Consolidated Financial Statements

Management's Responsibility Statement

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006

Management of the Corporation is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the consolidated financial statements contained in the Annual Report. These consolidated statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and necessarily include certain amounts that are based on management's best estimates and judgement. Financial information contained throughout the Annual Report is consistent with that in the consolidated financial statements. Management considers that the consolidated statements present fairly the financial position of the Corporation, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

To fulfill its responsibility, the Corporation maintains systems of internal controls, policies and procedures to ensure the reliability of financial information and the safeguarding of assets. The internal control systems are subject to periodic reviews by Samson Bélair/Deloitte & Touche, s.e.n.c.r.l., as internal auditors. The external auditors, the Auditor General of Canada and Ernst & Young LLP, have audited the Corporation's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, and their report indicates the scope of their audit and their opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

The Audit and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, consisting primarily of independent Directors, meets periodically with the internal and external auditors and with management, to review the scope of their audits and to assess reports on audit work performed. The consolidated financial statements have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Committee.

Paul Côté

Paul Côté
President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert St-Jean

Robert St-Jean
Chief Financial and Administration Officer

MONTREAL, CANADA
FEBRUARY 8, 2007

Auditors' Report

TO THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITIES

We have audited the consolidated balance sheet of VIA Rail Canada Inc. as at December 31, 2006 and the consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2006 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. As required by the *Financial Administration Act*, we report that, in our opinion, these principles have been applied on basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Further, in our opinion, the transactions of the Corporation that have come to our notice during our audit of the financial statements have, in all significant respects, been in accordance with Part X of the *Financial Administration Act* and regulations, the *Canada Business Corporations Act* and articles and the by-laws of the Corporation.

Ernst & Young LLP

Ernst & Young LLP
Chartered Accountants

Sheila Fraser

Sheila Fraser, FCA
Auditor General of Canada

MONTREAL, CANADA
FEBRUARY 8, 2007

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

AS AT DECEMBER 31
IN THOUSANDS

	2006	2005
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 4,250**	$ 2,621
Accounts receivable, trade	**5,805**	6,723
Accounts receivable, prepaid and other	**2,080**	1,514
Derivative financial instruments (NOTE 12)	**5,759**	5,678
Materials	**19,968**	16,105
Asset Renewal Fund (NOTE 4)	**22,000**	37,700
	59,862	70,341
Long-term assets		
Property, plant and equipement (NOTE 3)	**533,123**	571,012
Asset Renewal Fund (NOTE 4)	**55,141**	68,489
Accrued benefit asset (NOTE 6)	**230,878**	177,245
Derivative financial instruments (NOTE 12)	**1,206**	6,587
Other	**220**	986
	820,568	824,319
	$ 880,430	$ 894,660
Current liabilities		
Account payable and accrued liabilities (NOTE 5 AND 12)	**$ 94,687**	$ 99,207
Deferred revenues	**11,524**	9,473
	106,211	108,680
Long-term liabilities		
Accrued benefit liability (NOTE 6)	**24,477**	21,805
Future corporate taxes (NOTE 7)	**35,871**	35,408
Deferred investment tax credits	**2,292**	2,639
Other	**778**	568
	63,418	60,420
Deferred capital funding (NOTE 8)	**530,242**	578,733
Shareholder's equity		
Share capital (NOTE 9)	**9,300**	9,300
Contributed surplus	**4,963**	4,963
Retained earnings	**166,296**	132,564
	180,559	146,827
	$ 880,430	$ 894,660

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 10 and 16 respectively)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

On behalf of the Board,

Kenneth Savage, CA, CFP
Director and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee

Donald A. Wright
Director and Chairman of the Board

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31
IN THOUSANDS

	2006	2005
Revenues		
Passenger	**$ 266,609**	$ 255,593
Investment income	**17,987**	22,017
Other	**13,219**	12,150
	297,815	289,760
Expenses		
Compensation and benefits	**213,877**	210,825
Train operations and fuel (NOTE 12)	**118,033**	97,091
Stations and property	**28,533**	27,818
Marketing and sales	**28,398**	27,120
Maintenance material	**23,551**	23,964
On-train product costs	**17,969**	17,359
Operating taxes	**6,159**	11,394
Employee future benefits (NOTE 6)	**(29,594)**	(14,043)
Amortization and losses on write-down and disposal of property, plant and equipement	**58,956**	59,599
Other	**22,590**	31,025
	488,472	492,152
Operating loss before funding from the Government of Canada and corporate taxes	**190,657**	202,392
Operating funding from the Government of Canada	**169,001**	169,001
Amotization of deferred capital funding (NOTE 8)	**55,851**	57,633
Income before corporate taxes	**34,195**	24,242
Corporate tax expense (NOTE 7)	**463**	1,983
Net income for the year	**33,732**	22,259
Retained earnings, beginning of year	**132,564**	110,305
Retained earnings, end of year	**$ 166,296**	$ 132,564

