labour market is leading to job growth and low unemployment. Tourism is coming back to the territory and the construction sector is busy. Inflation remains higher than anticipated but is expected to moderate with the stabilization of energy prices, improvements to global supply chains and an increase in interest rates that is beginning to absorb excess demand in the Canadian economy.

The Yukon’s real GDP is expected to continue to expand. The Yukon led the country in real GDP growth in both 2020 and 2021, with 2021’s increase of 10 per cent being the strongest in 13 years. The pace of this expansion returned to more normal levels in 2022 with estimated real GDP growth of 3.1 per cent, close to the Canadian growth estimate of 3.5 per cent. Last year’s performance was impacted primarily by the mining sector with disruptions at the Eagle Gold mine and a temporary suspension of operations at the Keno Hill mine.

Chart 3. Further gains in real GDP expected in all years of the forecast

Contribution to real GDP growth (percentage points)



Source: Statistics Canada, Department of Finance

f = forecast

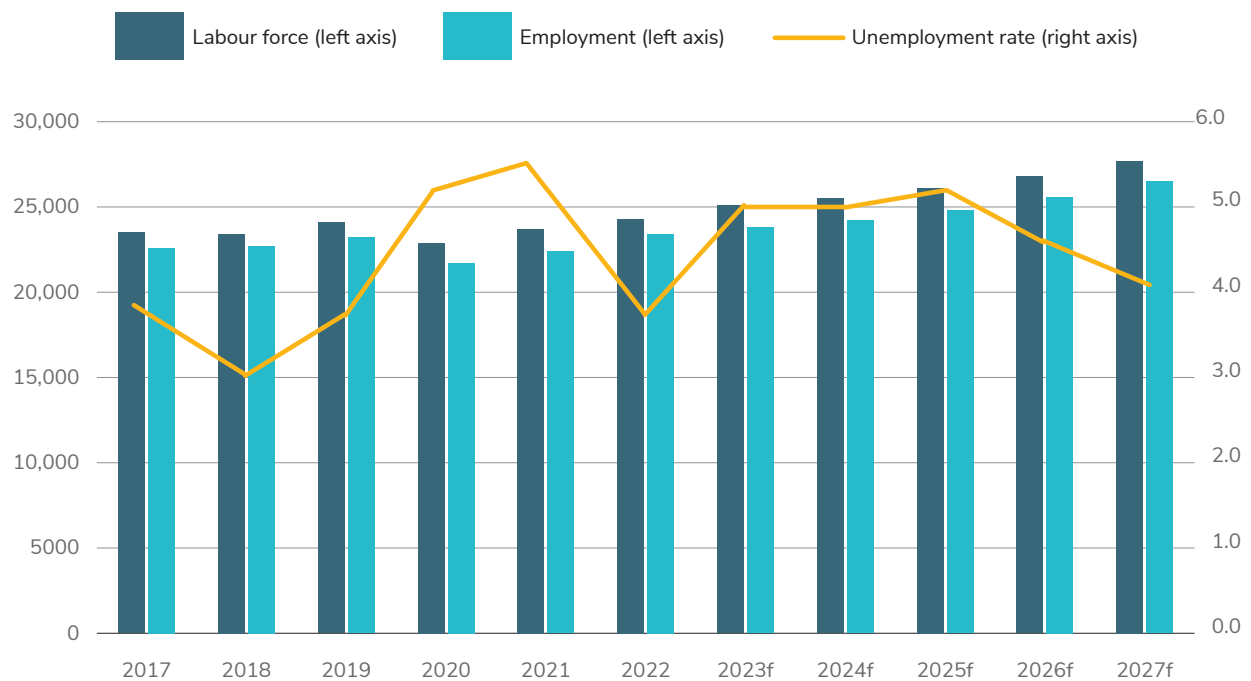
Production at Eagle Gold is expected to ramp up this year and operations at the Keno Hill mine are expected to resume in the third quarter. Higher mineral production and continued recovery of the tourism sector are expected to result in real GDP growth of 5.4 per cent in 2023 followed by 3.7 per cent growth in 2024. Further growth is projected throughout the remainder of the forecast, averaging 3.7 per cent growth through 2025 to 2027.

Further gains in the labour force and employment expected over the medium term

Strong demand for labour and increased economic activity spurred growth in the size of the labour force and employment as both reached record highs in 2022. Employment growth of 4.5 per cent last year outpaced the increase in the labour force and translated into a substantial decline in the territory's unemployment rate. At 3.7 per cent for the year, the Yukon's unemployment rate matched 2019's level and was the lowest in Canada.

Chart 4. Growth in employment and the labour force

Labour force (persons), employment (persons), unemployment rate (per cent)



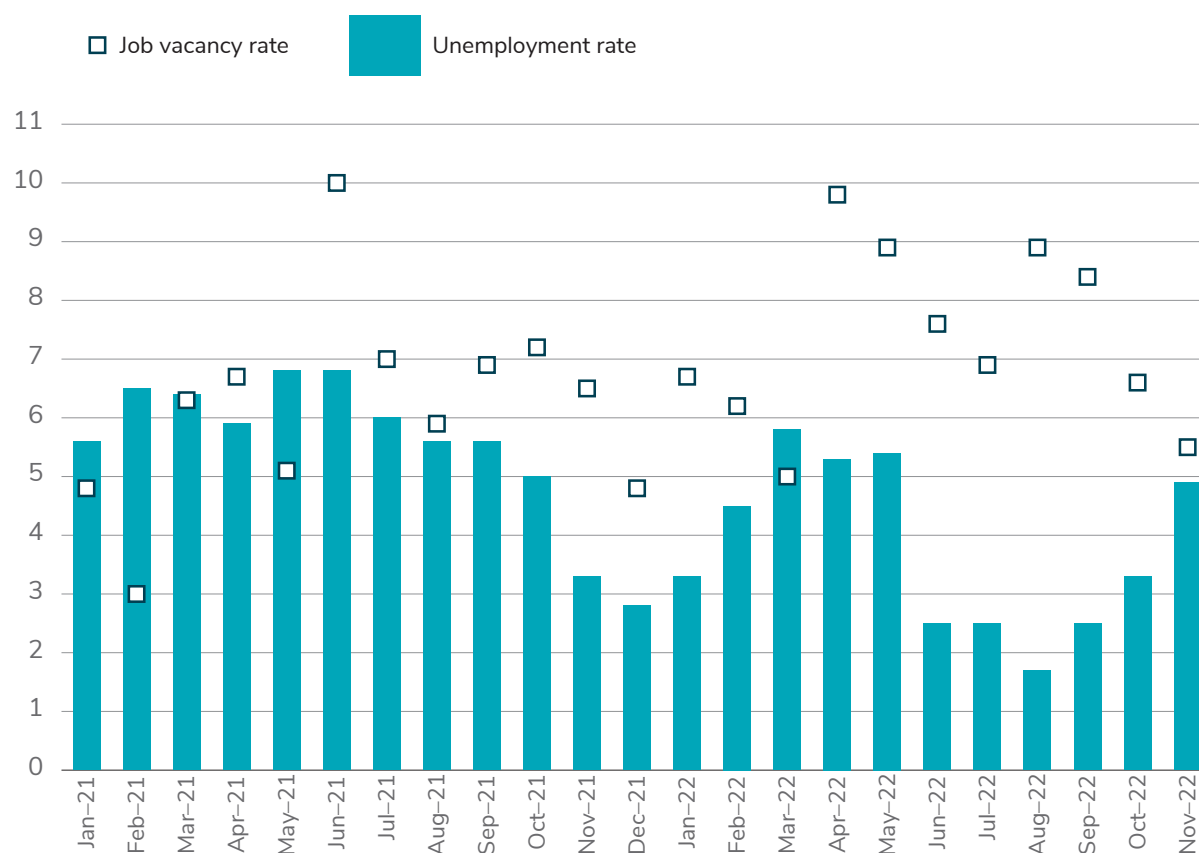
Source: Statistics Canada, Department of Finance

f = forecast

Many employers in the Yukon and across the country have had difficulty finding workers. Job vacancies have been elevated in the territory throughout 2022, with the Yukon’s job vacancy rate¹¹ among the top two highest rates in the country for all but one month. Like the experience of many jurisdictions in Canada, the job vacancy rate for the Yukon has recently been higher than the unemployment rate¹², further evidence of a tight labour market (Chart 5).

Chart 5. 2022 has seen tightness in the labour market return

Labour market indicators (per cent)



Source: Statistics Canada

11. The job vacancy rate is the number of job vacancies expressed as a percentage of labour demand, defined as all occupied and vacant jobs.

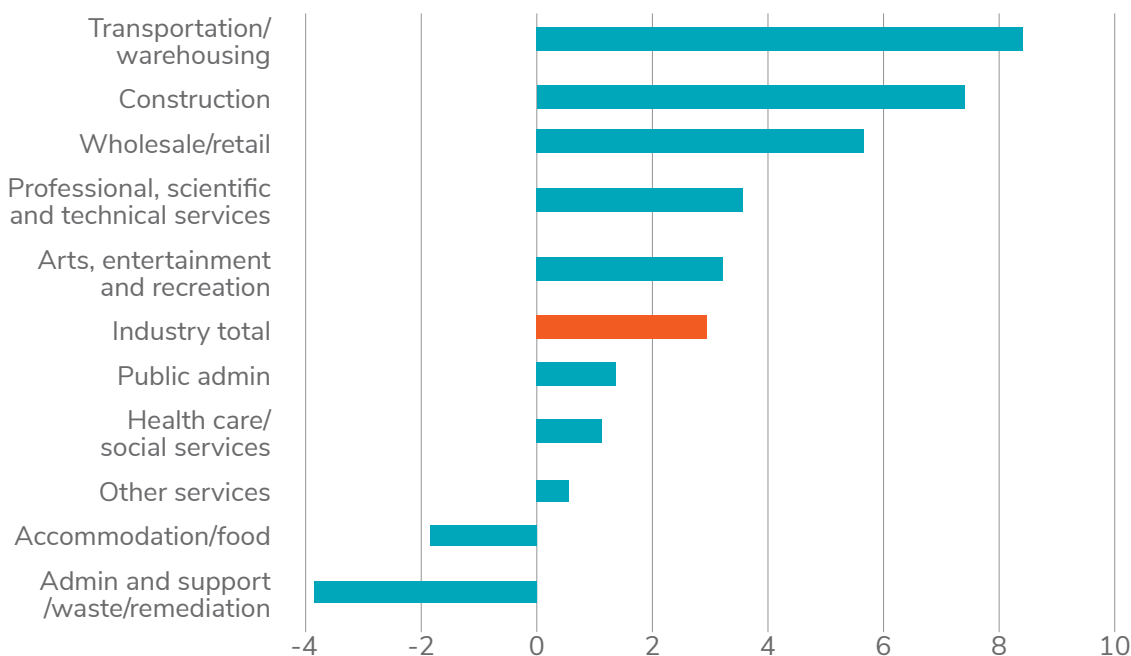
12. When the job vacancy rate exceeds the unemployment rate, this means there are proportionally more jobs seeking workers than workers seeking jobs.

Strong demand for workers at a time when supply is tight is placing upward pressure on wages and earnings. The average offered wage for vacant positions in the Yukon was the third highest in the country at \$26.20 per hour in the third quarter of 2022¹³, well above the national average of \$24.20 per hour and up almost 10 per cent from 2021.

The recent increase in weekly earnings was not as pronounced as the increase in offered wages, but earnings are up across most industries (Chart 6). The average worker in the territory earned \$1,334 per week through the first eleven months of 2022, up 2.9 per cent from the same period in 2021. Average weekly earnings for the Yukon ranked third in the country, behind only Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, and were well above the national average of \$1,166 per week. While in some cases wages are not keeping pace with inflation, rising incomes have helped to mitigate the inflationary impacts being felt.

Chart 6. Wage pressures reflected in higher earnings across most industries

Average weekly earnings, seasonally adjusted, Jan–Nov 2022 change from Jan–Nov 2021 (per cent)



Source: Statistics Canada

Over the medium term, higher earnings are expected to draw more people into the labour force. The Yukon’s labour force is projected to grow slightly faster than employment over the forecast period. This results in a higher projected unemployment rate in the neighbourhood of five per cent. While up from historic lows in recent years, the unemployment rate is projected to remain relatively low, and continue to be one of the lowest in Canada.

13. Average offered wage data is from Statistics Canada table 14-10-0325-01 and is available on a quarterly basis starting with the first quarter of 2015.

