

FINAL DRAFT

KPMG Letter to the Independent Electricity System Operator

An Accounting Opinion on the Application of PSAS to the Consolidation of a Trust and to the Recognition and Derecognition of a Variance Account in Relation to the Proposed *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*

This letter has been prepared in draft form and will be updated upon receipt of the adopted legislation (including the amendments of the Electricity Act and the OEB Act) and finalized financial structure (including the bylaws and regulations of the OPG Trust) and other relevant agreements necessary for us to provide our final opinion, of which legislation and other relevant agreements are expected to be enacted/ finalized on or before September 30, 2017.

NOTICE OF NON RELIANCE

This Notice is regarding the accompanying Letter to provide an accounting opinion on the application of Public Sector Accounting Standards to the consolidation of a trust and to the recognition and derecognition of a variance account in relation to the proposed *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017* (the “**Letter**”) prepared by KPMG LLP for the Independent Electricity System Operator (“Client”).

The following terms apply to any review of the Letter and should you not agree to these terms, please do not review the Letter and delete copy of the same.

The Letter was prepared in connection with certain services we provided to the Client and should not be used for any other purpose or regarded as suitable for use by any person or persons other than the Client

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Yours very truly,

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May 4, 2017

CONFIDENTIAL

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The Board of Directors

Dear Sirs,

We have been engaged to provide you with an accounting opinion on the application of Public Sector Accounting Standards to the consolidation of a trust and to the recognition and derecognition of a variance account in relation to the proposed *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017* ("the proposed Act") (Appendix A, Version 6, to this letter). This letter is being issued to the Independent Electricity System Operator ("IESO" or the "Company") in connection with its evaluation of the consolidation requirements and the accounting for the variance account under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards ("PSAS"). Our engagement has been conducted in accordance with generally accepted standards in Canada for such engagements.

The ultimate responsibility for the decision on the appropriate application of PSAS for the specific issues described below rests with management of the Company as preparers of the financial statements.

The adoption of the proposed Act (including the subsequent amendments of the Electricity Act, 1998 ("the Electricity Act") and the Ontario Energy Board ("OEB" or the "Board") Act ("the OEB Act")), and the finalization of the financing structure (including the bylaws and regulations of the OPG Trust) and other agreements will take several weeks. Accordingly, our judgment on the appropriate application of PSAS for the specific matters described below is based on the facts, circumstances and assumptions provided to us. The finalization of the legislation, regulations, financing structure and other agreements may impact the comments and conclusions set out herein. Our comments and conclusions are based on the proposed Act and related matters as they exist at the date of this letter.

The following three issues are addressed in this letter:

Issue #1: Can the IESO recognize a regulatory asset related to the variance account created by the proposed Act?

Issue #2: Is the trust to be established by Ontario Power Generation (the "OPG Trust") controlled by the IESO according to the guidance issued under PSAS 1300 *Government Reporting Entity* and therefore subject to consolidation by IESO?



Issue #3: What is the accounting treatment for derecognition of the regulatory asset by the IESO upon transfer of the variance account to the OPG Trust?

Background for issue #1

The facts, circumstances, and assumptions relevant to the specific transactions as provided to us by the management of the Company (responsible party) are as follows:

1. The IESO's legal status is a not-for-profit, non-taxable, corporation established pursuant to Part II of the Electricity Act. Management of the IESO has determined that the Company is an Other Governmental Organization and accordingly prepares its financial statements in accordance with PSAS.
2. IESO is rate regulated by the OEB in accordance with the Electricity Act and the OEB Act.
3. *Extract from the 2016 IESO financial statements, note 3 New Accounting Policies*, audited by KPMG "As of January 1, 2016, the IESO changed its accounting policy regarding the recognition of assets and liabilities subject to rate regulation. The change was made to better reflect the economic substance of certain types of expenses that may not be directly recovered through the normal revenue requirement model. This change has been applied retroactively and has increased amounts previously unrecorded for regulatory assets and decreased amounts previously reported for accumulated deficit."
4. *Extract from the 2016 IESO financial statements, note 2(d) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Regulatory assets and liabilities*. "As a rate-regulated entity, the IESO, in appropriate circumstances establishes regulated assets or liabilities and thereby defers the impact on the statement of operations of certain expenses or revenues because they are probable to be collected or refunded to market participants through future billings. The IESO applies guidance from United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) Topic 980, *Regulated Operations* ("ASC 980"), in this policy."
5. *Extract from Section 78(3.3) of the OEB Act*: In approving or fixing rates under subsection (3.1),
 - (a) the Board shall forecast the cost of electricity to be consumed by the consumers to whom the rates apply, taking into consideration the adjustments required under section 25.33 of the Electricity Act, 1998 and shall ensure that the rates reflect these costs; and
 - (b) the Board shall take into account balances in the IESO's variance accounts established under section 25.33 of the Electricity Act, 1998 and shall make adjustments with a view to eliminating those balances within 12 months or such shorter time periods as the Minister may direct.
6. Currently, IESO recognizes two regulatory assets for unrecovered smart metering expenses and unrecovered PSAB transition items as permitted by rates approved by the OEB. In addition, in accordance with section 25.33 of the Electricity Act, IESO also recognizes variance accounts (eg. OESP, RPP and RRRP variance accounts) to record all amounts payable or receivable by it in connection with the amounts paid to generators, the Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation ("OEFC"), distributors and to entities with whom the IESO has a procurement contract.
7. The Electricity Act, OEB Act and other regulations will be amended to reflect the following *extracts of the proposed Act*:

