



Quarterly Financial Report

For the quarter ended
December 31, 2022

1. Introduction

This Quarterly Financial Report (QFR) should be read in conjunction with the [Main Estimates](#). It has been prepared by management as required under section 65.1 of the *Financial Administration Act* and in the form and manner prescribed by the Directive on Accounting Standards, GC 4400 Departmental Quarterly Financial Report. It has not been subject to an external audit or review.

1.1 Raison d'être

Public Works and Government Services Canada (PWGSC) was established effective June 20, 1996, under the *Department of Public Works and Government Services Act*. As of November 4, 2015, PWGSC started operating as Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC). PSPC plays an important role in the daily operations of the Government of Canada. It supports federal departments and agencies in the achievement of their mandated objectives as their central purchasing agent, real property manager, linguistic authority, treasurer, accountant, pay and pension administrator, and common service provider. The Department's vision is to excel in government operations. Its mission is to deliver high-quality, central programs and services that ensure sound stewardship on behalf of Canadians and meet the program needs of federal institutions.

Further details on the Department's authority, mandate and core responsibilities can be found in Part II of the [Main Estimates](#) and in the [2022-23 Departmental Plan](#).

1.2 Basis of presentation

This quarterly report has been prepared by management using an expenditure basis of accounting and a special-purpose financial reporting framework designed to meet financial information needs with respect to the use of spending authorities. The accompanying [Table 1 - Statement of Authorities \(unaudited\)](#) includes the Department's spending authorities granted by Parliament, and those used by the Department are consistent with the Main Estimates for the current fiscal year.

The authority of Parliament is required before money can be spent by the Government. Approvals are given in the form of annually approved limits through appropriation acts, or through legislation in the form of statutory spending authority for specific purposes.

When Parliament is dissolved for the purposes of a general election, section 30 of the *Financial Administration Act* authorizes the Governor General, under certain conditions, to issue a special warrant authorizing the Government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. A special warrant is deemed to be an appropriation for the fiscal year in which it is issued.

The Department uses the full accrual method of accounting to prepare and present its annual departmental financial statements that are part of the departmental results reporting process. However, the spending authorities voted by Parliament remain on an expenditure basis.

1.3 Public Services and Procurement Canada's financial structure

PSPC provides services to many government departments, agencies and Crown corporations through a variety of funding mechanisms. This includes budgetary authorities that are comprised of voted and statutory authorities, as well as non-budgetary authorities. The voted budgetary authorities include operating expenditures, vote-netted revenues and capital expenditures, while the statutory authorities are mainly composed of revolving funds, employee benefit plans and payments in lieu of taxes (PILT). The non-budgetary authorities consist primarily of the Seized Property Working Capital Account (the description can be found in paragraph 1.3.4).

PSPC's complex financial structure may result in significant fluctuations in authorities on a quarterly basis, which are due to timing differences that are resolved by year-end. These are summarized as follows:

1.3.1 Cost-recovery basis

For the most part, PSPC delivers its services on a cost-recovery basis, generating revenues via revolving fund ("the Funds") organizations and programs within the operating vote. These organizations and programs are mainly designed to provide services to other government organizations and are expected to recover the cost of their operations through revenues. However, the costs incurred by the Funds are usually disbursed prior to invoicing the client, which generally occurs upon completion of a project or after services are rendered, and thus revenues may be collected in a subsequent quarter.

1.3.2 Project management

PSPC manages a variety of real property projects that progress through phases from planning to funding and from procurement to construction. Historical trends have shown that expenditures against these projects are not incurred evenly throughout the year; thus, quarter-to-quarter fluctuations are normal. Such projects include the Alaska Highway in British Columbia and Yukon, and the rehabilitation of the Parliamentary Precinct in Ottawa.

1.3.3 Payments in lieu of taxes

PILT issued by PSPC are funded through a statutory vote and paid on behalf of other participating federal departments. Payments are subsequently recovered from the participating departments and are recorded as statutory grants in the Public Accounts of Canada. Timing fluctuations can occur between the payments and the recoveries from the other departments.