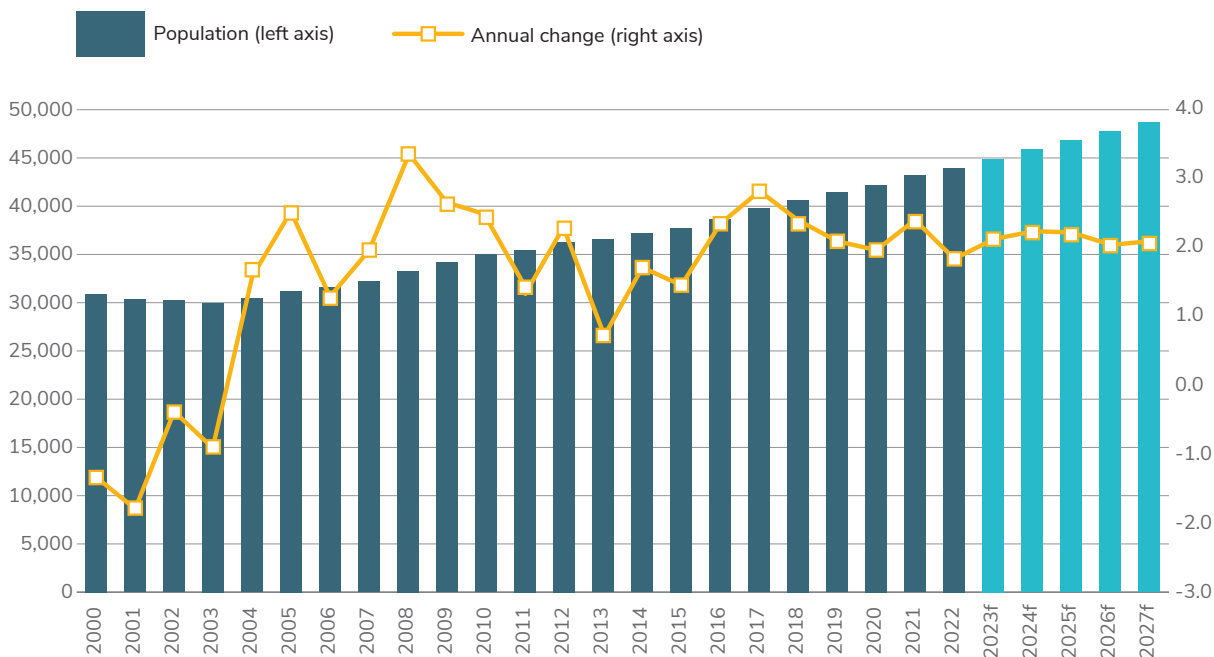
Further population gains anticipated in 2023

At 43,964 on June 30, 2022, the Yukon’s population was up 1.8 per cent from 2021.¹⁴ Growth in 2022 was driven primarily by net international migration of 550, which was the highest ever reported.¹⁵ Over the last 20 years, the Yukon’s population has grown just over 44 per cent. This growth was second only to Alberta (45.2 per cent) among all provinces and territories and was well ahead of the national growth of 24 per cent. A positive outlook for the territory’s economy and labour market is expected to support strong migration into the Yukon and population growth over the medium term.

The federal government is targeting nearly 1.5 million new permanent residents over the 2023 to 2025 period.¹⁶ High levels of immigration should increase the local supply of labour and help alleviate some of the tightness in the labour market. While helping on the labour front, more people moving to the territory has the potential to place further strain on the Yukon housing market, as supply has struggled to keep pace with demand in recent years.

Chart 7. Population is forecast to approach 49,000 by 2027

Population (persons), annual change (per cent)



Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics f = forecast

14. June 30 estimates are considered annual estimates.

15. Statistics Canada’s table 17-10-0005-01 reports data for population estimates by age and sex as of July 1.

16. Government of Canada’s *Immigration Levels Plan for 2023–2025*. Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada (November 1, 2022).

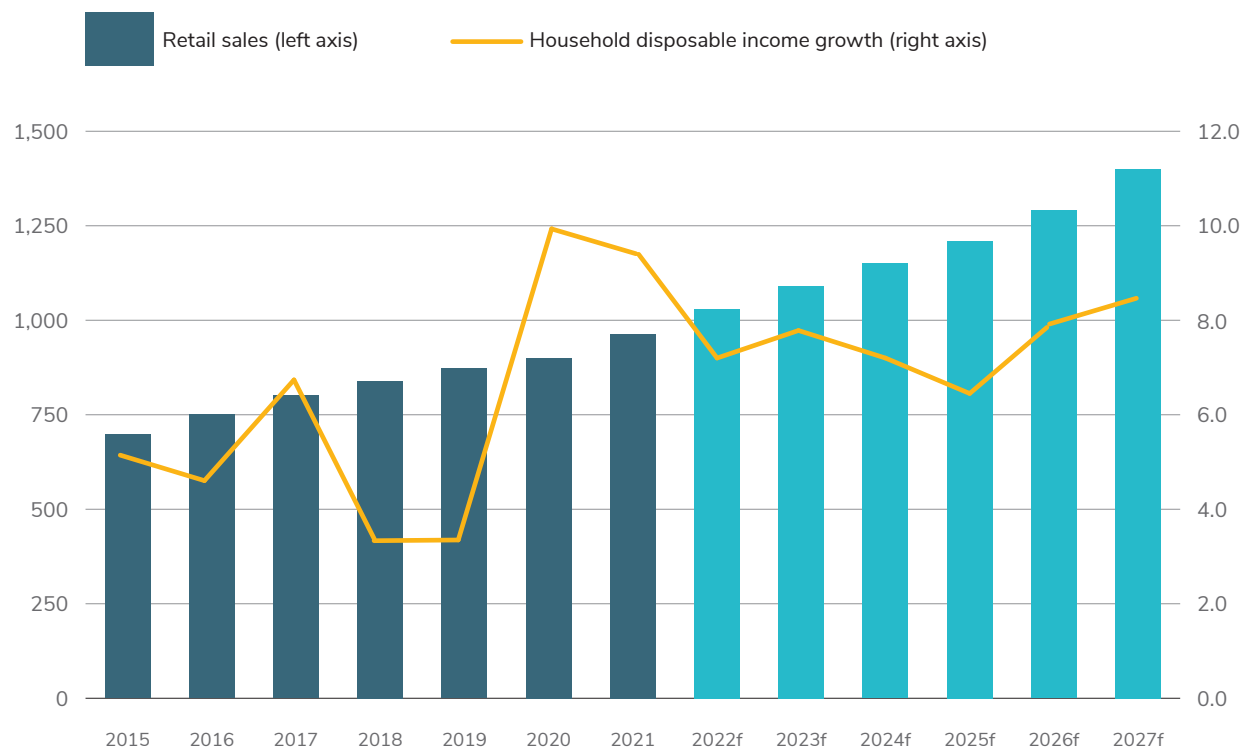
Countering some of the gains in international migration in 2022 was a net outflow of interprovincial migration resulting in 83 fewer residents. This was the first time net interprovincial migration was negative since 2013. Population is projected to increase in every year of the current forecast with growth averaging 2.1 per cent per year. By 2027, the last year of the forecast, the Yukon’s population is expected to be near 49,000.

Retail sales exceeded \$1 billion in 2022

Retail sales exceeded one billion dollars for the first time in 2022. Estimated growth of 6.8 per cent in 2022 is more than double the growth rate from the previous year. Prices were the primary driver of last year’s growth in retail sales, with the estimated percentage increase in retail sales equivalent to the 6.8 per cent increase noted in the Whitehorse CPI. The current forecast has retail sales growing every year by an average of 6.3 per cent per year, significantly higher than the projected CPI increases over the same time span.


Chart 8. Income growth a key driver of retail sales growth

Retail sales (\$ millions), Household disposable income growth (per cent)



Source: Statistics Canada, Department of Finance f = forecast

By 2027, the last year of the forecast, the Yukon's population is expected to be near 49,000.



Inflation has increased globally

Global supply chain disruptions and the war in Ukraine contributed to higher food and energy prices in 2022 and added to inflationary pressures noted all over the world. In Canada, domestic factors, including excess demand for labour and other inputs, have also fueled price growth, with the national inflation rate touching levels in 2022 not seen since the early 1980s.

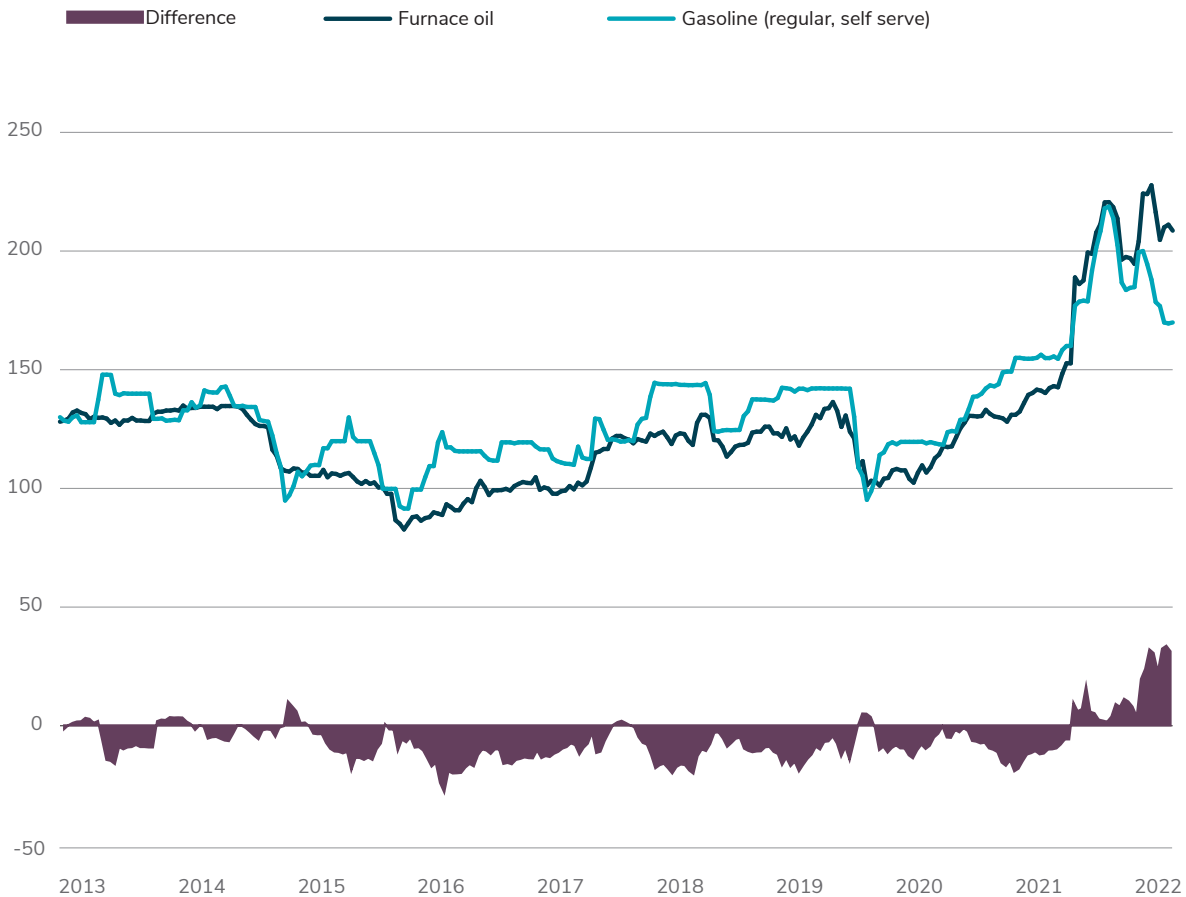
Rapid appreciation of prices for a large variety of consumer goods and services has also been the reality for Yukoners. The inflation rate in Whitehorse¹⁷ averaged 6.8 per cent in 2022, the highest rate for the Whitehorse CPI since records began in 1982. Prices were up across most categories.

Higher fuel prices in 2022 were a prominent driver of overall inflation, with the price of gasoline up 29 per cent, and the price of fuel oil up 47 per cent compared to 2021. While gasoline prices have fallen by over 20 per cent from the peak in June, the price of fuel oil has remained elevated (Chart 9). This reflects global trends. US inventories of distillate fuels, including home heating oil and diesel, are at multi-year lows. Sanctions on Russia have led to Europe shifting towards non-Russian imports. While prices have stabilized, futures prices suggest that diesel and fuel oil prices are likely to remain at a hefty premium to gasoline in the near term.

