

# CAMBRIDGE AND NORTH DUMFRIES HYDRO INC. 1500 Bishop Street, P.O. Box 1060, Cambridge, ON N1R 5X6 Phone: 519-621-8405 Fax: 519-621-0383

April 25, 2014

Ms. Kirsten Walli, Board Secretary Ontario Energy Board 2300 Yonge Street, Suite 2700, P.O. Box 2319 Toronto, ON M4P 1E4

Dear Ms. Walli:

Re: Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc., 2014 Electricity Distribution

Rate Application, Responses to Interrogatories, Board File No. EB-2013-

0116

Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc. is pleased to provide the response to Interrogatory 7.1-SEC-40 a).

Respectfully submitted,

Grant Brooker, CPA, CA

Manager, Regulatory Affairs

Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc.

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**Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc.** 

EB-2013-0116

Response to Interrogatories Filed: April 25, 2014

7.1-SEC-40

Reference: Ex. 1, Appendix 1-3, p. 16

INTERROGATORY

With respect to the Applicant's 2013 financial statements:

(a) Please provide the 2013 financial statements as soon as they are available.

**RESPONSE** 

In CND's response to this Interrogatory filed with all other responses on February 25, 2014, CND indicated that it would file a copy of its 2013 financial statements once completed. At

CND's Board of Directors' meeting held Tuesday April 22, 2014, the 2013 audited financial

statements were approved.

As such, please find attached a PDF document of the completed financial statements.



# **CAMBRIDGE AND NORTH DUMFRIES HYDRO INC.**

# **Financial Statements**

Year Ended December 31, 2013



# Financial Statements Year Ended December 31, 2013

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder of Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc., which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2013, the statements of operations, retained earnings and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc. as at December 31, 2013, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

April 22, 2014 Waterloo, Canada

LPMG LLP



# CAMBRIDGE AND NORTH DUMFRIES HYDRO INC.

## Balance Sheet Year Ended December 31, 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,635	\$ 14,607
Accounts receivable	13,988	13,984
Unbilled revenue	18,443	12,911
Inventories (note 3)	2,052	2,405
Prepaid expense	653	389
Payments in lieu of corporate income taxes recoverable	276	893
Regulatory assets (note 4)	3,449	4,437
	51,496	49,626
Capital assets (note 2)	104,384	96,084
Other assets		
Future tax assets (note 5)	1,160	2,843
Regulatory assets (note 4)	1,876	3,140
	3,036	5,983
	\$ 158,916	\$ 151,693



# CAMBRIDGE AND NORTH DUMFRIES HYDRO INC.

# Balance Sheet (continued) Year Ended December 31, 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 20,096	\$ 15,425
Customer deposits	8,882	9,917
Intercompany debt (note 8)	6,687	6,740
Regulatory liabilities (note 4)	6,174	1,945
	41,839	34,027
Long-term liabilities		
Long-term debt (note 6)	35,000	35,000
Customer deposits	2,624	2,394
Post-employment benefits (note 7)	2,126	2,135
Regulatory liabilities (note 4)	4,633	7,881
	44,383	47,410
Shareholder's equity		
Capital stock (note 9)	38,224	38,224
Retained earnings	34,470	32,032
	72,694	70,256
	\$ 158,916	\$ 151,693

On behalf of the Board	
Director	Director



# Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income Year Ended December 31, 2013

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Revenue		
Energy sales	\$ 172,055	\$ 166,496
Distribution revenue	24,629	25,027
Other revenue	1,293	1,265
	197,977	192,788
Operating expense		
Energy purchases	172,055	166,496
Operations and maintenance	3,978	5,352
Administration	10,365	8,486
Amortization of capital assets	4,610	4,774
	191,008	185,108
Operating income	6,969	7,680
Interest revenue (expense)		
Interest income	212	494
Interest expense	(2,137)	(2,528)
	(1,925)	(2,034)
Income before payments in lieu of corporate income taxes	5,044	5,646
	2,2	2,3 .0
Payments in lieu of corporate income		
taxes recovery (expense)(note 5)	15	(403)
Net income	\$ 5,059	\$ 5,243



