

Rating Report

Report Date:
October 8, 2010

Previous Report:
September 25, 2009



Insight beyond the rating.

Province of Manitoba

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The Province

Manitoba is located in Central Canada and ranks fifth among Canadian provinces by population and sixth in terms of GDP. The Province is home to significant renewable energy resources, with almost all power generated from water.

Recent Actions

September 25, 2009

Confirmed

Rating

Debt	Rating	Rating Action	Trend
Short-Term Debt*	R-1 (middle)	Confirmed	Stable
Long-Term Debt*	A (high)	Confirmed	Stable

* Issued/guaranteed by the Province, including The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board.

Rating Update

DBRS has confirmed the long- and short-term debt ratings of the Province of Manitoba (Manitoba or the Province) at A (high) and R-1 (middle), respectively. The trend on both ratings remains Stable. A relatively resilient and diversified economy has resulted in only a modest deterioration in fiscal performance. While Manitoba's debt burden continues to grow, unwinding some of the positive momentum of recent years, the Province maintains considerable flexibility within its ratings and is well positioned to withstand a potentially prolonged period of slow economic growth.

In 2009-10, the Province recorded a deficit of \$201 million, weaker than the small surplus originally budgeted. This translates into a DBRS-adjusted deficit of \$685 million, or 1.4% of GDP – still a favourable result in relation to provincial peers. For the current fiscal year, the budget points to a deficit of \$545 million, or \$1.2 billion on a DBRS-adjusted basis. Despite improving economic conditions, total revenues are only budgeted to grow by a modest 0.6% in the current fiscal year, slower than the 4.4% increase in spending. Health care will account for the bulk of new spending as the Province aims to tightly manage growth in program costs and pursue labour agreements with no increases, which DBRS views as an ambitious target. The Province anticipates a return to balance by 2014-15, which equates to DBRS-adjusted deficits ranging from 2.0% to less than 1.0% of GDP.

DBRS-adjusted debt grew by \$1.4 billion in 2009-10, which pushed the debt-to-GDP ratio up to 31.6% from 28.9% a year earlier. Debt is expected to grow by a further \$1.4 billion in 2010-11, or 9.0%, taking the debt-to-GDP ratio to slightly above 33.0% and eroding some of the progress of recent years. (Continued on page 2.)

Rating Considerations

Strengths

- (1) Resilient and well-diversified economy
- (2) Manageable debt burden
- (3) Prudent fiscal management practices
- (4) Abundant low-cost hydro electricity

Challenges

- (1) Containing growth in health-care costs
- (2) High reliance on federal transfers
- (3) Revenue volatility introduced by Manitoba Hydro

Financial Information

(all financial figures DBRS adjusted)	For the year ended March 31				
	2010-11B	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
Debt* (\$ millions)	17,486	16,046	14,684	14,234	13,907
Debt*/GDP	33.1%	31.6%	28.9%	29.2%	30.9%
Surplus (deficit) (\$ millions)	(1,194)	(685)	110	(192)	240
Surplus (deficit)/GDP	(2.3%)	(1.4%)	0.2%	(0.4%)	0.5%
Interest costs/total revenue	3.1%	2.7%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%
Federal transfers/total revenue	29.5%	29.1%	28.4%	28.0%	27.5%
Nominal GDP (\$ millions)	52,762	50,732	50,834	48,718	45,029
Real GDP growth rate	2.5%	(0.2%)	2.0%	3.6%	3.3%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	5.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%

* DBRS-defined: tax-supported debt + unfunded pension liabilities. B = Budget.

Source: Province of Manitoba, Statistics Canada, and DBRS calculations.

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Rating Update (Continued from page 1.)

An improving fiscal picture and gradual decline in capital needs is expected to result in debt-to-GDP peaking at around 34% in 2012-13. This represents a somewhat higher peak than what was assumed at the time of last year's review but is nonetheless very manageable within the rating.

After experiencing only a minor contraction in 2009, the Province is anticipating a modest recovery with real growth of 2.5% in 2010. Lower non-residential investment in the Province and reduced agricultural output due to a wet summer are likely to dampen growth prospects. However, improving demand for non-renewable resources and sound domestic demand, supported by a growing population, should provide an offset. For 2011, the Province has assumed growth of 3.0%, consistent with the current private sector average, which DBRS believes carries some downside risks related to the uncertain pace of global economic recovery, and the impact of a strong Canadian dollar on exports. Overall, soft fiscal results and recent debt accumulation have lessened some of the positive momentum of recent years, but DBRS believes that Manitoba's above-average economic and fiscal performance through the recent downturn leaves it well positioned to withstand a potentially uneven economic recovery.

