

About This Document

The Department of Finance prepares the Fiscal and Economic Indicators using the latest data available at the time of writing, a few weeks ahead of the official release of the GN Budget. Some information may change during the intervening period. If you have questions about the data we use, please contact us at info@gov.nu.cg.

Key Fiscal Indicators

The following describe the fiscal situation of the Government of Nunavut (GN). Figures are generally expressed in millions (\$M) and billions (\$B) of dollars, and include calculations of year-over-year change measured in percent (%) or percentage points (p.p.). Totals are subject to rounding. Unless otherwise noted, we measure change against last year's Revised Estimates rather than Main Estimates. Similarly, this document presents figures from core or "non-consolidated" government operations, unless otherwise described. When used, *f* denotes forecast and *r* indicates revised.

Revenues

Total Revenues **\$2,624.1**
2022-23; non-consolidated -10.5%

Total revenues are the sum of all financial resources the GN raises and receives to fund its operations, investments, and other expenses. The GN expects to generate \$2.62 B in 2022-23 through federal transfers, revenues from third-party agreements, taxes, and other own-source revenues, including revolving funds and prior-year recoveries. This marks a -11% or \$308 M decrease from the \$2.93 B we forecast for 2021-22. While we still expect taxes and most transfers to grow in 2022-23, overall funding should fall due to the extraordinary nature of the one-time, third-party payments received from the federal government for COVID-relief in 2021-22.

Federal Transfers **\$1,980.0**
2022-23; GN Finance +4.4%

The GN receives fiscal transfers from the Government of Canada through various funding agreements and legislated arrangements. The largest of these, Territorial Formula Financing (TFF), will provide \$1,859.4 M in 2022-23, up 4% from last year. The TFF is an annual unconditional 'no strings attached' payment that recognizes territories, with our small economies and narrow tax bases, are not able to raise sufficient revenue on our own to provide public services comparable to elsewhere in Canada. Other federal transfers include the Canada Health Transfer (\$46.8 M), Canada Social Transfer (\$16.5 M), carbon levy (\$12.0 M), and a number of other arrangements through Health, Justice, and Family Services. Together, TFF and other federal transfers make up 75% of total GN revenues (for comparison, in New Brunswick this number is around 36% and BC 16%).

Revenues From Third-Party Agreements **\$367.2**
2022-23; GN Finance -53.2%

The GN receives revenues from the federal government (\$362 M or 99%) and other organizations (~\$4.9 M or 1%) through agreements that set out specific requirements about how the GN must spend the money. These 'strings attached' revenues are different from revenues over which we have full control and can spend freely (e.g. transfers, taxes, etc.). The GN is budgeting to receive roughly \$367 M from third-party sources in 2022-23, 61% of which will go to O&M deliverables and 39% to capital projects. Third-party spending will be down over 50% from last year, largely due to the expiration of one-time 2021-22 measures implemented by the federal government to fight COVID. The Main Estimates and Capital Estimates include appendices that list the latest agreements, though the largest are Non-Insured Health Benefits (\$73.2 M), one-time Health funding (\$58.0 M), the Nunavut Health Wellness Agreement (\$22.3 M), and the Early Learning & Child Care Agreement (\$11.3 M). Third-party revenues tend to be difficult to predict, as they are based on the funding choices, budgets, and timelines of external funding organizations. Additional agreements may be signed later in the year.

Taxes **\$159.8**
2022-23; GN Finance +4.6%

The GN expects to raise almost \$160 M in taxes in 2022-23, or \$7.0 M more than what we currently expect in 2021-22 (+5%). Personal income (\$34 M) and payroll (\$42 M) taxes will be the largest contributors, both of which depend on the quantity and quality of jobs and wages in the territory. Fuel tax (\$24 M) is expected to rebound as the economy recovers from the worst effects of the pandemic. Taxes on tobacco (\$24 M, with another \$0.2 M in cannabis tax revenues) and property (\$12 M) should remain near their 2021-22 values. So too should corporate income tax (\$21 M), which depends on the profits of incorporated firms. Together, taxes are expected to make up 6% of the GN's total revenues, up slightly from last year (5%). According to DBRS, tax revenue across provinces and territories grew by 2% in 2019-20, the most recent pre-COVID year. How well revenues across Canada continue to recover in 2022-23 will depend on the severity and prevalence of potential future waves of COVID-19 variants, as well as the impact of global supply chain disruptions and geopolitical instability on domestic economic activity.

Revenues	Main Estimates	Revised Estimates	Main Estimates	Actual
	2022-23	2021-22	2021-22	2020-21
TFF and Other Federal Transfers	1,980.0	1,896.4	1,892.7	1,825.7
Revenues From Third-Party Agreements	367.2	784.1	239.6	352.0
Taxes	159.8	152.8	157.6	136.5
Revolving Funds	52.4	34.7	34.7	32.4
Other Own-Source Revenues	53.7	53.0	51.8	48.7
Prior-Year Recoveries	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.7
Total Revenues	2,624.1	2,931.9	2,387.4	2,408.1

	2022-23	2021-22(r)	2021-22	2020-21
Personal Income Tax	33.9	37.1	32.2	22.3
Corporate Income Tax	20.5	16.0	23.0	21.8
Payroll Tax	41.8	39.4	36.3	35.7
Tobacco Tax	24.1	23.6	27.2	25.2
Fuel Tax	24.0	22.0	24.6	17.7
Property Tax	12.4	11.8	11.6	11.3
Insurance Tax	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5
Cannabis Tax	0.2	0.2	-	-
Total	159.8	152.8	157.6	136.5

Territorial Tax-to-GDP Ratio

3.2%

2022-23; GN Finance

-0.1 p.p.

One way to measure both the sophistication of an economy and the relative burden of a tax regime is the government's tax take as a share of total gross domestic product (GDP). In Nunavut we forecast the 2022-23 share will decrease slightly to just over 3%, a low figure (Ontario's ratio is about 10%, while PEI is roughly 15% and Alberta 7%; federally the ratio is 10%) that reflects the territory's small tax base and the high level of federal transfers that sustain government operations.

Revolving & Other Own-Source Revenues

\$106.1

2022-23; GN Finance

+21.1%

The GN generates revenue in a number of ways aside from taxes. In 2022-23, for example, we expect to collect \$22.7 M in rent from GN employees in staff housing, and expect to collect another \$31.0 M from a wide variety of miscellaneous revenues. Examples of revenues in this 'other' category include money collected from licensing and service fees, penalties and fines, insurance proceeds, and interest revenues.

The GN also raises revenue through its revolving funds, in particular the Petroleum Products Division (PPD; \$40.8 M, net of goods sold worth \$164.6 M; PPD's net revenues are expected to rise by \$8.8 M, constituting the bulk of the increase in this revenue category) and Liquor and Cannabis Commission (NULC; \$11.6 M net goods sold worth \$10.4 M). Revolving funds hold money collected from user charges (such as fuel or liquor sales), up to a limit specified in law (\$15 M in net assets for the NULC, for example). Net profits are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF), much like a dividend.

Prior-Year Recoveries

\$11.0

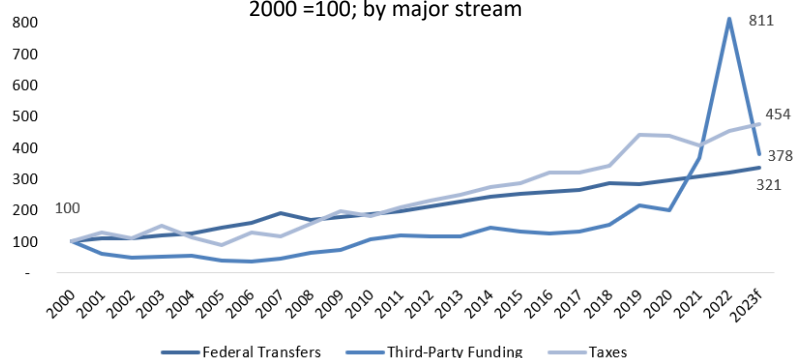
2022-23; GN Finance

no change

The GN expects to report roughly \$11 M in prior-year recoveries in 2022-23. These revenues are earned when the GN recovers money after spending it; for example, when the GN is provided a refund for the purchase of goods subsequently returned.

Revenue Growth

2000 = 100; by major stream



Carbon Pricing: In December 2020, the federal government announced it will be increasing its tax on carbon from \$50 per tonne in 2022 to \$170 in 2030. While Canada committed in October 2018 to exempting fuel consumed in the territory for aviation and public electricity generation, this will significantly increase the cost of gasoline and diesel used by Nunavummiut to run their vehicles and warm their homes. The GN relies on the Nunavut Carbon Rebate (NCR), a subsidy currently worth 50% of the federal carbon tax paid by consumers, to help make carbon pricing affordable. This is necessary as Nunavut residents and businesspeople have far fewer options to lower their fossil fuel use than other Canadians—a unique circumstance recognized by the federal government when Nunavut signed on to the Pan-Canadian Framework for Climate Change in August 2017.

Vaping: Youth vaping rates are rising rapidly, creating concern about the harmful effects of vape products—as well as the potential they may undo the progress made in reducing youth smoking rates. To combat this, Federal Budget 2022 announced a proposal to implement a national vape tax regime, much like the current tax on cannabis products. Provinces and territories have been invited to take part.

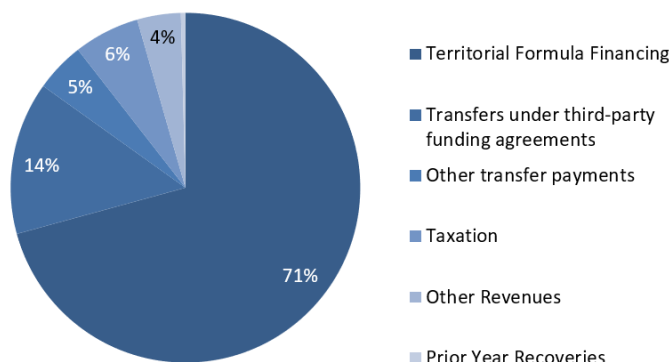
Revenue Commentary

2022-23; GN Finance

- A proposed liquor tax was introduced into the Assembly in October 2020. It received second reading but did not progress into law before the territorial election of fall 2021. We hope to reintroduce this bill in the spring 2022 session.
- Property tax mill rates for the General Taxation Area (GTA)—that is, for all properties outside of Iqaluit—will be set for the 2022 tax year, with Tax Notices issued to all property owners by early fall.
- Nunavut's tobacco tax rates have remained unchanged since 2017. This means that as tobacco prices rise due to inflation, less and less of the total cost is due to tobacco taxes, reducing the tax disincentive on purchases of this extremely unhealthy product.

Total Revenues

2022-23, by type



Expenditures

Departmental Expenditures

\$2,102.1

2022-23; GN Finance

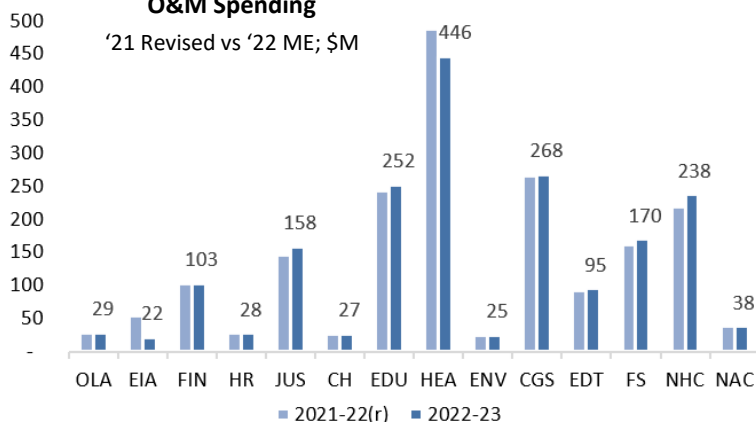
-6.3%

The GN is budgeting \$2.10 B worth of departmental spending in 2022-23, down 6% from the year before. This is the total amount the GN seeks to appropriate through the Capital Estimates and Main Estimates. Of this, \$1,898.1 M will go to operations and maintenance (O&M) and \$204.0 M to new capital projects.

For **operations and maintenance (O&M)**, the GN is appropriating \$20 M less for O&M than the \$1,918 M included in the 2021-22 Revised Estimates (-1%). Most of this net decrease will come because of lower COVID-related spending by the Departments of Health (-\$42 M) and Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs (-\$32 M). Even so, both health and education spending will remain key drivers going forward (nationally, health has been growing at about 3.5% and education at 2.6% each year; Nunavut, with our high total dependency ratio—youth + seniors compared to the working-age population aged 19-64—has seen even greater cost pressures). Of the departments receiving increased appropriations, the Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC; +\$18 M or +8%), Justice (+\$13 M or +9%), and Education (+\$9 M or +4%) will see the biggest dollar increases. For all non-Health and Education spending, we expect total O&M growth of just over 1%.

O&M Spending

'21 Revised vs '22 ME; \$M



*NHC nets out public rental recoveries and CMHC housing contributions from its O&M total.

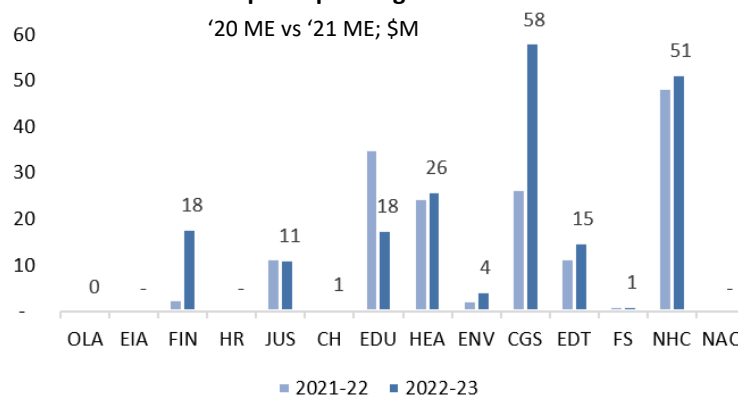
In addition to the capital projects mentioned below, the GN is introducing the following major spending initiatives in 2022-23:

- **\$3.7 M** to add spaces at the territory's group, support living, and alternative family care homes.
- **\$3.0 M** to support homeless initiatives and family violence shelters.
- **\$2.8 M** to hire 28 new staff at the Aqqigiarvik Correctional Healing Facility.
- **\$2.5 M** to hire 25 new school community counsellors, secretaries, and custodians.
- **\$2.5 M** to hire 19 new registration clerks (\$1.3 M) and expand the Health Information Unit (\$1.2 M) to improve health record and information management.
- **\$2.1 M** to hire 31 new Medical Travel Clerks to improve service for medical travel clients.
- **\$1.7 M** to support youth participation in the February 2023 Arctic Winter Games.
- **\$1.6 M** to hire 25 new housekeeping staff to maintain new health centre COVID-19 protocols.
- **\$1.5 M** to support implementation of the *Mental Health Act*, including the hiring of a treatment order coordinator.
- **\$0.5 M** to improve access to country foods.

