Consolidated Financial Statements of the

ONTARIO LOTTERY AND GAMING CORPORATION

for the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021

ONTARIO LOTTERY AND GAMING CORPORATION

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANNUAL REPORTING

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation and all information in this annual report are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Where required, management has made informed judgements and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibilities for financial reporting through its Audit and Risk Management Committee, which is composed entirely of directors who are neither officers nor employees of the Corporation. The Audit and Risk Management Committee reviews the financial statements and recommends them to the Board for approval. This Committee meets periodically with management, internal audit and the external auditors.

To discharge its responsibility, management maintains an appropriate system of internal control to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable consolidated financial statements are produced and that the Corporation's assets are properly safeguarded. The Corporation maintains a staff of internal auditors whose functions include reviewing internal controls and their applications, on an ongoing basis. The reports prepared by the internal auditors are reviewed by the Committee. The Senior Vice President, Chief Risk and Audit Officer, responsible for Internal Audit, reports functionally to the Audit and Risk Management Committee and administratively to the President and Chief Executive Officer.

KPMG LLP, the independent auditor appointed by the Board of Directors upon the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Management Committee, has examined the consolidated financial statements. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and their opinion on the consolidated financial statements. The independent auditor has full and unrestricted access to the Committee.

Duncan Hannay
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pinder Basi
Chief Financial Officer

June 23, 2022

KPMG LLP
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
and to the Minister of Finance of Ontario

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation (the "Corporation"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021
- the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Corporation as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 ***"Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"*** section of our auditors' report.

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

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditors' report thereon, included in the document "OLG Annual Report 2021-22".

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will 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 and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis and the OLG Annual Report 2021-22 as at the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors' report.

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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), 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 Corporation'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 Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 the 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 Corporation'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 Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation 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.

- 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.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Vaughan, Canada

June 23, 2022

Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2022 and 2021
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		$ 334	$ 443
Restricted cash	5	122	107
Trade and other receivables	6	152	97
Due from service providers	14	35	43
Prepaid expenses		21	17
Inventories	7	35	33
Total current assets		699	740
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash	5	72	35
Property, plant and equipment	8	793	816
Right-of-use assets	9	228	245
Finance lease receivable	9	154	154
Other asset	9	69	49
Total non-current assets		1,316	1,299
Total assets		**$ 2,015**	**$ 2,039**
Liabilities and Equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	$ 376	$ 336
Provisions	11	51	43
Due to operator and service providers	14	139	75
Due to the Government of Canada	16	40	18
Current portion of contract liabilities	17	68	45
Current portion of lease liabilities	9	19	18
Current portion of long-term debt	18	15	12
Total current liabilities		708	547
Non-current liabilities			
Contract liabilities	17	155	181
Lease liabilities	9	392	405
Due to operator and service providers	14	72	-
Long-term debt	18	40	51
Employee benefits	23	10	12
Total non-current liabilities		669	649
Total liabilities		1,377	1,196
Equity			
Retained earnings		576	746
Contributed surplus		62	62
Reserves	5	-	35
Total equity		638	843
Total liabilities and equity		**$ 2,015**	**$ 2,039**

Commitments (Note 14 and 24)
Contingencies (Note 25)
Subsequent events (Note 18.c and 18.d)

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

Approved on behalf of the Board

Jim Warren, Chair

Lori O'Neill, Director

Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
Revenue			
Gaming revenue		$ 3,388	$ 2,184
Lease revenue	9	92	54
Non-gaming site revenue		5	-
	17	3,485	2,238
Expenses (income)			
Stakeholder payments	20	610	493
Commissions and fees	19	592	736
Personnel		243	222
Marketing and promotion		146	103
Win contribution	15	107	2
Amortization	8,9	76	80
General operating, administration and other	21	73	58
Ticket printing, distribution and testing		58	58
Systems maintenance		54	64
Facilities		49	46
Regulatory fees		17	12
Finance costs	12	16	13
Finance income	12	(11)	(6)
		2,030	1,881
Net income and comprehensive income		$ 1,455	$ 357

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

Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	Retained earnings	Contributed surplus	Reserves	Total
Balance at March 31, 2020	$ 389	$ 62	$ 35	$ 486
Net income and comprehensive income	357	-	-	357
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 746	$ 62	$ 35	$ 843
Net income and comprehensive income	1,455	-	-	1,455
Contributions or distributions				
Transfers from reserves	35	-	(35)	-
Payments to the Province of Ontario	(1,660)	-	-	(1,660)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 576	$ 62	$ -	$ 638

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

Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended March 31, 2022 and 2021
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income and comprehensive income		$ 1,455	$ 357
Adjustments to reconcile profit for the period to net cash from operating activities:			
Amortization of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	8,9	76	80
Net finance costs	12	5	7
Other long-term employee benefits	23.iii	(2)	(1)
Other	9	1	4
Operating cash flows before change in non-cash working capital and restricted cash		1,535	447
Changes in non-cash working capital and restricted cash:			
(Increase) in restricted cash		(52)	(7)
(Increase) in trade and other receivables		(55)	(33)
(Increase) in other asset		(20)	(49)
Decrease in due from service providers		9	3
(Increase) in prepaid expenses		(4)	(3)
(Increase) decrease in inventories		(2)	4
Increase in trade and other payables		46	24
Increase in provisions		8	8
Increase (decrease) in due to operator and service providers		136	(28)
Increase (decrease) in due to the Government of Canada		22	(12)
(Decrease) in contract liabilities		(6)	(1)
Net cash from operating activities		1,617	353
Cash flows (used in) from investing activities			
Interest received		5	3
Capital expenditures	8	(42)	(78)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(37)	(75)
Cash flows (used in) from financing activities			
Interest paid		(9)	(11)
Proceeds from long-term debt	18	4	100
Repayments of long-term debt	18	(12)	(70)
Payment of lease liabilities	9	(12)	(14)
Payments to the Province of Ontario		(1,660)	-
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(1,689)	5
(Decrease) increase in cash		(109)	283
Cash, beginning of year		443	160
Cash, end of year		$ 334	$ 443
Supplemental disclosure relating to non-cash investing activities:			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment not yet paid for		$ 1	$ 7

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

1. Reporting entity

Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation (OLG or the Corporation) was established without share capital on April 1, 2000 pursuant to the *Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation Act, 1999*. The Corporation is classified as an Operational Enterprise Agency of the Ontario government and is responsible for conducting and managing;

- Lottery games (including national and regional Lotto, INSTANT and sports),
- Digital Gaming (on OLG.ca and OLG app), and
- Land-based Gaming (comprising Casino Gaming and Charitable Gaming).

The Corporation is also directly funding and helping to support the horse racing industry in Ontario (Note 24.d).

The Corporation is one of the regional marketing organizations for national lottery games who all collectively participate in the Interprovincial Lottery Corporation.

The Corporation has an operating agreement with Caesars Entertainment Windsor Limited (CEWL) for the operation of casino, hotel, entertainment and food and beverage facilities at Caesars Windsor. The Corporation consolidates the financial position and results of these operations in the consolidated financial statements. The Corporation does not consolidate the financial position and results of operations of CEWL.

The Corporation entered into Casino Operating and Services Agreements (COSAs) with certain Land-based Casino Gaming service providers (Note 14.b) and Charitable Gaming Centre Service Providers Agreements (CGCSPAs) with Charitable Gaming service providers (individually, and collectively, the service providers). The Corporation does not control these service providers and therefore does not consolidate the financial position or results of operations of these service providers. The Corporation recognizes its share of gaming revenue generated at the Land-based Gaming sites operated by service providers. OLG continues to conduct and manage Land-based Gaming sites while the service providers assume control of the day-to-day operations.

