

ONTARIO ELECTRICITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

2025 ANNUAL REPORT

Mandate

Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation (OEFC or the Corporation) is one of five entities established by the *Electricity Act, 1998* (the Act) as part of the restructuring of the former Ontario Hydro in 1999.

Ontario Hydro was restructured into Ontario Power Generation Inc. (OPG), Hydro One Inc. (now a subsidiary of Hydro One Ltd., or Hydro One), the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO), the Electrical Safety Authority and OEFC.

In accordance with the Act, OEFC has the following mandate:

- managing its debt, financial risks and liabilities, including the debt of the former Ontario Hydro;
- managing the former Ontario Hydro's contracts with non-utility generators (NUGs);
- receiving all payments and administering other assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of the Corporation that were not transferred to another of the former Ontario Hydro successor corporations and disposing of any of these items as it deems appropriate or as directed by the Minister of Finance;
- providing financial assistance to the successor corporations of Ontario Hydro;
- entering into financial and other agreements relating to the supply and demand management of electricity in Ontario; and
- performing any additional objects specified by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

OEFC retains the services of the Ontario Financing Authority (OFA) and the Ministry of Finance to carry out its daily operations on a cost-recovery basis. The OFA is the agency of the Province of Ontario (the Province) responsible for Provincial borrowing and debt management.

Table of Contents

Statement from the Chair and Chief Executive Officer	4
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5
2024–25 HIGHLIGHTS	5
Financial Results	5
Revenue and Expense	5
Borrowing Program	5
Debt and Liabilities	6
Dedicated Revenues	6
Risk Management	7
Other Responsibilities and Priorities	7
Management of Power Supply Contracts	7
Supporting the Implementation of the Government's Electricity Policies	7
Assets Located on Reserves	7
Digital Transformation	7
Diversity and Inclusion	8
Corporate Governance	9
Accountability and Responsibilities	9
Board of Directors	10
Financial Reporting	11
Internal Controls	11
Risk Management Policies and Procedures	12
Overviews	12
Market Risk Policy	12
Credit Risk Policy	12
Policy on the Use of Derivatives and Financial Instruments	12
Policy on Risk Management Reporting	13

Operational Risk	13
Financial Statements	15
Management's Responsibility for Financial Information	15
Independent Auditor's Report	16
Statement of Financial Position	19
Statement of Operations and Change in Accumulated Deficit	20
Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses	21
Statement of Change in Net Debt	22
Statement of Cash Flows	23
Notes to the financial statements	24
Additional Sources of Information	38
Internet	38
Inquiries	38

Statement from the Chair and Chief Executive Officer

We are pleased to present Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation's (OEFC) 2025 Annual Report, which describes the Corporation's operational highlights and financial results for the year ended March 31, 2025.

OEFC continued to deliver on its mandate and priorities set out in its annual letter of direction throughout 2024–25. OEFC has no staff, and it draws on services agreements with the Ontario Financing Authority (OFA) and the Ministry of Finance to provide for its daily operations. These agreements allow OEFC, the OFA and the Ministry to work collaboratively and cost effectively.

OEFC's total debt and other liabilities are \$11.9 billion, down from the \$38.1 billion inherited by OEFC when it was established on April 1, 1999, from the restructuring of Ontario Hydro. Over time, OEFC's unfunded liability has been reduced under the government's debt repayment plan, with OEFC revenues dedicated to service and pay down its debt and other liabilities.

OEFC's financial position shows an accumulated deficit of \$2,884 million as at March 31, 2025, compared to \$3,149 million as at March 31, 2024.

Looking ahead to 2025–26, the Corporation will continue to manage its debt and liabilities in a cost-effective manner and support the implementation of the Province's electricity policies and initiatives.



Jason Fitzsimmons
Chair



Gadi Mayman
Vice-Chair and Chief Executive Officer

Management's Discussion and Analysis

2024–25 HIGHLIGHTS

- Annual operating surplus for OEFC of \$273 million.
 - A year-end accumulated deficit of \$2,884 million (\$3,149 million as at March 31, 2024), compared to an initial unfunded liability of \$19.4 billion as of April 1, 1999, when OEFC was established from the restructuring of the former Ontario Hydro.
 - Fulfilled priorities set out in its 2024-25 letter of direction and business plan
 - Continued to cost-effectively manage its debt and other liabilities. Total debt and liabilities were \$11.9 billion, a decrease of \$0.3 billion from March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025, with credit exposures maintained within policy limits.
 - Total expense decreased \$41 million from 2023–24, primarily due to reduced debt costs.
-

Financial Results

Revenue and Expense

Total revenue for 2024–25 was \$973 million, a decrease of \$109 million from 2023–24. Revenue included \$490 million in interest income from the Province and OPG; \$227 million in Gross revenue charge; \$170 million in payments-in-lieu (PIL) of taxes; \$40 million in power supply contract recoveries; and \$36 million in provincial corporate income tax transfer.

The decrease in revenue is largely due to lower PILs (\$100 million), interest income (\$16 million) and power supply contract recoveries (\$1 million).

Total expense was \$700 million, a decrease of \$41 million from 2023–24 primarily due to reduced debt interest expense, mainly reflecting the reduction in OEFC debt outstanding. Expenses included interest payments on debt of \$594 million, debt guarantee fee of \$60 million, and power supply contract costs of \$40 million.

Overall, there was an operating surplus of \$273 million, compared to \$341 million in 2023–24.

Borrowing Program

In 2024–25, OEFC used cash reserves and borrowed \$0.6 billion long-term and \$0.6 billion in short-term loans from the province to fund OEFC's long-term debt maturities of \$1.6

billion.