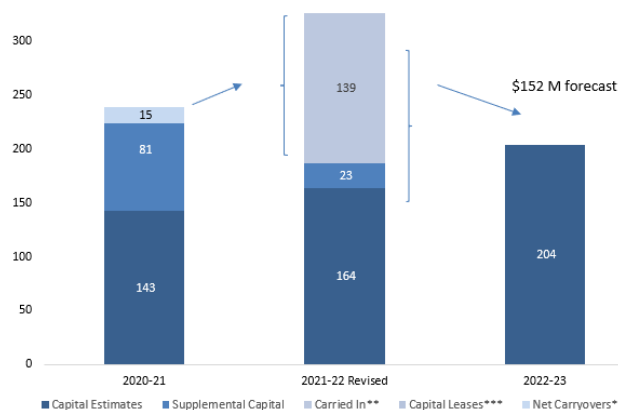
In terms of **capital**, we forecast \$204 M in new spending in 2022-23 (up 24% from what was appropriated in the 2021-22 Capital Estimates). While this figure appears to be a sharp decline from the \$326 M ultimately appropriated through the Capital Estimates and Supplementary Appropriations in 2021-22 (Revised Estimates, -37%), capital carryovers—capital spending that is pushed to future years, largely due to construction delays associated with the difficulty of building in the Arctic—mean these two numbers are not strictly comparable. The revised 2021-22 figure, for example, includes not only the \$164 M appropriated for new capital in the 2021-22 Capital Estimates, but also \$139 M 'carried over' from uncompleted 2020-21 projects. The remaining \$23 M went to supplementary (that is, projects approved after the Capital Estimates were introduced) capital projects. We expect a similar amount for capital carryovers in 2022-23.

Capital Spending

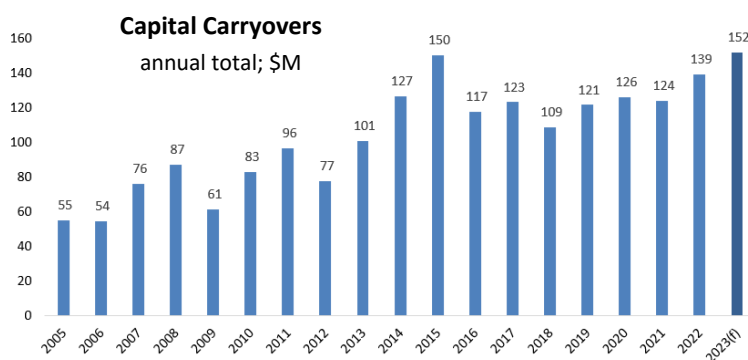
'20 ME vs '21 ME; \$M



Carryovers in Action non-con \$M, by accounting period



Carryovers are authorized through supplementary appropriations, generally early in the new fiscal year.



2022-23 to 2026-27 Capital Plan

Each year, the GN asks the Legislative Assembly for funds to build public infrastructure (appropriations made through the Capital Estimates), but plans its capital spending needs over many years, in a document known as the Capital Plan.

This plan includes funding allocations for planning (preparatory activities like sites visits, consultations, and geotechnical surveys to identify whether a proposed project is necessary or even feasible; the money is paid from a general funding envelope administered by CGS), design (architectural drawings and other plans), construction (building materials and labour), and other capital spending (including housing, small/minor capital, lifecycle repairs and maintenance, IT equipment, fire trucks and other vehicles, etc.). A typical project requires 1 year to design, 2 years to build, and 1 year of warranty work.

Note that the plan does not address any extraordinary COVID-related incremental costs—the risks of which, while reduced, have not yet disappeared—due to uncertainty regarding the duration, severity, and necessary cost measures associated with the pandemic. Such costs would come in addition to the numbers discussed below.

2022-23 to 2026-27 Capital Plan

Approved February 19, 2022

Capital approved 2022-23: \$204.0 M in capital projects for the first year of the plan.

Capital planned until 2026-27: \$868.0 M in capital projects proposed over the five years of the plan.

Total value of projects in plan: \$1,212.0 M in total capital projects linked to the plan (including all prior and future spending outside the five-year plan).

Projects under construction: 27.

% devoted to housing: 25% of the 2022-23 capital appropriation (\$51.5 M) is to support housing and related programs.

New Projects

2022-23 Capital Estimates; GN Finance

The Plan includes \$0.3 M in 2022-23 to bring the Arviat Wastewater Treatment Facility into the design stage. It also introduces the following major new capital projects:

- **Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP)** (\$15.1 M to FIN in 2022-23; \$41.6 M total)
- **Qikiqtarjuaq Marine Infrastructure** (\$0.3 M to CGS in 2022-23; \$13.3 M total)

Current Projects

2022-23 Capital Estimates; GN Finance

The GN continues its work on building a 24-bed **long-term care** facility in **Rankin Inlet**. \$19.0 M was approved for 2022-23, the second year of major construction. The facility is expected to open in 2024, at a total cost of \$59.4 M.

The GN will spend \$2.1 M in 2022-23 on the **Nunavut Recovery Centre**, a project with a total GN cost of \$22.2 M and another \$42 M to be provided by the federal government.

The **Aaqqigiarvik Correctional Healing Facility** in Iqaluit will require a further \$5.4 M of construction work in 2022-23 to complete the \$35.8 M project.

The GN continues to work on bringing a **fibre optic** telecommunications cable to the territory. An estimated \$17.2 M is budgeted for 2022-23, with a total cost by 2024-25 of \$54.5 M.

Three **schools** will undergo work in 2022-23: Taloyoak's new high school (\$2.5 M in 2022-23; \$34.2 M total), Coral Harbour's Sakku school major renovation (\$0.5 M and \$45.2 M total), and Iqaluit French high school addition (\$4.5 M and \$22.2 M).

Six **air terminal buildings** are being replaced or expanded through the National Trade Corridors Fund (\$23.3 M) and GN support (\$8.0 M in 2022-23, \$26.8 M total).

The NHC will receive \$51.5 M in 2022-23 to support its capital **housing** activities, including the building and improvement of public (\$21 M in 2022-23) and staff housing (\$6 M); mold remediation; local housing organizational support; and homeowner maintenance and purchase programs. The NHC combines these territorial investments with additional federal support.

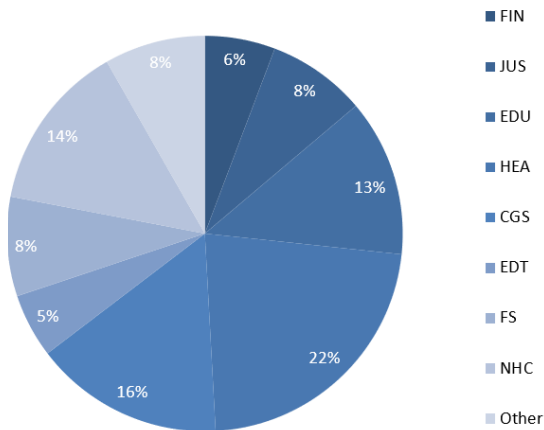
Expenditures

	Main Estimates 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2021-22	Main Estimates 2021-22	Actual 2020-21
O&M Expenditures	1,898.1	1,918.3	1,857.9	1,731.7
Capital Expenditures	204.0	**326.2	164.0	206.3
Departmental Expenditures	2,102.1	2,244.5	2,021.9	1,938.1
Net Change in Capital Assets*	(3.0)	(106.2)	23.6	(26.3)
Expenses Related to Revolving Funds*	42.4	40.6	41.6	39.8
Expenses Under Third-Party Agreements	367.2	784.1	239.6	352.0
Operations Expenses	2,508.7	2,962.9	2,326.6	2,303.6
Supplementary Requirements	75.0	-	75.0	-
Total Projected Expenses	2,583.7	2,962.9	2,401.6	2,303.6

*Projected values for net change in capital assets and expenses related to revolving funds are not published elsewhere. We publish final figures each year as part of Schedules B.1 and B.3 of the GN's non-consolidated financial statements. Net Change in Capital Assets is equal to capital spending minus current-year carryovers minus net transfers to capital assets plus amortization.

**This includes \$139 M in uncompleted capital projects 'carried over' from 2020-21, increasing the 2021-22 Main Estimates number through supplementary appropriations. We can expect a similar amount to be carried into 2022-23 from 2021-22. In this way the Revised 2021-22 figure includes much more appropriated capital than will actually be spent.

Departmental Expenditures 2022-23, O&M + capital



On this basis, the GN expects (assuming no additional third party agreements) operations expenses to total \$2.50 B in 2022-23, a year-over-year decrease of 15%—again largely the result of an expected decline in spending requirements related to COVID. By comparison, DBRS estimates in recent (non-COVID) years total provincial spending growth has varied from roughly 2% to 6%.

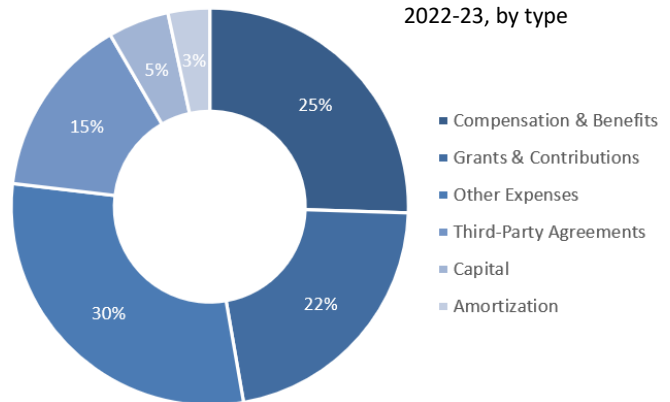
Operations Expenses 2022-23; non-consolidated

\$2,508.7
-15.3%

Operations expenses build on core departmental expenditures (O&M + capital) by adding other expenses not part of the GN's appropriations to departments. These include expenses related to operating the liquor, petroleum, student, and public stores revolving funds (\$42.4 M), as well as spending incurred under third-party agreements (\$367.2 M). As we spend this money on behalf of external organizations, we do not appropriate it in precisely the same way as departmental spending.

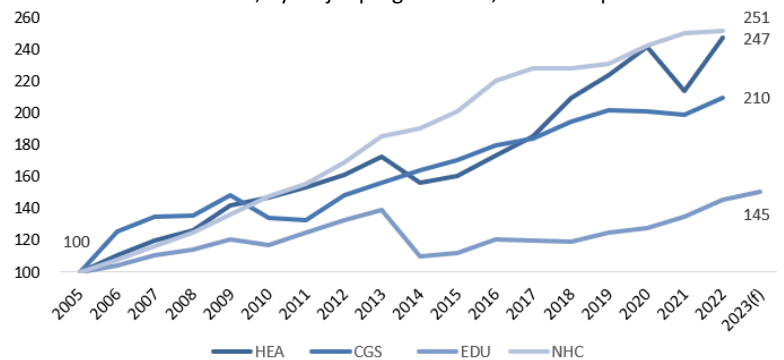
Operations expenses also include the net change in capital assets, an adjustment related to how the GN accounts for the acquisition and consumption of capital assets, repayments on capital leases, and amortization. This adjustment fluctuates depending on capital appropriation plans and how quickly projects are completed. As the GN often carries over capital appropriations from one fiscal year to the next (recognizing that approval for multi-year capital projects extends until the project is complete, even if we do not spend money in a year as planned), this adjustment is finalized only when we prepare year-end financial statements.

Total Expenses 2022-23, by type



Spending Growth

2005 = 100; by major program area; O&M + capital



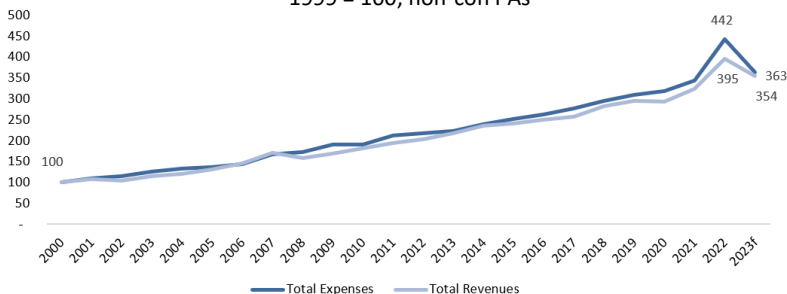
Operating Surplus (Deficit)

Summary of Operations

	Main Estimates 2022-23	Revised Estimates 2021-22	Main Estimates 2021-22	Actuals 2020-21
Total Revenues	2,624.1	2,931.9	2,387.4	2,408.1
<i>subtract:</i> Operations Expenses	(2,508.7)	(2,962.9)	(2,326.6)	(2,303.6)
<i>subtract:</i> Supplementary Requirements	(75.0)	-	(75.0)	-
Projected Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	40.3	(31.0)	(14.3)	104.5

Expenses vs Revenues

1999 = 100; non-con PAs



Financial Performance

Operating Surplus

2022-23; GN Finance

\$40.3

+ \$71.3

The GN currently projects an operating surplus of \$40 M in 2022-23, equal to 2% of revenues. This is the total amount the GN expects to underspend, though the final figure will depend on how much of the contingency fund remains unused at the end of March 2023, how much money departments have left to lapse or capital to carry over at the end of the year (which may be higher than normal because of COVID-related disruptions to departmental travel and other services), and the closing accounting charge related to capital assets. The final number will be made available in the 2023 Public Accounts.

Supplementary Requirements

2022-23; GN Finance

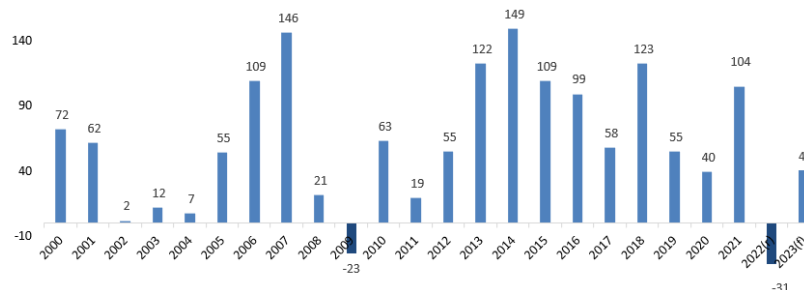
\$75.0

no change

The GN is setting aside \$75 M for contingencies and unallocated funding in 2022-23. This funding can be used to help cover spending overruns by departments, and to add some fiscal cushion in case of revenue shortfalls, unforeseen events, and emergencies. Departments will often lapse funding and contingency funding can go unspent. Nevertheless, assuming the GN spends all \$75 M in contingencies (a number up \$25 M compared to before the pandemic, due to enduring fiscal uncertainty surrounding COVID), we are projecting total expenses will come to \$2,584 M in 2022-23, down 15% from the revised figure of \$2,963 M in 2021-22.

Budgetary Balance

non-consolidated; \$M



Projected Surplus-to-GDP Ratio

2022-23; Non-consolidated

0.8%

+1.5 p.p.

We compare the size of the GN's projected operating surplus to the size of the economy (measured by nominal GDP) to help understand the government's fiscal health. A positive number indicates the government is in surplus, while a negative number indicates the government is spending more than its revenues. Assuming the GN fully spends its \$75 M contingency and revenues grow as forecast, we expect the GN's non-consolidated surplus-to-GDP ratio will be just under 1% in 2022-23, roughly 2 p.p. better than the results expected for 2021-22. Federally, the Parliamentary Budget Officer projects a 2022-23 deficit equal to -1.8% of GDP (after -15.0% in 2021-22), again largely due to extraordinary COVID-related spending.