Rating Considerations Details

Strengths

(1) Manitoba's economy has proven very resilient over the last decade and this was evident again in 2009 as real GDP fell by a mild 0.2% compared with a 2.6% decline nationally. With a fairly diversified manufacturing base and meaningful finance, health care, government and transportation sectors, the provincial economy shows less volatility than its manufacturing and resource-dependent neighbours. The Province has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country and a below-average reliance on international exports.

(2) Manitoba's debt burden ended the 2009-10 fiscal year at 31.6% of GDP. This positions Manitoba with the fifth lowest debt burden among Canadian provinces and is a level that is very manageable within the rating. The Province maintains a relatively smooth maturity profile, no unhedged foreign currency debt and a moderate level of floating-rate debt, which adds stability to debt servicing costs.

(3) Through transparent financial reporting practices and regular quarterly updates, Manitoba exhibits prudent stewardship of its fiscal resources. This is evident in the Province's fiscal results, which exhibited a fairly stable and consistent performance for several years prior to the downturn and only mild erosion since.

(4) Manitoba benefits from an abundance of low-cost hydro electricity, resulting in some of the lowest electricity rates in North America. This gives the Province a distinct advantage when competing for new business investment. Work on the \$1.6 billion Wuskwatim dam project is currently underway and will further add to Manitoba's supply of hydro electricity.

Challenges

(1) Growth in health-care spending remains one of the primary challenges for all provinces, including Manitoba. Over the last five years, spending on health has grown by 6.7% on average, including an estimated 5.8% in 2009-10. Going forward, health-care spending will continue to crowd out demands in other program areas as it accounts for the bulk of expenditure growth in the Province's medium-term plan.

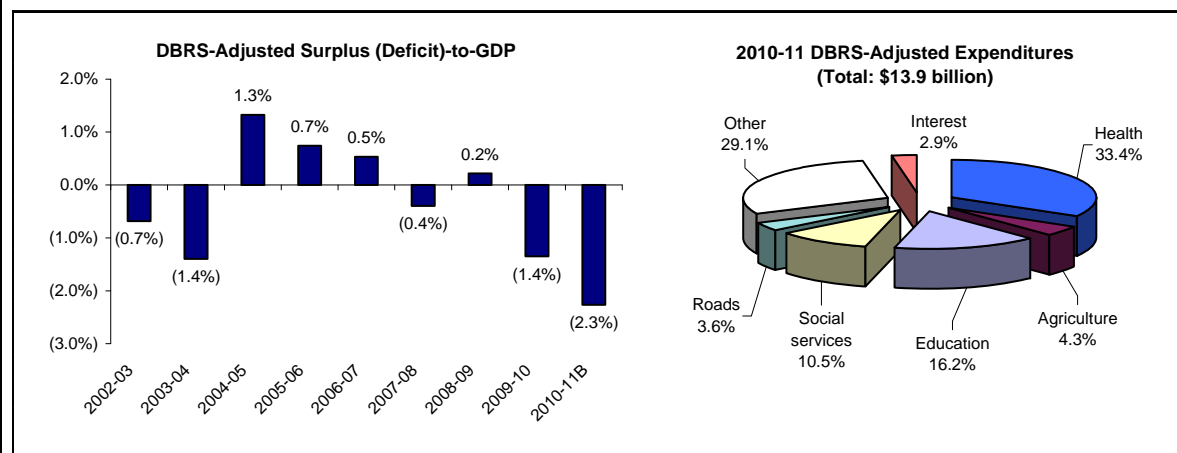
(2) Federal transfers accounted for 29.1% of total revenues in 2009-10, highlighting Manitoba's vulnerability to changes in transfer programs. For the 2010-11 year, the federal government provided protection to ensure that major federal transfers to provinces did not decline year-over-year. However, Manitoba could experience a decline in equalization entitlements in the coming years, due to program growth limits introduced in 2008 and because of above-average fiscal performance through the recent downturn.

(3) Manitoba Hydro's financial results exhibit considerable volatility due to the significant dependence on water flows. While this renewable, low-cost energy source is a boon to the Province, it adds an element of volatility to Manitoba's fiscal results and is difficult to forecast.