Debt and Liabilities

The Corporation inherited \$38.1 billion in total debt and other liabilities from the former Ontario Hydro when it was restructured in 1999. This amount included \$30.5 billion in total debt.

A portion of the \$38.1 billion was supported by the value of the assets of Ontario Hydro successor companies, leaving \$20.9 billion of stranded debt not supported by those assets. The initial unfunded liability of \$19.4 billion was the stranded debt adjusted for \$1.5 billion of additional assets.

As at March 31, 2025, total debt and liabilities were \$11.9 billion, with total debt of \$11.6 billion. These figures compare to total debt and liabilities of \$12.2 billion, with total debt of \$11.9 billion, as at March 31, 2024.

OEFC's financial position as at March 31, 2025 is an accumulated deficit of \$2,884 million, taking into account results from operations in 2024-25 (+\$273 million) and re-measurement losses on derivatives (-\$8 million), compared to an accumulated deficit of \$3,149 million as of March 31, 2024.

Debt Repayment Plan

OEFC services and retires the debt and other liabilities of the former Ontario Hydro from the following revenue and cash flow sources in the electricity sector:

- Outstanding notes receivable from the Province and OPG.
- PIL of corporate income and property taxes, and Gross Revenue Charges made by OPG, Hydro One and municipal electric utilities.
- Since the November 2015 IPO, Hydro One no longer pays PIL of corporate income tax to OEFC. Under the Electricity Act, 1998, an amount equal to provincial corporate taxes payable by Hydro One Inc. are due and payable by the Province to OEFC.
- Electricity sector dedicated income – the Province's net income from OPG in excess of the Province's interest cost of its investment in OPG, which may be allocated to OEFC by the Province at its discretion.

Dedicated Revenues

OEFC receives dedicated revenues, such as PILs, the amount equal to Hydro One Inc.'s provincial corporate income taxes, and the gross revenue charge paid to OEFC, as well as, at the Province's discretion, any ESDI, to help service and pay down its unfunded liability. OEFC recognizes ESDI as revenue when the transfer is authorized by the Province.

Risk Management

OEFC's risk management policies and procedures are designed to manage risk exposures associated with the Corporation's debt, derivatives, and related capital market transactions. These policies and procedures address market, credit, and operational risks. Risk exposures are continuously monitored through daily mark-to-market valuation against the requirements outlined in the policies and procedures.

Other Responsibilities and Priorities

Management of Power Supply Contracts

In 2024–25, OEFC continued to manage 11 NUG contracts. OEFC continued to make energy payments to the generators and other relevant parties, including calculating, settling and reporting accurately and on a timely basis, as per contract terms. Under statute, the corporation is fully reimbursed for contract costs.

Supporting the Implementation of the Government's Electricity Policies

The Corporation provides financing to Ontario Hydro successor corporations as per the Electricity Act.

OEFC provides financing to OPG on commercial terms to help OPG meet their financing requirements, including funding of electricity supply projects such as Darlington refurbishment. This includes a credit facility of up to \$750 million for the period from 2022 to 2026.

Completed OPG supply projects previously financed by OEFC include the Niagara Tunnel Project, the Portlands Energy Centre and Lac Seul hydroelectric project.

Assets Located on Reserves

When Ontario Hydro was restructured in 1999, its operating successor corporations acquired from OEFC certain of its assets and liabilities pursuant to transfer orders made under the Act, in exchange for debt issued to OEFC. However, title to some assets, located on Reserves (as defined in the *Indian Act* (Canada)), were not transferred, and some assets continue to be held by OEFC until Hydro One or OPG have obtained all consents necessary to complete title transfers.

OEFC continued to participate in the transfer of interests in assets located on First Nation Reserves, with the consent of the relevant First Nation(s).

Digital Transformation

As OEFC receives operational services from the OFA, OEFC benefits from OFA's ongoing digital transformation initiatives.

Diversity and Inclusion

The OEFC is strongly committed to creating an inclusive, diverse, equitable, anti-racist and accessible work environment, including leveraging initiatives implemented by the OFA in support of its core values of respect, innovation, teamwork and accountability.

Corporate Governance

Accountability and Responsibilities

OEFC is an agency of the provincial Crown.

OEFC is governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance. The Board is comprised of public servants. It is accountable to the Minister through the Chair, and through the Minister to the Legislative Assembly. The Board performs a supervisory role, overseeing the management of the business and affairs of OEFC to ensure its mandate is fulfilled. The accountability framework is reflected in a Memorandum of Understanding between OEFC and the Minister of Finance, which sets out the roles and responsibilities of each party and is available on OEFC's website. Directors are expected to adhere to a Board-approved Code of Conduct.

The Board's Audit Committee assists the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities in respect of audits, financial reporting, risk management and internal controls.

OEFC's CEO is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance. The CEO is responsible for managing the day-to-day operations and ongoing activities of OEFC and reports the agency's performance to the Board.

While OEFC does not have any employees, some OFA employees are designated as officers for executing agreements and other instruments on OEFC's behalf. The OFA carries out OEFC's day-to-day operations under the supervision of the Board and pursuant to an agreement between the OFA and OEFC. In addition, the Ministry of Finance collects certain payments on behalf of OEFC pursuant to an agreement.

Board of Directors

The table below provides an overview of the Board of Directors as of March 31, 2025. Biographies of current directors are available on OEFC's website.

Director	Date First Appointed	End of Current Term	2024-25 Board of Directors and Audit Committee Meetings Attended
Jason Fitzsimmons (Chair)	September 26, 2024	September 25, 2027	1
Gadi Mayman (Vice-Chair and CEO)	August 23, 2000	July 20, 2026	5
Maureen Buckley	September 13, 2019	May 14, 2028	7
Elizabeth Doherty	April 18, 2019	May 14, 2028	5
Steen Hume	April 18, 2019	May 14, 2028	8
Nancy Kennedy	October 22, 2014	December 9, 2026	8
Nancy Mudrinic	April 18, 2019	May 14, 2028	4

No Director received any remuneration in their capacity as an OEFC Board member in 2024–25.