17. Data are not available for the Yukon, only Whitehorse.

Chart 9. Gap between gasoline and other fuels has widened due to distillate shortage

Whitehorse fuel prices (cents per litre)



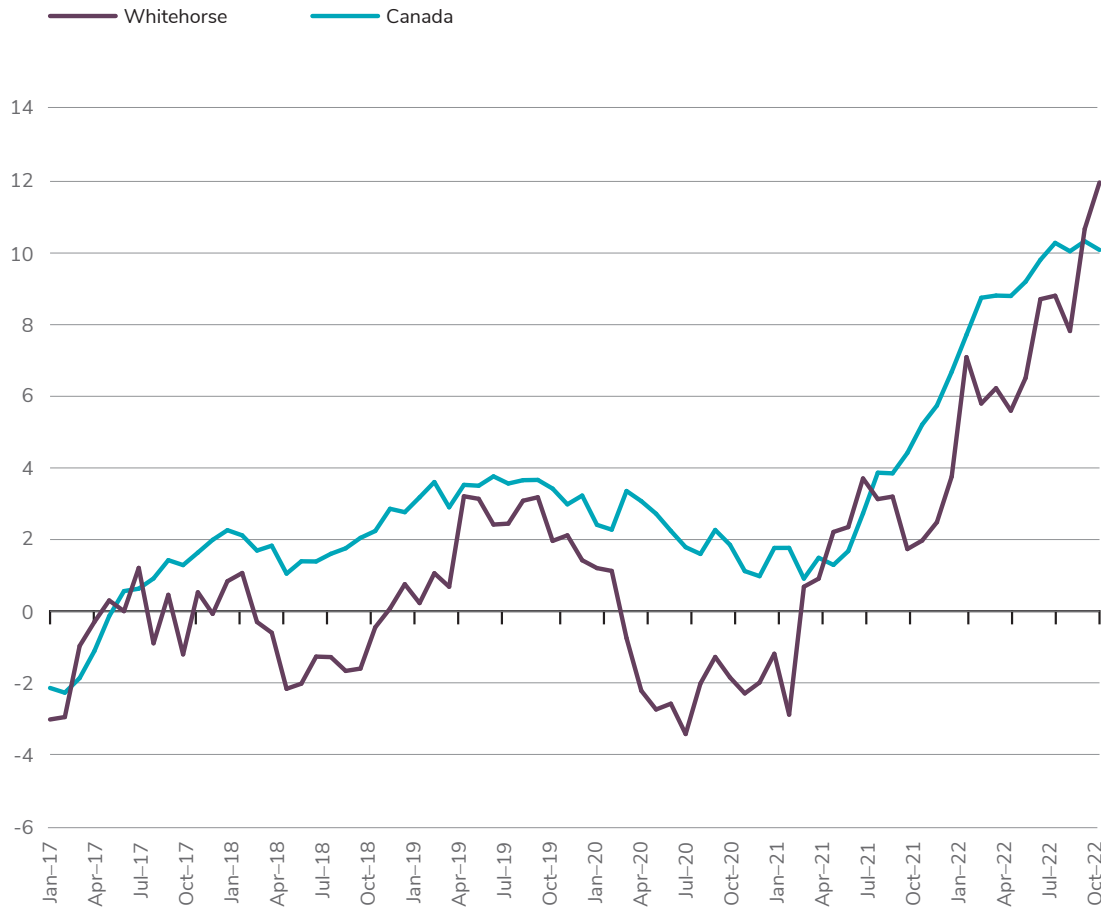
Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics

Fuel oil is weighted heavier in the Whitehorse CPI than in the national index, because a substantially higher share of Yukoners use fuel oil for heat. This higher weighting is one of the reasons why inflation of 8.1 per cent in Whitehorse as of December was higher than the national rate of 6.3 per cent.

Another factor is that price pressures on food were slower to materialize in the Yukon than in the rest of Canada (Chart 10). Food prices in Canada rose throughout the pandemic, whereas in Whitehorse, they did not start to increase in earnest until later. Ultimately, prices in Whitehorse follow national trends closely and food prices have started to catch up. Inflation in Whitehorse was lower at the beginning of the year and higher at the end, averaging out over the course of the year with annual inflation for both Canada and Whitehorse coming in at 6.8 per cent.

Chart 10. Food price inflation was slower to materialize in Whitehorse

Year-over-year per cent change in the food component of CPI



Source: Statistics Canada

On January 25, 2023, the Bank of Canada increased its policy interest rate to 4.5 per cent to try to reduce the excess demand in the economy. The Bank signaled that it expects to “hold the policy rate at its current level while it assesses the impact of the cumulative interest rate increases.”¹⁸ The Bank has increased the policy rate by 4.25 percentage points since last March, the most in such a short span since the Bank began targeting interest rates in the early 1990s.

18. News release – Bank of Canada increases policy interest rate by 25 basis points, continues quantitative tightening. Bank of Canada. (January 25, 2023).

Most forecasters expect inflation in Canada will move towards historic norms over the next couple of years as supply chain problems subside and the effect of higher interest rates move through the economy. Canadian inflation is expected to decline from near 7 per cent in 2022, to between 3.5-4.0 per cent in 2023, and many forecasts are calling for inflation in 2024 to approach the midpoint of the Bank of Canada's target range of 1-3 per cent. Similarly, the average annual rate of inflation for Whitehorse is projected to fall from 6.8 per cent in 2022 to 3.8 per cent in 2023 and 2.5 per cent in 2024.

The housing market remains relatively strong but there are signs of cooling

Locally, housing prices have been strong for several years, driven in part by high demand. A generally strong economy has drawn people to the territory. Housing supply has struggled to keep pace with demand, and this has been reflected in upward pressure on housing prices. Prices in Whitehorse across all housing types have seen notable growth in recent years. The average weighted price of single detached homes, duplexes and mobile homes all reached record highs in 2022. Condominium prices in 2022 were down slightly from the 2021 record high.

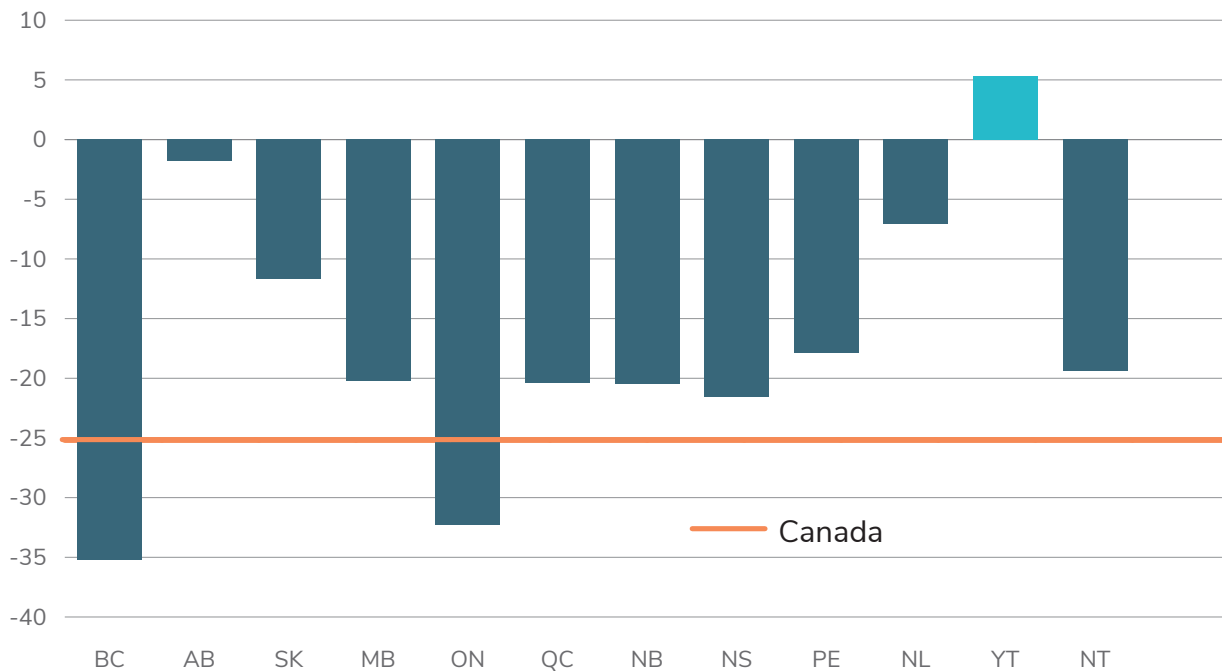
Even during an extended period of very low interest rates and growing household earnings, housing affordability has been eroding due to higher prices. More recently, rapid growth in interest rates has increased borrowing costs for new homebuyers and those on variable rate mortgages. Higher costs will filter through to fixed rate mortgages as they come up for renewal.



Higher interest rates took steam out of housing markets across the country. Average home prices in most Canadian markets fell over the second half of 2022. This effect was slower to materialize in the Yukon, which was the only jurisdiction that saw higher home sales in 2022 than in 2021 (Chart 11). It wasn't until the fourth quarter that signs of cooling showed in the Yukon data.¹⁹ While increasing on average in 2022, average sales prices were down in the fourth quarter of last year across all housing types. Compared to the fourth quarter of 2021, prices were down by 1.2 per cent for single-detached, 3.9 per cent for duplexes, 11.4 per cent for condominiums and 1.6 per cent for mobile homes.

Chart 11. The Yukon experienced growth in the number of residential sales in 2022²⁰

Residential sales, 2022 change from 2021 (per cent)



Source: The Canadian Real Estate Association

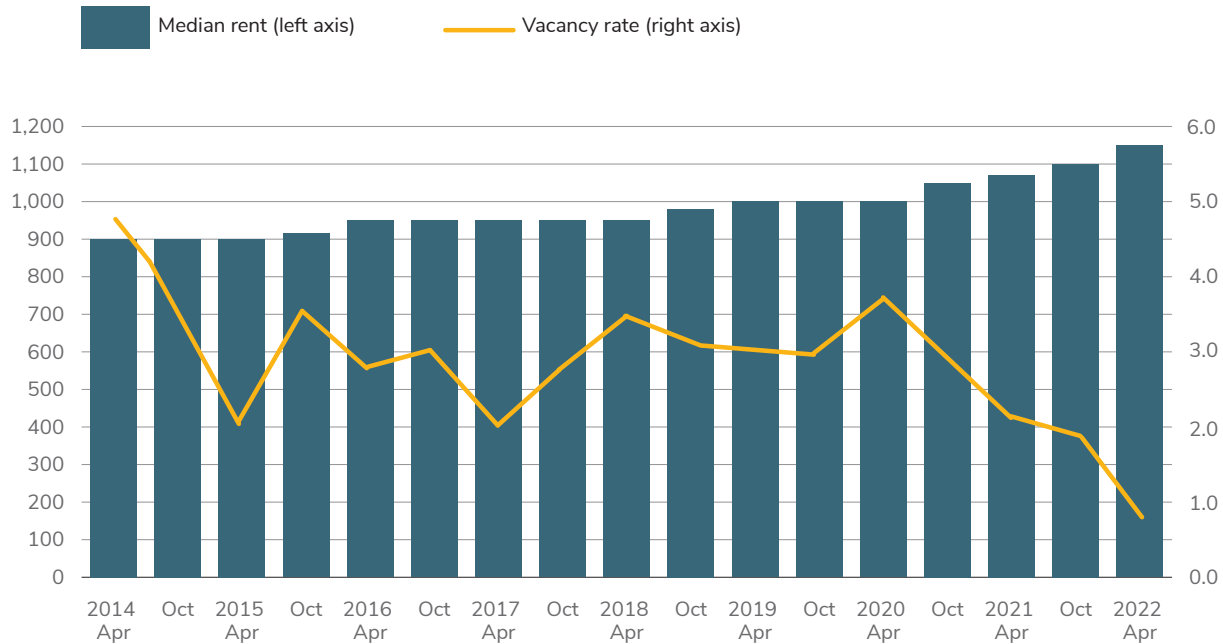
19. Yukon Real Estate Report Fourth Quarter, 2022. Yukon Bureau of Statistics. (February 2023).

20. The Canadian Real Estate Association does not publish data for Nunavut.

On the rental side, the market in recent years has been one of limited supply and increasing rents. The vacancy rate in buildings with three-or-more units fell to 0.8 per cent in April 2022, well below the 1.9 per cent reported in October 2021.²¹ High demand and a lack of vacant units has translated into higher rents, with a median rent of \$1,150 in April of last year, up 4.5 per cent from the October 2021 figure and 7.4 per cent higher than the April 2021 figure.

Chart 12. Recent history of rental market is one of few vacancies and increasing rents

Whitehorse median rent (\$) and vacancy rate (per cent), units in buildings with 3+ rental units



Source: Yukon Bureau of Statistics

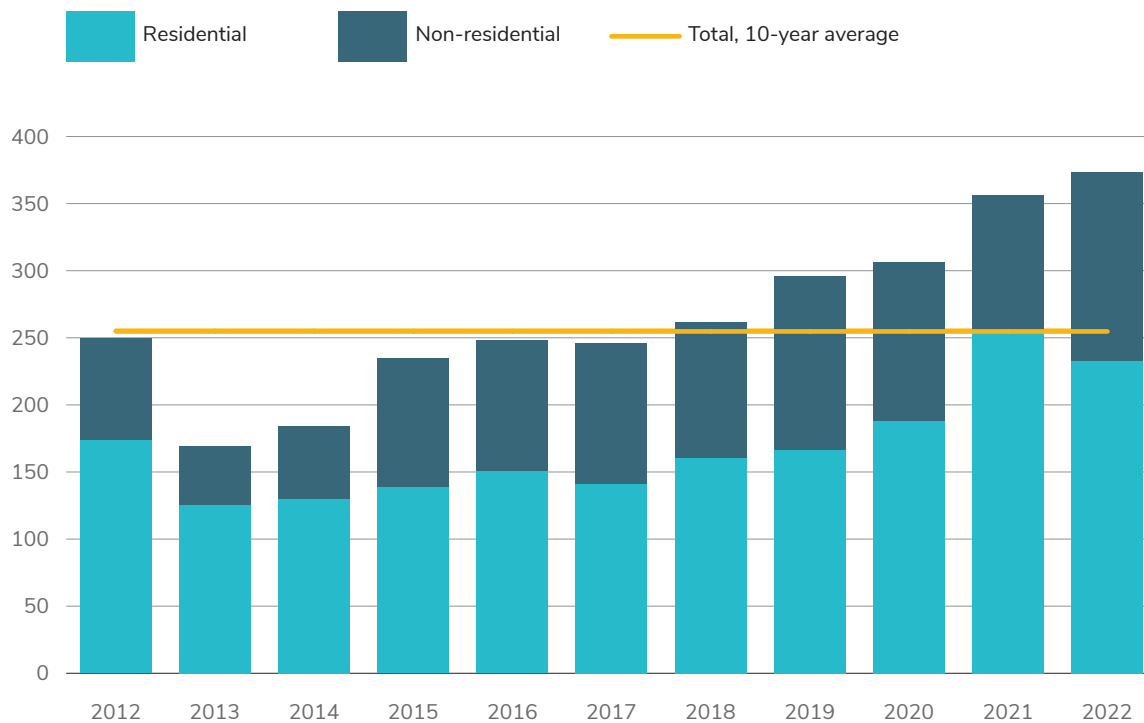
21. Yukon Rent Survey April 2022. Yukon Bureau of Statistics. (August 2022).