Section 1xx Definitions, Transfer of regulatory asset

 - (3) In this Act, a reference to the transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset is a reference to the following, as provided for in subsection 22xx (3):



1. A reduction in the balance in the variance account.
2. The adjustment of the regulatory asset.
3. The acquisition by a financing entity of the investment interest corresponding to the specified portion of the regulatory asset.

Section 20.1xx Variance account to be established

- (1) IESO shall establish and maintain a variance account for the purposes of this section.
- (2) IESO shall record the following in the variance account:
 1. The amount of the IESO funding shortfall for each month.
 2. All payments received by IESO resulting from the exercise of the right of recovery under section 21xx and any transfer under section 22xx.
 3. Such other adjustments as may be prescribed, including adjustments in respect of the period that commences after May 1, 2017 and before the day this section comes into force.
- (3) Subject to the correction of any obvious error by IESO, its recording of the balance in the variance account is determinative of the balance as of the time of the recording.
- (4) No change made by IESO to the balance in the variance account shall, if the previous balance was relied upon by an investment interest owner in the context of a transfer under section 22x, affect the rights of the investment interest owner acquired under the transfer.

Section 21xx Regulatory asset established

- (1) Effective May 1, 2017, the IESO has the right, exercisable in accordance with this Act and the regulations, to recover the balance recorded in the variance account from specified consumers.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the Board shall, from time to time, determine and set rates payable by specified consumers to allow for IESO to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.
- (3) IESO shall not be entitled to collect all or part of the balance recorded in the variance account from specified consumers before May 1, 2021.
- (4) The Board's powers under subsection (3) shall be exercised in accordance with the regulations.

Section 30.1xx Board's Authority

- (2) Despite anything to the contrary in the OEB Act, the Board may exercise any of its responsibilities under this Act without a hearing.
8. It is expected that the funding shortfall recorded by the IESO in the variance account (the regulatory asset) will be transferred to an investment asset owner (ie a trust to be established by OPG) on a monthly basis and cash collected within a short period of time. The total IESO funding shortfall for the period from May 1, 2017 to April 30, 2047 is estimated at \$28 billion plus interest.

Appropriate Accounting Principle for issue #1

ASC 980 Regulated Operations

- For general-purpose financial reporting, an incurred cost for which a regulator permits recovery in a future period is accounted for like an incurred cost that is reimbursable under a cost-reimbursement-type contract. [980-10-05-6]



- Unless an accounting order indicates the way a cost will be handled for rate-making purposes, it causes no economic effects that would justify deviation from the GAAP applicable to business entities in general. The mere issuance of an accounting order not tied to rate treatment does not change an entity's economic resources or obligations. In other words, the economic effect of regulatory decisions—not the mere existence of regulation—is the pervasive factor that determines the application of GAAP. [980-10-05-8]
- The guidance in the Regulated Operations Topic applies to general-purpose external financial statements of an entity that has regulated operations that meet all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The entity's rates for regulated services or products provided to its customers are established by or are subject to approval by an independent, third-party regulator or by its own governing board empowered by statute or contract to establish rates that bind customers.
 - (b) The regulated rates are designed to recover the specific entity's costs of providing the regulated services or products. This criterion is intended to be applied to the substance of the regulation, rather than its form.
 - (c) In view of the demand for the regulated services or products and the level of competition, direct and indirect, it is reasonable to assume that rates set at levels that will recover the entity's costs can be charged to and collected from customers. This criterion requires consideration of anticipated changes in levels of demand or competition during the recovery period for any capitalized costs. [980-10-15-2]
- A cost arising from cash paid out or obligation to pay for an acquired asset or service, a loss from any cause that has been sustained and has been or must be paid for. [980-10-20] Glossary
- Failure of an entity's operations to continue to meet the criteria in paragraph 980-10-15-2 can result from different causes. Examples include the following:
 - (a) Deregulation.
 - (b) A change in the regulator's approach to setting rates from cost-based rate-making to another form of regulation.
 - (c) Increasing competition that limits the entity's ability to sell utility services or products at rates that will recover costs (as used in paragraph 980-10-15-2).
 - (d) Regulatory actions resulting from resistance to rate increases that limit the entity's ability to sell utility services or products at rates that will recover costs if the entity is unable to obtain (or chooses not to seek) relief from prior regulatory actions through appeals to the regulator or the courts. [980-20-15-2]
- Rate actions of a regulator can provide reasonable assurance of the existence of an asset. An entity shall capitalize all or part of an incurred cost that would otherwise be charged to expense if both of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) It is probable (as defined in Topic 450) that future revenue in an amount at least equal to the capitalized cost will result from inclusion of that cost in allowable costs for rate-making purposes.
 - (b) Based on available evidence, the future revenue will be provided to permit recovery of the previously incurred cost rather than to provide for expected levels of similar future costs. If the revenue will be provided through an automatic rate-adjustment clause, this criterion requires that the regulator's intent clearly be to permit recovery of the previously incurred cost.



