

Consolidated Financial statements of

**OSHAWA POWER AND
UTILITIES CORPORATION**

And Independent Auditor's Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2022



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of Oshawa Power and Utilities Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Oshawa Power and Utilities Corporation (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2022
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended

and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditor's report.

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

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



Oshawa Power and Utilities Corporation

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.



Oshawa Power and Utilities Corporation

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants
Vaughan, Canada

April 24, 2023

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheet
(In thousands of dollars)

December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Assets and Regulatory Balances		
Current assets:		
Cash (including customer deposits of \$2,569; 2021 - \$2,549)	\$ 12,809	\$ 18,652
Restricted cash (note 9)	768	802
Accounts receivable (notes 11 and 14)	12,546	13,133
Unbilled revenue	14,487	14,341
Inventory	203	145
Income tax receivable	580	29
Prepaid expenses and other	945	625
Total current assets	42,338	47,727
Property, plant and equipment, net (note 2)	199,327	190,323
Intangible assets, net (note 3)	7,537	8,176
Deferred income tax assets (note 7)	105	881
Investment in ZooShare Biogas LP (note 15)	3,876	4,058
Right-of-use assets (note 12)	983	1,081
Unrealized gain on interest rate swap (note 14)	5,555	-
Other assets	176	390
Total assets	259,897	252,636
Regulatory balances (note 4)	10,624	5,430
Total assets and regulatory balances	\$ 270,521	\$ 258,066

Liabilities, Regulatory Balances and Equity

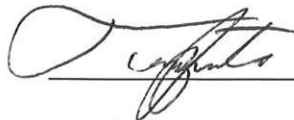
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable for power - IESO (note 13)	\$ 11,868	\$ 8,592
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,144	11,270
Current portion of deferred contributions (note 6)	1,109	1,696
Customer advance payments	592	992
Current portion of lease liability (Note 12)	186	378
Deferred Revenue	400	464
Current portion of long-term liabilities (note 5)	1,700	1,872
Total current liabilities	26,999	25,264
Long-term debt (note 9)	89,253	90,275
Asset retirement obligation (note 14)	884	-
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap (note 14)	-	3,326
Customer advance deposits (note 5)	1,977	1,557
Lease liability (note 12)	518	706
Deferred contributions (note 6)	42,386	40,747
Post-employment non-pension retirement benefits (note 8)	8,580	13,983
Deferred income tax liabilities (note 7)	6,171	2,876
Total liabilities	176,768	178,734
Regulatory balances (note 4)	11,178	6,578
Equity:		
Capital stock (note 10)	23,064	23,064
Retained earnings	54,421	51,144
Accumulated other comprehensive gain (loss)	4,083	(2,444)
Total equity attributable to the Corporation	81,568	71,764
Non-controlling interests (note 16)	1,007	990
Total equity	82,575	72,754
Commitment and contingencies (note 13)		
Total liabilities, regulatory balances and equity	\$ 270,521	\$ 258,066

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:



Director



Director

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Revenue:		
Sale of electrical energy (note 19)	\$ 135,920	\$ 131,609
Distribution revenue (note 19)	27,226	25,700
Energy management services	2,220	2,301
Regulated service revenue	882	933
Combined heat and power, net	1,456	1,432
Service revenue	191	512
Fibre optic	945	892
Amortization of developer contributions (note 6)	1,324	1,231
Generation revenue	1,788	891
Other	59	22
	<u>172,011</u>	<u>165,523</u>
Expenses:		
Cost of electrical energy	140,514	133,537
Energy management services	1,934	1,355
Operations, maintenance and administrative (note 20)	16,874	15,356
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use assets	9,487	8,191
	<u>168,809</u>	<u>158,439</u>
Income from operations	3,202	7,084
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(185)	(264)
Interest income	397	86
Interest expense (note 9)	(3,271)	(2,852)
Income before income taxes	143	4,054
Provision for income taxes (note 7)	(69)	386
Net income	212	3,668
Net movements in regulatory balances, net of tax (note 4)	4,952	1,641
Net income after net movement in regulatory balances	5,164	5,309
Other comprehensive income:		
Unrealized gain in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flows, net of income taxes	8,881	5,304
Loss in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, transferred to net income, net of income taxes	(2,354)	(1,405)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefits, net of income taxes	5,441	2,047
Net movements in regulatory balances related to other comprehensive income, net of income taxes	(5,441)	(2,047)
	<u>6,527</u>	<u>3,899</u>
Total comprehensive income	\$ 11,691	\$ 9,208
Net income after net movement in regulatory balances attributable to:		
Corporation	\$ 5,147	\$ 5,330
Non-controlling interest (note 16)	17	(21)
	<u>\$ 5,164</u>	<u>\$ 5,309</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:		
Corporation	\$ 11,674	\$ 9,229
Non-controlling interest (note 16)	17	(21)
	<u>\$ 11,691</u>	<u>\$ 9,208</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

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

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	Capital stock	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total equity attributable to the Corporation	Non- controlling interest	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	\$ 23,064	\$ 47,726	\$ (6,343)	\$ 64,447	\$ –	\$ 64,447
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances	–	5,330	–	5,330	(21)	5,309
Other comprehensive loss	–	–	3,899	3,899	–	3,899
Dividends paid (note 10)	–	(1,912)	–	(1,912)	–	(1,912)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest (note 16)	–	–	–	–	1,011	1,011
Balance, December 31, 2021	23,064	51,144	(2,444)	71,764	990	72,754
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances	–	5,147	–	5,147	17	5,164
Other comprehensive income	–	–	6,527	6,527	–	6,527
Dividends paid (note 10)	–	(1,870)	–	(1,870)	–	(1,870)
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 23,064	\$ 54,421	\$ 4,083	\$ 81,568	\$ 1,007	\$ 82,575

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022, with comparative information for 2021

	2022	2021
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances	\$ 5,164	\$ 5,309
Adjustments:		
Net movements in regulatory balances	(4,952)	(1,641)
Depreciation - property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right-of-use leases	9,487	8,191
Amortization of developer contributions	(1,324)	(1,231)
Amortization of deferred revenue		
Provision for income taxes	(69)	386
Post -employment non-pension retirement benefits expense	567	595
Interest expense	3,271	2,852
Interest income	(397)	(86)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	185	264
Payment against lease liability	(400)	(378)
Contributions and deposits received from developers (note 6)	2,376	1,873
Post -employment non-pension retirement benefit payments	(529)	(545)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	587	846
Increase in unbilled revenue	(146)	(631)
Decrease (Increase) in other assets	214	(87)
Decrease (Increase) in inventory	(58)	155
Decrease (Increase) in prepaid expenses and other	(320)	47
Decrease in investment in ZooShare Biogas LP	182	142
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and accounts payable for power - IESO	3,150	8,515
Increase (decrease) in customer advance payments	(400)	125
Increase in asset retirement obligation	884	-
Increase in customer advance deposits	420	22
Decrease in deferred revenue	(64)	(33)
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	(172)	10
Change related to regulatory disposition balances	40	339
Cash provided by operating activities	17,696	25,039
Financing activities:		
Dividends paid	(1,870)	(4,201)
Repayment of loan principal	(963)	(658)
Proceeds from restricted cash	34	8,389
Interest paid on long-term debt	(3,116)	(2,986)
Cash provided (used in) by financing activities	(5,915)	544
Investing activities:		
Additions to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(18,021)	(22,214)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	47
Interest income received	397	77
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	1,011
Cash used in investing activities	(17,624)	(21,079)
Increase (decrease) in cash	(5,843)	4,504
Cash, beginning of year	18,652	14,148
Cash, end of year	\$ 12,809	\$ 18,652

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Oshawa Power and Utilities Corporation ("OPUC") and its subsidiaries, Oshawa PUC Networks Inc. ("OPUCN"), Oshawa PUC Services Inc. ("OPUCS"), Oshawa PUC Energy Services Inc. ("OPUCES"), 2252112 Ontario Inc., 2720665 Ontario Inc., 2796687 Ontario Inc., Clinton Solar LP, 2825909 Ontario Inc., and 2825411 Ontario Inc. (collectively, the "Corporation").

The principal business of the Corporation is providing electricity distribution services to businesses and residences in the service area of Oshawa, Ontario, through its subsidiary, OPUCN, a local distribution company ("LDC") incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) on October 18, 2000. The incorporation was required in accordance with the provincial government's *Electricity Act*, 1998.