1.3.4 Seized property account

PSPC also manages seized property for the Government of Canada pursuant to the *Seized Property Management Act*. The financial management of this activity is undertaken through the non-budgetary Seized Property Working Capital Account. Charged to this account are expenditures and advances made to maintain and manage any seized or restrained property. PSPC recovers its costs from this account once the property owner loses the right to the property and it is disposed of.

1.4 COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic represents a serious global health threat that has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. Throughout the pandemic, PSPC has been actively engaged in supporting the Government of Canada's response, through procurements in response to an unprecedented and urgent demand for personal protective equipment (PPE), COVID-19 testing kits and supplies, vaccines and vaccination supplies and other medical equipment such as ventilators and emergency mobile health units and beds. PSPC also received

funding to operationalize the Essential Services Contingency Reserve to support the provision of PPE for essential services in Canada. After nearly three years into the COVID-19 pandemic, protecting the health and safety of Canadians remains a priority for the Government of Canada. As such, PSPC will continue to play a central role in response and post-pandemic recovery efforts.

2. Highlights of fiscal quarter and fiscal year-to-date results

2.1 Significant changes to authorities

When compared to the same quarter of the previous year, **year-to-date PSPC authorities available for use decreased by \$327.0 million** (\$4,904.2 million in the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023 compared to \$5,231.2 million in the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022) as reflected in [Table 1–Statement of authorities \(unaudited\) – For the quarter ended December 31, 2022 \(in thousands of dollars\)](#). Major reasons for the decrease are outlined below:

Year-over-year variances in authorities available for use (in millions of dollars)

Initiatives	Operating	Capital	Budgetary Statutory Authorities	Total Variance
Price and Volume Protection	104.9	-	-	104.9
Government of Canada's Pay System	36.2	-	4.9	41.1
Procurement Initiatives	24.9	-	5.8	30.7
Planning and Investment in PSPC's Assets Portfolio	31.5	(22.6)	1.0	9.9
E-Procurement Solution	14.7	-	(0.2)	14.5
Government Translation and Interpretation Services	9.0	-	-	9.0
Cape Breton Operations	(4.4)	-	(0.2)	(4.6)
Supplies for the Health System (COVID-19)	(525.6)	-	-	(525.6)
Other	(1.0)	(0.1)	(5.8)	(6.9)
Cumulative variance in authorities available for use	(309.8)	(22.7)	5.5	(327.0)

Groupings can change between quarters due to materiality of initiatives.
Amounts may not balance with other public documents due to rounding.

The **cumulative decrease of \$327.0 million** from the third quarter of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2022 can be explained by:

Price and Volume Protection – increase of \$104.9 million

The increase is a result of funding received for protection from inflation and price variations relating to space requirements for real property elements over which PSPC has very little or no control such as rent, cost of utilities and accommodation costs.

Government of Canada's Pay System – increase of \$41.1 million

The increase mainly relates to timing of funding to support pay stabilization and maintain the established compensation workforce dedicated in reducing the backlog of pay transactions for the Government of Canada.

Procurement Initiatives – increase of \$30.7 million

As announced in Budget 2021, the funding will allow PSPC to continue to modernize federal procurement and create opportunities for specific communities by diversifying the federal supplier base. The funding will also ensure that PSPC is adequately prepared to support the Canadian Coast Guard and the Canadian Armed Forces as they both continue to deliver defence and marine procurement projects via *Canada's Defence Policy* and the *National Shipbuilding Strategy*.

Planning and Investment in PSPC's Assets Portfolio – increase of \$9.9 million

The increase reflects the Department's current funding approval to plan and deliver on its capital plan. This funding will ensure that PSPC maintains the quality of its infrastructure for the benefit of all Canadians.

E-Procurement Solution – increase of \$14.5 million

The increase is mainly due to the timing of receipt of funding for project expenditures. As announced in Budget 2018, the cloud-based E-Procurement Solution will modernize the government's procurement function, making purchasing simpler and easier to access. The implementation phase within PSPC is expected to be completed during the first quarter of the fiscal year 2023 to 2024.

Government Translation and Interpretation Services – increase of \$9.0 million

The funding increase is in response to a higher volume of translation and interpretation requests, thereby ensuring that Parliamentarians and Canadians receive timely services in both official languages as well as in Indigenous and sign languages.