Total Spending per Capita

2022-23; GN Finance

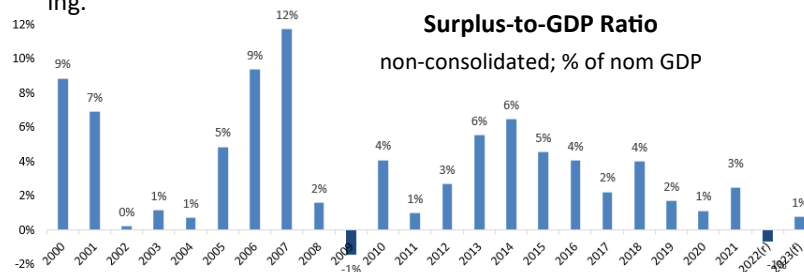
\$64,570

-14.3%

Climate, geographic remoteness, and a small, monopolistic commercial market make the provision of public services in Nunavut more costly than in the rest of Canada. Even so, we track spending carefully to ensure the GN does not spend beyond its means. One measure is to divide total spending by the territory's population. We expect this *per capita* figure to shrink (due largely to lower projected COVID-related spending) over 14% in the upcoming fiscal year, to just under \$65,000 (the figure in a typical province like Manitoba in a non-COVID year is \$13,000). For comparison, the GN is expecting to raise \$3,987 per capita in taxes (+3% from the previous year). Also worth measuring is public spending as a percentage of GDP. We expect its share of the territorial economy will decline from a COVID spending-inflated 65% in 2021-22 to 52% in 2022-23 (against 24% in, for example, pre-pandemic Manitoba, according to DBRS).

Surplus-to-GDP Ratio

non-consolidated; % of nom GDP



Net Financial Assets

2022-23; non-consolidated

\$362.3

+12.1%

Net financial assets (or debt, when negative) measures the difference between how much the GN owes (our liabilities) and how much in liquid assets we have on hand to pay off these debts (our financial assets). This is why the measure is—when negative—called a government's 'future revenue requirements' (any debt will need at least an equal amount of revenue if it is to be paid off in the future).

Changes in net financial assets are tracked in the Main Estimates. This statement records write-downs and net gains from the sale of capital assets. It also backs out accounting allocations, so the total reflects a cash rather than accrual position.

On top of the GN's operating surplus of \$40.3 M, we expect to report a downward change to tangible capital assets worth -\$0.3 M, based on accounting adjustments for capital acquisition (-\$89.1 M), write-downs (\$3.6 M), and amortization (\$85.3 M). As a result of these and a few other smaller adjustments, the GN expects to increase our net financial asset position by \$39.2 M. This will leave us with net assets at the end of the year worth \$362 M, equal to 7.2% of GDP (up 0.2 p.p.).

Other useful measures of the GN's economic health are net financial assets as a share of total assets (23% in 2022-23) and net financial assets as a share of O&M expenses (19%).

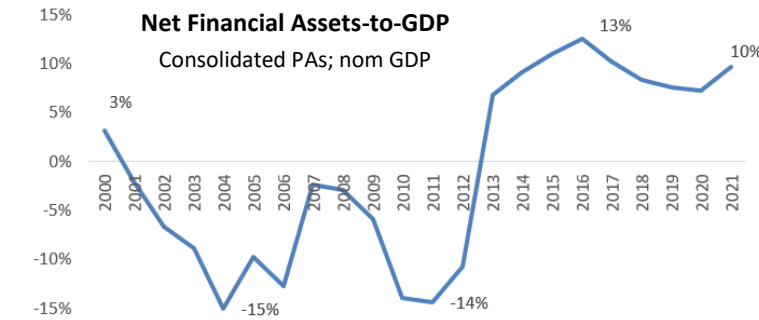
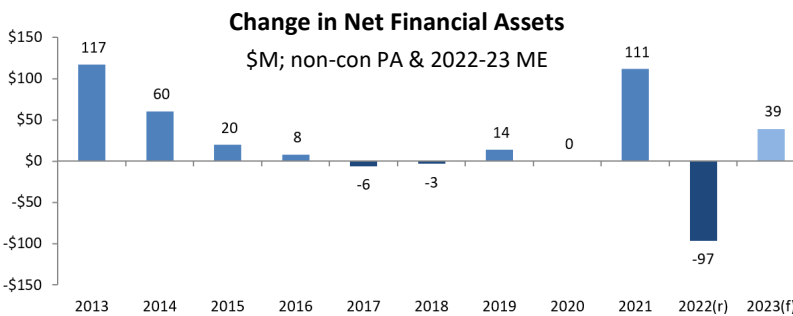
Net Assets ('Accumulated Surplus')

2022-23; non-consolidated

\$1,951.2

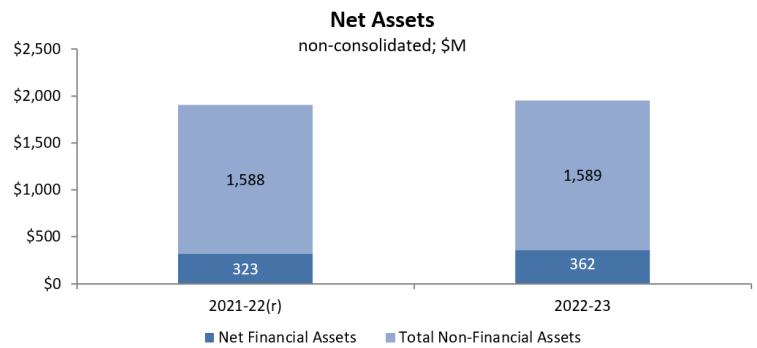
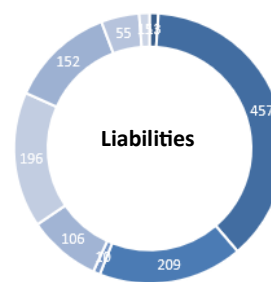
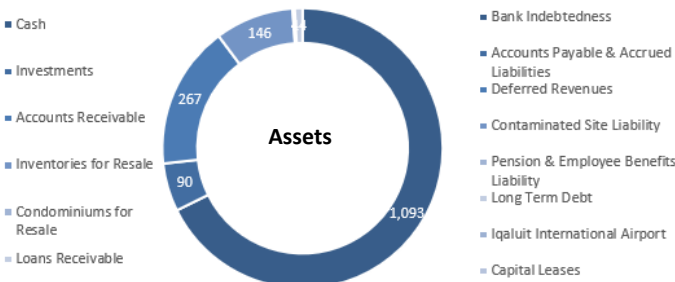
+2.1%

Net assets are the total value of the GN's recognized economic resources. This figure considers the worth of all GN assets, both financial (like cash) and tangible non-financial (such as buildings, equipment, and vehicles), then subtracts the GN's total liabilities. The total reflects all past operating surpluses and deficits, as well as any adjustments due to re-measurement. We forecast the GN's net assets to increase by \$40 M in 2022-23, in line with our operating deficit. We currently expect to end 2021-22 with net assets of \$1,911 M, and so project an increase to \$1,951 M in total assets by the end of 2022-23 (equal to 39% of GDP). Most of this net value comes from the GN's tangible non-financial assets like health centres, schools, and tank farms, which means that while these assets make the GN's delivery of services possible, it would be difficult to realize this value through sale on an open market.



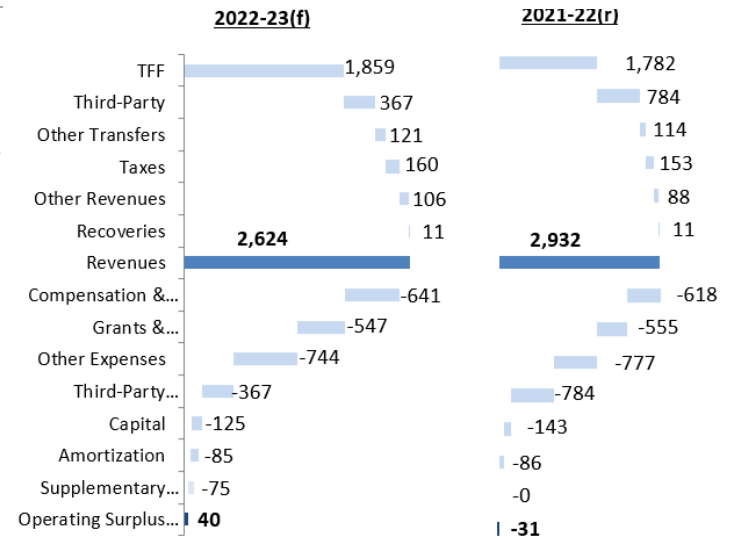
Financial Assets & Liabilities

consolidated 2020-21; \$M



GN Financial Statements—Waterfall

non-consolidated; \$M



Debt

Interest-to-Revenue Ratio (%)

2022-23, non-consolidated; GN Finance

0.8%

no change

The interest-to-revenue ratio, also known as the debt service cost ratio or ‘interest bite’, measures how much of GN revenues are taken up by servicing (both principal repayments and interest) the government’s non-consolidated debt (including capital leases and the NEMP). The combination of legislated debt restrictions, a history of low borrowing levels, a relatively high level of tied or third-party funding, and still-modest interest rates will keep Nunavut’s ratio under 1% (based on \$22.0 M in spending on interest and financing activities), no change from 2021-22. Nationally, the latest (pre-pandemic) figure is 7% —though this varies from 3% in BC to 12% in Newfoundland.

Total Government Borrowing

March 31, 2022; GN Finance

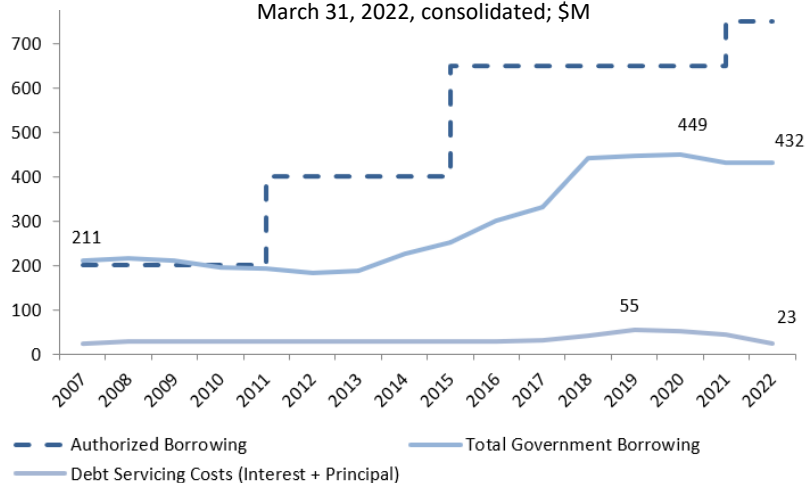
\$431.6

-0.2%

The Government of Canada limits how much debt territories can take on, including both actual borrowing and contingent liabilities. The GN’s legislated borrowing limit was increased by \$100 M in summer 2020 to \$750 M. As of March 31, 2022, total government borrowing was \$432 M (equal to 9% of GDP), leaving \$319 M in available borrowing room. The GN uses most of its borrowing room to guarantee loans and credit facilities extended to the Qulliq Energy Corporation (QEC, \$213 M), the Iqaluit airport project (\$150 M), and the Nunavut Housing Corporation (\$8 M). The rest is made up of GN obligations related to capital leases (\$46 M) and mortgages (now \$0 M), and the Nunavut Energy Management Program (NEMP, \$15 M). Total borrowing is essentially unchanged from March 31, 2021, down just \$0.9 M.

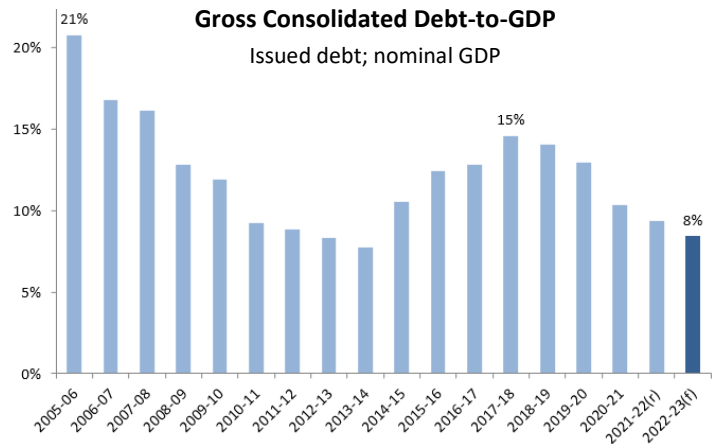
GN Authorized Borrowing

March 31, 2022, consolidated; \$M



While QEC borrowing increased over the previous year, the continued reduction of capital lease and airport obligations led to a slight decline in overall debt. Going forward, the GN expects to spend \$19 M on principal and interest repayments for capital leases and make no payments for mortgages in 2022-23. Another \$2 M will be paid for the Iqaluit airport and \$0.4 M for the NE-

MP. Nationally, borrowing has begun to slow as the economy recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic. The federal government, with its roughly \$50 B in incremental 2022-23 borrowing, will see its net debt-to-GDP ratio jump from 31% in 2019 to 51% in 2023.



Credit Rating

Nov 2021; DBRS

AA low

no change

A government’s credit rating is an evaluation of its credit risk, or how likely it will be able to pay back its debt in the future. DBRS Morningstar provides a yearly credit rating for the GN (as well as other governments within and outside of Canada). In December 2018 the GN was issued an AA low (with a stable trend) credit rating by DBRS, a rating subsequently confirmed each year since. This high score reflects the GN’s low risk of default. Assuming credit conditions do not change, the GN should expect to keep this rating as long as we maintain fiscal discipline. Nunavut’s first credit rating was issued in August 2012 by Moody’s; the rating they issued was Aa1.

Province/Territory	DBRS Credit Rating
Canada	AA high ⁺
BC	AA high
Saskatchewan	AA low
Alberta	AA low
Nunavut	AA low
Yukon*	AA low
NWT*	AA low
Ontario	AA low
Quebec	AA low
Manitoba	A high
New Brunswick	A high
Nova Scotia	A high
PEI	A
Newfoundland	A low

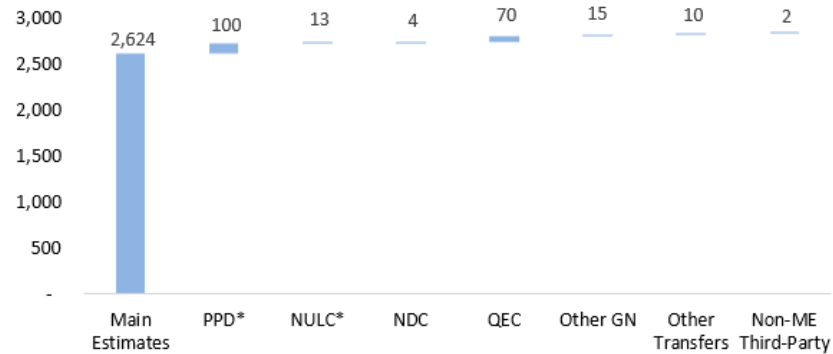
*Issued by other rating agencies, but converted to DBRS-type scoring. ⁺ or ⁻ indicate change (including outlook) since previous FEI.

Canadian Fiscal Conditions: The federal government, provinces, and territories all look to rebound from the economic disruption and health-related spending associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. As the damage from the virus subsides, a substantial amount of government debt has been left in its wake. RBC estimates total federal, provincial, and territorial net debt will increase from \$1,428 B in 2019-20 to \$2,227 B in 2022-23. In 2022-23 alone, total government deficits are expected to exceed \$107 B, almost \$50 B of which will be reported by just provinces. Net debt-to-GDP ratios have increased accordingly, with many provinces roughly doubling their values (e.g. Alberta from 11% of nominal GDP in 2019-20 to 25% in 2022-23; federally, the ratio has increased from 31% to 51%). Together this constitutes one of the greatest increases in public debt in Canadian history, something that will pose a fiscal challenge to many jurisdictions for years to come—particularly as the bulk of Canadian baby boomers reach retirement age around 2030, shrinking the tax base. Strong productivity growth will be necessary to offset these trends.