Residential investment remained strong in 2022

While below 2021's record level, investment in residential construction in 2022 continued to exceed investment on the non-residential side. Residential construction investment totalled \$232.6 million in 2022, 62 per cent of the total \$373.2 million in building construction reported for the period, and well above the ten-year average of \$163 million for residential construction (Chart 13). The recent approval of phases 10 to 13 of the Whistle Bend subdivision will contribute to housing supply going forward.²²

Chart 13. 2022 was another strong year for building construction

Investment in building construction (\$ millions)



Source: Statistics Canada

22. More phases of Whistle Bend subdivision approved (January 19, 2023). *Whitehorse Star*.

Construction sector supported by commercial and government projects

The decline in residential spending from record highs was more than offset by increased non-residential spending. Investment in non-residential building construction totalled \$140.6 million in 2022 and was up nearly 39 per cent from 2021 (Chart 13). Similarly, building permits for non-residential work were up substantially in 2022, growing 61 per cent to \$150.7 million.

Government-related activities continue to be a primary driver of activity on the non-residential side. Growth was noted in both investment in building construction and building permits associated with institutional and governmental projects, up 83 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively. On the building permits side, construction of a new elementary school in Whitehorse's Whistle Bend subdivision and renovation of the Elijah Smith School were prominent contributors to last year's gains. Commercial permits also showed strong growth in 2022, more than doubling from \$44.1 million to \$97.0 million. Permit value was supported by construction of a three-storey office building in Whitehorse, renovation of the Old Territorial Administration building in Dawson City and work related to the Whitehorse Battery Energy Storage project.

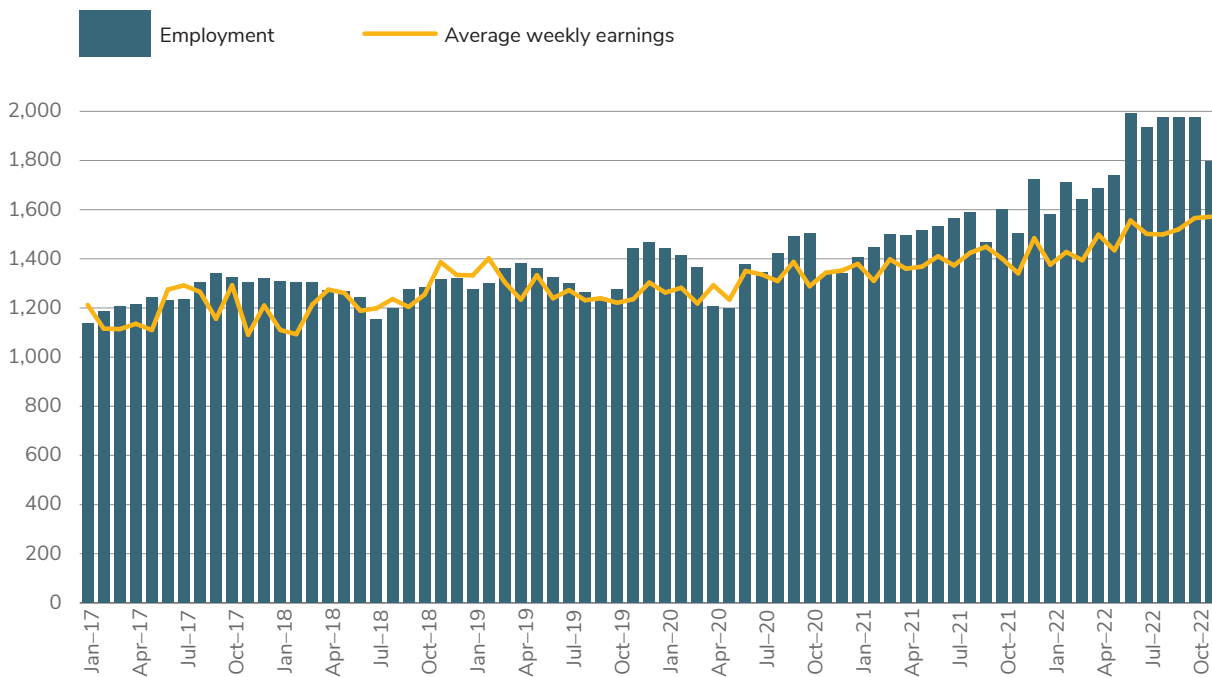
Higher input and labour costs continue to factor into some of the recent gains in building construction investment, due in part to supply chain constraints and stiff competition for tradespeople. Nationally, residential construction costs, on average, were 19 per cent higher and non-residential costs 13 per cent higher in 2022 compared to 2021.²³

Increased activity created jobs in the construction sector and boosted wages. Construction employment reached an all-time high of 1,993 in June 2022 (Chart 14), up more than 50 per cent versus June 2019. Through the first eleven months of 2022, construction workers earned \$1,486 per week on average, an increase of 7.4 per cent from 2021.

23. National figures are based on a composite of 11 census metropolitan areas.

Chart 14. Busy construction sector reflected in growth in construction employment and earnings

Employment (persons), Average weekly earnings (\$)



Source: Statistics Canada

The Government of Yukon’s *Five-Year Capital Plan* outlines spending to the end of fiscal year 2027–28 of \$2.15 billion and includes significant spending in several priority areas such as ‘transportation infrastructure’, ‘land development, housing, education and health’ and ‘community and First Nations infrastructure’. Projects such as the Nisutlin Bay Bridge, the Dempster Fibre project and the new elementary school in Whistle Bend are examples of investment in critical infrastructure included in the latest Capital Plan. In addition to Government of Yukon projects, the City of Whitehorse also factors into expectations of construction activity with over \$130 million in planned spending on capital projects over 2023 to 2026.²⁴

24. Spending figure is from the City of Whitehorse’s *Capital Expenditure Program 2023–2026* released on November 14, 2022. Figure includes all approved spending, including spending of approximately \$75 million that is subject to external funding approval.

Mineral production forecast to be strong over the medium term

The Yukon's mining industry has remained resilient in the face of major headwinds in 2022. High winter precipitation resulted in a heavy spring thaw that hindered mineral production, as both the Eagle Gold and Minto mines lost a month of operations and the sluicing season for placer miners was delayed. The sector has been facing a shortage of workers coming out of the pandemic, hampering some operations. High fuel prices and supply chain issues also presented challenges in 2022.

In addition to disruptions during the spring thaw, operation at Eagle Gold was stalled for three weeks in the third quarter due to the failure of the belt on the overland conveyor. These operational issues caused gold production to fall to 150,182 ounces in 2022, below the previous year's production of 164,222 ounces. With production from Keno Hill underperforming expectations, Alexco Resource Corporation halted operations in June 2022 to focus on mine development. Operations remained suspended following the acquisition of Alexco by Hecla Mining Company in September.

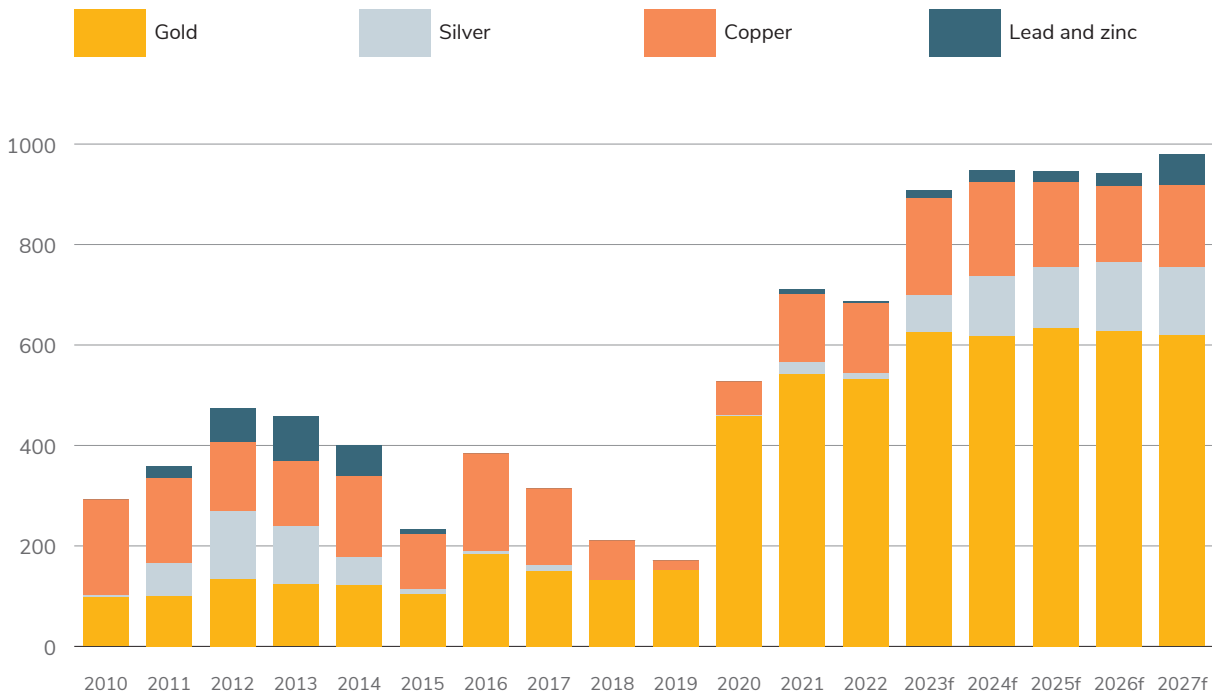
Production for the fourth quarter for the Minto mine was unavailable at the time of writing, but public statements from the President of Minto Metals Corporation in November 2022 noted that the expectation was that annual production would fall within their 2022 production guidance of 28-31 million pounds of copper.²⁵

Placer miners also saw higher production. Placer gold production, according to export tax reporting, was 82,420 crude ounces (65,936 fine ounces), up from production of 80,484 crude ounces (64,387 fine ounces) in the previous year. At \$154 million, the value of placer gold production accounted for about 22 per cent of 2022's total estimated mineral production.

25. News release – Minto Metals announces 2022 third quarter results, revenue increased by 17% over the same quarter in previous year. Minto Metals Corporation (November 17, 2022).

Chart 15. Mineral production value forecast to approach \$1 billion²⁶

Value of metal production in the Yukon (\$ millions)



Source: Natural Resources Canada, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Department of Finance f = forecast

The Yukon’s quartz miners expect to recover from the various setbacks that hindered 2022 production. Victoria Gold expects production at Eagle Gold to rebound in 2023 with production well above 2022’s output as the project operator continues to work towards its annual target of 250,000 ounces. Hecla Mining Company announced earlier this year that mine development is ahead of schedule and that they plan to resume operations at Keno Hill in the third quarter of 2023. This, along with anticipated higher production at the Minto mine and sustained placer production, is expected to lead mineral production to rebound to \$910 million in 2023 and exceed \$900 million in all subsequent years of the forecast (Chart 15).

26. Due to data suppression of Statistic Canada’s estimates, data presented for 2019, 2020 and 2021 are based on internal estimates.