A cost that does not meet these asset recognition criteria at the date the cost is incurred shall be recognized as a regulatory asset when it does meet those criteria at a later date. [980-340-25-1]

- Rate actions of a regulator can reduce or eliminate the value of an asset. If a regulator excludes all or part of a cost from allowable costs, the carrying amount of any asset recognized pursuant to paragraph 980-340-25-1 shall be reduced to the extent of the excluded cost. Whether other assets have been impaired shall be judged the same as for entities in general and the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets Subsections of Subtopic 360-10 shall apply. [980-340-35-1]
- If at any time an entity's incurred cost no longer meets the criteria for the capitalization of an incurred cost (see paragraph 980-340-25-1), that cost shall be charged to earnings. [980-340-40-1]
- In some cases, a regulator may approve rates that are intended to recover an incurred cost over an extended period without a return on the unrecovered cost during the recovery period. [980-340-55-2]
- The regulator's action provides reasonable assurance of the existence of an asset (see paragraph 980-340-25-1). Accordingly, the regulated entity would capitalize the cost and amortize it over the period during which it will be allowed for rate-making purposes. That cost would not be recorded at discounted present value. An exception to this general rule is provided for costs of abandoned plants. [980-340-55-3]

Issue #1: Can the IESO recognize a regulatory asset related to the variance account created by the proposed Act?

As noted above, as of January 1, 2016, the IESO changed its accounting policy to recognize the economic impacts of rate regulation and now applies guidance from US GAAP Topic 980, *Regulated Operations*, as PSAS does not have any specific guidance for entities with rate-regulated activities.

IESO concluded that it met the requirements of PS2120.02, which allows them to reflect the impacts of rate regulation, as it is considered that the change of accounting policy in its 2016 financial statements resulted in a more appropriate presentation of transactions in its financial statements. The change was made to better reflect the economic substance of certain types of expenses that may not be directly recovered through the normal revenue requirement model.

The regulatory framework in Ontario relating to the generation and sale of electricity will be significantly impacted by the proposed Act. Currently, a substantial amount of the energy purchased from the generators is collected by IESO from the local distribution companies through the customer billing, with the remaining being recovered through variance accounts over a period of 12 months maximum. As mentioned above, the effect of the proposed Act is to defer the collection of a total estimated amount of \$28 billion (plus interest) of energy purchased from the generators over a period of 30 years. The proposed Act will not permit IESO to collect the funding shortfall before May 1, 2021 and the recovery process will be established through regulations. Such a long-term deferred recovery plan requires IESO to consider whether the uncollected energy costs qualify for deferral as a regulatory asset and whether it continues to meet the criteria that allow IESO to use the guidance for regulated operations of Topic 980. These two accounting issues are analyzed in the two tables below.

Criteria for the recognition of regulatory assets

ASC 980-340-25-1 states that rate actions of a regulator can provide reasonable assurance of the existence of an asset. An entity shall capitalize all or part of an incurred cost that would otherwise be charged to expense if both of the following criteria are met:

Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
(a) It is probable that future revenue in an amount at least equal to the capitalized cost will result from inclusion of that cost in allowable costs for rate-making purposes. (b) Based on available evidence, the future revenue will be provided to <u>permit recovery of the previously incurred cost rather than to provide for expected levels of similar future costs.</u> (emphasis added) If the revenue will be provided through an automatic rate-adjustment clause, this criterion requires that the regulator's intent clearly be to permit recovery of the previously incurred cost.	The proposed Act states that, • <i>A recording of the balance in the variance account is determinative of the balance as of the time of the recording.</i> • <i>Effective May 1, 2017, IESO has the right, exercisable in accordance with this Act and the regulations, to recover the balance recorded in the variance account from specified consumers.</i> • <i>The Board shall, from time to time, determine and set rates payable by specified consumers to allow for IESO to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.</i> • <i>The IESO shall not be entitled to collect all or part of the balance recorded in the variance account from specified consumers before May 1, 2021.</i> Based on the proposed Act, IESO has the right to recover the balance recorded in the variance account. As a result, it is clear that IESO will be able to recover the amount previously incurred rather than to provide for expected levels of similar future costs.	Met

Criteria for the adoption and continued use of ASC 980 guidance

Deferred recovery plans are plans adopted by regulators or legislations in response to significant increases in costs (e.g. purchased power costs). These plans typically provide for rates to remain fixed or increase moderately with a variance account mechanism to capture costs in excess of the level allowed in current rates. A regulated utility subject to such plans is required to consider whether it continues to meet the criteria that allow it to use the guidance for regulated operations of Topic 980, especially criteria ASC 980-10-15-2 (b).

