GENERAL REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO (GREP)
Financial Statements
For the year ended March 31, 2023

Independent auditor's report

To the Minister of Infrastructure

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of General Real Estate Portfolio (the Organization) as at March 31, 2023 and the results of its operations, changes in its net debt, its remeasurement gains and losses and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

What we have audited
The Organization's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2023;
- the statement of operations for the year then ended;
- the statement of accumulated surplus for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in net financial liabilities for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis.

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Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Ontario
June 23, 2023

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GENERAL REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31
(in thousands of dollars)

		2023 Actual		2022 Actual (restated - note 2)
Financial assets				
Cash (Note 3)	**$**	**188,686**	$	191,345
Accounts receivable (Note 4)		**117,270**		105,268
P3 receivable (Note 5)		**1,651,014**		1,588,555
P3 receivable under capital lease (Note 6)		**305,796**		316,969
Due from related party (Note 7)		**-**		10,848
Project receivable (Note 8)		**28,512**		23,517
Assets held for sale (Note 9)		**4,501**		1,673
		2,295,779		2,238,175
Liabilities				
Accounts payable and other liabilities (Note 10)		**161,492**		152,336
Asset retirement obligations (Note 2, 11)		**261,462**		242,380
Liability for contaminated sites (Note 12)		**119,052**		119,184
P3 liabilities (Note 5)		**1,651,014**		1,588,555
P3 capital lease obligations (Note 6)		**305,796**		316,969
Customers' deposits		**242**		4,068
Due to related party (Note 7)		**11,123**		1,442
		2,510,181		2,424,934
Net financial liabilities		**(214,402)**		(186,759)
Non-financial assets				
Tangible capital assets (Note 2,13)		**5,995,612**		5,360,784
Prepaids, deposits and other assets		**33,103**		3,419
		6,028,715		5,364,203
Accumulated surplus	**$**	**5,814,313**	$	5,177,444

Contractual rights (Note 18)
Commitments (Note 19)
Contingent liabilities (Note 20)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For the year ended March 31
(in thousands of dollars)

	2023 Budget	**2023 Actual**	2022 Actual (restated - note 2)
Revenue			
Rent and recoveries (Notes 7, 14)	$ 755,237	**$ 766,887**	$ 800,743
Rent from P3 properties (Note 7)	190,140	**174,514**	171,255
Ministry project cost recoveries (Notes 7, 14)	193,734	**156,028**	155,928
Portfolio optimization cost recoveries (Note 7)	22,891	**14,723**	18,045
Interest income	800	**4,706**	727
	1,162,802	**1,116,858**	1,146,698
Operating expenses			
Facility operating expenses (Notes 7, 16)	675,934	**684,952**	698,909
P3 operating expenses (Note 7)	95,786	**88,760**	85,360
P3 interest expense	94,354	**85,754**	85,895
Capital repair program expenses	69,394	**109,276**	102,118
Ministry project recoverable costs (Note 7, 15)	193,734	**155,993**	155,928
Portfolio optimization costs (Note 7)	22,891	**14,723**	18,045
	1,152,093	**1,139,458**	1,146,255
Reduction/(increase) in liability for contaminated sites (Note 12)	11,283	**(629)**	7,332
Adjustment to asset retirement obligations (Note 2, 11)	-	**5,929**	-
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets (Note 13)	342,851	**86,122**	46,647
Gain on sale of assets held for sale (Note 9)	1,000	**5,532**	5,525
Easements and license revenue (Note 13)	3,839	**2,328**	10,705
	347,690	**93,982**	62,877
Operating surplus before amortization, retirement and write-down of tangible capital assets and government transfers	369,682	**76,682**	70,652
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 13)	(313,579)	**(300,474)**	(289,793)
Retirements and write-down of tangible capital assets (Note 13)	-	**(2,594)**	(721)
Surplus/(Deficit) before Government transfers	56,103	**(226,386)**	(219,862)
Government transfers			
Capital funding from the Ministry of Infrastructure (Note 7)	65,925	**153,053**	72,155
Asset additions transferred in from ministries (Note 7, 13, 15)	701,016	**849,125**	58,883
Funding for remediation of contaminated sites (Note 7, 12)	8,735	**762**	1,295
	775,676	**1,002,940**	132,333
Asset transfers to ministries (Note 13)	-	**(14)**	(23,036)
Private sector revenue distribution to the Province (Note 7)	(404,801)	**(139,671)**	(87,048)
	(404,801)	**(139,685)**	(110,084)
Surplus/(Deficit)	$ 426,978	**$ 636,869**	$ (197,613)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO
STATEMENT OF ACCUMULATED SURPLUS
For the year ended March 31
(in thousands of dollars)

		2023 Actual		2022 Actual (restated - note 2)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of the year (as previously reported)	**$**	**-**	$	5,580,314
Adoption of new accounting standard for Asset Retirement Obligations (Note 2, 11)		**-**		(205,257)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of the year (as restated)		**5,177,444**		5,375,057
Surplus/(Deficit)		**636,869**		(197,613)
Accumulated surplus, end of the year	**$**	**5,814,313**	$	5,177,444

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET FINANCIAL LIABILITIES
For the year ended March 31
(in thousands of dollars)

		2023 Actual		2022 Actual (restated - note 2)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**$**	**636,869**	$	(197,613)
Acquisition of tangible capital assets		**(965,217)**		(118,388)
Transfer of tangible capital assets from held for sale		**2,845**		(23,279)
Amortization of tangible capital assets		**300,474**		289,793
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets		**(86,122)**		(46,647)
Adjustment to asset retirement obligations		**930**		-
Proceeds on sale of tangible capital assets		**109,654**		47,416
Transfer of tangible capital assets to ministries		**14**		23,036
Write-down of tangible capital assets		**2,594**		721
		2,041		(24,961)
(Decrease)/Increase in prepaids, deposits and other assets		**(29,684)**		864
Increase in net financial liabilities		**(27,643)**		(24,097)
Net financial liabilities, beginning of the year		**(186,759)**		(162,662)
Net financial liabilities, end of the year	**$**	**(214,402)**	$	(186,759)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

