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May 9, 2018

VIA RESS AND COURIER

Ms. Kirsten Walli
Board Secretary
Ontario Energy Board
2300 Yonge Street
26th Floor, Box 2319
Toronto, ON M4P 1E4

Dear Ms. Walli;

Re: EB-2018-0014 – Alectra Utilities Corporation and Guelph Hydro Electric Systems Inc. – Application for Approval of Consolidation under Section 86 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* and related relief – Applicants' Audited 2017 Financial Statements

On March 7, 2018, Alectra Utilities Corporation ("Alectra") and Guelph Hydro Electric Systems Inc. ("Guelph Hydro") (collectively, the "Applicants") filed an application in the above-noted matter. At that time, the Applicants provided copies of the audited financial statements for 2016 and 2015 for Alectra's predecessor utilities and for Guelph Hydro. The Applicants indicated that once available, the 2017 audited financial statements for Alectra and Guelph Hydro would be filed.

Accompanying this letter, please find enclosed the 2017 audited financial statements for both Alectra and Guelph Hydro. Certain aspects of Alectra's 2017 financial statements will not be provided because they relate to competitive generation activities carried on separately from the regulated business of Alectra. This constitutes information that is beyond the scope of this proceeding. Such information has been identified in the following sections of the enclosed Alectra financial statements: 1. Description of the business; 9. Property, plant and equipment; 15. Share capital; 17. Leases; 21. Other revenue; and 26. Divisional information.

Yours truly,

[Original Signed By]

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cc: Charles Keizer, Torys
Cristina Birceanu, Guelph Hydro

ATTACHMENT 16
ALECTRA 2017 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements
(In millions of Canadian dollars)

ALECTRA UTILITIES CORPORATON

Eleven months ended December 31, 2017

KPMG LLP
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholder of Alectra Utilities Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Alectra Utilities Corporation, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the eleven months then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Alectra Utilities Corporation as at December 31, 2017 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the eleven months then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards**.**

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

March 26, 2018
Toronto, Canada

ALECTRA UTILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2017
(In millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash		120
Accounts receivable	18	268
Unbilled revenue		250
Inventory		20
Prepaid expenses		8
Due from related parties	12	5
Assets held for sale	8, 9	15
Total current assets		**686**
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	9	2,880
Intangible assets	10	136
Goodwill	10	714
Total non-current assets		**3,730**
Total assets		**4,416**
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11	396
Due to related parties	12	39
Customer deposits liability		91
Current portion of loans and borrowings from parent	13	180
Other liabilities	16	20
Total current liabilities		**726**
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred revenue	22	300
Loans and borrowings from parent	13	1,672
Employee future benefits	14	65
Finance lease obligation	17	16
Deferred tax liabilities	23	15
Other long-term liabilities	16	4
Total non-current liabilities		**2,072**
Total liabilities		**2,798**
Shareholder equity		
Share capital	15	742
Contributed surplus	3	728
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(1)
Retained earnings		149
Total shareholder equity		**1,618**
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		**4,416**

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

On behalf of the Board:

____________________ Director ____________________ Director

ALECTRA UTILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income

Eleven months ended December 31, 2017
(In millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	
Revenue:		
Distribution revenue		458
Electricity sales		2,592
Other revenue	21	51
Total revenue		**3,101**
Expenses:		
Cost of power		2,567
Operating expenses	20	253
Depreciation and amortization	9, 10	122
Loss on derecognition of property, plant and equipment		5
Total expenses		**2,947**
Income from operating activities		**154**
Finance income		2
Finance costs	13	55
Net finance costs		53
Income before income taxes		**101**
Income tax expense	23	29
Net income		**72**
Other comprehensive income (loss):		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(2)
Tax impact on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		1
Total other comprehensive loss		(1)
Total comprehensive income		**71**

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

ALECTRA UTILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Eleven months ended December 31, 2017
(In millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance, January 31, 2017		342	–	–	113	455
Net income		–	–	–	72	72
Other comprehensive loss		–	–	(1)	–	(1)
Contribution from parent	15	122	–	–	–	122
Amalgamation adjustments	3	278	728	–	–	1,006
Dividends paid	15	–	–	–	(36)	(36)
Balance, December 31, 2017		742	728	(1)	149	1,618

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

ALECTRA UTILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Eleven months ended December 31, 2017
(In millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net income		72
Add (deduct) non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortization		122
Amortization of deferred revenue	22	(6)
Loss on derecognition of plant, property and equipment		5
Employee future benefits	14(b)	4
Net finance costs		53
Contributions received from customers	22	62
Income tax expense		29
Net change in non-cash operating working capital	24	206
Operating cash flows before interest and taxes		547
Interest paid		(44)
Income taxes recovered		12
Income taxes paid		(7)
Cash provided by operating activities		508
Investing activities:		
Contribution from parent		(12)
Contributions from shareholders	3	50
Purchase of intangibles		(2)
Acquisition of Brampton Hydro	7	(615)
Additions of property, plant and equipment		(293)
Cash used in investing activities		(872)
Financing activities:		
Repayment of loans and borrowings		(292)
Proceeds from loans and borrowings		656
Dividends paid	15	(36)
Cash provided by financing activities		328
Decrease in cash		(36)
Cash, beginning of period		156
Cash, end of period		120

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

1. Description of the business

On January 31, 2017, Alectra Utilities Corporation (the "Corporation" or "Alectra Utilities") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) by amalgamation (the "Amalgamation Transaction") (Note 3) of the former entities: PowerStream Inc. ("PowerStream"); Enersource Hydro Mississauga Inc. ("Enersource"); and Horizon Utilities Corporation ("Horizon").

The Corporation is wholly-owned by Alectra Inc. and its registered head office is located at 55 John Street North, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. The principal activity of the Corporation is to distribute electricity to customers in municipalities in the greater golden horseshoe area.

For accounting purposes, former PowerStream was deemed the acquirer under the Amalgamation Transaction. Consequently the opening balances in these consolidated statements are the balances of the former PowerStream as at January 31, 2017.

On February 28, 2017, the Corporation acquired 100% of the shares of Hydro One Brampton Networks Inc. ("Brampton Hydro") for proceeds of $615 after purchase price adjustments, (Note 7).

[redacted]

2. Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2018.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency, and have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the valuation of employee future benefits.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

3. Business combination

On January 31, 2017, PowerStream amalgamated with Enersource and Horizon to form the Corporation.

Under the Amalgamation Transaction, shares of the former PowerStream were exchanged for the voting common shares of the Corporation. The Amalgamation Transaction has been recognized as a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3, *Business Combinations* using the acquisition method with the former PowerStream deemed as the acquirer based on its relative size compared to that of the former Enersource and Horizon. These consolidated financial statements include: the net fair value of the assets of former Enersource and Horizon as at January 31, 2017; and the net assets of PowerStream at its carrying amounts at January 31, 2017. Enersource and Horizon contributed revenue including electricity sales of $900 and $612 since the amalgamation date. The amalgamation is expected to result in more efficient and enhanced service delivery through lower operating costs, while providing significant benefits for communities and shareholders.

The aggregate deemed purchase price was $1,008, resulting in an increase in share capital of $278, and goodwill of $432, which is not deductible for income tax purposes. As a result of the Amalgamation Transaction, the contributed surplus increased by $432 as a result of goodwill and $296 as a result of amalgamation adjustments.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of amalgamation:

	Enersource	Horizon	Total
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	175	118	293
Income taxes receivable	2	9	11
Inventories	5	10	15
Other assets	29	9	38
Amounts due from related parties	50	–	50
Property, plant and equipment	646	463	1,109
Intangible assets	54	20	74
Deferred tax asset	7	6	13
Bank overdraft	(46)	(30)	(76)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(118)	(80)	(198)
Customer deposits	(24)	(23)	(47)
Deferred revenue	(25)	(39)	(64)
Other liabilities	(18)	(19)	(37)
Loans and borrowings	(378)	(190)	(568)
Employee future benefits	(7)	(30)	(37)
Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	352	224	576
Goodwill			432
Total purchase price			1,008

3. Business combination (continued)

The valuation technique used for the purchase of Enersource and Horizon was the discounted cash flow ("DCF") approach. Under the DCF approach, the expected future cash flows are discounted to their present value equivalent using appropriate market-based risk-adjusted rates of return.

4. Regulation

The Corporation is regulated by the OEB. In its capacity to approve or set rates, the OEB has the authority to specify regulatory accounting treatments that differ from IFRS. The regulatory accounting treatments of OEB require the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities which do not meet the definition of an asset or liability under IFRS and, as a result, these regulatory assets and liabilities have not been recorded in these IFRS consolidated financial statements (Note 25).

The Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998 (Ontario) conferred on the OEB powers and responsibilities to regulate the electricity industry in Ontario. These powers and responsibilities include: approving or fixing rates for the transmission and distribution of electricity; providing continued rate protection for rural and remote residential electricity consumers; and ensuring that distribution companies fulfill obligations to connect and service customers. The OEB may also prescribe license requirements and conditions of service to local distribution companies ("LDCs"), such as the Corporation, which may include, among other things: record keeping; regulatory accounting principles; separation of accounts for distinct business; and filing and process requirements for rate setting purposes.

Rate Setting

The electricity distribution rates and other regulated charges of the Corporation are determined in a manner that provides shareholders with opportunity to earn a regulated Maximum Allowable Return on Equity ("MARE") on the amount of shareholders' equity supporting the business of electricity distribution, which is also determined by regulation.

The rate-making policies of the OEB are designed to support the cost-effective planning and operation of the electricity distribution network and to provide an appropriate alignment between a sustainable, financially viable electricity sector and the expectations of customers for reliable service at a reasonable price.

4. Regulation (continued)

The OEB regulates the electricity distribution rates charged by LDCs, such as the Corporation, through periodic rate applications to the OEB and its ongoing monitoring and reporting requirements. At present, LDCs may apply to the OEB for electricity distribution rates under options specified in its Report of the Board - A Renewed Regulatory Framework for Electricity Distributors: A Performance-Based Approach ("RRFE"). The three rate-setting methods available to LDCs under the RRFE are: Price Cap Incentive Rate-setting ("Price Cap IR"); Custom Incentive rate-setting ("Custom IR"); or Annual Incentive Rate-setting Index.

The Price Cap IR method establishes rates on a single forward test-year cost of service basis, indexed for four subsequent years through a formulaic adjustment. The Incremental Capital Module ("ICM") is available to distributors under the Price Cap IR method. It is intended to address capital investment needs that arise during the rate-setting plan that are incremental to an OEB prescribed materiality threshold. The requested amount for an ICM claim must be: incremental to a distributor's capital requirements within the context of its financial capacities underpinned by existing rates; and satisfy the eligibility criteria of materiality, need and prudence. The OEB requires that a distributor requesting relief for incremental capital during the Price Cap IR plan term include comprehensive evidence to support the need. This includes the calculation of a rate rider to recover the incremental revenue from each applicable customer class. The incremental revenue is recognized in the year when the actual ICM related expenditures are expected to be in-service. This approach is consistent with the timing of the actual capital investment benefit to customers, which aligns with the expected timing of the OEB approval of ICM rate adjustments.

The Custom IR method establishes rates based on a forecast of an LDC's revenue requirement and sales volumes. This rate-setting method is customized to fit the specific applicant's circumstances. The annual rate adjustments over the Custom IR term is determined by the OEB on a case-by-case basis.

The Annual IR method sets a distributor's rates through an annual adjustment mechanism.

In April 2016, Enersource, Horizon, and PowerStream filed a Mergers, Acquisitions, Amalgamations and Divestitures ("MAADs") application (the "MAADs Application") with the OEB pursuant to the Handbook to Electricity Distributor and Transmitter Consolidation (the "MAADs Handbook") seeking approval for the Amalgamation Transaction and for the Corporation to purchase and subsequently amalgamate with Brampton Hydro. The MAADs Application included a request for OEB approval for the continuation of regulated rates and charges of the predecessor LDC's of the Corporation.

4. Regulation (continued)

On December 8, 2016, the OEB issued its Decision and Order in respect of the MAADs Application. The OEB granted the requested approvals and also approved a rebasing deferral period of 10 years, under which, the Corporation will operate individual "rate zones" (based on the continuing rates and underlying regulated cost structures of the predecessor LDCs).

As provided within the OEB Report of the Board: Rate-Making Associated with Distributor Consolidation, the rate zones of the Corporation will continue on current respective rate plan terms until such respective terms expire. Upon expiry of such, all rate zones will migrate to the Price Cap IR method. At its option, the Corporation is permitted to apply for: (a) inflationary increases to rates, adjusted for an efficiency factor; and (b) ICM rate adjustments that provide financing and recovery of incremental discrete capital projects.