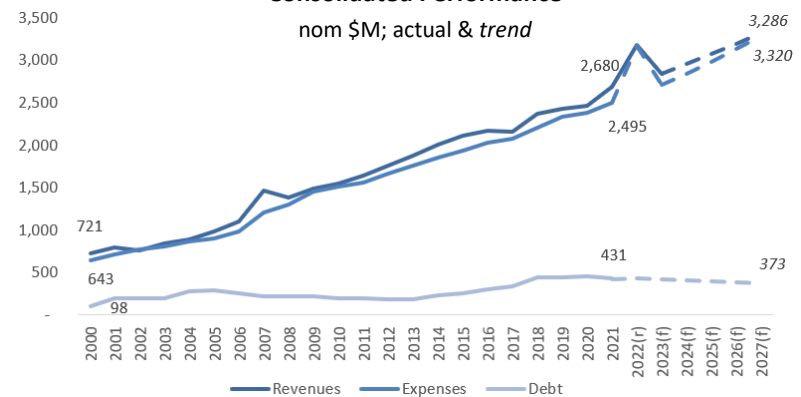
Our early forecast is for the following consolidated totals:

Revenues	\$2,838 M	Net Assets	\$2,957 M
Expenses	\$2,704 M	Net Fin Assets	\$116 M
Surplus	\$134 M	Amortization	\$141 M

Consolidated Revenues
2022 ME; \$M. * = \$ > CoGS

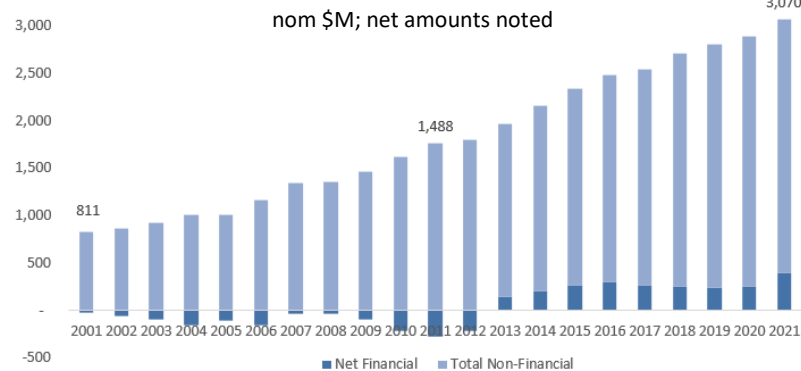


Consolidated Performance
nom \$M; actual & trend



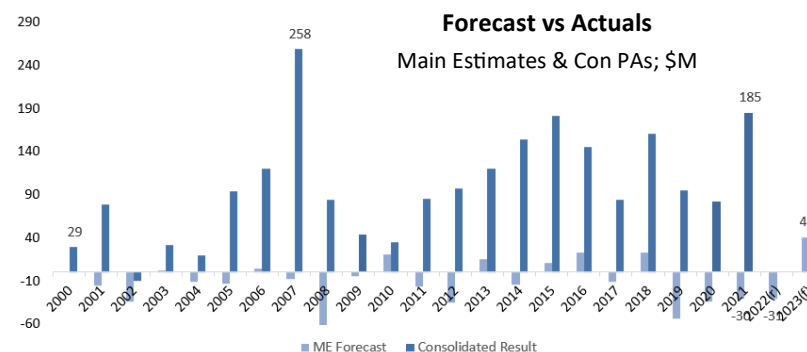
Consolidated Assets

nom \$M; net amounts noted



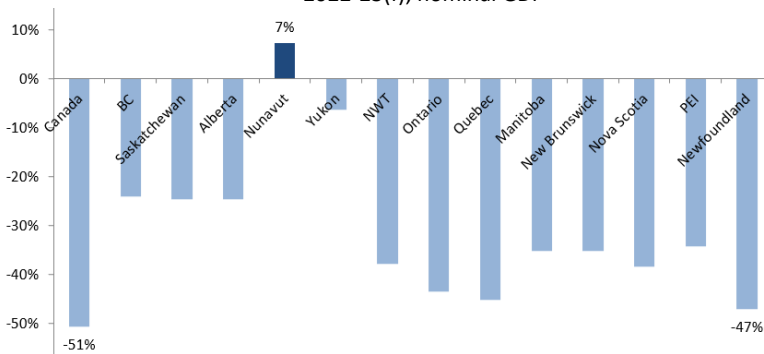
Forecast vs Actuals

Main Estimates & Con PAs; \$M



Net Financial Assets-to-GDP

2022-23(f); nominal GDP



Consolidated Reporting

Consolidated Surplus

2022-23; GN Finance

\$134.0 M

+\$114.1

The Main Estimates present figures on a non-consolidated basis, as some public operations—such as those of QEC, the Nunavut Business Credit Corporation, and the District Education Authorities—are not voted on by the Assembly and therefore remain outside the appropriations process used by core government departments and funds. Even so, these activities are reported at the end of the year in the consolidated Public Accounts, which include adjustments to eliminate double-counting from budget transactions across government entities.

In addition to the Main Estimates, this year the GN will again submit a Consolidated Budget during the winter legislative session. This document provides a comprehensive financial look at all government and government-controlled entities, and will more accurately forecast the numbers ultimately presented in the consolidated end-of-year Public Accounts.

Key Economic Indicators

The following indicators provide insight into the current state of Nunavut's economy and illustrate how it has evolved over time. We look to these trends to evaluate policy and to forecast future economic developments. Caution is required when using the figures, however, as no indicator will capture an economic phenomenon perfectly. Numbers are also subject to frequent revision by Statistics Canada (StatsCan), the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and other agencies.

Nunavut's Economy

Nominal GDP **\$4,997**
 2022 estimate; \$M (CBoC Mar 2022) **+8.7%**

Nominal gross domestic product (GDP) measures the total market value of all goods and services produced in a region. It is the broadest measure of economic activity. Our latest forecast is that Nunavut's nominal GDP will reach \$5.0 B in 2022, up 9% from 2021 (which we estimate grew by almost 11%). Nunavut's economy has proven remarkably resilient in the face of COVID-imposed transportation interruptions and commercial lockdowns, in large part because of government spending and high commodity prices encouraging continued mineral production. Output at AEM's Meadowbank and Meliadine mines, for example, grew to 521,009 ounces of gold in the first three quarters of 2021, up 43% year-over-year. While AEM forgoing production in favour of exploration and expansion at its Hope Bay property in 2022 means annual gold production will not likely exceed 1 M ounces until 2023, we expect the hard-hit airline, tourism, recreation, and restaurant sectors to begin to bounce back as the economy gets on a sounder post-pandemic footing.

Real GDP **\$3,616**
 2022 estimate; \$M 2012 (CBoC Mar 2022) **+6.4%**

Real GDP adjusts for inflation by reducing nominal GDP growth by the rate at which prices for goods and services grow from one year to the next, leaving prices constant. Taking price changes out of GDP estimates provides a more accurate picture of how a territory's actual production or 'real income' evolves over time. We expect Nunavut's real GDP will grow by 6% in 2022 (down slightly from 7% in 2021), coming in at roughly \$3.6 B. Longer-term, Nunavut's economic prospects

remain tied to both the territory's vast mineral potential—and its accompanying dependence on global commodity prices—along with workforce education and skill development. Continued investment in crucial infrastructure will also enhance the territory's economic potential.

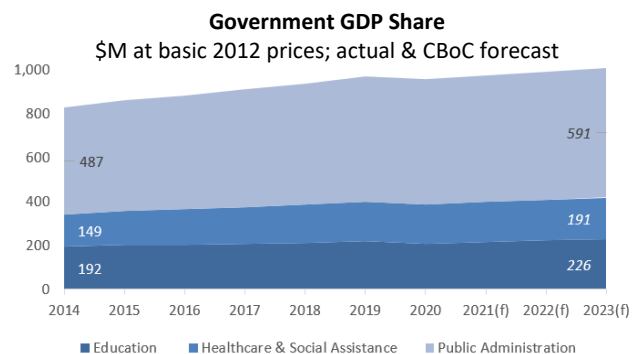
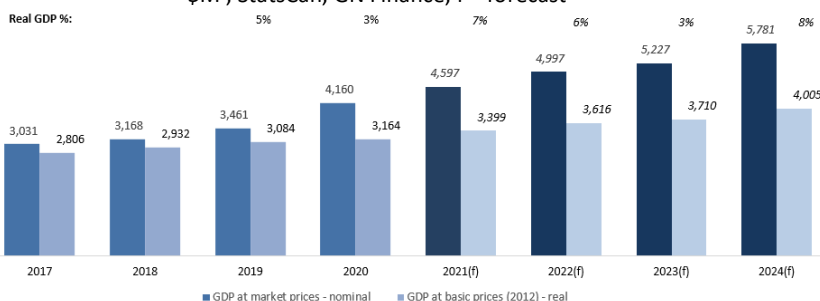
Real GDP Per Capita **\$90,220**
 2022 estimate; \$ 2012 (CBoC, GN Finance) **+4.6%**

Real GDP per capita is calculated by dividing price-adjusted output by total population. We track output per person because average wealth can be a useful guide to living standards (though it does not speak to how wealth is *distributed* amongst the population; nor does it mean all of the wealth produced actually stays in the territory). It is also a strong indication of whether economic growth is keeping pace with our territory's rapid population growth. Under current population and GDP forecasts, we expect real GDP per capita to grow by almost 5% in 2022.

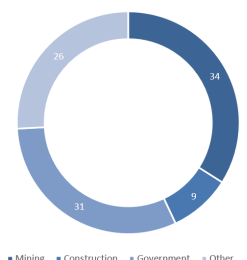
Government Share of GDP **27.4%**
 2022 estimate; % share (GN Finance) **-1.2 p.p.**

Government share of GDP is the total economic activity of the public administration, education, health care, and social assistance GDP sub-sectors divided by the real GDP of the area it governs. The public sector plays a large role in Nunavut's economy: we forecast it to account for just over 27% of all goods and services produced in 2022. While this figure is slightly lower than the estimate for 2021, it remains high. The economic activity of the federal government, for example, generally constitutes less than 20% of the national economy. Government looms large in the Nunavut economy, not only because of the high cost of providing public services in the far north, but also because the territory's private sector is typically quite small. One exception is mining, which accounts for roughly 1/3 of the economy—the industry's highest share in Canada. A falling share of government GDP generally indicates economic maturation and diversification, which is welcome.

Nunavut GDP
 \$M ; StatsCan, GN Finance; f = forecast

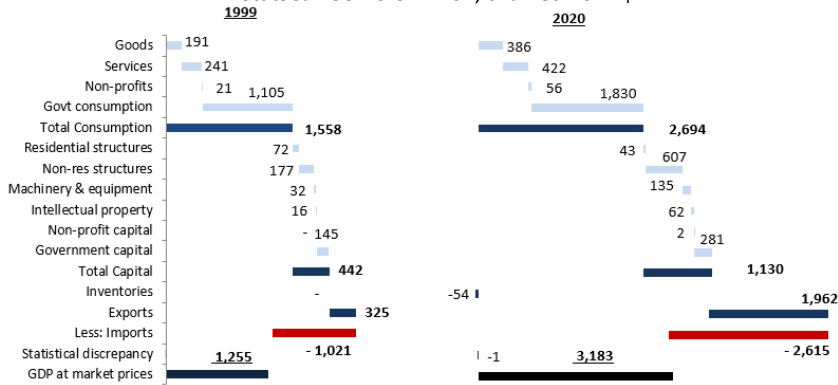


GDP by Sector
 % of total; StatsCan 36-10-0400-01; 2020



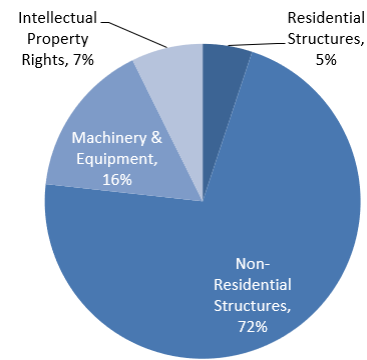
GDP Composition

StatsCan 36-10-0222-01; chained 2012 \$M



Share of Business Investment in Nunavut, 2020

StatsCan 36-10-0222-01



Business Investment in Capital

\$847 M

2020 (\$M 2012); StatsCan 36-10-0222-01

-37.1%

Business investment in capital refers to the total private-sector capital investment in a given year. Firms invested \$0.8 B in Nunavut in 2020 (the latest year with available data). Most of this went to large investments in non-residential structures (down 32%, to \$607 M), machinery and equipment (down 55%, to \$135 M), and intellectual property (down 42%, to \$62 M), driven in large part by the natural resources sector. Investment in residential structures was down as well (-4% from 2019, to \$43 M), a disappointing figure given the territory's tight housing supply. On top of this business investment, \$283 M was spent on government and non-profit projects in 2020, bringing total capital spending in the territory to \$1,133 M (-33%).

While mining's cyclical nature makes capital investment in Nunavut inherently unstable, much of the 2020 decline can be tied to COVID. For example, an estimated 1,000 southern workers were quarantined on their way into Nunavut during the 2020 construction season. These and other pandemic-induced delays ensured most projects ran behind schedule—and many were simply shelved for a future year.

Major Projects

- **Grays Bay Road & Port:** work on the proposed 227 km all-weather road and deepwater port—seen as a key piece of unlocking the copper, lead, zinc, and silver of the Kitikmeot's Izok Corridor—was halted by COVID. The Kitikmeot Inuit Association has indicated it intends to submit a new proposal for assessment.
- **Iqaluit Deep-sea Port and Small-craft Harbour:** COVID and other contractor delays have pushed completion of Iqaluit's \$65 M port project to September 2022. Construction is also set to continue on a \$24 M small-craft harbour in Pond Inlet.
- **Iqaluit water supply:** on April 1, 2022 the federal government announced a commitment to spend \$214 M on upgrading and modernizing the city's water storage and distribution system. Preliminary work is expected to get underway in summer 2022.

