

Standing Committee on
Public Accounts



Report on the Review of the 2022-2023 Public Accounts

20th Northwest Territories Legislative Assembly

Chair: Mr. Kieron Testart

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF THE 2022-2023 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

REPORT ON THE REVIEW OF THE 2022-2023 PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2024, the Standing Committee on Public Accounts (Committee) publicly reviewed the 2022-2023 Public Accounts. The Public Accounts are financial statements that show the financial results of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) for a fiscal year. The fiscal year of the GNWT is April 1st of one year to March 31st of the next calendar year.

Committee recognizes that, along with a summer of evacuations and emergencies, new public accounting standards were implemented for the 2022-2023 fiscal year. Committee appreciates that the adoption of the standards took more time to implement than originally anticipated for some Government Reporting Entities (GRE) and wants to acknowledge the huge effort put forward by staff of the Office of the Comptroller General and the Office of the Auditor General in preparing the 2022-2023 Public Accounts.

To address key issues identified in the review and by the Offices of the Comptroller General and Auditor General, Committee developed six areas that require attention to improve financial practices and reporting. This report also reiterates fourteen recommendations from the 19th Assembly that Committee believes have merit and deserve further consideration from the government.

INTRODUCTION

The Public Accounts are financial statements that show the financial results of the GNWT for a given year. The Standing Committee on Public Accounts was appointed by Order of the Legislative Assembly in February 2024 to review and provide follow-up reporting on the Public Accounts.

These reviews assess the credibility of the government's financial position and provide accountability for the government's financial results. Put differently, these reviews matter because they ask whether public money was spent prudently and as intended by the Legislative Assembly.

The 2022-2023 Public Accounts were released by the Minister of Finance¹ in December 2023 and tabled in the Legislative Assembly in February 2024. These are the first Public Accounts that Committee has reviewed during the 20th Assembly.

Committee reviewed the 2022-2023 Public Accounts ahead of the 2024-2025 Main Estimates, making the review more relevant and supporting more transparent public finances. Committee appreciates the Office of the Auditor General's (OAG) and the Comptroller General's collaboration in ensuring a timely review.

BACKGROUND

The Public Accounts are required to be prepared annually by the government in accordance with the *Northwest Territories Act*² and regulations and the *Financial Administration Act*³ (FAA) and regulations. Section 35 of the FAA specifies that the Public Accounts must be prepared by the Comptroller General and approved by the Minister of Finance. The FAA requires the Public Accounts to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly then refers the Public Accounts to the Standing Committee on Public Accounts to review and report back in accordance with the *Northwest Territories Act*.

The financial statements are audited by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada each year. The Auditor General gives an audit opinion on whether the Public Accounts are in accordance with the PSA standards and relevant Acts.

The Public Accounts currently have four sections:

Section I. Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis

The Consolidated Financial Statements must include all government-controlled organizations (all GNWT departments, revolving funds, public agencies, and other entities that make up the Government Reporting Entity (GRE)). The result is an overview of all financial activities under the control of the government. These statements show (i) the cost of providing programs and services, (ii) cost of financing debt, (iii) annual surplus or deficit, (iv) consolidated budget, (v) revenues received in the year, and (vi) assets and liabilities of the government.

The Financial Statement Discussion and Analysis (FSDA) is a standard reporting practice that includes a summary of the results from the fiscal year. The financial health of the government is measured by three indicators: sustainability, flexibility, and vulnerability. The FSDA also provides (i) an overview of the territorial debt and the NWT economy in comparison to other provinces and territories, (ii) financial trends, and (iii) reporting on the GNWT's fiscal responsibility policy.

Section II. Non-Consolidated Financial Statements

The Non-Consolidated Financial Statements only include information relating to GNWT departments. These statements relate to the information that has been approved by the Legislative Assembly in the Main Estimates process. Section II gives detailed supplemental schedules that provide additional information when assessing the activities of the GNWT department over the fiscal year.

Section III and IV. Boards and Other Consolidated Entities

Sections III and IV include information for all education bodies, health boards, public agencies, and other related entities which are considered part of the GRE. Audited financial statements of each entity are to be completed within 90 days of the entities' year end.

PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

In recent years, the Comptroller General has brought incremental improvements to the Public Accounts. These changes have been both self-initiated by the Comptroller General and in response to recommendations from Committee. In the Report on the Review of the 2021-2022 Public Accounts,⁴ the Standing Committee on Government Operations noted ten previous recommendations and made four new recommendations designed to enhance fiscal reporting and transparency that remained unactioned.

Officials from the OAG have said that many of these proposed changes have merit, though may take time to implement. Committee stands by these recommendations and encourages the GNWT to review and provide updates on all fourteen. Based on a review of the government's responses to the various reports, the government partially addressed six recommendations, declined seven recommendations, and did not address one recommendation, as outlined below:

#	Recommendation	GNWT Response
<i>Report on the Review of the 2018-19 and 2019-20 Public Accounts⁵</i>		
1	Classify the Stanton Legacy Project as a public-private partnership (P3)	The GNWT is not able to accept this recommendation as Finance has determined the most appropriate accounting treatment based on the Public Service Accounting Standards.
2	Enhance reporting on contingent	The GNWT has partially implemented this

liabilities, including identifying individual claims above a certain threshold	recommendation. Beginning in 2021-22, the Public Accounts disclosed seven categories of claims according to their “nature”. However, there is no dollar figure assigned to each category.
<i>Report on the Review of the 2020-2021 Public Accounts⁶</i>	
1 Quantify and disclose each cost driver of the operating deficit at the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority (NTHSSA)	The Health and Social Services (HSS) System Sustainability Steering Committee has recently been discussing the approach to this work and options for providing a more comprehensive picture of the financial details faster.
3 Enhance reporting on the Environmental Liabilities Dashboard	The GNWT believes it has included an appropriate level of detail and does not identify a need to modify the existing dashboard.
4 Enhance reporting on resource revenues	ITI will continue to report the mining, oil, and gas royalties as aggregate due to the confidentiality of this information as detailed in the Mining Regulations of the <i>NWT Lands Act</i> .
5 Add reporting on tangible capital assets with zero book value	The information requested by Committee is not required to be disclosed in accordance with the public sector accounting standards. Due to the additional resources the disclosure for those entities would require, the GNWT will not be including this figure within the Public Accounts.
6 Move up the deadline for the Public Accounts	The current schedule to complete the Public Accounts is optimal given level of resources and number of entities that form part of the Government Reporting Entity.
7 Publish in-year fiscal reports each quarter	There is currently no interim reporting at a financial position level. However, departments do prepare quarterly variance reports on their revenue and expenditures. These reports are reviewed by the Financial Management Board. In addition, the Minister of Finance delivers a fiscal update statement at the October session for public information.
8 Digitize the Public Accounts	In 2022, the Department of Finance launched a web form of Section I of the Public Accounts including an embedded excel document. The Department will continue to publish a web-based format of Section I and will continue to review the feasibility of expanding the digital version to Section II.
Add program-level spending	Not addressed

information to the Public Accounts	
<i>Report on the Review of the 2022-2023 Public Accounts⁷</i>	
1 Enhance reporting on the NTHSSA System Sustainability Plan, including measures, targets, timelines, financial outcomes, and other outcomes related to quality and operational efficiency	HSS commits to including improved reporting on the system's sustainability efforts as well as additional detail on the cost drivers, and dollars associated with those cost drivers. We will work to determine the best fit for this reporting in existing documents prepared within the HSS system (e.g. whether it be the HSS Annual Report, etc.).
2 Minister of HSS commission a review and evaluation of governance at NTHSSA since amalgamation. The review should focus on the Leadership Council's responsibility to oversee the NTHSSA's performance, including strategy development and risk management oversight, as well as the role of the Regional Wellness Councils.	NTHSSA engaged MNP to conduct HSS Sustainability Operational Review. MNP delivered their final report in November 2023, and it has been initially reviewed by the HSS System Sustainability Steering Committee. The HSS Sustainability Operational Review is now undergoing additional analysis and review by the Department. Once this process is complete the Minister of Health and Social Services will engage with the Standing Committee on Public Accounts to address the results of the Review.
3 Identify challenges and take steps to improve the distribution of budgeted funds for grants and contributions	The Department of Finance will look at significant variances in grants and contributions as part of the fiscal sustainability exercise for the 2024-2025 Main Estimates.
4 Consider requiring all Crown Corporations, boards, and agencies to divulge all expenditures in the same manner as territorial departments in Section II of the Public Accounts	Finance is not implementing this recommendation at this time but agrees there may be opportunities for improvement in the future.