Cape Breton Operations – decrease of \$4.6 million

The decrease is mainly due to a reduction in workers' compensation costs related to former Cape Breton Development Corporation employees.

Supplies for the Health System (COVID-19) – decrease of \$525.6 million

The decrease is due to the reduction in funding to support the Government of Canada's response to the COVID-19 pandemic when compared to the previous fiscal year.

Other – decrease of \$6.9 million

The decrease is the result of funding variances in miscellaneous projects and activities, such as the transfer of resources to Shared Services Canada to support the enterprise service model for government information technology services.

2.2 Significant changes to year-to-date net expenditures

As presented in [Table 2 - Departmental budgetary expenditures by standard object \(unaudited\)](#), **year-to-date total net budgetary expenditures have increased by \$346.8 million** as compared to the same quarter of the previous year (\$3,359.6 million in the current fiscal year compared to \$3,012.8 million in the previous fiscal year).

Overall, total spending at the end of the third quarter represents 69% of annual planned expenditures for the current fiscal year compared to 58% for the third quarter of the previous year.

Year-over-year variances in net budgetary expenditures (presented by standard object) (in millions of dollars)

Standard Object	December 31, 2022 Year to date used at quarter end	December 31, 2021 Year to date used at quarter end	Year-over-year variance
Personnel	1,322.2	1,306.6	15.6
Transportation and communications	49.3	44.8	4.5
Information	19.8	6.7	13.1
Professional and special services	1,328.4	1,332.4	(4.0)
Rentals	957.8	963.3	(5.5)
Repair and maintenance	1,071.6	680.4	391.2
Utilities, materials and supplies	252.3	249.8	2.5
Acquisition of land, buildings and works	431.0	445.1	(14.1)
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	50.1	47.9	2.2
Transfer payments	65.4	76.6	(11.2)
Public Debt charges	83.1	85.0	(1.9)
Other subsidies and payments	265.5	254.5	11.0
Revenues netted against expenditures	(2,536.9)	(2,480.3)	(56.6)
Total net budgetary expenditures	3,359.6	3,012.8	346.8

Comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. Amounts may not balance with other public documents due to rounding.

The year-over-year **net increase of \$346.8 million** is mainly attributable to:

Personnel – increase of \$15.6 million

- The increase is due to the workforce required to meet business needs mainly for procurement services and workforce dedicated to reducing the backlog of pay transactions.

Information – increase of \$13.1 million

- The increase is mainly due to the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity hosted by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) in Montreal where Real Property Services provided audio visual services during the convention. These costs will be recovered from ECCC in a subsequent quarter.

Professional and special services – decrease of \$4.0 million

- The decrease is mainly due to:
 - Completion of the Biologics Manufacturing Centre (Royalmount Avenue site);
 - Supply and construction delays for a number of projects on the Alaska Highway due to fire damage and subsequent closure of the Sikanni Bridge; and
 - Decrease in expenditures in the Parliamentary Precinct portfolio for the Centre Block and East Block renovation projects as well as the North Slope Stabilization project.
- The decrease was offset by:
 - Remediation projects for the Faro Mine in the Yukon and the Giant Mine in the Northwest Territories for Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada; and
 - Various projects in construction, including the TerraCanada Science and Innovation hub project in Mississauga.

Rentals – decrease of \$5.5 million

- The decrease is due to the Integrated Financial and Materiel System program transferred to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat as well as the termination of the FreeBalance program.
- This decrease was offset by step rent increases as well as cost increases for the renewal of leases, utilities and other operating expenses.

Repair and maintenance – increase of \$391.2 million

- The increase is due to:
 - Energy Services Acquisition Program projects in central heating and cooling plants, work on the Modernized Gatineau Energy Centre and various projects under the User Building Conversion Program;
 - Federal Buildings Initiative retrofit projects to improve energy efficiency in government buildings;
 - New construction contracts for Alaska Highway projects;
 - Esquimalt Graving Dock East End dock Extension project as well as St. Andrews Lock and Dam bridge deck replacement project; and
 - Projects for both PSPC and other government departments are on the rise compared to the previous fiscal year since projects were delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and high inflation rates have led to higher costs.