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2010-11 Budget



For 2010-11, the Province is forecasting a deficit of \$545 million, which translates into a DBRS-adjusted deficit of \$1.2 billion, or 2.3% of GDP. If achieved, this is likely to be one of the smallest fiscal shortfalls among Canadian provinces. Total revenues are only projected to grow by 0.6%, supported by a recovery in tax revenues. Retail sales tax proceeds are expected to grow by 6.3%, owing to improving economic conditions along with 4.4% growth in tobacco taxes due to a two-cent increase per cigarette. This is expected to be partially offset by a decline in corporate tax receipts as prior-year losses are carried forward. Federal transfers, which are expected to account for almost 30% of total revenues in the current fiscal year, will see slower growth. Manitoba benefited from the federal government's decision to protect provinces and ensure that no province experienced a decline in overall major federal transfers (equalization, health and social transfers), but could be at risk of lower federal transfers in the coming years.

Total expenditures are forecast to grow by 4.4% in 2010-11 as the Province embarks on a plan to manage growth in program costs through reductions in discretionary spending, delaying new initiatives and controlling wage and salary growth. Health care will consume the bulk of new funds and is forecast to grow by 4.0%, which is below the five-year average growth rate of 6.7%. Aside from a modest increase for education (3.2%), most other program areas will see little to no growth. An important component of Manitoba's expenditure management plan is a goal to limit the increase in wages and salaries by pursuing labour agreements with no increases. DBRS views this as an ambitious target but notes that a recent agreement with Manitoba nurses involved two years of zero increases, which indicates that there is support for the government's plan. In addition, DBRS notes that the size of the civil service could be reduced through attrition, potentially providing some relief to overall wage and salary costs.

Outlook

The first quarter update, released on September 27, 2010, points to a somewhat stronger-than-expected performance through the early part of the year, with revenues tracking \$65 million ahead of plan while spending is \$80 million under budget. The Province attributes this variance largely to timing differences rather than to a significant deviation from plan and notes that unanticipated costs related to flooding and forest fire fighting earlier in the year will add some pressure. An updated year-end fiscal forecast will be provided in the Province's second quarter update later this fall.

The Province has returned to a five-year fiscal planning cycle, after opting for a shorter outlook in last year's budget due to heightened economic uncertainty. This year's plan forecasts gradually declining deficits with a return to a small surplus forecasted in 2014-15. On a DBRS-adjusted basis, this would imply deficits ranging from 2.0% to less than 1.0% of GDP over the period. DBRS believes this is a realistic and achievable plan and notes that it may be possible for the Province to return to balance earlier than forecast if the economic recovery gains traction. Alternatively, a weaker-than-expected recovery would likely require enhanced spending restraint as the Province is unable to increase major taxes without a referendum.

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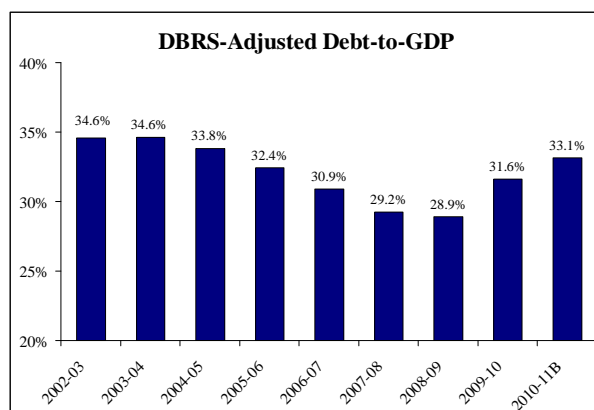
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2009-10 Results

Based on the recently released Public Accounts, Manitoba recorded a deficit of \$201 million in 2009-10 (compared with a \$48 million surplus originally budgeted), reflecting revenues that were somewhat below budget expectations and increased spending on disaster assistance and H1N1 preparations. On a DBRS-adjusted basis, this translates into a deficit of \$685 million, or 1.4% of GDP – still a favourable result in relation to most other provinces. Year-over-year, total revenues shrank by close to 1.0%, largely due to lower corporate and personal income tax receipts and weaker results at Manitoba Hydro. Higher federal transfers helped to provide a partial offset.