Recommendation 1: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Government of the Northwest Territories reconsider all fourteen previous recommendations and provide an updated response on any progress made towards implementation.

NEW RECOMMENDATIONS

Sustainability Reporting

ESG refers to three key factors that affect the long-term sustainability of a community, including exposure to climate risk and other environmental factors ("E"), long-term

social factors (“S”), and governance issues (“G”). ESG data is used to measure an organization’s environmental and social impact. In other words, ESG practices and metrics offer a way to measure the organization’s health and stability beyond what is communicated on the financial statements.

ESG data is considered valuable to stakeholders because it (i) improves transparency and accountability and (ii) helps make informed decisions about an organization’s operations. An increasing number of entities reporting in Canada provide information on their sustainability performance. For example, large Canadian government organizations (those with more than a billion dollars in assets), already publish climate disclosures, and all other federal crown corporations are expected to report according to the TCFD framework, by 2024.

ESG factors are becoming increasingly important in public sector finance. While not currently part of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, there are several initiatives and frameworks, like the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD),⁸ that provide guidelines for including ESG data in financial reporting.

As reporting increases and momentum continues toward a global sustainability reporting system, the GNWT must be familiar with the changing sustainability reporting landscape. The GNWT likely requires significant improvements in the way it gathers, processes, and reports data across environmental, social, and governance topics. Consequently:

Recommendation 2: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Government of the Northwest Territories prepare for new regulations around sustainability reporting by:

1. Assessing which areas are most pertinent to the NWT,
2. Identifying the most relevant metrics,
3. Establishing effective governance for sustainability reporting, and
4. Monitoring international and national developments in sustainability reporting.

Audit Opinions of the GNWT and its Entities

The Public Accounts include financial statements audited by both the Auditor General of Canada and various component auditors. Committee noted that one half of the education boards (Education Council, Sahtu District Education Council, South Slave District Education Council, Yellowknife Public Denominational District Education Authority, and Tłı̄ch̄q Community Services Agency), received qualified audit opinions due to the possibility that school funds generated by the Board (i.e. fundraising activities for the benefit of student life enhancement), may not be reported in the

consolidated financial statements, which is a departure from Canadian public accounting standards.

The Comptroller General's Office acknowledged the issue and explained during the public hearing that their Office continues to have conversations and written communications with the Education Boards to determine the control of these fund and completeness of reporting.

Committee understands and appreciates the independence of the Education Boards; however, Committee also believes that it is valuable to collaborate with the Office of the Comptroller General to ensure consistent and accurate financial reporting. Ultimately, the Minister of Finance is responsible for all matters related to the financial management and fiscal administration of the departments and public agencies as the Chair of the Financial Management Board, therefore:

Recommendation 3: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Minister of Finance take steps to ensure that all Education Boards are reporting fundraising revenues in a consistent manner in line with Canadian public accounting standards.

Timeliness of the Public Reports

Timeliness refers to the time lag between the fiscal year end (March 31) and when the Public Accounts are published. Timely publication is critical to ensure that past fiscal performance can inform future budgets (including Main Estimates, Capital Estimates, and Business Plans). It also ensures that any irregularities identified by the auditors can be addressed quickly.

Legislation requires the GNWT to publish the Public Accounts within nine months, which the GNWT met by publishing in December 2023. However, several international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund, recommend releasing the Public Accounts within six months of fiscal year end. In comparison, the Yukon Government's Financial Administration Act⁹ requires that their Public Accounts be tabled by October 31.