# Statement of Retained Earnings Year Ended December 31, 2013

	<b>2013</b> \$'000	<b>2012</b> \$'000
Retained earnings, beginning of year	\$ 32,032	\$ 29,737
Net income	5,059	5,243
Dividends paid (note 10)	(2,621)	(2,948)
Retained earnings, end of year	\$ 34,470	\$ 32,032



## Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended December 31, 2013

		2013	2012
	Ç	3'000	\$'000
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 5	5,059	\$ 5,243
Items not affecting cash:			
Amortization of capital assets	4	1,152	4,919
(Gain) on disposal of capital assets		(3)	(36)
Increase (decrease) in non-current customer deposits		230	(45)
Post-employment benefits		(9)	98
	g	,429	10,179
Net change in non-cash operating working capital (note 11)	4	1,023	(4,989)
	13	3,452	5,190
Financing activities			
Dividends paid (note 10)	(2	2,621)	(2,948)
Increase in contributed capital	2	2,879	368
		258	(2,580)
nvesting activities			
Additions to capital assets	(15	5,331)	(8,302)
Proceeds on disposal of capital assets	•	3	47
Intercompany loan		(53)	51
Net change in long-term regulatory assets and liabilities		(301)	8,018
	(15	5,682)	(186)
Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1	L,972)	2,424
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	14	1,607	12,183
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 12	2,635	\$ 14,607



Cambridge and North Dumfries Hydro Inc. [the "Company"] is the electric distribution utility for residents of the City of Cambridge and the Township of North Dumfries. The Company is a regulated electricity distribution company incorporated by Certificate of Incorporation under the laws of the Province of Ontario on January 1, 2000. The Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cambridge and North Dumfries Energy Plus Inc. ["Energy Plus"], whose shareholders are the City of Cambridge [the "City] and the Township of North Dumfries [the "Township"].

#### 1. Significant accounting policies

#### (a) Basis of accounting

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ["GAAP"] for rate regulated entities.

#### (b) Regulation

The Energy Competition Act, 1998 ["Act"] provides the Ontario Energy Board ["OEB"] with increased powers and responsibilities for regulatory oversight of electricity matters in the Province of Ontario. The Act sets out the OEB's powers to prescribe license requirements and conditions of compliance including, among other things, specified accounting records, regulatory accounting principles; and filing and process requirements for rate setting purposes.

The Company is regulated by the OEB under the authority granted by the Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998. The OEB has responsibility to set just and reasonable distribution rates and thereby approves all of the Company's distribution and ancillary rates. The Company's distribution revenue is determined by applying those regulated rates to customers and their consumption of electricity in the Company's distribution territory, as established by its distribution license granted by the OEB.



#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (b) Regulation (continued)

In its capacity to approve or set rates, the OEB has the authority to specify regulatory accounting treatments that may differ from GAAP for enterprises operating in a non-rate regulated environment. The OEB has the general power to include or exclude costs, revenues, losses or gains in the rates of a specific period, resulting in a change in the timing of accounting recognition from that which would have applied in an unregulated company. Such change in timing involves the application of rate regulated accounting, giving rise to the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities. Regulatory assets represent future rate adjustments associated with certain costs incurred in the current period or in prior periods that are expected to be recovered from customers in future periods through the rate setting process. Regulatory liabilities represent future reductions or limitations of increases in rates associated with amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers as a result of the rate setting process.

#### (c) Financial instruments

The Company follows the provisions of CPA Handbook Section 3855 for the recognition and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. At inception, all financial instruments are measured at fair value, unless fair value cannot be reliably determined. Depending on the nature of the financial instrument, revenues, expenses, gains and losses would be reported in either net income or other comprehensive income. Subsequent measurement of each financial instrument will depend on the balance sheet classification elected by the Company.

The Company has elected the following with respect to its financial assets and liabilities:

Cash is classified as "assets held-for-trading" and is measured at fair value.