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31
IN THOUSANDS

	2006	2005
Operating activities		
Net income for the year	**$ 33,732**	$ 22,259
Non-cash items relating to operations:		
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	**58,956**	59,336
Losses on write-down and disposal of property, plant and equipment	**347**	610
Gain on disposal of Asset Renewal Fund investments	**(13,645)**	(7,073)
Amortization of premium and discount on purchase of bonds in the Asset Renewal Fund	**23**	187
Amortization of invesment tax credits	**(347)**	(347)
Amortization of deferred capital funding	**(55,851)**	(57,633)
Future corporate taxes	**463**	1,576
Unrealized net loss (gain) on derivative financial instruments	**4,429**	(5,827)
Change in non-cash working capital related to operations	**(5,326)**	13,720
Change in other long-term assets	**766**	3,766
Change in accrued benefit asset	**(53,633)**	(31,317)
Change in accrued benefit liability	**2,672**	2,460
Change in other long-term liabilities	**427**	(67)
	(26,987)	1,650
Financing activities		
Capital funding	**7,360**	700
	7,360	700
Investing activities		
Acquisition of investments in the Asset Renewal Fund	**(636,575)**	(307,660)
Proceeds from sale and maturity of investments in the Asset Renewal Fund	**679,245**	319,063
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	**(22,012)**	(21,198)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant equipment	**598**	252
	21,256	(9,543)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Increase (decrease) during the year	1,629	(7,193)
Balance, beginning of year	2,621	9,814
Balance, end of year	$ 4,250	$ 2,621
Represented by:		
Cash	$ 393	$ 126
Short-term investments, 4.30%, maturing in January 2007 (2005: 3.28%)	3,857	2,495
	$ 4,250	$ 2,621

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2006

1. AUTHORITY AND OBJECTIVES

VIA Rail Canada Inc. is a Crown corporation named in Part I of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act*. It was incorporated in 1977, under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Corporation's vision is to be the Canadian leader in service excellence in passenger transportation with a mission to work together to provide travel experiences that anticipate the needs and exceed the expectations of our customers. The Corporation uses the roadway infrastructure of other railway companies and relies on them to control train operations.

The Corporation is not an agent of Her Majesty and is subject to income taxes.

The Corporation has one operating segment, passenger transportation and related services.

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

A | VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Corporation and as required by Accounting Guideline 15 "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("AcG-15"), the financial statements of the Keewatin Railway Company ("KRC"), a variable interest entity (VIE). AcG-15 requires the consolidation of VIEs if a party with an ownership, contractual or other financial interest in the VIE (a variable interest holder) is exposed to a majority of the risk of loss from the VIE's activities, is entitled to receive a majority of the VIE's residual returns (if no party is exposed to a majority of the VIE's losses), or both (the primary beneficiary). Upon consolidation, the primary beneficiary generally must initially record all of the VIE's assets, liabilities and non-controlling interests at fair value at the date the enterprise became the primary beneficiary (See note 11). The Corporation revises its initial determination of the accounting for VIEs when certain events occur, such as changes in governing documents or contractual arrangements.

B | FUNDING FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

Operating funding, which pertains to services, activities and other undertakings of the Corporation for the management and operation of railway passenger services in Canada, is recorded as a reduction of the operating loss. The amounts are determined on the basis of operating expenses less commercial revenues excluding unrealized gains and losses on derivative financial instruments, employee future benefits and non-cash transactions relating to property, plant and equipment and future corporate taxes, and are based on the operating budget approved by the Government of Canada for each year.

Funding for depreciable property, plant and equipment is recorded as deferred capital funding on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and is amortized from the acquisition date on the same basis and over the same periods as the related property, plant and equipment. Upon disposition of the funded depreciable property, plant and equipment, the Corporation recognizes into income all remaining deferred capital funding related to the property, plant and equipment. Funding for non-depreciable property, plant and equipment is recorded as contributed surplus.

C | CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments purchased three months or less from maturity and are carried at lower of cost or market value.

D | ASSET RENEWAL FUND

Short-term investments are carried at the lower of cost or market value, determined on an aggregate basis.

The other investments in the Asset Renewal Fund are carried at cost. The carrying value of each of these investments is assessed periodically to determine if there has been an other than temporary decline in value. A charge to income is recorded during the period in which such a decline in value is determined.

E | REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenues earned from passenger transportation are recorded as services are rendered. Amounts received for train travel not yet rendered are included in current liabilities as deferred revenues. Investment income and other revenues which includes third party revenues are recorded as they are earned.

F | FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Accounts in foreign currencies are translated using the temporal method. Under this method, monetary Balance Sheet items are translated at the exchange rates in effect at year-end. Gains and losses resulting from the changes in exchange rates are reflected in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Retained Earnings.

Non-monetary Balance Sheet items as well as foreign currency revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate in effect on the dates of the related transactions.

G | MATERIALS

Materials, consisting primarily of items used for the maintenance of rolling stock, are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and replacement cost, and at net realizable value for obsolete materials.

H | PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment acquired from Canadian National Railway and Canadian Pacific Limited at the start of operations in 1978 were recorded at their net transfer values while subsequent acquisitions, including those acquired under capital leases, are recorded at cost.

The costs of refurbishing and rebuilding rolling stock and costs associated with other upgrading of property, plant and equipment are capitalized if they are incurred to improve the service value or extend the useful lives of the property, plant and equipment concerned; otherwise, such costs are expensed as incurred.

Retired property, plant and equipment are written down to their net realizable value.

Amortization of property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis at rates sufficient to amortize the cost of property, plant and equipment, less their residual value, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Rolling stock	12 to 30 years
Maintenance buildings	25 years
Stations and facilities	20 years
Infrastructure improvements	5 to 40 years
Leasehold improvements	2 to 20 years
Machinery and equipment	4 to 15 years
Information systems	3 to 7 years
Other property, plant and equipment	3 to 10 years

No amortization is provided for projects in progress and retired property, plant and equipment.

I | CORPORATE TAXES

The Corporation utilizes the liability method of accounting for corporate taxes under which future corporate tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amount and the tax basis of assets and liabilities. Future corporate tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted rates that are expected to apply for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future corporate tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the enactment date. Future corporate tax assets are recognized to the extent that realization is considered more likely than not.

J | INVESTMENT TAX CREDITS

Investment tax credits are recognized when qualifying expenditures have been made, provided there is reasonable assurance that the credits will be realized. They are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the related property, plant and equipment. The amortization of deferred investment tax credits is recorded as a reduction of the amortization of property, plant and equipment. These credits are included in other long-term liabilities.

K | EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

The Corporation accrues obligations under its employee future benefit plans.

The cost of pension and other employee future benefits earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on services and management's best estimate of expected plan investment performance, salary escalation, retirement ages of employees and expected health care costs.

For the purpose of calculating the expected return on plan assets, those assets are valued at market value.

On January 1, 2000, the Corporation adopted the new accounting standard on employee future benefits using the prospective application method. The Corporation is amortizing the transitional asset on a straight-line basis over 13 to 14 years, which was the average remaining service lives of the active employee groups at the time.

Past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected average remaining service lives of the active employee groups which was, in most cases, estimated to be 11 years at the time.

For the pension plans, the excess of the accumulated net actuarial gain or loss over 10 per cent of the greater of the accumulated benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets is amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service lives of the active employee groups which is, in most cases, estimated to be 12 years.

The Corporation's obligations for worker's compensation benefits are based on known awarded disability and survivor pensions and other potential future awards with respect to accidents that occurred up to the fiscal year-end. The Corporation is self-insured. The actuarial determination of these accrued benefit obligations uses the projected benefit method. This method incorporates management's best estimate of cost escalation as well as demographic and other financial assumptions. Management's best estimate also takes into account the experience and assumptions of provincial workers' compensation boards. The actuarial gains or losses are amortized over a seven-year period, the average duration of these obligations.

L | DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Derivative financial instruments such as swaps, call options and forward foreign exchange contracts, are utilized by the Corporation in the management of its exposure to changes in fuel prices for up to 80 per cent of its consumption. The Corporation does not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Corporation does not currently apply hedge accounting on these derivative financial instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at inception and removed when they expire or are terminated. On the inception, each derivative is recognized at fair value as either an asset or a liability on the Consolidated Balance Sheet and changes in fair value are recognized in the train operations and fuel expenses. Derivative financial instruments with a positive fair value are reported as derivative financial instrument assets and derivatives with a negative fair value are reported as part of accounts payable and accrued liabilities or other long-term liabilities.

M | MEASUREMENT UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. The most significant estimates involve the recognition of liabilities and other claims against the Corporation, the fair value of financial instruments, employee future benefits, future corporate taxes as well as the useful life of property, plant and equipment. Actual results could differ from these estimates and such differences could be material.