Financial Reporting

OEFC prepares annual financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The financial statements are reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board. The annual financial statements are audited by the Auditor General of Ontario who expresses an opinion on whether they present the financial results fairly in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The financial statements and the audit report are reviewed by the Audit Committee and the Board. These audited financial statements are tabled in the Legislature as part of the Annual Report and are included in the Financial Statements of Government Organizations and Business Enterprises section of the Public Accounts of the Province. Unaudited financial statements are prepared quarterly and presented to the Audit Committee and the Board.

Internal Controls

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and to safeguard OEFC's assets and manage its liabilities.

In meeting its responsibility for the reliability and timeliness of financial information, OEFC, directly and through the OFA, uses a comprehensive system of internal controls, including organizational and procedural controls. The system of internal controls includes:

- comprehensive business planning
- written communication of policies and procedures governing corporate conduct and risk management
- segregation of duties
- maintenance and retention of detailed records
- responsible delegation of authority and personal accountability
- careful selection and training of personnel
- regularly updated accounting and financial risk policies.

As part of its annual business plan, OEFC conducts a risk assessment of corporate-wide risks and develops appropriate mitigation strategies.

OEFC's appointed internal auditor develops an annual internal audit plan based on a review of OEFC's risk assessment and input from the OEFC Audit Committee and OFA Management. The internal audit plan is approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Risk Management Policies and Procedures

Overviews

OEFC risk policies and procedures address market, credit and operational risks pertinent to the corporation's debt, derivatives portfolios, and capital markets transactions.

These policies were developed following the guidelines and directives of regulatory bodies, such as the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions of Canada and the Bank for International Settlements, and in consultation with Canadian bank representatives.

The Board and Management committees establish and approve risk management policies and monitor the performance of the OFA's capital market activities related to OEFC.

Market Risk Policy

Market risk is the risk of financial loss attributable to changes in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. OEFC manages the market risk exposures with limits, trigger levels, and other strategies detailed in the annual Financing & Debt Management Plan. The policy limits the OEFC's maximum net interest rate resetting exposure of 35 per cent of debt as of year-end and a maximum foreign-exchange exposure of 3 per cent.

OEFC net interest rate resetting exposure and foreign exchange exposure remained within the policy limits in 2024–25:

- Net interest rate resetting exposure was 32.1 per cent of outstanding debt as of March 31, 2025, within the limit of 35 per cent.
- Foreign exchange exposure remained unchanged at 0.0 per cent of outstanding debt as of March 31, 2025, well within the foreign exchange exposure limit for OEFC of 3.0 per cent.

Credit Risk Policy

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty defaults on its financially contracted obligations. OEFC does not incur credit risk to external counterparties from transactions such as investments, derivative contracts and repurchase agreements, because the OFA conducts all capital markets activities on behalf of OEFC with the Province of Ontario and its related entities. The only credit risk is related to deposits of OEFC cash balances with financial institutions, which is monitored and managed daily.

Policy on the Use of Derivatives and Financial Instruments

The use of derivatives and other financial instruments is restricted to those that are permissible under the Financial Administration Act and that the OFA can price, settle, account for, and assess risks. Derivatives are used to manage exposures to interest rates and exchange rates risks arising from capital market activities on behalf of OEFC. Derivatives are employed for hedging purposes only, not to create net leverage. Risks

arising from derivative usage are monitored and managed prudently.

Policy on Risk Management Reporting

At its regular quarterly meetings, the Board is informed of the Corporation's activities:

- The CEO provides the Board with a progress report on its borrowing activities and other operational matters. The CEO also reports on compliance with applicable government directives.
- The OFA Chief Operating Officer reports on program exposures and performance, as well as exceptions to policies.

In addition, OFA Management is informed of the Corporation's risk exposures and positions on a daily basis so it can direct appropriate actions on behalf of OEFC.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems, or external events. The OFA manages operational risk relating to OEFC through reviews and improvements of work processes, documented policies and procedures, data processing systems, contingency plans and staff training.

OEFC has no staff and draws on services agreements with the OFA and Ministry of Finance to provide for its operations. The OFA's Business Continuity Plan covers OEFC's operations and is regularly updated to facilitate the continuation of essential operational functions with minimal disruption in the event of an emergency.

Financial Statements

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

Independent Auditor's Report

Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Operations and Change in Accumulated Deficit

Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

Statement of Cash Flows

Notes to Financial Statements

Financial Statements

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

The accompanying financial statements of the OEFC have been prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. The preparation of the financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates based on management's judgment, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be finalized with certainty until future periods.

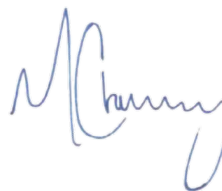
Management maintains a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that reliable financial information is available on a timely basis. The system includes formal policies and procedures and an organizational structure that provides for appropriate delegation of authority and segregation of responsibilities. An internal audit function independently evaluates the effectiveness of these internal controls on an ongoing basis and reports its findings to management and the Audit Committee of the Board.

The Board, through the Audit Committee, is responsible for ensuring management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls. The Audit Committee reviews our financial statements and recommends them to the Board for approval. The Audit Committee is also responsible for reviewing our internal controls and advising the directors on auditing matters and financial reporting issues.

The Office of the Auditor General, appointed by our legislation has audited the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, as stated in their Independent Auditor's Report. The Office of the Auditor General has full and unrestricted access to the Audit Committee to discuss their audit and related findings.