Cash equivalents, comprising short-term investments, are classified as "Held-to-maturity investments" and are measured at amortized cost, which upon initial recognition is considered equivalent to fair value.

Accounts receivable are classified as "Loans and receivables", and are initially measured at amortized cost, which upon initial recognition is fair value. Subsequent measurements are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.



#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (c) Financial instruments (continued)

Accounts payable and long-term debts are classified as "Other financial liabilities" and are initially measured at amortized cost, which upon initial recognition is fair value. Subsequent measurements are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### (d) Credit risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of trade accounts receivables, and the Company believes that its credit risk exposure is limited. The Company routinely assess the financial strength of its customers in accordance with OEB regulations and requires collateral to support customer accounts receivable on specific accounts to mitigate losses.

The Company has a revolving demand credit facility available in the amount of \$8,000 with a Canadian chartered bank. Borrowings under the credit facility may be in the form prime rate loans; current account overdrafts; or Bankers' Acceptances. As December 31, 2013, the Company had drawn \$nil (2012 - \$nil) on the credit facility.

#### (e) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the year. Accounts receivable is reported based on amounts expected to be recovered less an appropriate allowance for unrecoverable amounts based on prior experience. Unbilled revenue and regulatory assets are reported based on amounts expected to be recovered. Inventory is recorded net of a provision for obsolescence. Amounts recorded for amortization of capital assets are based on estimates of useful life.

Due to the inherent uncertainty involved in making such estimates, actual results could differ from estimates recorded in preparing these financial statements, including changes as a result of future decisions made by the OEB or the Minister of Energy ["MEI"].



#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (f) Inventory

Inventory, which consists of parts and supplies acquired for internal construction or consumption for the maintenance of capital assets, is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted moving average basis.

#### (g) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost and include contracted services, materials, labour, engineering costs, and directly attributable overheads. Certain assets may be acquired or constructed with financial assistance in the form of contributions from developers or customers. The OEB requires that such contributions be offset against the related asset cost.

Costs incurred to remove an existing asset from service that are not directly attributable to site preparation for the construction of new assets are expensed.

Spare transformers and meters are treated as capital assets, as these items are held for back up of plant-in-service equipment or the substitution of original distribution plant equipment when these original plant assets are being repaired.

The utility plant assets are amortized at the following rates on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life:

	New Estimated
	Service Life
Buildings	5 – 80 years
Transformer Station Equipment	15 – 60 years
Distribution Transformers	20 - 80 years
Distribution System	15 – 99 years
Meters	15 – 45 years
System Supervisory Equipment	15 years
Other Capital Assets	3 – 10 years

Amortization is recorded at one-half the usual annual rate for assets placed into service in the current fiscal period.

Construction in progress comprises capital assets under construction, assets not yet placed into service and pre-construction activities related to specific projects expected to be constructed.



#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (h) Customer deposits

Customers may be required to post security to obtain electricity or other services. These amounts are recorded in the accounts as deposits, which are reported separately from the Company's own cash and cash equivalents. Interest is paid in accordance with the OEB regulations with interest rates based on a variable rate of prime less 2.0%, updated quarterly.

#### (i) Pension and other post-employment benefits

The Company provides a pension plan for its full-time employees through the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ["OMERS"]. Participation in OMERS requires employers and employees to make contributions based on participating employee's contributory earnings. The Company recognizes the expense related to this plan as contributions are made.

The Company pays certain post-employment benefits on behalf of its retired employees.

Employee future benefits are recorded on an accrual basis. The accrued benefit obligations and current service cost are calculated using the projected benefits method pro-rated on service and based on assumptions that reflect management's best estimates. The estimated post-employment costs are recognized in the period in which the employees render the services. The amount of the obligation is determined from actuarial valuations performed every three years. In the years between valuations, an extrapolation is used.

The Company recognizes actuarial gains and losses over the time period between actuarial valuations, which in most cases, is three years.

#### (j) Revenue recognition

Distribution revenue attributable to the delivery of electricity is based upon OEB approved distribution tariff rates and is recognized as electricity is delivered to customers, which includes an estimate of unbilled revenue, which represents electricity consumed by customers since the date of each customer's last meter reading. Actual electricity usage could differ from estimates.