GENERAL REAL ESTATE PORTFOLIO
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended March 31
(in thousands of dollars)

		2023 Actual		2022 Actual (restated - note 2)
Operating activities				
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	**$**	**636,869**	$	(197,613)
Changes in non-cash items				
Amortization of tangible capital assets		**300,474**		289,793
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets		**(86,122)**		(46,647)
Gain on sale of assets held for sale		**(5,532)**		(5,525)
Write-down of tangible capital assets		**2,594**		721
Increase/(Decrease) in contaminated sites liability		**629**		(7,332)
Adjustment to asset retirement obligations		**260**		-
Transfer of capital assets from ministries		**(849,125)**		(58,883)
Transfer of capital assets to ministries		**14**		23,036
Changes in non-cash working capital balances				
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable		**(12,002)**		27,530
Increase in P3 receivable		**(62,459)**		(60,110)
Decrease in P3 receivable under capital lease		**11,173**		10,613
Decrease in due from related party		**10,848**		62,069
(Increase)/Decrease in project receivable		**(4,995)**		17,600
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable and other liabilities		**9,156**		(25,981)
Decrease in asset retirement obligations		**(6,188)**		-
Remediation of contaminated sites		**(762)**		(1,295)
Increase in P3 liabilities		**62,459**		60,110
Decrease in P3 capital lease obligations		**(11,173)**		(10,613)
Decrease in customers' deposits		**(3,826)**		(7,302)
Increase in due to related party		**9,681**		528
(Increase)/Decrease in prepaids, deposits and other assets		**(29,684)**		864
		(27,711)		71,563
Capital activities				
Proceeds from sale of tangible capital assets		**109,654**		47,416
Additions to tangible capital assets		**(90,152)**		(59,505)
		19,502		(12,089)
Investing activities				
Proceeds from disposition of assets held for sale		**5,550**		5,870
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**(2,659)**		65,344
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year		**191,345**		126,001
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	**$**	**188,686**	$	191,345

Supplementary cash flow information

Tangible capital assets include $25,940 of asset retirement obligations capitalized during the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - $nil).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of organization

The General Real Estate Portfolio (GREP) consists of certain realty assets owned and/or leased by His Majesty the King, in Right of Ontario, as represented by the Minister of Infrastructure (MOI). The portfolio is managed by Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation (Infrastructure Ontario). Other real estate assets and liabilities within MOI's portfolio are not reflected in these statements. GREP is a component of MOI, carved out for the purpose of managing its real estate portfolio and is not a standalone legal entity.

GREP provides real estate accommodation and project management services to ministries, crown agencies and other government organizations for their program needs through provincially owned and third party leased real estate assets.

Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles for governments as established by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada (Canadian public sector accounting standards).

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Cost includes the expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition, design, construction, development, improvement or betterment of an asset or leased premises, such as material, labour and capitalized interest.

Land includes land acquired for transportation infrastructure, parks, buildings and other program use, as well as land improvements that have an indefinite life and are not being amortized.

Buildings are administrative and service structures. Buildings procured under the Public-Private Partnership (P3) model are included in tangible capital assets on the substantial completion of construction. Buildings also include P3 assets under capital lease.

The costs incurred to develop or construct a tangible capital asset are classified as construction work in progress (CIP). The asset is transferred out of CIP when the asset is ready for its intended use. CIP includes new buildings under construction and alterations to existing buildings and yardworks.

Costs of P3 assets under construction are not included in GREP's Tangible Capital Assets, as they are recorded in the accounts of the sponsoring ministries. P3 assets and P3 assets under capital lease, are transferred to GREP's tangible capital assets when the assets have reached substantial completion and are ready for use. Assets are transferred at the carrying amount of the assets in the sponsoring ministry's accounts.

Premises leased from third party landlords through commercial operating lease agreements are excluded from tangible capital assets.

All tangible capital assets, except CIP, land and land improvements, are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Useful lives of GREP's tangible capital assets have been estimated as:

Buildings, P3 buildings and P3 assets under capital lease	20 to 40 years
Improvements made to third party leased premises	Lower of useful life of the asset or term of lease
Yard works, including airport runways, parking lots and a dam	12 to 40 years

The carrying value of tangible capital assets are written down to the asset's residual value if it can no longer contribute to the Province's ability to provide service and the impairment is permanent in nature, or when the value of the future economic benefit is less than the carrying value of the tangible capital asset for assets not in program use. Write-downs are recognized in the statement of operations and are not reversed.

Interest capitalization
The cost of tangible capital assets constructed or developed by the Province includes interest costs incurred by the Province during the development or construction period.

All interest incurred by the Province to fund capital assets during the construction period is capitalized to tangible capital assets. There is no capitalization threshold.

The interest rate used in calculating the interest cost incurred during construction in any given year is the Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of the Province. The Ontario Financing Authority (OFA) provides the appropriate WACC. For the fiscal year 2022-23, the WACC is 3.8% (2021-22 – 1.9%).

Capitalization of interest ceases once the asset is ready for use, even though the asset may be put to use at a later date. If construction of the tangible capital asset is terminated or deferred indefinitely before completion, the costs capitalized to date are expensed, unless there is an alternative use for the asset.

P3 receivable and P3 liabilities
P3 receivable represents the amount owed from the sponsoring ministries for the capital costs of all P3 assets that are owned by GREP, or those under construction which will be owned by GREP when operational. The receivable will be collected over the operational term of the agreement with the P3 construction consortium for each asset. The sponsoring ministry is the ministry who is responsible for the program for which the P3 project was approved. GREP pays the P3 construction consortium for the capital costs of the P3 properties as per the terms of the agreement. GREP invoices the sponsoring ministries to recover these payments and draws down the receivable accordingly. Amounts receivable from the sponsoring ministries for regular operating and maintenance costs of the P3 properties are excluded from P3 receivable and are recorded under accounts receivable.