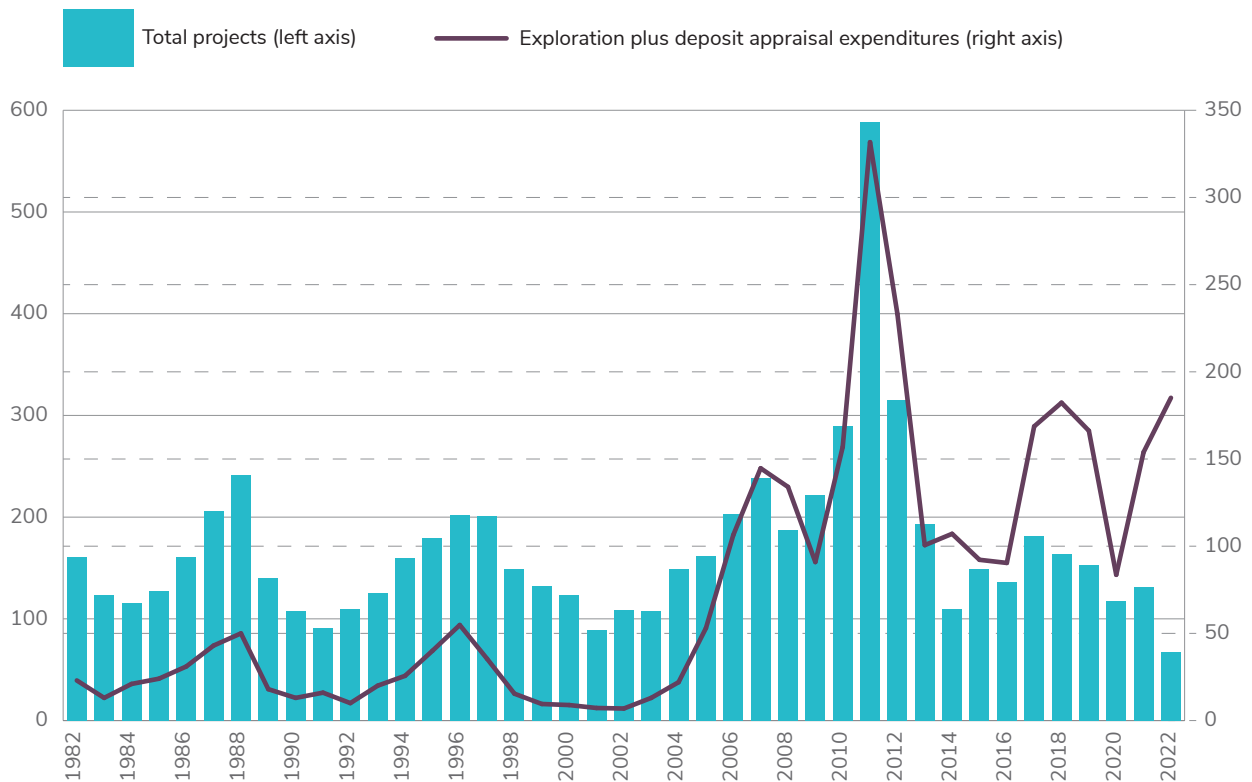
Mineral prices remain supportive of future development

Metals prices rallied to close out 2022 and, though down from earlier highs, remain well above pre-pandemic levels. This could spur development over the medium term for projects such as BMC Minerals Limited's Kudz Ze Kayah mine, Newmont Corporation's Coffee Gold project and Sabre Gold Mine Corporation's Brewery Creek project. Over the longer term, the advancing of the Casino project, a major global copper resource, may attract interest due to the pivotal role copper will play in the green economy and global electrification.

Higher metal prices offer investors the potential of better returns from the discovery of new deposits and exploration activities on current mining plays. Exploration spending has rebounded from pandemic lows. Revised spending intentions from Natural Resources Canada noted exploration spending in 2022 of about \$185 million, up 20 per cent from \$154 million in 2021 (Chart 16).

Chart 16. Number of active exploration projects trending down even as overall exploration spending has rebounded

Number of active projects, Exploration expenditures (\$ millions)



Source: Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Natural Resources Canada

Recent spending has been increasingly concentrated in a smaller set of mature projects, rather than early-stage projects. The number of exploration projects has fallen over the last several years to a 40-year low in 2022, despite overall spending rebounding.

Spending on exploration for precious metals accounted for 70 per cent of exploration spending in 2022, with the remainder on exploration for base metals. Precious metals are expected to continue to draw most of the interest in exploration activity over the forecast. This mix may eventually be impacted by Canada's critical minerals strategy (see Box 1), which seeks to increase the output of minerals deemed critical to the transition to green energy.

Box 1: Critical minerals a potential opportunity for the local mining industry and for the Yukon's energy goals

The release of *The Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy* in December 2022, along with an almost \$4 billion commitment in Budget 2022, is a clear signal of the interest the federal government has in developing the country's critical minerals.

Ultimately, minerals noted as 'critical' reflect societal needs and values at a point in time. Canada's critical minerals strategy notes critical minerals as the building blocks of the green and digital economies, highlighting that "there is no energy transition without critical minerals: no batteries, no electric cars, no wind turbines and no solar panels."

Most of the 31 minerals that the Canadian government has published as being "critical" to Canada have known deposits or documented occurrences in the Yukon. While the territory's current production of critical minerals is quite modest, limited to copper production from the Minto mine and recent production of zinc and indium as a by-product at the Keno Hill mine, there is potential for production from existing identified deposits. Critical minerals are identified as prominent outputs of several potential mines including, Kudz Ze Kayah (zinc, copper); Casino (copper, molybdenum); Nickel Shāw (nickel, cobalt, platinum, palladium, copper) and Mactung (tungsten).

Given commitments by Canada and the Yukon to reduce carbon emissions, as well as the need to ensure future energy security, there is clear motivation to develop a reliable supply of critical minerals. With climate change and economic opportunity acting as strong motivators for development, critical minerals have the potential to be a prominent contributor to the local mining industry and the broader economy over the coming years.

Signs of a solid rebound in tourism activity, but a return to pre-pandemic levels will take time

The tourism sector has proven to be resilient in the face of what was an historic disruption to global travel.

Several key tourism metrics for the territory show significant improvement from the worst of the pandemic. The number of international border crossings into the Yukon totalled just over 168,000 in the first eleven months of 2022, almost five and a half times the number of crossings in the same period of 2021, and well above the 63,657 crossings reported for all of 2020 and 2021 combined when COVID-19 related travel restrictions weighed on visitation.

The tourism sector has proven to be resilient in the face of what was an historic disruption to global travel.

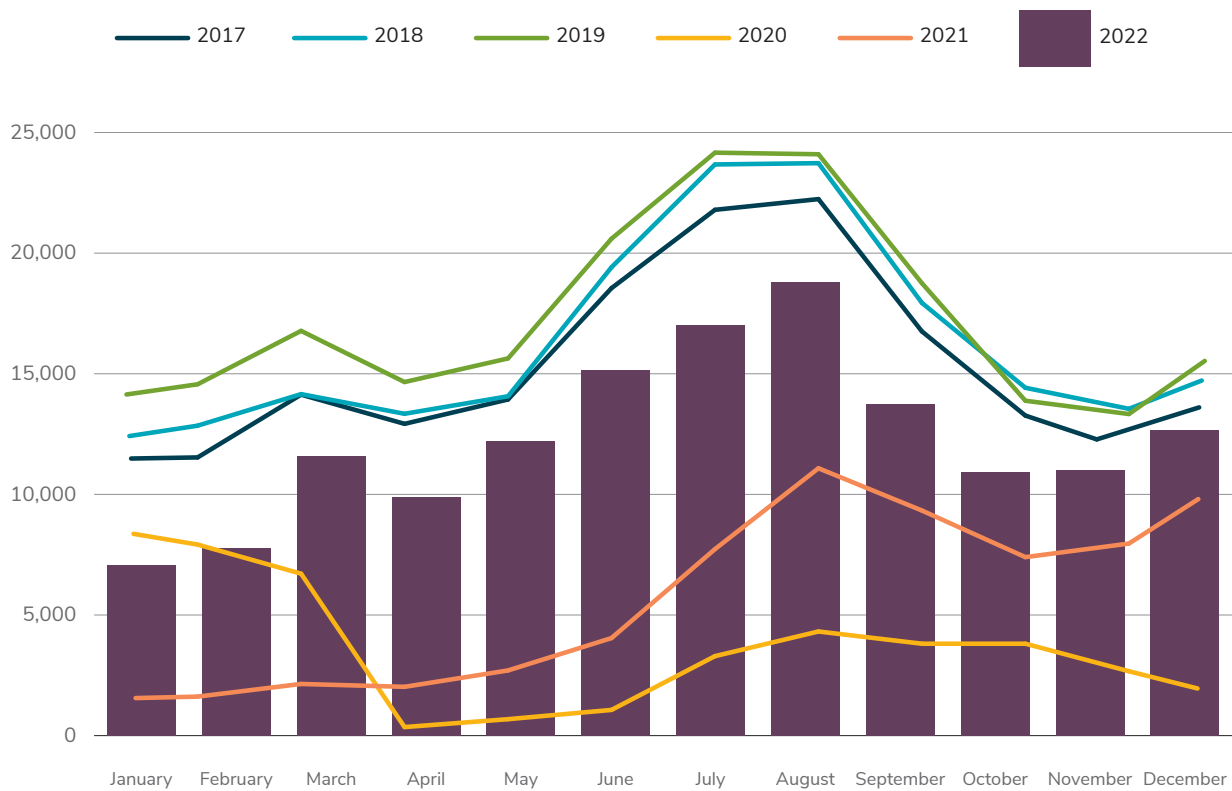


Like international border crossings, other indicators of performance are much improved from recent lows but continue to underperform pre-pandemic levels. Data for the first nine months of 2022 show international overnight visitation to be more than double the same period of 2021, but nearly 30 per cent lower than the five-year average.²⁷ Increased visitation is also reflected in increased hotel occupancy in 2022,^{28,29} with data published by CBRE Hotels showing much higher occupancy rates in every month from January to November with the average of 56 per cent over this period, well ahead of the 41 per cent reported for the same period of 2021.³⁰

An increased number of air arrivals in 2022 are another sign of the return of travel. Arrivals at Erik Nielsen Whitehorse International Airport were 2.2 times the number of arrivals from 2021 (Chart 17).

Chart 17. Air arrivals much improved from the last two years

Arrivals (deplaning passengers, thousands) at Erik Nielsen Whitehorse International Airport



Source: Statistics Canada

27. Yukon Tourism Visitation Report, January to September 2022. Department of Tourism and Culture. (December 22, 2022).
28. Occupancy rate is the percentage of occupied rooms expressed as percentage of the total available rooms at a given time.
29. Figures for the occupancy rate do not capture all hotel rooms in the Yukon, with about 600 rooms captured in this calculation.
30. Data taken from various CBRE Hotels monthly reports: Trends in the Canadian Hotel Industry – National Market Report.

Even with strong growth in 2022, air arrivals came in at only 72 per cent of arrivals in 2019, suggesting that there is still more room for recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Tourism activity is increasing, but a variety of headwinds are slowing the recovery. Inflation is running at, or near, many decade highs, and is expected to remain elevated throughout much of 2023. Higher fuel costs have eaten into the bottom-lines of some service providers, particularly those that are fuel intensive such as providers of charter flights and tours.³¹ Local tourism-service providers also continue to struggle with finding staff. Labour shortages in the accommodation and food services sector are more severe in the Yukon than they are in the rest of the country. Demand could also be impacted as higher interest rates lead to less discretionary spending.

Further improvement in key tourism metrics is expected. The Conference Board of Canada's latest Travel Markets Outlook supports this improving outlook for tourism, noting an expectation that visitation to the territory will reach pre-pandemic levels by 2024 or 2025, and that overnight visits will recover by 2024.³² In addition, positive news, like White Pass Railroad's resumption of service to Canada in the summer of 2023, provides further evidence of a return to normalcy for the tourism sector.³³



31. Travel Exclusive Winter 2022/23 Travel Intentions Survey, Canadian Tourism Research Institute. The Conference Board of Canada (December 2022).

32. *Emerging from the Wilderness – Yukon's Travel Markets Outlook to 2026*. The Conference Board of Canada. (January 24, 2023).

33. *White Pass Railroad to resume service to Canada this summer* (January 13, 2023). KHNS FM.

Appendix:

Key economic indicators

	2021	2022	2023f	2024f	2025f	2026f	2027f
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)							
Real GDP by Industry (2012\$ millions)	3,045	3,138 (f)	3,308	3,431	3,534	3,666	3,831
Per cent change	10.0	3.1	5.4	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.5
Nominal GDP (\$ millions)	3,704	4,049 (f)	4,432	4,795	5,093	5,480	5,948
Per cent change	14.3	9.3	9.4	8.2	6.2	7.6	8.5
Mineral Production *							
Metal production (\$ millions)	710	690 (f)	910	950	950	940	980
Labour market							
Labour force *	23,700	24,300	25,100	25,500	26,100	26,800	27,700
Employment *	22,400	23,400	23,800	24,200	24,800	25,600	26,500
Unemployment rate	5.5	3.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.5	4.1
Participation rate	72.3	72.8	73.0	72.4	72.1	72.2	72.6
Income							
Household income (\$ millions)	2,440	2,664	2,849	3,029	3,210	3,463	3,760
Per cent change	11.4	9.2	6.9	6.3	6.0	7.9	8.6
Consumers							
Consumer price inflation [^]	3.3	6.8	3.8	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Retail sales (\$ millions) *	963	1,030 (f)	1,090	1,150	1,210	1,290	1,400
Population							
Population*	43,190	43,964	44,900	45,900	46,800	47,700	48,700
Per cent change	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.0
Key Assumptions							
Gold (USD/t oz)	1,800	1,809	1,760	1,670	1,650	1,650	1,650
Silver (USD/t oz)	25.15	22.16	21.85	21.68	22.00	22.00	22.00
Copper (USD/lb.)	4.23	3.99	3.48	3.71	3.55	3.55	3.55
Zinc (USD/lb.)	1.36	1.58	1.33	1.25	1.23	1.15	1.15
Lead (USD/lb.)	1.00	0.97	0.91	0.91	0.93	0.93	0.93
Can/US exchange rate	0.80	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.78	0.78

f = forecast

[^] = CPI available only for Whitehorse, annual average.

* = Forecasts are rounded. Annual per cent change based on unrounded figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Bank of Canada, Yukon Bureau of Statistics.

Population projections are produced by Yukon Bureau of Statistics. Metal prices forecasts are informed by prominent forecasters. All other forecasts are produced by the Department of Finance's Economic Research branch based on data available as of February 13, 2023.