The predecessor utilities to the Corporation filed separate applications for the approval of 2017 electricity distribution rates as follows:

- Enersource filed an annual Price Cap IR Application with the OEB on August 15, 2016 for distribution rates effective January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. On December 8, 2016, the OEB issued its Decision and Order on this application, approving rates effective January 1, 2017. Based on the Decision and Order, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month for Enersource will be approximately ($0.82 dollars) or 3.39%;

- On August 11, 2016, Horizon filed its second annual filing with the OEB under its five year Custom IR Application for distribution rates effective January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. The OEB issued its Decision and Order on this application on January 12, 2017, approving rates effective January 1, 2017. The rate order was implemented February 1, 2017. Based on the Decision and Order, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month for Horizon will be approximately ($0.46 dollars) or 1.60%;

- Brampton Hydro filed an annual Price Cap IR Application with the OEB on August 15, 2016 for distribution rates effective January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017. On December 8, 2016, the OEB issued its Decision and Order on this application, approving rates effective January 1, 2017. Based on the Decision and Order, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month for Brampton Hydro will be approximately ($0.54 dollars) or 2.31%;

- PowerStream filed a Custom IR Application with the OEB on May 22, 2015 for distribution rates effective January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2020. On November 10, 2016, the OEB issued its Decision and Order on this application, approving a one year Cost of Service rebasing of rates effective January 1, 2017. Based on the Decision and Order, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month for PowerStream will be approximately ($2.96 dollars) or 11.7%.

4. Regulation (continued)

The Corporation filed applications for the approval of electricity distribution rates effective January 1, 2018, with decisions pending, as follows:

- Horizon - third annual update to the Custom Incentive rate plan for the Horizon. Based on the relief sought in the 2018 Electricity Distribution Rate ("EDR") application, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month in the Horizon will be approximately ($1.68 dollars) or 5.94%;

- Brampton - Price Cap adjustment and ICM rider under the OEB's Price Cap IR. Based on the relief sought in the 2018 EDR application, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month in the Brampton will be approximately ($0.23 dollars) or 0.98%;

- PowerStream - Price Cap adjustment and ICM rider under the OEB's Price Cap IR. Based on the relief sought in the 2018 EDR application, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month in the PowerStream will be approximately ($0.54 dollars)or 1.92%;

- Enersource - Price Cap adjustment and ICM rider under the OEB's Price Cap IR. Based on the relief sought in the 2018 EDR application, the resulting change to the distribution portion of the bill for a typical residential customer consuming 750 kWh per month in the Enersource will be approximately ($0.41 dollars) or 1.67%.

4. Regulation (continued)

Select Energy Policies and Regulation Affecting the Corporation

Ontario's Fair Hydro Plan ("OFHP"):

The Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017 came into effect on June 1, 2017. The OFHP established a framework for initiatives to reduce certain residential and some small business electricity bills in Ontario by an average of 25%, and limit future increases to the rate of inflation for four years.

The planned rate reductions were comprised of two phases. The first phase was implemented on May 1, 2017 representing of a reduction in Regulated Price Plan ("RPP") rates and the removal of the Ontario Energy Support Payment ("OESP") charge of $0.0011/kWh. The second phase was implemented on July 1, 2017 representing a further reduction in RPP prices and a reduction of the Rural and Remote Rate Protection ("RRRP") charge from $0.0021/kWh to $0.0003/kWh.

The OFHP also included the Global Adjustment ("GA") Modifier credit, effective July 1, 2017, that provides a reduction of GA charges for eligible RPP customers that have a contract with a retailer or have opted out of the RPP. The GA Modifier credit of $0.0329/kWh was designed to provide a benefit that was equivalent to the reduction in the RPP prices. During the year, the OFHP reduces the total electricity bill for eligible customers and, accordingly, reduces current accounts receivable and unbilled revenue and accounts payable and accrued liabilities for LDC. No effect on distribution revenue or expense is recognized by LDC in respect of the OFHP.

Monthly Billing Requirement for Electricity Distributors in Ontario:

On April 15, 2015, the OEB announced that, by the end of 2016, all electricity distributors in Ontario would be required to bill their customers on a monthly basis. This policy change incorporates an expectation that distributors will issue bills based on actual meter reads rather than estimates at least 98% of the time. The amendments regarding estimated billing and billing accuracy came into force on April 15, 2015. The amendment regarding monthly billing came into force on December 31, 2016. The PowerStream, Horizon and Brampton Hydro rate zones have implemented monthly billing as of the date of these consolidated financial statements. As part of its decision on the MAADs Application, the OEB permitted a deferral of the implementation of monthly billing for the Enersource rate zone to December 31, 2018.

4. Regulation (continued)

New 2015-2020 Conservation and Demand Management ("CDM") Framework

As a condition of its distribution license, the Corporation is required to meet specified CDM targets for reductions in electricity consumption and peak electricity demand through the delivery of programs funded by the Independent Electricity System Operator ("IESO").

On March 26, 2014, the Minister of Energy issued a directive to the OEB to amend the licenses of electricity distributors with new requirements to deliver CDM programs available to customers that are designed to: achieve energy reductions; meet regulated CDM requirements through either IESO programs, LDC programs, or a combination of the two; and make the results of local programs available to other distributors on request. The coordination and integration of CDM and Demand Side Management ("DSM") activities is intended to achieve energy efficiencies and deliver convenient integrated programs for electricity and natural gas customers. The OEB issued the amendments to LDC licenses on December 18, 2014.

On March 31, 2014, the Minister of Energy issued a directive to the IESO through the Conservation First Framework ("CFF") to coordinate, support and finance the delivery of CDM programs through LDCs to achieve a total of 7 Terawatt Hours of province-wide reductions in electricity consumption between January 1, 2015 and December 31, 2020. There are two funding models available under the CFF: Full Cost Recovery Program ("FCR"); and Pay for Performance Program ("P4P").

Each of the predecessor utilities entered into an Energy Conservation Agreement (“ECA”) with the IESO to deliver energy savings based on their respective IESO-determined target. The ECA became binding upon approval of each respective predecessor utility’s CDM Plan. On June 28, 2017, Alectra Utilities submitted a joint CDM plan to amalgamate the legacy LDC CDM plans together to the IESO with Collus PowerStream and Erie Thames Powerlines. The plan was approved on October 1, 2017 bringing the total joint allocated target to 1,649,040 MWh energy savings over the years 2015-2020. The Collus CDM will continue after the investment in Collus is sold. Prefunding amounts are received at the beginning of the CDM plan, this amount is included in accounts payable and is $15. Monthly settlements are made with the IESO for reimbursements of expenses incurred, these amounts are included as an offset to the prefunding amount in accounts payable and amount to $4.

4. Regulation (continued)

P4P

As part of the joint CDM plan, Alectra Utilities will deliver a "Retrofit" program (a program that upgrades energy inefficient equipment in commercial businesses) via the P4P funding model. Under P4P, the IESO will pay Alectra Utilities a fixed rate per kWh of verified energy savings. Under the P4P, Alectra Utilities bears the risk of covering all of its costs and the eligible funding is capped at a negotiated Internal Rate of Return. Alectra Utilities recognizes an account receivable from the IESO for $15 which is equal to the revenue calculated per the internal rate of return model. There is an amount payable of $3 which represents the difference between the funds received from the IESO and account receivable in relation to the verified and paid savings determined.

Regulatory assets and liabilities

On January 30, 2014, the IASB issued interim standard IFRS 14, *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*. This standard allows first-time adopters of IFRS to apply previous Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to account for rate-regulated assets and liabilities. As PowerStream Inc., the deemed acquirer under the Amalgamation Transaction, adopted IFRS prior to the issuance of the interim standard, it does not apply regulatory accounting treatment to certain balances and transactions arising from rate-regulated activities. Under rate-regulated accounting, the timing and recognition of certain expenses and revenue may differ from those otherwise expected under IFRS in order to appropriately reflect the economic impact of regulatory decisions regarding the Corporation's regulated revenue and expenditures.

5. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the period presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its subsidiaries from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The Corporation controls a subsidiary if it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its investment in the subsidiary and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The Corporation owns 50% of Collingwood PowerStream Utility Services Corp. ("Collus PowerStream"). This investment was accounted for using the equity method and was recognized initially at cost. This investment is currently classified as held for sale and is recognized at the lower of its carrying value and fair value (Note 8).

Any excess acquisition cost over the Corporation's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Collus PowerStream is recognized as goodwill and included in the carrying value of the investment.

In the event that the carrying value of the equity investment is negative as a result of cumulative losses exceeding the initial investment value, the Corporation would discontinue recognizing its share of further losses.

The consolidated financial statements include the Corporation's share of the income/ (loss) of Collus PowerStream for the period up to the November 9, 2017 at which point the corresponding investment was classified as held for sale and no further net income from Collus PowerStream was recognized.

(b) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts reported and disclosed in these consolidated financial statements.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are continually reviewed and are based on factors that are considered to be relevant such as historical experience and forecast trends. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Revisions of estimates are recognized prospectively.

Judgments included in these consolidated financial statements are decisions made by management, based on analysis of relevant information available at the time the decision is made. Judgments relate to the application of accounting policies and decisions related to the measurement, recognition and disclosure of financial amounts.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The areas which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

(i) Unbilled revenue

The measurement of unbilled revenue is based on an estimate of the amount of electricity delivered to customers between the date of the last bill and the end of the current period.

(ii) Useful lives of depreciable assets

Depreciation and amortization expense is based on estimates of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets. The Corporation estimates the useful lives of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets based on management's judgment.

(iii) Valuation of financial instruments

As described in note 18, the measurement of financial assets and liabilities, which are not classified as loans and receivables, is based on an estimate of fair value using a discounted cash flow approach.

(iv) Employee future benefits

The cost of post-employment benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation incorporates estimates of discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates, and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

(v) Cash Generating Units ("CGU")

Determining CGU's for impairment testing is based on management's judgment. This requires an estimation of the fair value less costs to sell or value in use. The value in use calculation requires an estimate of the future cash flows expected to arise from the CGU and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate a present value as a basis for determining impairment.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Revenue recognition

(i) Distribution revenue

Distribution revenue is recorded based on OEB-approved distribution rates, set at a level intended to recover the costs incurred by Alectra Utilities in delivering electricity to customers, and includes revenue collected through OEB-approved rate riders.

(ii) Electricity Sales

The Corporation is licensed by the OEB to distribute electricity. As a licensed distributor, the Corporation is responsible for billing customers for electricity generated by third parties and the related costs of providing electricity service, such as transmission services and other services provided by third parties. The Corporation is required, pursuant to regulation, to remit such amounts to these third parties, irrespective of whether it ultimately collects these amounts from customers. Alectra Utilities has determined that it is acting as a principal for electricity distribution and therefore has presented the electricity revenues on a gross basis. Revenue attributable to the delivery of electricity is based upon OEB-approved distribution tariff rates and includes the amounts billed to customers for electricity, including the cost of electricity supplied, distribution charges, and any other regulatory charges. Revenue is recognized as electricity is delivered and consumed by customers. Electricity revenue is recorded on the basis of regular meter readings and estimates of customer usage since the last meter reading date to the end of the year. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of sales tax.

(iii) Other revenue

Other revenue includes: revenue from renewable generation; government grants under CDM programs; contributions from customers; and other general revenue. The methods of recognition for other revenue are as follows:

- Revenue from renewable generation sources are recognized in the period in which electricity is generated and delivered, based on regular meter readings and the terms of the Independent Electricity System Operator Feed-in-Tariff ("IESO FIT") Agreements, and is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of sales tax.

- IESO funding from CDM programs is recognized on a net basis when there is reasonable assurance that the funding will be received and the related conditions are met. "Net Basis" is used when the funding relates to an expense item, and, as such, the operating expenses are netted against other income.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- Capital contributions received from electricity customers to construct or acquire property, plant and equipment for the purpose of connecting a customer to a network are recorded as deferred revenue and amortized into other revenue at the same rate used to depreciate the corresponding acquired property, plant and equipment.

- Other revenue includes: services ancillary to the electricity distribution; delivery of street lighting services; water billing; and pole and duct rentals. The revenue from these services is recognized as rendered.

(e) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently accounted for based on their classification as loans and receivables or as other liabilities.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Losses are recognized in net income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired.

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting period to determine whether there is any objective evidence that they are impaired. Impairment provisions, if any, are recognized when there is objective evidence that the Corporation will be unable to collect all of the amounts due under the terms of the corresponding receivables. Impairment loss, if any, is calculated as the difference between the net carrying amount and the present value of the future expected cash flows associated with the impaired receivable. All impairment losses are recognized in net income.