#### 1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (k) Payment in lieu of corporate income taxes

Under the Electricity Act, 1998, the Company is required to make payments in lieu of corporation income taxes ["PILs"] to Ontario Energy Financial Corporation ["OEFC"]. These payments are calculated in accordance with the rules for computing income and taxable capital and other relevant amounts contained in the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the Corporations Tax Act (Ontario), as modified by the Electricity Act, 1998, and related regulations.

The amount of PILs will be approximately equivalent to the taxes that would have to be paid if the Company was a taxable entity under Income Tax Act (Canada). PILs are recoverable and included in approved rates charged to customers.

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable for the current year. Future income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the tax and accounting bases of assets and liabilities as well as for the benefit of losses available, if any, to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes that are likely to be realized.



#### 2. Capital assets

						2013		2012
			Accumulated		Net book		Net book	
		Cost	amo	rtization	value			value
Land	\$	467	\$	-	\$	467	\$	467
Buildings		6,766		3,973		2,793		2,575
Transformer station equipment		10,054		3,118		6,936		7,264
Distribution transformers		46,239		22,915		23,324		21,695
Distribution system		138,076		64,538		73,538		64,530
Meters		10,165		2,434		7,731		7,744
System supervisory equipment		714		714		-		-
Other capital assets		12,626		8,027		4,599		4,281
		225,107		105,719		119,388		108,556
Contributed capital		(20,139)		(5,135)		(15,004)		(12,472)
	\$	204,968	\$	100,584		104,384	\$	96,084

### 3. Inventories

	2013		2012
Stores	\$ 1,922	Ş	2,277
Reel	77		84
Fuel	46		37
Street lights	7		7
	\$ 2,052	\$	2,405



#### 4. Regulatory assets and liabilities

Regulatory assets and liabilities can arise as a result of the rate-making process [note 1(b)].

Net regulatory assets (liabilities):

	2013	2012
Total regulatory assets	\$ 5,325	\$ 7,577
Total regulatory liabilities	(10,807)	(9,826)
	\$ (5,482)	\$ (2,249)

#### (a) Regulatory assets consist of the following:

	2013				2012		
		Current	Lor	ng-term	Current	Lor	ng-term
Retail settlement variances	\$	305	\$	48	\$ 4,351	\$	(185)
Smart Meters		1,631		1,135	-		2,766
Accounting changes under GAAP		1,513		693	86		559
	\$	3,449	\$	1,876	\$ 4,437	\$	3,140

#### (b) Regulatory liabilities consist of the following:

	2013			2012			
		<u>Current</u>	Lor	ng-term	Current	Lor	ng-term
Retail settlement variances	\$	3,653	\$	2,212	\$ 1,945	\$	3,538
Future tax assets – regulatory liability		-		1,160	-		2,843
Accounting changes under GAAP		2,298		1,149	-		1,500
Other		223		112	-		-
	\$	6,174	\$	4,633	\$ 1,945	\$	7,881



### 4. Regulatory assets and liabilities (continued)

(c) Pro-forma effect on income before payments in lieu of corporate income taxes:

		2013	2012
Income before PILs of corporate income taxes	\$	5,045	\$ 5,646
Incremental effect on income:			
Smart meters		-	7,212
Retail settlement variances		4,158	4,848
Accounting changes under GAAP		1,947	1,500
Deferral and variance accounts		(1,086)	(554)
Extraordinary event		(479)	-
Lost revenue adjustment mechanism		(73)	(108)
Other		(1,232)	(338)
	\$	3,235	\$ 12,559
Income before PILs of corporate income taxes without	•		
recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities	\$	8,280	\$ 18,205