N | VIA PRÉFÉRENCE PROGRAM

The incremental costs of providing travel awards under the Corporation's VIA Préférence frequent traveller reward program are accrued as the entitlements to such awards are earned and are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

O | NON-MONETARY TRANSACTIONS

Non-monetary transactions are recorded at the estimated fair value of the goods or services received or the estimated fair value of the services given, whichever is more reliably determinable. Revenues from non-monetary transactions are recognized when the related services are rendered. Expenses resulting from non-monetary transactions are recognized during the period when goods or services are provided by third parties.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2006			2005		
	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET	COST	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION	NET
Land	**5.7**	**-**	**5.7**	5.0	-	5.0
Rolling stock	**772.0**	**448.5**	**323.5**	746.9	413.4	333.5
Maintenance buildings	**181.8**	**133.0**	**48.8**	181.8	124.6	57.2
Stations and facilities	**45.1**	**28.6**	**16.5**	44.2	26.6	17.6
Infrastructure improvements	**147.8**	**53.9**	**93.9**	141.4	50.1	91.3
Leasehold improvements	**114.2**	**90.2**	**24.0**	113.0	87.4	25.6
Machinery and equipment	**35.5**	**29.5**	**6.0**	34.2	28.5	5.7
Information systems	**46.2**	**43.0**	**3.2**	44.1	39.9	4.2
Other property, plant and equipment	**20.4**	**19.4**	**1.0**	20.2	19.3	0.9
	1,368.7	**846.1**	**522.6**	1,330.8	789.8	541.0
Projects in progress			**10.1**			28.7
Retired property, plant and equipment (AT NET REALIZABLE VALUE)			**0.4**			1.3
			533.1			571.0

Projects in progress as at December 31, 2006, primarily consist of rolling stock for $4.0 million (2005: $23.4 million) and improvements to infrastructure and information systems for $4.7 million (2005: $3.1 million).

4. ASSET RENEWAL FUND

The Corporation has been authorized by the Treasury Board of the Government of Canada to segregate proceeds from the sale or lease of surplus assets as well as up to $5 million of annual funding approved but not expended during the fiscal year to 2006.

The Asset Renewal Fund includes the following investment instruments:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2006		2005	
	COST	MARKET VALUE	COST	MARKET VALUE
Government of Canada bonds	-	-	18.2	25.0
Other Canadian bonds and debentures	-	-	16.1	17.6
Pooled equity unit trust	-	-	58.4	61.7
Cash and short-term investments	**77.1**	**77.1**	13.5	13.5
	77.1	**77.1**	106.2	117.8
Expected cash drawdown	**22.0**		37.7	
Long-term portion	**55.1**		68.5	

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Treasury Board approved the use of the Asset Renewal Fund to fund $9.4 million of the 2006 operating deficit and $14.5 million of the 2006 capital expenditures.

The short-term portion of the Asset Renewal Fund presented as Current Assets represents the amount of cash that the Corporation expects to draw from the fund in 2007 for operating expenses and capital expenditures.

The weighted average effective rate of return on short-term investments as at December 31, 2006, was 4.38 per cent (2005: 5.10 per cent) and the weighted average term to maturity as at December 31, 2006, is one month (2005: 7 years).

The market value of short-term investments is based on the current bid price at the Consolidated Balance Sheet date.

The Asset Renewal Fund is invested in 21 short-term money market funds that have a rating of "R-1 low" or higher. The diversification in short term securities is provided by limiting to 10 per cent or less the percentage of the market value of the Asset Renewal Fund assets invested in securities of a single issuer.

The Corporation is subject to credit risk from its holdings of the Asset Renewal Fund. The Corporation minimizes its credit risks by adhering to the *Minister of Finance of Canada Financial Risk Management Guidelines for Crown Corporations* and the Corporate Investment Policy and by investing in high quality financial instruments.

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

The Accounts payable and accrued liabilities include the following:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2006	2005
Accrued liabilites	**27.8**	31.9
Wages payable and accrued	**31.9**	31.7
Trade payables	**25.5**	25.0
Capital tax, income tax and other taxes payable	**8.2**	7.6
Derivative financial instruments	**0.5**	1.2
Current portion of network restructuring and reorganization accrual	**0.6**	1.7
Other	**0.2**	0.1
	94.7	99.2

6. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

The Corporation provides a number of funded defined benefit pension plans as well as unfunded post retirement and post-employment benefits that include life insurance, health coverage and self insured Workers' Compensation benefits, to all its permanent employees. The actuarial valuations for employee future benefits are carried out by external actuaries who are members of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries.

The defined benefit pension plans are based on years of service and final average salary.

Pension benefits increase annually by 50 per cent of the increase in the Consumer Price Index in the 12 months ending in December subject to a maximum increase of 3 per cent in any year.

The latest actuarial valuation for the post-retirement unfunded plan was carried out as at July 31, 2004. The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at July 31, 2007.

The latest actuarial valuation for the post-employment unfunded plan was carried out as at August 31, 2004. The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at August 31, 2007.

The latest actuarial valuation for the self-insured workers' compensation benefits was carried out as at January 1, 2004. The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at January 1, 2007, and will be available in September 2007.