Loans and receivables include: cash; accounts receivable; amounts due from related parties; and unbilled revenue.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

All non-derivative financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial liabilities are derecognized when: the Corporation is discharged from its obligation; the obligation expires; or the obligation is canceled or replaced by a new financial liability with substantially modified terms.

Financial liabilities are further classified as current or non-current depending on whether they will fall due within twelve months after the consolidated statement of financial position date or beyond.

Other financial liabilities include: accounts payable and accrued liabilities; amounts due to related parties; loans and borrowings; and customer deposit liability.

(iii) Financial instruments at fair value

Financial instruments, which are disclosed at fair value, are classified using a three level hierarchy. Each level reflects the inputs used to measure the fair values of the disclosed financial liabilities, and are as follows:

- Level 1: inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: inputs for the liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Corporation's fair value hierarchy is classified as Level 2 for long term borrowings. The classification for disclosure purposes has been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models, based on discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the contractual terms of the instrument and the market discount rates that reflect the credit risk of counterparties.

(f) Inventories

Inventories, which consist of parts and supplies acquired for internal construction or consumption, are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted-moving average basis and includes expenditures incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs to bring the inventories to their existing location and condition.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")

PP&E is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and includes contracted services, cost of materials, directly attributable overhead, direct labour, pension costs and borrowing costs incurred in respect of qualifying assets constructed. When components of an item of PP&E have different useful lives, each component is recorded separately within PP&E. These assets are classified to the appropriate categories of PP&E when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation on these assets commences when such are ready for their intended use.

Construction in progress assets are generally assets that are undergoing active construction or development and are not currently available for use. Such assets are therefore not depreciated.

Borrowing costs on qualifying assets have been capitalized as part of the cost of the asset using the weighted average cost of borrowings at the time of capitalization.

Major spare parts and standby equipment are recognized as items of PP&E.

When items of PP&E are retired or otherwise disposed of, a gain or loss on asset derecognition, if any, is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item. Any gain or loss on asset derecognition is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Depreciation of PP&E is recognized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each component of PP&E. Depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end and any changes are adjusted prospectively. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and fixtures	10 to 60 years
Distribution system	15 to 40 years
Other PP&E	3 to 20 years

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets include: land rights; computer software; and capital contributions. Capital contributions represent contributions made to Hydro One Networks Inc., an electricity distributor and transmitter in the Province of Ontario, for building dedicated infrastructure to accommodate the Corporation's distribution system requirements. The contributions are measured at cost less accumulated amortization.

Land rights held by the Corporation are effective in perpetuity and there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the rights are expected to provide benefit to the Corporation. Consequently, no removal date can be determined and no reasonable estimate of the fair value of such asset retirement obligations can be determined. If, at some future date, it becomes possible to estimate the fair value cost of removing these assets and the Company is legally or constructively required to remove such assets, a related asset retirement obligation will be recognized at that time. The discounted amount is not material. Land rights have therefore been assessed as having an indefinite useful life and are not amortized. Land rights are measured at cost.

Computer software and capital contributions are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives from the date that they are available for use. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Land rights	Indefinite
Computer software	3 to 10 years
Capital contributions	16 to 45 years

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries or on amalgamation is measured at cost and not amortized.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(j) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested: annually for impairment; and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or CGU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together in the smallest group that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or CGUs. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

Impairment losses are recognized in net income. Impairment losses relating to CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGUs and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGUs on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, as if no impairment loss had been previously recognized.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be determined reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a rate, net of tax that corresponds to current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Employee future benefits

(i) Multi-employer defined benefit pension plan

The Corporation provides a pension plan for all of its full-time employees through Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ("OMERS"). OMERS is a multi-employer pension plan which operates as the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Fund ("the Fund") and provides pensions for employees of Ontario municipalities, local boards, public utilities, and school boards. The Fund is a contributory defined benefit pension plan, which is financed by equal contributions from participating employers and employees, and by the investment earnings of the Fund.

As OMERS does not segregate its pension asset and liability information by individual employers, there is insufficient information available to enable the Corporation to directly account for the plan as a defined benefit plan. Consequently, the plan has been accounted for as a defined contribution plan. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in net income when they are due.

(ii) Other than pension

The Corporation provides some of its retired employees with life insurance and medical benefits beyond those provided by government sponsored plans. These benefits are provided through group defined benefit plans shared between entities under common control of Alectra Inc. The Corporation is the legal sponsor of the plans. There is a stated policy in place to allocate the net defined benefit cost to the participating entities under the common control of Alectra Inc. based on the obligation attributable to the plan participants employed by each participating entity. The Corporation has incorporated its share of the defined benefit costs and related liabilities, as calculated by the actuary, in these consolidated financial statements.

The Corporation's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods and discounting such to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs are deducted. The discount rate is the interest yield, at the reporting date, on high quality debt instruments with duration similar to the duration of the plan.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

The cost of these benefits is expensed as earned by employees through employment service. The accrued benefit obligation and the current service costs are actuarially determined by applying the projected unit credit method and incorporate management's best estimate of certain underlying assumptions. Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income and reported in accumulated other comprehensive income.

The measurement date used to determine the present value of the benefit obligation is December 31 of the applicable year. The latest actuarial valuation was performed as at December 31, 2017.

(m) Customer deposits

Customer deposits comprise: deposits in aid of securing energy bills; and deposits in aid of the capital cost of construction.

Deposits in aid of securing energy bills:

This form of deposit represents cash collections from customers to secure the payment of energy bills. Deposits held in respect of commercial customers are applied against any unpaid portion of individual customer accounts. Customer deposits in excess of unpaid account balances are refundable to individual customers upon termination of their electricity distribution service. These customer deposits are classified as a current liability as they are refundable on demand once a customer establishes a good payment history in accordance with the policies of the Corporation. Interest is accrued on customer deposits until balance is refunded back to the customers with the interest amount recognized as finance costs.

Deposits in aid of the capital cost of construction

Certain customers and developers are required to contribute towards the capital cost of construction in order to provide them with ongoing service. Cash contributions are initially recorded as customer deposits, a current liability. Once the distribution system asset is completed or modified as outlined in the terms of the contract, the contribution amount is transferred to deferred revenue.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Leases

Leases in which the Corporation assumes substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. On initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset. Payments under finance leases are apportioned between interest expense and a reduction of the outstanding liability using the effective interest method.

Other leases are operating leases and are not recognized in the Corporation's consolidated statement of financial position. Payments made under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(o) Payment in lieu of corporate income taxes

The Corporation is currently exempt from taxes under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the Ontario Corporations Tax Act (collectively the "Tax Acts").

Pursuant to the Electricity Act, 1998 (Ontario) ("EA"), and as a consequence of its exemption from income taxes under the Tax Acts, the Corporation is required to make payments in lieu of corporate income taxes ("PILs") to the Ontario Electricity Finance Corporation (“OEFC”). These payments are calculated in accordance with the Tax Acts. These amounts are applied to reduce certain debt obligations of the former Ontario Hydro continuing in OEFC.

PILs comprises current and deferred payments in lieu of income tax. PILs is recognized in income and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in either comprehensive income or in equity.

Current PILs is the expected amount of cash taxes payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred PILs comprise the net tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their respective carrying amounts for accounting purposes, as well as for tax losses available to be carried forward to future years that are likely to be realized. Deferred PILs assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates, at the reporting date, expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred PILs assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

5. Significant accounting policies (continued)

A deferred PILs asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred PILs assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(p) Financing income and costs

Finance costs comprise of interest expense on borrowings and are recognized as an expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income except for those amounts capitalized as part of the cost of qualifying PP&E. Finance income is recognized as it accrues in net income and is comprised of interest earned on cash.

6. Future accounting changes

The following are new standards and amendments to standards which are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, although early application is permitted:

(a) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments – In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, which replaces the existing guidance in IAS 39 *Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and will be applied retrospectively with some exceptions. The Corporation does not believe that the new requirements of IFRS 9 will have a material effect on its financial assets or liabilities. However, additional disclosures would be required.

(b) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers – In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers. This standard is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and is to be applied retrospectively. The purpose of this standard is to remove inconsistencies and weaknesses in previous revenue requirements; improve comparability of revenue recognition practices across entities, industries, jurisdictions, and capital markets; and to simplify the preparation of financial statements by reducing the number of requirements to which an entity must refer. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures. All existing customer contracts that are within the scope of the new guidance have been identified and the Corporation is in final stages of analyzing individual contracts to identify any significant changes in how revenues are recognized as a result of implementing the new standard. Subject to finalization of technical accounting interpretation of certain industry specific matters, the Corporation does not expect the timing and amount of revenue currently recognized to be materially different after adoption of the new guidance.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

6. Future accounting changes (continued)

(c) *IFRS 16, Leases* – In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 *Leases*, which replaces the IAS 17, *Leases* and related interpretations. IFRS 16 establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions. The new standard brings most leases on-balance sheet for leases under a single model, eliminating the distinction between the operating and finance leases. IFRS 16 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. Earlier application is permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers has also been applied. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of the new standard.

7. Business acquisition

On February 28, 2017, the Corporation acquired 100% of the shares of Brampton Hydro for a total purchase price of $615 and was accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3, *Business Combinations* using the acquisition method. This acquisition is expected to provide synergistic opportunities and efficiencies within the Corporation which will benefit both customers and shareholders.

For the ten months ended December 31, 2017, Brampton Hydro contributed revenue of $462 and net income of $28 to the Corporation's results. If the acquisition had occurred on January 31, 2017, management estimates that the revenue for the eleven months ended would have been $504 and net income would have been $28.

The following table summarizes the fair value consideration transferred as of the acquisition date.

Cash	515
Tax payable	69
Promissory note	31
Total consideration transferred	615

The promissory note and tax payable were settled with cash payments of $100 in April 2017. The tax payable relates to amounts owing by Brampton Hydro as of the acquisition date.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

7. Business acquisition (continued)

The following table summarizes the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition:

Cash	1
Accounts receivable, net	85
Income taxes receivable	6
Inventories	1
PP&E	376
Intangible assets	22
Goodwill	248
Total identifiable assets acquired	739
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	64
Deferred tax liabilities	9
Deferred revenue	41
Employee future benefits	4
Income taxes payable	6
Total liabilities assumed	124
Total identifiable net assets acquired	615

Income taxes receivable of $6 will ultimately accrue to the Province of Ontario, as the former shareholders of Brampton Hydro pursuant to the terms of the acquisition and, as such the Corporation has recorded a corresponding notes payable to the Province of Ontario.

Goodwill of $248 is the result of expected synergies from the acquisition, of which $126 is deductible for income tax purposes.

The fair value of Brampton Hydro was determined in accordance with the negotiated transaction price as per the Share Purchase Agreement dated March 24, 2016.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

8. Investment in Joint Venture

In 2012, former PowerStream acquired a 50% interest in Collus PowerStream which was determined to be a joint venture and accounted for using the equity method. Collus PowerStream is involved in the distribution of electricity in Collingwood, Thornbury, Stayner and Creemore, as well as the provision of other utility services in the service area of Clearview and the Town of The Blue Mountains in the Province of Ontario. Collus PowerStream's principal place of business is the Town of Collingwood. As at December 31, 2017, the Corporation determined that the investment in Collus PowerStream met the criteria for classification as held for sale as the Corporation entered into an agreement to sell the investment. The sale of the interest in Collus PowerStream is subject to OEB approval which is expected to be received in 2018. Accordingly, the investment is presented as an asset held for sale under current assets and measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. As at December 31, 2017, the asset held for sale amount recognized for Collus PowerStream is $8.

9. Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Distribution assets	Other assets	Work-in-progress	Total
Cost					
Balance, January 31, 2017	78	1,133	171	58	1,440
Additions through acquisition	103	1,321	40	24	1,488
Additions	4	289	4	20	317
Transfer to assets held for sale	(8)	–	–	–	(8)
Disposals	–	(11)	(8)	(3)	(22)
Balance, December 31, 2017	177	2,732	207	99	3,215
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, January 1, 2017	(12)	(183)	(47)	–	(242)
Depreciation	(5)	(85)	(18)	–	(108)
Disposals	1	6	8	–	15
Balance at December 31, 2017	(16)	(262)	(57)	–	(335)
Carrying amounts					
December 31, 2017	161	2,470	150	99	2,880

Other assets include [redacted] vehicles and computer equipment.