YUKON ENERGY CORPORATION

AND

THE YUKON ELECTRICAL COMPANY LIMITED

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

OF

SERVICE

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Board Decision: 2011-05



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Yukon Electrical Company Limited (Yukon Electrical) and Yukon Energy Corporation (Yukon Energy) each provide direct electrical Service to Yukon Territory Customers under a common Electric Service Tariff. The Electric Service Tariff is comprised of the Rate Schedules and these Terms and Conditions of Service (the “Terms and Conditions”, formerly known as the “Electric Service Regulations”). Yukon Electrical and Yukon Energy conduct their business activities in compliance with these Terms and Conditions.

These Terms and Conditions are regulated by the Yukon Utilities Board (hereinafter referred to as the “Board”), in accordance with the Yukon *Public Utilities Act*, and may not be changed without the approval of the Board. Parties having any inquiries or complaints regarding these Terms and Conditions may direct such inquiries or complaints directly to Yukon Electrical, Yukon Energy or the Board.

The Electric Service Tariff is available for public inspection during normal business hours at the business offices of Yukon Electrical and Yukon Energy and at the offices of the Board and can be accessed on the Companies’ respective websites at: www.yukonelectrical.com and www.yukonenergy.ca .



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2. INTERPRETATION

2.1 Definitions

The following words or phrases, when used in these Terms and Conditions, the Electric Service Tariff or an application, contract or agreement for service, shall have the meaning set forth below.

"Billing Demand" - the demand upon which billing to a Customer is based as specified in a rate schedule or contract

"Board" - the Yukon Utilities Board.

"Capital Cost" the cost of materials, labour, equipment, expenses and any other direct or indirect costs incurred by the Company in extending Service to a Point of Service.

"Company" - The Yukon Electrical Company Limited or Yukon Energy Corporation.

"Connected Load" - the sum of the capacities or ratings of the electric Energy consuming apparatus connected to a supplying system.

"Connection Fee" – a non-refundable fee charged when a new Service is connected or an existing Service is reconnected or a meter reading is required to add the Customer to the Company's system. (refer to Schedule D for fees).

"Construction Contribution" – a specific payment by a Customer to offset Company costs incurred in extending Service that will primarily benefit that or group of Customers only and not the other ratepayers in the distribution system. The contribution will be the difference between the cost of extending the Company's Facilities to serve a Customer or group of Customers and the Maximum Available Company Investment specified in Schedule B.

"Cost Sharing" – the process whereby a new Customer or group of Customers who connect to an existing Facility for which another Customer or group of Customers has paid a Construction Contribution, is assessed their share of that Construction Contribution which must be paid to the Company to be refunded to the existing Customer(s).

"Current Limiting Device" – a device that limits the amount of Demand available to a specific Customer.



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"Customer" - a person, firm, partnership, corporation, association or organization (including, without limitation, individual members of any unincorporated entity) to who the Company provides any Service hereunder including all owners and occupants of a premises, whom normally reside at the premises during the time for which Service was provided to that premises whether or not such owner or occupant's name appears on the application for Service.

"Demand" - the maximum rate at which electric Energy is delivered by the Company (expressed in kilowatts, kilovolt amperes or other suitable unit) at a given instant or averaged over any designated period of time.

"Electric Service Regulations" – the former title of this document outlining the terms and conditions governing Service, which title has been replaced by Terms and Conditions of Service. Where reference is made to Electric Service Regulations it shall be deemed to be a reference to these Terms and Conditions of Service as amended from time to time.

"Energy" - electric energy consumed expressed in kilowatt hours.

"Estimated Capital Cost" – the estimated cost of materials, labour, equipment, expenses, and any other direct or indirect costs for extending Service to a Point of Service.

"Facilities" - a physical plant including, without limitation, generating plants, transmission and distribution lines, transformers, meters, equipment and machinery.

"Force Majeure" - circumstances not reasonably within the control of the Company, including acts of God, strikes, lockouts or other industrial disturbances, acts of the public enemy, wars, blockades, insurrections, riots, pandemics, epidemics, landslides, lightning, earthquakes, fires, storms, floods, high water, washouts, inclement weather, orders or acts of civil or military authorities, civil disturbances, explosions, breakdown or accident to equipment, mechanical breakdowns, the intervention of federal, territorial, or local government or from any of their agencies or boards (excluding Decisions and/or Orders made by the Board in the normal course of it exercising its authority to establish the revenue requirement of the parties to this agreement), the order or direction of any court and any other cause, whether of the kind herein enumerated or otherwise.

"In-Service Date" - the date on which the Customer specifies Service is to be available or the date the Service is actually available, whichever is later.

"Interconnected System" - those portions of the Company's Facilities which are connected to the Whitehorse/Aishihik/Faro (WAF) power grid or to the Mayo-Dawson grid.



"Isolated System" - those portions of the Company's Facilities which do not form part of the Interconnected System.

"Load" - the Demand and Energy delivered to or required at any Point of Service.

"Load Factor" - the ratio of the average Demand (in kilowatts) supplied during a designated period to the peak or maximum Demand (in kilowatts) occurring in the period expressed as a percentage derived by:

- (a) multiplying the Energy used in the designated period by 100;
- (b) multiplying the maximum Demand by the number of hours in the designated period; and
- (c) dividing (a) by (b).

"Maximum Company Investment" – the maximum Capital Cost which the Company will incur to extend Service to a Point of Service as set forth in Schedule B hereto.

"Multiple Dwelling" - a residential building containing more than one Single Family Dwelling unit.

"Point of Service" - the point at which the Company's service conductors are connected to the wires or apparatus of a Customer.

"Power Factor" - the ratio of the highest metered kilowatt Demand in a billing period to the highest metered kilovolt ampere Demand in that same billing period.

"Satisfactory Credit Rating" – determined subject to the discretion of the Company, and may include the Customer having paid all bills on an existing Company account in full on or before the due date of the said bill for 12 consecutive months or a similar payment record as established with another utility service provider within the past twelve months.

"Security Deposit" – the amount determined in accordance with Article 4.6.

"Service" - the delivery of Energy by the Company at the Demand required by the Customer.

"Service Connection" the Facilities required to physically connect the Customer's facilities to the Company's system.

"Single Family Dwelling" - a private residence which is not a Multiple Dwelling, consisting of single family living quarters having, in one self-contained unit, at least sleeping quarters, and, a kitchen.



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2.2 Conflicts

If there is any conflict between a provision expressly set out in an Order of the Board and these Terms and Conditions, the Order of the Board shall govern.

2.3 Headings

The division of these Terms and Conditions into sections, subsections and other subdivisions and the insertion of headings are for convenience of reference only and shall not affect the construction or interpretation of these Terms and Conditions.

2.4 Schedules and Appendices

The following schedules and appendices are attached to and form part of these Terms and Conditions:

- Schedule A - Standard Supply Specifications
- Schedule B - Maximum Company Investment
- Schedule C - Conditions for Underground Subdivisions
- Schedule D - Fees and Service Charge Summary



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3. GENERAL PROVISIONS

3.1 Board Approval

These Terms and Conditions have been approved by the Board. The Company may amend these Terms and Conditions by filing a notice of amendment with the Board and interested parties from the preceding General Rate Application. Included in the notice shall be notification of which Customer groups are affected by the amendment and an explanation of how affected Customers will be notified of the amendments. If the Board approves the notice of the amendment, the amendment will take effect upon the date set by the Board. If no specific date is set by the Board then the amendment will take effect on the date of the Board's Order approving the notice of amendment.

3.2 Terms and Conditions Prevail

- (a) These Terms and Conditions, as amended from time to time, apply to the Company and to every Customer to which the Company provides a Service Connection.
- (b) The application for a Service Connection (whether verbal or written), the use by the Customer of a Service Connection to obtain Electricity Services or the payment by the Customer of an account rendered by the Company in relation to a Service Connection shall constitute acceptance by the Customer of these Terms and Conditions.
- (c) No agreement can provide for the waiver or alteration of any part of these Terms and Conditions unless such agreement is first filed with and approved by the Board.

3.3 Ownership of Facilities

Unless otherwise specifically provided in a contract with the Customer, notwithstanding the payment by a Customer of any costs incurred by the Company, the Company shall install, maintain and retain full title and ownership of all lines, equipment and other Facilities on its side of the Point of Service and of all meters and metering equipment provided and/or installed by it.

3.4 Use of Energy

Service is provided only for the purposes specified by contract or by the rate schedule applicable to such Service. A Customer shall not sell Energy provided by the Company unless otherwise provided by a contract with the Company, or unless the Company has first given written consent.



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3.5 Customer Extensions

A Customer shall not extend service Facilities beyond property owned or occupied by the Customer.

3.6 Customer Generation

A Customer must notify the Company and sign an agreement with the Company if the Customer wishes to have service;

- a) in parallel operation with; or
- b) as supplementary, auxiliary or stand-by Service to any other source of electric Energy.

3.7 Frequency and Voltage Levels

The Company will make every reasonable effort to supply energy at 60-Hertz alternating current. The voltage levels and variations will comply with the Canadian Standards Association standards and shall be in accordance with the Company's standard supply specifications as set out in Schedule A except in locations where the voltage levels set out in Schedule A are not available.

3.8 Fees and Other Charges

The Company will provide all standard services hereunder pursuant to the approved Electric Service Tariff. All additional and supplementary services provided by the Company to a Customer will be charged a separate rate or fee, such as those included, without limitation, in Schedule D herein. Payment for these services shall be in accordance with the provisions of these Terms and Conditions.



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4. APPLICATION FOR AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

4.1 General Requirements

- (a) Any applicant for Service may be required to sign an application or a contract for Service, and shall supply information respecting Load, preferred supply conditions and the manner in which Energy will be utilized. An applicant may also be required to establish a Satisfactory Credit Rating with the Company and/or provide a Security Deposit prior to being connected for Service.
- (b) The Company reserves the right to verify the identity of the Customer and the accuracy of the information provided and to require the Customer to sign an application in writing on forms provided by the Company. If a Customer is not of legal age, a Security Deposit may be required in order to obtain Services and, in addition, a person of legal age may be required to accept responsibility for the Services on that Customer's behalf.
- (c) Contacts for Service are not transferable. Persons taking over premises, where Energy has been used previously, must make a new application for Service and pay the necessary Connection Fee per Article 4.3 and Security Deposit per Article 4.6.

4.2 Conditions of Service

Upon receipt of an application or contract for Service, the Company shall notify the applicant of any conditions which must be satisfied before the application or contract will be accepted and Service may be commenced.

4.3 Connection Fee

Whenever a connection is made, the Customer will pay a non-refundable Connection Fee as specified in Schedule D, which shall be included in the Customer's first billing or paid with the application for Service, (save and except that, where the Customer has paid a Construction Contribution for the Service, the Connection Fee shall be deemed to be included in the Construction Contribution).

4.4 Application of Rate Schedules

Whether or not a Customer has signed an application or contract for Service, these Terms and Conditions and the Rate Schedule applicable to the Service supplied by the Company shall apply. In addition to payments for Service, the Customer is required to pay the Company the amount of any tax or assessment levied by any tax authority on Service delivered to the Customers.



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4.5 Extensions to Electric Heat Customers

On Isolated Systems, Service for electric space heating purposes may be supplied to Customers only with the prior written permission of the Company.

4.6 Security Deposit

(a) Security Deposit Requirements

The Company may require payment of a Security Deposit by an applicant or Customer under the following circumstances:

- (i) the applicant has not established a Satisfactory Credit Rating with the Company;
- (ii) the Customer's Service has been disconnected or restricted by a Current-Limiting Device; or
- (iii) the Customer has not paid all past bills for Service.

If a Security Deposit is required and not been provided prior to connection, it will be added to the bill for Service and due in full on the due date identified on the bill.

(b) Amount of Security Deposits

The amount to be deposited with the Company shall be determined by the Company at the time of the Service application and shall be based on an estimate of the total amount billed over a period of three months in which Energy consumption by the Customer is expected to be the highest. The Security Deposit required may be adjusted accordingly based on the Customer's actual use of the Service or other information made available to the Company.

(c) Interest on Security Deposits

The Company will pay simple interest on the Security Deposit from the date the deposit is paid, at the rate of interest specified from time to time in the Yukon Landlord and Tenant Act and such interest will be credited to the Customer's account annually on the first bill following December 31 or when the deposit is refunded.

(d) Refunds of Security Deposit

A Security Deposit may be refunded or credited to the Customer's account with interest by the Company when:



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- (i) the Customer's Service is disconnected, other than for default in payment of accounts, and the Customer has paid all amounts owing to the Company; or
 - (ii) the Customer has established a Satisfactory Credit Rating.
- (e) Use of Security Deposit
If a Customer fails to pay any amount billed, the Company may apply all or any portion of that Customer's Security Deposit to the unpaid amount. The Customer will then be required to fully restore the Security Deposit before Service is reconnected or continued.

4.7 Delay in Taking Service - Other than Subdivision

Except in the case of a Customer who requests service to a subdivision if Service is not taken within 30 days of the In Service Date, the Company may begin billing the Customer for the minimum amount specified in the appropriate rate schedule or as specified in the contract between the Company and the Customer, whichever is greater.

4.8 Extension of Service

- (a) Customer's Construction Contribution
If the Company's estimated costs of extending Facilities at the request of a Customer are less than the Maximum Company Investment specified in Schedule B for the type of Service requested, the Customer will not be required to make any Construction Contribution. In all other cases, an agreement for payment of the Construction Contribution must be made between the Customer and the Company before any work on the extension is commenced.
- (b) Cost Sharing
If a new Customer shares a portion or all of the costs of an existing extension, the existing Customers may be entitled to Cost Sharing of the Construction Contribution based on the amount of extension shared.