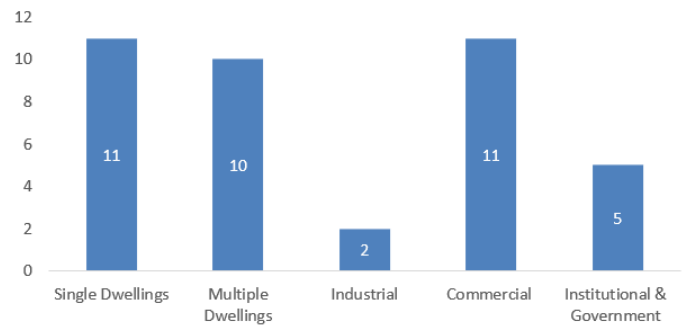
Construction Permits

39 units

2021 (excl Jan); StatCan 34-10-0066-01

na

One real-time indicator of an economy's capital investment activity is the number of building or construction permits issued by municipalities. These show not only the volume of new units under construction, but also their basic type. COVID and a scarcity of serviced lots limited Nunavut to 39 permits issued in 2021, a number broken into the following categories:



Retail Sales (monthly)

\$46.3 M

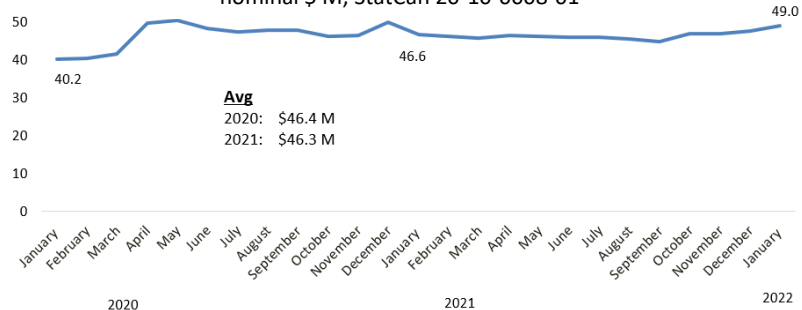
2021 avg; nom \$; StatsCan 20-100008-01

-0.3%

Retail sales provide timely and important insight into the economic health of consumers. We compare retail sales annually and year-over-year to avoid confusing results with regular or 'seasonal' patterns that repeat themselves every year, such as how heating oil sales go up in the winter and down in the summer. Retail sales were essentially unchanged in 2021, with sales averaging just over \$46 M per month—a somewhat surprising result given the territory's COVID lockdowns. Of this, we estimate roughly three-quarters went to grocery stores and the remainder to other retailers, including convenience stores.

Retail Sales

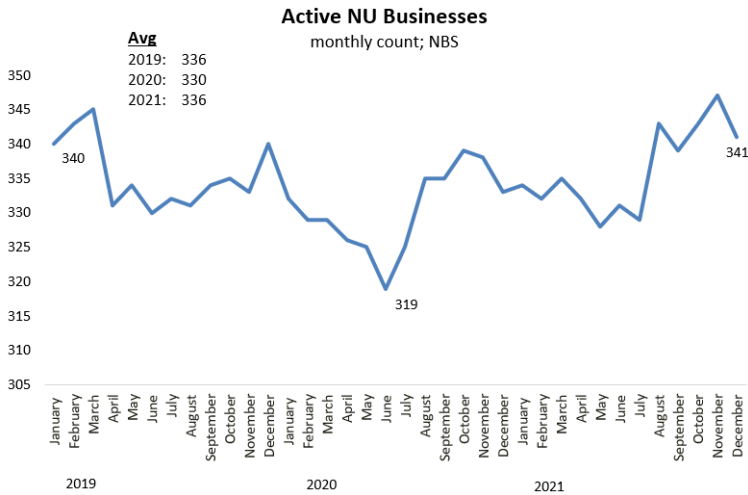
nominal \$ M; StatCan 20-10-0008-01



Active Businesses

2021 average; StatsCan & NBS

The number of active businesses is another tool to measure private demand and the relative vitality of an economy. More firms opening for business means entrepreneurs are confident enough in the health of the economy to risk their capital. It also increases competition and makes more goods and services available to consumers. The average number of active businesses in Nunavut increased from 330 to 336, a modest improvement (2%)—but a much better result than the -2% observed in 2020.



Tourism Operators

2021; Travel Nunavut

Travel Nunavut has roughly 140 member tourism operators representing an estimated 95% of all tourism business in Nunavut. Of these, three quarters are headquartered in Nunavut and 66 are Inuit-owned. An estimated 50,000 visitors made their way to the territory in 2019. About half these travelers came for business, most of whom originated in the rest of Canada—though the territory did receive 7,800 international visitors, the majority of who arrived as one of the 4,000 cruise tourists. With the pandemic, however, Nunavut adopted in March 2020 the country's most stringent travel ban, cutting off most tourist travel. That same month Transport Canada cancelled the year's Arctic cruise ship season and Parks Canada closed its sites for the year. An estimated 74% of operators closed temporarily, 61% laid off employees—at its height the industry employs 3,000 full, part-time, and seasonal employees—and 12% closed permanently. As a whole the industry faced revenue losses of 70-90%. Looking forward, tourism appears to be rebounding, with operators up 9% from 2020—though the potential for further pandemic waves and high fuel prices will continue to pressure the industry.

Cruise Ship Visits

2021; EDT

COVID restrictions kept cruise ships out of Nunavut in 2020 and 2021, though expect them to return in 2022. In 2019, 16 different vessels (+4 from 2018) made 50 community visits (-3) in the territory.

336

+1.7%

144

+9.1%

0
no change

Fisheries Catch (Quota)

2021; nom \$; NFA, CBoC, StatCan 36-10-0402-01 +21% (vs 2018)

Fishing is a source of traditional food and an important commercial industry. The latest estimates put its contribution towards real GDP (chained 2012 \$) at \$5.4 M (when combined with hunting and trapping, up 2% from the previous year), with another \$4.5 M in value-added created by seafood product preparation and packaging (up 55% from 2020's COVID low). Even higher is the nominal value of the landed catch of Nunavut's 5-ship offshore fleet: \$99.9 M of turbot, \$38.8 M of shrimp, and ~\$0.4 M of char, together up 21% from 2018. The difference between the GDP and catch values reflects inflation, the high cost of inputs (ships, fuel, and labour), the landing of much of the catch outside the territory (and potentially not being recorded by Statistics Canada in Nunavut's GDP accounts), and the fact some fishing enterprises (4 hold quota in Nunavut's waters) file corporate tax returns out-of-territory.

\$139.1 M

Arts, Sports, & Heritage (real GDP)

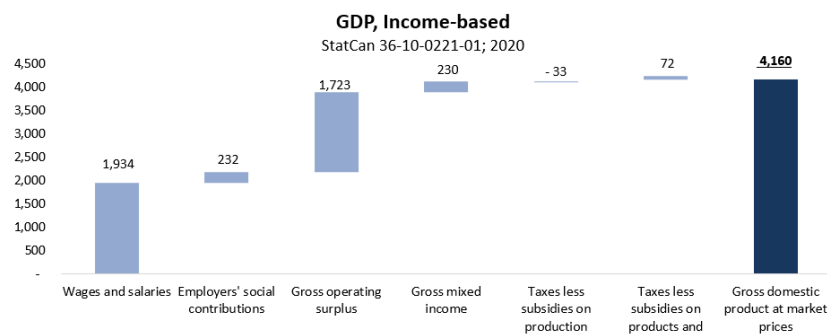
2021; 2012 \$; StatCan 36-10-0402-01

\$0.5 M

no change

Statistics Canada tracks the real (inflation-adjusted) value-added of the performing arts (including musical groups and independent artists), spectator sports, and heritage institutions (such as museums and nature parks). This figure, measured in 2012 dollars, was unchanged from 2020, at \$0.5 M.

The Canadian Economy in 2022: Statistics Canada estimates real GDP grew 4.6% in 2021 (vs -5.2% in 2020), a relatively healthy rebound from COVID. Business investment and the housing sector proved particularly strong. Also important was that Canada welcomed more than 401,000 new permanent residents in 2021, surpassing the record that dates from 1913; for comparison, Canada had only 185,000 new permanent residents in 2020. Looking forward, in January the International Monetary Fund (IMF) forecast Canada's growth in 2022 will be 4.1% (globally, their expectation is for 5.4% in 2022, down from 5.9% in 2021). However, the strength of the post-pandemic recovery will depend on several key factors. First is the need to keep future waves of COVID at bay through vaccine booster shots, masking, and other public health measures. Second is the resolution of global supply chain issues that have driven inflation to heights not seen in a generation. Finally, there is the potential for the war in Ukraine to generate further geopolitical instability.



Labour and Income

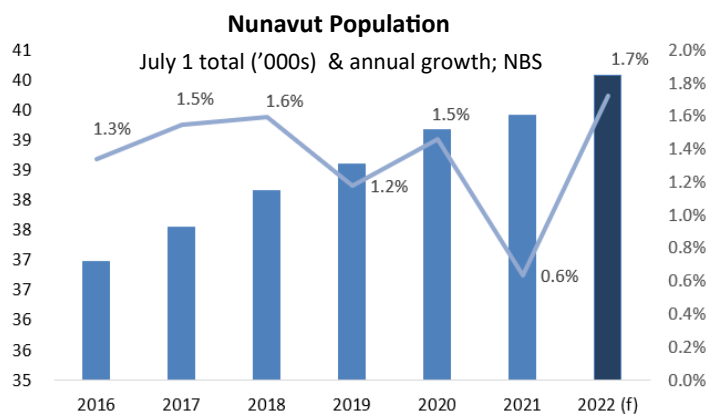
Population (July 1)

2021; StatsCan 17-10-0005-01

39,403

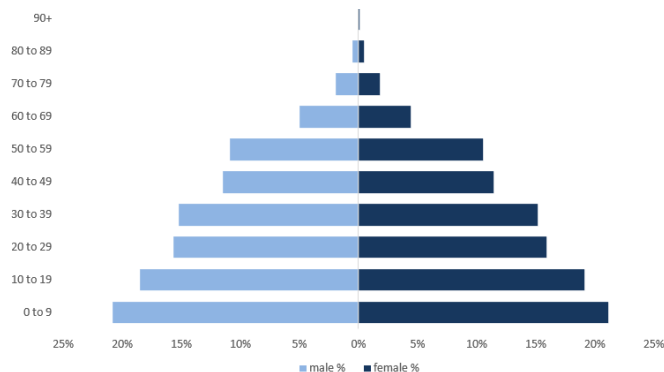
+0.6%

We measure total population as of July 1 in a given year. Nunavut's population grew by an estimated 248 people between 2020 and 2021, due largely to high birth rates (Nunavummiut women have on average three children over their lifetime, the highest rate in Canada and almost double the national average). Early estimates have inter-provincial migration at -437, a historically large number that will likely be tempered in net terms when international migration figures become available. Nunavut remains Canada's youngest region, with about half of residents under 26 (the national median age is 41) and almost a third—or 12,336 Nunavummiut—under 15. Looking ahead, we expect total population to reach 40,080 by July 2022 (+1.7%), and for most of this growth to take place in Iqaluit, Arviat, and Rankin Inlet.



NU Population Pyramid

July 1, 2021 ('000s); StatsCan 17-10-0005-01



Employment

2021; NBS & StatsCan 14-10-0393-01 (LFS)

13,100

+8.3%

Employment refers to the annual average of people holding a steady job. COVID severely dragged down employment in 2020, but it appears the economy is rebounding close to trend. The latest average of 13,100 employed is up 1,000 Nunavummiut year-over-year (+8%). Nunavut's employment rate (the share of population aged 15 and over who found at least some employment during the year) improved as well, from 49% to 52% (nati-

onally the rate is 60%). Mine shutdowns due to COVID hit the Inuit workforce particularly hard, though it appears these jobs are beginning to return. The gap in employment rates between Inuit (52% in the latest NBS release, up from 38% a year ago) and non-Inuit (unchanged at 93%) has narrowed—a necessary development if our economy is to deliver the jobs needed by the roughly 10,000 Nunavummiut coming of age and entering the workforce over the decade.

Unemployment Rate

2021; StatsCan 14-10-0393-01 (LFS)

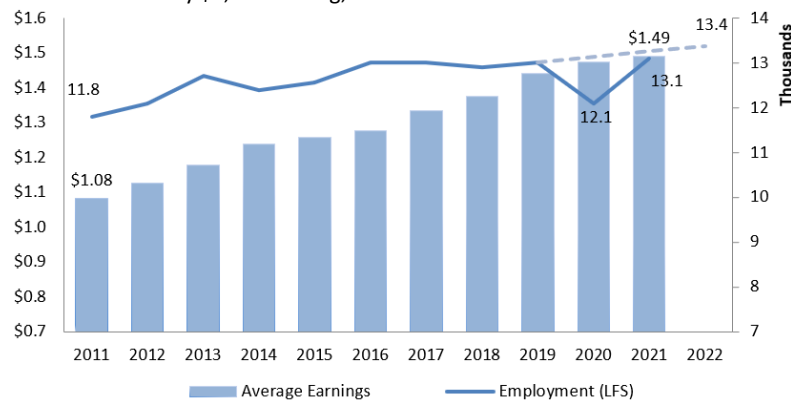
10.1%

-4.2 p.p.

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed but still actively seeking employment. In 2021, Nunavut's unemployment rate decreased to 10%, down four percentage points from 2020 (nationally the rate is 7.5%). Nunavut's labour force participation rate (the share of Nunavummiut aged 15 and over actively seeking employment) improved as well, up 1 p.p. in 2021 to 58% (Canada-wide the figure is 65%). While a modest gain, this suggests Nunavummiut have been sufficiently encouraged by the economy's rebound to begin entering the workforce again.

Nunavut's Labour Market

Weekly \$k, annual avg; StatCan 14-10-0393-01 & NBS



Average Weekly Earnings

2021 (annual avg) Industrial Agg; 14-10-0203

\$1,490

+1.2%

According to the latest figures, average weekly earnings in Nunavut increased by just \$17 (+1%) in 2021. While average wages in goods-producing industries like construction grew strongly (\$1,682/week, up 17% from 2021), the services sector (which is proportionately dependent on fewer fly-in, fly-out workers) performed much more poorly (\$1,347/week, unchanged). If wages do not keep pace with inflation, purchasing power is reduced. For the first time since 2016, inflation eroded the entirety of worker gains ('real earnings' at -0.2% on the year, against 2.2% in 2020). Nunavut wages remain well above the Canadian average of \$1,131 per week. This +32% differential (down 2.9 p.p. from 2020) is the result of a growing economy, a shortage of skilled labour, and the high cost of living in the north.

Productivity

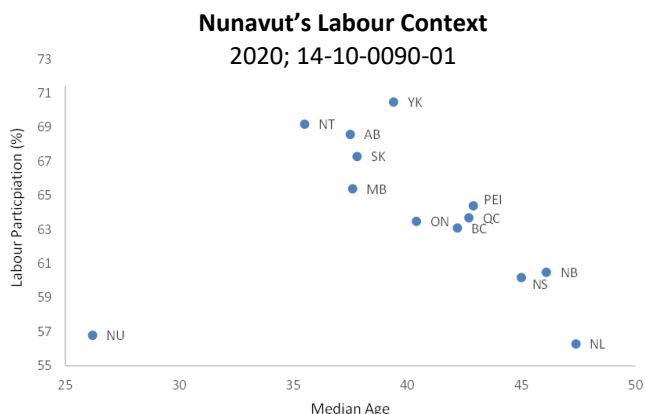
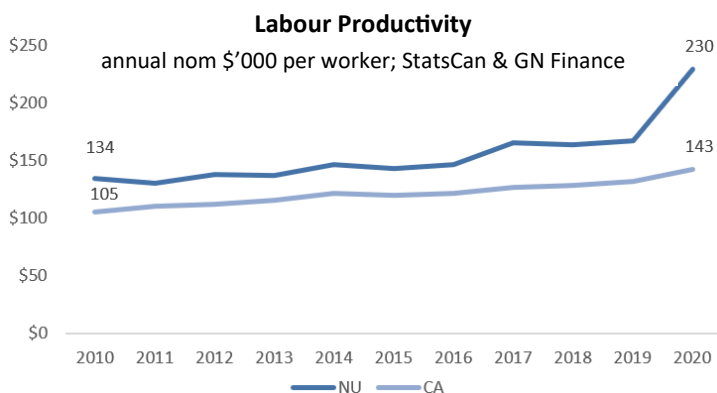
2020

\$229,907 per worker

+37.1%

Productivity measures the amount of goods and services pro-

-duced using a given stock of land, labour, and capital. Labour productivity looks at the efficiency of workers in particular. While productivity will rise and fall alongside the economy, we look for an overall upward trend. The more production from each Nunavut worker, the wealthier the territory becomes. In 2020, the most recent year with available data, each one produced roughly \$230,000 worth of GDP, up a remarkable 37% from the year before. Put another way, each Nunavut worker produces about \$130 for each hour they work, 1.6 times the national average. While labour productivity growth is a good thing, the strong result in 2020 came from not just improved worker practices and skills, but also the near-doubling of mineral production. Since we cannot expect this type of mining expansion every year, going forward it will be necessary to increase productivity in other industries such as services—where gains can be much more difficult to come by.