The latest actuarial valuations of the pension plans were carried out as at December 31, 2004. The next actuarial valuation will be carried out as at December 31, 2007, and will be available in June 2008.

The actuarial valuation of the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan is carried out annually. The last actuarial valuation was carried out as at December 31, 2006.

Based on these actuarial valuations and projections to December 31, the summary of the principal valuation results, in aggregate, is as follows:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	PENSION PLANS		OTHER BENEFIT PLANS	
	2006	2005	**2006**	2005
Accrued benefit obligation:				
Balance at beginning of year	**1,511.4**	1,351.6	**29.8**	27.5
Current service cost	**26.0**	20.0	**4.7**	4.5
Employee contributions	**9.6**	9.8	**-**	-
Interest cost	**74.8**	76.3	**1.5**	1.6
Benefits paid	**(90.0)**	(79.8)	**(6.0)**	(5.8)
Net transfer in	**0.2**	-	**-**	-
Special termination benefits	**-**	1.8	**-**	0.1
Actuarial (gain) loss	**0.8**	131.7	**(0.3)**	1.9
Accrued benefit obligation at the end of year	**1,532.8**	1,511.4	**29.7**	29.8
Fair value of plan assets:				
Balance at beginning of year	**1,659.0**	1,465.2	**-**	-
Actual return on plan assets	**183.3**	256.3	**-**	-
Employer contributions	**15.1**	7.5	**6.0**	5.8
Employee contributions	**9.6**	9.8	**-**	-
Net transfer in	**0.2**	-	**-**	-
Benefits paid	**(90.0)**	(79.8)	**(6.0)**	(5.8)
Balance at end of year	**1,777.2**	1,659.0	**-**	-

The percentage of the fair value of the total pension plan assets by major category as at December 31 was as follows:

ASSET CATEGORIES:	**2006**	2005
Equity securities (public market)	**57.3%**	57.2%
Fixed income securities (public market)	**32.6%**	34.1%
Private equity, hedge funds and other	**10.0%**	7.5%
Real estate	**0.1%**	1.2%
	100.0%	100.0%

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	PENSION PLANS		OTHER BENEFIT PLANS	
	2006	2005	**2006**	2005
Reconciliation of the funded status:				
Fair value of plan assets	**1,777.2**	1,659.0	**-**	-
Accrued benefit obligation	**1,532.8**	1,511.4	**29.7**	29.8
Funded status of plans - surplus (deficit)	**244.4**	147.6	**(29.7)**	(29.8)
Unamortized net actuarial losses	**201.7**	276.8	**1.2**	1.6
Unamortized past service costs	**2.7**	3.1	**0.5**	0.5
Unamortized transitional (asset) obligation	**(217.9)**	(250.3)	**4.3**	6.8
	230.9	177.2	**(23.7)**	(20.9)
Network restructuring long-term liability	**-**	-	**(0.8)**	(0.9)
Accrued benefit asset (liability)	**230.9**	177.2	**(24.5)**	(21.8)

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	PENSION PLANS		OTHER BENEFIT PLANS	
	2006	2005	**2006**	2005
Elements of defined benefit costs recognized in the year:				
Current service cost	**26.0**	20.0	**4.7**	4.5
Interest cost	**74.8**	76.3	**1.5**	1.6
Actual return on plan assets	**(183.3)**	(256.3)	**-**	-
Actuarial losses (gains)	**0.8**	131.7	**(0.3)**	1.9
Special termination benefits	**-**	1.8	**-**	0.1
Elements of employee future benefits (income) costs before adjustment to recognize the long-term nature of these costs	**(81.7)**	(26.5)	**5.9**	8.1
Adjustments to recognize the long-term nature of employee future benefits costs:				
Differences between:				
▸ Expected return and actual return on plan assets for the year	**66.1**	153.1	**-**	-
▸ Actuarial loss (gain) recognized for the year and the actual actuarial loss on accrued benefit obligation for the year	**9.0**	(118.2)	**0.4**	(1.9)
▸ Amortization of past service costs for the year and the actual plan amendments for the year	**0.4**	0.4	**0.1**	0.1
▸ Amortization of transitional (asset) obligation	**(32.4)**	(32.5)	**2.4**	2.4
Defined benefit (income) costs recognized	**(38.6)**	(23.7)	**8.8**	8.7

The employee future benefits expense in the Consolidated Statement of Operations and Retained Earnings includes the pension plans net income, the other benefit plans net costs as well as the adjustment of Network restructuring and reorganization accrual of $0.1 million (2005: $1.0 million).