The timing of financial reporting among all organizations in the GRE can pose a limitation in preparing the consolidated financial statements. The OAG identified delays at public entities as a cause for delays with the overall Public Accounts. Some GNWT entities, like NTHSSA, consolidate several suborganizations. The suborganizations may only complete their financial statements by the end of June – meaning entities often ask for an extension.

For 2022-2023 eight (8) public entities requested extensions to complete their audited financial statements with five (5) not meeting the extended deadline. Six of the eight entities have required extensions in each of the past five years:



Committee continues to believe that a timelier release of the Public Accounts is achievable. During the public hearing, the OAG identified opportunities for improvement such as using prior year numbers or estimates.

Recommendation 4: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Office of the Comptroller General work with the Office of the Auditor General of Canada to identify and implement opportunities to improve the timeliness of completing the Public Accounts.

The Comptroller General identified that the amount of information disclosed in the Public Accounts notes and the FSDA increases the amount of work and time required to complete the Public Accounts.

Recommendation 5: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Office of the Comptroller General work with Committee to identify areas and information that could reasonably be removed from the notes and/or the FSDA to improve timeliness of completing the Public Accounts.

Northwest Territories Hydro Corporation (NT Hydro)

NT Hydro received a Qualified Opinion from the OAG because they did not meet the statutory deadline for submitting their annual report. Subparagraph 32(1)(b)(ii) of the *Financial Administration Act* requires NT Hydro to submit its annual report to its Minister no later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year or not later than an additional period, not exceeding 60 days.

According to Appendix A of the FSDA,¹⁰ NT Hydro's audited financial statements were due June 29, 2023. The corporation requested an extension to August 28, 2023, but their audited financial statements were not completed until December 11, 2023. The OAG explained that part of the delay was caused by NT Hydro being unprepared to implement the new Accounting Standard, PS 3280, and then exacerbated by the wildfires and evacuations effecting Hay River in the summer of 2023.

Recommendation 6: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Minister responsible for Northwest Territories Hydro Corporation ensure the audited financial statements of the corporation are submitted within the legislated deadlines.

In-Year Reporting

In-year reporting refers to publishing information on government revenues, spending, and debt financing over the course of the fiscal year and comparing these results with the budget. Frequent and regular in-year fiscal reports are important because they provide information on progress implementing the budget. This helps inform budget preparation for the next year as well as requiring government to create and enforce procedures to collect and consolidate data across public sector entities.

Committee tried to address this same issue in the 2020-21 Public Accounts Review Report. The government responded that "there is currently no interim reporting at a financial position level."¹¹ The government did acknowledge that the Minister of Finance delivers a fiscal update statement each Fall for public information, and that departments prepare quarterly variance reports on their revenues and expenditures that are reviewed by the Financial Management Board to inform spending decisions.

Committee believes the GNWT can and should do more to enable transparent fiscal reporting, effective fiscal management, and accountability. Most jurisdictions produce regular in-year fiscal reports, for example, the federal government releases quarterly¹² and monthly¹³ fiscal reports, and the Yukon Government releases a detailed semi-annual interim fiscal and economic update on their Open Government platform.¹⁴

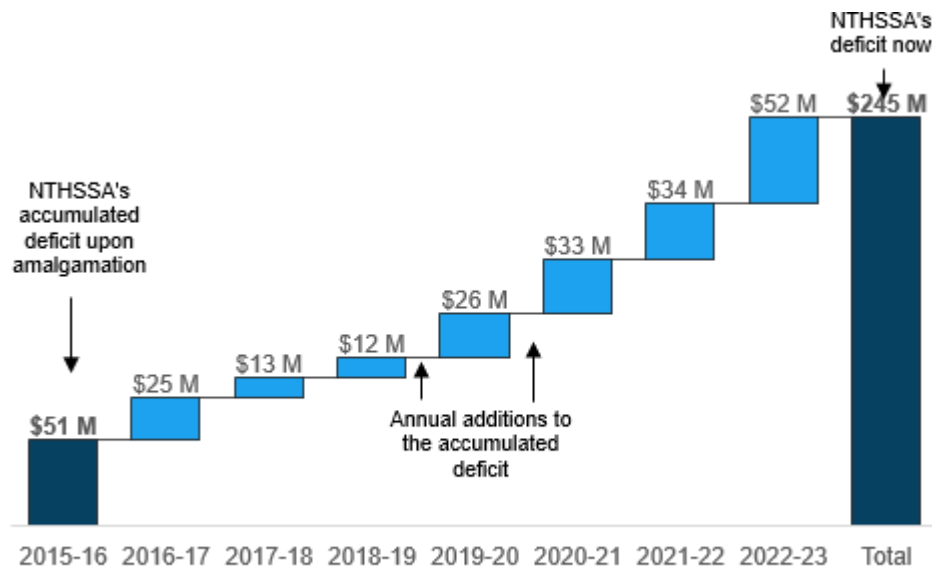
Recommendation 7: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Government of the Northwest Territories publish, at minimum, an interim fiscal and economic update, beginning in the fall of 2024.