Utilities, materials and supplies – increase of \$2.5 million

- The increase is due to orders for the herpes zoster vaccine (Shingrix) as well as a general increase in demand and pricing for other vaccines.
- This increase was offset by a reduction in procurement related to the COVID-19 pandemic for items such as PPE and mobile health units.

Acquisition of land, buildings and works – decrease of \$14.1 million

- The decrease is due to:
 - Acquisition of government office buildings at 100 Sparks Street/30 Metcalfe in Ottawa that occurred in the previous fiscal year;
 - Winding down of the Parks Canada project to rehabilitate the Trent-Severn Waterway and Rideau Canal; and
 - The completion of the Big Bar Fish Passage Remediation project for Fisheries and Oceans Canada in the previous fiscal year.
- The decrease was offset by various projects progressing in all regions, including renewal projects at Place du Portage III and at Les Terrasses de la Chaudière in Gatineau.

Transfer payments – decrease of \$11.2 million

- The decrease is due to payment adjustments in the PILT program following the Ontario governments tax rate reduction coming into effect, in addition to a timing difference between when a payment in lieu of taxes is issued to municipalities and when the cost is recovered from other government departments.

Other subsidies and payments – increase of \$11.0 million

- The increase is mainly due to card acceptance costs related to point-of-sale transactions as sales of goods and services in federal departments and agencies (such as passports, visas and Parks Canada reservations) have increased due to the easing of COVID-19 restrictions.
- This increase was offset by timing difference between the receipt and payment of invoices for payments in lieu of taxes for PSPC-owned buildings.

Other standard objects – increase of \$4.8 million

- The increase is attributable to minor changes in expenditures related to day-to-day operations.

Revenues netted against expenditures – increase of \$56.6 million

- The increase is due to:
 - Increase in the number of projects managed by Real Property Services Revolving Fund as well as projects for other government departments progressing to the construction stage this fiscal year, including the east end dock extension project at Esquimalt Graving Dock as well as the Faro Mine and Giant Mine remediation projects;
 - Increase in orders for the herpes zoster vaccine (Shingrix) as well as a general increase in demand and pricing for other vaccines;
 - Rising costs due to inflation and increase in demand for information management services (GCDOcs and GCCase); and
 - Price increases for translation services and increase in demand for interpretation services.
- The increase was partially offset by:
 - Winding down of the Parks Canada project to rehabilitate the Trent-Severn Waterway and Rideau Canal; and
 - Reduced revenues following the transfer of the Integrated Financial and Materiel System program to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat as well as the termination of the FreeBalance program.

3. Risks and uncertainties

PSPC integrates risk management principles into business planning, decision-making and organizational processes to minimize negative impacts and maximize opportunities across our diverse range of services and operations. Risk management at PSPC is carried out in accordance with the Treasury Board Secretariat's Framework for the Management of Risk, the Management Accountability Framework, and PSPC's Integrated Risk Management Framework.

The key risks identified as having a potential financial impact on PSPC's operations are:

3.1 PSPC's dependency on clients' expenditures

More than half of PSPC's financial and human resources are tied directly to cost-recovered services and activities. In a context of reduced expenditures on the part of client departments and agencies, there is a risk that PSPC could face unpredictable and reduced business volumes and associated reduced resources. In response to this risk, PSPC continually adjusts to fluctuations in operational demands while maintaining the quality of its services. This includes sustaining rigorous management of revenues, expenditures, forecasting and commitment monitoring, and working closely with other departments through the client service network to identify changing requirements and their impacts on the Department as well as developing and implementing client onboarding strategies.

3.2 PSPC's ability to undertake and deliver complex, transformational and interdepartmental major projects and procurements

There is a risk that project complexities, supply delays and escalating costs of material will affect the effective and efficient delivery of major PSPC initiatives, including the rehabilitation of the Parliamentary Precinct and federal science facilities as well as procurement modernization initiatives. In response, PSPC is utilizing built-in risk management processes with a strong focus on schedules and budgets, designing contracts with built-in flexibility, establishing service agreements and service standards with clear identification of responsibilities, and working with industry partners and stakeholders.