P3 liabilities represent the amounts owed to the construction consortium for the value of all P3 assets that are owned by GREP, or those under construction which will be owned by GREP when operational. These amounts are paid to the construction consortium as per the terms of the project agreement, which consists of interim payments, partial or full payments at substantial completion and the remaining amounts, if any, through monthly service payments over the operational term of the agreement. Amounts payable for regular operating and maintenance costs of the P3 properties are excluded from P3 liabilities and are recorded under accounts payable.

P3 receivable under capital lease and P3 capital lease obligations
The Province has entered into contractual agreements with private sector entities on behalf of sponsoring ministries to finance, design, build and manage certain assets, which meet the criteria of, and are classified as, capital leases. A lease liability is recorded as a P3 capital lease obligation at the present value of the minimum lease payments at substantial completion of the P3 building. P3 receivable under capital lease reflects the amounts owed from the sponsoring ministries for the value of the capital lease obligation to the P3 construction consortiums. GREP pays the capital lease obligation as per the terms of the agreement, invoices the sponsoring ministries to recover these payments and draws down the P3 receivable under capital lease accordingly over the operational term of the agreement with P3 construction consortium for each asset.

Assets held for sale
Assets that meet the following criteria are categorized as held for sale: (i) the asset has been authorized or committed to be sold; (ii) is in a saleable condition; (iii) is publicly seen to be available for sale; (iv) has an active market with a plan in place for sale; and (v) is reasonably anticipated to be sold to a purchaser external to the Province within one year of the financial statement date.

Assets held for sale are recorded at the lower of carrying value and net realizable value. Cost includes all costs of acquisition and capitalized improvements on the property, net of amortization.

Asset Retirement Obligations
Asset retirement obligations (ARO) arise from legal commitments associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets.

A liability for asset retirement is recognized at the financial reporting date when all the following criteria are met: (i) there is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset; (ii) the past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred; (iii) it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and (iv) a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

Liabilities are recognized for statutory, contractual or legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The estimated liability is measured based on the best available information and the resulting amounts are capitalized into the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized on the same basis as the related asset. Discounting the future cashflows have not been applied as the timing or retirement is not determinable.

For the initial implementation, a modified retroactive approach has been applied with a prior period restatement. The obligations are reviewed annually, and the liability estimates are updated with corresponding changes to capital assets amortized on a go-forward basis.

Liability for contaminated sites
Contaminated sites are a result of contamination being introduced into air, soil, water or sediment of a chemical, organic or radioactive material or live organism that exceeds an environmental standard.

A liability for remediation of contaminated sites is recognized when all the following criteria are met: (i) an environmental standard exists; (ii) contamination exceeds the environmental standard; (iii) the Province is directly responsible or accepts responsibility; (iv) it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and (v) a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The estimated liability includes costs directly attributable to the remediation, containment or mitigation activities and cost of post remediation maintenance and monitoring in order to bring the site up to, and maintain it at, the current minimum standard for its use prior to contamination. The cost of remediation is calculated based on the best available information and is reviewed and revised on an ongoing basis.

Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognized in the period in which the event that generates the revenue occurs.

Rent is earned from leasing GREP owned and third-party landlord leased properties to government ministries and private sector tenants. Rental revenue includes base rent and recoveries from ministries for operating expenses. Free rent, lease increments and fixturing allowances related to third party leased buildings are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Rent also includes some incidental revenues from private sector tenants. Recoveries include operating funding from MOI to supplement the recovery of operating expenses received from tenants.

Rent from P3 properties includes the recovery of operating expenses and interest costs related to P3 buildings and P3 assets under capital lease from sponsoring ministries.

Ministry project cost recoveries are recoveries from ministry tenants for costs related to projects they initiate and fund for improvements to GREP owned or leased assets for their program requirements. Ministry project cost recoveries include the recovery of both expensed and capitalized projects. Revenues are recognized as the associated expenses are incurred.

Portfolio optimization cost recoveries are recoveries from MOI for costs incurred to bring specific assets identified for sale to a marketable condition. Costs include property planning, marketing, environmental assessment, zoning, permits, and settlements. The recovery of strategic asset management fees paid to Infrastructure Ontario is also included in portfolio optimization cost recoveries.

Interest income represents interest earned on cash and cash equivalents. Interest income does not include the recovery of interest costs on P3 properties from sponsoring ministries, which is included in rent from P3 properties.

Gain on sale of tangible capital assets and gain on sale of assets held for sale reflect the proceeds received net of the cost of the associated assets sold in the period.

Easements and license revenue represents income earned from granting third parties the right to use GREP properties for a specific purpose and for either a specified long-term period or in perpetuity, where such rights do not meet the definition of a lease.

Operating expenses
Operating expenses are recorded as incurred.

Facility operating expenses include rental expenses paid to third party landlords, and expenses incurred for the operation and maintenance of owned properties, including utilities, property taxes, and management fees.

P3 operating expenses consists of facility operating expenses related to P3 buildings and P3 assets under capital lease.

P3 interest expense consists of interest on debt due to the construction consortiums for the P3 properties.

Capital repair program expenses represent costs for major repairs and maintenance of owned properties.

Ministry project recoverable costs include costs incurred for real estate projects requested and funded by ministries. All costs are recoverable from the respective ministry and are recognized based on the value of work completed. The recovery of ministry project recoverable costs is recognized in ministry project cost recoveries within revenue.

Portfolio optimization costs are costs incurred to bring specific assets identified for sale to a marketable condition. The costs are expensed as incurred. Costs include property planning, marketing, environmental assessment, zoning, permits, and settlements. Portfolio optimization costs also include a strategic asset management fee. The recovery of portfolio optimization costs is recognized as portfolio optimization cost recovery within revenue.

Government transfers
Government transfers represent capital assets and funding for capital improvements received from MOI as well as assets transferred from, or to, other ministries or government organizations. Government transfers also include the payment of funds collected from the private sector and distributed to the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF) in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Administration Act (FAA). Government transfers are recorded in the statement of operations.