Cost Sharing will be administered for a term, as per the following table, commencing December 31 of the year of construction of the original extension.



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Original Customer Contribution	Cost Sharing Period
Less than \$10,000	5 Years
Greater than or Equal to \$10,000	10 Years

The Company will not administer refunds of less than \$50.00.

Cost sharing will not be eligible for non metered, public services such as street lights, and heat tapes.

4.9 Underground Subdivision Extensions

Underground subdivision extensions shall be undertaken subject to the conditions set out in Schedule C.

4.10 Conversion from Overhead to Underground Service

When a Customer requests that existing Company Facilities be converted from overhead to underground, the Customer may be charged for all costs incurred by the Company in connection with the conversion, including the following:

- (a) the actual cost of removing the existing Facilities, less the estimated value of the salvaged material, plus
- (b) the actual cost of installing the new underground Facilities, less any available Company Investment as specified in Schedule B.

4.11 Temporary Service

Where the Company reasonably believes that a requested Service will be temporary, a Connection Fee as specified in Schedule D will be assessed and the Company may require the Customer requesting the Service to pay the Company's total estimated cost of installation and removal of Facilities necessary for the desired Service less the estimated value of the salvaged material.

The Company may require that such payment be made before the temporary Service is installed.



4.12 Mobile Homes

- (a) Service shall normally be provided to mobile homes through separate Points of Service, based on the applicable residential rate.
- (b) Service provided to common use areas (e.g., laundry facilities) in a mobile home park shall be separately metered and billed at the applicable general service rate.
- (c) In mobile home parks or trailer courts where the Company reasonably believes homes are temporary, the Company may elect to provide Service only through the Point of Service billed to the mobile home park or trailer court.

4.13 Multiple Dwellings

Each individual unit within a Multiple Dwelling will be served as a separate Point of Service and billed individually on the applicable residential rate. The Company and a Customer may agree that one bill will be issued covering all individual units in a Multiple Dwelling and, in such case, the applicable general service (non-residential) rate will apply to the Service.

4.14 Relocation of Company Facilities

The Company may require a Customer to pay all reasonable costs incurred by the Company in relocating any Company Facility at the Customer's request and may require payment of the estimated cost of the relocation in advance.

4.15 Reconnection

When the circumstances resulting in discontinuance of a Customer's Service or restriction of Service through the installation of a Current Limiting Device have been rectified to the satisfaction of the Company, or when a Customer has requested a reconnection after having requested a previous disconnection, the Company shall reconnect and continue the provision of Service upon payment by that Customer of:

- (a) any amount owing to the Company;
- (b) a Reconnection Fee as specified in Schedule D; and
- (c) the Security Deposit, if any, required under Article 4.6;

If Service is reconnected within 12 months of disconnection, with the exception of seasonal Service:



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- a) For Major Industrial and general Service customers with peak demands greater than 500kW the Customer shall pay the minimum monthly bill for each month of disconnection.
 - b) For all other customers, the Company may request that the Customer pay the minimum monthly bill for each month of disconnection.

The Company may add a Collection Fee as specified in Schedule D if a site visit is required to attempt collection of overdue accounts and Service is not disconnected or for delivery of a notice of pending disconnection.

This section does not apply when a Customer's Service was disconnected for safety reasons. (Refer to Article 11.2)



5. RIGHTS OF WAY AND ACCESS TO FACILITIES

5.1 Easements

At the request of the Company, the Customer shall grant, or cause to be granted, to the Company, without cost to the Company, such easements or rights-of-way over, upon or under the property owned or controlled by the Customer as the Company reasonably requires for the construction, installation, maintenance, repair and operation of the Facilities required for a Service Connection to the Customer and the performance of all other obligations required to be performed by the Company hereunder.

5.2 Right of Entry

The Company's employees, agents or other representatives shall have the right to enter a Customer's property at all reasonable times for the purpose of installing, maintaining, repairing, replacing, testing, monitoring, meter reading or removing the Company's Facilities and for any other purpose incidental to the provision of Service. The Customer shall provide the Company with reasonable access to the Company Facilities located on the Customer's property. The Company will endeavour to provide reasonable notice to the Customer when the Company requires entry to the Customer's property for planned maintenance or repair to the Company's Facilities.

5.3 Vegetation Management

The Customer shall permit the Company to manage vegetation on the property owned or controlled by the Customer. Access is required to maintain the proper clearances and reduce the risk of contact with the Company's overhead high and low voltage distribution equipment. The Company shall make reasonable efforts to notify the Customer before such work is performed.

Vegetation management in the vicinity of the high voltage distribution system (primary) is the responsibility of the Company. Vegetation will be maintained to established standards to reduce contact with the energized conductors or equipment.

Vegetation management in the vicinity of the low voltage (service drops or secondary) distribution on the Customer's property is the responsibility of the Customer. Where the Company determines that vegetation management is required to maintain the integrity of the Company's low voltage overhead distribution system, the Company may, at the Customer's expense, perform the work that is the responsibility of the Customer as set out herein. With respect to the low voltage overhead distribution system only, the Company shall make reasonable efforts to notify the Customer that such work is required, and shall provide the Customer a reasonable opportunity to undertake the work required, before such work is performed by the Company.



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5.4 Interference with Company's Facilities

Customers shall not install, or allow to be installed, temporary or permanent structures that could interfere with the proper and safe operation of the Company's Facilities or result in non-compliance with applicable statutes, regulations, standards or codes.

5.5 Customer Brushing

Customers requesting Service that requires the extension of Facilities to the Customer's property shall be responsible for brushing on the Customer's property in accordance with the Company's specifications. In addition, unobstructed access to each structure requiring Service must be provided.



6. METERS

6.1 Installation

(a) Provision and Ownership

The Company shall provide, install and seal all meters necessary for measuring the Energy and Demand supplied to a Customer, unless otherwise specifically provided in a contract with the Customer. Each meter shall remain the sole property of the Company.

If required, as determined in the Company's sole discretion, current and voltage transformers and metering test switches will be supplied to the Customer for installation by the Customer's qualified personnel or contractor. Current and voltage transformers shall be installed in accordance with the Company's specifications and all codes, legislation and reference to applicable metering standards.

(b) Responsibility of Customer

Each Customer shall provide and install a CSA-approved meter receptacle or other CSA-approved Facilities suitable to the Company for the installation of the Company's meter or metering equipment.

6.2 Location

The location of any meter shall be subject to the approval by the Company having regard to the type of Service being provided and so as to permit safe and convenient access to the meter by the Company. Where a meter is installed on a Customer owned pole, the pole shall be provided and maintained by the Customer as required by the Canadian Electric Code and any other applicable legislation.

Meter sockets for self-contained meters shall be mounted on the exterior of a building at an accessible location acceptable to the Company. The centerline of the meter socket must be 1.5 to 1.8 meters above the finished grade or permanent platform of the Customer's Facility and in an appropriately lighted area.

Metering instrument transformer enclosures shall contain only the Company's metering auxiliary equipment and shall not be used as a raceway, splitter box or cabinet for any other purpose.



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6.3 Meter Tests and Adjustments

- (a) The Company may inspect and test a meter at any reasonable time. At the request of a Customer, and upon payment of a Meter Accuracy Test Handling Fee as specified in Schedule D, the Company shall arrange for a meter to be tested by an official designated for that purpose by Industry Canada or such other federal government agency as may, from time to time, be designated for that purpose.
- (b) If a test determines that the meter is not accurate within the limits set by government standards, the Customer's bill will be adjusted back to the time that the error can reasonably be determined to have commenced. Where the commencement of the error cannot reasonably be determined, it shall be deemed to have commenced three months before the test or on the date of the meter installation, whichever occurred later.
- (c) In the event that an adjustment is required, the Meter Accuracy Test Handling Fee shall be refunded.

6.4 Access to Meters

- (a) The Company may, at any reasonable time, read, inspect, remove and test a meter installed on property owned or controlled by the Customer.
- (b) Where the Customer's Service address or location is generally locked during normal business hours, the Customer shall provide the Company with a key to permit access to the meter.
- (c) If the Company provides notice to a Customer that reasonable access to metering equipment is not being provided, the Customer must take immediate action to remedy the situation. If the Customer fails to remedy the situation to the Company's satisfaction within a reasonable time:
 - (i) the Company may, at its sole discretion, estimate consumption until the situation has been remedied and the Customer shall be billed on the basis of the Company's estimate;
 - (ii) the Company may remedy the situation on behalf of the Customer and apply the costs to the Customer's next regular bill;
 - (iii) the Company may do both i) and ii); or
 - (iv) the Company may discontinue Service in accordance with Section 11 of these Terms and Conditions of Service.



7. METER READING AND BILLING

7.1 Reading and Estimates

Unless otherwise specifically provided in a contract with a Customer, meters shall be read monthly or bi-monthly or at such other intervals as are practical in the circumstances. Customers' bills will be based on meter readings made by the Company or on estimates for those billing periods when the meter is not read. Whenever a bill is based on an estimate, an adjustment to reflect actual Energy consumption and Demand (if applicable) used will be made when the meter is next read.

7.2 Calculation of Bills

- (a) The amount of any initial and final charges will be prorated, based upon the ratio of the number of days that Service was provided to a Customer in the billing period to the total number of days in the billing period.
- (b) The Company may elect not to charge a Customer for the billing period if, during that period, Demand was five kilowatts or less, Service was provided for five days or less and Energy consumption was five kilowatt hours or less.
- (c) For all new accounts, the Company may add the charges for Service provided during the initial period to the bill for the following billing period.
- (d) The Company may elect to change a Customer's meter reading schedule.
- (e) Where a meter reading schedule is changed, any charges during the transition period between the old and new meter reading schedule, may be prorated based upon the ratio of the number of days that Service was provided to a Customer in the billing period to the total number of days in the billing period.

7.3 Payment

- (a) The amount billed is due and owing when the bill is rendered and payable by the date indicated on the bill.
- (b) Bills shall be deemed rendered and other notices duly given when delivered to the Customer at the mailing address provided by the Customer. Failure to receive a bill does not entitle a Customer to any delay in payment or release a Customer from the obligation to pay the amount owing.



- (c) Payment of a bill for Service may be requested by the Company from any or all of the Customers, on a joint and several basis, even if the Customer no longer resides in the same premises when payment is due.

7.4 Late Payment Charge

The Company may add a Late Payment Charge as specified in Schedule D on any overdue amount. A Collection Fee as specified in Schedule D will be charged if a personal visit is required to collect an overdue amount.

7.5 Dishonoured Payments

The Company may add a Dishonoured Payments Fee as specified in Schedule D to a Customer's bill in respect of any cheque, or other form of payment tendered by the Customer as payment of a bill, returned by the Customer's bank for any reason.

Following the receipt of two (2) dishonoured payments from the Customer, the Company may notify the Customer that only cash, a money order or certified cheque will be accepted for payment.

7.6 Outstanding Charges

The Company may add to the Customer's bill any outstanding charges due and owing to the Company (e.g. construction contribution, account receivable charges, former overdue accounts etc.).

7.7 Totalized Metering

When Service is provided through multiple Points of Service to a Customer's plant site consisting of centralized processing facilities or product transportation facilities located on lands leased or owned by the Customer, where such multiple Points of Service are located within a radius of half a mile of each other, the Customer and Company may agree that the Demand and Energy at each Point of Service be totalized and only one bill issued for each billing period. The Customer shall pay the incremental metering cost associated with totalized metering.

7.8 Combined Service

A residential Customer shall notify the Company when the Customer receives Service at their premises for the purposes of operating a business or commercial undertaking. The applicable general service rate may be applied in those cases in which Service for both residential and non-residential purposes is received by a Customer through a single meter.



7.9 Consolidated Billing

The Company will issue a separate bill for each Point of Service. However, the Customer and Company may agree that the Company will issue one bill totaling charges for Service delivered at more than one Point of Service.

7.10 Unauthorized Use

If, under any circumstances, a person prevents a meter from accurately recording the total Demand or Energy supplied, the Company may disconnect the Service, or take other appropriate actions.

The Company may then estimate the Demand and amount of Energy supplied but not registered, at the Point of Service. The Customer shall pay the cost of the estimated Demand and Energy consumption plus all costs related to the investigation and resolution of the diversion including repairs of damage or reconstruction of Facilities.

7.11 Billing Error

The Customer must provide written notice to the Company in order to dispute any or all amounts owing on a bill. In the event the Customer disputes an amount owing, the Customer shall nonetheless pay such disputed amount. Following resolution of any such dispute, the Company will return any amount found owing to the Customer forthwith.



8. SERVICE CHANGES

8.1 Notice by Customer

A Customer shall give to the Company reasonable prior written notice of any change in Service requirements, including any material change in Connected Load, to enable the Company to determine whether or not it can supply such revised Service without changes to its Facilities. The Customer shall not change its Service requirements without the Company's written permission.

8.2 Responsibility for Damage

The Customer shall be responsible for and shall pay for all damage caused to the Company's Facilities as the result of the Customer changing the Connected Load without the Company's permission.