The Corporation's head office and corporate office, respectively, are located at:

- 70 Foster Drive, Suite 800, Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, P6A 6V2
- 4120 Yonge Street, Suite 402, Toronto, Ontario, M2P 2B8

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Corporation on June 23, 2022.

2. Basis of preparation

a. Temporary business interruption

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the Corporation's Land-based Gaming operations and as a result its financial performance in fiscal 2020-21 and fiscal 2021-22.

The closure of gaming facilities, as noted below, required the Corporation to obtain temporary financing in fiscal 2020-21 (see Note 18 for the Ontario Financing Authority (OFA) loan agreement) to aid in its management of ongoing operational and working capital expenses. During fiscal 2020-21, the Corporation had been advanced $60 million and fully repaid the balance. The Corporation managed its liquidity risk through cost and vendor management, reprioritization of certain initiatives and by forecasting and assessing cash flow requirements on an ongoing basis.

(i) Land-based Casino Gaming

In fiscal 2020-21, the gaming facilities were closed with intermittent re-openings under fluctuating capacity restrictions.

During fiscal 2020-21, the Corporation and the Land-based Casino Gaming service providers agreed to an interim compensation model intended to compensate the Land-based Casino Gaming service providers for their services during the COVID-19 pandemic and through a period of pandemic recovery. The interim compensation model includes the fixed fee and permitted capital payments as required by the respective COSAs and a variable component fee based on a fixed percentage of gaming revenue, subject to certain requirements. The interim compensation model continues for approximately 36 months plus re-closure periods (if applicable), or earlier if gaming revenues exceed agreed performance targets that reflect pre-pandemic revenue levels. Upon termination of the interim compensation model, the historical COSA compensation models applicable to each gaming bundle will apply.

In fiscal 2021-22, the gaming facilities re-opened to the public beginning in July 2021 and capacity restrictions were eased. During January 2022, the gaming facilities temporarily closed and re-opened later in the month.

(ii) Charitable Gaming

In fiscal 2020-21, Charitable Gaming Centres across the province were closed with intermittent re-openings operating under fluctuating capacity restrictions.

In fiscal 2021-22, all Charitable Gaming Centres re-opened to the public beginning in July 2021. During January 2022, the Charitable Gaming Centres temporarily closed and re-opened later in the month.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

b. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation including Caesars Windsor, and the wholly owned subsidiary, Ontario Gaming Assets Corporation (OGAC), and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

c. Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments classified as financial liabilities through profit and loss that are measured at fair value (Note 22.a.ii).

d. Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. The Canadian dollar is the Corporation's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Corporation operates.

e. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are included in the following notes:

- Consolidation (Note 3.a)
- Leases (Note 9)
- Provisions (Note 11)
- Revenue (Note 17)
- Contingencies (Note 25)

Areas of significant estimation and uncertainty that may have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements, and could result in a material adjustment within the next fiscal year, are discussed in the following notes:

- Property, plant and equipment – impairment, useful lives and residual values (Note 8)
- Lease liabilities, right-of-use assets and finance lease receivable (Note 9)
- Provisions (Note 11)
- Revenue and contract liabilities (Note 17)
- Valuation of financial instruments including credit risk for expected credit losses (Note 22)
- Employee benefits (Note 23)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

f. Adoption of new accounting standards

Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments effective for accounting years beginning on April 1, 2021 did not materially affect the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Corporation in the consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

a. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation, OGAC and Caesars Windsor. The Corporation does not control any of the Land-based Casino Gaming or Charitable Gaming service providers and therefore does not consolidate their respective financial position and results. Control is achieved when the Corporation is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with an entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

b. Income taxes

As the Corporation is an agent of the Crown, it is not subject to federal or provincial corporate income taxes or corporate capital taxes.

c. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new amendments to standards take effect in future fiscal reporting periods. Earlier application is permitted; however, the Corporation has not early adopted the amended standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022)

- The amendments to IAS 37 clarify that the 'costs of fulfilling a contract' when assessing whether a contract is onerous comprise both the incremental costs and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The Corporation does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* (effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023)

- The amendments to IAS 1 require entities to disclose material accounting policies, rather than their significant accounting policies, and clarifies that accounting policies relating to immaterial transactions need not to be disclosed. In addition, the amendment also clarifies the classification of liabilities as current or non-current based on contractual rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement or if management intends or expects to settle the liability within 12 months. The Corporation does not expect the amendments to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Other significant accounting policies

Note	Topic
7	Inventories
8	Property, plant and equipment
9	Leases
11	Provisions
17	Revenue
22	Financial risk management & financial instruments
23	Employee benefits
25	Contingencies

4. Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Corporation consists of cash, restricted cash, long-term debt and equity, which is comprised of retained earnings, contributed surplus and reserves.

The Corporation is required to finance certain capital expenditures with debt obtained from the OFA. The approval of the Minister of Finance is required for the Corporation to borrow funds for major capital expenditures.

The Corporation's objectives in managing capital are to ensure sufficient resources are available to fund future growth of its operations and to provide returns to the Province of Ontario.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of management, including the establishment of policies related to financial and risk management. The Corporation manages its capital structure and adjusts it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. Refer to Note 22 for further details on the Corporation's financial risk management and financial instruments.

5. Restricted cash

Restricted cash, consisting of the following items and respective amounts, is held in separate bank or escrow accounts.

		2022		2021
Current				
Prize funds on deposit (a)	$	102	$	89
Other (b)		20		18
	$	122	$	107
Non-current				
Reserves (c)	$	-	$	35
Cash held in escrow (d)		72		-
	$	72	$	35
Restricted cash	$	194	$	142

a. Prize funds on deposit are funds set aside for the estimated gross prizes outstanding of $139 million (2021 – $124 million) less an estimate for prizes not expected to be claimed by customers of $37 million (2021 – $35 million).

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

5. Restricted cash (continued)

b. Other restricted cash represents funds held on behalf of digital gaming patrons and funds held in trust on behalf of the Ontario horse racing industry not yet distributed.

c. The reserves balances which solely related to Casino Rama were no longer restricted as of March 31, 2022. The funds were previously held to fund certain non-insured losses, as defined, including legal costs, arising from claims relating to the period prior to the expiry of the former operating agreement.

d. Cash held in escrow are funds held in accordance with escrow agreements, with a corresponding liability recognized (Note 14.b). The funds are not available for use and can only be released to the Corporation or the Land-based Gaming Casino service provider under certain circumstances pursuant to the agreements.

6. Trade and other receivables

		2022		**2021**
Trade receivables	$	117	$	84
Other receivables		35		13
Trade and other receivables	$	152	$	97

The Corporation's accounting policy and exposure to credit risks and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 22.

7. Inventories

a. Accounting policy

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the specific identification or weighted average cost methods. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to complete the sale.

b. Explanatory information

		2022		**2021**
Lottery paper	$	30	$	27
Other		5		6
Inventories	$	35	$	33

Inventory costs included in expenses for the year ended March 31, 2022 were $60 million (March 31, 2021 – $59 million).

8. Property, plant and equipment

a. Accounting policy

i. Recognition and measurement

The Corporation capitalizes any major capital purchase that has a useful life beyond one year.

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes an expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii. Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized upon replacement. The cost of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment is recognized as incurred in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

iii. Amortization

Amortization is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Assets	Rate
Buildings	10 to 50 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 to 10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or term of lease
Lottery gaming assets	5 to 7 years
Land-based gaming assets	5 to 10 years

Land assets are carried at cost, less any recognized impairment losses and are not amortized.