Total spending grew by 5.5% over the prior year and faster than budgeted. Social services were a key driver of year-over-year spending growth while health and education also witnessed meaningful increases. Gross capital spending increased by 25% and emergency costs for H1N1 preparedness and spring flooding also contributed to spending growth.

Debt Profile



DBRS-adjusted debt, defined as tax-supported debt plus unfunded pension liabilities, grew by \$1.4 billion, or 9.3%, in 2009-10. This increase was somewhat larger than expected and was largely driven by weak fiscal results and capital spending needs. After falling for fourteen straight years to 28.9% in 2008-09, Manitoba's debt-to-GDP ratio climbed to 31.6% as of March 31, 2010.

Outlook

Another deficit and sizeable capital program will contribute to debt growth of \$1.4 billion, or 9.0%, in 2010-11. Crown corporations and hospitals will account for \$324 million of debt needs. As a result,

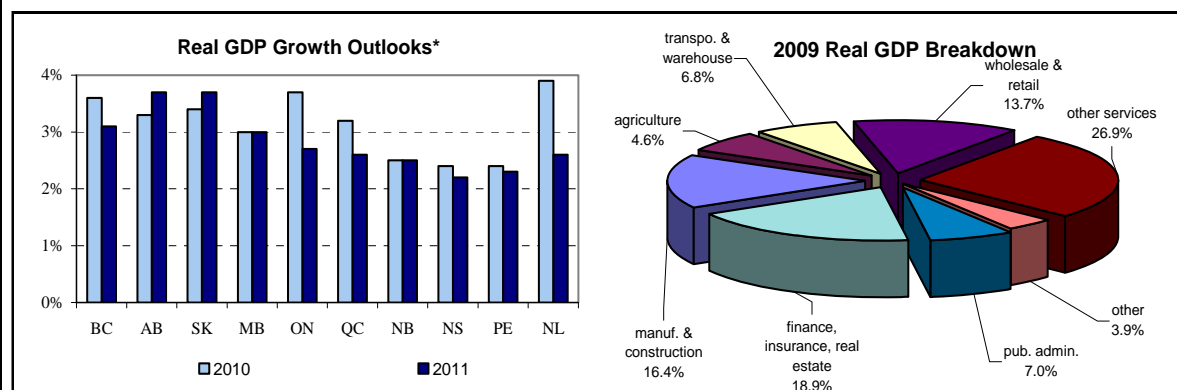
the debt-to-GDP ratio is forecast to rise to 33.1%, which would be the fourth lowest among all provinces. Gross borrowing requirements are estimated at \$3.4 billion for the year, of which almost \$900 million is needed for refinancing needs, with the remainder being used to fund the fiscal shortfall, capital needs, pension contributions and the needs of Manitoba Hydro. At the time of writing, \$2.1 billion in borrowing requirements had been fulfilled. The Province aims for a smooth maturity profile; as of March 31, 2010, it had only modest floating rate debt and, excluding Manitoba Hydro, no foreign currency debt, which helps provide stability to debt servicing obligations.

Based on the Province's medium-term outlook, and DBRS's expectation that capital needs will be gradually reduced as stimulus initiatives expire, the debt-to-GDP ratio is projected to peak around 34% in 2012-13 and start declining thereafter. This represents a somewhat higher peak than what was assumed at the time of last year's review but is nonetheless very manageable within the rating.

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Economy



* Based on major Canadian banks' forecasts at the time of this report.

In 2009, Manitoba experienced its first contraction in real GDP since 1991, although the decline of 0.2% was mild in relation to the 2.6% drop that occurred nationally. The Province's resilience is, in part, due to a relatively diversified manufacturing base that provides a wide range of products, including transit buses, aerospace components, and farm and rail equipment. Nonetheless, the value of manufacturing sales fell by 11.1%, compared with a significant 17.4% for Canada as a whole. Manitoba was one of only three provinces to register a gain in employment in 2009, although labour force growth boosted the unemployment rate to 5.2%, up from 4.2% the prior year. Population growth was also sound and exceeded the national average for the first time since 1985. However, this was insufficient to support the housing market and retail sales. Housing starts contracted by 25% and Manitoba experienced its first decline in retail trade since the early nineties.