8.3 Changes to Company Facilities

If the Company must modify its Facilities to accommodate a Customer Load or Service change, the Customer shall pay for all costs in connection with such modification including the following costs:

- (a) the actual cost of removing the existing Facilities, less the estimated salvage value, less
- (b) any applicable adjustment required to the Company Investment as specified in Schedule B.



9. COMPANY RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY

9.1 Continuous Supply

The Company shall make all reasonable efforts to maintain a continuous supply of Energy to its Customers, but the Company cannot guarantee an uninterrupted supply of Energy.

9.2 Interruption

Without liability of any kind to the Company, the Company shall have the right to disconnect or otherwise curtail, interrupt or reduce service to Customers:

- (a) whenever the Company reasonably determines that the Service must be interrupted, including to facilitate construction, installation, maintenance, repairs, replacement or inspection of any of the Company's Facilities, or to permit the connection or disconnection of other Customers;
- (b) to maintain the safety and reliability of the Company's Facilities; or
- (c) due to any other reason related to dangerous or hazardous circumstances including emergencies, forced outages, potential overloading of the Company's Facilities or Force Majeure.

9.3 Reasonable Efforts

The Company shall endeavor to give reasonable notice to Customers who will have Service interrupted and will endeavor to ensure that such interruptions are as short and infrequent as circumstances permit.

9.4 Company Liability

For the purpose of this clause, "direct physical loss, injury or damage" excludes loss of revenue, loss of profits, loss of earnings, loss of production, loss of contract, cost of purchased or replacement capacity and energy, cost of capital, and loss of use of any facilities or property, or any other similar damage or loss, arising out of or in any way connected with the failure, defect, fluctuation, reduction or interruption in the provision of Service by the Company to its Customers.

Except as described below in this clause, the Company shall not be liable for any loss, injury, damage, expense, charge, cost or liability of any kind, whether of direct, indirect, special or consequential nature, arising out of or in any way connected with the provision of Service by the Company to its Customers including any failure, defect, fluctuation, reduction or interruption in the provision of Service by the Company to its Customers.



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The Company shall be liable for direct physical loss, injury or damage to a Customer or a Customer's property, resulting from the negligent acts or omissions of the Company, its employees or agents.

9.5 Force Majeure

Should the Company be unable to provide a continuous supply of Energy to a Customer because of an event of Force Majeure, the Company's responsibilities, so far as they are affected by the Force Majeure, shall be relieved and suspended during the duration of such circumstances and the Company shall not be liable for any failure to perform any term of these Terms and Conditions to the extent that and when such failure is due to, or is a consequence of, an event of Force Majeure. Where practical, the Company shall give notice to the affected Customers of such Force Majeure.



10. CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY

10.1 Provide Permit

The Customer shall be responsible for obtaining all permits, certificates, licenses, inspections, reports, and other authorizations necessary for the installation and operation of the Service Connection. The Company shall not be required to commence or continue installation or operation of a Service Connection unless and until the Customer has complied with the requirements of all permits, certificates, licenses, inspections, reports and other authorizations, and all right-of-way agreements, and all Company requirements applicable to the installation and operation of the Service Connection.

10.2 Customer Responsibility

The Customer shall be solely responsible for the use, installation, condition of all Facilities on the Customer's side of the Point of Service, except Facilities owned by the Company. The Customer shall be responsible for and shall pay for any damage to the Company's Facilities located on the Customer's premises which is caused by the negligent acts or omissions or willful misconduct of the Customer or of anyone permitted by the Customer to be on the Customer's premises.

10.3 Customer Liability

- (a) The Customer assumes full responsibility for the proper use of Facilities and for the condition, suitability and safety of any and all wires, cables, devices or equipment energized on the Customer's premises or on premises owned or controlled by the Customer that are not the Customer's property.
- (b) Where a Customer uses its Service Connection in a manner that causes interference with the operation of the Company's Facilities or with any Customer's use of a Service Connection, such as abnormal voltage levels, frequency levels and harmonic levels, at the Company's request, and at the Customer's own expense, the Customer shall take whatever action is required to correct the interference or disturbance.
- (c) The Customer shall indemnify and save harmless the Company from and against any claim or demand for injury to persons or damage to property (including loss of use thereof and of any other property affected by the damage to property) arising out of or in any way connected with the use of the service so long as such injury or damage is not caused by the negligent acts or omissions or willful misconduct of the Company, its employees and agents.



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- (d) The Customer releases the Company and its agents, directors, officers, employees, independent contractors, consultants, representatives, successors and assignees from any and all claims and liabilities whatsoever relating to or arising as a result of the Customer, or its agents, directors, officers, employees, independent contractors, consultants, representatives, successors and assignees carrying out any acts required by or related to these Terms and Conditions for the provision of Service, maintenance of Service, or any other act whatsoever arising out of or in any way connected with the existence or use of the Service so long as such injury or damage is not caused by the negligent acts or omissions or willful misconduct of the Company, its employees or agents.

10.4 Protective Devices

The Customer shall be responsible for determining whether any devices are required to protect the Customer's Facilities from damage that may result from the provision of Service by the Company. The Customer shall provide and install any such devices.

10.5 Service Calls

The Company may require a Customer to pay the actual costs of a Customer-requested service call if the source of the problem is the Customer's Facilities.



11. TERMINATION OF SERVICE

11.1 Termination by Customer

Except where otherwise provided in a written agreement between the Company and a Customer, a Customer may, at any time, give the Company reasonable notice to terminate Service. Upon receipt of such notice, the Company shall read the Customer's meter within a reasonable time, and, shall use its best efforts to read the Customer's meter at the time requested by the Customer. A Customer shall pay for all Service provided to the time of such reading.

11.2 Company Termination for Safety Reasons

The Company may, without notice, terminate a Customer's Service where, in the Company's opinion:

- (a) the Customer has permitted the wiring of their Facilities to become hazardous;
- (b) the wiring of the Customer's Facilities fails to comply with applicable law; or
- (c) the Customer has caused any other safety hazards, including, but not limited to, using their Service in such a way that causes damage to the Company's Facilities or interferes with or disturbs Service to any other Customer.

The Company will reconnect the Service when the safety problem is resolved and when the Customer has provided, or paid the Company's costs of providing, such devices or equipment as may be necessary to resolve such safety problem and to prevent such damage, interference or disturbance. The Company may assess a Reconnection Fee, as specified in Schedule D.

11.3 Company Termination Other Than For Safety

The Company, or anyone acting under its authority, may, upon giving at least 48 hours' notice to the Customer, terminate the Customer's Service or install a Current-Limiting Device to restrict the Service to such Customer if the Customer:

- (a) fails to meet its obligation under these Terms and Conditions, the terms of a contract for Service, or of the Company's Rate Schedules;
- (b) uses their Service Connection in such a way that causes interference with operation of the Company's Facilities or any other Customer's use of a Service Connection such as abnormal voltage levels, frequency levels and harmonic levels.
- (c) tampers with any Company Facilities;



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- (d) neglects or refuses to pay the amount billed for Service due and owing to the Company by the date indicated on the bill for Service;
 - (e) changes Service requirements without the permission of the Company; or
 - (f) makes use of the Service for illegal purposes or in circumstances where the Company has evidence of Energy theft, or fraud by the Customer.

11.4 Removal of Facilities

Upon discontinuance of Service for whatsoever reason, the Company shall be entitled to remove any of its Facilities located upon the property of the Customer and to enter upon the Customer's property for that purpose.



SCHEDULE A: STANDARD SUPPLY SPECIFICATIONS

The Company's standard supply specifications, which are in accordance with Canadian Standards Association standard CAN-C235-83, are as follows:

(a) Residential:

- 240/120 V
- single phase, three wire
 - secondary conductors are supplied by the Company
 - overhead or, in designated areas, underground conductors are supplied by the Company

(b) General Service:

- 240/120 V
- single phase, three wire
 - overhead secondary conductors are supplied by the Company
 - underground secondary conductors are supplied by the customer
- 208 Y/120 V
- three phase, four wire
 - overhead secondary conductors are supplied by the Company
 - underground secondary conductors are supplied by the customer
- 480 Y/277 V
- three phase, four wire
 - overhead secondary conductors are supplied by the Company for loads 15 KVA to 300 KVA
 - overhead secondary conductors are supplied by the customer for loads 300 KVA to 1,500 KVA
- 600 Y/347 V
- three phase, four wire
 - underground secondary conductors are supplied by the customer for loads 150 KVA to 2,500 KVA; and
- 4160 Y/2400 Y
- three phase, four wire, 2,000 KVA to 10,000 KVA
 - overhead secondary conductors are supplied by the customer



SCHEDULE B: MAXIMUM COMPANY INVESTMENT

The Maximum Company Investment Levels set out in this Schedule are effective January 1, 2011.

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Schedule B, the maximum Capital Cost which the Company will incur to extend Service to a Point of Service (herein referred to as the "Maximum Company Investment") shall be determined as follows. Under no circumstances would the Maximum Company Investment exceed the Customer extension cost:

(a) **Residential Service:**

\$1,500 per single family dwelling; and
\$ 725 per Multiple Dwelling unit

(b) **General Service:**

\$690 per kW, which shall not be less than five kilowatts, provided that if the estimated service life is less than 25 years or seasonal, then the Maximum Company Investment shall be determined in the manner described in paragraph 2;

At the end of one year of Service the Company will re-assess whether the Customer's estimates of their Demand were accurate and, if the loads are significantly different than originally estimated, will collect from the Customer (or refund) any contributions, that are required based on the Maximum Company Investment rules in place when the contribution was originally paid.

(c) **Municipal Street Lighting:**

\$1,240 per light.

2. The Maximum Company Investment in any extension of service, whether or not specified in paragraph 1, the Load characteristic and service life of which are expected to vary materially from the average for that type of Service, shall be determined based on an analysis of the load characteristics and service life, as a pro-ration of the full Maximum Company Investment for that class of customer.
3. The maximum cost which the Corporation will incur to extend Service to a Point of Delivery shall be determined for Industrial Service in the manner specified in an agreement with the Industrial Customer and subject to approval by the Board.



SCHEDULE C: CONDITIONS FOR UNDERGROUND SUBDIVISIONS

“**Developer**” is defined as the person or party who has requested the underground service. The Company shall extend service by underground conductor lines upon and subject to the following terms and conditions

- (a) At the time of the request for underground Service no Service available in the area to be served by such extension, and not less than 25 single family dwellings (or such lesser number as may be agreed to by the Company) will be connected to such extension (the "underground service area"), each of which is situated upon said subdivision;
- (b) All permanent Service in the underground service area shall be provided exclusively through underground conductor lines;
- (c) The Developer shall provide, without cost to the Company, such rights-of-way, easements, utility corridors and transformer locations as the Company may require for the installation, operation and maintenance of such extension, which the Developer shall keep free and clear of any buildings, structures, fences, pavement, trees or any other obstructions which may hinder the Company in installing, maintaining or removing its Facilities;
- (d) The Company shall not be obligated to install such extension until it is reasonably satisfied that the extension will not thereafter be damaged or interfered with, and, in any event, any costs incurred by the Company in relation to the relocation, reinstallation or as a result of damage to such extension shall be paid by the Developer;
- (e) Service, for purposes other than residential use and street lighting, may be provided from such extension only with the consent of the Company;
- (f) In relation to the standard underground Service, the Developer shall provide a meter socket and service conductor protection from sixty centimeters below grade level to the line side of the meter socket and will ensure the installation of a service having a 200 ampere capacity. Non-standard Services will be subject to prior written approval by the utility;
- (g) The Developer shall provide to the Company a certified copy of the registered plan of subdivision and final construction plans showing the location and elevation of sidewalks, curbs and gutters, driveways (if known) and underground utilities together with such evidence as the Company may reasonably require to the effect that all rules and regulations applicable to the development have been or will be complied with by the Developer;



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- (h) Survey stakes indicating grades and property lines shall be installed and maintained by the Developer;
 - (i) The surface of the ground for a distance of not less than one point five (1.5) meters on each side of the alignments for the underground conductor lines shall be graded by the developer to within eight (8) centimeters of a final grade;
 - (j) Unless otherwise agreed to by the Company, the Developer shall provide a survey for the location of transformers, street light bases and cable routing, as required;
 - (k) Sidewalks, curbs and gutters may be constructed by the Developer but no other permanent improvements shall be made until approved by the Company.
 - (l) Costs related to the installation of distribution system infrastructure shall be the responsibility of the Developer; and
 - (m) The Company investment will be applied toward the individual Customer Service connection in accordance with Schedule B.

In addition, the Service shall be subject to such other conditions as may be specified by the Company from time to time.



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SCHEDULE D : FEES AND SERVICE CHARGE SUMMARY

CONNECTION, and RECONNECTION FEES

Connection Fee (4.3, 4.11):

During normal business hours: \$50.00

Outside of normal business hours: Company's actual cost (min. \$50.00)

Reconnection Fee (4.15, 11.2)

During normal business hours: \$60.00

Outside of normal business hours: Company's actual cost (min. \$60.00)

LATE PAYMENT AND DISCONNECTION

Collection Fee (4.15, 7.4) \$30.00 (personal visit)

Late Payment Charge (7.4): 1.5% per month (19.56% per annum)

Dishonoured Payments Fee (7.5): \$25.00

METER DISPUTES

Meter Accuracy Test Handling Fee (6.3)

Self Contained Meter \$100.00

Instrument Meter \$200.00