Corporate Profits (tax filers) \$2.91 B
 2019 T2 Preliminary; GN Finance +9.8%

Incorporated businesses operating in Nunavut file corporate income taxes with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). In 2019, the latest year with available data, 1,067 businesses did so—though we expect this number to rise by roughly 5% when final data becomes available. Corporate income is highly unevenly distributed among Nunavut firms, with more than 50% reporting less than \$55,000 in net income; 25% have reported net income of \$0 or less, suggesting many firms have limited operations or profitability concerns. About half of Nunavut corporations do not pay corporate income tax. Total net income, or corporate profits, reached \$2.91 B in 2019 (up 10% from 2020)—though note that much of this income comes from the national operations of financial services firms that is allocated to Nunavut by the CRA.

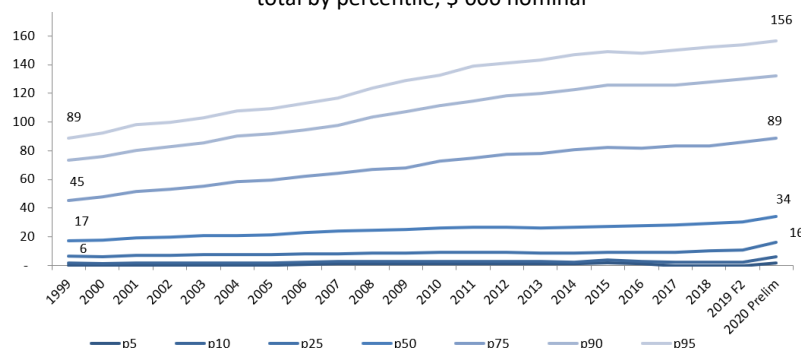
Total Personal Income (tax filers) \$1,220 M
 2020 T1 Preliminary; GN Finance +7.8%

Total personal income comprises all income that tax filers in Nunavut report, including wages and salaries, social assistance, pensions, investments, and the profits of sole proprietorships and business partnerships. Tracking total income gives us a sense of how much money is flowing to Nunavummiut. Total income grew surprisingly well in 2020 (+8% vs +4% the year before, according to the latest preliminary figures), likely a testament to both the resiliency of Nunavut's economy as well as the substantial COVID-related transfers to individuals provided by the federal government. As of January 2022, the CRA had processed 21,538 tax returns (+1% compared to the same period in 2019) from Nunavummiut, who together report total income of \$1.22 B for 2020. We expect this represents roughly 90% of all tax returns for 2020 and that once all late returns are filed total income will exceed \$1.36 B (roughly 85% of which is coming from employment).

Median Income (tax filers) \$34,081
 2020 T1 Prelim; NBS & GN Finance +9.6%

Median total income is the dollar amount that divides Nunavut taxpayers in two: half of all Nunavummiut reported earning less than this amount and half reported earning more. It shows how much a typical resident makes in a year and—unlike an average calculation—is not influenced by extremely high or low earnings. According to early tax data, median total income in Nunavut rose in 2020, to almost \$34,100 (up 10% from the same period in 2019). With the median income growing even faster than total income, we can infer that income gains in 2020 went predominately to middle-to-low-income earners.

Nunavut Income Distribution
 total by percentile; \$'000 nominal



Share of Total Income By Highest 10% 32%
 2020 T1 Preliminary; GN Finance -1.8 p.p.

In 2020, the top 10% of income earners in Nunavut reported earning in excess of \$132,063 each (down roughly 2 p.p. from 2019), according to our January 2022 results. Together, these individuals reported earning roughly \$389 M, which is one-third of all income reported in the territory. This data shows that income in Nunavut is distributed highly unequally—a situation not entirely uncommon elsewhere in Canada. We also

expect high income earners to be somewhat protected in the pandemic, since they are more able to maintain employment by working from home or in the goods producing sector. Some may have even accumulated savings from cancelled vacations and other services spending. However, there are some important equalizers to this inequality. First, Nunavut's progressive tax system means higher income earners pay more taxes: the top 10% of income earners paid an estimated 48% of Nunavut's total assessed personal income taxes in 2020. Also, these figures do not include the substantial non-income benefits for low earners, such as subsidized public housing.

Low Income Families **3,760**
2019, all types; NBS & StatsCan 11-10-0020-01 *+1.3%*

The Low Income Measure (LIM) is a relative measure of low income, set at 50% of median after-tax household income (\$19,510 for all families in 2019). The measure is categorized according to the number of persons present in the household: couple families (1,070 families earning less than \$33,670 after tax; down 50 from the 2018 measure), lone-parent families (1,570 families under a \$20,770 threshold; up 170), and non-family persons (1,120 under \$10,760; down 70). NBS publishes this measure at the community level. The most recent data, from 2019, shows a 1% increase in the number of families living below the threshold. Nunavut's total number of households is roughly 12,000.

Income Assistance Recipients **9,987**
2021; NBS & GN Family Services *-21.3%*

Income assistance consists of a variety of benefit programs (including social assistance, the senior citizens supplementary benefit and fuel subsidy, daycare subsidy, and the Nunavut Child Benefit) that provide various levels of financial assistance to people aged 18 or over and their dependents. In 2021, almost 10,000 Nunavummiut in 4,600 households (or roughly 25% of the territory's population) received a payment through these means-tested programs. This number is down noticeably from 2020 (-21%), which likely reflects many Nunavummiut enrolling in federal COVID income benefits (such as the Canada Emergency Response Benefit, or CERB, and its replacement, the Canada Recovery Benefit) instead. Total social assistance payments equaled \$27.0 M (down significantly from \$47.9 M in 2020), a decrease accompanied by lower average payments per family (\$5,909, down from \$8,463 in 2020).

Price and Financial Markets

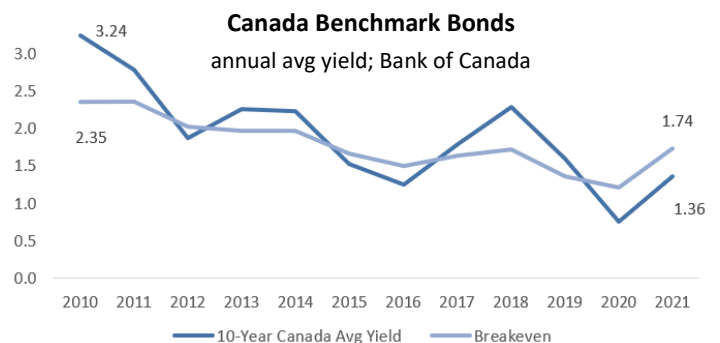
Bank of Canada's Overnight Rate **1.0%**
April 2022; Bank of Canada *+0.75 p.p.*

The Bank of Canada's overnight or 'policy' interest rate is the rate at which it lends to large banks and other key financial institutions. The rate has been set at 1.0% since April 2022. Updated eight times per year, we expect this rate will go up in the coming months as the Bank tries to rein at least the mon-

-etary causes of the recent run of inflation. Doing so will increase the cost of interest rates for mortgages, lines of credit, and business loans. The fight against inflation will be difficult, however, much of it is due to COVID-related supply chain disruptions and Russia's invasion of Ukraine—two things the Bank has little control over. The Bank's 2% inflation target was renewed by the federal government in 2021. The overnight rate is slightly different than the deposit rate, which is the average rate actually paid by commercial banks to individuals or corporations on deposits. This rate averaged roughly 0.25% in 2021 (no change from the year before), but will likely close out 2022 higher than 1.5%.

10-Year Canada Bond Yield **1.36%**
2021; Bank of Canada *+0.61 p.p.*

Canada 10-year bonds are issued by the federal government with a maturity of 10 years. The yield is the rate of return investors are paid for purchasing the instrument. This return is important as it is seen as a useful proxy for mortgage rates, as well as an indicator of investors' confidence in the economy. Yields fell in 2020, alongside economic worries brought on by the COVID pandemic, then recovered in 2021 (+0.6 p.p.). So far in 2022 yields have been appreciating quickly, as inflation reaches a pace not seen in decades. This can be seen with the increase in breakeven prices, the market's expectation of inflation (calculated as the Canada Long Term Bond yield minus the Canada Real Returns Bond yield), which increased 0.5 p.p. to an average of 1.74% in 2021. So far in 2022 the rate has averaged less than 2%, an implicit bet that the Bank of Canada will keep inflation in check.



CAD-USD Exchange Rate **\$0.80**
2021; Bank of Canada (annual average) *+7.0%*

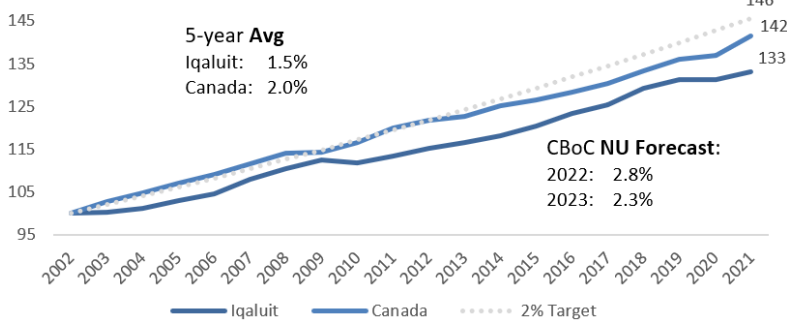
The CAD-USD exchange rate is the amount in American dollars (USD) that a person can buy with one Canadian dollar (CAD). Exchange rates reflect trade and, just as importantly, volatile capital flows that seek out the best return from one country to the next. The CAD typically tracks commodity prices, particularly oil. The rebound in energy prices has helped push the dollar up from its early pandemic low of \$0.69 (March 2020). Similarly helpful has been the expectation by currency traders that the Bank of Canada will be aggressive in combating inflation through interest rate hikes. CAD reached as high as \$0.83 in 2021 (June) and closed out the year averaging \$0.80, up 7% from the previous year.

Consumer Price Index, Iqaluit **133.2**
 2021 (2002 = 100), annual avg; 18-010-0005-01 **+1.4%**

The consumer price index (CPI) measures inflation, the change in price of a standard 'basket' of consumer goods and services over time. Although inflation began to accelerate in fall 2021, overall price growth remained moderate in Iqaluit, up just 1.4% on the year—compared to national price growth of 3.4% (the fall jump was much steeper nationally as well, reaching 6% year-over-year, thanks largely to surging gasoline prices, a still-frothy housing market, and food costs). Inflation has become a major concern in recent months, reaching levels in Canada not seen since the early 1990s. As CPI data exists only for Iqaluit, we do not know how quickly prices are changing in other communities. Also note that CPI does not measure price *levels*, only how quickly they change. Prices for many goods are already extremely high in Nunavut relative to the rest of the country, given the territory's steep energy and transportation costs, as well as limited market competition.

Consumer Price Index

All items annual avg, 2002 = 100; StatsCan 18-10-0005-01

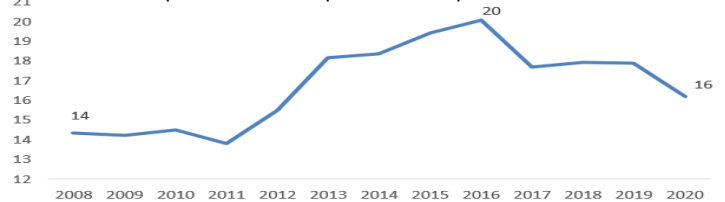


Average Monthly Rent, Iqaluit **\$ 2,752**
 2020, Social housing excluded; CMHC **+3.1%**

The Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation (CMHC) found that monthly average rent in Iqaluit—the only community in Nunavut with available data—rose just 3% in 2020 to \$2,752 (social housing excluded; CMHC estimates 22.5% of units are rented by the NHC for social housing, 42.5% by the GN and Canada for staff housing, 12.5% by private individuals, and 22.5% of units are others). Broken down by unit size, average rent was \$2,463 for a one-bedroom, \$2,785 for a two-bedroom, \$3,221 for a three-bedroom, and \$3,676 for a four-plus bedroom apartment. No new data on the total universe of rented units was released (2,126 in 2018). On the ownership side, Iqaluit's median residential sale price increased slightly in 2020, up \$2,500 to \$552,500 (+0.5%). The lack of available land continues to hinder housing supply: in 2020, just one single family home was constructed and two multi-family projects were ongoing. Residential sales increased slightly, from 39 to 42 (of which 35 were single-detached, 7 row homes, and 0 condo apartment units).

Home Affordability

median Iqaluit home sale price as multiple of median income

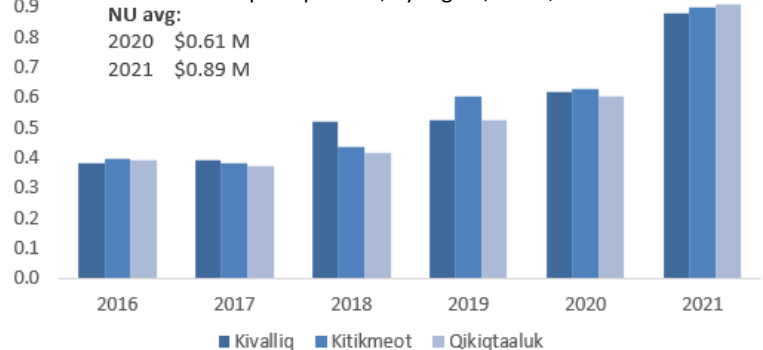


NHC Avg Bid Cost **\$0.89 M**
 2021; NHC **+45.9%**

Each year the Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC) issues tenders to build new public and staff housing. While limited to residential and typically condo-type construction, these winning bids submitted in response provide a useful measure of the state of building costs in the territory. In 2021, NHC received bids for 74 units (of various sizes) across the territory (down 42 from 2020) with an average price of \$0.894 M (+46%). This steep increase in bid price reflects the high cost of building in the north, a shortage of developable land, limited market competition, as well as the impact of COVID on supply chains and the ability of skilled labour to visit remote worksites.