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

iii. Amortization (continued)

Property, plant and equipment are amortized when they are ready for their intended use. Construction in progress and assets not yet in use are stated at cost, less any recognized impairment loss. Amortization of these assets is determined on the same basis as other property assets and commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each fiscal year end and are adjusted if appropriate.

iv. Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Corporation’s non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or Cash Generating Unit (CGU) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets.

The Corporation’s corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset is allocated.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated to reduce, on a pro rata basis, the carrying amounts of the assets in the unit or group of units.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Cost

	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Lottery gaming assets	Land-based gaming assets	Construction in progress and assets not yet in use	Total
Balance at April 1, 2020	$ 130	$ 1,788	$ 322	$ 24	$ 107	$ 92	$ 58	$ 2,521
Additions and assets put into use	-	13	23	1	60	1	(25)	73
Disposals and retirements	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 130	$ 1,800	$ 345	$ 25	$ 167	$ 93	$ 33	$ 2,593
Balance at April 1, 2021	$ 130	$ 1,800	$ 345	$ 25	$ 167	$ 93	$ 33	$ 2,593
Additions and assets put into use	-	11	30	-	8	6	(18)	37
Disposals and retirements	-	-	(1)	-	(89)	(3)	-	(93)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 130	$ 1,811	$ 374	$ 25	$ 86	$ 96	$ 15	$ 2,537

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

8. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses

	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Lottery gaming assets	Land-based gaming assets	Construction in progress and assets not yet in use	Total
Balance at April 1, 2020	$ 41	$ 1,191	$ 289	$ 19	$ 102	$ 74	$ -	$ 1,716
Amortization for the period	-	28	17	1	8	7	-	61
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 41	$ 1,219	$ 306	$ 20	$ 110	$ 81	$ -	$ 1,777
Balance at April 1, 2021	$ 41	$ 1,219	$ 306	$ 20	$ 110	$ 81	$ -	$ 1,777
Amortization for the period	-	27	16	1	10	6	-	60
Disposal and retirements	-	-	(1)	-	(89)	(3)	-	(93)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 41	$ 1,246	$ 321	$ 21	$ 31	$ 84	$ -	$ 1,744

Carrying amounts

	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fixtures and equipment	Leasehold improvements	Lottery gaming assets	Land-based gaming assets	Construction in progress and assets not yet in use	Total
Balance at March 31, 2021	$ 89	$ 581	$ 39	$ 5	$ 57	$ 12	$ 33	$ 816
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 89	$ 565	$ 53	$ 4	$ 55	$ 12	$ 15	$ 793

Assets subject to operating lease agreements where OLG is the lessor or sub-lessor include land of $63 million (March 31, 2021 - $63 million) and buildings with a net book value of $372 million (March 31, 2021 - $389 million).

9. Leases

a. Accounting policy

i. As a lessee

At the inception of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. All leases are accounted for by recognizing a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date except for:

- leases of low value assets (based on the value of the underlying asset when new); and
- short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of the lease liability, reduced for any lease incentives received, and increased for lease payments made at or before commencement of the lease or initial direct costs incurred.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date and discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Corporation uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments include fixed payments, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially using the index or rate as at the commencement date, lease payments in extension periods if the Corporation is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Corporation is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

For contracts that both convey a right to the Corporation to use an identified asset and require services to be provided to the Corporation by the lessor, the Corporation has elected to account for the entire contract as a lease.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

Lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost and are remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate or if there is a change in assessment of whether the Corporation will exercise an extension or termination option.

ii. As a lessor

The Corporation determines at lease inception whether a lease is a finance lease or an operating lease based on whether the lease substantially transfers all of the risks and rewards incidental to owning the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease.

When the Corporation is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sublease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset.

9. Leases (continued)

ii. As a lessor (continued)

The Corporation recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease as Lease revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

The Corporation recognizes assets held under a finance lease presented as a finance lease receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Finance lease receivables are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments receivable by the Corporation. Lease payments received are apportioned between a reduction in the finance lease receivable and finance income over the lease term.

b. Explanatory information

i. As a lessee

The Corporation leases land and property under long-term leases.

Leases of office facilities, prize centre retail space and warehouses are typically fixed for periods of five to 10 years, and some have extension options exercisable by the Corporation for an additional one to five years after the end of the non-cancellable period. Extension options are included in the terms of the leases when the Corporation can reasonably expect to exercise that option. The lease payments comprise fixed and variable payments over the term of the lease.

Casino complex, land and entertainment centre leases are typically fixed for periods of 20 to 30 years, and some have extension options exercisable by the Corporation for an additional five to 15 years after the end of the non-cancellable period. The lease payments comprise fixed and variable payments over the term of the lease.

During fiscal 2020-21, the Corporation subleased the entertainment centre lease to a Land-based Casino Gaming service provider and derecognized the right-of-use asset and recognized a finance lease receivable.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

9. Leases (continued)

i. As a lessee (continued)

Right-of-use assets

Cost		2022		2021
Balance at April 1	$	294	$	307
Additions		-		165
Modifications		(1)		3
Disposals		-		(181)
Balance at March 31	$	293	$	294

Accumulated amortization		2022		2021
Balance at April 1	$	49	$	36
Amortization for the year		16		19
Disposals		-		(6)
Balance at March 31	$	65	$	49

Carrying amount		2022		2021
Balance at March 31	$	228	$	245

Lease liabilities

		2022		2021
Balance at April 1	$	423	$	285
Additions		-		165
Interest expense		12		13
Variable lease payment adjustments		6		4
Derecognized		-		(12)
Interest payments		(12)		(13)
Principal payments		(18)		(19)
Balance at March 31	$	411	$	423
Current	$	19	$	18
Non-current		392		405
	$	411	$	423

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

9. Leases (continued)

i. As a lessee (continued)

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of contractual lease payments showing the undiscounted contractual lease payments to be made by the Corporation after the reporting date.

As at March 31		
2023	$	31
2024		31
2025		32
2026		30
2027		29
Thereafter		377
Total undiscounted lease liabilities	$	530
Less: Imputed interest on leases		119
Total discounted lease	$	411

Amounts recognized in profit and loss

		2022		**2021**
Amortization on right-of-use assets	$	16	$	19
Interest on lease liabilities		12		13
Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of lease liabilities		4		7
Expenses relating to short term leases		5		-
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets		2		2

Amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of cash flows

		2022		**2021**
Total cash outflow for leases	$	34	$	34

ii. As a lessor

Lease income from the lease contracts in which the Corporation acts as a lessor are as follows:

		2022		**2021**
Finance lease				
Finance income on the finance lease receivable	$	4	$	2
Operating lease				
Lease revenue from fixed lease payments	$	41	$	41
Lease revenue from variable lease payments		51		13
Total operating lease revenue	$	92	$	54

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

9. Leases (continued)

ii. As a lessor (continued)

Operating leases

The Corporation leases or subleases casino complex properties and land in long-term lease arrangements to Land-based Casino Gaming service providers as operating leases. The subleases are typically fixed for periods of 19 to 23 years with extension options available to the Corporation subject to certain terms and conditions. The lease payments typically comprise fixed and variable payments over the term.

For a certain land and building lease, a Land-based Casino Gaming service provider prepaid $61 million for use of the land and building. The Land-based Casino Gaming service provider has the option to terminate the lease agreement at any time and upon termination, the Corporation is required to pay the Land-based Casino Gaming service provider the then fair value of the land and building. The prepayment represents a portion of deferred lease revenue (Note 17.b.ii) and an estimate of the fair value of the Corporation's obligation related to the put option held by the Land-based Casino Gaming service provider (Note 14.b).