OPUCS provides fibre optic network connections to various municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals, and enterprise and carrier customers. OPUCES provides energy management services, and owns and operates two combined heat and power plants generating electricity under a long-term contracts with the Independent Electricity System Operator ("IESO"), and thermal energy to Durham College and Ontario Tech University and City of Oshawa. 2252112 Ontario Inc. was incorporated on July 29, 2010 for the purpose of developing and managing energy generation projects. 2720665 Ontario Inc. was incorporated on October 8, 2019 for the purpose of holding an investment in ZooShare Biogas Development Inc. On October 31, 2019, ZooShare Biogas LP was formed as a limited partnership between ZooShare Biogas Development Inc., ZooShare Biogas Co-operative Inc. and OPUCES. 2825909 Ontario Inc. was incorporated on March 23, 2021 for the purpose of holding an investment in 2825411 Ontario Inc. 2825411 Ontario Inc. was incorporated on March 19, 2021 with the purpose of owning and operating a wind turbine generating electricity. 2796687 Ontario Inc. was incorporated on December 1, 2020 for the purpose of holding an investment in Clinton Solar LP. On March 18, 2021, Clinton Solar LP was formed as a limited partnership between 2252112 Ontario Inc. and 2796687 Ontario Inc. and owns and operates solar panels generating electricity.

OPUC is wholly owned by the Corporation of the City of Oshawa (the "City").

The Corporation has evaluated the events and transactions after the consolidated balance sheet dates through April 24, 2023, when the Corporation's Board of Directors approved and authorized the consolidated financial statements.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented herein.

(a) Basis of presentation:

The Corporation's consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management 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, and reflects the significant accounting policies summarized below. Certain prior year figures have been reclassified to conform to the presentation of the current year.

(b) Basis of consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries and subsidiaries to which the Corporation has determined it has control over 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 can affect those returns through its power over the subsidiary. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(c) Interests in equity-accounted investees:

The Corporation's interests in the ZooShare Biogas LP joint venture is accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Corporation's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income ("OCI") of equity-accounted investees, until the date on which joint control ceases.

(d) Interests in controlled entities:

The Corporation's interests in 2825411 Ontario Inc. is accounted for using the consolidation method, with the non-controlling interests ("NCI") identified separately in the consolidated financial statements, until the date on which control ceases. NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the date of acquisition.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Rate setting and regulation:

The Ontario Energy Board (“OEB”) has regulatory oversight of electricity matters in the Province of Ontario. The *Ontario Energy Board Act*, 1998 sets out the OEB's powers, including the issuance of distribution licenses that must be obtained by any person owning or operating a distribution system under the *Ontario Energy Board Act*, 1998. The OEB is charged with the responsibility of approving or setting rates for the transmission and distribution of electricity and for ensuring that LDCs fulfil their obligations to connect and service customers.

On October 18, 2012, the OEB released its report, *“Renewed Regulatory Framework for Electricity Distributors: A Performance-Based Approach”* (“RRFE”). The OEB established three rate-setting methods under RRFE: 4th Generation Incentive Rate, Custom Incentive Rate and Annual Incentive Rate Index. Each LDC has the option to select the method that best meets its needs and circumstances, and apply to the OEB to have its rates set on that basis.

4th Generation Incentive Rate-setting, (“Price Cap Incentive rate-setting”) is most appropriate for distributors that anticipate some incremental investment needs will arise during the plan term. The OEB expects that this method will be appropriate for most LDCs. LDCs with relatively steady state investment needs (i.e., primarily sustainment), may opt for the Annual Incentive Rate-setting Index (“Annual IR Index”). The Custom Incentive Rate-setting (“Custom IR”) method may be appropriate for LDCs with significantly large multi-year or highly variable investment commitments with relatively certain timing and level of associated expenditures.

In July 2020, the Corporation filed its Price Cap Incentive rate-setting application with the OEB seeking approval to change rates that it charges for electricity delivery, retail services, allowances, loss factor and specific services charges, for the five-year period commencing on January 1, 2021. This application requested a revenue requirement to recover costs, and provides a rate of return on a deemed capital structure applied to rate base assets.

The OEB issued its decision and rate order on February 18, 2021 approving rates and charges effective February 1, 2021.

The OEB has the general authority to include or exclude costs and revenue in the rates of a specific period, resulting in a change in the timing of accounting recognition from that which would have applied in an unregulated company under IFRS.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Amendments to the Ontario Rebate for Electricity Consumers Act, 2016 and Associated Regulations:

The Ministry of Energy, Northern Development, & Mines has amended portions of the Ontario Rebate for Electricity Consumers Act, 2016 ("OREC") and associated Regulations as part of its effort to improve the transparency of electricity costs for consumers. Beginning November 1, 2019, the following changes were mandated:

- (i) The subsidies from the Fair Hydro Plan were removed from the Regulated Price Plan ("RPP");
- (ii) The 8% Ontario Rebate for Electricity Consumers, otherwise known as the 'Provincial Rebate' was removed and replaced with a credit of 31.8% called the Ontario Electricity Rebate ("OER");
- (iii) An additional line item, entitled the Total Ontario Electricity Support, was added, comprising all other forms of support provided to customers, previously identified separately as each of the Ontario Electricity Support Program; Rural or Remote Rate Protection; Distribution Rate Protection; and First Nations Delivery Credit.

Effective November 1, 2022 the OER Rebate is reduced from 17% to 11.7%.

These changes are generally applicable to low volume customers. However, the amendments to the regulations also amend the eligibility criteria for customers. Certain groups of customers will now be excluded from the rebate altogether.

The following regulatory practices relating to regulatory balances, and payments in lieu of corporate income taxes, have resulted in accounting treatments that differ from IFRS for enterprises operating in a non-regulated environment.

- (i) Regulatory Deferral Accounts:

IFRS 14, Regulatory Deferral Accounts, allows the Corporation to utilize pre-IFRS Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("IFRS 14") with respect to the recognition of Regulatory Balances that address the deferral of specific non-income related cash inflows and outflows.

Regulatory debits primarily represent costs that have been deferred because it is probable that they will be recovered in future rates. Similarly, regulatory credits can arise

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

from differences in amounts billed to customers for electricity services and the costs that the Corporation incurs to purchase and deliver these services. Certain costs and variance account balances are deemed to be regulatory balances and are reflected in the LDC's balance sheets until the manner and timing of disposition is determined by the OEB.

(ii) Payments in lieu of corporate income taxes ("PILs"):

The regulated electricity distribution business of the Corporation (Oshawa PUC Networks Inc.) provides for PILs using the deferred income taxes method for its regulated activities as permitted by the IASB and the OEB.

(f) Restricted cash:

Restricted cash is defined as funds held separately to maintain a debt service reserve as required by the underlying term loans. Debt service reserves range in amounts equal to three months' future debt service costs to two quarters' average future debt service costs.

(g) Inventory:

Inventory, which consists of parts and supplies acquired for internal maintenance or construction, and gas for use in the combined heat and power ("CHP") plants, is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, with cost being determined on a weighted average basis.

(h) Property, plant and equipment:

Items of property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") are measured at cost or deemed cost on transition date, 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 OEB prescribed rates.

When parts of an item of PP&E have different useful lives, they are separately depreciated as components of PP&E.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Subsequent expenditures are included in an asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, where appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost can be reliably measured.

Under IFRS, an asset is derecognized at its carrying value when it is disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of PP&E is determined as the difference between the proceeds from sale and the carrying amount of the asset, and is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Depreciation of PP&E is recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the components of PP&E. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation of CHP engines are depreciated on engine run hours.

Depreciation rates representing estimated useful lives for the main categories of PP&E are shown in the table below:

Buildings	1.61% - 2.38%
Transmission, distribution system and meters	1.67% - 10%
Equipment and furniture	5% - 20%
Combined heat and power plant engine	4% to 10% or \$12 per engine run hour
Computer hardware	25%
Vehicle fleet	8.33% - 12.50%
Fibre optics network	5%
Generation assets	5%

Construction in progress comprises PP&E under construction, PP&E not yet placed into service and pre-construction activities related to specific projects expected to be constructed. These assets are not depreciated until they are in the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Corporation.

In the absence of rate regulation, overhead costs that are not directly attributable to construction activity are not capitalized.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets are assets that lack physical substance, other than financial assets. Intangible assets, which consist of computer software, deferred indefeasible right of use ("IRU") leases, payments made to Hydro One Networks Inc. ("HONI") for dedicated infrastructure in order to receive connections to transmission facilities, and value of Feed-in-Tariff ("FIT") contracts purchased are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization of intangible assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset, over the term of the IRU, or the FIT contract term and recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Amortization rates representing estimated useful lives for intangible assets are shown below:

Computer software	33.33%
Deferred indefeasible right-of-use lease	20 years
FIT contracts	20 years

(j) Provisions, Contingencies, and Asset retirement obligations:

The Company recognizes provisions if, as a result of a past event, there is a present legal or constructive obligation that can be measured 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, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The need to estimate the cost of decommissioning or asset retirement obligations ("AROs") at the end of the useful lives of certain assets, is reviewed periodically.

The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events requires judgment by management as to the probability of exposure to potential gain or loss. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The need to estimate the cost of decommissioning or asset retirement obligations ("AROs") at the end of the useful lives of certain assets, is reviewed periodically. A provision is recorded, if required, for the fair value of the future expenditures required to settle legal obligations associated with asset retirements.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation recognized the obligation to decommission certain buildings located at 100 Simcoe Street South.

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets, other than inventory and deferred payments in lieu of corporate income taxes, 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.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generate cash inflows from continuing use and are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "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 net income.