NHC Construction Costs

bid price per unit, by region; nom \$M

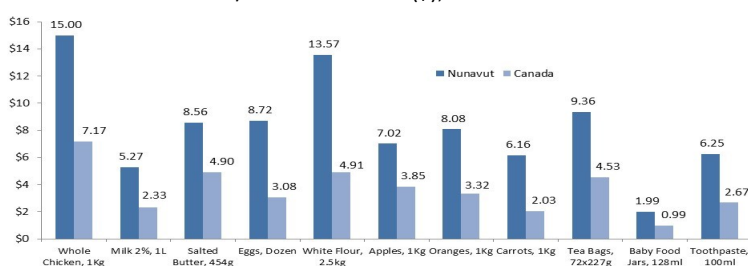


Nunavut Food Price Basket **174.1**
 2018/19; NBS, StatsCan 18-10-0002-01 **not updated**

The Nunavut food price basket, developed by the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS), measures the price of 24 select food items across the territory. While CPI is a useful measure of how prices change over time, it does not measure the cost difference between goods sold in Nunavut and those in southern Canada. With the Nunavut food price basket, the prices of key goods in the territory can be compared with other jurisdictions. Note that with the ransomware attack and now COVID, this basket has not been updated since 2018.

Nunavut's Food Prices

March 2018/19* Retail Prices (\$); NBS & Statistics Canada



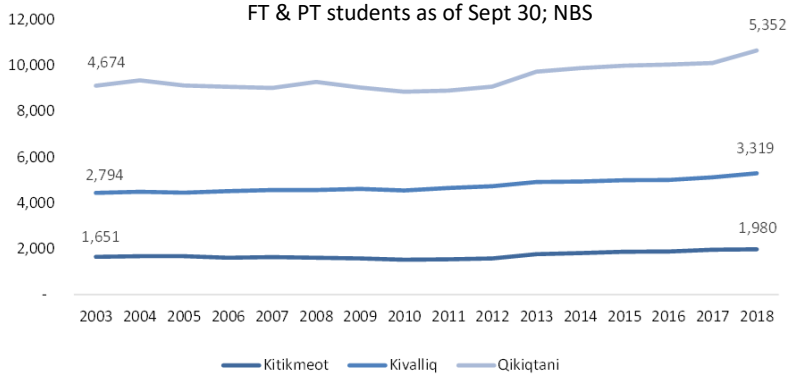
Social Measures

High School Graduation Rate **43.6%**
 2020/21, Gross figure; NBS & GN Education -4.9 p.p.

The high school graduation rate is calculated by dividing the number of high school graduates in a given year by the number of all students eligible to graduate. Low high school retention is one of the biggest challenges faced by the Nunavut economy. In the latest proportion data available (2021), the share of 17-18 year-old Nunavummiut graduating from high school has fallen by almost 5 p.p. to less than 44%. Total graduates rose slightly, from 255 to 287 (+13%). These figures nonetheless indicate much work remains to be done: for comparison, the national high school completion rate is 88%.

Public School Enrollment

FT & PT students as of Sept 30; NBS

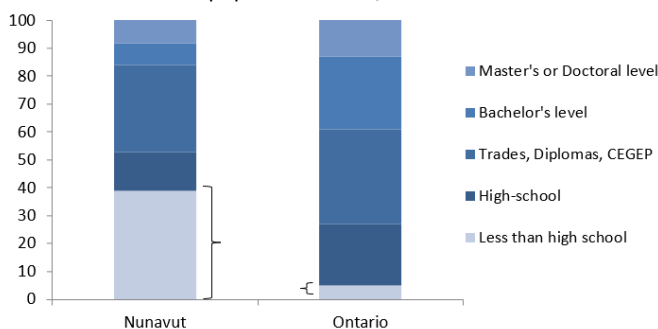


Registered Apprentices **153**
 2020, Major trades; StatsCan 37-10-0023 -1.9%

Registered apprenticeships are jobs with training that help workers gain recognized qualifications and skills while earning a living. With Nunavut's economy facing a shortage of skilled tradespeople, the GN—through Nunavut Arctic College and the Department of Family Services—is working hard to increase the number of registered apprentices. In 2020, the latest year with available data, the total declined slightly to 153 (3 placements or -1.9%). Electricians (24 apprentices), carpenters (24), heavy duty mechanics (27), plumbers (15), and automotive services (3) led the way as the most popular trade categories. Note that the current total is well below the 2010 peak of 255—and Nunavut lags the other two territories considerably (555 in Yukon and 366 in NWT).

Education Composition

% of population 25-64, 2021

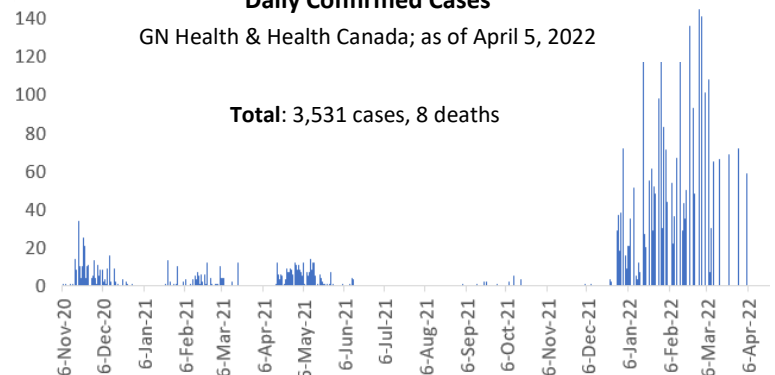


COVID-19 Cases (Confirmed) **3,531**
 April 26, 2022; GN Department of Health tracking halted

The success of Nunavut's COVID vaccination campaign—with 77,100 doses of Pfizer-BioNTech, Moderna, and AstraZeneca administered, good enough to provide 85% of Nunavummiut with at least one dose (37% of all people are fully vaccinated with a third dose)—enabled the Chief Public Health Officer (CPHO) to lift on April 11, 2022 the public health order that had been in place since March 18, 2020. This ends the territory's mandatory public masking (with the exception of health care facilities), gathering and indoor capacity limits, and quarantine requirements for travelers and symptomatic patients. The Department of Health has also stopped collecting COVID case and vaccination data on a regular basis. Businesses and organizations have the right to continue to require masks in their premises and may limit their capacity. Over the course of the pandemic, 3,500 cases and 8 Nunavummiut deaths have been attributed to COVID. Masking is still encouraged in public places and people who are sick are asked to stay home.

Daily Confirmed Cases

GN Health & Health Canada; as of April 5, 2022



Crime Severity Index **368.4**
 2020, per 100,000 residents; StatsCan 252-0052 -1.0%

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a measurement of the seriousness of police-reported crime. The index is weighted by the seriousness of the crime (as measured by average incarceration time) and is expressed as a rate per 100,000 residents to facilitate comparison across jurisdictions. In 2020, Nunavut's CSI value declined by a modest 1%, to roughly 370—the second highest rate in Canada. Nationally, the figure is 73. Another crime statistic we track is the territory's homicide rate, which was down 58% (from 7 murders to 3). This is equal to 8 homicides per 100,000 residents, a figure above the national rate of just 2 (up 8% nationally from the year before)—but still much improved from recent years.

Mining

Commodity Price Index: Metals & Minerals **724.0**
 2021; Bank of Canada +16.0%

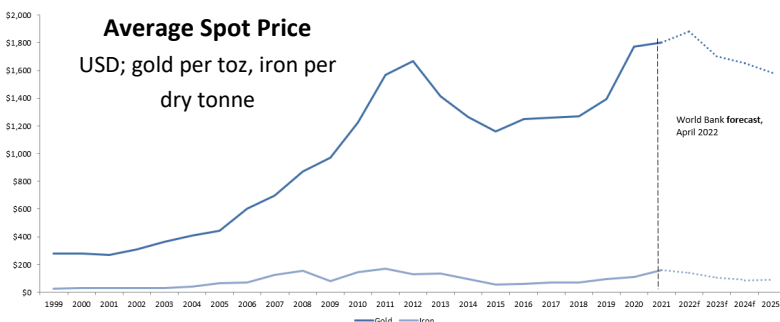
The Bank of Canada tracks the USD spot or transaction prices of commodities produced in Canada and sold on world markets. The value of the Bank's Metals and Minerals Index in-

-creased 16% in 2021, a remarkable jump given the continued disruption managing successive COVID waves imposed on industrial and consumer activity. This continues an upward commodity price trend that started in 2017 and helped keep Nunavut's mines running even as public health measures and supply chain disruptions increased operating costs significantly. Energy (+81%), agricultural (+42%), and fisheries (+30%) products grew at even faster rates.

Commodity Prices: As the world's economies have rebounded from the worst of the COVID-related economic disruptions, so too have commodity prices. Oil, for example, has gone from an annual average in 2020 of \$42 per barrel (Brent) to \$115 today. The price of steel, for example, set a record high in 2021. Preliminary 2021 figures show mineral exploration spending in Nunavut was up 29%, to \$149.2 M. While both claims and prospecting permits were down (from 2,454 to 2,373 and 129 to 112, respectively), mineral leases increased from 519 to 568. We look for an even stronger rebound in 2022, as pandemic-deferred exploration programs are restarted. Looking ahead, the World Bank forecasts the historically elevated commodity prices reached with the war in Ukraine and its associated sanctions on Russia will remain high through the end of 2024. Energy, food, and fertilizer have already sustained the largest commodity price shock since the 1973 oil crisis. Energy could rise a further 50% in 2022 (with Brent crude averaging \$100 per barrel), while metals and agricultural goods could grow another 20%. Federal Budget 2022 announced a 30% tax credit for critical minerals exploration, applicable to Nunavut's untapped zinc, copper, cobalt, and platinum reserves.

Total Mineral Production **\$2.51 B**
2021 preliminary (\$B); NRCan +2.4%

Total mineral production is the value generated by all minerals extracted in Nunavut in a given year. The 2021 preliminary value is \$2.5 B, up 2% from 2020 and a sign of remarkable resiliency in the face of COVID-related disruptions to operations. We typically track the composition of this figure, but Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) now suppresses volume and value data for specific commodities and the information is no longer available. We rely instead on production estimates of 814k oz of gold (+27%) and 6 M tonnes of iron ore (no change). Across Canada total mineral production grew even more strongly, up 20% to \$55.5 B (giving Nunavut a nearly 5% national share, roughly the same as in 2020). With pandemic restrictions being slowly lifted, we expect Nunavut's mines to return to their full productive capacity.



Gold Price **\$1,800 USD**
2021; USD/troy oz (World Bank) +1.7%

The price of gold averaged \$1,800 USD per troy ounce in 2021, up 2% from 2020. This stability reflects gold's continued desirability as a safe-haven from inflation concerns and the geopolitical instability brought on by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. As central banks begin to raise rates in an effort to rein in inflation, however, the price of gold—which, unlike bonds, pays no interest—will face at least modest pressure. The precious metal is currently mined at AEM's Meadowbank (which, including its Amaruq satellite deposit, is expected to produce just over 300,000 ounces per year until 2026) and Meliadine (almost 400,000 annual ounces for the next several years) sites, as well as Hope Bay (200,000 ounces once it returns to production in 2023). Sabina's Back River, currently in development, could produce 200,000 ounces for 15 years, starting in 2024. Nordgold's Pistol Bay project, located just 22km from Whale Cove, contains similarly promising reserves, but its Russian owner's financial situation is complicated by recent sanctions imposed as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Iron Ore Price **\$162 USD**
2021; USD/dry ton (World Bank) +48.5%

Iron ore averaged \$162 per dry ton in 2021, a \$53 increase from 2020. This average masks tremendous market instability: an unprecedented jump, based on supply fears, to \$237 in May 2021, followed by a sharp drop to \$85 in November 2021 after China pledged to reduce steel output as part of an anti-pollution drive. This swing between demand and supply fears could take some time to sort out, as COVID disruptions make demand forecasts difficult and producers like Brazil's Vale and Australia's Fortescue increase production in response to the high prices. Closer to home, the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) recently recommended against Baffinland's Mary River proposal to increase annual production from 6 M to 12 M tonnes and to construct a 110 km railway to Milne Inlet. This reflects the wishes of the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), who manages most of the land occupied by the mine and declined to support the company's proposal, citing caribou migration and other environmental concerns.

Diamond Price **100.7**
2021; FRED Export Price (Dec 2013 = 100) +4.7%

Diamond prices rose in 2021, according to the US Federal Reserve's index of export prices (similarly, De Beers' per carat price rose from \$119 USD to \$135), largely because rebounding jewelry demand (with the US comprising half the global market) outpaced COVID-interrupted supplies of both rough and polished diamonds. De Beers' Chidliak property, located roughly 120 km from Iqaluit, holds an estimated 18 M carats, but field work there has been similarly delayed due to the pandemic. A push into online sales, pressure for 'ethically-sourced' supplies, and pent-up wedding demand should keep prices strong going forward, even as De Beers, Alosa, and other major miners invest more than \$7 B towards increasing output.

Key Fiscal Indicators

Trend 2013-14 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 2021-22(f) 2022-23(f)

(\$M unless otherwise noted)

Revenues

Federal Funding

Territorial Formula Financing	1,576.5	1,618.2	1,659.7	1,694.3	1,846.9	1,880.0	1,933.0	2,177.7	2,680.5	2,347.2
Transfers Under Third-Party Funding Arrangements*	1,350.4	1,409.1	1,454.2	1,488.6	1,529.9	1,578.8	1,641.7	1,712.5	1,782.1	1,859.4
Other Federal Transfers	138.7	126.8	122.2	125.8	148.5	203.6	191.7	352.0	784.1	367.2
Own-Source Revenues	177.7	177.1	202.2	218.6	252.7	253.9	243.5	230.3	251.5	276.9
Taxes	92.4	96.4	107.8	107.5	115.2	148.8	147.1	136.5	152.8	159.8
Revolving Funds (Net CoGS)	25.3	26.3	33.1	52.8	39.2	35.3	28.3	32.4	34.7	52.4
Other Own-Source	50.6	41.5	45.4	43.5	87.7	57.2	59.5	48.7	53.0	53.7
Recovery of Prior Years' Expenditures	9.3	12.8	15.9	14.8	10.6	12.6	8.6	12.7	11.0	11.0

Total Revenues 1,754.2 1,795.3 1,862.0 1,912.9 2,099.6 2,133.9 2,176.5 2,408.1 2,931.9 2,624.1

Share of Federal Transfers (%) 82.0 83.1 82.6 82.0 80.9 78.6 80.0 75.8 64.7 75.5

Tax-to-GDP Ratio (%) 4.0 4.0 4.5 4.2 3.8 4.7 4.3 3.3 3.3 3.2

Expenditures

O&M	1,349.5	1,397.2	1,481.6	1,547.9	1,621.3	1,712.9	1,779.3	1,731.7	1,918.3	1,898.0
Capital	183.6	231.4	223.9	221.5	301.4	191.7	180.2	206.3	326.2	204.0
Departmental Expenditures	1,533.1	1,628.5	1,705.5	1,769.4	1,922.7	1,904.6	1,959.5	1,938.1	2,244.5	2,102.1
Net Transfer to Capital Assets	-79.6	-99.0	-88.4	-66.1	-123.0	-17.1	-18.0	-26.3	-106.2	-3.0
Expenses for Revolving Funds & Other	28.0	27.1	30.4	31.8	45.5	34.1	39.3	39.8	40.57	42.4
Expenses Related to Third-Party Agreements	124.0	129.8	115.4	120.0	131.9	157.5	156.1	352.0	784.1	367.2
Supplementary Requirements & Contingencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75.0

Total Projected Expenses 1,605.5 1,686.4 1,763.0 1,855.1 1,977.0 2,079.1 2,136.9 2,303.6 2,962.9 2,583.7

Yearly Surplus (Deficit), Public Accounts Basis

Expenditures / person (\$)	148.7	108.9	99.0	57.8	122.6	54.8	39.6	104.5	-31.0	40.4
Expenditures / GDP (%)	45,434	46,882	48,316	50,172	52,655	54,509	55,371	58,832	75,201	64,463
Capital spending as share of total (%)	70.0	70.8	72.8	71.8	65.2	65.6	61.7	55.4	64.5	51.7
Health spending as share of total (%)**	11.4	13.7	12.7	11.9	15.2	9.2	8.4	9.0	11.0	8.4
Education spending as share of total (%)	19.2	18.8	19.4	19.8	20.9	21.3	22.3	18.4	16.5	18.3
Projected Surplus / GDP (%)	11.5	11.1	11.5	10.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.8	8.2	10.4
Net Financial Assets (end of year)	6.5	4.6	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.7	1.1	2.5	-0.7	0.8
Net Financial Assets (end of year) / GDP (%)	275.8	295.4	303.5	297.4	294.2	307.8	308.1	419.6	323.1	362.3
Interest Costs / Total Revenues (%)***	12.0	12.4	12.5	11.5	9.7	9.7	8.9	10.1	7.0	7.2
Government Borrowing	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
Credit Rating	225.0	250.8	301.1	331.2	441.0	445.2	448.6	430.6	431.6	421.3
	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa1	Aa low	Aa low	Aa low	Aa low	Aa low

Notes: *The GN receives a small share of third-party revenues (<2%) from parties other than the Government of Canada. While we report these non-federal amounts separately in the year-end financial statements, we combine them here for budgeting presentation purposes. **Changes to GN departments in 2013-14, notably the creation of the Dept. of Family Services, mean that health spending as a share of total spending is not strictly comparable with 2012-13 and earlier. Numbers in italics indicate forecast; empty cells indicate no data or forecast for that year. ***Note that the interest figure in the main text includes principal repayments. Interest-only figures are not broken out in the Main Estimates, though they are reported in the Public Accounts at year end.