Management estimates
The above policies require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the statement of financial position and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Major areas where management made estimates include those relating to useful lives of tangible capital assets, accruals for value of work completed on projects in progress, allowance for doubtful receivables, asset retirement obligations, liabilities for contaminated sites and accrued expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(in thousands of dollars)

2. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

On April 1, 2022, GREP implemented the Accounting Standard PS3280 asset Retirement Obligations. The adjustment has been accounted for on a modified retroactive basis with prior period restatements as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Previously reported	Prior Period Adjustment	March 31, 2022 Restated
Statement of financial position			
Asset Retirement Obligations	$ -	$ 242,380	$ 242,380
Tangible capital assets	5,327,700	33,084	5,360,784
Accumulated surplus	5,386,740	(209,296)	5,177,444
Statement of operations			
Amortization of tangible capital assets	(285,754)	(4,039)	(289,793)
Deficit	(193,574)	(4,039)	(197,613)
Statement of accumulated surplus			
Accumulated surplus, at the beginning of the year	5,580,314	(205,257)	5,375,057
Deficit	(193,574)	(4,039)	(197,613)
Accumulated surplus, end of the year	5,386,740	(209,296)	5,177,444
Statement of changes in net financial liabilities			
Deficit for the year	(193,574)	(4,039)	(197,613)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	285,754	4,039	289,793
Net financial assets (liabilities), beginning of the year	79,718	(242,380)	(162,662)
Net financial assets (liabilities), end of the year	55,621	(242,380)	(186,759)
Statement of cash flows			
Deficit for the year	(193,574)	(4,039)	(197,613)
Amortization of tangible capital assets	285,754	4,039	289,793

3. CASH

Cash of $188,686 (March 31, 2022 - $191,345) is held in interest bearing accounts. Interest earned on cash balances is recorded as interest income on the statement of operations.

4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable includes amounts receivable from ministries for rent and recoveries, rent from P3 properties and the recovery of project costs. Accounts receivable also includes HST receivables, other receivables, private sector tenant receivables and tenant inducements receivable arising from amortization of free rents. Allowances for doubtful accounts are recorded for specific private sector balances, which are determined uncollectible to reduce their values to the amount expected to be recovered. The balance consists of the following:

(in thousands of dollars)

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022
Rent and recoveries receivable	**$**	**4,429**	$	14,386
P3 rent receivable		**32,120**		2,751
Project receivable		**31,160**		37,655
HST receivable		**17,152**		14,462
Other receivables		**1,694**		845
Private sector receivable		**3,246**		1,933
Allowance for doubtful accounts		**(122)**		(128)
Tenant inducements receivable		**27,591**		33,364
	$	**117,270**	$	105,268

5. P3 RECEIVABLE AND P3 LIABILITIES

P3 receivable represents the amount owed from sponsoring ministries for the capital costs of all P3 assets owned by GREP, or those under construction which will be owned by GREP when operational.

P3 liabilities represent the amounts owed to the construction consortiums for the capital costs of all P3 assets owned by GREP, or those under construction which will be owned by GREP when operational.

Interest expense incurred after the asset is substantially complete and in the operations phase is not included in the P3 receivable or P3 liabilities but is recorded within accounts receivable from the sponsoring ministry and accounts payable to the construction consortium.

The following table shows the future annual payments to the construction consortium for the P3 liability and the corresponding receivables from the ministry.

		Amount
2023-24	$	481,773
2024-25		111,273
2025-26		26,804
2026-27		28,784
2027-28		30,915
Thereafter		971,465
	$	1,651,014

6. P3 RECEIVABLE UNDER CAPITAL LEASE AND P3 CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

P3 receivable under capital lease represents the amount owed from sponsoring ministries for the capital costs of all P3 assets which meet the criteria for, and are classified as a capital lease.

P3 capital lease obligations represent the amounts owed to the construction consortiums for the capital costs of all P3 assets which meet the criteria for, and are classified as a capital lease.

Interest expense incurred after substantial completion of the asset is not included in the P3 receivable under capital lease, or P3 capital lease obligations, but is recorded within accounts receivable from the sponsoring ministry and accounts payable to the construction consortium.

(in thousands of dollars)

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022
Due March 2040, repayable in blended monthly installments of $1,026, interest at 5.19%, secured by the tangible capital assets under the P3 project.	**$**	**138,591**	$	143,558
Due November 2039, repayable in blended monthly installments of $1,244, interest at 5.11%, secured by the tangible capital assets under the P3 project.		**167,205**		173,411
	$	**305,796**	$	316,969

Future minimum lease payments under capital lease are as follows:

		Amount
2023-24	$	27,233
2024-25		27,233
2025-26		27,233
2026-27		27,233
2027-28		27,233
Thereafter		321,394
Total minimum lease payments		457,559
Less: Imputed interest		(151,763)
	$	305,796

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Substantially all of GREP's revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities result from the provision of accommodation, facility management and project management services to ministries, agencies and government entities, all under common provincial control. Significant related parties of GREP are MOI and Infrastructure Ontario.

Revenues from related parties include rent earned from accommodation services, the recovery of portfolio optimization costs, and the recovery of MOI and Infrastructure Ontario initiated project costs.

MOI provides funding to GREP for part of the shortfall between its operating and capital needs and the income generated by operations. Included in rent and recoveries is funding from MOI for operating costs of vacant, non-leasable properties, operating cost of properties leased to private sector tenants, and management fees paid to Infrastructure Ontario. MOI also provides funding for projects with long term benefits such as the capital repair program, which is recorded as part of government transfers on the statement of operations.

Infrastructure Ontario manages the real estate portfolio including providing project and contract management services. Infrastructure Ontario recovers its costs through a facility management fee, and a project management fee, both of which were recorded as facility operating expenses. In addition, Infrastructure Ontario charges GREP a P3 contract management fee for P3 assets in service, which is included in P3 operating expenses, and a strategic asset management fee recorded in portfolio optimization costs.

The related party transactions recorded as revenue, operating expenses and government transfers for the year ended March 31, 2023, are summarized below.