During the eleven months ended December 31, 2017, borrowing costs of $3 were capitalized as part of the cost of PP&E and intangible assets. An average capitalization rate of 3.73% was used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalized.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

9. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Vacant land in the amount of $7 was transferred to assets held for sale at December 31, 2017. The sale is expected to close in 2018.

10. Intangible assets and goodwill

(a) Intangible assets

	Land rights	Computer software	Capital contributions	Work-in-progress	Total intangible assets	Goodwill
Cost or deemed cost						
Balance, January 31, 2017	1	68	6	–	75	43
Additions through acquisition	1	18	75	1	95	671
Additions	–	5	–	1	6	–
Disposals and write-off	–	(1)	–	–	(1)	–
Balance, December 31, 2017	2	90	81	2	175	714
Accumulated amortization						
Balance, January 31, 2017	–	(23)	(2)	–	(25)	–
Amortization	–	(12)	(2)	–	(14)	–
Balance, December 31, 2017	–	(35)	(4)	–	(39)	–
Carrying amounts						
December 31, 2017	2	55	77	2	136	714

(b) Goodwill and indefinite life intangibles

Goodwill with a carrying amount of $714 and land rights with a carrying amount of $2 have been allocated to the Corporation's rate regulated CGU. The Corporation tested goodwill and land rights for impairment as at December 31, 2017.

10. Intangible assets and goodwill (continued)

Fair value less selling costs was determined using a multiple of regulated rate base approach and was based on the following key assumptions:

- The multiple of rate base approach is a valuation technique used in the industry for purchase and sale transactions. A multiple is applied to the value of regulated assets to determine the value of the utility;

- The multiple of rate base is a key assumption in the determination of fair value less selling costs. Management utilized a range of multiples in the analysis to determine the recoverable amount of goodwill;

- The multiple of rate base used ranged from 1.4 to 2.1;

- Management obtained information regarding multiples used for recent purchase and sale transactions within the industry; and

- The fair value estimate is categorized as a Level 2 input.

The recoverable amount of goodwill determined in the analysis was greater than the carrying value and no impairment was recorded.

11. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable - energy purchases	242
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	123
Deferred conservation credit	11
Customer receivables in credit balances	14
Debt retirement charge payable	6
	396

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

12. Related party balances and transactions

(a) Balances and transactions with related parties

The amount due to/(from) related parties is comprised of amounts payable to/(receivable from): the City of Vaughan; the City of Markham; the City of Barrie; the City of Mississauga; the City of Hamilton; the City of St. Catharines; wholly-owned subsidiaries of related parties; Alectra Energy Solutions; and Alectra Inc.

Significant related party transactions, with the related parties not otherwise disclosed separately in the consolidated financial statements, are summarized below:

	Revenue	Expenses	Due from related party	Due to related party
City of Vaughan	9	10	1	9
City of Markham	8	9	1	8
City of Barrie	6	–	1	–
City of Mississauga	14	1	2	–
City of Hamilton	27	1	–	14
Alectra Energy Solutions Inc.	2	4	–	2
Alectra Inc.	–	26	–	6
	66	51	5	39

Revenue earned from the shareholders include: electricity distribution, street lighting; road projects; payroll; water; and sewage billing. Expenses paid include: municipal taxes; facilities rental; and operating leases with the Cities of Vaughan, Markham, Mississauga and Hamilton (Note 17) and other.

The Corporation provides services to and receives services from Alectra Inc. and affiliates under its common control. These services generally include administrative support such as information technology, finance, human resources and other services.

The Corporation also has unsecured intercompany loans with Alectra Inc. as described in Note 13.

(b) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are comprised of the Corporation's senior leadership team. The compensation paid or payable to key management personnel is as follows:

Short-term employment benefits and salaries	9
Employee future benefits	1
	10

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

13. Loans and borrowings from parent

Non – current:	
4.890% note due July 21, 2020	40
4.61% note due April 29, 2021	110
3.09% note due July 25, 2022	150
4.41% note due May 31, 2024	78
4.41% note due May 31, 2024	68
4.41% note due May 31, 2024	20
3.31% note due November 21, 2024	149
2.88% note due May 17, 2027	586
3.44% note due May 17, 2032	64
5.34% note due April 29, 2041	209
4.01% note July 30, 2042	198
Total non-current loans and borrowings	1,672
Current:	
BA based variable rate grid note	159
4.030% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due October 31, 2018	9
4.030% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due October 31, 2018	8
3.441% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due May 17, 2032 (principal payments)	4
Total current loans and borrowings	180

All loans and borrowings are payable to Alectra Inc. at the maturity date listed above with interest paid on a quarterly or semi-annual basis, with the exception of the Note due in May 2032, which have principal payments due within a year. Interest expense on these loans and borrowings was $53 in 2017.

On October 15, 2010, the former solar division of PowerStream Inc. secured financing with Infrastructure Ontario in the form of short-term advances and debentures with availability up to $90. The financing was available for up to 5 years from the date that the agreement and subject to an extension to June 30, 2017. As at January 31, 2017, the Corporation had utilized $74 of the facility. On May 19, 2017, the Corporation fully repaid the outstanding balance due to Infrastructure Ontario credit facility and financed such payment, in part, through proceeds received from the issuance of a promissory note payable to Alectra Inc. for $70. The note is repayable in monthly installments of $0.4 including principal and interest. The outstanding principal bears interest at a rate of 3.44% per annum. For the 11 months ended December 31, 2017, the Corporation made principal repayments in the amount of $2 and interest payments of in the amount of $2. As at December 31, 2017, the outstanding balance of the promissory note is $68.

13. Loans and borrowings from parent (continued)

On January 31, 2017, the Corporation had $215 in aggregate credit facilities. Amounts owing under these facilities were settled during the year and these facilities were terminated during the year.

The Corporation has access to short-term liquidity from Alectra Inc. under terms of an inter-company loan agreement through its $600 revolving credit facilities. The Corporation can borrow up to $600 from Alectra Inc., on a revolving basis, to finance general corporate requirements, capital investments, working capital requirements and its prudential obligations to the IESO. $160 has been drawn on this facility. Interest expense on this credit facility was $1 in 2017.

14. Employee future benefits

(a) Multi-employer defined benefit pension plan

The Corporation provides a pension plan for its employees through OMERS. The plan is a multi-employer, contributory defined benefit pension plan with equal contributions by the employer and its employees. For the 11 months ended December 31, 2017, the Corporation made employer contributions of $14 to OMERS. These contributions have been recognized as salaries and benefits in the statement of comprehensive income. The expected payment for 2018 is $16 and represents 98% of the group plan under common control by the Corporation. As at December 31, 2016, and subject to the estimates, assumptions and valuations of OMERS, the plan obligations are 93.4% funded by its assets. OMERS has a strategy to return the plan to a fully funded position. The Corporation is not able to assess the implications, if any, of this strategy or of the withdrawal of other participating entities from the OMERS plan on its future contributions.

(b) Non-pension defined benefit plans

The Corporation provides certain unfunded health, dental and life insurance benefits on behalf of its retired employees, based on the availability of such through its parent, Alectra Inc. These benefits are provided through group defined benefit plans. There is a policy in place to allocate the net defined benefit cost to the entities participating in the group plans. The allocation is based on the obligation attributable to the plan participants. There are four defined benefit plans. Independent actuarial valuations of the plans were performed as at December 31, 2017.

14. Employee future benefits (continued)

The group defined benefit plan as a whole provides benefits to eligible retirees of the Corporation. Information about the group unfunded defined benefit plan as a whole and changes in the present value of the unfunded defined benefit obligation and the accrued benefit liability are as follows:

Defined benefit obligation, beginning of period	21
Defined benefit obligation, assumed through acquisition	40
Current service costs	2
Interest expense	2
Benefit cost recognized	4
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income:	
Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	6
Actuarial gains arising from changes in experience adjustments	(4)
Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income	2
Payments from the plans	(2)
Defined benefit obligation, end of year	65

The main actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation are as follows:

Discount rate	3.40%
Rate of compensation increase	3.30%
Medical benefits costs escalation	6.20%
Dental benefits costs escalation	4.50%

(c) Sensitivity analysis

The approximate effect on the defined benefit obligation if the main actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation increased or decreased by 1% is as follows:

Discount rate:	
1% increase	(9)
1% decrease	(11)
Medical and dental benefits costs escalation:	
1% increase	7
1% decrease	6

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

15. Share capital

The Corporation's authorized share capital is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares, all of which are without nominal or par value as follows:

	Common shares		[redacted]		
	Shares issued	$	[redacted]	$	Total
Balance, December 31, 2017	114,149,000	682	[redacted]	[redacted]	742

Dividends on the common shares [redacted] of the Corporation may be declared by the Board of Directors through a resolution.

[redacted]

During the 11 months ended December 31, 2017, the Corporation declared dividends:

- on its common shares aggregating $28 or $2.78 (dollars) per share; and
- [redacted]

[redacted]

16. Other liabilities

	Note	
Current		
Notes payable to province of Ontario	3	6
Current portion of transition cost liability		6
Legal and environmental provisions		1
Other		7
Total other current liabilities		20
Non-current		
Transition cost liability		4
Total other long-term liabilities		4

The transition cost liability relates to payments to be made in relation to the restructuring costs from the Amalgamation Transaction.

17. Leases

(a) Finance lease

The Corporation has a 25 year lease agreement for the use of an operations centre which includes both land and building elements. Upon entering into this lease agreement, the Corporation classified the building element of the lease as a finance lease since it was determined that substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to the ownership of the operation centre were transferred to the Corporation. The component of the annual basic rent related to the land is classified and recorded as an operating lease.

	Future minimum lease payments	**Interest accretion**	**Present value of minimum lease payments**
Less than one year	2	1	1
Between one and five years	6	4	2
More than five years	19	6	13
	27	11	16

17. Leases (continued)

(b) Operating leases

The Corporation is also committed to certain lease agreements for vehicles; equipment; [redacted] and the land portion of the operations centre lease, all of which have been classified as operating leases. The leases have terms of 5 to 20 years.

At December 31, 2017 the future minimum, non-cancellable lease payments (including the land portion of the operating centre lease referred to in (a) above) are as follows:

Less than one year	3
Between one and five years	10
More than five years	22
	35

Operating lease expense of $2 was recognized in net income.

18. Financial instruments and risk management

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of cash, accounts receivable, unbilled revenue, amounts due from related parties, customer deposits, accounts payable and amounts due to related parties approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. The fair value of the Corporation's long term borrowing is $1,775.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

	Maturity date	Carrying value	Fair value[1]
Loans and borrowings:			
Notes issued in 2002	June 2024	166	184
Notes issued in 2010	July 2020	40	43
Notes issued in 2011	April 2021	110	118
Notes issued in 2011	April 2041	210	271
Notes issued in 2012	July 2022	150	154
Notes issued in 2012	July 2042	200	216
Notes issued in 2014	November 2024	150	156
Notes issued in 2017	May 2027	605	586
Notes issued in 2017	May 2032	64	70
Total loans and borrowings		1,695	1,798

[1] The fair value of long-term debt is based on unadjusted year-end market prices for the same or similar debt of the same remaining maturities. The fair value measurement of long-term debt is categorized as Level 2.

(b) Financial risks

The risks associated with the Company's financial instruments and policies for managing these risks are described below.

(i) Credit risk

The Corporation's primary source of credit risk to its accounts receivable and unbilled revenue result from customers failing to discharge their obligations for electricity consumed and billed, as they come due.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable, to the extent deemed necessary by management's judgment, is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment and the amount of the related impairment loss is recognized in net income. Subsequent recoveries of accounts receivables previously recorded as impaired are credited to net income. The allowance for doubtful accounts as at December 31, 2017 is $9. An impairment loss of $4 was recognized during the period.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The Corporation's credit risk associated with accounts receivable primarily corresponds to payments from distribution customers. At December 31, 2017, approximately $19 is considered 60 days past due.