(l) Pension and other post-employment benefits:

The Corporation provides pension benefits for its employees through the Ontario Municipal Employees' Retirement System ("OMERS") Fund (the "OMERS Fund"), a multi-employer public sector pension fund. The OMERS Fund is a defined benefit pension plan, which is financed by equal contributions from participating employers and employees and by the investment earnings of the OMERS Fund. Although the plan is a defined benefit plan, sufficient information is not available to the Corporation to account for it as such, because it is not possible to attribute the fund assets and liabilities between the various employers who contribute to the fund. Accordingly, contributions payable as a result of employee service are expensed when incurred as part of operating costs.

Employee future benefits, other than pensions provided by the Corporation, include supplemental health, dental and life insurance. These plans provide defined benefits to retired employees, their spouses and surviving spouses when the employees are no longer providing active service. Retiree benefits expense is recognized in the period during which the employees render services.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

The liability for post-employment non-pension retirement benefits is recorded on an accrual basis. The Corporation actuarially determines the cost of post-employment benefits offered

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

to employees and retirees, including their spouses and surviving spouses, using the projected benefit method, prorated on service and based on management's best estimates. Under this method, the projected post-retirement benefits are deemed to be earned on a pro rata basis over the employee's years of service in the attribution period commencing at the date of hire, and ending at the earliest age the employee could retire and qualify for benefits.

The current service cost for a period is equal to the actuarial present value of benefits attributed to employees' services rendered during the period. Past service costs from plan amendments are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of employees active at the date of amendment.

Current service costs are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income under operations, maintenance and administrative expenses.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

The Corporation applies IFRS 14 to recognize all cumulative actuarial gains or losses in a deferral account as at January 1, 2014. Remeasurements arising from defined benefit plans are recognized immediately in OCI and reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. Amounts recorded in OCI are not recycled to the Consolidated Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income. The Corporation, as permitted by the OEB, created a deferral account to capture all actuarial gains and losses going forward. The disposition of this deferral account will occur sometime in the future in accordance with OEB guidelines in effect at that appropriate time.

(m) Customer advance deposits:

Customer advance deposits represent cash collections from customers that are available to offset the payment of energy bills or other services. Customers may be required to post security to obtain electricity or other services. Where the security posted is in the form of cash or cash equivalents, these amounts are recorded in the accounts as securities held in respect of customer deposits. Interest is paid on customer balances at rates established by the Corporation in accordance with OEB guidelines.

(n) Customer advance payments:

Customer advance payments consist of both the Equal Payment Plan and customer advance payments.

(o) Deferred contributions:

Certain assets may be acquired or constructed with financial assistance in the form of contributions from customers when the estimated revenue is less than the cost of providing service or where special equipment is needed to supply the customers' specific requirements.

Capital contributions received in advance from electricity customers and developers to construct or acquire PP&E for the purpose of connecting a customer to a network are recorded as deferred revenue and amortized into other revenue at an equivalent rate to that used for the depreciation of the related PP&E. Capital contributions received from developers to construct or acquire PP&E for the purpose of connecting future customers to the distribution network are considered out of scope of IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Deposits received from developers prior to construction are held by the corporation during the work in progress phase of the project and settled once all assets are in service.

(p) Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue includes customers' lump-sum payments for the IRU of the Corporation's dark fibre optics network. The payment is amortized over the contracted term of 20 years.

(q) Financial instruments:

(i) Initial and subsequent measurement:

At initial recognition, all financial instruments are measured at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, with the exception of accounts receivable which are initially recognized at the transaction price and financial instruments fair value through profit or loss which are initially recognized at fair value.

Financial assets are subsequently measured at either amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") based on the cash flow characteristics of the assets and the business models under which they are managed. All of the Corporation's financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows that represent payments of principal and interest and, accordingly, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. These include cash, restricted cash, and accounts receivables.

Financial liabilities are either subsequently measured at FVTPL or amortized cost, except for interest rate swaps used in hedge accounting. The Corporation's financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable for power - IESO, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt, and customer advance deposits.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(ii) Impairment:

The Corporation recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all financial assets not held at FVTPL. The Corporation applies the simplified approach to its accounts receivable which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables and on an ongoing basis. The measurement of ECLs for accounts receivable is based on management's judgment. This is determined using a provision matrix based on historical observed default rates, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. For financial assets other than accounts receivable, ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12 months. For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default. The Corporation considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Corporation may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Corporation is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Corporation. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the asset. All impairment losses are recognized in net income.

(iii) Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting:

Derivative financial instruments in the form of interest rate swap contracts are used to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on the Corporation's long-term debt, which are designated as cash flow hedges as it is hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to interest rate risk associated with the long-term debt. The Corporation does not enter into derivative agreements for speculative purposes.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

At the inception of a hedging relationship, the Corporation designates and formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the risk management objective, and its strategy for undertaking the hedge. The Corporation also assesses on an on-going basis whether the hedge continues to be effective, including that the hedge ratio remains appropriate.

The interest rate swaps are measured at their fair value upon initial recognition and on each subsequent reporting date. When the cash flow hedge meets all the qualifying criteria for hedge accounting, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"), while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in net income. The amount accumulated in OCI is reclassified to net income as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged cash flows affect net income, and recorded within interest expense.

If cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued, the amount that has been accumulated in OCI must remain in accumulated OCI if the hedged future cash flows are still expected to occur. Otherwise, the amount will be immediately reclassified to net income as a reclassification adjustment.

(r) Investments in associates:

International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, provides the accounting guidelines for recognition, measurement and disclosure of investments in associates. Investment was recognized at cost upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, carrying amount of the investment is increased or decreased by the investor's share on investee's net profit or loss after the acquisition date.

(s) Leases:

As a lessee, the Corporation leases the right to use dark fibre optics networks from arm's length corporations. Deferred IRU leases are lump-sum payments made by OPUCS with a contract term of 20 years. As a lessee, the Corporation leases its office premises with the City, as well as rooftops of various premises for the installation of solar panels. The Corporation leases IT office equipment, as well as land and rooftops for solar panels and the wind turbine.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Under IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16"), the Corporation recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all of these leases. The Corporation has tested its right-of-use assets for impairment on the date of transition and has concluded that there is no indication that the right-of-use assets are impaired.

The Corporation previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Corporation. Comparative lease information is reported under IAS 17, Leases, in terms of which the Corporation assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases in comparative periods. 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.

The Corporation, through its subsidiary, OPUCS, leases out its dark fibre optic network to various municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals, and enterprise and carrier customers. The Corporation is not required to make any adjustments on transition to IFRS 16 for leases in which it acts as a lessor as dark fibre leases are determined to be operating leases.

(t) Revenue recognition:

The Corporation, through its subsidiary OPUCN, has identified that its material performance obligation is the distribution and provision of electricity to customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding any discounts, rebates and sales taxes. The Corporation has determined that it acts as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

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

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Distribution revenue for OPUCN is recognized at approved rates, 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.

Distribution 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 regulatory charges. Revenue is recognized as electricity is delivered and consumed by customers. Revenue includes an estimate of unbilled revenue. Unbilled revenue represents an estimate of electricity consumed by customers since the date of each customer's last meter reading. Actual electricity usage could differ from those estimates.

Regulated service revenue represents charges to energy customers for services such as late payments, collection fees, account set-up fees, pole attachment charges, and reconnect and disconnect charges. Regulated service revenue is recognized as services are rendered.

CHP revenue is derived from selling electricity, the provision of capacity and thermal energy. Revenue is recognized upon delivery of the metered electricity and thermal energy.

Service revenue primarily includes duct rental revenue that is recognized as services are rendered and time expires.

Energy management services includes project management, and design and build services.

Fibre optic revenue includes lease, maintenance and IRU revenue related to dark fibre capacity for various customers of OPUCS. This revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the customer contract.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Capital contributions received from electricity customers to construct or acquire PP&E for the purpose of connecting a customer to a network, are recorded as a deferred contribution on the balance sheet and amortization is presented as revenue from deferred contributions on the statement of comprehensive income at an equivalent rate to that used for the depreciation of the related PP&E.

Generation revenue is recognized upon delivery of the metered electricity.

Other revenue and interest are recognized as services are rendered, projects completed or when interest is earned. Revenue and costs associated with Conservation and Demand Management ("CDM") programs are presented using the net basis of accounting within other revenue. Performance incentive payments under CDM programs are recognized by the Corporation when there is reasonable assurance that the program conditions have been satisfied and the incentive payments will be received.

(u) Income taxes:

Under the *Electricity Act*, 1998, and effective October 1, 2001, the Corporation's regulated electricity distribution business (OPUCN) incurs PILs that are remitted to the Ministry of Finance. These payments are calculated in accordance with the rules for computing income and taxable capital and other relevant amounts contained in the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the *Corporations Tax Act* (Ontario) as modified by the *Electricity Act*, 1998, and related regulations. Payments remitted to Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation are designated to be applied against the stranded debt of Ontario Power Generation, formerly Ontario Hydro.