For leases where rent payments have been deferred to future periods, the Corporation recognized the deferrals as an other asset of $69 million (2021 - $49 million) in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of contractual lease payments due to the Corporation under operating leases, showing the undiscounted contractual lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

As at March 31		
2023	$	41
2024		41
2025		41
2026		41
2027		41
Thereafter		602
	$	807

Finance lease

The Corporation subleases a parking lot and an entertainment centre in long-term lease arrangements to Land-based Casino Gaming service providers as finance leases. The subleases are typically for periods of 20 years with fixed and variable payments over the term of the lease.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

9. Leases (continued)

ii. As a lessor (continued)

The following table sets out a maturity analysis of contractual lease payments under finance leases, showing the undiscounted contractual lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

As at March 31		
2023	$	10
2024		10
2025		10
2026		11
2027		11
Thereafter		153
Total undiscounted lease payments receivable	$	205
Unearned finance income		(40)
Finance lease receivable, gross	$	165
Less: expected credit losses		5
Finance lease receivable	$	160
Current finance lease receivable (presented within other receivables)		6
Non-current finance lease receivable		154

The Corporation's accounting policy and exposure to credit risks and impairment losses related to finance lease receivable is disclosed in Note 22.

10. Trade and other payables

		2022		**2021**
Trade payables and accruals	$	105	$	114
Unclaimed and estimated lottery prizes payable		102		89
Progressive jackpot liability		61		60
Short-term employee benefits		34		37
Commissions payable		27		4
Customer deposits		19		13
Other payables and accruals		28		19
Trade and other payables	$	376	$	336

The Corporation’s accounting policy and exposure to liquidity risks related to trade and other payables is disclosed in Note 22.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

11. Provisions

a. Accounting policy

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing and amount. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance costs.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimates.

b. Explanatory information

All provisions are included in current liabilities. The carrying amount was:

	Legal claims	Other provisions	Total
Balance at April 1, 2021	$ 20	$ 23	$ 43
Increases and additional provisions	19	1	20
Amounts paid	(11)	(1)	(12)
Balance at March 31, 2022	$ 28	$ 23	$ 51

Legal claims

The ultimate outcome of legal proceedings (including settlements and awards) depends on several factors and may vary significantly from original estimates. Legal proceedings for which no provision has been recognized (including where the outcome cannot be assessed at this time) as the outcome is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably estimated, are disclosed as contingent liabilities, unless the likelihood of the outcome is remote (Note 25) or if such disclosure would seriously prejudice a pending litigation or dispute.

Other provisions

Other provisions primarily include provisions for decommissioning obligations and Harmonized Sales Tax (HST).

The decommissioning provision is associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development and/or normal use of the assets. The balance at March 31, 2022 is $2 million (2021 - $2 million).

The HST provision relates to refunds received in previous fiscal years in the amount of $18 million (2021 - $18 million) which is under review with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA).

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

12. Finance income and finance costs

		2022		2021
Interest income on financial assets measured at amortized cost	$	7	$	4
Finance income on finance lease receivable (Note 9)		4		2
Finance income	$	11	$	6
Interest expense for non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Interest on loans	$	1	$	-
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 9)		12		13
Other interest expense		3		-
Finance costs	$	16	$	13

13. Related parties

The Corporation is related to various other government agencies, ministries and Crown corporations. Related party transactions include an office facility lease with Ontario Infrastructure and Lands Corporation, loan agreements with the OFA (Note 18), post-employment benefit plans with the Ontario Pension Board (Note 23.b.ii) and other long-term employee benefits with the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (Note 23.b.iii).

All transactions with these related parties are within the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts, which are the amounts of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Transactions with key management personnel

The Corporation's key management personnel, consisting of the Corporation's Board of Directors and Executive Leadership Team members, have authority and responsibility for overseeing, planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation.

Key management personnel compensation for fiscal 2021-22 includes short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and directors' fees totaling $4 million (fiscal 2020-21 - $4 million).

14. Due to / from operator and service providers

Due from service providers

		2022		2021
Due from Land-based Casino Gaming service providers (b)	$	34	$	45
Due from Charitable Gaming service providers (c)		4		1
Less: expected credit losses		(3)		(3)
Due from service providers	$	35	$	43

The Corporation's accounting policy and exposure to credit risks and impairment losses related to due from service providers is disclosed in Note 22.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

14. Due to / from operator and service providers (continued)

Due to operator and service providers

		2022		2021
Current				
Due to operator (a)	$	14	$	15
Due to Land-based Casino Gaming service providers (b)		125		60
		139		75
Non-current				
Due to Land-based Casino Gaming service providers (b)		72		-
Due to operator and service providers	$	211	$	75

The Corporation's accounting policy and exposure to liquidity risks related to due to operator and service providers is disclosed in Note 22.

a. Due to operator

i. Caesars Windsor

Under the terms of the operating agreement for Caesars Windsor, the operator is entitled to receive an operator’s fee calculated as a percentage of Gross Revenue and as a percentage of Net Operating Margin, both as defined in the related operating agreement.

The Corporation and CEWL have an Additional Services and Extension Agreement (ASEA) which extended the term of the operating agreement relating to Caesars Windsor. The Extension Term, as defined, commenced on August 1, 2020 and on November 19, 2021, the expiration date was amended to May 1, 2024, with certain options for the Corporation to further extend the term until August 1, 2024. Pursuant to the terms of the ASEA, the operator is entitled primarily to the current Operator's Fee as defined in the operating agreement, an Extension Payment of $4 million per year (on a per diem basis) and a Fixed Operator Fee, as defined, in lieu of the current Operator's Fee in the last six months of the ASEA.

At Caesars Windsor, the operator's subsidiary is the employer of the employees working at that facility. All payroll and payroll-related costs are charged to the Corporation monthly and expensed in the Corporation's consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

b. Due to / from Land-based Casino Gaming service providers

Under the terms of the COSAs, each service provider is entitled to receive a share of the gaming revenue, generated at the facility it operates. During the temporary closures in fiscal 2020-21 and 2021-22, gaming revenue was nil however the Corporation continued paying the fixed fee and permitted capital payments as required by the respective COSAs. These fees were expensed on a pro-rata basis on the number of days closed within commissions and fees (Note 19.b) whereas the portion related to days open was reflected as a reduction of OLG's share of revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

14. Due to / from operator and service providers (continued)

b. Due to / from Land-based Casino Gaming service providers (continued)

The current amount due to Land-based Casino Gaming service providers represents the service provider's accrued share of gaming revenue primarily comprising a fixed fee, a variable fee and an amount for permitted capital expenditures. Also included is an estimate of the amount due to the West GTA Gaming Bundle service provider in the event the service provider terminates a lease agreement early or at expiry.

Due to the calculation method and the timing of settlement, certain gaming bundles may be in a receivable position at the end of the fiscal year. Certain amounts receivable from the Land-based Casino Gaming service providers are subject to interest. Where amounts receivable from Land-based Casino Gaming service providers cannot be settled on a net basis or OLG does not intend to settle in this manner, these amounts have been presented separately from those that are due to service providers.