Accounts receivables and respective aging is provided as follows:

Accounts receivables	277
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(9)
Accounts receivables, net	268
0 -30 days	248
30 - 60 days	11
61 - 90 days	6
Greater than 91 days	12
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(9)
	268

As at December 31, 2017, there was no significant concentration of credit risk with respect to any financial assets.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks are those risks associated with Corporation's inability to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risks associated with financial liabilities are as follows:

Financial liabilities	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due past 5 years
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	396	–	–
Notes payable to province of Ontario	6	–	–
Transition cost liability	6	–	–
BA based variable rate grid note payable to Alectra Inc.	159	–	–
4.030% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due October 31, 2018	8	–	–
4.030% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due October 31, 2018	9	–	–
4.890% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due July 21, 2020	2	44	–
4.61% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due April 29, 2021	5	122	–
3.09% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due July 25, 2022	5	168	–
4.41% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due May 31, 2024	1	4	21
4.41% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due May 31, 2024	3	12	73
4.41% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due May 31, 2024	3	14	84
3.31% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due November 21, 2024	5	19	160
2.488% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due May 17, 2027	15	60	673
3.441% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due May 17, 2032	6	24	56
5.34% Note payable to Alectra Inc. due April 29, 2041	11	44	416
4.01% Note payable to Alectra Inc. July 30, 2042	8	32	358
Obligations under operating leases	3	10	22
Obligations under finance leases	1	2	13
	652	555	1,876

18. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

The Corporation monitors its liquidity risk to ensure access to sufficient funds to meet operational and investing requirements. The Corporation's objective is to ensure that sufficient liquidity is on hand to meet obligations as they fall due while minimizing interest rate exposure. The Corporation monitors cash balances to ensure that sufficient levels of liquidity are on hand to meet financial commitments as they come due.

19. Capital structure

The main objectives of the Corporation when managing financial capital include:

- ensuring ongoing cost effective access to such to provide adequate investment in support of its regulated electricity distribution and other businesses;
- compliance with covenants within its financial instruments;
- prudently manage its capital structure, with regard for maintaining a high level of creditworthiness;
- recover financing charges permitted by the OEB on its regulated electricity distribution business; and
- deliver reasonable returns on the investments of its shareholders.

The Corporation's definition of capital includes: shareholders' equity; indebtedness under existing credit facilities; and long-term loans and borrowings, which includes the current portion of long term loans and borrowings.

The OEB regulates the amount of interest on debt and MARE that may be recovered by the Corporation, through its electricity distribution rates, in respect of its regulated electricity distribution business. The OEB permits such recoveries on the basis of a deemed capital structure represented by 60% debt and 40% equity. The actual capital structure for the Corporation may differ from the OEB deemed structure.

The Corporation has customary covenants typically associated with long-term loans and borrowings. The Corporation is in compliance with all credit agreement covenants and limitations associated with its long-term loans and borrowings.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

20. Operating expenses

Operating expenses comprise:

Labour	134
Repairs and maintenance	34
Contract/consulting	28
Information technology	19
Business taxes, fees and other operating expenses	19
Other	19
	253

21. Other revenue

[redacted]	[redacted]
Regulatory service charges	8
Water and waste water billing fees and customer charges	5
Pole and other rental income	5
Amortization of deferred revenue	6
CDM performance incentive revenue	1
Scrap sales	1
Miscellaneous	9
	51

22. Deferred revenue

Capital contributions

Balance at January 31, 2017	144
Contributions received through acquisitions	100
Contributions received from customers	62
Amortization	(6)
Balance at December 31, 2017	300

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

23. Income taxes

(a) Income tax expense

PILs recognized in net income comprise the following:

Current tax expense	–
Deferred tax expense	29
Income tax expense	29

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

PILs income tax expense differs from the amount that would have been recorded using the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates. The reconciliation between the statutory and effective tax rates is as follows:

Income before taxes	101
Statutory Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	26.5%
Expected tax provision on income at statutory rates	27
Increase in income taxes resulting from:	
Adjustments in respect of prior years	1
Other	1
Total income tax expense	29

The statutory income tax rate for the current year comprises a 15% combined federal corporate tax rate and an 11.5% Ontario corporate tax rate. There was no change in the federal or provincial corporate tax rates in 2017.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

23. Income taxes (continued)

(c) Deferred tax balances

Deferred income taxes represent the net effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The net deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of the following:

Deferred tax liabilities:	
Employee future benefits	17
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	(34)
Non-capital losses	5
Tax credit carryovers	9
Non-deductible reserves	4
Energy variances	(16)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(15)

24. Change in non-cash operating working capital

Due to related parties	66
Accounts receivable	43
Unbilled revenue	41
Customer deposits liability	24
Other liabilities	13
Prepaids and other assets	6
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	16
Inventories	(1)
Due from related parties	(2)
Net change in non-cash operating working capital	206

25. Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

(a) Commitments

Leases

Lease commitments have been disclosed in Note 17.

Security with IESO

Entities that purchase electricity in Ontario through the IESO are required to post security to mitigate the risk of their default on their expected activity in the market. The IESO could draw on this security if the Corporation fails to make the payment required by a default notice issued by the IESO. The Corporation has posted a letter of credit as security in the amount of $38.

(b) Contingencies

Legal claims

The Corporation is subject to legal actions and claims in the normal course of business from customers, former employees, and other parties. On an ongoing basis, the Corporation assesses the likelihood of any adverse judgments or outcomes as well as potential ranges of probable costs and losses. A determination of the provision required, if any, for these contingencies is made after an analysis of each individual claim. The value of provisions for legal claims at December 31, 2017 is less than $1. Such provisions are subject to change based on ongoing assessments or settlements of individual claims, including potential mitigation under the Corporation's insurance policies or otherwise.

Insurance

The Corporation is a member of the Municipal Electric Association Reciprocal Insurance Exchange ("MEARIE"). MEARIE is a pooling of electricity industry liability insurance risks of many of the sector participants in Ontario. All members of the pool are subjected to assessment for losses experienced by the pool, for the years in which they were members, on a pro-rata basis based on the total of their respective service revenues. It is anticipated that should such an assessment occur it would be funded over a period of up to five years. As at December 31, 2017, no assessments have been made.

25. Commitments, contingencies and guarantees

(c) Guarantees

In the normal course of operations, the Corporation enters into agreements that meet the definition of a guarantee as follows:

(i) The Corporation has provided indemnities under lease agreements for the use of certain operating facilities. Under the terms of these agreements the Corporation agrees to indemnify the counterparties for various matters including, but not limited to, all liabilities, loss, suits, and damages arising during, on or after the term of the agreement. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.

(ii) Indemnity has been provided to all directors and/or officers of the Corporation for various matters including, but not limited to, all costs to settle suits or actions due to association with the Corporation, subject to certain restrictions. The Corporation has purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance to mitigate the cost of any potential future suits or actions. The indemnified period is not explicitly defined, but it is limited to the period over which the indemnified party served as a trustee, director or officer of the Corporation. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.

(iii) In the normal course of business, the Corporation has entered into agreements that include indemnities in favor of counterparties, such as purchase and sale agreements, confidentiality agreements, engagement letters with advisor's and consultants, outsourcing agreements, leasing contracts, information technology agreements and service agreements. These indemnification agreements may require the Corporation to compensate counterparties for losses incurred by the counterparties as a result of breaches of agreements such as breaches of representation or regulations or as a result of litigation claims or statutory sanctions that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. The terms of these indemnities are not explicitly defined and the maximum amount of any potential reimbursement cannot be reasonably estimated.

The nature of these indemnification agreements prevents the Corporation from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum exposure due to the difficulties in assessing the amount of liability, which results from the unpredictability of future events. Historically, the Corporation has not made any significant payments under such or similar indemnification agreements and therefore no amount has been accrued in the balance sheet with respect to these agreements.

26. Divisional information

[redacted]

[redacted]

Financial information that adjusts IFRS results to show the effect of rate regulation is used by the Corporation's Board of Directors, shareholders, OEB as well as management.

(In millions of Canadian dollars)

26. Divisional information (continued)

	Alectra Utilities Regulated	[redacted]	[redacted]	Total
Revenue:		[redacted]	[redacted]	
Distribution revenue	474	[redacted]	[redacted]	458
Electricity sales	2,567	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,592
Other revenue	37	[redacted]	[redacted]	51
Total net revenue	**3,078**	[redacted]	[redacted]	**3,101**
Expenses:		[redacted]	[redacted]	
Cost of power	2,567	[redacted]	[redacted]	2,567
Operating expenses	251	[redacted]	[redacted]	253
Depreciation and amortization	113	[redacted]	[redacted]	122
Total expenses	**2,931**	[redacted]	[redacted]	**2,942**
Income from operating activities	**147**	[redacted]	[redacted]	**159**
Loss on derecognition of property, plant and equipment	(5)	[redacted]	[redacted]	(5)
Share of net income from joint venture	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	–
Finance income	3	[redacted]	[redacted]	2
Finance costs	(54)	[redacted]	[redacted]	(55)
Income before payments in lieu of income taxes	**92**	[redacted]	[redacted]	**101**
Income tax expense	(11)	[redacted]	[redacted]	(29)
Net income	**81**	[redacted]	[redacted]	**72**
Other comprehensive income (loss)		[redacted]	[redacted]	
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	(2)	[redacted]	[redacted]	(2)
Less future income tax recovery	1	[redacted]	[redacted]	1
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**80**	[redacted]	[redacted]	**71**

ALECTRA UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Eleven months ended December 31, 2017
(In millions of Canadian dollars)

26. Divisional information (continued)

	Alectra Utilities regulated	[redacted]	[redacted]	Total
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	105	[redacted]	[redacted]	120
Accounts receivable	267			268
Unbilled revenue	250			250
Inventory	20			20
Prepaid expenses	7			8
Due from related parties	5			5
Assets held for sale	16			15
	670			686
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment	2,735			2,880
Intangible assets	136			136
Goodwill	705			714
Investment in subsidiary	4			–
Deferred tax asset	12			–
Regulatory assets	71			–
	3,663			3,730
Total assets	**4,333**			**4,416**
Liabilities and Shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	405			396
Current portion of loans and borrowing	180			180
Due to related parties	34			39
Customer deposits liability	85			91
Other liabilities	20			20
Total current liabilities	**724**			**726**
Non-current liabilities:				
Deferred revenues	263			300
Loans and borrowings	1,608			1,672
Regulatory liabilities	86			–
Employee future benefits	65			65
Capital lease	15			16
Deferred tax liabilities	–			15
Other long-term liabilities	4			4
Total non-current liabilities	**2,041**			**2,072**
Total liabilities	**2,765**			**2,798**
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital	682			742
Contributed surplus	739			728
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2)			(1)
Retained earnings	149			149
Total shareholders' equity	**1,568**			**1,618**
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficit)	**4,333**			**4,416**

26. Divisional information (continued)

The Corporation derecognizes all rate-regulated assets and liabilities that do not qualify for recognition under IFRS. Certain items that are presented as rate-regulated assets under Modified IFRS as prescribed by the Ontario Energy Board qualify for recognition as other types of assets under IFRS.

Regulatory assets:	
Retail settlement variance accounts (RSVA's)	18
Lost revenues adjustment mechanism variance account (LRAMVA)	16
Renewable generation capital and operating cost deferral	3
Large commercial interval meter recovery	4
Smart meter capital recovery	1
OEB cost assessments deferral	2
Net recovery of regulatory balances	4
Deferred income tax asset	22
Other	1
Total regulatory assets	71
Regulatory liabilities:	
Retail settlement variance accounts (RSVA's)	83
Re-measurements of post-employment benefits	2
Renewable generation funding deferral	1
Total regulatory liabilities	86

(a) The most significant regulatory activities included in the regulatory adjustments are: retail settlement variances; and the difference between the cost of the electricity commodity and the sales revenue at the OEB allowed rates. Specifically, these amounts include variances between the amounts charged by Hydro One and the IESO for the operation of the electricity markets and grid, as well as various wholesale market settlement charges and transmission charges as compared to the amount billed to consumers based on the OEB-approved rates. Under regulatory accounting, the Corporation would have adjusted energy sales or purchases for these variances with corresponding assets or liabilities. Under IFRS, the Corporation recognizes these differences in future periods as an increase or decrease to distribution revenue, when these differences are settled with customers.

(b) The OEB approved a variance account to record revenues associated with the delivery of CDM programs. The variance account tracks the difference between the results of actual and verified impacts of CDM activities and the level of CDM program activities included in a distributor's load forecast. The Corporation may recover or refund this revenue through future distribution rates.

26. Divisional information (continued)

(c) The OEB approved four deferral accounts to record qualifying incremental capital investments, operating, maintenance and administration expenses and funding adders approved by the OEB related to the connection of renewable generation or the development of smart grid. Under IFRS, the Corporation capitalizes or expenses these items as incurred and recognizes revenue in accordance with the Corporation's revenue recognition policy.

(d) The OEB approved a deferral account to record costs associated with replacing interval meters for its large commercial customers in order to meet amendments made to its Distribution System Code. Under IFRS, the Corporation capitalizes or expenses the amounts in the period they were incurred.

(e) The OEB requires the Corporation to accrue interest on regulatory assets and liabilities balances. Under IFRS, the Corporation recognizes the net interest on these balances in future periods as an increase or decrease to distribution revenue once approved for recovery or refund by the OEB.