OPUCN recognizes deferred tax using the balance sheet method. Under this method, provisions are made for deferred income taxes as a result of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for accounting purposes. Deferred income tax 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. When deferred income taxes become payable, it is expected that they will be included in the rates approved by the OEB and recovered from the customers of the Corporation at that time. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset since they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred income tax 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.

The OEB's Electricity Distribution Rate Handbook provides for the recovery of PILs by LDCs through annual distribution rate adjustments as permitted by the OEB.

The method that has been used to set the PILs portion of the Corporation's rates for 2022 is consistent with the approach used in past periods.

In the case of the Corporation's unregulated businesses, the liability method of accounting for income taxes is also applied in accordance with the recommendations of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada.

Current income taxes are based on taxable profit or loss for the year, which differs from profit or loss as reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are neither taxable nor deductible.

(v) Measurement uncertainty:

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Certain estimates are necessary since the regulatory environment in which the Corporation operates requires amounts to be recorded at estimated values until finalization and adjustment pursuant to subsequent regulatory decisions or other regulatory proceedings. Due to inherent uncertainty involved in making such estimates, actual results could differ from those estimates, including changes as a result of future decisions made by the OEB, the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure or the Ministry of Finance.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Estimation uncertainty may exist in the following financial notes:

- (i) Note 8 - measurement of post-employment non-pension retirement benefits: key actuarial assumptions; and
- (ii) Note 14 - expected credit losses.

Management uses judgement in the following:

- (iii) Note 2 and note 3 - estimation of useful lives of PP&E and intangible assets;
 - (iv) Note 4 and note 7 - recognition and measurement of regulatory balances; and
 - (v) Note 13 - recognition and measurement of commitments and contingencies.
- (w) Future accounting policies:

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards and amendments to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been early adopted by the Corporation. Information on new standards and amendments that are expected to be relevant to the Corporation's financial statements is provided below. Management is currently assessing the financial statement impact of adopting the following amendments to existing accounting standards for future reporting.

(a) Effective January 1, 2023:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policy (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to IAS 8); and
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1).

(b) Effective January 1, 2024:

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1).

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following as at December 31, 2022:

	January 1, 2022	Additions/ transfers/ depreciation	Disposals/ retirements	December 31, 2022
Cost				
Transmission and distribution:				
Transformers	\$ 66,679	\$ 1,715	\$ (785)	\$ 67,609
Underground distribution	63,236	5,673	–	68,909
Poles, towers and fixtures	64,464	730	(184)	65,010
Station equipment	28,236	87	–	28,323
Overhead distribution	27,966	2,583	(344)	30,205
Meters	15,728	634	(13)	16,349
Combined heat and power plant engines	9,930	–	–	9,930
Generation assets	6,198	22	(199)	6,021
	282,437	11,444	(1,525)	292,356
Construction in progress	5,801	3,780	–	9,581
Other property, plant and equipment:				
Vehicle fleet	5,529	510	–	6,039
Equipment and furniture	10,550	638	–	11,188
Fibre optics network	3,648	166	–	3,814
Computer hardware	3,767	553	–	4,320
Buildings	5,810	37	–	5,847
Land	294	–	–	294
	29,598	1,904	–	31,502
Total cost	\$ 317,836	\$ 17,128	\$ (1,525)	\$ 333,439
Accumulated depreciation				
Transmission and distribution:				
Transformers	\$ 33,918	\$ 1,180	\$ (752)	\$ 34,346
Underground distribution	23,908	1,595	–	25,503
Poles, towers and fixtures	16,947	1,228	(172)	18,003
Station equipment	10,617	624	(6)	11,235
Overhead distribution	9,439	475	(307)	9,607
Meters	9,544	486	–	10,030
Combined heat and power plant engines	3,660	358	–	4,018
Generation assets	1,204	443	(103)	1,544
	109,237	6,389	(1,340)	114,286
Other property, plant and equipment:				
Vehicle fleet	3,900	273	–	4,173
Equipment and furniture	8,647	716	–	9,363
Fibre optics network	1,798	178	–	1,976
Computer hardware	3,100	275	–	3,375
Buildings	831	108	–	939
	18,276	1,550	–	19,826
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 127,513	\$ 7,939	\$ (1,340)	\$ 134,112
Carrying amount	\$ 190,323	\$ 9,189	\$ (185)	\$ 199,327

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following as at December 31, 2021:

	January 1, 2021	Additions/ transfers/ depreciation	Disposals/ retirements	December 31, 2021
Cost				
Transmission and distribution:				
Transformers	\$ 65,964	\$ 1,805	\$ (1,090)	\$ 66,679
Underground distribution	61,831	1,405	–	63,236
Poles, towers and fixtures	57,118	7,615	(269)	64,464
Station equipment	27,000	1,236	–	28,236
Overhead distribution	28,712	(474)	(272)	27,966
Meters	14,702	1,414	(388)	15,728
Combined heat and power plant engines	7,118	2,812	–	9,930
Generation assets	2,403	3,795	–	6,198
	264,848	19,608	(2,019)	282,437
Construction in progress	8,967	(3,166)	–	5,801
Other property, plant and equipment:				
Vehicle fleet	5,559	–	(30)	5,529
Equipment and furniture	10,167	383	–	10,550
Fibre optics network	3,177	471	–	3,648
Computer hardware	3,247	520	–	3,767
Buildings	5,751	59	–	5,810
Land	294	–	–	294
	28,195	1,433	(30)	29,598
Total cost	\$ 302,010	\$ 17,875	\$ (2,049)	\$ 317,836
Accumulated depreciation				
Transmission and distribution:				
Transformers	\$ 33,645	\$ 1,263	\$ (990)	\$ 33,918
Underground distribution	22,533	1,375	–	23,908
Poles, towers and fixtures	15,862	1,286	(201)	16,947
Station equipment	10,008	609	–	10,617
Overhead distribution	9,249	368	(178)	9,439
Meters	9,336	557	(349)	9,544
Combined heat and power plant engines	3,344	316	–	3,660
Generation assets	929	275	–	1,204
	104,906	6,049	(1,718)	109,237
Other property, plant and equipment:				
Vehicle fleet	3,605	315	(20)	3,900
Equipment and furniture	8,179	468	–	8,647
Fibre optics network	1,641	157	–	1,798
Computer hardware	2,858	242	–	3,100
Buildings	757	74	–	831
	17,040	1,256	(20)	18,276
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 121,946	\$ 7,305	\$ (1,738)	\$ 127,513
Carrying amount	\$ 180,064	\$ 10,570	\$ (311)	\$ 190,323

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

2. Property, plant and equipment (continued):

For the year ended December 31, 2022, ascribed interest capitalized to property, plant and equipment as prescribed by the OEB amounted to \$109 (2021 - \$124). In the absence of rate regulation, additions to property, plant and equipment would have been \$109 lower (2021 - \$124 lower) and interest expense would have been \$109 higher (2021 - \$124 higher).

3. Intangible assets:

	January 1, 2022	Additions/ depreciation	Disposals/ retirements	December 31, 2022
Cost				
Deferred IRU lease	\$ 231	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 231
Computer software	2,790	27	–	2,817
HONI contribution	4,135	39	–	4,174
FIT contracts	4,237	–	–	4,237
	\$ 11,393	\$ 66	\$ –	\$ 11,459
Accumulated depreciation				
Deferred IRU	\$ 210	\$ 12	\$ –	\$ 222
Computer software	2,427	172	–	2,599
HONI contribution	413	186	–	599
FIT contracts	167	335	–	502
	\$ 3,217	\$ 705	\$ –	\$ 3,922
Carrying amount	\$ 8,176	\$ 639	\$ –	\$ 7,537

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

3. Intangible assets (continued):

	January 1, 2021	Additions/ depreciation	Disposals/ retirements	December 31, 2021
Cost				
Deferred IRU lease	\$ 231	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 231
Computer software	2,564	226	–	2,790
HONI contribution	4,135	–	–	4,135
FIT contracts	–	4,237	–	4,237
	<u>\$ 6,930</u>	<u>\$ 4,463</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 11,393</u>
Accumulated depreciation				
Deferred IRU	\$ 200	\$ 10	\$ –	\$ 210
Computer software	2,272	155	–	2,427
HONI contribution	248	165	–	413
FIT contracts	–	167	–	167
	<u>\$ 2,720</u>	<u>\$ 497</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 3,217</u>
Carrying amount	\$ 4,210	\$ 3,966	\$ –	\$ 8,176

4. Regulatory balances:

Regulatory debits balances consist of the following:

	January 1, 2022	Balances arising in the year	Recovery/ reversal	December 31, 2022
Regulatory debit balances:				
Retail settlement variance - other	\$ 2,502	\$ 4,963	\$ –	\$ 7,465
Deferred income taxes	1,802	1,232	–	3,034
Post-employment benefits deferral	1,098	(1,098)	–	–
Regulatory debit balances - other	28	97	–	125
Total	<u>\$ 5,430</u>	<u>\$ 5,194</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 10,624</u>