The proposed plan for the recovery of purchase power costs over a 30 year period is considered a deferred recovery plan as the rates for the first four years will remain fixed and subsequently the rates will increase moderately with a variance account to capture energy costs in excess of the level allowed in current rates. The following is an analysis of the ASC 980-10-15-2 criteria.

Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
(a) The entity's rates for regulated services or products provided to its customers are established by or are subject to approval by an independent, third-party	Currently, IESO recognizes regulatory assets related to smart meters and PSAS transition costs as permitted by rates approved by the OEB and regulatory liabilities related to the variance accounts (eg. OESP, RPP and RRRP variance accounts) established under section 25.33 of the Electricity Act related to the procurement of energy.	Met

Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
regulator or by its own governing board empowered by statute or contract to establish rates that bind customers.	It is important to note that both Hydro One and OPG are classified as government business enterprises and are reporting under IFRS in their consolidated financial statements, are consolidated by the modified equity method into the province's books, are regulated by the OEB, and their respective regulatory assets and liabilities are reported in the province's books.	
(b) The regulated rates are designed to recover the specific entity's costs of providing the regulated services or products.	Currently, the rates approved by the OEB are designed to recover the IESO's costs of providing the regulated services and the pass-through related to the energy purchased from the generators. As mentioned above, a regulated utility subject to a deferred recovery plan is required to consider whether it continues to meet the criteria ASC 980-10-15-2 (b). This criterion requires a cause-and-effect relationship between a reporting entity's costs and its revenue. In addition, the timing of cost recovery and the related frequency of ratemaking is important. A reporting entity should consider its rate case experience, including the design of its rates and timing of recovery, when determining whether this criterion is met. These factors are analyzed below. <i>Frequency of rate case</i> - Currently, IESO is subject to OEB's annual reviews - Although the recovery of purchase energy costs will be frozen at the approved rate on May 1, 2017 for the first four years, the IESO will be granted a right to recover after May 1, 2021 the funding shortfall recorded in the variance account during the four-year period. - <i>A recording of the balance in the variance account of the balance is determinative of the balance, as of the time of the recording. (We note that this confirms that there will be no prudence review by the OEB)</i> - <i>Right to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.</i> - <i>Obligation on the part of the OEB to dispose the variance account in accordance with the regulation.</i> - Subsequent to May 1, 2021, the OEB will be required to determine and set rates payable by specified consumers to allow for IESO to recover the balance	Met

Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
	recorded in the variance account. - <i>The Board shall, from time to time, determine and set rates payable by specified consumers to allow for IESO to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.</i> - <i>Despite anything to the contrary in the OEB Act, the Board may exercise any of its responsibilities under this Act without a hearing.</i> <i>Rates are designed to recover incurred costs</i> - There is a cause-and-effect relationship between the purchase energy costs and revenue, as IESO will be allowed to recover the costs incurred. - <i>A recording in the variance account of the balance in the variance account is determinative of the balance as of the time of recording (We note that this confirms that there will be no prudence review).</i> - <i>Right to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.</i> - <i>Obligation on the part of the OEB to ensure IESO will recover the balance recorded in the variance account.</i> <i>Periods of alternative ratemaking (e.g., rate freezes)</i> Evaluation of the second criterion requires additional judgment if the regulated utility is subject to any form of ratemaking that introduces uncertainty about the cause-and-effect relationship between costs and rates. A rate freeze period is defined as a fixed rate that is charged to customers during a period of time (more than two years) and the utilities are exposed to increases in operating and energy costs with no ability to recover the variances. This is not the case as IESO will be granted the right to recover fully the funding shortfall recorded in the variance account, including the first four-year period. - <i>The Board shall, from time to time, determine and set rates payable by specified consumers to allow for IESO to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.</i>	

Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
	<i>Costs uncertainty</i> As the IESO will be granted the right to fully recover the funding shortfall recorded in the variance account, there is no uncertainty about the recovery of the costs. <i>Disallowances of costs</i> The OEB has never disallowed the recovery of any material costs incurred by IESO. More importantly, as the IESO will be granted by legislation the right to fully recover the funding shortfall recorded in the variance account, there is no risk of the potential disallowance of the purchase power costs. Based on the analysis of the above factors, there are no indications that this criterion would not be met. The above factors establish that there will be a direct cause-and-effect relationship between IESO's costs and its future collection.	
(c) In view of the demand for the regulated services or products and the level of competition, direct and indirect, it is reasonable to assume that rates set at levels that will recover the entity's costs can be charged to and collected from customers. This criterion requires consideration of anticipated changes in levels of demand or competition during the recovery period for any capitalized costs."	The remaining criterion is whether limitations, including considering demand levels at the approved rates, on the extent of recovery of the regulatory asset could prevent the IESO from recognizing a regulatory asset for the entire balance in the recovery right granted to the IESO. The proposed Act notes that: - <i>Effective May 1, 2017, the IESO's right to recover the balance in the variance account is subject to the following:</i> - o <i>The Board shall, from time to time, determine and set rates payable by specified customers to allow for IESO to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.</i> - o <i>IESO shall not be entitled to collect the variance account from specified consumers before May 1, 2021.</i> Although the process, especially the timing of the recovery of the regulatory asset has not been established yet by the OEB, the wording and intent of the proposed legislation is clear that it is intended by law to be recoverable over the period of 30 years. Further, given the nature and extent of customer demand for the power generated and distributed in Ontario, both at this time and projected in the future, it is reasonable to conclude that there will be sufficient demand to recover the regulatory asset. As with the other criteria, this will	Met



Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
	need to be continually evaluated throughout the recovery period.	

Management conclusion:

IESO management has concluded that the IESO can recognize a regulatory asset related to the variance account created by the proposed Act based on the foregoing analysis.

The variance account created by the proposed Act is subject to rate regulation by the OEB and the variance account will be established with the right to collect funds against the variance amount in the future. In these circumstances, the IESO is able to establish a regulated asset. The IESO financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards. Although PSAB does not provide specific guidance on rate regulated accounting, it does under PS 1150 *Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* allow for guidance to be followed from other accounting frameworks. IESO has applied guidance from United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (US GAAP) Topic 980, Regulated Operations in its accounting policies.

Our conclusion:

We have considered the foregoing analysis and management's conclusion. We concur that the variance account created by the proposed Act will meet the criteria for the recognition of a regulatory asset stated in ASC 980-340-25-1. Furthermore, we have also considered the criteria stated in ASC 980-10-15-2 and believe that IESO should be allowed to continue to use the guidance for regulated operations of Topic 980.

Background for issue #2

The facts, circumstances, and assumptions relevant to the specific transactions as provided to us by the management of the Company (responsible party), in addition to those described in the background for issue #1, are as follows:

1. The IESO currently has the right to collect the global adjustment ("GA") monthly from ratepayers through provisions in the Electricity Act. It is proposed that collection of a certain portion of the monthly GA be deferred in a regulatory asset for collection in the future, and that the right to recover the deferred GA from ratepayers be used as the basis for structured financing/ securitization.
2. In connection with the proposed Act, it is proposed that a trust to be created as a financial vehicle by OPG in connection with the deferred GA. The OPG Trust will finance the deferral of the GA by purchasing the regulatory asset from the IESO for the principal amount of the GA being deferred.
3. The OPG Trust is expected to finance these purchases from the IESO through a combination of senior secured financing raised in the capital markets, and subordinated financing from OPG (the funding for which will mostly be from equity injections from the OEFC/Province of Ontario).
4. OPG will be appointed as the Financial Services Manager and will be given the responsibility to direct the activities of the OPG Trust, through a services agreement and/or through the Trust's constating documents.



Appropriate Accounting Principle for issue #2

PS1300 *Government Reporting Entity*:

PSAS refer to government or government organizations. For the purpose of this analysis, the PSAS guidance below relating to government or government organizations should be read and understood as being the IESO (emphasis added).

- The government reporting entity should comprise government components and those organizations that are controlled by the government. [PS 1300.07]
- Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another organization with expected benefits or the risk of loss to the government from the other organization's activities. [PS 1300.08] (emphasis added).
- Whether a government controls an organization is a question of fact that must be determined by reference to the definition of control established in paragraph PS 1300.08 and the particular circumstances of each case. The determination of the fact that control exists will require the application of professional judgment. Government achieves its objectives through a wide range of organizations which individually will fall somewhere along a continuum. At one end of the continuum, it will be clear that an organization does not have the power to act independently and is controlled by the government. At the other end, the organization will have the power to act independently and, while government will have a level of influence on the organization, it will be clear that it does not have control. Along the continuum, consideration needs to be given to the nature of the relationship between the government and the organization in order to determine whether control exists. This Section provides guidance intended to assist in this assessment. [PS 1300.10]
- In applying this guidance, it is necessary to determine the substance of the relationship between the government and the organization. The true nature of certain relationships may not be completely reflected by their legal form. All relevant aspects and implications of the relationship would be considered in determining whether or not the government controls the organization. Where various aspects of the relationship are designed, in effect, to achieve an overall objective, they would be viewed as a whole. [PS 1300.11]
- Financial and operating policies are principles and practices that determine how an organization conducts its activities. The ability to govern these policies is an important element of government control because it establishes the fundamental basis for the conduct of the organization's operations and the achievement of its mission and mandate. [PS 1300.13]
- There are a variety of ways to govern the financial and operating policies of an organization. For example:
 - (a) a government may establish an organization's fundamental purpose and eliminate or significantly limit the ability of the organization to make future decisions by predetermining the financial and operating policies of the organization;
 - (b) a government may direct the financial and operating policies of an organization on an ongoing basis; or
 - (c) a government may veto, overrule or modify the financial and operating policies established by an organization. [PS 1300.14]
- A government does not need to manage an organization's activities on a day-to-day basis to control the organization. It is the government's existing authority to determine the policies governing those activities that is important. [PS 1300.15]



- For the purposes of this Section, it is assumed that where the government has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an organization, it expects to derive a financial or non-financial benefit. The government may also be exposed to the risk of loss. [PS 1300.16]

Issue #2: Is the trust to be established by Ontario Power Generation (the “OPG Trust”) controlled by the IESO according to the guidance issued under PSAS 1300 *Government Reporting Entity* and, therefore, subject to consolidation by IESO?