NTHSSA Sustainability

When the Northwest Territories Health and Social Services Authority (NTHSSA) was established in 2016, its accumulated deficit stood at \$51M. Part of the promise of

amalgamating the six regional health authorities was to control spending while improving care. NTHSSA’s creation was supposed to help use resources more effectively and improve accountability and risk management.

Committee acknowledges that the implementation of NTHSSA has resulted in several improvements to program and service delivery as a direct result of operating more cohesively as a territorial system. However, seven years after amalgamation, NTHSSA’s accumulated deficit has quintupled: it stands at \$254 million, up by almost \$200 million. NTHSSA’s 2022-2023 Annual Report¹⁵ states that total expenses were \$100.1 million above the original budget.



Source: Office of the Clerk calculations of data from the 2022-23 NTHSSA Annual Report

To understand and address the cost drivers of the deficit, the GNWT pointed to the “NWT HSS System Sustainability Plan” (Sustainability Plan). The Sustainability Plan was finalized by Health and Social Services in December 2020. The Sustainability Plan was promoted as a “multi-year, multi-pronged approach to addressing the financial challenges facing the HSS system.”¹⁶

When implemented, the Minister of Health and Social Services stated:

What we are trying to do is reduce the size of [NTHSSA’s] deficit to zero through the health system sustainability plan, [...] to understand the drivers that are adding to the deficit and address those and reduce them [...] so we get to a point where we are not budgeting with deficits for the health authorities.¹⁷

Yet, in response to Committee's recommendation that HSS provide more transparency by quantifying and disclosing each cost driver of the of the NTHSSA's persistent operating deficit in the 2020-2021 Report on the Review of the Public Accounts (tabled Feb 2023),¹⁸ the government said:

The Health and Social Services HSS Systems Sustainability Plan is designed to guide actions and establish options for future savings, reflecting operational efficiencies, quality improvements and service scope adjustments. The actions and options are not expected to eliminate the \$190 million historical deficit; instead, the focus is to mitigate further cost growth, in a time of significant inflation as well as during a period of unique and enormous demand for health and social services.¹⁹

As the breakdown of each cost driver - for example, showing the total cost of unbudgeted overtime or locum staff across the entire health authority – is not available in the NTHSSA's annual report, financial statements, or in the Public Accounts, Committee once again highlighted the lack of transparency in the 2021-2022 Public Accounts Review Report:

...reporting in the department's business plan, its annual report, and in the NTHSSA's annual report provide only limited information about the targets, progress, and achievements of the Sustainability Plan. Committee expects more transparency and accountability. The Legislative Assembly and the public need to be able to scrutinize whether [the] Sustainability Plan is delivering improvements to contain costs and improve health services.²⁰

At that time, Committee recommended that the GNWT enhance reporting on the Sustainability Plan, including measures, targets, timelines, financial outcomes, and other outcomes related to quality and operational efficiency. They further recommended that HSS commission a review and evaluation of NTHSSA's governance focused on the Leadership Council's responsibility to oversee NTHSSA's performance, strategy development, and risk management oversight, as well as the role of the Regional Wellness Councils.