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

4. Regulatory balances (continued):

	January 1, 2021	Balances arising in the year	Recovery/ reversal	December 31, 2021
Regulatory debit balances:				
Retail settlement variance - other	\$ -	\$ 2,502	\$ -	\$ 2,502
Deferred income taxes	-	1,802	-	1,802
Post-employment benefits deferral	3,145	(2,047)	-	1,098
Regulatory debit balances - other	399	19	(390)	28
Total	\$ 3,544	\$ 2,276	\$ (390)	\$ 5,430

Regulatory credit balances consist of the following:

	January 1, 2022	Balances arising in the year	Recovery/ reversal	December 31, 2022
Regulatory credit balances:				
Retail settlement variance - power	\$ 4,707	\$ (546)	\$ -	\$ 4,161
Retail settlement variance - global adjustment	466	872	-	1,338
Regulatory Asset Recovery Account ("RARA")	487	11	40	538
Post-employment benefits deferral	-	4,343	-	4,343
Regulatory credit balances - other	918	(120)	-	798
Total	\$ 6,578	\$ 4,560	\$ 40	\$ 11,178

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

4. Regulatory balances (continued):

	January 1, 2021	Balances arising in the year	Recovery/ reversal	December 31, 2021
Regulatory credit balances:				
Retail settlement variance - power	\$ 2,725	\$ 1,982	\$ -	\$ 4,707
Retail settlement variance - global adjustment	1,361	(895)	-	466
Retail settlement variance - other	550	-	(550)	-
Regulatory Asset Recovery Account ("RARA")	357	(209)	339	487
Deferred income taxes (note 7)	571	-	(571)	-
Smart meter variance	54	(54)	-	-
Regulatory credit balances - other	703	215	-	918
Total	\$ 6,321	\$ 1,039	\$ (782)	\$ 6,578

The "Balances arising in the year" column consists of new additions to regulatory balances (for both debits and credits). The "Recovery/reversal" column consists of amounts disposed through OEB-approved rate riders or transactions reversing an existing regulatory balance. Net movements in regulatory balances, net of tax, is \$4,952 (2021 - \$1,641).

The regulatory balances of the Corporation consist of the following:

(a) Retail settlement variances:

The retail settlement variances relate to charges the Corporation has incurred for transmission services, generation and wholesale market operations from the IESO, that were not settled with customers during the year through approved rates. The nature of the settlement variances is such that the balance can fluctuate between debit and credit over time and are reported at year-end dates in accordance with rules prescribed by the OEB. Under rate regulation, the variances that would be recorded as revenue or expense when incurred under IFRS are deferred until collected or repaid through future rates. The Corporation has accrued interest on the regulatory debit or credit balances, as directed by the OEB.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

4. Regulatory balances (continued):

On December 8, 2022, the Corporation received approval from the OEB for the disposition of certain regulatory account balances. The disposition is to be adjusted through customer rates over two years, with \$1,566 expected to be recognized in 2023. The remaining deferral balances are expected to be approved for disposition in future periods.

(i) Retail settlement variance - power:

The retail settlement variance – power account is established for the purpose of recording the net difference in energy cost only. Net difference refers to the difference between the amount charged by the IESO on the settlement invoice for the energy cost and the amount billed to customers for the energy cost.

On December 8, 2022, the Corporation received approval for the disposition of the December 31, 2021 balance in its 2023 rate application to the OEB. Settlement will occur over a 24-month period commencing on January 1, 2023. The remaining deferral balances are expected to be approved for disposition in future periods.

(ii) Retail settlement variance - global adjustment:

The global adjustment variance account is established for the purpose of recording the net difference in the global adjustment attributable to customers. Net difference refers to the difference between the amount charged or credited by the IESO for the global adjustment, and the amount billed to customers for the global adjustment.

The global adjustment arises mainly due to a difference between the spot price charged by the IESO to market participants and the blended price paid by the IESO under the various contracts with electricity generators and suppliers.

On December 8, 2022, the Corporation received approval for the disposition of the December 31, 2021 balance in its 2023 rate application to the OEB. Settlement will occur over a 24-month period commencing on January 1, 2023. The remaining deferral balances are expected to be approved for disposition in future periods.

(ii) Retail settlement variances - other:

This item refers to a set of accounts that will separately capture information relating to wholesale market service charges, non-recurring wholesale market service charges, retail transmission network service charges and retail transmission connection service charges. Retail settlement variances – other, is used to record the net difference

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

4. Regulatory balances (continued):

between the amount paid in the month to the IESO for the services listed above and the amount billed to customers and retailers in the month based on OEB approved rates.

On December 8, 2022, the Corporation received approval for the disposition of the December 31, 2021 balance in its 2023 rate application to the OEB. Settlement will occur over a 24-month period commencing on January 1, 2023. The remaining deferral balances are expected to be approved for disposition in future periods.

(b) RARA:

Effective May 2006, the RARA was approved by the OEB. This account is used to record the disposition of deferral and variance account balances, by means of a rate rider, for which approval to recover (or refund) has been granted by the OEB as part of the regulatory process. The balance remaining as at December 31, 2022 represents the opening balance approved for recovery, amounts collected during the year, and the deferral and variance account balances approved for disposition by the OEB on February 18, 2021 as part of the Corporation's cost of service application for rates effective January 1, 2021. This rate expires January 31, 2022.

(c) Deferred income taxes to be paid to customers:

An offset to deferred income tax assets relating to the regulated business has been recorded in the accounts as a regulatory debit balance. As deferred income tax assets are realized, the asset for deferred income taxes to be collected from customers will be settled through OEB approved rates.

(d) Post-employment benefits deferral:

This regulatory balance accumulates the actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in actuarial assumptions and experience adjustments. The balance arising during the year ended December 31, 2022 is primarily related to the actuarial gain recorded. No disposition is currently planned as the balance is derived mainly from actuarial valuation changes and not monetary income or expense.

(e) Regulatory accrued interest:

Interest is earned or charged on regulatory balances at OEB prescribed rates and are recorded to the related regulatory account.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

5. Current portion of long-term debt liabilities:

The current portion of long-term liabilities consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Customer advance deposits	\$ 694	\$ 908
Long-term debt (note 9)	1,006	964
	<u>\$ 1,700</u>	<u>\$ 1,872</u>

6. Deferred contributions:

The continuity of deferred contributions is as follows:

	2022	2021
Deferred contributions, net, beginning of year	\$ 42,443	\$ 41,801
Deferred contributions received	1,673	1,223
Deferred developer deposits	703	650
Deferred contributions recognized as revenue	(1,324)	(1,231)
Deferred contributions, net, end of year	43,495	42,443
Less current portion	1,109	1,696
Deferred contributions long-term portion	<u>\$ 42,386</u>	<u>\$ 40,747</u>

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

7. Income taxes:

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount that would have been recorded using the combined Canadian federal and Ontario statutory income tax rates. The reconciliation between the statutory and effective tax rates is provided as follows:

	2022	2021
Income before income taxes	\$ 143	\$ 4,054
Net movements in regulatory balances	4,952	1,641
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances, before PILs	\$ 5,095	\$ 5,695
Combined Canadian federal and Ontario statutory income tax rate	26.50%	26.50%
Expected provision for PILs at statutory tax rates	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,510
Property, plant and equipment	(593)	(928)
Post-employment non-pension benefits	10	13
Corporate minimum taxes	46	125
Other	(853)	(298)
Cost allocations	(29)	(36)
Provision for income taxes	\$ (69)	\$ 386
Effective tax rates	(1.35%)	6.8%

Income tax expense as presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income is as follows:

	2022	2021
Current tax expense:		
Current income tax expense	\$ (552)	\$ 502
Deferred tax expense:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	1,717	2,257
Deferred taxes transferred to regulatory credits (note 4)	(1,234)	(2,373)
	483	(116)
Income tax expense charged to net income for the year	\$ (69)	\$ 386

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

7. Income taxes (continued):

	2022	2021
Deferred income taxes related to items recognized in OCI during the year:		
Net gain (loss) on revaluation of cash flow hedges	\$ 848	\$ 506
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(3,202)	(1,911)
Deferred income taxes charged to OCI	\$ (2,354)	\$ (1,405)

As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation has recognized \$3,034 in regulatory debit balances and a corresponding offset to deferred income tax assets (2021 - \$1,802).