	PENSION PLANS		OTHER BENEFIT PLANS	
	2006	2005	**2006**	2005
Weighted-average of significant assumptions:				
Accrued benefit obligation as at December 31:				
Discount rate	**5.00%**	5.00%	**5.00%**	5.00%
Rate of compensation increase	**3.25%**	3.25%	**3.25%**	3.25%
Benefit costs for the year ended December 31:				
Discount rate	**5.00%**	5.75%	**5.00%**	5.75%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	**7.25%**	7.25%	**-**	-
Rate of compensation increase	**3.25%**	3.25%	**3.25%**	3.25%
Assumed health care cost trend rates as at December 31:				
Initial health care cost trend rate	**-**	-	**5.88%**	6.50%
Cost trend rate declines to	**-**	-	**3.37%**	3.37%
Year ultimate rate is reached	**-**	-	**2011**	2011

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the health care plans. A one-percentage-point change in assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects for 2006:

IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

	INCREASE	DECREASE
Total service and interest cost	19	(18)
Accrued benefit obligation	235	(210)

7. CORPORATE TAXES

The corporate tax expense of the Corporation consists of the following:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2006	2005
Current tax expense	**-**	0.4
Future corporate tax expense	**0.5**	1.6
Corporate tax expense	**0.5**	2.0

Corporate tax expense on net income for the year differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates of 32.4 per cent (2005: 32.3 per cent) to income before corporate taxes. The reasons for the differences are as follows:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2006	2005
Computed tax expense - statutory rates	**11.0**	7.8
Permanent differences:		
Large corporation tax expense	**-**	0.4
Non-taxable portion of capital and accounting gains	**(2.2)**	(3.5)
Non-taxable portion of dividends received	**-**	(0.2)
Adjustment to future corporate tax assets and liabilities for changes in tax laws and rates	**(3.9)**	-
Recognition of tax benefits previously not recognized	**(4.4)**	(2.7)
Other	**-**	0.2
	0.5	2.0

Future corporate income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the future corporate tax assets and liabilities of the Corporation are as follows:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2006	2005
Future corporate tax assets:		
Property, plant and equipment	**(19.2)**	(18.2)
Contingencies, other liabilities and net amounts	**(4.0)**	(5.0)
Accrued benefit liability	**(7.6)**	(7.1)
Loss carry-forward	**(11.9)**	(6.9)
	(42.7)	(37.2)
Less the valuation allowance	**7.8**	12.2
	(34.9)	(25.0)
Future corporate tax liabilities:		
Accrued benefit asset	**68.8**	58.5
Unrealized gain on derivative financial intruments	**2.0**	1.9
	70.8	60.4
Net future corporate tax liabilities	**35.9**	35.4

The Corporation has $40.8 million of unused federal non-capital tax losses carried forward and their related year of expiry are as follows:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

2007	**2.2**
2008	**4.0**
2010	**0.7**
2014	**3.3**
2015	**12.0**
2026	**18.6**
	40.8

8. DEFERRED CAPITAL FUNDING

Deferred capital funding represents the unamortized portion of the funding used to purchase property, plant and equipment.

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

	2006	2005
Balance, beginning of year	**578.7**	635.6
Deferred capital funding consolidated from Keewatin Railway Co.	**7.3**	-
Government funding for depreciable property, plant and equipment	**-**	0.7
Amortization of deferred capital funding	**(55.8)**	(57.6)
Balance, end of year	**530.2**	578.7

9. SHARE CAPITAL

The authorized share capital of the Corporation is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. As at December 31, 2006 and 2005, 93,000 shares at $100 per share are issued and fully paid.

10. COMMITMENTS

A | The future minimum payments relating to operating leases mainly for real estate, maintenance of way and computer equipment are as follows:

IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

2007	**17.5**
2008	**18.3**
2009	**11.7**
2010	**8.3**
2011	**8.3**
Subsequent years proportionately to 2049	**166.8**
	230.9

B | As at December 31, 2006, the Corporation has outstanding purchase commitments amounting to $5.6 million (2005: $5.7 million) consisting mainly of advertising as well as the maintenance and completion of rolling stock projects.

C | The Corporation has entered into train service agreements for the use of tracks and control of train operations expiring on December 31, 2008.

D | The Corporation has issued letters of credit totalling approximately $17.7 million (2005: $19.9 million) to various provincial government workers' compensation boards as security for future payment streams.

11. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

In April 2006, as part of its mandate to provide passenger rail service in Canada, the Corporation entered into an operating agreement with the Keewatin Railway Company ("KRC") to provide a financial contribution to KRC for the purposes of operating passenger rail services and essential freight to the communities in Northern Manitoba served by KRC. The Corporation will contribute an annual amount to KRC to fund a significant portion of KRC's operating expenditures and is at risk of increasing the level of contributions if net operating costs were to increase. KRC is a Variable Interest Entity (VIE) to the Corporation given that the Corporation is the primary beneficiary exposed to a majority of the risk of loss from KRC's activities.

In 2006, the financial contribution provided by the Corporation to KRC amounted to $2.0 million.