Gadi Mayman
Chief Executive Officer
(08-15-2025)



Muneeb Chaudhary
Chief Financial Officer
(08-15-2025)



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Auditor General
of Ontario

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation (the OEFC), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the statements of operations and change in accumulated deficit, change in net debt, remeasurement gains and losses and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the OEFC as at March 31, 2025, and the results of its operations, changes in its net debt, its remeasurement gains and losses and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the OEFC in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information, other than the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon, in the OEFC's 2025 Annual Report.

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

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

I obtained the 2025 Annual Report prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact in this auditor's report. I 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 these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the OEFC'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 the OEFC either intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 OEFC'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 OEFC's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the OEFC 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Spence', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Toronto, Ontario
August 15, 2025

Shelley Spence, FCPA, FCA, LPA
Auditor General

ONTARIO ELECTRICITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Statement of Financial Position

	As at	
	March 31 2025	March 31 2024 Restated (Note 15)
<i>(in millions of dollars)</i>		
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash	\$ -	\$ 25
Investments (Note 3)	-	21
Accounts receivable (Note 4)	24	21
Interest receivable	8	11
Derivatives (Note 9)	5	9
Due from Province of Ontario (Note 5)	36	36
Notes and loans receivable (Note 6)	8,926	8,925
Total financial assets	8,999	9,048
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	157	133
Derivatives (Note 9)	34	30
Interest payable	122	131
Debt (Note 8)	11,570	11,903
Total liabilities	11,883	12,197
Net debt	(2,884)	(3,149)
Accumulated operating deficit	(2,855)	(3,128)
Accumulated remeasurement losses	(29)	(21)
Accumulated deficit (Note 13)	\$ (2,884)	\$ (3,149)

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

Approved on behalf of the Board:



Jason K. Fitzsimmons
Chair



Gadi Mayman
Vice-Chair and Chief Executive Officer

ONTARIO ELECTRICITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Statement of Operations and Change in Accumulated Deficit

	For the year ended	
	March 31 2025	March 31 2024 Restated (Note 15)
<i>(in millions of dollars)</i>		
Revenues		
Interest income (Note 6)	\$ 490	\$ 506
Gross revenue charge	227	221
Payments-in-lieu of tax (PILs) (Note 10)	170	270
Power supply contract recoveries	40	41
Provincial corporate income tax transfer (Note 5)	36	36
Other	10	8
Total revenues	973	1,082
Expenses		
Interest on debt	594	626
Debt guarantee fee (Note 8)	60	68
Power supply contract costs	40	41
Operating	6	6
Total expenses	700	741
Operating surplus	273	341
Accumulated operating deficit, beginning of year	(3,128)	(3,469)
Accumulated operating deficit, end of year	\$ (2,855)	\$ (3,128)

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

ONTARIO ELECTRICITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Statement of Remeasurement Gains and Losses

<i>(in millions of dollars)</i>	For the year ended	
	March 31 2025	March 31 2024
Accumulated remeasurement losses, beginning of year	\$ (21)	\$ (46)
Unrealized (losses) gains attributable to derivatives (Note 9)	(8)	25
Net remeasurement (losses) gains for the year	(8)	25
Accumulated remeasurement losses, end of year	\$ (29)	\$ (21)

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

ONTARIO ELECTRICITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Statement of Change in Net Debt

	For the year ended	
	March 31 2025	March 31 2024 Restated (Note 15)
<i>(in millions of dollars)</i>		
Operating surplus	\$ 273	\$ 341
Net remeasurement (losses) gains for the year	(8)	25
Net change in net debt	265	366
Net debt, beginning of year	(3,149)	(3,515)
Net debt, end of year	\$ (2,884)	\$ (3,149)

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

ONTARIO ELECTRICITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Statement of Cash Flows

	For the year ended	
	March 31 2025	March 31 2024 Restated (Note 15)
(in millions of dollars)		
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating surplus	\$ 273	\$ 341
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Zero coupon debt interest	81	81
Real return bond CPI adjustment	19	29
Other items	(2)	(3)
Changes in working capital items:		
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	(3)	3
Decrease/(increase) in Interest receivable	3	(2)
Decrease/(increase) in due from Province of Ontario	-	(1)
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	24	74
(Decrease)/increase in Interest payable	(9)	(17)
Net cash flows from operating activities	386	505
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	21	741
Net cash flows from investing activities	21	741
Cash flows from financing activities		
Long-term debt issued	599	1,531
Long-term debt retired	(1,631)	(3,308)
Note receivable repayments	-	570
Note receivable advances	-	(15)
Short-term debt issued, net	600	1
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(432)	(1,221)
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(25)	25
Cash, beginning of year	25	-
Cash, end of year	\$ -	\$ 25
Cash flows from operating activities include:		
Amounts of interest paid	\$ 503	\$ 533
Amounts of interest received	493	504

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

ONTARIO ELECTRICITY FINANCIAL CORPORATION

Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Nature of operations

(a) Overview

Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation (OEFEC or the Corporation) is the legal continuation of Ontario Hydro and one of five entities established by the *Electricity Act, 1998* (the Act) as part of the 1999 restructuring of Ontario Hydro. The Corporation is a Crown agency and is exempt from federal and provincial income taxes under paragraph 149(1)(d) of the *Income Tax Act* (Canada).

OEFEC is a Crown agency; its mandate includes:

- managing its debt and administering the assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of Ontario Hydro not transferred to other successor entities;
- managing the former Ontario Hydro's contracts with non-utility generator (NUGs);
- providing financial assistance to the successor corporations of Ontario Hydro; and
- entering into financial and other agreements relating to the supply and demand management of electricity in Ontario.