Deferred income taxes:

Deferred income taxes reflect 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 income tax assets (liabilities) consist of the following:

	Net balance, January 1, 2022	Recognized in regulatory balances	Recognized in Income Statement	Net balance, December 31, 2022
Components of deferred income tax assets:				
PP&E	\$ -	\$ (386)	\$ 21	\$ (365)
Employee post-employment non-pension benefits	-	-	-	-
Non-capital losses	-	419	51	470
Other taxable temporary differences	881	(881)	-	-
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 881	\$ (848)	\$ 72	\$ 105

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

7. Income taxes (continued):

	Net balance, January 1, 2021	Recognized in regulatory balances	recognized in OCI	Net balance, December 31, 2021
Components of deferred income tax assets:				
PP&E	\$ (3,242)	\$ 3,242	\$ –	\$ –
Employee post-employment non-pension benefits	4,235	(4,235)	–	–
Non-capital losses	382	(382)	–	–
Other taxable temporary differences	1,483	803	(1,405)	881
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 2,858	\$ (572)	\$ (1,405)	\$ 881

	Net balance, January 1, 2022	Recognized in regulatory balances	Recognized in OCI	Recognized in the consolidated statement of income	Net balance, December 31, 2022
Components of deferred income tax liabilities:					
PP&E	\$ (6,468)	\$ (1,581)	\$ –	\$ (646)	\$ (8,695)
Employee post-employment non-pension benefits	3,706	(1,432)	–	–	2,274
Non-capital losses	78	(34)	–	1,097	1,141
Other taxable temporary differences	(192)	1,780	–	(1,006)	582
Other taxable temporary differences - OCI	–	881	(2,354)	–	(1,473)
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$ (2,876)	\$ (386)	\$ (2,354)	\$ (555)	\$ (6,171)

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

7. Income taxes (continued):

	Net balance, January 1, 2021	Recognized in regulatory balances	Recognized in the consolidated statement of income	Net balance, December 31, 2021
Components of deferred income tax liabilities:				
PP&E	\$ (1,191)	\$ (5,277)	\$ –	\$ (6,468)
Employee post-employment non-pension benefits	–	3,706	–	3,706
Non-capital losses	–	–	78	78
Other taxable temporary differences	–	(230)	38	(192)
Deferred income tax liabilities	\$ (1,191)	\$ (1,801)	\$ 116	\$ (2,876)

As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation has \$1,610 non-capital losses for income tax purposes (2021 - \$292), which are available to offset net income for 20 years before expiring.

8. Employee benefits:

(a) Pension costs

The Corporation's eligible employees participate in a defined benefit pension plan through OMERS. As at December 31, 2022, the OMERS plan was 95.0% funded (December 31, 2021 - 97.0%). 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.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation's contributions were \$755 (2021 - \$761). OMERS contribution rates were 9.0% up to the year's maximum pensionable earnings ("YMPE") and 14.6% over the YMPE for normal retirement age ("NRA") of 65 (2021 - 9.0% up to YMPE and 14.6% over YMPE for NRA of 65).

(b) Post-employment non-pension retirement benefits:

The Corporation provides post-employment benefits, principally supplemental health and dental coverage, for employees who retire from active employment.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

8. Employee benefits (continued):

(c) Accrued benefit obligations:

The Corporation measures its accrued benefit obligations as at December 31 of each year. The latest actuarial valuation was performed as at December 31, 2022.

Changes in post-employment non-pension retirement benefits:

	2022	2021
Post-employment non-pension retirement benefits, beginning of year	\$ 13,983	\$ 15,980
Net periodic benefits cost accrued	567	595
Benefits paid	(529)	(545)
Recognized gain	(5,441)	(2,047)
Post-employment non-pension retirement benefits, end of year	\$ 8,580	\$ 13,983

Components for net periodic benefit costs:

	2022	2021
Current service cost	\$ 153	\$ 192
Imputed interest cost	414	403
Net periodic benefit cost accrual for the year	\$ 567	\$ 595

Significant actuarial assumptions:

	2022	2021
Discount rate applied to the calculation of future benefits	5.05%	3.00%
Rate of compound compensation increase used in determining future costs	3.00%	3.00%

The current service cost for a year is equal to the actuarial present value of benefits attributed to employees' services rendered during the year. Past service costs from plan amendments are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of employees active at the date of amendment.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

8. Employee benefits:

The actuarial valuation as at December 31, 2022 assumed health care costs would increase 7% (2021 - 7%) in the year following the valuation. This rate of increase is then reduced annually to a rate of 4% six years following the valuation (2021 - 4% after six years).

Dental costs are assumed to increase by 4% per year (2020 - 4%) beginning in the year following the valuation.

The dispensing fee portion of health care costs is limited to twelve dollars and ninety-nine cents; the current maximum allowed under the benefits plan.

(d) Sensitivity analysis:

The main actuarial assumptions underlying the valuation are as follows:

(i) Interest (discount) rate:

Assumed interest rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the total accrued benefit obligations and expense. A 1% change in assumed interest rates would have the following effects for 2022:

	Increase	Decrease
Accrued benefit obligations, December 31, 2022	\$ (951)	\$ 1,170

(ii) Health care cost trend rate:

The health care cost trend is estimated to increase at a declining rate from 7% to 4% over six years following the valuation. Dental costs are presumed to increase by 4%, beginning in the year following valuation. The approximate effect on the accrued benefit obligations if the health care cost trend rate assumption was increased or decreased by 1% is as follows:

	Increase	Decrease
Accrued benefit obligations, December 31, 2022	\$ 845	\$ (703)

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

9. Debt:

The Corporation's long-term and short-term borrowing facilities are as follows:

(a) Long-term facilities:

The Corporation has term loans totalling \$80,000 with Toronto-Dominion Commercial Bank (the "Bank"). Both loans are structured with ten-year interest rate swap agreements with the Bank, effectively converting the Corporation's interest obligation to fixed rates of 3.649% and 2.227%. The debt is at a variable rate of banker's acceptance rate plus 0.55%. The effective start dates of these interest rate swap agreements are October 22, 2018 and December 21, 2020, respectively, with expiry dates of October 22, 2028 and December 21, 2030, respectively. Subject to payment of any unwinding costs or receipt of benefits for unwinding the interest rate swap agreements, the Corporation has the flexibility of pre-paying the debt at its option.

Oshawa PUC Energy Services Inc. has a term loan in the amount of \$2,147 owed to The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company for construction of a CHP plant. The term loan is for 20 years, ending March 2028, bearing annual interest at a rate of 5.778% compounded quarterly, and requires blended interest and principal payments of \$119 per quarter.

The Corporation is required to maintain a debt services reserve account in an amount equal to three months' future debt service costs related to the term loan. As at December 31, 2022, the restricted cash balance in connection with the debt service reserve amount is \$128 (2021 - \$126).

The term loan is supported by a fixed and floating first charge on the CHP asset, a general security agreement and an assignment of the Corporation's interest in all material contracts relating to the CHP plant.

2252112 Ontario Inc. has two term loans, entered into in 2021, in the amounts of \$2,614 and \$122 owed to Wyth Financial. The term loans mature October 2032 and October 2026, respectively, bearing interest of 4.18% and 4.368%, respectively, and requiring blended interest and principal quarterly payments.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

9. Debt (continued):

The Corporation is required to maintain a debt service reserve accounts for both loans in an amount equal to two quarters' future debt service costs related to the term loan. As at December 31, 2022, the restricted cash balances in connection with the debt service reserve amounts are \$311 (2021 - \$362) and \$7 (2021 - \$7), respectively.

The term loan is supported by a fixed and floating first charge on the underlying solar assets, a general security agreement and an assignment of the Corporation's interest in all material contracts relating to the solar assets.

Clinton Solar LP entered into a term loan in 2021 in the amount of \$466 owed to Wyth Financial. The term loan matures October 2026, bearing interest of 4.52% and requires blended interest and principal quarterly payments.

The Corporation is required to maintain a debt services reserve account in an amount equal to six months' future debt service costs related to the term loan. As at December 31, 2022, the restricted cash balance in connection with the debt service reserve amount is \$24 (2021 - \$23).

The term loan is supported by a fixed and floating first charge on the underlying solar assets, a general security agreement and an assignment of the Corporation's interest in all material contracts relating to the solar assets.

2825411 Ontario Inc. entered into a term loan in 2021 in the amount of \$4,910 owed to Equitable Life of Canada. The term loan matures January 2034, bearing interest of 4.54% and requires blended interest and principal quarterly payments.

The Corporation is required to maintain a debt services reserve account in an amount equal to two quarter's future debt service costs related to the term loan. As at December 31, 2022, the restricted cash balance in connection with the debt service reserve amount is \$298 (2021 - \$291).

The term loan is supported by a fixed and floating first charge on the underlying wind turbine, a general security agreement and an assignment of the Corporation's interest in all material contracts relating to the wind turbine.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

9. Debt (continued):

Future principal repayments for the term debt are as follows:

Less than 1 year	\$	1,006
Between 1 and 5 years		4,792
More than 5 years		84,461
	\$	90,259

(b) Short-term facilities:

The Corporation has an operating line of credit for a maximum amount of \$20,000 to assist with its working capital requirements. As of December 31, 2022, there were no outstanding balances on this line of credit (2021 - nil).

Interest expense on short-term debt was nil (2021 – nil). During the year, the Corporation made interest payments of \$3,271 (2021 - \$2,852).

Net of interest capitalized on construction in progress, interest expense charged to the consolidated statement of comprehensive income amounted to \$3,158 during the year (2021 - \$2,827).