Outlook

A modest recovery is assumed by the Province for 2010, including real growth of 2.5%, which is somewhat below the private sector consensus. Due to excessive moisture in parts of the Province early in the growing season, agricultural output is likely to dampen growth prospects although favourable demand in the mining sector does provide an offset. Based on Statistics Canada's survey of investment intentions, Manitoba is the only province expected to see a decline in non-residential investment. This is evident in the value of building permits, which, as of July 2010, were down by 8.3% (seasonally adjusted) year-over-year compared with a Canada-wide increase of 33.0%. Slowing, but still-solid population growth of 1.0% should help support domestic demand. Mainly through its provincial nominee program, the Province is targeting 20,000 new immigrants annually by 2016, up from 13,500 in 2009.

For 2011, the budget assumes real growth of 3.0%, consistent with the private sector average. DBRS notes that provincial growth forecasts have been revised downward of late, highlighting the uncertain pace of economic recovery, particularly in the United States, and also the impact of a strong Canadian dollar on exports, both of which continue to pose downside risks.

Economic Statistics

	For the year ended December 31					
	2011P	2010P	2009	2008	2007	2006
Nominal GDP (\$ millions)	55,189	52,762	50,732	50,834	48,718	45,029
Nominal GDP growth	4.6%	4.0%	(0.2%)	4.3%	8.2%	8.0%
Real GDP growth (1)	3.0%	2.5%	(0.2%)	2.0%	3.6%	3.3%
Population (thousands)	1,247	1,235	1,220	1,206	1,194	1,184
Population growth	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%
Employment (thousands)	622	612	607	607	597	587
Unemployment rate	5.3%	5.7%	5.2%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%
Housing starts (units)	4,950	5,125	4,174	5,537	5,738	5,028
Retail sales (\$ millions)	n.a.	n.a.	14,915	14,980	14,016	12,874
Inflation rate (CPI)	1.9%	1.5%	0.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%
Personal income per capita (\$)	n.a.	n.a.	33,233	33,330	32,106	30,179

Sources: Statistics Canada (actuals), Manitoba Finance, CMHC, and DBRS estimates. P= Projected. n.a. = not available.

(1) Real GDP at basic prices for 2009; real GDP at market prices for all other years.

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	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Budget</u>			
	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
Budget Summary* (\$ millions)						
Revenue	12,720	12,646	12,728	12,745	12,093	11,363
Program expenditure	13,516	12,988	12,937	12,304	11,939	10,774
Program surplus (deficit)	(797)	(342)	(209)	441	154	589
Interest expense	(397)	(343)	(363)	(330)	(346)	(349)
DBRS-Adjusted Surplus (Deficit)	(1,194)	(685)	(572)	110	(192)	240
DBRS adjustments:						
Capital expenditures less amortization	649	484	620	341	376	245
Other non-recurring items, incl. assets sales	-	-	-	-	374	-
Surplus (deficit), as reported	(545)	(201)	48	451	558	485
Tax-supported debt + unfunded pension liabilities	17,486	16,046	15,558	14,684	14,234	13,907
Gross borrowing requirements (all entities)	3,406	4,684	3,253	3,322	3,104	2,708
Gross capital expenditure	1,600	1,227	1,140	978	1,022	771

* DBRS adjusts reported figures to exclude certain non-recurring items (e.g. asset sales). DBRS also recognizes capital expenditures as incurred, rather than as amortized, to improve inter-provincial comparability.

Selected Financial Indicators (DBRS-Adjusted)

Debt*/GDP	33.1%	31.6%	30.7%	28.9%	29.2%	30.9%
Surplus (deficit)/GDP	(2.3%)	(1.4%)	(1.1%)	0.2%	(0.4%)	0.5%
Surplus (deficit)/total revenue	(9.4%)	(5.4%)	(4.5%)	0.9%	(1.6%)	2.1%
Interest costs/total revenue	3.1%	2.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.9%	3.1%
Total tax revenues/total revenue	42.7%	42.3%	41.9%	43.4%	43.8%	43.4%
Federal transfers/total revenue	29.5%	29.1%	29.7%	28.4%	28.0%	27.5%
Program expenditures/total revenue	106.3%	102.7%	101.6%	96.5%	98.7%	94.8%
Health expenditures/total expenditures	33.4%	33.5%	32.5%	33.4%	31.8%	32.9%
Program expenditure growth	4.1%	5.6%	5.1%	3.1%	10.8%	7.0%
Total expenditure growth	4.4%	5.5%	5.3%	2.8%	10.4%	6.9%
Total revenue growth	0.6%	(0.8%)	(0.1%)	5.4%	6.4%	6.1%

* DBRS-defined: tax-supported debt + unfunded pension liabilities.