(f) The OEB approved a deferral account to record any re-measurements of the post-employment net defined liability including actuarial gains or losses. Under IFRS, the Corporation recognizes any re-measurements of the post-employment net defined liability in other comprehensive income.

(g) The OEB established a variance account for electricity distributors to record any material differences between OEB cost assessments currently built into rates and cost assessments that will result from the application of a new cost assessment model effective April 1, 2016. Under IFRS, Alectra recognizes these costs under operating expenses in the period they were incurred.

(h) The OEB approved three variance accounts to record the difference between the revenue requirement calculated using pre-merger capitalization policies and the revenue requirement calculated using the Corporation's capitalization policy. Under IFRS, the Corporation capitalizes or expenses these items in the period they were incurred.

(i) Deferred income taxes are presented as regulatory liabilities or assets and are not expensed through the statement of comprehensive income as is the case under IFRS.

Future regulatory accounting treatments prescribed by the OEB and government policy changes may affect the electricity distribution rates charged and recoverable costs permitted by the OEB. Therefore, there is a risk that the timing and amount of recovery or settlement of amounts included in the adjustment for regulatory activities could be significantly different from the amounts that are eventually recovered or settled through distribution rates in the future.

27. Subsequent event

(a) Merger

On February 28, 2018, the Corporation entered into a *Merger Participation Agreement* ("MPA") with: its parent, Alectra Inc.; Guelph Municipal Holdings Inc. ("GMHI"); and Guelph Hydro Electric Systems Inc. ("GHESI"). GMHI is the parent of GHESI. GHESI is principally an LDC regulated by the OEB.

The MPA provides terms and conditions under which the Corporation will amalgamate with GHESI. Subject to meeting certain conditions with the MPA, at the closing date, Alectra Inc. will issue 485,000 Class G Common Shares to GMHI in consideration for all of the issued and outstanding shares of GHESI and, therefore, the Corporation will amalgamate with GHESI. Such common share issuance by Alectra Inc. would represent an effective 4.63% interest in its aggregate issued and outstanding classes of common shares. The effective interest conveyed was as negotiated between the parties based on the respective relative fair values of Alectra Inc. and GHESI.

The merger is subject to the approval of the OEB based on a MAADs application to be issued thereto by the parties in early March. Subject to a satisfactory OEB decision approving the merger, the Corporation anticipates a closing date on or before January 1, 2019.

The Corporation expects that the merger contemplated under the MPA will result in more efficient and enhanced service delivery through lower operating costs while providing significant benefits for communities and shareholders.

(b) Return of capital

On March 26, 2018 the Board of Directors approved a return of capital of $6 to Class S shareholders, of which $4 relates to the December 31, 2017 year end.

(c) Arbitration Judgment against the Corporation (“Arbitration Judgment”)

The dispute in this arbitration arose from an agreement (“Project Agreement”) between PowerStream, continuing in the Corporation, and another unrelated party (“Other Party”) in connection with the development of renewable generation projects that would deliver electricity under the IESO FIT program. Based on the status of such projects and its interpretation of the Project Agreement, PowerStream delivered notice to terminate all projects under the Project Agreement in September of 2016. The principal issue in the arbitration is whether PowerStream was entitled under the Project Agreement to deliver such notice and, if not, the consequences that might ensue. The Other Party to the Project Agreement took the position that PowerStream did not have such entitlement.

The terms of the Project Agreement provided that such arbitration was binding without right of appeal.

On February 23, 2018, the arbitrator ruled against PowerStream and awarded the Other Party damages of $12,337,655 (not presented in millions) together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs of the arbitration. The ruling of the arbitrator further provided that such costs are to be paid by the Corporation to the Other Party.

Based on the award of damages and an estimate of pre-judgment and post-judgment interest and costs, the Corporation has recorded a liability of $13 with a corresponding charge to operating expenses. The Corporation is presently investigating measures to mitigate this claim. Recoveries, if any, will be recorded in income on a prospective basis.

ATTACHMENT 17
GUELPH HYDRO 2017 AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Financial Statements of

GUELPH HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEMS INC.

Year ended December 31, 2017
(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

KPMG LLP
115 King Street South
2nd Floor
Waterloo ON N2J 5A3
Canada
Tel 519-747-8800
Fax 519-747-8830

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the shareholder of Guelph Hydro Electric Systems Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Guelph Hydro Electric Systems Inc., which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2017 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year 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 International Financial Reporting 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.

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Guelph Hydro Electric Systems Inc. as at December 31, 2017, and its results of operations and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Waterloo, Canada
March 26, 2018

GUELPH HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEMS INC.

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2017, with comparative information for 2016
(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 22,098	$ 23,935
Accounts receivable (note 4)	14,038	22,096
Unbilled revenue	12,781	14,699
Income taxes recoverable	3,058	2,420
Inventory (note 5)	2,081	1,898
Other current assets	677	626
Due to related parties	1,948	1,579
Total current assets	56,681	67,253
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)	165,464	158,944
Intangible assets (note 7)	520	641
Deferred income taxes (note 8)	1,099	1,542
Total non-current assets	167,083	161,127
Total assets	$ 223,764	$ 228,380

GUELPH HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEMS INC.

Balance Sheet

December 31, 2017, with comparative information for 2016
(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 20,485	$ 23,436
Deferred credits - budget billing	1,951	906
Customer deposits - current portion (note 9)	3,188	3,058
Total current liabilities	25,624	27,400
Senior unsecured debentures (note 12)	94,321	94,283
Employee future benefits (note 11)	11,374	10,297
Customer deposits - long-term portion (note 9)	6,418	5,196
Deferred revenue	23,113	22,472
Total non-current liabilities	135,226	132,248
Total liabilities	160,850	159,648
Shareholder's equity:		
Share capital (note 18)	43,374	43,374
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,114)	(555)
Retained earnings	20,654	25,913
	62,914	68,732
Commitments and contingencies (note 17)		
Guarantees (note 20)		
	$ 223,764	$ 228,380

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

On behalf of the Board:

Robert M Bell Director

Director

GUELPH HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEMS INC.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended December 31, 2017, with comparative information for 2016
(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

		2017		2016
Electricity sales	$	220,389	$	245,812
Cost of electricity sold		200,251		214,504
		20,138		31,308
Other operating revenue (note 13)		4,186		4,668
Net operating revenue		24,324		35,976
Expenses:				
Operations and maintenance		13,128		12,921
General and administrative		9,894		9,716
		23,022		22,637
Earnings before the undernoted		1,302		13,339
Financial and other expenses (income):				
Interest on notes payable, less amounts capitalized		4,580		4,531
Interest income		(302)		(323)
Other		92		150
		4,370		4,358
Earnings (Loss) from operations before income taxes		(3,068)		8,981
Income taxes (note 8):				
Provision for payments in lieu of corporate taxes		(1,437)		1,623
Deferred income taxes		628		687
		(809)		2,310
Net earnings (loss) from operations for the year		(2,259)		6,671
Other comprehensive income:				
Actuarial gains (losses) on employee future benefit plan		(559)		378
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$	(2,818)	$	7,049

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

GUELPH HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEMS INC.

Statement of Changes in Equity
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2017, with comparative information for 2016

	Share capital	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	43,374	(933)	22,242	64,683
Dividends			(3,000)	(3,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year		378	6,671	7,049
Balance at December 31, 2016	43,374	(555)	25,913	68,732
Dividends			(3,000)	(3,000)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		(559)	(2,259)	(2,818)
Balance, December 31, 2017	43,374	(1,114)	20,654	62,914

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

GUELPH HYDRO ELECTRIC SYSTEMS INC.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2017, with comparative information for 2016
(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$ (2,818)	$ 7,049
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense (recovery)	(995)	2,445
Depreciation and amortization	7,156	6,831
Amortization of deferred revenue	(664)	(632)
Interest income	(302)	(323)
Interest expense	4,672	4,681
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(17)	(48)
	7,032	20,003
Change in:		
Accounts receivables	8,058	(588)
Unbilled revenue	1,918	585
Inventory	(183)	283
Other current assets	(51)	(68)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,951)	11
Deferred credits - budget billing	1,045	48
Employee future benefits	1,077	(177)
	8,913	94
Income taxes (paid) refunded	800	(8,379)
Net cash from operating activities	16,745	11,718
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(13,333)	(14,733)
Purchase of intangible assets	(106)	(77)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	17	48
	(13,422)	(14,762)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Contributions in aid of construction	1,305	3,066
Net change in customer deposits	1,352	1,097
Dividends paid	(3,000)	(3,000)
Interest received	302	323
Interest paid	(4,750)	(4,808)
Change in amounts due to related parties	(369)	(2,079)
	(5,160)	(5,401)
Decrease in cash	(1,837)	(8,445)
Cash, beginning of year	23,935	32,380
Cash, end of year	$ 22,098	$ 23,935

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

1. Reporting entity:

Guelph Hydro Electric Systems Inc. (the “Corporation” or “GHESI”) is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Guelph Municipal Holdings Inc. (“GMHI”). GMHI is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the City of Guelph. GHESI was incorporated on October 31, 2000 under the laws of the Province of Ontario, Canada. The address of the Corporation’s registered office is 395 Southgate Drive, Guelph, Ontario.

The principal activity of the Corporation is to distribute electricity to the residents and businesses in the City of Guelph and the Village of Rockwood, under a license issued by the Ontario Energy Board (“OEB”). The Corporation is regulated by the OEB and adjustments to the Corporation’s distribution rates require OEB approval.

2. Basis of presentation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

The Corporation's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations as issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") of the IASB.

(b) Approval of the financial statements:

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2018.

(c) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

(i) Where held, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, including those held for trading, are measured at fair value.

(ii) Contributed assets are initially measured at fair value.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed further in note 3 (b) and note 19.

(d) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency. All financial information presented in Canadian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

2. Basis of presentation (continued):

(e) Use of estimates and judgments:

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and will affect any future period going forward

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in these financial statements is included in the following notes:

(i) Note 4 and note 19(a) - Receivables: allowance for impairment.
(ii) Note 6 - Property, plant and equipment: useful lives and the identification of significant components of property, plant and equipment.
(iii) Note 11 - Employee future benefits: measurement of the defined benefit obligation.
(iv) Note 19 - Financial instruments and risk management: valuation of long-term debt.

f) Rate regulation:

Effect of rate-setting regulations on the Corporation's activities and on these financial statements:

The Corporation is regulated by the OEB, under the authority granted by the *Ontario Energy Board Act (1988)*. Among other things, the OEB has the power and responsibility to approve or set rates for the transmission and distribution of electricity, providing continued rate protection for rural and remote electricity consumers, and ensuring that distribution companies fulfill obligations to connect and service customers. In its capacity to approve or set rates, the OEB has the authority to specify regulatory accounting treatments that may differ from IFRS for enterprises operating in a non-rate regulated environment.

On April 24, 2015, GHESI filed a cost of service rate application for its 2016 electricity distribution rates application. The OEB rendered its Decision on November 26, 2015 which approved a distribution rate increase of 4.86% for all customers.

On August 15, 2016, GHESI filed its 2017 electricity distribution rates application using the OEB's 4th Generation IRM as the basis for its application. The OEB rendered its Decision on December 8, 2016 which approved a distribution rate increase of 1.6% for all customers.

2. Basis of presentation (continued):

f) Rate Regulation (continued):

On August 11, 2017, GHESI filed its 2018 electricity distribution rates application using the OEB's 4th Generation IRM as the basis for its application. The OEB rendered its Decision on December 14, 2017 which approved a distribution rate increase of 0.9% for all customers.

The continuing restructuring of Ontario's electricity industry and other regulatory developments, including current and possible future consultation between the OEB and interested stakeholders, could affect the distribution rates that the Corporation may charge and the costs that the Corporation may recover, including the balance of its regulatory assets.

3. Significant accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in all years presented in these financial statements.

(a) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash equivalents include short-term investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Revenue for the Corporation is recognized as electricity is delivered to customers and is recorded on the basis of regular meter readings and estimated customer usage since the last meter reading date to the end of the year. The related cost of power is recorded on the basis of power used.

The Corporation is licensed by the OEB to distribute electricity. As a licensed distributor, the Corporation is responsible for billing customers for electricity generated by third parties and the related costs of providing electricity service, such as transmission services and other services provided by third parties. The Corporation is required, pursuant to regulation, to remit such amounts to these third parties, irrespective of whether the Corporation ultimately collects these amounts from customers. The Corporation has determined that it is acting as a principal for electricity distribution and, therefore, has presented electricity revenue on a gross basis.