The above borrowing facilities are subject to financial tests and other covenants. These financial covenants are to be tested quarterly. In addition, these facilities are subject to other customary covenants and events of default, including an event of cross-default (for non-payment of other debts) of amounts in excess of \$5,000. Non-compliance with such covenants could result in accelerated payments of amounts due under the facilities and their termination. The Corporation was in compliance with the above-mentioned covenants as at December 31, 2022.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

10. Capital stock:

Capital stock consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Authorized:		
Unlimited common shares		
Issued:		
1,000 common shares	\$ 23,064	\$ 23,064

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation declared and paid a dividend on common shares aggregating \$1,870 (2021 – \$1,912).

11. Related party transactions:

(a) Balances and transactions with related parties:

The Corporation transacts business with the City and its affiliates in the normal course of business at commercial rates. Accounts receivable represent receivables from the City primarily for electricity, street lighting and construction services.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

11. Related party transactions (continued):

These transactions are summarized below:

	2022	2021
Revenue:		
City facilities (from electricity distribution)	\$ 3,335	\$ 3,339
Streetlights (from electricity distribution)	1,294	1,388
Streetlight maintenance and construction services	31	143
Fibre optic leases to the City	282	282
	\$ 4,942	\$ 5,152
Expenses:		
100 Simcoe Street South Office	\$ 348	\$ 341
Property taxes	150	136
	\$ 498	\$ 477
Accounts receivable:		
Facilities and streetlights	\$ 336	\$ 224
Construction services	-	5
	\$ 336	\$ 229

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Corporation declared paid dividends of \$1,800 (2021 - \$1,912) to the City of Oshawa.

(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:

	2022	2021
Short-term employment benefits	\$ 998	\$ 1,059
Employee future benefits	131	137
	\$ 1,129	\$ 1,196

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

12. Leases:

The Corporation leases its premises under a lease with the City. The Corporation's lease expires May 31, 2023.

The Corporation has a contractual agreement to lease office equipment over a period of 74 months. The lease operates from June 1, 2021 and expires May 31, 2023.

A wholly owned subsidiary, 2252112 Ontario Inc., leases the rooftops of various premises from the City for the installation of solar panels. The lease is for a period of 25 years, and the specific site operational rent is based on a charge of \$55 per kilowatt as measured by system capacity. In addition, 2252112 Ontario Inc. leases the rooftop on a building upon which owned solar panels are affixed. This lease term is from October 7, 2021 to February 10, 2035 with a fixed annual rent.

A wholly owned limited partnership, Clinton Solar LP, leases land upon which owned ground mount solar panels are affixed. The lease term is from October 15, 2021 to May 19, 2031 with a fixed annual rent.

A controlled subsidiary, 2825411 Ontario Inc., leases land upon which an owned wind turbine is situated. The lease term is from October 1, 2021 to July 4, 2034, with options to renew for two additional terms of ten years each with annual rent based on 2% charge on gross revenue earned in respective year.

Lease liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the Corporation's incremental borrowing rate of 3.7%.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

12. Leases (continued):

Leases as lessee (IFRS 16):

(a) Right-of-use assets:

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as a long term right-of-use lease assets on the balance sheet.

	Building	Rooftop solar	IT equipment	Wind	Total
Balance, January 1, 2021	\$ 140	\$ 404	\$ 32	\$ –	\$ 576
Depreciation charge for the year	(334)	(27)	(13)	(6)	(380)
Additions	658	–	–	227	885
Balance, December 31, 2021	464	377	19	221	1,081
Depreciation charge for the year	(756)	(27)	(13)	(20)	(816)
Additions	718	–	–	–	718
Balance, December 31, 2022	\$ 426	\$ 350	\$ 6	\$ 201	\$ 983

(b) Amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	2022	2021
Interest on lease liabilities	\$ 18	\$ 14

(c) Amounts recognized in statement of cash flows:

	2022	2021
Total cash outflow for leases	\$ 400	\$ 378

Repayment of lease liabilities is disclosed within financing activities on the consolidated statement of cash flows.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

13. Commitments and contingencies:

(a) Insurance claims:

The Corporation is a member of the Municipal Electric Association Reciprocal Insurance Exchange ("MEARIE"), which was created on January 1, 1987. A reciprocal insurance exchange is an Ontario group formed for the purpose of exchanging reciprocal contracts of indemnity of inter-insurance with each other. MEARIE provides general liability insurance to its member utilities.

Insurance premiums charged to each Municipal Electrical Utility consist of a levy per thousand dollars of service revenue subject to a credit or surcharge based on each electric utility's claims experience.

The Corporation refers any claims received to MEARIE under the provisions of this plan. No provision has been recorded in these consolidated financial statements in respect of these matters as the Corporation has not received any claim that is not adequately covered by its insurance.

Oshawa PUC Energy Services Inc. provides a performance guarantee to the IESO as required for the CHP power contract, in the form of a letter of credit for \$115 as at December 31, 2022.

(b) Income taxes:

The tax returns filed by the Corporation are subject to review and reassessment by the Ministry of Finance for a period of up to five years from the date of filing. Any reassessment may result in a revision to previously determined tax obligations.

(c) Energy Conservation Agreement:

On December 31, 2014, the Corporation entered into an Energy Conservation Agreement with the IESO for the period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2020 to deliver Energy Conservation and Demand Management ("CDM") programs. The agreement provides terms under which the Corporation may engage the IESO to design and pay for province-wide CDM programs in support of the Corporation meeting its CDM targets.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

13. Commitments and contingencies (continued):

Subject to the terms of the agreement, all IESO CDM program costs are paid by the IESO. The Corporation effectively acts as a delivery agent for those programs that it participates in under the agreement. The Corporation will be entitled to receive all of its estimated administration costs associated with each program. Any administration costs incurred by the Corporation in excess of the pre-approved estimate would not be recoverable. All other program costs incurred by the Corporation (such as customer incentives and goods and services delivered under the programs) are recoverable from the IESO on an invoiced basis in accordance with the agreement.

Under the terms of the Energy Conservation Agreement with the IESO, income incentives are available in the event the Corporation outperforms its expected target. Alternatively, financial penalties are possible if the Corporation does not meet minimum requirements outlined in the Energy Conservation Agreement with the IESO. The Corporation estimates it is meeting its obligations outlined in the Energy Conservation Agreement with the IESO and has not recorded a provision in these consolidated financial statements for neither financial incentives nor penalties in respect of these matters.

On March 21, 2019, the Minister of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, issued a directive to the IESO pursuant to the statutory authority under sections 25. 32(5) and (11) of the *Electricity Act*, 1998. On the same date, the Minister issued a directive to the Ontario Energy Board (the "Board") revoking the main provisions of the March 26, 2014 directive to the Board and providing the Board with the authority to amend or remove license conditions of electricity distributors in respect of electricity CDM that were established pursuant to the March 26, 2014 directive. These directives, which took effect on the date they were issued, have resulted in a change in the laws and regulations that is fundamentally inconsistent with the ECA by requiring the IESO to take all steps necessary to immediately discontinue the 2015-2020 Conservation First Framework ("CFF") and by revoking, among others, the CFF Direction and authorizing the Board to remove license conditions of electricity distributors in respect of electricity CDM. As a result, the IESO has provided the Corporation with notice that the IESO has terminated the ECA effective June 20, 2019. The IESO continues to fund unavoidable commitments and costs associated with the wind-down of these programs.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

13. Commitments and contingencies (continued):

On December 9, 2021, the IESO was issued Ministerial directive which enables the IESO to take steps, in respect of participant agreements entered into by local distribution companies ("LDCs") under the Conservation First Framework ("CFF") that were compliant with the *CFF Program Wind-Down Guideline* dated March 21, 2019 ("Participant Agreements"), and are compliant with the Wind-Down Guideline, as amended, to further extend the in-service deadlines and other time periods in those Participant Agreements until August 31, 2022, and make resulting changes to timelines (the "Third CFF Extension Directive").

(d) Security with IESO:

Purchasers of electricity in Ontario, through the IESO, are required to provide security to mitigate the risk of default based on their expected activity in the market. The IESO could draw on this security if the Corporation fails to make the payment required on a default notice issued by the IESO. An Irrevocable Standby Letter of Credit in the amount of \$7,000 was issued in October 2012, and renewed in October 2014, in favour of the IESO as collateral support for energy amounts as determined by and payable to the IESO.

(e) Guarantee for obligations of shareholder:

The OPUCN guarantees an amount recoverable that shall not exceed \$96,000 to Toronto-Dominion Bank for its shareholder, Oshawa Power and Utilities Corporation, related to long term debt in note 9.

(f) General claims:

From time to time, the Corporation is involved in various lawsuits, claims and regulatory proceedings in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, the outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial position and results of operations or cash flows.

14. Fair values of financial instruments:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the nature of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

- Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).
- Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

As at December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Corporation did not have any transfers between levels.

The carrying values of cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable for power - IESO, current customer advance payments, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short period to maturity of these financial instruments.