#### 5. Payments in lieu of corporate income taxes

#### (a) Statement of Operations

	2013	2012
	5.045	<b>5</b> 646
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 5,045	\$ 5,646
Statutory Canadian Federal and Provincial income tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Expected taxes on income	1,337	1,496
Other permanent differences	28	37
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:		
Adjustment of prior years' taxes	(75)	-
Other current year timing differences not benefited	(1,229)	(1,051)
Other adjustments	(76)	(79)
Income tax (recovery) expense	(15)	\$ 403
Effective tax rate	0.3%	7.1%
Components of income tax (recovery) expense:		
Current tax (recovery) expense	\$ (15)	\$ 403
	\$ (15)	\$ 403

#### (b) Balance Sheet

As at December 31, 2013, future income tax assets of \$1,160 (2012 - \$2,843) have been recorded in the accounts using blended income tax rates expected at the time of reversal. As prescribed by regulatory rate orders, income tax expense is recovered from customers through the rate-making process based on the taxes payable method. Therefore, rates do not include the recovery of future income taxes related to timing differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts for accounting purposes.



#### 6. Long-term debt

	2013	2012
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada		
4.993% unsecured promissory note, interest payable		
quarterly and maturing November 2020	\$ 35,000	\$ 35,000
Interest average for the vege		
Interest expense for the year:		
	2013	2012
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada	\$ 1,737	\$ 1,737

#### 7. Pension and other post-employment benefits

### (a) Pensions

During 2013, the Company made pension contributions of \$857 (2012 – \$711).

#### (b) Other post-retirement benefits

The Company pays certain health, dental and life insurance benefits on behalf of its retired employees.



#### 7. Pension and other post-employment benefits (continued)

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring the accrued benefit obligations are as follows:

	2013	2012
Discount rate Future general salary and wage levels increase	4.40% 3.30%	3.75% 3.30%
Future general inflation increase (CPI)	2.00%	2.00%
Dental costs increase	3% incre	plus a further ease in 2013 to 2019 and er
Medical costs increase	5.63% ir 2013; gr	plus a further acrease in raded down 2019 and er

The amounts presented are based upon an extrapolation performed as at December 31, 2013 on January 11, 2014. The next valuation is expected to be performed for the year ending December 31, 2014.

Continuity of employees' future benefit liability:

	2013	2012
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 2,135	\$ 2,037
Current service cost	75	40
Interest cost	87	99
Actuarial (gain) loss	(42)	98
Benefits paid	(129)	(139)
	\$ 2,126	\$ 2,135



#### 7. Pension and other post-employment benefits (continued)

#### (b) Other post-retirement benefits

Reconciliation of accrued benefit obligation:

	2013	2012
Accrued benefit obligation (ABO)	\$ 1,917	\$ 2,319
Unfunded ABO Unrecognized (gain) loss	(1,917) (209)	(2,319) 184
Accrued benefit liability	\$ (2,126)	\$ (2,135)

#### 8. Related party transactions

Intercompany debt comprises:

	2013	2012
Township of North Dumfries 4.993% unsecured promissory note, interest payable quarterly, principal due on two months demand notice and payable to related party	\$ 3,020	\$ 3,020
Energy Plus intercompany loan	3,667	\$ 3,720
	\$ 6,687	\$ 6,740

#### (a) Township of North Dumfries

During the year, interest of \$151 (2012 - \$151) was paid to Township of North Dumfries.



#### 8. Related party transactions (Continued)

(b) Cambridge and North Dumfries Energy Plus Inc.

During the year, interest of \$152 (2012 - \$51) was paid to Energy Plus on the intercompany loan.

The Company provided the following services to Energy Plus during the year:

	2013		2012
Management fees	\$ 11	\$	11
Accounting and administration fees	\$ 6	\$	6

(c) The Company provided the following goods and services to Cambridge and North Dumfries Energy Solutions Inc., an unregulated wholly-owned subsidiary company of Energy Plus:

	2013	2012
Maintenance of street lights	\$ 276	\$ 353
Management fees	\$ 11	\$ 11
Accounting and administration fees	\$ 12	\$ 12

#### 9. Capital stock

	2013	2012
Authorized		_
Unlimited common shares		
Issued		
1,001 common shares	\$ 38,224	\$ 38,224

#### 10. Dividends

In 2013, the Company declared and paid a dividend to its shareholders in the amount of \$2,621 (2012 – \$2,948).