The non-current amount due to Land-based Casino Gaming service providers represents cash held in escrow (Note 5) in accordance with escrow agreements that are repayable at the end of the agreements unless certain conditions are met.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

14. Due to / from operator and service providers (continued)

b. Due to / from Land-based Casino Gaming service providers (continued)

The chart below outlines the Land-based Casino gaming bundles:

Bundle	Sites	Service provider	COSA effective date	COSA expiration date
East	Thousand Islands Kawartha Downs Belleville Peterborough	Ontario Gaming East Limited Partnership (OGELP)	January 11, 2016	March 31, 2040
Southwest	Point Edward London Clinton Chatham Hanover Woodstock Sarnia	Gateway Casinos & Entertainment Limited (Gateway)	May 9, 2017	March 31, 2037
North	Sault Ste. Marie Thunder Bay Sudbury North Bay Kenora (New Build*)	Gateway	May 30, 2017	March 31, 2037
Ottawa	Rideau	HR Ottawa L.P. (Hard Rock)	September 12, 2017	March 31, 2037
Greater Toronto Area	Woodbine Ajax Great Blue Heron Pickering	Ontario Gaming GTA Limited Partnership (OGGLP)	January 23, 2018	January 22, 2039
West Greater Toronto Area	Brantford Flamboro Mohawk Grand River	Ontario Gaming West GTA Limited Partnership (OGWGLP)	May 1, 2018	March 31, 2038
Central	Innisfil Casino Rama Wasaga Beach (New Build*)	Gateway	July 18, 2018	July 31, 2041
Niagara	Casino Niagara Fallsview	MGE Niagara Entertainment Inc. (MGE)	June 11, 2019	March 31, 2040

* Not yet constructed or in process of construction as of March 31, 2022.

c. Due from Charitable Gaming service providers

As at March 31, 2022, 37 Charitable Gaming Centres across Ontario are operated by Charitable Gaming service providers. Under the terms of the CGCSPAs, which are set to expire on March 31, 2030, each Charitable Gaming service provider is entitled to receive a share of the gaming revenue, generated at the facility it operates. The amount due from Charitable Gaming service providers represents the Corporation's accrued share of gaming revenue.

15. Win contribution

The Corporation remits a contribution to the Province of Ontario equal to 20 per cent of gaming revenue generated at the respective sites, as defined, from Caesars Windsor, Casino Rama, Casino Niagara, Fallsview Casino and the Great Blue Heron Casino in accordance with the *Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation Act, 1999*, which amounted to $107 million for fiscal 2021–22 (fiscal 2020–21 – $2 million). The Corporation retains the responsibility to remit the contribution once a site is operated by a Land-based Casino Gaming service provider.

16. Due to Government of Canada

As at March 31, 2022, the amount due to the Government of Canada was $40 million (March 31, 2021 – $18 million). The recognition of this obligation requires management to make certain estimates regarding the nature, timing and amounts associated with the due to the Government of Canada liability. The Corporation's accounting policy and exposure to liquidity risks related to due to Government of Canada is disclosed in Note 22.

The amounts paid to the Government of Canada include:

a. Payments on behalf of the Province of Ontario

The provincial lottery corporations make payments to the Government of Canada under an agreement dated August 1979 between the provincial governments and the Government of Canada. The agreement stipulates that the Government of Canada will not participate in the sale of lottery tickets.

b. Goods and Services Tax / Harmonized Sales Tax (GST/HST)

As a prescribed registrant, the Corporation makes GST/HST remittances to the Government of Canada pursuant to the Games of Chance (GST/HST) Regulations of the Excise Tax Act. The Corporation's net tax for a reporting period is calculated using net tax attributable to both gaming and non-gaming activities.

The net tax attributable to non-gaming activities is calculated in the same way as it is for any other GST/HST registrant in Canada. The non-recoverable GST/HST payable to suppliers and the additional imputed tax payable to the Government of Canada on gaming-related expenses were recognized as payments to the Government of Canada, which is recorded in stakeholder payments in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (Note 20).

The net tax attributable to gaming activities results in a 26 per cent tax burden on most taxable gaming expenditures incurred by the Corporation.

17. Revenue

a. Accounting policy

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue represents the core operating business transactions accounted for under both IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15) and IFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9). IFRS 15 reflects revenue earned from transactions where the Corporation administers games amongst players (administered games) as well as other transactions made in exchange for a defined good or service. IFRS 9 reflects revenue from transactions where the Corporation takes a position against the customer such that the Corporation's net gain or loss on the transaction is determined by an uncertain future event (wagering transactions). For administered games, the Corporation can more definitively determine its return on a sales transaction, whereas under IFRS 9 there is greater uncertainty. Significant judgment is needed to determine whether gaming transactions are within the scope of IFRS 9 or IFRS 15.

i. Gaming revenue

Under IFRS 15:
Revenue from lottery tickets for which results are determined based on a draw is recognized when the related draw occurs net of awarded prizes. These tickets are sold to customers either by contracted lottery retailers or on OLG.ca and OLG's mobile app.

INSTANT lottery games revenue is recognized net of the predetermined prize structure at the time retailers make them available for sale to the public. This is indicated by the retailers' activation of tickets which acts as a proxy for the eventual sale to the customer.

OLG recognizes its share of gaming revenue generated by charitable gaming sites operated by Charitable Gaming service providers, in the same period the games are played. OLG's share of revenue is determined after the deduction of service providers' fees, primarily comprising a variable fee (calculated as a percentage of gaming revenue).

OLG recognizes its share of gaming revenue generated by Land-based gaming casino sites operated by Land-based Casino Gaming service providers, in the same period the games are played. OLG's share of revenue is determined after the deduction of service providers' fees, primarily comprising a fixed fee, a variable fee (calculated as a percentage of gaming revenue) and an amount for the permitted capital expenditures, as defined. During the periods in which the Land-based Gaming sites were temporarily closed in each of fiscal 2020-21 and 2021-22, nil gaming revenue was recognized. However, during the closures, the Corporation continued to pay the fixed fee and permitted capital payments as required by the respective COSAs (Note 2.a) which were expensed on a pro-rata basis based on the number of days closed within commissions and fees whereas the portion related to days open was reflected in OLG's share of revenue in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (Note 19.b). The nature of the service providers' fees paid during the temporary closures represented fees in exchange for services received and did not relate to gaming revenue.

17. Revenue (continued)

i. Gaming revenue (continued)

Under IFRS 9:

For any lottery, sports betting and casino game offerings (Caesars Windsor and digital casino) which fall under the scope of IFRS 9, revenue is recognized in the same period the related draw occurs, event is settled or game is played. Revenue represents the difference between the amounts earned through lottery and sports ticket sales or gaming wagers less prize payouts, net of any changes in accrued jackpot liabilities, fair value remeasurements of unsettled sports betting positions and liabilities under customer loyalty incentive programs.

ii. Non-gaming revenue

Under IFRS 15, revenue earned from accommodations, food and beverage, entertainment and other services is recognized in the period it is earned. OLG does not recognize non-gaming revenue generated at sites operated by Land-based Casino Gaming and Charitable Gaming service providers.

iii. Lease revenue

Under IFRS 15, the Corporation leases certain properties in exchange for fixed and variable lease payments, as applicable, pursuant to lease agreements, including property tax and operating cost reimbursements under certain leases. The fixed and variable payments are recognized in lease revenue as they are earned. In addition to these payments, an adjustment is made for certain leases with service providers in accordance with IFRS 15, to reallocate gaming revenue to lease revenue with the objective of recognizing a fair market value lease payment. A reallocation adjustment was not recognized when sites were temporarily closed in each of fiscal 2020-21 and 2021-22 as no gaming revenue was generated at the respective lease properties.

iv. Other items in revenue

Customer loyalty incentive programs

For programs that allow customers to earn points based on the volume of play during gaming or through purchases of non-gaming amenities, these points are recognized as a separate deliverable in the revenue transaction.

For programs that provide customers the right to receive cash, a financial liability is recognized when the points are granted and a corresponding amount equal to the cash value is recognized as a reduction to revenue. When the points are redeemed, expire or are forfeited, the financial liability is derecognized.