3.3 Predictable capital funding

There is a risk that the implementation of PSPC's predictable capital funding model will disrupt the delivery of the Department's infrastructure programs, and will impact the timely and strategic fund allocation needed to ensure a healthy asset portfolio. This capital funding model provides PSPC with secured funding over a 20-year period, to be used to acquire and maintain capital assets such as buildings, bridges and federal laboratories, and to further enhance long-term planning. This risk is influenced by factors such as limited experience with this new funding model, and a need for more closely aligned departmental resource planning processes. PSPC has established a dedicated project office to manage the transition to the new funding model and support the mitigation of its associated risks.

3.4 Pay transformation initiative

In 2016, the Department implemented a new pay system as part of the Pay Transformation Initiative. The implementation was a major undertaking that experienced challenges. There is a risk that the ongoing stabilization of pay administration for the Government of Canada will be slowed down, impacting the timeliness and accuracy of employee pay, the transfer of accurate pay data to pension, and the ability for the Department to continue resolving existing pay errors. To mitigate this

risk, PSPC has already taken a number of concrete steps. PSPC is continuing to work with the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, departments and agencies to develop and implement new timeliness and accuracy standards for human resources transactions, and completed the government-wide roll-out of MyGCPay's recently added functionality.

3.5 COVID-19 pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. As the central purchaser for the Government of Canada, there is a risk that PSPC would face challenges in continuing to procure critical goods and services needed to support the Government of Canada's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the recovery efforts toward a safe and open economy. To mitigate this risk, PSPC incorporated flexibility in contracts and procurement instruments so that supply could be ramped up and down as needed to respond to further waves in the COVID-19 pandemic.

4. Significant changes to operations, personnel and programs

There were no significant changes to operations, personnel and programs during the third quarter ended December 31, 2022.

Approved by:

The original version was approved and signed by

Paul Thompson
Deputy Minister

Public Services and Procurement Canada

Gatineau, Canada
March 1, 2023

The original version was approved and signed by

Wojo Zielonka
Assistant Deputy Minister and
Chief Financial Officer

Public Services and Procurement Canada

Gatineau, Canada
March 1, 2023

Table 1 – STATEMENT OF AUTHORITIES (unaudited)

	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2023			Fiscal year ending March 31, 2022		
	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2023 1) 2)	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2022	Year-to-date used at quarter end	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2022 1) 2)	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2021	Year-to-date used at quarter end
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>						
Vote 1						
Gross operating expenditures	4,467,767	1,023,233	2,993,922	4,758,954	1,009,667	3,007,085
Vote-netted revenues	(1,338,862)	(357,020)	(998,456)	(1,320,046)	(382,396)	(1,040,805)
Net operating expenditures	3,128,905	666,213	1,995,466	3,438,908	627,271	1,966,280
Vote 5 - Capital expenditures	1,610,417	361,128	1,049,383	1,633,060	316,155	773,379
Revolving fund authorities						
Real Property Services Revolving Fund						
Gross expenditures	2,478,069	589,422	1,353,428	2,066,333	533,126	1,239,119
Revenues	(2,479,911)	(589,691)	(1,227,319)	(2,062,171)	(541,238)	(1,151,196)
Net expenditures	(1,842)	(269)	126,109	4,162	(8,112)	87,923
Translation Bureau Revolving Fund						
Gross expenditures	177,701	43,653	117,610	159,497	44,331	125,658
Revenues	(170,349)	(46,328)	(114,262)	(156,129)	(37,776)	(107,142)
Net expenditures	7,352	(2,675)	3,348	3,368	6,555	18,516
Optional Services Revolving Fund						
Gross expenditures	262,724	146,363	199,142	178,789	128,828	161,584
Revenues	(262,401)	(116,548)	(196,879)	(178,860)	(130,144)	(181,108)
Net expenditures	323	29,815	2,263	(71)	(1,316)	(19,524)
Total of all revolving funds						
Gross expenditures	2,918,494	779,438	1,670,180	2,404,619	706,285	1,526,361
Revenues	(2,912,661)	(752,567)	(1,538,460)	(2,397,160)	(709,158)	(1,439,446)
Total revolving fund net expenditures	5,833	26,871	131,720	7,459	(2,873)	86,915

Table 1 – STATEMENT OF AUTHORITIES - CONTINUED (unaudited)