Under PSAS, IESO is required to consolidate all entities that are considered to be part of its reporting entity, applying the guidance provided in *Section PS 1300 Government Reporting Entity*. Under PS 1300, IESO must consolidate all entities it “controls”.

In determining whether or not the OPG Trust should be consolidated by IESO, it must first be determined whether or not the IESO exercises control as a consequence of power to govern the financial and operating policies of the OPG Trust resulting in expected benefits to the IESO or the risk of loss from the activities of the OPG Trust.

PS 1300.17 indicates that “whether a government controls an organization is a question of fact that requires the application of professional judgment based on the definition of control in this Section and the substance of the relationship in each case.” Under PS 1300.08 control is defined as “the power to govern the financial and operating policies of another organization with expected benefits or the risk of loss to the government from the other organization’s activities”. Therefore, the determination of whether IESO will consolidate the OPG Trust will be based on an assessment of whether IESO is considered to control the OPG Trust based on the indicia of control set out in PS 1300. The assessment of the IESO’s control of the OPG Trust is made based on the proposed Act, facts and nature of the relationship between the IESO and the OPG Trust and based on facts and assumptions provided by IESO. PS 1300.18 and .19 set out 11 potential indicia of control. Several of these indicia have been categorized as more persuasive of a finding of control (see the first four indicators in the table below). For each indicator that applies, the degree of government influence would determine its importance as evidence of control. Finally, the indicia are considered both collectively and individually.

A detailed analysis of the 11 Indicators of control is provided in the following table.

INDICATOR OF CONTROLS	EVIDENCE OF CONTROL	CONTROL EXIST?
Primary (more persuasive) indicators (PS 1300.18):		
Government has the power to unilaterally appoint or remove a majority of the members of the governing body of the organization	- The proposed Act states: - <i>OPG is appointed as the Financial Services Manager for the purposes of this Act. (Section 13xx)</i> - <i>The Financial Services Manager shall perform the duties assigned to it under this Act and may administer the investment asset on behalf of the investment interest owners. (Section 14xx (1))</i> - <i>Subject to any prescribed limitations, the Financial Services Manager may establish and charge fees to recover, the costs of doing anything the</i>	No

INDICATOR OF CONTROLS	EVIDENCE OF CONTROL	CONTROL EXIST?
	<i>Financial Services Manager is required or permitted to do under this or any other Act; and any other type of expenditure, the recovery of which is permitted by the regulations. (Section 14xx (3))</i> - The Electricity Act, 1998 (EA) will be amended as follows: - <i>In addition to the objects mentioned in subsection (1), the objects of OPG include exercising the powers and rights and performing the duties and obligations assigned to it under the Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017 and engaging in activities to facilitate the implementation of that Act, including entering into contracts and undertakings on behalf of financing entities and performing other services on behalf of financing entities, subject to the right to be paid by the financing entities for those services.” (Section 53.1 (1.1))</i> - <i>“OPG may create or invest in one or more subsidiaries, trusts, partnerships or special purpose entities in order to more efficiently conduct its activities or achieve its objects.” (Section 53.1 (1.2))</i> - OPG will establish a trust to manage the collection of the regulatory asset and related financing and administrative expenses. The Board of Trustees of the OPG Trust will be the governing body of the Trust and will be appointed by OPG. OPG will have the power to unilaterally appoint or remove all members of the Board of Trustees. - The IESO will not have any rights in respect of the appointment or replacement of the Board of Trustees of the OPG Trust.	
Government has ongoing access to the assets of the organization, has the ability to direct the ongoing use of those assets, or has ongoing responsibility for losses	- Section 23xx of the proposed Act states: - <i>A transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset under section 22xx constitutes a valid and enforceable absolute assignment, conveyance and sale of the corresponding investment interest to the transferee.</i> - <i>Without limiting subsection (1), any transfer agreement that states an intention of the parties for</i>	No