Background Political Information

Party in power:	New Democratic Party	Legislature seats:	36 of 57
Premier:	Greg Selinger	Election to be held by:	October 2011

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	<u>Budget</u>		<u>Budget</u>			
Revenue (\$ millions)	<u>2010-11</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2009-10</u>	<u>2008-09</u>	<u>2007-08</u>	<u>2006-07</u>
Personal income tax	2,421	2,401	2,343	2,455	2,285	2,130
Retail sales tax	1,669	1,570	1,595	1,569	1,473	1,357
Corporate taxes	821	855	910	979	939	846
Gasoline & motive fuel tax	230	230	221	229	248	241
Tobacco taxes	225	216	194	190	191	202
Energy, mining, and other taxes	68	75	65	110	158	152
Total tax revenue	5,433	5,347	5,327	5,532	5,294	4,927
Lottery income	313	307	312	305	297	283
Liquor control commission	247	234	236	229	219	208
Manitoba Hydro (4)	113	129	265	314	346	122
Natural resource levies	152	149	162	146	150	139
Fees, permits, licences, & other	322	354	315	335	289	270
Total Own-Source Revenue	6,580	6,520	6,617	6,860	6,594	5,948
Equalization payments	2,002	2,063	2,063	2,063	1,826	1,709
Canada health & social transfer	1,358	1,290	1,296	1,263	1,206	1,109
Other federal transfers	391	323	423	298	351	305
Total Federal Transfers	3,751	3,676	3,782	3,624	3,383	3,122
Consolidation adjustments (1)	2,389	2,450	2,329	2,261	2,116	2,292
DBRS-Adjusted Revenue	12,720	12,646	12,728	12,745	12,093	11,363
Expenditures (\$ millions)						
Health	4,650	4,471	4,328	4,225	3,912	3,658
Education and training	2,253	2,184	2,198	2,069	1,960	1,847
Social services	1,465	1,444	1,365	1,344	1,160	1,077
Justice	401	410	385	377	334	309
Transportation & government services	497	491	478	451	418	390
Agriculture, economic, & resource dev.	595	702	645	582	570	517
Manitoba property & other tax credits	44	42	44	41	48	50
Intergovernmental affairs	256	248	222	327	251	225
Other general government	261	232	257	249	363	283
Capital expenditures less amortization (2)	649	484	620	341	376	245
Consolidation adjustment (1)	2,510	2,280	2,460	2,299	2,546	2,172
Other	(65)	-	(65)	-	-	-
DBRS-Adjusted Program Expenditures	13,516	12,988	12,937	12,304	11,939	10,774
DBRS-Adjusted Program Surplus (Deficit)	(797)	(342)	(209)	441	154	589
Net interest expense (3)	(397)	(343)	(363)	(330)	(346)	(349)
DBRS-adjusted Expenditures	13,914	13,331	13,301	12,635	12,285	11,123
DBRS-Adjusted Surplus (Deficit)	(1,194)	(685)	(572)	110	(192)	240
DBRS adjustments:						
Capital expenditures less amortization (2)	649	484	620	341	376	245
Non-recurring revenue (expenditure) (4)	-	-	-	-	374	-
Surplus (deficit), as reported	(545)	(201)	48	451	558	485

Note: Expenditure categories may not be strictly comparable from year to year due to departmental reorganizations.

(1) 2006-07 and later years include school divisions which were previously excluded from public accounts.

(2) This adjustment converts capital expenditures to a pay-as-you-go basis.

(3) Interest expense is net of interest income generated by the Fiscal Stabilization and Debt Retirement Funds.

(4) In 2007-08, hydro net income excludes one-time impact of accounting change for recognition of FX gains and losses in prior years. FX gains and losses are not included in budget figures but will impact actual results going forward.