For the year ended December 31, 2006 KRC has received $7.4 million in Deferred Capital Funding. The liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating KRC do not represent additional claims on the Corporation's assets; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of KRC. Conversely, assets having a net book value of $7.9 million recognized as a result of consolidating KRC do not represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims against the Corporation's assets. Additionally, the consolidation of the KRC VIE did not result in any change in the underlying tax, legal or credit exposure of the Corporation.

12. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The derivative financial instruments used by the Corporation include swaps which are typically a commodity or price swap where parties exchange payments in cash based on changes in the price of the commodity (heating oil) or a market index while fixing the price they effectively pay for fuel. The Corporation has also used call options that give the Corporation the right but not the obligation to buy a futures contract for a specified price within a specified period of time in exchange for premium payment. It obligates the seller of an option to sell the underlying futures contract at the designated price should the option be exercised at that price. These call options can no longer be exercised should the price of the commodity exceed a trigger level for more than a specified amount of time. The foreign exchange forwards and futures are contractual agreements to either buy or sell U.S. dollars at a specified price and date in the future.

At year-end, the Corporation had the following derivative financial instruments with positive fair values:

DESCRIPTION	MATURITY DATE	FIXED PRICE PER U.S. GALLON (USD)	NOTIONAL QUANTITY (000'S OF U.S. GALLONS)	FAIR VALUE CAD (000'S)	
				2006	2005
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2006	1.560	2,016	**-**	572
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2006	0.818	4,536	**-**	5,098
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2007	0.800	4,536	**5,036**	5,085
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2007	1.498	2,016	**648**	743
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2007	1.780	1,008	**2**	64
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2008	1.860	1,008	**39**	-
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2008	1.799	1,008	**105**	**
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2008	1.457	2,016	**952**	690
				6,782	12,252

** This financial instrument had a negative fair value in 2005.

DESCRIPTION	MATURITY DATE	FORWARD RATE CAD/USD	NOTIONAL AMOUNT (USD) (000'S)	FAIR VALUE CAD (000'S)	
				2006	2005
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2006	1.148	824	**-**	8
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2007	1.148	1,794	**20**	-
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2007	1.147	1,859	**22**	5
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2007	1.142	1,885	**31**	-
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2008	1.110	2,936	**110**	-
				183	13
				6,965	12,265

At year-end, the Corporation had the following derivative financial instruments with negative fair values:

DESCRIPTION	MATURITY DATE	FORWARD RATE CAD/USD	NOTIONAL AMOUNT (USD) (000'S)	FAIR VALUE CAD (000'S)	
				2006	2005
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2006	1.290	2,117	**-**	(273)
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2006	1.277	357	**-**	(42)
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2006	1.189	5,999	**-**	(182)
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2006	1.170	3,730	**-**	(46)
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2006	1.181	4,098	**-**	(94)
Foreign Exchange	Monthly in 2007	1.179	9,369	**(178)**	(254)
				(178)	(891)

DESCRIPTION	MATURITY DATE	FIXED PRICE PER U.S. GALLON (USD)	NOTIONAL QUANTITY (000'S OF U.S. GALLONS)	FAIR VALUE CAD (000'S)	
				2006	2005
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2006	2.033	2,016	**-**	(507)
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2006	1.850	2,016	**-**	(91)
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2007	1.844	1,008	**(71)**	(6)
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2007	1.870	1,008	**(101)**	-
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2007	1.996	1,008	**(244)**	-
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2008	1.799	1,008	**	(10)
Crude swap	Dec. 31, 2008	1.945	1,008	**(53)**	-
				(469)	(614)

** This financial instrument has a positive fair value in 2006

DESCRIPTION	MATURITY DATE	CAP PRICE PER U.S. GALLON (USD)	TRIGGER LEVEL PER U.S. GALLON (USD)	NOTIONAL QUANTITY (000'S OF U.S. GALLONS)	FAIR VALUE CAD (000'S)	
					2006	2005
Crude call option	Dec. 31, 2006	1.065	1.450	2,520	**-**	(13)
					(647)	(1,518)

The fair value of the positive balance of the above derivative financial instruments at December 31, 2006 is $7.0 million (2005: $12.3 million) of which $5.8 million is recorded as Current assets (2005: $5.7 million) and $1.2 million as Long-term assets (2005: $6.6 million). The negative balance is $0.6 million (2005: $1.5 million) of which $0.5 million (2005: $1.2 million) is included in "Account payable and accrued liabilities" as a short-term derivative financial instrument liability and $0.1 million (2005: $0.3 million) is included in "Other" as a long-term derivative financial instrument liability.

Included in the "Train operations and fuel" expense is a realized and unrealized net loss of $0.1 million (2005: net gain of $13.5 million) on these derivative financial instruments.