In the GNWT's response to Committee's 2021-2022 Public Accounts recommendations (tabled June 2024), the GNWT committed to including improved reporting on the system's sustainability efforts as well as additional detail on the cost drivers and dollars associated with those cost drivers.²¹ The GNWT also engaged MNP to conduct a HSS System Sustainability Operational Review and has committed to engage with Committee once the Department has completed its own internal review of the results.

Committee is disappointed that, since the Sustainability Plan was put in place, 3.5 years ago, there still appears to be no greater transparency or accountability. Neither

the Sustainability Plan, nor the measures, targets, or timelines are publicly available, and the deficit has risen \$119 million over the same period.

In the 2024-2025 Budget Address²² the Minister of Finance stated that “in 2023-24 alone, health spending is projected to be \$64 million higher than budgeted.” The GNWT has proposed to add \$37 million to HSS’s 2024-25 budget to help right size the budget and provide stability in health care services.

Committee is concerned that the Sustainability Plan is not sufficient to ensure the healthcare system’s long term, or even medium term, financial sustainability. The health system faces relentless cost pressures, an aging population, and a need to keep up with technological innovation, all while maintaining service levels. Without reforms to achieve better value from existing health systems resources now, the GNWT may be forced to reduce healthcare services in the future.

The OAG placed an Emphasis of Matter in NTHSSA’s 2022-2023 Independent Auditor’s Report,²³ drawing attention to Note 1 which provides information on NTHSSA’s financial position including its continued economic dependence on the GNWT to sustain its operations and its ability to continue as a going concern.

Consequently, Committee recommends:

Recommendation 8: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Government of the Northwest Territories make public and regularly update:

1. The HSS System Sustainability Plan, including the work completed and planned on internal controls, cost containment initiatives, quality improvement activities, funding reform, and service level reform.
2. The measures, targets, timelines, financial outcomes, and other outcomes related to quality and operational efficiency for each category identified above.
3. The HSS System Sustainability Operational Review report from MNP.

Amortization of Tangible Capital Assets

Tangible Capital Assets (TCAs) are a significant economic resource managed by GNWT departments and public agencies. Section 510 of the Financial Administration Manual²⁴ provides guidance on most aspects related to recording TCAs, qualifying costs, recognition, and carry value.

TCAs must be recorded appropriately and accurately to ensure consistency throughout government, fiscal responsibility, corporate flexibility, accountability, and compliance with the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB). Accurate recording of

TCA's help to manage corporate infrastructure, enhance cost of service measurement, improve the information available to support long-term planning.

According to the Auditor General, the GNWT holds over 800 potential capital assets valued at an original value of over \$380 million that have a net book value of zero. This is very concerning to the Committee because of the remaining estimated useful life of the TCA, and the potential issues with replacement costs.

According to the new *PS 3280: Asset Retirement Obligations* Accounting Standard, a fully amortized Tangible Capital Asset (TCA) that is still in productive use should be treated such that the ARO liability would increase the cost basis of the asset and be amortized over the estimated remaining useful life.

Recommendation 9: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Government of the Northwest Territories review all capital management plans, identify all capital assets with a net book value of zero, and adjust all relevant amortization schedules to reflect the estimated useful life of the TCA more accurately.

CONCLUSION

This concludes the Standing Committee on Public Accounts' Report on the Review of the 2022-2023 Public Accounts. The Committee looks forward to the Government's response on how they will implement these recommendations.

Recommendation 10: The Standing Committee on Public Accounts recommends that the Government of the Northwest Territories provide a response to this report within 120 days.