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Balance Sheet (Consolidated Statement)

(\$ millions)

	As at March 31				As at March 31		
	2010	2009	2008		2010	2009	2008
Financial Assets				Liabilities			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,939	2,106	2,694	A/P and accrued charges	3,513	3,528	3,308
Amounts receivable	1,263	1,143	1,177	Debt (1)	24,456	22,788	21,944
Loans & advances (1)	9,075	8,603	7,887	Unamortized for. exch. fluc.	(56)	(61)	(67)
Equity in gov't enterprises	3,068	2,127	2,697	Unfunded pension liability	1,800	1,991	4,470
Net tangible capital assets	7,315	6,518	5,934	Other liabilities	-	-	-
Other assets	2,685	2,873	4,673	Total Liabilities	29,713	28,246	29,655
Total Financial Assets	25,345	23,370	25,062	Accumulated Deficit	(4,368)	(4,876)	(4,593)
				Total Liabilities	25,345	23,370	25,062

Net Public Sector Debt*

(\$ millions)

	As at March 31							
	2011B	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net general purpose debt	12,077	10,911	9,660	9,059	7,463	7,210	7,130	7,049
Crown corporation & gov't agencies	1,587	1,478	1,341	1,269	1,279	1,272	1,340	1,187
Schools and universities	466	432	384	387	360	306	300	272
Hospitals	1,092	949	831	833	790	767	739	615
Municipalities (2)	476	476	476	476	524	502	550	544
Net Tax-Supported Debt	15,698	14,246	12,693	12,025	10,416	10,057	10,059	9,667
Self-supporting debt:								
Manitoba Hydro	8,574	7,730	7,575	6,796	6,636	6,524	6,615	6,649
Total net public sector debt	24,272	21,976	20,268	18,821	17,052	16,581	16,674	16,316
Unfunded Pension Liabilities (3)	1,788	1,800	1,991	2,209	3,491	3,461	3,379	3,304

Per Capita (CAD) (3)

Tax-supp. debt + unf. pension liabilities	14,154	13,158	12,181	11,926	11,746	11,473	11,451	11,145
Total public sector debt	19,647	18,020	16,813	15,769	14,402	14,072	14,208	14,019

As a % of GDP (3)

Tax-supp. debt + unf. pension liabilities	33.1%	31.6%	28.9%	29.2%	30.9%	32.4%	33.8%	34.6%
Total public sector debt	46.0%	43.3%	39.9%	38.6%	37.9%	39.8%	41.9%	43.6%

Debt Breakdown by Currency (4)

Cdn\$ pay	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Non-CAD pay	n/a	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Fixed/Floating Rate Debt Breakdown (4)

Fixed rate	n/a	82%	80%	81%	82%	81%	80%	73%
Floating rate	n/a	18%	20%	19%	18%	19%	20%	27%

Unfunded Pension Liabilities (Tax-Supported)

(CAD millions)

	Valuation Date	Mar. 31, 2010
Civil service (5)	Dec. 2007	2,119
Teachers (5)	Jan. 2009	2,612
Other plans (includes MLAs, judges, other)	Various	1,661
	Total liabilities:	6,392
	Less pension assets:	4,592
	Total Unfunded Pension Liabilities:	1,800

Gross Debt Maturity Profile

Public Sector Debt

	(\$ millions)	%
2010-11	2,035	8.3%
2011-12	1,992	8.1%
2012-13	2,113	8.6%
2013-14	2,690	10.9%
2014-15	1,641	6.7%
2015-16 to 2019-20	5,290	21.5%
2020-21+	8,882	36.0%
Total	24,643	100%

* Net of sinking fund and Debt Retirement Fund assets. P = Projected; B = Budget; n/a = not applicable.

(1) Includes asset and liability items related to debt of The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board and Manitoba Lotteries Corporation.

(2) Not guaranteed by the Province. DBRS estimate for 2010P; 2011B.

(3) Excludes pension liabilities of self-supporting Crown corporations.

(4) Net of hedges (if any).

(5) Civil Service includes amounts for indexation and unamortized pension adjustment; Teachers includes amount for indexation.

Province of Manitoba

Report Date:
October 8, 2010

Rating

Debt	Rating	Rating Action	Trend
Short-Term Debt*	R-1 (middle)	Confirmed	Stable
Long-Term Debt*	A (high)	Confirmed	Stable

* Issued/guaranteed by the Province, including The Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board.

Rating History

	Current	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Short-Term Debt	R-1 (middle)	R-1 (middle)	R-1 (middle)	R-1 (middle)	R-1 (middle)	R-1 (low)
Long-Term Debt	A (high)	A (high)	A (high)	A (high)	A (high)	A (high)

Related Research

- [Restoring Fiscal Balance – Easier Said Than Done: 2009 Canadian Federal and Provincial Governments Overview](#), December 21, 2009.
- [Canadian Provincial Government Fact Sheet](#), October 8, 2010.

Note:

All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

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