The other Ontario Hydro successor entities are:

- Ontario Power Generation Inc. (OPG);
- Hydro One Inc. (now a subsidiary of Hydro One Limited; or Hydro One);
- Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO); and
- Electrical Safety Authority.

(b) Debt and liability management

On April 1, 1999, the Ministry of Finance determined that the estimated value of the assets being transferred to the new entities was \$17.2 billion, which was exceeded by the former Ontario Hydro's total debt and other liabilities of \$38.1 billion. OPG, Hydro One (and their subsidiaries) and the IESO were transferred assets valued at \$8.5 billion, \$8.6 billion and \$78 million respectively in exchange for debt payable to OEFEC. The resulting shortfall of \$20.9 billion was determined by the Ministry of Finance to be "stranded debt." After adjusting for \$1.5 billion in loans and other assets retained by OEFEC, \$19.4 billion was the unfunded liability reflected on OEFEC's opening balance sheet.

To allow OEFEC to service and retire \$38.1 billion in total debt including the \$20.9 billion in stranded debt, the Province established a long-term plan whereby debt service and

repayment would be through dedicated revenues from electricity-sector companies via:

- Notes receivable from the Province, OPG, Hydro One and IESO;
- Payments-in-lieu of taxes (PILs), paid by OPG, Hydro One and municipal electricity utilities (MEUs), which are equivalent to the corporate income, property and capital taxes paid by private corporations;
- Debt retirement charge (DRC) paid by electricity consumers, eliminated as of April 1, 2018; and
- A policy commitment from the Province to allocate annually the combined net income of OPG and Hydro One in excess of the Province's interest cost of its investment in its electricity subsidiaries to OEFC as the Electricity Sector Dedicated Income (ESDI). Beginning in 2019-20, the Province changed the ESDI policy commitment to allocate annually, at its discretion, OPG's net income in excess of the interest cost of the Province's investment, to OEFC.

As of April 1, 1999, the present value of the future PILs and the cumulative combined profits of OPG and Hydro One in excess of the government's \$520 million annual interest cost of its investments in these two companies and dedicated to OEFC was estimated at \$13.1 billion. The \$13.1 billion was then applied to the stranded debt of \$20.9 billion which resulted in an initial estimate of \$7.8 billion for the residual stranded debt.

Pursuant to the Act and consistent with the principles of electricity restructuring, there is a long-term plan to defease the unfunded liability using funds from the electricity sector.

(c) Assets located on Reserves

Following the restructuring of Ontario Hydro in 1999, the other successor entities acquired from OEFC certain assets and liabilities. These were pursuant to transfer orders made under the Act, in exchange for debt issued to OEFC. However, title to some of the assets located on Reserves (as defined in the *Indian Act* (Canada)), were not transferred and continue to be held by OEFC until Hydro One and/or OPG obtain the consents necessary to complete these title transfers.

Hydro One and OPG manage these assets and are required to indemnify OEFC in respect of any costs or liabilities relating to these assets. OEFC does not generate revenues nor incur expense from these assets.

These assets are not included in these financial statements.

Note 2: Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements are prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards (PSAS) for government reporting entities established by the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Board.

(b) Comparison with budget

A comparison between budget and actual has been excluded due to the unique nature of OEFC's revenues and expenses over which OEFC has minimal control. OEFC is a passive recipient of revenues that it receives on the basis of either legislation (e.g., Gross Revenue Charge, PILs and provincial corporate income tax transfer, and power supply contract recoveries) or allocation by the Province at its discretion (e.g., ESDI).

(c) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with PSAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include payments-in-lieu of tax revenue, payments-in-lieu of tax receivable, payments-in-lieu of tax refundable, and the determination of fair value of derivative contracts.

The payments-in-lieu of tax revenue, tax receivable and tax refundable estimates from OPG, Hydro One and MEUs are subject to change upon finalization or reassessment of the underlying tax filings.

The fair values of the derivative contracts are estimated using pricing models that incorporate current market data, such as prices of the underlying instruments, interest rates, exchange rates, and credit risk, which can change over time.

Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. By their nature, estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(d) Revenue recognition

Payments-in-lieu of taxes (PILs) comprises of amounts relating to income tax, and property tax from OPG, Hydro One and MEUs. Under the Act, the OEFC is entitled to receive the amount of taxes that these entities would have been liable to pay under federal and/or provincial tax legislation. PILs are recognized in the period in which the taxable event occurs and when they are authorized by legislation, or the ability to assess and collect the tax has been provided through legislative convention.

PILs income tax are initially recognized as revenue in an amount equal to the tax instalments received from OPG and MEUs in the statement of operations and change in accumulated deficit. At each financial statement date, the Corporation uses tax assessments to assess whether there was an over- or underpayment of taxes from OPG and MEUs for a particular taxation year. In the absence of tax assessments, the Corporation estimates the amount of tax revenue based on other relevant sources of information. Over or underpayment of taxes are recognized as an increase or decrease to revenue and as a tax receivable or refundable in the statement of financial position. As management obtains better information, such as from audits or appeals, the resulting tax revenue adjustments are accounted for as changes in estimates and are recorded in the period in which they become known.

PILs property tax is recognized when the tax instalments are due monthly for OPG and semi-annually for Hydro One and MEUs.

Gross revenue charge pertains to property taxes payable by hydro-electric station owners on their gross revenues. Gross revenue charge is recognized in the period in which the taxable event occurs and when they are authorized by legislation, or the ability to assess and collect the tax has been provided through legislative convention. Gross revenue charge is recognized as revenue in an amount equal to the tax assessment for OPG and MEUs.

Interest income pertains to notes receivable from the Province, OPG, and NUGs. OEFC recognizes interest income using the effective interest method.