#### 11. Net change in non-cash operating working capital

	2013	2012
Accounts receivable	\$ (4)	\$ 306
Unbilled revenue	(5,532)	(2,895)
Inventories	353	(970)
Prepaid expense	(264)	(131)
Payment in lieu of corporate income taxes	617	(1,189)
Regulatory assets	988	(4,130)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,671	(661)
Customer deposits	(1,035)	3,116
Regulatory liabilities	4,229	1,565
	\$ 4,023	\$ (4,989)

#### 12. Energy purchases

As a participant in the competitive electricity market, all electricity purchases for standard supply customers are subject to pricing calculated by the Ontario's Independent Electricity System Operator ["IESO"], a provincial government body.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2013 is \$11,493 (2012 – \$9,220) owed in respect of electricity purchases through the IESO.

#### 13. Financial instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents held for consumer deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, advance payments and amounts due to and from related parties approximate fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.



#### 14. Commitments

#### Letter of Credit

Purchasers of electricity in Ontario, through the IESO, are required to provide security to mitigate the risk of their default on their expected activity in the market. The IESO could draw on this security if the Company failed to make payment required by a default notice issued by the IESO. The Company has posted a letter of credit as security in the amount of \$20,378 (2012 – \$20,378).

#### **Operating Lease**

The Company has entered into an operating lease for office space which expires in 2017. The minimum annual lease payments required under the lease agreement are as follows:

2014	\$	51
2015	Ψ	51
2016 Thereafter		51
Thereafter		9
	\$	162

#### 15. Emerging Accounting Changes

#### (a) International Financial Reporting Standards

Publicly accountable enterprises in Canada were required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"] in place of Canadian GAAP for annual reporting purposes for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

The Accounting Standards Board has provided entities subject to rate regulation an optional deferral up to January 1, 2015 for the implementation of IFRS. The Company has elected to defer its adoption of IFRS and continues to prepare its financial statements in accordance with Part V of the CPA Handbook re: Accounting for rate regulated activities under IFRS (provided).



#### 15. Emerging Accounting Changes (Continued)

(b) Accounting for rate regulated activities under IFRS

The International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") has approved IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts in January 2014. This standard provides specific guidance on accounting for the effects of rate regulation and permits first-time adopters of IFRS to continue using previous GAAP to account for regulatory deferral account balances while the IASB completes its comprehensive project in this area. Adoption of this standard is optional for entities eligible to use it. Deferral account balances and movements in the balances will be required to be presented as separate line items on the face of the financial statements distinguished from assets, liabilities, income and expenses that are recognised in accordance with other IFRSs. Extensive disclosures will be required to enable users of the financial statements to understand the features and nature of and risks associated with rate regulation and the effect of rate regulation on the entity's financial position, performance and cash flows.

#### 16. Comparative figures

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



# Corporate Directory Year Ended December 31, 2013

#### **Directors**

Charles Cipolla, Chair Doug Craig
Steven McCartney, Vice Chair Martyn Champ

Ian Miles Robert Deutschmann
Dr. John Tibbits Steven McCartney

**Derek Hamilton** 

#### Management

Ian Miles President and CEO

Jeffery Brown, P.Eng Vice President, Operations

Jane Hale-McDonald, CHRP, ARD Vice President, Human Resources

Sarah Hughes, CPA, CA Chief Financial Officer

Michael Knox Vice President, Customer Information Services

and Conservation

Paul Martinello Vice President, Information Technology Services
Barbara Shortreed, B.Econ Vice President, Customer Care and Communications

Ron Sinclair, P.Eng Vice President, Engineering

#### Bank

Royal Bank of Canada 15 Sheldon Drive Cambridge, Ontario

#### Lawyers

Matlow, Miller, Harris, Thrasher LLP 39 Dickson Street Cambridge, Ontario

#### **Auditors**

KPMG LLP 115 King Street South, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Waterloo, Ontario