The Corporation is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparty to its derivative financial instruments but does not expect such non-performance as the counterparty is of high credit quality.

13. FAIR VALUE OF OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The estimated fair value of the recognized financial instruments other than derivative financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their current nature.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation is related in terms of common ownership to all Government of Canada created departments and agencies. The Corporation enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business on trade terms applicable to all individuals and enterprises and these transactions are recorded at exchange value. Other than disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, related party transactions are not significant.

15. NON-MONETARY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation recorded a revenue from non-monetary transactions of approximately $1.6 million (2005: $1.0 million) as "Passenger revenue" in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and retained earnings for the year ended December 31, 2006. The Corporation also recorded non-monetary expenses of $1.5 million (2005: $1.0 million) in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations and retained earnings, mainly as "Marketing and sales" and other expenses resulting from non-monetary transactions.

16. CONTINGENCIES

A | The Canadian Transportation Agency (CTA) rendered a decision in October 2003 against the Corporation in favour of the Council for Canadians with Disabilities (CCD). The Corporation was directed to re-design and re-construct its Renaissance rail cars to remove certain undue obstacles to persons with disabilities.

On March 2, 2005, the Corporation was successful in overturning the earlier CTA decision by a judgement of the Federal Court of Appeal. That appeal decision has been further appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada by the CCD. The Supreme Court heard the case on May 19, 2006. The decision is still pending.

If the CTA decision is finally upheld, the cost of modifying the Renaissance cars would be significant. Management is of the opinion that this could cost between $50 million and $100 million, an amount that would exceed funding approved by the Government of Canada for the Renaissance project. No provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements for a major modification of the cars.

B | The Corporation began a restructuring of its labour force in 1997 which resulted in the elimination of a number of positions. The changes became subject to various Canadian Industrial Relations Board (CIRB) decisions, mediations and arbitrations.

In May 2003, the CIRB rendered a decision directing the Corporation to pay back wages under certain circumstances to former conductors. The Supreme Court decided not to grant the Corporation leave to appeal a Federal Court of Appeal ruling supporting the decision of the CIRB.

The Corporation is waiting for the final ruling from the arbitrator.

The Corporation has made a provision in its consolidated financial statements.

C | The Corporation's operations are subject to numerous federal, provincial, and municipal environmental laws and regulations concerning among other things, the management of air emissions, wastewater, hazardous materials, wastes and soil contamination as well as the management and decommissioning of underground and aboveground storage tanks. A risk of environmental liability is inherent in railroad and related transportation operations, real estate ownership and other activities of the Corporation with respect to both current and past operations.

The Corporation has performed an assessment of all of its operations and of all of its sites and facilities at risk in order to determine the environmental risks. The sites and the facilities for which environmental risks were identified were the subject of thorough studies and corrective actions were taken if necessary in order to eliminate or to attenuate these risks. The continuous risk management process that is in place allows the Corporation to monitor its activities and properties under normal operating conditions as well as monitor accidents that occur. The activities or properties likely to be contaminated or to cause a contamination are addressed without delay, at the moment of their observation, by the development of an action plan according to the nature and the importance of the impact and the applicable requirements. As at December 31, 2006, the Corporation believes that no environmental provision is required.

The Corporation's ongoing efforts to identify potential environmental concerns that may be associated with its properties may lead to future environmental investigations, which may result in the identification of additional environmental costs and liabilities. The magnitude of such additional liabilities and the costs of complying with environmental laws and containing or remediating contamination cannot be reasonably estimated due to:

- i) the lack of specific technical information available with respect to many sites;
- ii) the absence of any third-party claims with respect to particular sites;
- iii) the potential for new or changed laws and regulations and for development of new remediation technologies and uncertainty regarding the timing of the work with respect to particular sites;
- iv) the ability to recover costs from any third parties with respect to particular sites;
- v) the fact that the environmental responsibility has not been clearly attributed.

There can thus be no assurance that material liabilities or costs related to environmental matters will not be incurred in the future, or will not have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position. Costs related to any future remediation will be accrued in the year in which they become known.

D | The Corporation is subject to claims and legal proceedings brought against it in the normal course of business. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties. Management believes that adequate provisions have been made in the accounts where required and the ultimate resolution of such contingencies are not expected to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Corporation.

17. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

The Corporation has certain operating leases where the lessor could request that the land/structures or the other assets be returned in the same condition as they were originally leased or the lessor can retake control of these assets without any compensation for any additions or modifications made to the initial assets. Given the nature of the assets under contract, the fair value of the asset retirement obligation cannot be reasonably estimated. Accordingly, no liability has been recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

18. RECLASSIFICATION

The comparative financial statements have been reclassified from the statements previously presented to conform to the presentation of the 2006 consolidated financial statements.