Power supply contract recoveries relate to electricity generated by NUGs under power purchase agreements (PPAs) that are sold to consumers through the wholesale electricity market in Ontario, which is administered by the IESO. OEFC has determined its performance obligation is to supply electricity to consumers. The performance obligation to supply energy is satisfied over time, with revenue recognized in the amount that the OEFC has a right to invoice on a monthly basis to the IESO. Under the Act, the OEFC is entitled to receive from IESO an amount that is equal to the contracted price of the electricity generated by NUGs under the PPAs.

Provincial corporate income tax transfer is a government transfer without eligibility criteria or stipulations that is payable by the Ministry of Finance under section 91.2 of the Act. In each fiscal year, the OEFC recognizes the transfer as revenue in an amount equal to the provincial corporate income tax payable by Hydro One for the taxation year that ends in OEFC's fiscal year.

Electricity sector dedicated income (ESDI) is a government transfer without eligibility criteria or stipulations that is payable at the sole discretion of the Province of Ontario. The amount of ESDI is calculated using the cumulative net income of OPG in excess of the Province's interest costs of its investment. The OEFC recognizes ESDI as revenue when the transfer is authorized by the Province. Given that payment of ESDI is at the sole discretion

of the Province, the OEFC recognizes revenue as the transfer is received or when the Province decides to provide ESDI and the OEFC has an enforceable right to collect payment.

(e) Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are classified at initial recognition as either (i) cost or amortized cost or (ii) fair value. In these financial statements, all financial instruments, other than derivatives are classified at cost or amortized cost. Fair value is the amount of consideration that would be agreed on in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties, who are under no compulsion to act.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

(i) Financial instruments at fair value

Financial instruments at fair value are re-measured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Any unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses and are subsequently reclassified to the statement of operations and change in accumulated deficit upon disposal or settlement.

The following hierarchy is used for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments:

- Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: valuation techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: valuation techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

The fair value of financial instruments not traded in an active market is determined by appropriate valuation techniques, including forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including forward interest rate curves.

(ii) Financial Instruments at cost or amortized cost

Cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, interest receivable, interest payable, investments and due from Province are recorded at cost. These items are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value so carrying value approximates fair value.

For financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, interest is to be recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. The EIR is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

Notes and loans receivable are recorded at amortized cost. Valuation allowances are made to reflect notes and loans receivable at the lower of amortized cost and net realizable value, when collectability and risk of loss exists. Changes in valuation allowances are recognized in the statement of operations and change in accumulated deficit.

Debt is composed of short, medium and long-term bonds, notes and debentures and is recorded at amortized cost. Discounts, premiums and commissions arising from the issuance of debt or the acquisition of debt prior to maturity are deferred and amortized to operations over the life of the underlying debt using the effective interest rate method. Transaction costs, such as debt issuance costs, are added to the carrying amount of debt.

Foreign currency translation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars. At the transaction date, each asset, liability and amount reported in the statement of operations arising from a foreign currency transaction is translated into Canadian dollars by applying the exchange rate in effect at that date. At each financial statement date, monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency, such as foreign debt, are translated into Canadian dollars at period-end rates of exchange. Any unrealized exchange gains or losses are reported in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses.

Note 3: Investments

Investments primarily consist of term deposits held with the Province. The investment balance as at March 31, 2025 was nil (2024 – interest rate of 5.02% with a maturity date of April 1, 2024).

Note 4: Accounts receivable

As at March 31 (\$ millions)	2025	2024
Payments-in-lieu of tax receivable	\$ 10	\$ 9
Power supply contract recoveries	4	4
Other receivables	10	8
Total	\$ 24	\$ 21

Note 5: Due from Province of Ontario

As at March 31 (\$ millions)	2025	2024
Allocation of Hydro One Inc. provincial corporate income tax	\$ 36	\$ 36
Total	\$ 36	\$ 36

Section 91.2 of the Act requires the Province to pay to the Corporation an amount equal to the amount of tax payable under the *Taxation Act, 2007* by Hydro One Inc. (or subsidiaries). For fiscal 2024–25, OEFC recognized \$36 million under section 91.2 of the Act (2024 – \$36 million) and was included in provincial corporate income tax transfer on the statement of operations and accumulated deficit. During fiscal 2024–25, the Province made payments of \$36 million (2024 – \$35 million) to reduce the balance due.

Note 6: Notes and loans receivable

As at March 31 (\$ millions)					
	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Interest Payable	2025	2024
Province of Ontario	2039–2041	5.85	Monthly	\$ 6,804	\$ 6,804
OPG	2026–2048	3.04 to 5.40	Semi-Annually	2,100	2,100
				8,904	8,904
Add: Loans receivable from NUGs				28	27
Allowance for doubtful accounts				(6)	(6)
Net loans receivable from NUGs				22	21
Total				\$ 8,926	\$ 8,925

OEFC's interest revenue of \$490 million (2024 – \$506 million) included interest from notes receivable of \$485 million (2024 – \$494 million) and \$5 million (2024 – \$12 million) from other sources including temporary investments.

The Province

As noted above, in 1999, the Province received equity of \$8.9 billion in OPG and Hydro One in exchange for assuming debt payable to OEFC. During fiscal 2024–25, the Province did not make any payments to reduce the principal notes outstanding (2024 – \$nil).

Ontario Power Generation (OPG)

OEFC provides OPG financing on commercial terms and conditions. In November 2021, OEFC agreed to provide OPG a \$750 million credit facility for the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2026. As at March 31, 2025, no balance had been drawn on the credit facility. Set out below is a summary by year of maturity of OPG's debt to OEFC:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>(\$ millions)</u>
2026-27	\$ 50
2039-40	100
2040-41	150
2041-42	350
2046-47	250
2047-48	1,200
Total	\$ 2,100

OEFC agreed with OPG to not sell notes owing without their prior approval.