For programs that provide customers the right to receive free or discounted goods and services and/or free play, a financial liability is recognized when the points are awarded and a corresponding amount equal to the fair value is recognized as a reduction to revenue. The revenue is deferred until the points are redeemed, expire or are forfeited, at which time the financial liability is derecognized.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

17. Revenue (continued)

Complimentary items

When complimentary goods and services or free play/tickets are provided to customers not in conjunction with a gaming transaction, the Corporation does not recognize revenue from the complimentary goods and services or free tickets.

Contract liabilities

Funds collected for unsettled sports betting positions and lottery games for which results are determined based on a draw, and for which tickets are sold in advance of the draw, are recorded as contract liabilities representing the portion of gaming revenue to be recognized once the related draw occurs or event is settled and a separate portion for prizes that the Corporation expects to be returned to players.

Contract liabilities also includes prepaid lease revenue and consideration received from Land-based Casino Gaming service providers related to OLG's future share of gaming revenue which is recognized on a straight-line basis over the duration of the respective COSA.

b. Explanatory information

i. Disaggregation of revenue

The Corporation's revenue disaggregated by line of business is as follows:

2022	**Lottery**	**Land-based Gaming**		**Digital Gaming**	**Total**
		Casino Gaming	**Charitable Gaming**		
Gaming revenue	$ 1,922	$ 992	$ 47	$ 427	$ 3,388
Lease revenue	-	92	-	-	92
Non-gaming site revenue	-	5	-	-	5
Revenue	$ 1,922	$ 1,089	$ 47	$ 427	$ 3,485
Revenue from administered games / other transactions in exchange for a defined good or service					2,868
Revenue from wagered games					617
Revenue					$ 3,485

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

17. Revenue (continued)

i. Disaggregation of revenue (continued)

2021	Lottery	Land-based Gaming Casino Gaming	Land-based Gaming Charitable Gaming	Digital Gaming	Total
Gaming revenue	$ 1,831	$ 31	$ 27	$ 295	$ 2,184
Lease revenue	-	54	-	-	54
	$ 1,831	$ 85	$ 27	$ 295	$ 2,238
Revenue from administered games / other transactions in exchange for a defined good or service					1,827
Revenue from wagered games					411
Revenue					$ 2,238

ii. Contract liabilities

	2022	2021
Gaming Bundle contract liabilities (a)	$ 179	$ 193
Deferred lease revenue (b)	19	20
Deferred lottery and sports revenue	11	5
Expected prize payout	11	4
Gift cards	3	4
	223	226
Less: current portion	(68)	(45)
Contract liabilities	$ 155	$ 181

The amount of $21 million included in contract liabilities at March 31, 2021 has been recognized as revenue in fiscal 2021-22 (fiscal 2020-21 - $4 million).

a. Niagara and GTA gaming bundle contract liabilities

These liabilities represent consideration received in advance from the Niagara and GTA gaming bundle service providers related to OLG's future share of gaming revenue. No revenue from these contract liabilities was recognized during the temporary closures in each of fiscal 2020-21 and 2021-22.

b. Deferred lease revenue

Deferred lease revenue represents an amount prepaid from the West GTA gaming bundle service provider for the use of land and building where the casino in Brantford resides. The deferred lease revenue is recognized as lease revenue over the term of the lease.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

18. Long-term debt

The Corporation's accounting policy and exposure to liquidity risks related to long-term debt is disclosed in Note 22.

	2022	2021
Gaming management system loan (a)	$ 4	$ 10
Lottery terminals loan (b)	51	53
	55	63
Less: current portion	(15)	(12)
Long-term debt	$ 40	$ 51

On June 1, 2012, the Province of Ontario amended the *Ontario Lottery and Gaming Corporation Act, 1999* to require the Corporation to finance certain capital expenditures with debt obtained from the OFA. The approval of the Minister of Finance is required for the Corporation to borrow funds for major capital expenditures.

a. Gaming management system loan

The gaming management system loan, which commenced in fiscal 2017–18, is repayable over five years in average semi-annual payments of $4 million. The loan bears interest and fees of 2.65 per cent per annum and is unsecured. The loan is due September 30, 2022.

b. Lottery terminals loan

In February 2018, the Corporation entered into a loan agreement with the OFA, to borrow an amount up to $86 million to finance the replacement and expansion of the Corporation's lottery terminal network and the Corporation's implementation of an enhanced communications network. During fiscal 2021–22, the Corporation drew $4 million bringing the total cumulative loan balance to $56 million inclusive of interest. The loan is repayable over five years in average semi-annual payments of $6 million. The loan bears interest and fees of 1.641 per cent per annum and is unsecured.

c. OFA loan agreement

On May 6, 2020, as a result of the temporary closure of gaming facilities (Note 2.a), the Corporation entered into a loan agreement with the OFA to borrow an amount up to $300 million for the purpose of providing the Corporation with short-term financing for operating and working capital expenses. During fiscal 2020-21, the Corporation had been advanced $60 million and on February 18, 2021, the Corporation fully repaid the balance. At March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022, the loan balance was nil and the remaining available credit facility is $240 million. Subsequent to year-end, the OFA loan agreement expired on May 6, 2022.

d. Self-serve lottery terminals loan

On May 3, 2022, the Corporation entered into a loan agreement with the OFA, involving two facilities, to borrow an amount up to $56 million to finance the purchase and installation of self-serve lottery terminals. Facility one is repayable, inclusive of interest accrued, at the earlier of the project completion date or December 31, 2025. Facility one bears interest equal to the three month Ontario Treasury Bill Rate plus 0.533 percent per annum compounded quarterly. The Corporation has not been advanced any funds under the loan as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

18. Long-term debt (continued)

e. Payments over the next five years

Principal payments related to long-term debt that are expected to be made over the next five years are approximated as follows:

As at March 31		Principal payments
2023	$	15
2024		11
2025		11
2026		12
2027		6
	$	55

19. Commissions and fees

		2022		2021
Lottery retailer commissions (a)	$	333	$	331
Service provider fees (b)		153		334
Operator fees (c)		99		65
Other (d)		7		6
Commissions and fees	$	592	$	736

a. Lottery retailer commissions

Commissions paid to lottery retailers are based on revenue earned by OLG, ticket redemptions or sales of major prize-winning tickets.

b. Service provider fees

Service provider fees consist of fees paid to Land-based Casino Gaming service providers and Charitable Gaming service providers during the period the Casino Gaming facilities and Charitable Gaming Centres were temporarily closed in each of fiscal 2020-21 and 2021-22. The nature of the service provider fees paid during the temporary closures represented fees in exchange for services received and did not relate to gaming revenue.

c. Operator fees

Operator fees include fees paid to the operator of Caesars Windsor, Charitable Gaming service providers (prior to the effective date of the CGCSPA) and to digital service providers.

d. Other

These primarily comprise fees paid to third parties related to PlaySmart Centres.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

20. Stakeholder payments

	Notes		2022		2021
Payments to the Government of Canada	16	$	284	$	191
Gaming revenue sharing payment to OFNLP	24.c		81		149
Municipal commissions (a)			87		9
Horse racing funding	24.d		119		118
Other (b)			39		26
Stakeholder payments		$	610	$	493

a. Municipal commissions

Municipalities that host a Land-based Casino Gaming facility receive a percentage of Electronic Games Revenue and Live Table Games Revenue as defined in the Municipality Contribution Agreements. The Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation (MSIFN), as the host community of the Great Blue Heron Casino, receives a percentage of Electronic Games Revenue and Live Table Games Revenue as defined in the Contribution Agreement.