	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2023			Fiscal year ending March 31, 2022		
	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2023 1) 2)	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2022	Year-to-date used at quarter end	Total available for use for the year ending March 31, 2022 1) 2)	Used during the quarter ended December 31, 2021	Year-to-date used at quarter end
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>						
Other budgetary statutory authorities						
Contributions to employee benefit plans	158,167	39,114	117,342	151,129	36,511	109,533
Minister of PSP salary and motor car allowance	92	23	69	91	23	68
Refunds of amounts credited to revenues in previous years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	737	188	195	541	4	14
Collection agency fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment in lieu of taxes to municipalities and other taxing authorities ²⁾	-	(22,578)	65,457	-	(11,883)	76,640
Total other budgetary statutory authorities	158,996	16,747	183,063	151,761	24,655	186,255
Total budgetary authorities	4,904,151	1,070,959	3,359,632	5,231,188	965,208	3,012,829
Non-budgetary authority						
Seized Property Working Capital Account	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total authorities	4,904,151	1,070,959	3,359,632	5,231,188	965,208	3,012,829

Net decrease of \$327.0 million

Notes:

1) Includes only Authorities available for use and approved by Parliament at quarter-end. Amounts may not balance with other public documents due to rounding.

2) Consistent with the presentation in the Main Estimates, "Total available for use for the year", for both fiscal years ending March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, under "PILT", is presented net of planned PILT made to municipalities and the equivalent planned recoveries from other government departments. A description of PILT is provided in Section 1.3 of this report.

Table 2 – DEPARTMENTAL BY BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES BY STANDARD OBJECT (unaudited)

	Fiscal year ending March 31, 2023			Fiscal year ending March 31, 2022		
	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2023 1) 2)	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2022	Year-to-date used at quarter end	Planned expenditures for the year ending March 31, 2022 1) 2)	Expended during the quarter ended December 31, 2021	Year-to-date used at quarter end
<i>(In thousands of dollars)</i>						
Expenditures						
Personnel	1,811,015	442,000	1,322,198	1,655,096	431,156	1,306,552
Transportation and communications	120,239	22,776	49,314	98,550	17,581	44,755
Information	18,506	13,654	19,781	20,706	3,244	6,740
Professional and special services	2,446,951	568,452	1,328,365	2,262,755	600,980	1,332,370
Rentals	1,326,390	319,367	957,790	1,292,256	351,715	963,304
Repair and maintenance	1,334,741	351,654	1,071,650	1,284,606	240,168	680,425
Utilities, materials and supplies	433,084	166,194	252,275	913,519	152,705	249,769
Acquisition of land, buildings and works	938,077	192,519	430,995	656,836	201,131	445,133
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	171,950	23,805	50,087	200,752	(12,400)	47,932
Transfer payments ²⁾	-	(22,578)	65,457	-	(11,883)	76,640
Public Debt charges	130,224	27,245	83,103	93,082	28,135	84,993
Other subsidies and payments	424,497	75,458	265,533	470,236	54,230	254,467
Total gross budgetary expenditures	9,155,674	2,180,546	5,896,548	8,948,394	2,056,762	5,493,080
Less revenues netted against expenditures						
Revolving funds revenues	(2,912,661)	(752,567)	(1,538,460)	(2,397,160)	(709,158)	(1,439,446)
Vote-netted revenues	(1,338,862)	(357,020)	(998,456)	(1,320,046)	(382,396)	(1,040,805)
Total revenues netted against expenditures	(4,251,523)	(1,109,587)	(2,536,916)	(3,717,206)	(1,091,554)	(2,480,251)
Total net budgetary expenditures	4,904,151	1,070,959	3,359,632	5,231,188	965,208	3,012,829

Net increase of \$346.8 million

Notes:

1) Includes only Authorities available for use and approved by Parliament at quarter-end. Amounts may not balance with other public documents due to rounding.

2) Consistent with the presentation in the Main Estimates, "Planned expenditures for the year" for both fiscal years ending March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, under "Transfer payments", are presented net of planned PILT made to municipalities and the equivalent planned recoveries from other government departments. A description of PILT is provided in Section 1.3 of this report.