Non-Utility Generators (NUGs)

Loans receivable from NUGs at March 31, 2025 totalled \$22 million (2024 – \$21 million), net of an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6 million (2024 – \$6 million).

Note 7: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

As at March 31 (\$ millions)	2025	2024
Payments-in-lieu of tax refundable	\$ 151	\$ 122
Power supply contracts	4	8
Other liabilities	2	3
Total	\$ 157	\$ 133

Payments-in-lieu of taxes refundable includes an amount of \$134 million (2024 - \$110 million) to OPG.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities relate to normal business transactions with related parties and third-party suppliers and are subject to standard commercial terms.

Note 8: Debt

Debt is either held, or guaranteed as to principal and interest, by the Province as set out below:

As at March 31 (\$ millions)			2025			2024
	Held by the Province	Guaranteed by the Province	Total	Held by the Province	Guaranteed by the Province	Total
Short-term debt	\$ 1,260	–	\$ 1,260	\$ 661	–	\$ 661
Current portion of long-term debt	1,050	1,081	2,131	1,550	81	1,631
Long-term debt	6,315	1,864	8,179	6,747	2,864	9,611
Total	\$ 8,625	\$ 2,945	\$ 11,570	\$ 8,958	\$2,945	\$ 11,903

All debt issues were denominated in Canadian dollars. Debt maturity is set out below:

(\$ millions)	2025	2024
Maturing in:		
1 year	\$ 3,391	\$ 2,292
2 years	1,073	2,123
3 years	179	1,066
4 years	1,738	172
5 years	121	1,132
1–5 years	6,502	6,785
6–10 years	1,136	666
11–15 years	1,554	1,971
16–20 years	482	582
21–25 years	1,951	1,326
26–50 years	26	652
	\$ 11,651	\$ 11,982
Debt issue costs	(81)	(79)
Total	\$ 11,570	\$ 11,903

The effective rate of interest on the debt portfolio was 5.01 per cent after considering the effect of derivative instruments used to manage interest rate risk (2024 – 5.04 per cent). The longest term to maturity is December 2, 2050. There was no foreign currency denominated debt issued at March 31, 2025 (2024 – \$nil).

Fair value of debt issued approximates amounts at which debt instruments could be

exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties. In valuing OEFC's debt, fair value is estimated using discounted cash flows and other valuation techniques and is compared to public market quotations where available. These estimates are affected by the assumptions made concerning discount rates and the amount and timing of future cash flows.

The estimated fair value of OEFC debt at March 31, 2025 was \$11.8 billion (2024 – \$11.9 billion) compared to a book value of \$11.6 billion (2024 – \$11.9 billion). The fair value of debt does not reflect the effect of related derivative contracts.

Debt Guarantee Fee

A fee equal to 0.5 per cent is payable to the Province annually based on the principal amount of notes, debentures and other indebtedness of the Corporation owed to the Province or guaranteed by the Province excluding adjustments to debt related to unamortized debt issue costs.

Note 9: Risk management and derivative financial instruments

OEFC operates within strict risk exposure limits to ensure exposure to risk is managed in a prudent and cost-effective manner. A variety of strategies are used including the use of derivative financial instruments (derivatives). Derivatives are financial contracts, the value of which is derived from underlying instruments. OEFC uses derivatives for the purpose of hedging and to minimize interest costs. Hedges are created primarily through swaps, which are legal arrangements under which OEFC agrees with another party to exchange cash flows based upon one or more notional amounts during a specified period. This allows OEFC to offset its existing obligations and thereby effectively convert them into obligations with more desirable characteristics. Other derivative instruments used by OEFC include forward foreign exchange contracts, forward rate agreements, futures and options.

Derivatives are recorded at fair value as at March 31, 2025 resulting in derivative assets of \$5 million and derivative liabilities of \$34 million on the statement of financial position with net unrealized losses of \$29 million on the statement of remeasurement gains and losses (March 31, 2024 – derivative assets of \$9 million and derivative liabilities of \$30 million with net unrealized losses of \$21 million on the statement of remeasurement gains and losses). Fair values were determined using level 2 basis of valuation as defined in Note 2.

Foreign exchange/currency risk

Foreign exchange or currency risk is the risk foreign currency debt principal and interest payments and foreign currency transactions will vary in Canadian dollar terms due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. To manage currency risk, derivative contracts are used to convert foreign currency cash flows into Canadian dollar denominated cash flows. The current policy allows unhedged foreign currency debt principal, net of foreign currency holding, to reach a maximum of 3.0 per cent of total debt. At March 31, 2025,

OEFC did not hold any debt issued in foreign currencies (2024 – \$nil). As a result, the actual unhedged level was 0.0 per cent of total debt (2024 – 0.0 per cent).

Interest rate risk

Interest rate resetting risk is the risk that future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Exposure to interest rate changes is reduced by entering into derivative contracts that convert floating interest payments to fixed interest payments. The current policy allows unhedged floating rate debt and fixed rate debt maturing within the next 12 months, net of liquid reserves, to reach a maximum of 35.0 per cent of total debt.

As at March 31, 2025, net interest rate risk as a percentage of total debt was 32.1 per cent (2024 – 21.4 per cent). To minimize interest rate risk, loans to OPG continue to be funded by borrowings on similar terms to maturity, regardless of OEFC’s liquid reserve position.

If interest rates had been 100 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, OEFC’s interest on debt for the year ended March 31, 2025 would increase/decrease by \$19 million (2024 - \$8 million) and have a \$15 million (2024 - \$19 million) impact to accumulated remeasurement gains (losses).