Municipalities that host Charitable Gaming Centres receive a commission based on a percentage of Adjusted Net Gaming Win, as defined in the Charitable Gaming Centre Municipality Agreements.

b. Other

Other Stakeholder payments include those made to charity and non-for-profit groups and the MSIFN Revenue Share Payment as defined in the Revenue Share Agreement.

21. General operating, administration and other

		2022		2021
General and administration (a)	$	83	$	61
Food, beverage and other purchases		3		-
ATM fees		(1)		-
Miscellaneous income		(12)		(3)
General operating, administration and other	$	73	$	58

a. General and administration

General and administration expenses are primarily comprised of office supplies and consumables, legal and consulting fees, settlements, research and development, travel, telecommunication, information technology and other miscellaneous expenses.

22. Financial risk management and financial instruments

a. Accounting policy

i. Financial assets

The Corporation initially recognizes financial assets on the trade date, which is the date the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus any directly attributable transactions costs or the transaction price. Subsequently, their measurement depends on the category in which they are classified.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as and subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) depending on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The Corporation's financial assets classified as and subsequently measured at amortized cost are comprised of cash, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, due from service providers and finance lease receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected losses.

The Corporation does not have FVTPL or FVOCI financial assets.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

ii. Financial liabilities

The Corporation initially recognizes financial liabilities on the trade date at which the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

On initial recognition, a financial liability is classified as and subsequently measured at amortized cost or FVTPL.

The Corporation’s non-derivative financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are comprised of trade and other payables, due to operator and service providers, due to Government of Canada, long-term debt and lease liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense is recognized in profit or loss.

The Corporation’s derivative financial liabilities measured at FVTPL include any current contract liabilities arising from wagering transactions as well as the liability relating to the Brantford lease arrangement (Note 17.b.ii). Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value. Net gains or losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss.

The Corporation derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss.

22. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

iii. Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statements of financial position only when the Corporation has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

iv. Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date, the Corporation assesses financial assets carried at amortized cost under an expected credit loss model (ECL). ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses based on the difference between the cash flows due to the Corporation in accordance with the contract and the cash flows the Corporation expects to receive, discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

The Corporation measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECL, which are losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial asset.

For trade receivables, the Corporation uses past experience of historic actual credit losses and an assessment of the current economic environment as the basis for estimating ECLs and applies this estimate to its gross balance (net of balances already fully impaired and written off) at each reporting date. The Corporation believes this amount to best reflect the ECL. ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

For receivables due from service providers and finance lease receivable, the Corporation uses historic actual credit losses adjusted for forecasts of future conditions.

Loss allowances on financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the related impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Corporation has no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

b. Explanatory information

i. Overview

The Corporation has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the Corporation's exposure to each of these risks and the Corporation's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing them.

ii. Risk management framework

The Corporation has a formal Enterprise Risk Management Program, which conforms to the Ontario Management Board of Cabinet Risk Management requirements and guidelines. This program supports the Corporation in the identification, assessment, management, and monitoring of risks that could impact the achievement of financial and non-financial objectives.

The Board of Directors considers enterprise risks and risk appetite in board deliberations including strategic planning, budget reviews and approvals for material transactions. The Board of Directors, through its Audit and Risk Management Committee (ARMC), provides oversight, direction, and support for the Enterprise Risk Management Program. The ARMC is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc engagements to assess risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the ARMC.

22. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

ii. Risk management framework (continued)

The Corporation’s financial risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Corporation, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Corporation’s activities.

The Corporation, through its policies, training and management standards and procedures, aims to enable employees at all levels of the organization to understand risks, to exercise appropriate risk-taking and to develop a strong control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

iii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Corporation will suffer a financial loss due to a third party failing to meet its financial or contractual obligations to the Corporation. The Corporation has financial instruments that potentially expose it to a concentration of credit risk. The instruments consist of trade and other receivables, due from service providers and finance lease receivable. The gross trade and other receivables, due from service providers and finance lease receivable represents the Corporation's maximum exposure to credit risk, however, this risk is mitigated by letters of credit or escrow funds held with service providers, as discussed below.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables primarily include credit provided to retailers of lottery products and are due for settlement no more than 30 days from the date of recognition. The Corporation performs initial credit or similar evaluations and maintains reserves for potential credit losses on accounts receivable balances. The receivables from lottery retailers are short term in nature and are collected by bank account sweeps, making the likelihood of credit loss very low. The carrying amount of these financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. Historically, the Corporation has not experienced any significant losses in trade and other receivables.

The amounts disclosed in the consolidated statements of financial position for trade and other receivables are net of expected credit losses. As at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021, the Corporation had a negligible provision for expected credit losses. The Corporation believes that its provision for expected credit losses is sufficient to reflect the related credit risk.

Due from service providers

Amounts due from Land-based Casino Gaming service providers relate primarily to the calculation and the timing of settlement of service provider fees and are expected to be settled, within 120 days after year-end. However as a result of COVID-19, certain payments were deferred over longer periods. Historically, the Corporation has not experienced any losses from amounts due from service providers. Pursuant to the COSAs, each Land-based Casino Gaming service provider has provided the Corporation with a letter of credit or escrow fund. The amount of each letter of credit or escrow fund is in excess of the amounts due to the Corporation at March 31, 2022.

As at March 31, 2022, the gross amount due from service providers was $38 million (March 31, 2021 - $46 million) primarily due from two Land-based Casino Gaming service providers which represents 89 per cent (March 31, 2021 - 97 per cent) of the gross amount due from service providers.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

22. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

iii. Credit risk (continued)

As at March 31, 2022, the Corporation had a provision for expected credit losses of $3 million (March 31, 2021 – $3 million). The Corporation believes that the provision for expected credit losses is sufficient to reflect the related credit risk.

Finance lease receivable

The finance lease receivable represents the payments to be received over the term of the leases.

As at March 31, 2022, the gross finance lease receivable was $165 million (March 31, 2021 - $164 million) due from two Land-based Gaming service providers. To date, the Corporation has not experienced any losses from payments due under finance lease receivable.

As at March 31, 2022, the Corporation had a provision for expected credit losses of $5 million (March 31, 2021 - $4 million). The Corporation believes that the provision for expected credit losses is sufficient to reflect the related credit risk.

iv. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as much as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by performing regular reviews of net income and cash flows from operations and continuously monitoring the forecast against future liquidity needs.

The undiscounted contractual maturities of financial liabilities are as follows:

2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	<1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	> 5 years
Trade and other payables	$ 376	$ 376	$ 376	$ -	$ -	$ -
Due to operator and service providers	211	211	139	-	-	72
Due to Government of Canada	40	40	40	-	-	-
Long-term debt	55	57	15	12	30	-
Lease liabilities	411	530	31	31	91	377
	$ 1,093	$ 1,214	$ 601	$ 43	$ 121	$ 449

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

22. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

iv. Liquidity risk (continued)

2021	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	<1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 5 years	> 5 years
Trade and other payables	$ 336	$ 336	$ 336	$ -	$ -	$ -
Due to operator and service providers	75	75	75	-	-	-
Due to Government of Canada	18	18	18	-	-	-
Long-term debt	63	68	13	15	34	6
Lease liabilities	423	553	30	31	91	401
	$ 915	$ 1,050	$ 472	$ 46	$ 125	$ 407

v. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk includes interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Corporation has financial assets and liabilities that potentially expose it to interest rate risk.

The Corporation is subject to interest rate risk on its long-term debt.

At March 31, 2022, long-term debt consists of two loan agreements with the OFA. The loan agreements have fixed interest rates for their entire terms of the repayment periods.