INDICATOR OF CONTROLS	EVIDENCE OF CONTROL	CONTROL EXIST?
	<i>IESO to dispose of a specified portion of the regulatory asset and to assign, convey or sell a corresponding investment interest shall be treated for all purposes as an absolute assignment, conveyance, disposition and sale of IESO's right to recover the corresponding amount in the variance account and not merely as a security interest.</i> - <i>At the time a transfer of the regulatory asset is made under section 22xx, the transfer shall be deemed to have been and shall be perfected, vested, valid and binding as against the transferor and all other persons who have claims of any kind against the transferor.</i> - Based on the proposed Act, upon transfer by IESO of a portion of the regulatory asset to the OPG Trust, the investment asset resulting from the transfer is immediately vested in the OPG Trust, free and clear of any adverse claim. (Section 24xx (1.1)) - Therefore, upon transfer of the regulatory asset to the OPG Trust, IESO will no longer have access/ability to direct the regulatory asset nor have the ongoing responsibility for losses. - The credit risk related to the collection of the investment asset is borne by the OPG Trust.	
Government holds the majority of the voting shares or a "golden share" that confers the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the organization	- IESO will not have any ownership in the OPG Trust and will not have the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the OPG Trust.	No
Government has the unilateral power to dissolve the organization and thereby access its assets and become responsible for its obligations	- IESO will not have the power to dissolve the organization.	No



INDICATOR OF CONTROLS	EVIDENCE OF CONTROL	CONTROL EXIST?
Other indicators that may provide evidence of control exist when government has the power to (PS 1300.18):		
Provide significant input into the appointment of members of the governing body of the organization by appointing a majority of those members from a list of nominees provided by others or being otherwise involved in the appointment or removal of a significant number of members	- OPG will have the power to unilaterally appoint or remove all members of the Board of Trustees of the OPG Trust. - IESO will not provide input in the appointment of members of the Board of Trustees.	No
Appoint or remove the CEO or other key personnel	- OPG will have the power to unilaterally appoint or remove all members of the Board of Trustees of the OPG Trust and other key personnel.	No
Establish or amend the mission or mandate of the organization	- The Trust will be established by OPG and the mandate of the Trust will be set based on the proposed Act.	No
Approve the business plans or budgets for the organization and require amendments, either on a net or line-by-line basis	- The proposed Act states: - <i>OPG is appointed as the Financial Services Manager for the purposes of this Act. (Section 13xx)</i> - <i>"The Financial Services Manager shall prepare a written plan entitled the Financing Plan to be used by the Financial Services Manager to evaluate whether potential funding obligations should be incurred for the purposes of acquiring and financing an investment asset in accordance with this Act or for the purposes of refinancing a funding obligation." (Section 16 (1))</i> - OPG is the Financial Services Manager, not IESO. - IESO is not involved in the preparation or approval of the business plans or budget of the OPG Trust.	No
Establish borrowing or investment limits or restrict the organization's investments	- Section 17 of the proposed Act states: - <i>The Financial Services Manager shall ensure that funding obligations incurred for the purposes</i>	No



INDICATOR OF CONTROLS	EVIDENCE OF CONTROL	CONTROL EXIST?
	<i>of this Act are incurred in a manner that is consistent with the applicable Financing Plan.</i> - OPG not IESO, is responsible for ensuring that the borrowings of the OPG Trust meet the above conditions.	
Restrict the revenue-generating capacity of the organization, notably the sources of revenue	- N/A	No
Establish or amend the policies that the organization uses to manage, such as those relating to accounting, personnel, compensation, collective bargaining or deployment of resources	- As mentioned above, OPG will be granted by legislation the power to establish or amend the policies of the OPG Trust and the ability to appoint and remove all members of the Board of Trustees.	No

Management Conclusion:

IESO management has concluded that the OPG Trust to be established would not be controlled by the IESO and therefore is not subject to consolidation by the IESO.

Based on the foregoing analysis of the 11 indicators of control as defined in Section PS 1300 *Government Reporting Entity*, considered both individually and collectively there is no evidence of control by the IESO in respect of the OPG Trust. The IESO will not have the power to govern the Trust, nor have ongoing access to Trust's assets. The IESO will also not have any voting shares or future rights to the Trust nor the power to dissolve the Trust. Without control, the Trust is not subject to consolidation within the IESO financial statements.

Our Conclusion:

We have considered the foregoing analysis and management's conclusion. We concur that based on the Proposed Act, none of the four primary (more persuasive) indicators of control are considered to be met, and none of the seven other indicators of control are considered to be met. Accordingly, we concur that the IESO does not control the OPG Trust under the proposed Act and hence would not consolidate the OPG Trust.

The adoption of the proposed Act (including the subsequent amendments of the Electricity Act and the OEB Act) and the finalization of the financing structure (including the bylaws and regulations of the OPG Trust) and other agreements will take several weeks. Accordingly, our judgment on the appropriate application of PSAS to the conclusion on control may change subject to further analysis of any changes to the terms of the proposed Act or review of the final regulations, financing structure and other agreements.