(in thousands of dollars)

		MOI	**Infrastructure Ontario**	**Total March 31, 2023**		March 31, 2022
Revenue						
Rent and recoveries	**$**	**299,221**	**3,679**	**302,900**	$	307,669
Ministry project cost recoveries		**31,871**	**277**	**32,148**		32,376
Portfolio optimization cost recoveries		**14,496**	**-**	**14,496**		18,045
	$	**345,588**	**3,956**	**349,544**	$	358,090
Operating expenses						
Facility operating expenses	**$**	**-**	**46,979**	**46,979**		41,282
P3 operating expenses		**-**	**838**	**838**		774
Ministry project recoverable costs		**-**	**842**	**842**		799
Portfolio optimization costs		**-**	**10,231**	**10,231**		10,231
	$	**-**	**58,890**	**58,890**	$	53,086
Government transfers						
Capital funding from MOI	**$**	**153,053**	**-**	**153,053**		72,155
Asset additions transferred in from MOI		**21,904**	**-**	**21,904**		191
Funding for remediation of contaminated sites		**762**	**-**	**762**		1,295
Asset transfers to ministries		**-**	**-**	**-**		(22,600)
Private sector revenue distribution to the Province		**(139,339)**	**-**	**(139,339)**		(86,676)
	$	**36,380**	**-**	**36,380**	$	(35,635)

Due from related party

There were no amounts receivable from MOI or Infrastructure Ontario as at March 31, 2023.

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022
MOI		**-**		10,848
	$	**-**	$	10,848

Due to related party

Due to related party consists of amounts payable to MOI and Infrastructure Ontario. The MOI balance consists of amounts due for remittance to the CRF, net of rent and recoveries, project services and capital funding. Infrastructure Ontario balance consists of payables for IT system costs, external consultant costs for outsourced service provider procurement initiatives, and project management fee payable to Infrastructure Ontario net of recovery of project costs incurred for Infrastructure Ontario's realty clients that are not part of GREP.

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022
MOI		**6,610**		-
Infrastructure Ontario		**4,513**		1,442
	$	**11,123**	$	1,442

8. PROJECT RECEIVABLE

Project receivable of $28,512 consists of accrued project costs incurred up to March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - $23,517), but not yet invoiced.

(in thousands of dollars)

9. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Assets held for sale are real estate assets that have been declared surplus to the needs of the Province, have been approved for sale by an Order in Council, are publicly seen to be for sale and have an active market. It is reasonably anticipated that assets held for sale will be sold outside the reporting entity within one year of the statement of financial position date. Assets held for sale are summarized below.

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Land	**$ 1,928**	$ 1,673
Buildings	**6,452**	964
	8,380	2,637
Accumulated amortization	**(3,879)**	(964)
Net book value	**$ 4,501**	$ 1,673

During the year ended March 31, 2023, two properties (March 31, 2022 – five properties) with a carrying value of $18 (March 31, 2022 - $345) were sold for net proceeds of $5,550 (March 31, 2022 - $5,870) which generated a net gain on sale of $5,532 (March 31, 2022 - $5,525). Properties with a carrying value of $2,845 was transferred from tangible capital assets.

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and other liabilities include trade payable related to facility expenses incurred, project payable related to expenses incurred for projects, HST payable and tenant inducements from amortization of free rents from third party landlords over the life of the lease. The balance consists of the following:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade payable	**$ 65,951**	$ 71,528
Project payable	**78,329**	56,280
HST payable	**585**	478
Tenant inducements payable	**16,627**	24,050
	$ 161,492	$ 152,336

11. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

GREP adopted Public Sector Accounting Standard PSAB 3280, Asset Retirement Obligations effective April 1, 2022. In accordance with the transitional provisions of the standard, GREP adopted the modified retroactive approach with prior period restatement. As a result of the new standard, GREP recognized a liability of $242,380, a net addition to the tangible capital assets of $33,084 and an adjustment of $209,296 to the accumulated surplus as at March 31, 2022.

A liability for asset retirement is recognized at the financial reporting date when all the following criteria are met: (i) there is a legal obligation to incur retirement costs in relation to a tangible capital asset; (ii) the past transaction or event giving rise to the liability has occurred; (iii) it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and (iv) a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The retirement obligations specific to individual assets include remediation of asbestos and other designated substances, removal of storage tanks, decommissioning of wells and obligations associated with restoration of leased premises to its original condition including removal of improvements, signage trade fixtures, buildings or structures erected.

Significant judgment and estimation were involved in determining the type of retirement activities that would be required and the associated costs. This included reviewing government legislation, regulations, and legal requirements under various agreements. Unit costs for abatement and other associated activities including removal and disposal of asbestos, other designated substances and regulated hazardous materials were estimated by professional engineering/environmental consultants and applied to the individual assets based on asset specific information available as at the balance sheet date. Where information related to specific assets were not available, rates developed based on construction year, usage and building area were applied using portfolio wide assumptions.

(in thousands of dollars)

On initial recognition, the estimated liability for asset retirement obligation is capitalized into the carrying amount of the related tangible capital asset. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized on the same basis as the related asset. The amortization is based on date of buildings placed in service, overall life of asset, remaining life of asset and date in which the regulation came into effect. Discounting the future cashflows have not been applied as the timing or retirement is not determinable.

Liability estimates are reviewed and revised to account for changes from reassessments, abatements, disposal of assets, and inflation. The building construction price index was utilized to capture the inflation increase up to March 31, 2023.

Movement in asset retirement obligations during the year are as follows:

		Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2022	$	242,380
Liability incurred during the year		545
Liability settled during the year		(9,249)
Revisions in estimated cash flows		27,786
Balance as at March 31, 2023	$	261,462

A 1% increase (or decrease) in underlying cost assumptions would increase (or decrease) the ARO liability by $2,615.

12. LIABILITY FOR CONTAMINATED SITES

A liability for remediation of contaminated sites is recognized when all the following criteria are met: (i) an environmental standard exists; (ii) contamination exceeds the environmental standard; (iii) the Province is directly responsible or accepts responsibility; (iv) it is expected that future economic benefits will be given up; and (v) a reasonable estimate of the amount can be made.