Key Economic Indicators

	Trend	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021(f)	2022(f)
Gross Domestic Product											
Nominal GDP (expenditure-based, \$M)		2,295	2,383	2,421	2,582	3,031	3,168	3,461	4,160	4,597	4,997
Real GDP (basic prices, \$ 2012 M)		2,410	2,362	2,353	2,479	2,806	2,932	3,084	3,164	3,399	3,616
Real GDP per person (basic prices, \$ 2012)		68,200	65,677	64,487	67,045	74,735	76,869	79,913	80,807	86,269	90,220
Government Share of GDP (actual, %)		32.5	35.1	36.6	35.5	32.9	31.5	31.5	30.2	28.6	27.4
Business Investment in Capital (\$ 2012)		1,013	668	687	704	1,071	1,453	1,346	847		
Population & Labour											
Population, July 1 (# of people)		35,337	35,971	36,488	36,975	37,546	38,143	38,592	39,155	39,400	40,080
Employment (# of people employed)		12,700	12,392	12,567	13,000	13,000	12,900	13,000	12,100	13,100	
Unemployment Rate (%)		14.0	13.8	15.9	14.9	14.5	14	13.4	14.3	10.1	
Employment rate (% of people aged 15+)		56.5	53.4	53	55.8	55.4	54.3	53.5	49.0	52.2	
Participation Rate (%)		65.8	61.5	63.2	65.6	64.8	63.1	61.8	57.2	58.1	
Average Weekly Earnings (\$)		1,177	1,238	1,256	1,277	1,333	1,376	1,441	1,472	1,490	
Total Income (taxfiler, \$M)		1,021	989	1,040	1,046	1,095	1,199	1,132	1,356		
Median Total Income (taxfiler, \$)		26,145	26,475	27,243	27,614	28,424	29,156	30,602	34,080		
Share of Total Income by Top 10% (%)		34.7	34.0	34.0	33.4	33.2	34.2	33.0	31.9		
Income Assistance Recipients		14,578		14,428	14,337	14,952	14,488	14,142	12,684	9,987	
High School Gross Graduation Rate (%)		32.5	31.6	33.7	41.7	47.7	39.2		48.5	43.6	
Monetary Trends											
Bank of Canada Overnight Interest Rate (%)		0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.75	1.75	0.25	1.00	
Consumer Price Index, Iqaluit (2002=100)		116.6	118.1	120.4	123.4	125.4	129.2	131.4	131.4	133.2	136.9
Nunavut Food Price Basket (24 items)		155.7	157.4	165.3	172.9	171	174.1				
Average Monthly Rent, Iqaluit (Excl. Social)		2,417	2,462	2,511	2,542	2,604	2,610	2,668	2,752		
CAD-USD Exchange Rate		0.97	0.91	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.8	
Commodities											
Bank of Canada Metals & Minerals Index		610	577	511	497	536	561	576	622	724	
Total Mineral Production (\$'000s)		629,041	636,424	644,165	700,094	1,100,366	1,036,595	1,632,195	2,454,968	2,514,947	
Gold Price (USD/troy oz; annual avg)		1,411	1,266	1,160	1,249	1,258	1,269	1,393	1,770	1,800	
Iron Price (CFR Tianjin port; USD/dry ton; annual avg)		135	97	56	59	72	69	94	109	162	
Uranium Price (USD/pound; annual avg)		39	33	37	26	22	25	26	30	35	
FRED Diamond Export Price Index (Dec 2013 = 100)		100	108.4	106.1	105	100.1	101.5	101.5	96.2	100.7	

Business Plans

The GN's Business Plan, published alongside the Main Estimates each year, is the formal statement of the government's current goals and objectives. The document includes the spending plans of 11 departments and 5 territorial corporations. By detailing the operational context, Inuit employment initiatives, and core business lines and their corresponding budgets for each department, these plans serve as a strategic and operational description of the expenditures outlined in the Main Estimates. We summarize them at a high level here. All figures are in \$'000, unless otherwise indicated. Some spending categories, such as the revolving funds, are not subject to an appropriation. Their operations therefore do not factor into the totals presented here. Also note there may be some slight discrepancies between these numbers and the final appropriated amounts, given the Business Plans are prepared slightly earlier in the Budget process. Actual spending is reported in the Public Accounts at the end of each fiscal year.

Program Spending

Office of the Legislative Assembly (OLA)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Total	\$ 29,090	\$ 29,295	\$ 29,295	\$ 29,295

Executive & Intergovernmental Affairs (EIA)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Directorate	\$ 10,485	\$ 10,991	\$ 8,916	\$ 8,916
Strategic Planning	\$ 3,126	\$ 2,896	\$ 2,972	\$ 2,706
Intergovernmental Affairs	\$ 5,325	\$ 5,067	\$ 5,067	\$ 5,067
Devolution Secretariat	\$ 2,394	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,695
Total	\$ 21,330	\$ 21,649	\$ 19,650	\$ 19,384

Finance (FIN)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Corporate M'gmt	\$ 4,675	\$ 4,576	\$ 4,668	\$ 4,476
Fiscal Management	\$ 6,492	\$ 6,201	\$ 6,463	\$ 6,473
NULC (Revolving Fund)				
Comptrollership	\$ 20,274	\$ 20,366	\$ 20,477	\$ 20,508
Centrally Administered Funds	\$ 71,512	\$ 71,810	\$ 73,745	\$ 73,896
Total	\$ 102,953	\$ 102,953	\$ 105,353	\$ 105,353

Human Resources (HR)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Directorate	\$ 2,682	\$ 2,470	\$ 2,470	\$ 2,470
Policy, Planning, and Communications	\$ 1,354	\$ 857	\$ 857	\$ 857

Sivumuaqatigiit	\$ 4,234	\$ 4,234	\$ 4,234	\$ 4,234
Public Service Training	\$ 4,694	\$ 4,694	\$ 4,694	\$ 4,694
Staffing	\$ 9,760	\$ 10,998	\$ 10,998	\$ 10,998
Employee Relations and Job Evaluation	\$ 3,988	\$ 3,777	\$ 3,777	\$ 3,777
Employee Wellness	\$ 1,130	\$ 812	\$ 812	\$ 812
Total	\$ 27,842	\$ 27,842	\$ 27,842	\$ 27,842

Justice (JUS)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Advisory and Administrative Services	\$ 22,618	\$ 27,091	\$ 27,241	\$ 27,401
Law Enforcement	\$ 47,908	\$ 64,168	\$ 65,051	\$ 67,389
Legal Support Services	\$ 3,880	\$ 4,037	\$ 4,179	\$ 4,179
Court Services	\$ 12,608	\$ 12,608	\$ 12,608	\$ 12,608
Legal Registries	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,416	\$ 1,416
Corrections	\$ 40,703	\$ 43,490	\$ 45,443	\$ 45,753
Community Justice	\$ 5,340	\$ 5,668	\$ 5,392	\$ 5,434
Human Rights Tribunal	\$ 812	\$ 812	\$ 812	\$ 812
Legal Services Board	\$ 11,818	\$ 16,258	\$ 16,408	\$ 16,568
Total	\$ 134,473	\$ 158,478	\$ 161,330	\$ 164,180

Culture & Heritage (CH)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Directorate	\$ 5,275	\$ 5,375	\$ 5,525	\$ 5,553
Official Languages	\$ 7,608	\$ 7,608	\$ 7,608	\$ 7,608
Translations Bureau	\$ 4,789	\$ 4,689	\$ 4,689	\$ 4,689
Heritage	\$ 6,025	\$ 5,799	\$ 5,799	\$ 5,771
Elders and Youth	\$ 2,208	\$ 2,208	\$ 2,108	\$ 2,108
Inuit Qaujimagatuaqangit	\$ 1,335	\$ 1,335	\$ 1,285	\$ 1,285
Total	\$ 27,240	\$ 27,014	\$ 27,014	\$ 27,014

Education (EDU)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Directorate	\$ 4,027	\$ 4,282	\$ 4,282	\$ 4,282
Policy and Planning	\$ 2,536	\$ 2,339	\$ 2,339	\$ 2,339
Corporate Services	\$ 5,110	\$ 6,355	\$ 6,355	\$ 6,355
Early Learning and Child Care	\$ 6,101	\$ 6,063	\$ 6,063	\$ 6,063
Cirriculum, Resources, and Education	\$ 7,493	\$ 7,234	\$ 7,234	\$ 7,234
Student Achievement	\$ 5,846	\$ 5,809	\$ 5,809	\$ 5,809

K-12 School Operations	\$ 186,183	\$ 193,880	\$ 199,157	\$ 201,296
Educator Development	\$ 12,162	\$ 11,960	\$ 12,049	\$ 12,150
Advanced Education	\$ 14,136	\$ 14,358	\$ 14,358	\$ 14,358
Total	\$ 243,594	\$ 252,280	\$ 257,646	\$ 259,886

Health (HEA)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Directorate	\$ 47,913	\$ 54,463	\$ 52,833	\$ 52,833
Quality of Life (Inuusivut)	\$ 11,490	\$ 11,490	\$ 11,490	\$ 11,490
Public Health	\$ 25,045	\$ 25,323	\$ 25,323	\$ 25,323
Health Care Service Delivery	\$ 386,669	\$ 354,841	\$ 352,361	\$ 351,851
Total	\$ 471,117	\$ 446,117	\$ 442,007	\$ 441,497

Environment (ENV)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Corporate M'gmt	\$ 5,880	\$ 5,580	\$ 5,580	\$ 5,580
Wildlife M'gmt	\$ 8,307	\$ 8,267	\$ 8,267	\$ 8,267
Wildlife Research	\$ 4,489	\$ 4,934	\$ 4,934	\$ 4,934
Environmental Protection	\$ 3,862	\$ 3,471	\$ 3,471	\$ 3,471
Parks and Special Places	\$ 2,171	\$ 2,457	\$ 2,457	\$ 2,457
Total	\$ 24,709	\$ 24,709	\$ 24,709	\$ 24,709

Community & Government Services (CGS)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Advisory and Administrative Services	\$ 13,084	\$ 13,108	\$ 13,108	\$ 13,108
Local Government & Municipal Transfer	\$ 89,957	\$ 88,900	\$ 88,900	\$ 87,180
Information Management / Infor-	\$ 44,251	\$ 44,756	\$ 44,756	\$ 44,756
Infrastructure	\$ 118,499	\$ 120,987	\$ 120,750	\$ 120,750
Petroleum Products (Revolving Fund)				
Total	\$ 265,791	\$ 267,751	\$ 267,514	\$ 265,794

Economic Development & Transportation (EDT)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Corporate M'gmt	\$ 6,422	\$ 6,290	\$ 6,290	\$ 6,290
Community Operations	\$ 4,323	\$ 4,248	\$ 4,248	\$ 4,248

Business Development	\$ 17,900	\$ 17,487	\$ 17,487	\$ 17,487
Tourism and Cultural Industries	\$ 5,690	\$ 5,673	\$ 5,673	\$ 5,673
Minerals and Petroleum Resources	\$ 3,898	\$ 4,651	\$ 4,651	\$ 4,651
Fisheries and Sealing	\$ 2,883	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,687	\$ 4,687
Transportation Policy and Planning	\$ 2,948	\$ 3,148	\$ 3,578	\$ 3,578
Motor Vehicles	\$ 3,379	\$ 4,006	\$ 4,016	\$ 4,016
Nunavut Airports	\$ 19,643	\$ 20,105	\$ 20,105	\$ 20,105
Iqaluit International Airport	\$ 24,710	\$ 24,851	\$ 24,851	\$ 24,851
Total	\$ 91,796	\$ 95,146	\$ 95,586	\$ 95,586

Family Services (FS)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Corporate M'gmt	\$ 5,271	\$ 5,351	\$ 5,381	\$ 5,381
Poverty Reduction	\$ 6,776	\$ 8,776	\$ 8,776	\$ 8,776
Family Wellness	\$ 75,248	\$ 80,998	\$ 81,078	\$ 81,078
Income Assistance	\$ 62,742	\$ 63,402	\$ 63,402	\$ 63,402
Career Development	\$ 11,109	\$ 11,109	\$ 11,109	\$ 11,109
Total	\$ 161,146	\$ 169,636	\$ 169,746	\$ 169,746

Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Advisory and Administrative Services	\$ 18,753	\$ 20,253	\$ 20,253	\$ 20,253
Public Housing	\$ 136,740	\$ 145,128	\$ 145,178	\$ 145,298
Homeownership	\$ 4,616	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,620
Staff Housing	\$ 63,632	\$ 71,892	\$ 71,892	\$ 71,892
Total	\$ 219,125	\$ 237,273	\$ 237,323	\$ 237,443

Nunavut Arctic College (NAC)

	2021-22(r)	2022-23(f)	2023-24(f)	2024-25(f)
Administration	\$ 8,298	\$ 8,298	\$ 8,298	\$ 8,298
Inuit Language	\$ 7,710	\$ 7,710	\$ 7,710	\$ 7,710
Distance Learning	\$ 14,611	\$ 12,537	\$ 12,537	\$ 12,537
Business Careers	\$ 1,538	\$ 2,598	\$ 2,598	\$ 2,598
Education Careers	\$ 7,018	\$ 19,803	\$ 19,803	\$ 19,803
Health and Wellness	\$ 4,690	\$ 7,963	\$ 7,485	\$ 7,160
Trades and Tech	\$ 5,132	\$ 4,982	\$ 4,982	\$ 4,982
NRI	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,196	\$ 1,196
Learner Services	\$ 6,245	\$ 6,245	\$ 6,245	\$ 6,245
Law Program	\$ 167	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 56,605	\$ 71,332	\$ 70,854	\$ 70,529