Customer billings for debt retirement charges are recorded on a net basis as the Corporation is acting as an agent for this revenue stream. The Corporation may file to recover uncollected debt retirement charges from Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation ("OEFC") once each year.

Deferred revenue relating to contributions in aid of construction is amortized to income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the agreement with the customer or the economic useful life of the acquired or contributed asset, which represents the period of ongoing service to the customer.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

b) Revenue recognition (continued):

All other revenues are recorded on a gross basis and are recognized when services are rendered.

(c) Inventory:

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined on an average cost basis, and items considered major spare parts are recorded as capital assets.

(d) Property, plant and equipment:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or deemed cost established on the transition date, or, where the item is transferred from customers, its fair value, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use.

Borrowing costs on qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset and are based on the Corporation's average cost of borrowing.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the net book value of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation and its cost can be measured reliably.

In this event, the replaced part of property, plant and equipment is written off, and the related gain or loss is included in profit or loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part or component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Land is not depreciated. Construction-in-progress assets are not amortized until the project is complete and in service.

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and fixtures	15 - 50 years
Distribution lines	40 – 70 years
Distribution transformers	35 – 55 years
Distribution meters	30 years
Smart meters	15 years
General office equipment	5 - 10 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Major tools	5 - 15 years
Data acquisition system	5 years
Trucks and rolling stock	5 - 10 years
Other capital assets	10 - 25 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

(e) Intangible assets:

(i) Computer software:

Computer software that is acquired or developed by the Corporation, including software that is not integral to the functionality of equipment purchased which has finite useful lives, is measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Land rights:

Payments to obtain rights to access land ("land rights") are classified as intangible assets. These include payments made for easements, right of access and right of use over land for which the Corporation does not hold title. Land rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Amortization:

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Intangible assets (continued):

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years are:

Computer software	5 years

Amortization methods and useful lives of all intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

(f) Impairment:

(i) Financial assets:

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its current carrying amount (using prevailing interest rates), and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Interest on the impaired assets continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets:

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

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Impairment (continued):

(iii) Non-financial assets (continued):

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit"). The Corporation has determined that it is a single cash-generating unit. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

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

(g) Provisions:

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Decommissioning or dismantling:

When there is a legal or constructive obligation to remove and dispose of property, plant and equipment at the end of their useful life, a provision is recorded to cover such future removal and disposal costs.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(h) Employee future benefits:

(i) Pension plan:

The Corporation provides a pension plan for all its full-time employees through Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System ("OMERS"). OMERS is a multi-employer pension plan which operates as the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Fund ("the Fund"), and provides pensions for employees of Ontario municipalities, local boards and public utilities. The Fund is a contributory defined benefit pension plan, which is financed by equal contributions from participating employers and employees, and by the investment earnings of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund finds itself in an under-funded position, additional contribution rates may be assessed to participating employers and members. In this case, GHESI and its employees could face the prospect of higher contributions until the funded status of the Fund is restored. GHESI may only fully recover additional contribution amounts in distribution rates if increased contribution rates are factored into GHESI's rebasing rates applications before the OEB.

(i) Post-employment benefits, other than pension:

The Corporation provides some of its retired employees with life insurance and medical benefits beyond those provided by government sponsored plans.

The cost of these benefits is expensed as earned by employees through employment service. The accrued benefit obligations and the current service costs are actuarially determined by applying the projected unit credit method and reflect management's best estimate of certain underlying assumptions. Any actuarial gains (losses) will require a re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability or asset and will be recognized as other comprehensive income or loss in the year that it is known.

(i) Deferred revenue and assets transferred from customers:

Certain customers and developers are required to contribute towards the capital cost of construction in order to provide ongoing service. Cash contributions are initially recorded as current liabilities. Once the distribution system asset is completed or modified as outlined in the terms of the contract, the contribution amount is transferred to contributions in aid of construction.

When an asset is received as a capital contribution, the asset is initially recognized at its fair value, with the corresponding amount recognized as contributions in aid of construction.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Deferred revenue and assets transferred from customers (continued):

The contributions in aid of construction account, which represents the Corporation's obligation to continue to provide the customers access to the supply of electricity, is reported as deferred revenue, and is amortized to income on a straight-line basis over the terms of the agreement with the customer or the economic useful life of the acquired or contributed asset, which represents the period of ongoing service to the customer.

(j) Leased assets:

Leases in terms of which the Corporation assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognized on the Corporation's balance sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(k) Finance income and finance costs:

Finance income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method. Finance income comprises interest earned on cash and cash equivalents and on regulatory assets.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings, finance lease obligations, regulatory liabilities and unwinding of the discount on provisions and impairment losses on financial assets.

(l) Income taxes:

The income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case, it is recognized in equity.

Under the *Electricity Act, 1998*, the Corporation makes payments in lieu of corporate taxes to the OEFC. These payments are calculated in accordance with the rules for computing taxable 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. Prior to October 1, 2001, the Corporation was not subject to income or capital taxes. Payments in lieu of taxes are referred to as income taxes.

Current tax is the tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(l) Income taxes (continued):

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method. Under this method, deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for accounting purposes, as well as for tax losses available to be carried forward to future years that are likely to be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates, at the reporting date, that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the year that includes the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

4. Accounts receivable:

	2017	2016
Revenue	$ 13,694	$ 19,471
Regulatory	241	842
Due from the City of Guelph	263	1,943
	14,198	22,256
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(160)	(160)
	$ 14,038	$ 22,096

5. Inventory:

The amount of inventory consumed by the Corporation and recognized as an expense during 2017 was $250 (2016 - $252).

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

6. Property, plant and equipment:

(a) Cost or deemed cost:

	Land and buildings	Distribution equipment	Other fixed assets	Construction -in- Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 21,033	$ 142,531	$ 11,362	$ 7,362	$ 182,288
Additions	213	7,915	1,407	5,362	14,897
Transfers	-	7,362	-	(7,362)	-
Disposals/retirements	-	-	(132)	-	(132)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 21,246	$ 157,808	$ 12,637	$ 5,362	$ 197,053

	Land and buildings	Distribution equipment	Other fixed assets	Construction -in- Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 21,246	$ 157,808	$ 12,637	$ 5,362	$ 197,053
Additions	708	7,600	1,275	3,866	13,449
Transfers	-	5,362	-	(5,362)	-
Disposals/retirements	-	-	(65)	-	(65)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 21,954	$ 170,770	$ 13,847	$ 3,866	$ 210,437

(b) Accumulated depreciation:

	Land and buildings	Distribution equipment	Other fixed assets	Construction -in- Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	$ 3,397	$ 21,915	$ 6,342	$ -	$ 31,654
Depreciation charge for the year	718	4,725	1,144	-	6,587
Disposals/retirements	-	-	(132)	-	(132)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 4,115	$ 26,640	$ 7,354	$ -	$ 38,109

	Land and buildings	Distribution equipment	Other fixed assets	Construction -in- Progress	Total
Balance at January 1, 2017	$ 4,115	$ 26,640	$ 7,354	$ -	$ 38,109
Depreciation charge for the year	742	5,047	1,140	-	6,929
Disposals/retirements	-	-	(65)	-	(65)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 4,857	$ 31,687	$ 8,429	$ -	$ 44,973

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

6. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

(c) Carrying amounts:

	Land and buildings	Distribution equipment	Other fixed assets	Construction -in- Progress	Total
December 31, 2016	$ 17,131	$ 131,168	$ 5,283	$ 5,362	$ 158,944
December 31, 2017	$ 17,097	$ 139,083	$ 5,418	$ 3,866	$ 165,464

(d) Borrowing costs:

During the year, borrowing costs of $116 (2016 - $165) were capitalized as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment.

(e) Allocation of depreciation and amortization:

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment and the amortization of intangible assets have been allocated to profit or loss as follows:

	Distribution expenses	Administration expenses	Total
December 31, 2016:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	$ 6,498	$ 89	$ 6,587
Amortization of intangible assets	-	244	244
	$ 6,498	$ 333	$ 6,831
December 31, 2017:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	$ 6,844	$ 85	$ 6,929
Amortization of intangible assets	-	227	227
	$ 6,844	$ 312	$ 7,156

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

7. Intangible assets:

(a) Cost or deemed cost:

	Computer software
Balance at January 1, 2016	1,216
Additions in 2016	78
Balance at December 31, 2016	1,294
Additions in 2017	106
Balance at December 31, 2017	1,400

(b) Accumulated amortization:

	Computer software
Balance at January 1, 2016	409
Amortization charges in 2016	244
Balance at December 31, 2016	653
Amortization charges in 2017	227
Balance at December 31, 2017	880

(c) Carrying amounts:

	Computer software
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 641
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 520

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

8. Income taxes:

The income tax expense varies from amounts which would be computed by applying the Corporation’s combined statutory income tax rate as follows:

	2017	2016
Basic rate applied to profit before income tax	$ (813)	$ 2,380
Decrease in income tax resulting from:		
Adjustment to prior year’s taxes	4	(70)
Income tax expense	$ (809)	$ 2,310
Effective rate applied to profit before income taxes	26.4%	25.7%

Significant components of the Corporation’s deferred tax balances are as follows:

	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Plant and equipment	$ (8,805)	$ (7,838)
Cumulative eligible capital	521	560
Employee benefits	3,014	2,865
Deferred revenue - contributed capital	6,125	5,955
Other	244	-
Net deferred tax asset	$ 1,099	$ 1,542

As at December 31, 2017, a deferred tax asset of $1,099 (2016 - $1,542) has been recorded. The utilization of this tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

9. Customer deposits:

Customer deposits represent cash deposits from electricity distribution customers and retailers, as well as construction deposits.

Deposits from electricity distribution customers are refundable to customers who demonstrate an acceptable level of credit risk as determined by the Corporation in accordance with policies set out by the OEB or upon termination of their electricity distribution service.

Construction deposits represent cash prepayments for the estimated cost of capital projects recoverable from customers and developers. Upon completion of the capital project, these deposits are transferred to contributions in aid of construction or refunded to the customer if unspent.

Customer deposits comprise:

	2017	2016
Customer deposits	$ 4,066	$ 3,260
Construction deposits	5,540	4,994
Total customer deposits	$ 9,606	$ 8,254

10. Pension agreement:

GHESI provides a pension plan for its employees through the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (“OMERS”). OMERS is a multi-employer pension plan which operates as the Ontario Municipal Employee Retirement Fund (“the Fund”) and provides pensions for employees of Ontario municipalities, local boards, public utilities, and school boards. The Fund is a contributory defined benefit pension plan, which is financed by equal contributions from participating employers and employees, and by the investment earnings of the Fund. GHESI uses defined contribution plan accounting as it is only liable for contributions to the Plan. GHESI’s contribution for employees’ current service for the year ended December 31, 2017 was $1,296 (2016 - $1,161).

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. Employee future benefits:

Components of employee future benefits recognized are as follows:

		2017		2016
Post-retirement benefits - accrued benefit liability as previously reported	$	10,856	$	9,764
Accrued sick leave benefit		518		533
	$	11,374	$	10,297

Post-retirement benefits:

The Corporation pays certain medical and life insurance benefits on behalf of some of its retired employees. The Corporation recognizes these post-retirement costs in the period in which employees' services are rendered. The accrued benefit liability at December 31, 2017 of $10,856 was based on an actuarial valuation completed in 2016, updated using a discount rate of 3.5%. The accrued benefit liability at December 31, 2016 of $9,764 was based on an actuarial valuation completed in 2016, using a discount rate of 3.90%.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit unfunded obligation and the accrued benefit liability:

		2017		2016
Defined benefit obligation, beginning of year		9,764	$	9,814
Current service cost		223		285
Interest cost		375		393
Re-measurement of obligation		745		(513)
Benefits paid during the year		(251)		(215)
Accrued benefit liability, end of year	$	10,856	$	9,764

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. Employee future benefits (continued):

Components of net benefit expense recognized are as follows:

	2017	2016
Current service cost	$ 223	$ 285
Interest cost	375	393
Net benefit costs	$ 598	$ 678

In 2017, $418 of the corporation's net benefit costs were charged as an operational expense and the remaining $180 was capitalized. In 2016, $475 of the corporation's net benefit costs were charged as an operational expense and the remaining $203 was capitalized.