The sources of contamination specific to individual sites may include petroleum hydrocarbons, volatile organic compounds, metals, inorganics, herbicides, pesticides, industrial waste and construction debris. Contamination was assessed primarily based on Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments (ESA) under Ontario regulations. In addition, a range of key risk factors for each site was considered including potential or historic human habitation or operations, potential offsite contamination, potentially contaminating activities, areas of potential environmental concern and the contaminants of concern.

Remediation means the improvement of a contaminated site to prevent, minimize or mitigate damage to human health or the environment. Remediation involves the development and application of a planned approach that removes, destroys, contains, or otherwise reduces availability of contaminants to receptors of concern.

GREP manages a database of sites with known existing or potential contamination, developed using historical information collected on properties within GREP through past development and investigation. GREP continues to update the database on an ongoing basis with new information and developments. Based on the current available information, there are 56 sites (March 31, 2022 - 57 sites) identified with known existing or potential contamination, of which 25 sites (March 31, 2022 - 24 sites) have met the liability recognition criteria. For the 31 sites (March 31, 2022 – 33 sites) which have not met the liability recognition criteria, no liability has been recorded as a reasonable estimate of any amounts to be incurred cannot be determined.

Of the 25 contaminated sites that met the liability recognition criteria, five are not owned by the Province. MOI became responsible for remediation of these sites by operational law due to forfeiture to the Crown. MOI has directed GREP to undertake the responsibility for remediation of these sites.

(in thousands of dollars)

Assumptions used in estimating the liability for remediation include land use scenarios, ecological impact and human health risk. The liability is based on the minimum estimated costs for remediation of contamination to bring the site to the minimum acceptable environmental standards for its use just prior to contamination, in addition to ongoing monitoring and management of the site.

Significant judgment and estimation were involved in determining whether the properties met the criteria for recognition including management's views with respect to the expectation of whether future economic benefits would be given up, the type of remediation activities that would be required and the associated costs.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, GREP incurred $762 (March 31, 2022 - $1,295) of remediation costs and accordingly, reduced the associated liability for the specific contaminated sites. A liability of $1,780 was recognized for two sites which did not meet the liability recognition criteria previously, based on new information which became available during the year. In addition, a reduction in liability of $1,151 (March 31, 2022 - $7,332) was recorded due to the reassessment of contamination at one site based on additional information gained during remediation activities.

Management's best estimate of the amount required to settle or otherwise extinguish the liability as at March 31, 2023 for the 25 sites (March 31, 2022 - 24 sites) on an undiscounted basis is $119,052 (March 31, 2022 - $119,184).

13. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

		Land	Yard-works	Buildings	Construction in Progress	P3 Buildings	P3 Assets under Capital Lease		Total
Cost									
Balance as at April 1, 2022 (restated Note 2)	$	**946,264**	**88,001**	**5,265,167**	**136,230**	**2,035,904**	**504,418**		**8,975,984**
Additions		**-**	**-**	**25,940**	**90,152**	**-**	**-**		**116,092**
Transfer out from CIP		**58**	**267**	**118,186**	**(118,511)**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Disposals		**(23,177)**	**-**	**(1,828)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(25,005)**
Transfers from ministries		**21,904**	**-**	**123,023**	**75,241**	**628,957**	**-**		**849,125**
Transfers to ministries		**(14)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(14)**
Retirements and write-downs		**(1)**	**(2,081)**	**(4,960)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(7,042)**
Adjustment to asset retirement obligations		**-**	**-**	**(7,190)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(7,190)**
Net transfers to assets held for sale		**(273)**	**-**	**(5,488)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(5,761)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**944,761**	**86,187**	**5,512,850**	**183,112**	**2,664,861**	**504,418**		**9,896,189**
Accumulated Amortization									
Balance as at April 1, 2022 (restated Note 2)		**-**	**37,322**	**2,952,208**	**-**	**466,109**	**159,561**		**3,615,200**
Additions		**-**	**5,161**	**228,659**	**-**	**53,991**	**12,663**		**300,474**
Disposals		**-**	**-**	**(1,473)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(1,473)**
Transfers from ministries		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Transfers to ministries		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
Retirements and write-downs		**-**	**(1,098)**	**(3,350)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(4,448)**
Adjustment to asset retirement obligations		**-**	**-**	**(6,260)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(6,260)**
Net transfers to assets held for sale		**-**	**-**	**(2,916)**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**(2,916)**
Balance as at March 31, 2023		**-**	**41,385**	**3,166,868**	**-**	**520,100**	**172,224**		**3,900,577**
Net book value as at March 31, 2023	$	**944,761**	**44,802**	**2,345,982**	**183,112**	**2,144,761**	**332,194**	$	**5,995,612**

(in thousands of dollars)

		Land	Yard-works	Buildings (restated – note 2))	Construction in Progress	P3 Buildings	P3 Assets under Capital Lease		Total (restated - note 2)
Cost									
Balance as at April 1, 2021	$	947,574	85,047	5,134,489	149,436	2,035,904	502,926		8,855,376
Additions		-	-	-	59,505	-	-		59,505
Transfer out from CIP		248	(180)	126,205	(127,765)	-	1,492		-
Disposals		(715)	-	(387)	-	-	-		(1,102)
Transfers from ministries		209	1,082	4,596	55,054	-	-		60,941
Transfers to ministries		(23,014)	(40)	-	-	-	-		(23,054)
Retirements and write-downs		-	-	(3,183)	-	-	-		(3,183)
Net transfers to assets held for sale		21,962	2,092	3,447	-	-	-		27,501
Balance as at March 31, 2022		946,264	88,001	5,265,167	136,230	2,035,904	504,418		8,975,984
Accumulated Amortization									
Balance as at April 1, 2021		-	31,585	2,728,716	-	414,736	146,903		3,321,940
Additions		-	4,876	220,886	-	51,373	12,658		289,793
Disposals		-	-	(333)	-	-	-		(333)
Transfers from ministries		-	54	2,004	-	-	-		2,058
Transfers to ministries		-	(18)	-	-	-	-		(18)
Retirements and write-downs		-	-	(2,462)	-	-	-		(2,462)
Net transfers to assets held for sale		-	825	3,397	-	-	-		4,222
Balance as at March 31, 2022		-	37,322	2,952,208	-	466,109	159,561		3,615,200
Net book value at March 31, 2022	$	946,264	50,679	2,312,959	136,230	1,569,795	344,857	$	5,360,784