At March 31, 2022, the Corporation had cash of $334 million (March 31, 2021 – $443 million). The impact of fluctuations in interest rates is not significant and, accordingly, a sensitivity analysis of the impact of fluctuations in interest rates on net income has not been provided.

vi. Fair values measurement

The carrying values of cash, restricted cash and trade and other receivables approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments or because amounts are held in escrow accounts. The carrying values of due from service providers and finance lease receivable also approximate their fair values based on the recognition of an expected credit loss allowance. The carrying amounts of trade and other payables, current due to operator and service providers, due to the Government of Canada and certain current derivative contract liabilities approximate fair values because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments or because they are payable on demand.

22. Financial risk management and financial instruments (continued)

vi. Fair values measurement (continued)

Lease liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method which approximates fair value. Non-current due to operator and service providers approximates fair value because the amounts due are held in escrow accounts. The fair value of the Corporation's long-term debt is not determinable given its related-party nature, and there is no observable market for the Corporation's long-term debt.

Financial instruments are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value and grouped into one of three levels based on the degree to which the fair value is observable. The Corporation has determined the fair value of its financial instruments as follows:

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs).

The lease arrangement for the Brantford property (Note 9.b) requires the Corporation on expiry or termination of the lease to buy back the property of the then fair market value. Valuing this option requires level 3 (valuation techniques using non-observable data) inputs.

The Corporation's derivative financial liabilities representing wagering transactions of certain lottery draw based games that are set to take place in the future and unsettled sports betting positions involves level 3 (valuation techniques using non-observable data) inputs.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instruments. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

23. Employee benefits

a. Accounting policy

i. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions are recognized as an employee benefit expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income in the periods during which services are rendered by the employees.

ii. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan that requires entities to record their net obligation in respect of the plan and is not a defined contribution plan. The Corporation has defined benefit plans classified as state plans as there is no contractual agreement or stated policy for charging the net defined benefit cost of the plans to the Corporation. As such, the Corporation accounts for these post-employment benefits as a defined contribution plan and does not record additional liability for the plan deficit. The annual contribution made by the Corporation are recorded as an expense in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

iii. Other long-term benefits

The Corporation's net obligation with respect to long-term employee benefits other than pension plans is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value and the fair value of any related assets is deducted.

iv. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense at the earlier of when the Corporation can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Corporation recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, they are discounted to their present value.

v. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability and expense are recognized for the amount expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the end of the reporting period if the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

23. Employee benefits (continued)

b. Explanatory information

i. Defined contribution plans

The operator of Caesars Windsor has created defined contribution pension plans for its employees. The pension expense for Caesars Windsor defined contribution plans for fiscal 2021–22 amounted to $4 million (fiscal 2020–21 – $2 million).

ii. Other post-employment benefit plans

The Corporation provides defined benefit pension plans through the Public Service Pension Fund (PSPF) and administered by the Ontario Pension Board. The Corporation does not have a net obligation in respect of the defined benefit pension plans as the plans are sole-sponsored defined benefit plans established by the Province of Ontario. The Province of Ontario controls all entities included in the pension plans.

Contribution rate for the PSPF are set by the *Public Service Pension Act*, whereby the Corporation matches all regular contributions made by the member. The Corporation's contribution and pension expense for fiscal 2021–22 was $10 million (fiscal 2020–21 – $11 million).

iii. Other long-term employee benefits

As a Schedule 2 employer under the *Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997*, (the Act), the Corporation is individually responsible for the full cost of accident claims filed by its workers. The Workplace Safety and Insurance Board (WSIB) maintains full authority over the claims entitlement process and administers and processes claims payments on the Corporation's behalf. WSIB liabilities for self-insured employers are reported in the consolidated statements of financial position.

The WSIB accrual at March 31, 2022 was $12 million (March 31, 2021 – $14 million), of which $10 million (March 31, 2021 – $12 million) was included in non-current employee benefits liability and $2 million (March 31, 2021 – $2 million) was included in trade and other payables (Note 10). The accrued benefit costs are based on actuarial assumptions.

The operator of Caesars Windsor is a Schedule 1 employer under the Act and is not subject to the financial reporting requirements of self-insured employers.

(in millions of Canadian dollars)

24. Commitments

	HST on lease commitments (a)	Suppliers (b)	Total
2023	$ 19	$ 94	$ 113
2024	13	15	28
2025	10	6	16
2026	9	4	13
2027	7	4	11
	58	123	181
Thereafter	79	70	149
	$ 137	$ 193	$ 330

a. HST on lease commitments

The Corporation and Caesars Windsor have entered into several agreements to lease property, plant and equipment from the Corporation's subsidiary. The non-recoverable HST and the additional imputed tax on the gaming-related assets payable to the Government of Canada (Note 16.b) on the future lease payments are approximated as summarized above.

b. Suppliers

The Corporation has computer hardware and software maintenance, utility service, lottery and digital gaming services and ticket printing with future payments as at March 31, 2022. The future payments are approximated as summarized above.

c. Ontario First Nations (2008) Limited Partnership

On February 19, 2008, Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Ontario, the Corporation, the Ontario First Nations Limited Partnership and Ontario First Nations (2008) Limited Partnership entered into the Gaming Revenue Sharing and Financial Agreement (GRSFA). Pursuant to the terms of the GRSFA and an Order-in-Council, the Corporation was directed to pay the Ontario First Nations (2008) Limited Partnership (OFNLP), commencing in fiscal 2011–12 for revenues generated in fiscal 2010–11 and in each fiscal year thereafter for the remaining initial 20-year term of the agreement, twelve monthly payments aggregating to an amount equal to 1.7 per cent of the prior fiscal year's Gross Revenues of the Corporation, as defined in accordance with the GRSFA (gaming revenue sharing payment to OFNLP). Pursuant to the GRSFA, during fiscal 2021–22, $81 million was expensed (fiscal 2020–21 – $149 million) as Monthly Revenue Share Payments to OFNLP.

d. Horse Racing Funding Agreement

On April 1, 2019, the Corporation began directly funding the Ontario horse racing industry pursuant to the terms and conditions of a new Amended and Restated Funding Agreement for Live Horse Racing, which provides the industry with up to approximately $117 million per year for up to 19 years. In addition, the Corporation is committed to contribute $3 million annually as part of the three-year transitional funding support of purses and operating costs for grassroots and signature-level racetracks.

24. Commitments (continued)

d. Horse Racing Funding Agreement (continued)

During fiscal 2020-21, the Amended and Restated Funding Agreement for Live Horse Racing was amended due to the COVID-19 pandemic which caused the suspension of live horse racing in Ontario. The amendment allowed for scheduled funding to be reallocated during the temporary closures to cover certain costs to care and train racehorses. In addition, the three-year transition funding, which was set to expire on March 31, 2021, was amended to continue to the end of the first term of the agreement, March 31, 2026.

The Corporation also provides the Ontario horse racing industry with advice and support in areas including responsible gambling, marketing and performance management.

25. Contingencies

The Corporation is, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings of a character normally incidental to its business including related to the interpretation of its contracts. The Corporation makes significant judgements in determination of the probability of loss when assessing contingent liabilities. The Corporation believes either the probability of an outflow of resources is not determinable or it is not probable that the ultimate resolution of any of these proceedings and claims, individually or in total, will have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial results, or financial condition. The Corporation recognizes a provision for legal proceedings during the period when the ultimate outcome becomes probable and if such amount is estimable (Note 11). Changes in the Corporation's assessment regarding the probability or estimate in a particular case is evaluated each period-end. Changes, if any, concerning these contingencies will be accounted for as a charge in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income.