The Corporation has designated its financial instruments as follows:

	Level	2022		2021	
		Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Non-current financial assets:					
Unrealized gain on interest rate swaps	2	\$ 5,555	\$ 5,555	\$ -	\$ -
Non-current financial liabilities:					
Customer advance deposits	1	\$ 1,977	\$ 1,977	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,557
Long-term debt	3	89,253	86,325	90,275	91,285
Unrealized loss on interest rate swaps	2	-	-	3,326	3,326

The Corporation has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies. Considerable judgment is required to develop these estimates. Accordingly, these estimated fair values are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Corporation could realize in a current market exchange. The estimated fair value amounts can be materially affected by the use of different assumptions or methodologies. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments as well as related interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk are described below.

Long-term debt:

The fair value of the Corporation's long-term debt is estimated using present value techniques based on borrowing rates at year-end for debt with similar terms and maturities. Long-term debt is shown net of unamortized debt issue costs.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

14. Fair values of financial instruments (continued):

(a) Credit risk:

Certain of the Corporation's financial assets are exposed to credit risk.

Cash consists of deposits with major commercial banks.

The Corporation, in the normal course of business, is exposed to credit risk from its customers. These accounts receivable are subject to normal industry credit risks. The Corporation records an estimate provision for expected credit losses. The Corporation has insurance in support of certain receivables.

Management considers current economic and credit conditions in revising the estimates and judgments used in preparation of the expected credit losses provision on its accounts receivable balances. The Corporation applies provision rates based on recent and changing trends to customer aging balances, customer collection patterns and risk of customer default and has recorded an expected credit loss allowance of \$1,452 (2021 - \$1,412) to account for these anticipated risks.

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Receivables from customers	\$ 10,092	\$ 10,064
Receivables from other trade and projects	3,906	4,481
	13,998	14,545
Less expected credit losses	1,452	1,412
Total accounts receivable	\$ 12,546	\$ 13,133

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

14. Fair values of financial instruments (continued):

Credit risk associated with accounts receivable is as follows:

	2022	2021
Outstanding for not more than 30 days	\$ 10,455	\$ 11,070
Outstanding for more than 30 days and not more than 90 days	1,314	1,123
Outstanding for more than 90 days	2,229	2,352
	13,998	14,545
Less expected credit losses	1,452	1,412
Total accounts receivable	\$ 12,546	\$ 13,133

The Corporation is also exposed to credit risk from the potential default of any of its counterparties on its interest rate swap agreements. The Corporation mitigates this credit risk by dealing with counterparties who are major financial institutions and which the Corporation anticipates will satisfy their obligations under the contracts.

(b) Interest rate risk:

The Corporation enters into interest rate swaps in order to reduce the impact of fluctuating interest rates on its long-term debt. These swap agreements require the periodic exchange of payments without the exchange of the notional principal amount on which the payments are based. The Corporation does not enter into derivatives for speculative purposes. The fair value of the interest rate swap agreements represents an approximation of the amounts the Corporation would have paid to or received from the counterparty to unwind its positions as at year-end.

The Corporation estimates the unrealized gain on interest rate swaps to be \$5,555 as at December 31, 2022. These contracts are designated as hedges, and therefore this gain has been included in OCI. This gain/loss is not expected to affect income as management intends to hold the interest rate swap contracts to maturity.

As at December 31, 2022, the Corporation had two interest rate swap agreements in place with notional amounts of \$60,000 (2021 - \$60,000) and \$20,000 (2021 - \$20,000) whereby the Corporation pays fixed rates of interest of 3.649% and 2.227% respectively. The swaps are being used to hedge the exposure to changes in the interest rate of its long-term debt which is at a variable rate of banker's acceptance rate plus 0.55%.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

14. Fair values of financial instruments (continued):

(c) Liquidity risk:

The Corporation monitors and manages 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 expense. The Corporation monitors cash balances to ensure that sufficient levels of liquidity are on hand to meet financial commitments as they come due.

	Due within 1 year	Due between 1 and 5 years	Due past 5 years	Total
Accounts payable for power - IESO	\$ 11,868	\$ –	\$ –	\$ 11,868
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,144	–	–	11,144
Asset retirement obligation	–	884	–	884
Customer advance payments	592	–	–	592
Lease liability (inclusive of interest)	186	411	107	704
Interest rate swap	2,635	10,539	3,526	16,700
Long-term debt (inclusive of interest)	1,471	6,108	85,057	92,636
Customer advance deposits	694	1,977	–	2,671

15. Equity-accounted investees:

ZooShare Biogas LP is a joint venture in which the Corporation has joint control and a 49% ownership interest of Class A shares and 50% ownership interest of a General Partnership share unit. The ZooShare Biogas project is principally engaged in production and development of an organic waste receiving structure, anaerobic digester, and CHP system with an 18-year FIT contract established with the IESO.

As of December 31, 2022 the Corporation's equity share recognized in the consolidated financial statements was a loss of \$182 (2021-\$142). The Corporation did not make any capital contributions in 2021 or 2022 to ZooShare Biogas LP.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

15. Equity-accounted investees (continued):

	2022	2021
ZooShare Biogas LP	\$ 3,876	\$ 4,058

The following table summarizes the financial information of ZooShare Biogas LP as included in its own financial statements, adjusted for fair value adjustments at acquisition and difference in accounting policies. The table also reconciles the summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the Corporation's interest in the limited partnership.

	2022	2021
Non-current assets	\$ 11,676	\$ 11,982
Current assets	360	377
Non-current liabilities	(1,687)	(1,654)
Current liabilities	(1,694)	(1,678)
Net assets (at 100%)	\$ 8,655	\$ 9,027
Corporation's share of net assets (49%)	\$ 4,241	\$ 4,423
Elimination of Class B capital contribution asset	(365)	(365)
Carrying amount of interest in joint venture	\$ 3,876	\$ 4,058
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31 (100%)	\$ (370)	\$ (291)
Corporation's share of total comprehensive loss (49%)	\$ (182)	\$ (142)

16. Non-controlling interests:

2825411 Ontario Inc. is Canadian corporation, jointly owned by 2825909 Ontario Inc., a subsidiary of the Corporation, and Ottawa Renewable Energy Co-operative Inc. ("OREC") with equal ownership interest of the Class A shares, with voting rights allocated 60% to 2825909 Ontario Inc. and 40% to OREC. OREC's interests in 2825411 Ontario Inc. is accounted for as a NCI.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

16. Non-controlling interests (continued):

As of December 31, 2022, the non-controlling interest's share in the profits included in these consolidated financial statements was \$31 (2021 - \$21 loss). The Corporation paid a dividend of \$70 (2021 - \$0) to OREC.

The following table summarizes the financial information of 2825411 Ontario Inc. as included in its own financial statements and reconciled to the carrying amount in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements:

	2022	2021
Non-current assets	\$ 6,465	\$ 6,783
Current assets	880	838
Non-current liabilities	(4,748)	(4,896)
Current liabilities	(723)	(746)
Net assets (at 100%)	\$ 1,874	\$ 1,979
Net assets attributable to NCI (50%)	\$ 937	\$ 990
Total comprehensive profit (100%)	\$ 33	\$ (42)
Total comprehensive loss attributable to NCI (50%)	\$ 17	\$ (21)
Cash flows from operating activities	\$ 477	\$ 139
Cash flows from financing activities	(508)	7,280
Cash flows used in investing activities	(7)	(7,068)
Net increase in cash	\$ (38)	\$ 351

17. Collateral:

As part of its electricity purchase agreement with the IESO, an Irrevocable Standby Letter of Credit in the amount of \$7,000 was issued in October 2012, and renewed in October 2014, in favour of the IESO, as collateral support for energy amounts as determined by and payable to the IESO.

OSHAWA POWER AND UTILITIES CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)
(In thousands of dollars)

Year ended December 31, 2022

18. Capital management

The Corporation defines capital as shareholder's equity. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to ensure sufficient liquidity to support its financial obligations and execute its operating and strategic plans; maintain financial capacity and access to capital to support future development of the business while taking into consideration current and future industry, market and economic risks and conditions; and utilize short-term funding sources to manage its working capital requirements.

19. Revenue:

Sale of electrical energy and distribution revenues consist of the following:

	2022	2021
Sale of electrical energy	\$ 135,920	\$ 131,609
Distribution revenue	27,226	25,700
Total electrical energy and distribution revenue	\$ 163,146	\$ 157,309
Residential rate classes	\$ 89,244	\$ 90,083
Commercial rate classes	72,501	66,556
Street lighting	1,401	670
Total electrical energy and distribution revenue	\$ 163,146	\$ 157,309

20. Operations, maintenance and administration:

Operations, maintenance and administrative expense consists of the following:

	2022	2021
Salaries, benefits and payroll	\$ 7,836	\$ 7,100
External services	4,398	3,342
Communication, postage and printing	1,066	1,072
Utilities, insurance, rent and municipal taxes	730	662
OEB regulatory fee, license and permits	607	498
Vehicle expenses	534	516
Administrative charges	462	523
Provision for doubtful accounts	420	358
Repairs and Maintenance	385	842
Other	436	443
Total operations, maintenance and administrative	\$ 16,874	\$ 15,356