Capital additions of $965,217 for the year ended March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 - $118,388) include $849,125 (March 31, 2022 - $58,883) of government transfers, $90,152 (March 31, 2022 - $59,505) of GREP capital repair program projects and $25,940 (March 31, 2022 - $nil) of retirement obligations. Government transfers include capitalized ministry recoverable projects of $69,622 (March 31, 2022 - $52,748), other assets transferred in from ministries of $773,884 (March 31, 2022 - $3,829) and capitalized interest of $5,619 (March 31, 2022 - $2,306). Budget for capital additions for the period included $56,064 for capital repair program and $700,507 for government transfers.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, 13 properties (March 31, 2022 - 21 properties) with a carrying value of $23,532 (March 31, 2022 - $769) were disposed of for net proceeds of $109,654 (March 31, 2022 - $47,416) generating a net gain on sale of $86,122 (March 31, 2022 - $46,647). Easements and license transactions for the period generated $2,328 (March 31, 2022 - $10,705).

14. RENT AND RECOVERIES

Rent and recoveries consists of income earned from leasing of GREP owned and third-party landlord leased properties to government ministries and private sector tenants. Rental revenue includes base rent and recoveries from ministries to fund operating expenses. MOI funds a portion of operating expenses of vacant and non-leasable properties and properties leased to the private sector as the revenues from the private sector entities must be remitted to the CRF in accordance with the FAA requirements. MOI also funds project management fees.

Rent for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as follows:

(in thousands of dollars)

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022
Base rent and recoverable operating expenses - leased properties	**$**	**341,240**	$	366,271
Base rent and recoverable operating expenses - owned properties		**370,960**		376,498
Private sector revenues		**21,187**		23,745
MOI funding for vacant properties and other expenses		**24,987**		25,716
MOI funding for project management fees		**8,513**		8,513
	$	**766,887**	$	800,743

15. MINISTRY PROJECT COST RECOVERIES & MINISTRY PROJECT RECOVERABLE COSTS

Ministry recoverable projects include capital and non-capital projects, related to GREP assets, initiated by ministries for their program requirements, the costs of which are fully recovered from the ministry requesting the work. Ministry project cost recoveries also include recoveries from MOI for specific GREP program costs.

The portion of ministry funded capital projects which result in additions or improvements to GREP's tangible capital assets are recorded as asset additions transferred in from the ministries on the statement of operations and as an addition to the tangible capital assets.

16. FACILITY OPERATING EXPENSES

Facility operating expenses include rental expenses paid to third party landlords, and expenses incurred for the operation and maintenance of owned properties, including utilities, realty taxes and payment in lieu of taxes, as well as facility and project management fees.

Facility operating expenses for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as follows:

		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022
Third party leased property expenses	**$**	**338,446**	$	365,285
Operating and maintenance expenses		**167,039**		175,291
Utilities		**70,324**		63,555
Realty taxes and payment in lieu of taxes		**55,815**		47,381
Facility management fees		**32,356**		32,125
IT systems and other non-recoverable costs		**12,459**		6,759
Project management fees		**8,513**		8,513
	$	**684,952**	$	698,909

17. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

GREP's reporting structure reflects how the business is managed. GREP's operating segments are based on the type of services provided and specific ministry programs. GREP manages its operations to enable delivery and accountability on priorities set by the Province. The following table reflects the results of operations by business lines.

(in thousands of dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2023 – Actual					
	Facility Operations	**P3 Facility Operations**	**Ministry Recoverable Projects**	**Portfolio Optimi-zation**	**Other**	**Total**
Revenue						
Rent and recoveries	766,887	-	-	-	-	**766,887**
Rent from P3 properties	-	174,514	-	-	-	**174,514**
Ministry project cost recoveries	-	-	156,028	-	-	**156,028**
Portfolio optimization cost recoveries	-	-	-	14,723	-	**14,723**
Interest income	-	-	-	-	4,706	**4,706**
	766,887	**174,514**	**156,028**	**14,723**	**4,706**	**1,116,858**
Operating Expenses						
Facility operating expenses	684,952	-	-	-	-	**684,952**
P3 operating expenses	-	88,760	-	-	-	**88,760**
P3 interest expense	-	85,754	-	-	-	**85,754**
Capital repair program expenses	109,276	-	-	-	-	**109,276**
Ministry project recoverable costs	-	-	155,993	-	-	**155,993**
Portfolio optimization costs	-	-	-	14,723	-	**14,723**
	794,228	**174,514**	**155,993**	**14,723**	**-**	**1,139,458**
(Increase)/reduction in liability for contaminated sites	(629)	-	-	-	-	**(629)**
Adjustment to asset retirement obligations	5,929	-	-	-	-	**5,929**
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets, assets held for sale and easements and license revenue	-	-	-	93,982	-	**93,982**
Operating surplus before amortization, retirement and write-down of tangible capital assets and government transfers	**(22,041)**	**-**	**35**	**93,982**	**4,706**	**76,682**
Amortization, retirement, and write-down of tangible capital assets						**(303,068)**
Government transfers						**863,255**
Surplus						**636,869**