The significant actuarial assumptions used in the valuation are as follows (weighted average):

	2017	2016
Accrued benefit obligation:		
Discount rate	3.50%	3.90%
Benefit cost for the year:		
Withdrawal rate	1%	1%
Assumed health and dental care cost trend rates:		
Initial health and dental care cost trend rate	5%	5%
2018 and thereafter	6%	6%

The approximate effect on the accrued benefit obligation of the entire plan and the estimated net benefit expense of the entire plan if the health care trend rate assumption was increased or decreased by 1%, and all other assumptions were held constant, is as follows:

	Defined Benefit Obligation	Periodic Benefit Cost
1% increase in health care trend rate	12,787	765
1% decrease in health care trend rate	9,296	523

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

11. Employee future benefits (continued):

Historical information

Amounts for the current and previous year, for the entire plan, are as follows:

	2017	2016
Defined benefit obligation	$ 10,856	$ 9,764
Experience adjustments	(745)	513

The main actuarial assumptions utilized for the valuation are as follows:

General inflation - future general inflation levels, as measured by the changes in the Consumer Price Index, were assumed at 2% in 2017, and thereafter (2016 - 2.0%).

Discount (interest) rate - the discount rate used to determine the present value of future liabilities and the expense for the year ended December 31, 2017, was 3.50% (2016 - 3.90%).

Salary levels - future general salary and wage levels were assumed to increase at 3.3% (2016 - 3.3%) per annum.

Medical costs - medical costs were assumed to increase 5% for 2017, 6% for 2018, and 6% thereafter.

Dental costs - dental costs were assumed to increase 5% for 2017, 6% for 2018, and 6% thereafter.

Accrued sick leave benefit:

The Corporation allows regular employees the equivalent of one and one-half days per month sick time credit to be applied in case of illnesses or accidents not covered by Workers' Compensation. A maximum of eighteen days sick time credit is accrued to each employee's credit each year and is reduced by the amount of sick time utilized each year. At the end of the year, the remaining credit, if any, is added to each employee's sick time credit accumulation. Employees can accumulate sick time credit up to a capped amount of 200 days with the following exception. Any employee on payroll at the date the cap went into effect (May 2, 2013), did not lose any credit for accumulated sick time exceeding 200 days. These employees had their sick time capped individually at the level of the sick time accumulation accrued when the cap came into effect. Any unused sick time credit is forfeited when employment ceases with the Corporation. As at December 31, 2017, the estimated value of the expected future payments to be made because of unused sick time credits amounts to $518 (2016 - $553).

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

12. Long-term debt:

Series A senior unsecured debentures have a maturity date of December 6, 2030 and have an interest rate of 5.264% per annum. Interest is payable in equal semi-annual installments, in arrears, on June 6 and December 6 each year commencing June 6, 2011 until maturity. The debentures were issued on December 6, 2010. The debentures are represented by a single Global Debenture Certificate registered in the name of CDS & Co. To put the debentures in place, the Corporation incurred debt issuance costs in the amount of $500.

Series B senior unsecured debentures have a maturity date of September 25, 2045 and have an interest rate of 4.121% per annum. Interest is payable in equal semi-annual installments, in arrears, on March 25 and September 25 each year commencing March 25, 2016 until maturity. The debentures were issued on September 25, 2015. The debentures are represented by a single Global Debenture Certificate registered in the name of CDS & Co. To put the debentures in place, the Corporation incurred debt issuance costs in the amount of $393.

	2017	2016
Senior unsecured debentures, maturity 2030	$ 65,000	$ 65,000
Senior unsecured debentures, maturity 2045	30,000	30,000
Less: cost of debt issuance	(679)	(717)
Senior unsecured debentures, net proceeds	$ 94,321	$ 94,283

13. Other income:

Other income comprises:

	2017	2016
Late payment charges	$ 167	$ 163
Pole and other rental income	348	332
Collection and other service charges	395	447
Waterworks revenue	1,443	1,420
Storm water revenue	179	188
Intercompany services	472	577
Amortization of customer contributions	664	632
Shared Services	176	159
Conservation and Demand Management Performance Bonus	218	630
Miscellaneous	124	120
Total other income	$ 4,186	$ 4,668

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

14. Employee benefits:

	2017	2016
Salaries, wages and benefits	$ 9,193	$ 8,769
Contributions to multi-employer plan	1,296	1,161
Expenses related to defined benefit plans	598	678
	$ 11,087	$ 10,608

15. Finance income and expense:

	2017	2016
Interest income on bank deposits	$ (302)	$ (323)
Finance income	(302)	(323)
Interest expense on long-term debt	4,696	4,696
Interest adjustment re: capitalized borrowing costs	(116)	(165)
Interest expense on deposits	28	31
Other	64	119
Net finance costs recognized in profit or loss	$4,370	$ 4,358

16. Related party transactions:

(a) Parent and ultimate controlling party:

The sole shareholder of the Corporation is Guelph Municipal Holdings Inc. (“GMHI”), effective September 8, 2014 when GMHI amalgamated with Guelph Hydro Inc. (“GHI”). GMHI is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the City of Guelph. The City produces financial statements that are available for public use.

(b) Key management personnel:

The key management personnel of the Corporation have been defined as members of its board of directors and executive management team members, and is summarized below.

	2017	2016
Directors’ fees	$ 119	$ 110
Salaries and other short-term benefits	2,601	2,914
Post-employment benefits	56	57
	$ 2,776	$ 3,081

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

16. Related party transactions (continued):

(c) Transactions with ultimate parent (the City):

The following summarizes the Corporation's related party transactions, recorded at the exchange amounts and balances with the City for the years ended December 31:

	2017	2016
Revenue:		
Energy sales (at commercial rates)	$ 7,980	$ 9,047
Waterworks revenue	1,443	1,420
Storm water revenue	179	188
Expenses:		
Property taxes	344	355
Other	53	35
Balances:		
Accounts receivable	263	1,943
Accounts payable and accrued charges	-	-

(d) Transactions with subsidiaries of the City:

A listing of the various entities under the control of the City is set out on the City's website.

The Corporation had the following transactions with GMHI and its subsidiary, Envida Community Energy Inc.:

	2017	2016
Revenue:		
Energy sales (at commercial rates)	$ 39	$ 50
Multiple function support services	472	577
Street light maintenance	464	380
Expenses:		
Management services	-	278
Balances:		
Accounts receivable	1,947	1,580

(Expressed in thousands of dollars)

17. Commitments and contingencies:

From time to time, the Corporation may be involved in various litigation matters arising in the ordinary course of its business. As at the end of 2017, there were no litigation matters facing the Corporation.

General Liability Insurance:

The Corporation is a member of the Municipal Electric Association Reciprocal Insurance Exchange (MEARIE). MEARIE is a pooling of public liability insurance risks of many of the electrical utilities in Ontario. All members of the pool are subjected to assessment for losses experienced by the pool for the years in which they were members on a pro-rata basis based on the total of their respective service revenues. As at December 31, 2017, no assessments have been made.

18. Share capital:

	2017	2016
Authorized:		
Unlimited number of common shares		
Issued:		
1,000 common shares	$ 43,374	$ 43,374

19. Financial instruments and risk management:

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value. The carrying values of accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued charges approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of the customer deposits approximates fair value because the amounts are payable on demand.

The fair value of the $65,000 senior unsecured debenture at December 31, 2017 was $79,061 (2016 - $73,612) and the fair value of the $30,000 senior unsecured debenture at December 31, 2017 was 32,910 (2016 - $30,044). The fair value is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the current rate of interest at the reporting date. The interest rate used to calculate fair value at December 31, 2017 was 3.206% (2016 - 4.012%) on the $65,000 debenture and was 3.567% (2016 - 4.112%) on the $30,000 debenture.

The Corporation’s activities provide for a variety of financial risks, particularly credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

19. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(a) Credit risk:

Financial assets carry credit risk that a counterparty will fail to discharge an obligation which could result in a financial loss. Financial assets held by the Corporation, such as accounts receivable, expose it to credit risk. The Corporation earns its revenue from a broad base of customers located in the City. No single customer accounts for revenue in excess of 10% of total revenue.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment and the amount of the related impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income. Subsequent recoveries of receivables previously provisioned are credited to the statement of comprehensive income. The balance of the allowance for impairment at December 31, 2017 is $160 (2016 - $160). An impairment loss of $44 (2016 - $59) was recognized during the year. The Corporation's credit risk associated with accounts receivable is primarily related to payments from ratepayers. At December 31, 2017, approximately $220 (2016 - $232) was considered 60 days past due. The Corporation has just under 56,000 customers, the majority of whom are residential customers. Credit risk is managed through collection of security deposits from customers in accordance with directions provided by the OEB. As at December 31, 2017, the Corporation held security deposits amounting to $5,540 (2016 - $4,994).

(b) Market risk:

Market risks primarily refer to the risk of loss resulting from changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, and interest rates. The Corporation currently does not have any material commodity or foreign exchange risk. The Corporation is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates as the regulated rate of return for the Corporation's distribution business is derived using a complex formulaic approach which is in part based on the forecast for long-term Government of Canada bond yields. This rate of return is approved by the OEB as part of the approval of distribution rates.

The Corporation estimates that a 1% increase in interest rates at December 31, 2017 would have increased interest expense on the long-term debt by $950 (2016 - $950), assuming all other variables remained constant. A 1% decrease in the interest rate would have an equal but opposite effect.

(c) Liquidity risk:

The Corporation monitors its liquidity risk to ensure access to sufficient funds to meet operational and investing requirements. The Corporation's objective is to ensure that sufficient liquidity is on hand to meet obligations as they fall due while minimizing interest exposure.

19. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(c) Liquidity risk (continued):

As at December 31, 2017, the Corporation, through its parent company Guelph Municipal Holdings Inc. Centralized Banking Agreement, had access to a $20,000 credit facility. The Corporation monitors cash balances daily to ensure that a sufficient level of liquidity is on hand to meet financial commitments as they come due. As at December 31, 2017, no amounts had been drawn under this $20,000 credit facility (2016 – Nil).

As part of the $20,000 credit facility, The Corporation has a bilateral facility for $5,000 (the "LC" facility) for the purpose of issuing letters of credit mainly to support the prudential requirements of the IESO, of which $4,000 has been drawn and posted with the IESO (2016 - $4,000).

The majority of accounts payable, as reported on the balance sheet, are due within 30 days.

(d) Capital disclosures:

The main objectives of the Corporation, when managing capital, are to ensure ongoing access to funding to maintain and improve the electricity distribution system, compliance with covenants related to its credit facilities, prudent management of its capital structure with regard for recoveries of financing charges permitted by the OEB on its regulated electricity distribution business, and to deliver the appropriate financial returns.

The Corporation's definition of capital includes shareholder's equity and long-term debt. As at December 31, 2017, shareholder's equity amounted to $62,765 (2016 - $68,732) and long-term debt amounted to $94,321 (2016 - $94,283).

20. Guarantees:

GHESI has a Connection and Cost Recovery Agreement with Hydro One Networks Inc. (Networks) for the supply of two additional breaker positions at the Campbell transformer station (cost $599), and the installation of a new metal clad switchgear to the two existing idle windings at Cedar TS (transformer station) with eight new feeder positions (cost $5,582). The costs of the connections are debts owed to Networks that will be forgiven provided that GHESI meets or exceeds the specific load requirement and the incremental transformation connection revenue received by Networks. Networks has confirmed that GHESI has met all load requirements on June 30th, 2016, the 10th Anniversary true-up date and no future true-ups or payments will be required going forward.

20. Guarantees (continued):

GHESI has another Connection and Cost Recovery Agreement with Networks for the line connection associated with the Arlen municipal transformer station. The $1,688 cost of the connection is a debt owed to Networks that will be forgiven provided that GHESI meets or exceeds the specific load requirement and the incremental transformer connection revenue received by Networks. Networks has confirmed that on November 30th, 2016, the 5th Anniversary true-up date, GHESI had met the load requirement and no true-up payment was required. GHESI expects to meet the conditions of the guarantee for the next 5 years and does not anticipate an additional payment will be required to Networks.

21. Events after the reporting period:

On October 18, 2017, GHESI's parent company, GMHI, and Alectra Utilities Corporation (AUC) entered a Memorandum of Understanding with respect to merging GHESI into AUC. On December 13, 2017, Guelph City Council approved the merger of GHESI into Alectra, and the parties executed a Merger Participation Agreement on February 28, 2018. The transaction is conditional upon, among other things, OEB Approval and Competition Act approval. An application to merge the two companies was filed with the OEB on March 7, 2018, and the merger, if approved, will commence on January 1, 2019. Currently, the financial impact of the merger is not able to be determined.

GHESI has proposed to purchase the shares of Envida Community Energy Inc. from their parent company, GMHI. The shares acquired by GHESI will be equal to the fair market value of the Eastview Landfill Gas Generation facility, the Southgate FIT solar installation and one EV charging station which is estimated to be $1.1 million. The transaction is conditional upon OEB approval which was filed on February 26, 2018.