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk OEFC will not be able to meet its current short-term financial obligations. As explained in Note 13, OEFC is dependent on the Province to borrow funds to finance maturing debt and to cover any cash shortfalls in the Corporation, and on OPG repaying its outstanding notes receivable.

The table below presents a maturity schedule of OEFC’s derivatives outstanding at March 31, 2025 based on the notional amounts of the contracts. Notional amounts represent the volume of outstanding derivative contracts and are not indicative of credit risk, market risk or actual cash flows.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount (\$ millions)</u>
2026–27	\$ 423
2027–28	177
2035–36	53
Total notional value	\$ 653

Credit risk

The use of derivatives introduces credit risk, which is the risk of a counterparty defaulting on contractual derivative obligations in which OEFC has an unrealized gain. The table below presents the credit risk associated with the derivative financial instrument portfolio, measured through the replacement value of derivative contracts, at March 31, 2025.

Credit Risk Exposure (\$ millions)	2025	2024
Gross credit risk exposure	\$ 5	\$ 9
Less: netting	(5)	(9)
Net credit risk exposure	\$ 0	\$ 0

OEFC manages its credit risk exposure from derivatives by dealing only with high credit quality counterparties and regularly monitoring compliance to credit limits. As at March 31, 2025, OEFC holds derivative positions exclusively with the Province of Ontario. OEFC has entered into contractual agreements that provide for termination netting and, if applicable, payment netting with the Province.

Note 10: Payments-in-lieu of tax

(\$ millions)	2025	2024
Corporate income tax	\$ 154	\$ 254
Property tax	16	16
Total payments-in-lieu of tax	\$ 170	\$ 270

Note 11: Contingencies

OEFC may from time to time be involved in legal actions arising out of the ordinary course and conduct of business. For some claims which relate to the former Ontario Hydro prior to the establishment of OEFC on April 1, 1999, OPG or Hydro One is required to indemnify OEFC for any liability arising from the claim. For claims on which OEFC is provided no indemnification and where the outcome and ultimate disposition of these legal actions is not determinable at this time, the settlements, if any, will be reflected in the period in which settlement occurs.

Note 12: Related party transactions

The Province of Ontario is a related party as it is the controlling entity of OEFC. The Ontario Financing Authority provides day-to-day management services to OEFC on a cost-recovery basis of \$4.2 million (2024 – \$4.1 million). The Ministry of Finance provides revenue collection and reporting services to OEFC on a cost-recovery basis of \$1.7 million (2024 – \$1.7 million).

In addition, related party transactions pertain to:

- a) Province of Ontario – Amounts payable by the Province (Due from Province) under section 91.2 of the Act (provincial corporate income tax transfer) is disclosed in Note 5. Note receivable from the Province is disclosed in Note 6. Debt held and guaranteed by the Province is disclosed in Note 8;

- b) Ontario Power Generation Inc. – PILs of \$122 million (2024 – \$239 million) and gross revenue charge of \$226 million (2024 – \$220 million) are included on the statement of operations and change in accumulated deficit. Amounts due to OPG relating to PILs is disclosed in Note 7. Loan receivable from OPG is disclosed in Note 6; and
- c) Hydro One Inc. payments-in-lieu of property tax of \$2 million (2024 – \$2 million) is included in PILs on the statement of operations and change in accumulated deficit.

Note 13: Economic dependence

OEFC is dependent on the Province to borrow funds to finance maturing debt and to cover any cash shortfalls in the Corporation, and on OPG repaying its outstanding notes receivable.

Note 14: Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the basis of the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.

Note 15: Change in PILs accounting policy

In prior years, OEFC had recognized PILs income tax revenue based on tax instalments received from the OPG and MEUs. Any difference in instalments and the tax assessment that resulted in an over- or underpayment of taxes was accounted for as a change in estimate in the period it became known. The OEFC changed its policy as described in Note 2 to take into consideration tax assessments when determining tax revenue. Over or underpayments of taxes are recognized as an increase or decrease to revenue and as a tax receivable or refundable. This change in accounting policy has been adopted retrospectively. The prior year restatement has the following impact:

(\$ millions)	March 31, 2024 Previously Stated	Change in Accounting Policy	March 31, 2024 Restated
Impact to statement of financial position			
Accounts receivable	\$ 243	\$ (222)	\$ 21
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12	121	133
Accumulated operating deficit	(2,785)	(343)	(3,128)
Accumulated deficit	\$ (2,806)	\$ (343)	\$ (3,149)
Impact to statement of operations and change in accumulated deficit			
Payments-in-lieu of tax	\$ 308	\$ (38)	\$270
Operating surplus	379	(38)	341
Accumulated operating deficit, beginning of year	(3,164)	(305)	(3,469)
Accumulated operating deficit, end of year	\$ (2,785)	\$ (343)	\$ (3,128)

Impact of statement of change in net debt			
Net debt, beginning of year	\$ (3,210)	\$ (305)	\$ (3,515)
Operating surplus	379	(38)	341
Net debt, end of year	\$ (2,806)	\$(343)	\$(3,149)
Impact to statement of cash flows			
Cash, beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net cash flows from operating activities:			
Operating surplus	379	(38)	341
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable	34	(31)	3
(Decrease)/increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5	69	74
Cash, end of year	\$25	\$-	\$25

Additional Sources of Information

Internet

Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation

www.oefc.on.ca

Ontario Financing Authority

www.ofina.on.ca

Ministry of Finance

www.ontario.ca/page/ministry-finance

Ministry of Energy and Mines

www.ontario.ca/page/ministry-energy-and-mines

Ontario Power Generation Inc.

www.opg.com

Hydro One Ltd.

www.hydroone.com

Independent Electricity System Operator

www.ieso.ca

Electrical Safety Authority

www.esasafe.com

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