(in thousands of dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2023 – Budget					
	Facility Operations	**P3 Facility Operations**	**Ministry Recoverable Projects**	**Portfolio Optimi-zation**	**Other**	**Total**
Revenue						
Rent and recoveries	755,237	-	-	-	-	**755,237**
Rent from P3 properties	-	190,140	-	-	-	**190,140**
Ministry project cost recoveries	-	-	193,734	-	-	**193,734**
Portfolio optimization cost recoveries	-	-	-	22,891	-	**22,891**
Interest income	-	-	-	-	800	**800**
	755,237	**190,140**	**193,734**	**22,891**	**800**	**1,162,802**
Operating Expenses						
Facility operating expenses	675,934	-	-	-	-	**675,934**
P3 operating expenses	-	95,786	-	-	-	**95,786**
P3 interest expense	-	94,354	-	-	-	**94,354**
Capital repair program expenses	69,394	-	-	-	-	**69,394**
Ministry project recoverable costs	-	-	193,734	-	-	**193,734**
Portfolio optimization costs	-	-	-	22,891	-	**22,891**
	745,328	**190,140**	**193,734**	**22,891**	**-**	**1,152,093**
(Increase)/reduction in liability for contaminated sites	11,283	-	-	-	-	**11,283**
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets, assets held for sale and easements and license revenue	-	-	-	347,690	-	**347,690**
Operating surplus before amortization, retirement and write-down of tangible capital assets and government transfers	**21,192**	**-**	**-**	**347,690**	**800**	**369,682**
Amortization, retirement, and write-down of tangible capital assets						**(313,579)**
Government transfers						**370,875**
Surplus						**426,978**

(in thousands of dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2022 – Actual (restated - note 2)					
	Facility Operations	**P3 Facility Operations**	**Ministry Recoverable Projects**	**Portfolio Optimi-zation**	**Other**	**Total**
Revenue						
Rent and recoveries	800,743	-	-	-	-	800,743
Rent from P3 properties	-	171,255	-	-	-	171,255
Ministry project cost recoveries	-	-	155,928	-	-	155,928
Portfolio optimization cost recoveries	-	-	-	18,045	-	18,045
Interest income	-	-	-	-	727	727
	800,743	**171,255**	**155,928**	**18,045**	**727**	**1,146,698**
Operating Expenses						
Facility operating expenses	698,909	-	-	-	-	698,909
P3 operating expenses	-	85,360	-	-	-	85,360
P3 interest expense	-	85,895	-	-	-	85,895
Capital repair program expenses	102,118	-	-	-	-	102,118
Ministry project recoverable costs	-	-	155,928	-	-	155,928
Portfolio optimization costs	-	-	-	18,045	-	18,045
	801,027	**171,255**	**155,928**	**18,045**	**-**	**1,146,255**
Reduction in liability for contaminated sites	7,332	-	-	-	-	**7,332**
Gain on sale of tangible capital assets, assets held for sale and easements and license revenue	-	-	-	62,877	-	**62,877**
Operating surplus before amortization, retirement and write-down of tangible capital assets and government transfers	**7,048**	**-**	**-**	**62,877**	**727**	**70,652**
Amortization, retirement, and write-down of tangible capital assets						**(290,514)**
Government transfers						**22,249**
Deficit						**(197,613)**

18. CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS

GREP has entered into contracts with various private sector parties for property leases and property sales which are expected to generate revenues and assets in future periods. Property leases are lease contracts entered into with private sector tenants in MOI owned or leased buildings. Occupancy agreements with provincial government tenants are determined to be not in the nature of contracts and hence future revenues and assets from such agreements are not considered contractual rights. Contractual rights also include contracts entered into with private sector parties for the sale of properties in a future period. Contractual rights as at March 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Property leases	**Sale of properties and easements**
2023-24	$ 21,373	$ 50
2024-25	13,289	-
2025-26	12,068	-
2026-27	8,125	-
2027-28	5,403	-
Thereafter	184,182	-
	$ 244,440	$ 50

(in thousands of dollars)

19. COMMITMENTS

GREP has entered into contractual obligations and does so on a continuing basis for building leases, construction contracts and construction and operation management of P3 assets. The building leases are lease contracts with third party landlords to provide accommodation to the ministries and government organizations. Commitments for construction contracts are determined based on management's estimate of costs to be incurred over the construction period. P3 commitments include P3 operating costs and interest for P3 assets in operation as well as the substantial completion payments and annual service payments due in future periods for three projects under construction. Contractual obligations as at March 31, 2023, are as follows:

	Building Leases	Construction Contracts	P3 Commitments
2023-24	$ 296,484	$ 410,075	$ 162,832
2024-25	256,751	105,831	290,563
2025-26	191,134	30,947	285,806
2026-27	124,117	6,035	409,782
2027-28	80,736	1,191	189,737
Thereafter	246,601	1,191	3,435,181
	$ 1,195,823	$ 555,270	$ 4,773,901

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Prior to the amalgamation of Stadium Corporation of Ontario Limited (STADCO) with Infrastructure Ontario and Ontario Realty Corporation on June 6, 2011, all assets, liabilities and operations of STADCO were transferred to GREP, including ground leases dated June 3, 1989 with Canada Lands Company for the SkyDome Lands and the sublease to Rogers Stadium Limited Partnership (sub-tenant). Under the terms of the ground lease, GREP is responsible for base rent, realty taxes, utilities and certain operating costs, which are assumed by the sub-tenant under the terms of the sub-lease. In the event of a default by the sub-tenant, the potential financial impact to GREP is estimated to be the base rent in the range of $300 to $400 annually plus realty taxes, utilities and certain operating costs.

In estimating the Liability for Contaminated Sites, management made significant judgment with respect to the determination of sites which met the recognition criteria and the costs associated with remediation. There may be additional sites owned by GREP with contamination that exceeds an environmental standard, or certain sites identified by GREP as having contamination that exceeds an environmental standard which may have migrated beyond GREP's property boundaries (i.e., offsite contamination). No liability has been accounted for in these financial statements for these sites, as management does not have sufficient information to determine if the recognition criteria has been met, nor can an estimate of the amount of the liability, if any, be made at this point in time.

Management continues to closely monitor and improve its knowledge of these sites and will recognize a liability once additional information is known, resulting in the property meeting the recognition criteria.

21. COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in organizations and governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. These measures, which include remote working and social distancing, have caused material disruption to businesses. Given that the pandemic is not completely over, it is not totally possible to predict the future disruption and the extent of the financial impact.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the operations of the portfolio includes additional expenditures for enhanced cleaning, air quality monitoring, security, and additional lease space to accommodate social distancing are being incurred. However, the impact to the portfolio is not significant as these additional costs are being fully reimbursed by MOI and ministry tenants.