ENDNOTES

- ¹ The 2022-2023 Public Accounts can be found on the Department of Finance's website at: <https://www.fin.gov.nt.ca/en/category/public-accounts>
- ² See Section 37-39 of the Northwest Territories Act. Available at: <https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/N-27.05/FullText.html>
- ³ See Section 34-35 of the Financial Administration Act. Available at: <https://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/en/files/legislation/financial-administration/financial-administration.a.pdf>
- ⁴ Report on the Review of the 2021-2022 Public Accounts. Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/content/report-review-2021-2022-public-accounts#page=6>
- ⁵ See GNWT response to Committee Report 23-19(2). Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/taled-documents/government-nwt-response-committee-report-23-192-report-review-2018-19-and-2019-20>
- ⁶ See GNWT response to Committee Report 36-192(2). Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/taled-documents/government-northwest-territories-response-committee-report-36-192-report-review>
- ⁷ See GNWT response to Committee Report 67-19(2). Available at: [TD 110-20\(1\) Government of the Northwest Territories Response to Committee Report 67-19\(2\) Report on the Review of the 2021-2022 Public Accounts.pdf \(ntlegislativeassembly.ca\)](https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/taled-documents/government-northwest-territories-response-committee-report-67-192-report-review)
- ⁸ Information on the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) is available at: <https://www.unepfi.org/climate-change/tcfd/>
- ⁹ See Section 8(2) of the Yukon Government's *Financial Administration Act*. Available at: <https://laws.yukon.ca/cms/images/LEGISLATION/PRINCIPAL/2002/2002-0087/2002-0087.pdf#page=13>
- ¹⁰ See the Auditor General of Canada's Independent Auditor's Report for the Northwest Territories Hydro Corporation. Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/taled-documents/2022-2023-public-accounts-sections-i-ii-iii-and-iv#page=416>.
- ¹¹ See the GNWT's response to Recommendation 7 in the GNWT's Response to Committee Report 36-192(2): Report on the Review of the 2020-2021 Public Accounts. Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/taled-documents/government-northwest-territories-response-committee-report-36-192-report-review#page=6>.
- ¹² Government of Canada – *Quarterly Financial Reports*. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/departement-finance/corporate/transparency/plans-performance.html#03>
- ¹³ Government of Canada – *Fiscal Monitor*. Available at: <https://www.canada.ca/en/departement-finance/services/publications/fiscal-monitor.html>.
- ¹⁴ Government of Yukon – Interim Fiscal and Economic Update. Available at: <https://open.yukon.ca/sites/default/files/fin-2023-24-interim-fiscal-and-economic-update.pdf>
- ¹⁵ See the Management Discussion and Analysis of NTHSSA's 2022-2023 Annual Report. Available at: https://www.nthssa.ca/sites/nthssa/files/resources/nthssa_-_annual_report_-_22-23_-_final_-_2.1_-_web_0_0.pdf#page=45
- ¹⁶ NWT Health and Social Services System 2020-2021 Annual Report. Available at: <https://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/sites/hss/files/resources/hss-annual-report-2020-21.pdf#page=8>
- ¹⁷ Minister of Health and Social Services (2021). Available at: <https://www.ntassembly.ca/sites/assembly/files/hn210225.pdf#page=41>.
- ¹⁸ See Recommendation to Understand and address NTHSSA's growing deficit. Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/content/report-review-2020-2021-public-accounts#page=5>
- ¹⁹ See the GNWT's response to Recommendation 1 in the GNWT's Response to Committee Report 36-192(2): Report on the Review of the 2020-2021 Public Accounts. Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/taled-documents/government-northwest-territories-response-committee-report-36-192-report-review>
- ²⁰ See Recommendation 1 in the Report on the Review of the 2021-2022 Public Accounts. Available at: <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/content/report-review-2021-2022-public-accounts#page=7>.

²¹ See GNWT response to Recommendation 1 in Committee Report 67-19(2). Available at: [TD 110-20\(1\) Government of the Northwest Territories Response to Committee Report 67-19\(2\) Report on the Review of the 2021-2022 Public Accounts.pdf \(ntlegislativeassembly.ca\)](#)

²² Northwest Territories 2024-2025 Budget Address on May 24, 2024. Available at:

https://www.fin.gov.nt.ca/sites/fin/files/2024-25_budget_address_and_papers_final.pdf#page=6

²³ See the NTHSSA's Independent Auditor's Report in the 2022-2023 Public Accounts (page 1350).

Available at : <https://www.ntlegislativeassembly.ca/taled-documents/2022-2023-public-accounts-sections-i-ii-iii-and-iv#page=1350>

²⁴ GNWT's Financial Administration Manual, Section 510 – Tangible Capital Assets. Available at: <https://www.fin.gov.nt.ca/en/financial-administration-manual/500-public-property/510-tangible-capital-assets>.