Background for issue #3

The facts, circumstances, and assumptions relevant to the specific transactions as provided to us by the management of the Company (responsible party), in addition to those described in the background for issues #1 and 2, are as follows:

1. The total IESO funding shortfall for the period from May 1, 2017 to April 30, 2047 is estimated at \$28 billion plus interest and will be recorded by the IESO in a variance account recognized as a regulatory asset.
2. The IESO does not currently have the financial capability to finance the regulatory asset and will transfer the variance account to an investment asset owner (i.e. OPG Trust) on a monthly basis.
3. The IESO will obtain a written legal opinion as to the validity and enforceability of the transfer and sale of the regulatory asset.
4. Based on an assessment of control performed under the issue #2, IESO will not consolidate the OPG Trust. We understand that an assessment of control under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") has been performed by OPG and they have concluded that the OPG Trust will be consolidated by OPG; we note that the financial reporting framework used by OPG in preparing its financial statements for consolidation into the Province's books is IFRS.
5. The Electricity Act, OEB Act and other regulations will be amended to reflect the following *extracts from the proposed Act*:

Section 11xx IESO to receive amounts

- (2) The IESO shall, as an agent of the investment interest owners, receive amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment paid to it from electricity vendors in accordance with the regulations and the market rules made under section 32 of the *Electricity Act, 1998*.
- (4) All amounts received by the IESO in respect of the clean energy adjustment shall, until paid to or for the benefit of the investment interest owner, be received and held in trust by the IESO for the investment interest owners.
- (5) The IESO shall remit amounts received by it in respect of the clean energy adjustment, inclusive of interest earned on the accounts referred to in subsection (2), to or for the benefit of the investment interest owners in accordance with the regulations.

Section 12xx Pro rating of payments

- (3) If an electricity vendor receives a payment made by or on behalf of a specified consumer in respect of amounts payable under one or more invoices and the amount paid is less than the total amount payable, the electricity vendor shall allocate the payment on a pro rata basis to the clean energy adjustment and other amounts payable under the relevant invoices in respect of electricity charges in respect of the same invoice period.

Section 22xx Transfer of regulatory asset

- (1) The IESO may from time to time, in accordance with this Act and the regulations, transfer a specified portion of the regulatory asset to a financing entity in accordance with this section.
- (2) An agreement between the IESO and a financing entity in relation to the transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset shall provide for consideration of a payment by the financing entity to the IESO in an amount equal to the amount of the specified portion.



- (3) Upon receipt by the IESO of the payment by the financing entity,
 - (a) the balance in the variance account shall be reduced by the amount of the payment;
 - (b) the regulatory asset shall be adjusted accordingly;
 - (c) the financing entity shall acquire a corresponding investment interest; and
 - (d) the IESO shall retain no further right, title or interest in the investment interest.

Section 23xx Validity of transfer

- (1) A transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset under section 22xx constitutes a valid and enforceable absolute assignment, conveyance and sale of the corresponding investment interest to the transferee.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), any transfer agreement that states an intention of the parties for IESO to dispose of a specified portion of the regulatory asset and to assign, convey or sell a corresponding investment interest shall be treated for all purposes as an absolute assignment, conveyance, disposition and sale of IESO's right to recover the corresponding amount in the variance account and not merely as a security interest.
- (3) At the time a transfer of the regulatory asset is made under section 22xx, the transfer shall be deemed to have been and shall be perfected, vested, valid and binding as against the transferor and all other persons who have claims of any kind against the transferor.
- (4) Subsection (3) applies regardless of whether the persons who have claims have received notice of the transfer and the property rights and interests acquired by the transferee shall have priority over any liens in favour of those persons.

Section 25xx Investment asset established

- (1) The investment asset constitutes a current and irrevocable property right and interest consisting, collectively, of the following rights and interests of investment interest owners:
 1. The right and interest to impose, invoice, collect, receive and recover the clean energy adjustment from specified consumers, including the right to determine the clean energy adjustment in accordance with this Act.
 2. The right to receive, collect and recover the clean energy adjustment that are imposed, invoiced and recoverable under this Act, including any amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment that are held by electricity vendors, IESO and other prescribed parties.

Section 26xx Transfer of investment interest

- (2) An investment interest owner may transfer all or a portion of an investment interest to any other investment interest owner, including by way of a transfer of a divided or an undivided interest, in accordance with the Financing Plan.

Section 28xx Investment interest owner may grant security interest

- (1) An investment interest owner may grant a security interest over all or a specified portion of its right, title and interest in, to and under the investment interest to or in favour of any person to secure a funding obligation.



- (3) All provisions of the Personal Property Security Act shall apply to the investment asset and each investment interest on the basis that the investment asset and each investment interest is intangible personal property, except as otherwise provided for in this section, and any granting of a security interest by an investment interest owner to secure a funding obligation shall, subject to the terms of the funding obligation, give rise to a security interest in respect of which that Act applies and may be perfected by filing a financing statement under that Act on that basis.
6. The terms of the transfer agreement between the IESO and the OPG Trust that will be signed and executed upon transfer of the regulatory assets will be in compliance with the dispositions of the proposed Act.

Appropriate Accounting Principle for issue #3

The Derecognition Section of ASC 980-20-40 provides guidance on determining whether and when an entity should remove an item from the financial statements. For example, the entity would derecognize an asset because it no longer has rights to the asset or it would derecognize a liability because it no longer has any obligation. [ASC 980-20-40]

Failure of an entity's operations to continue to meet the criteria in paragraph 980-10-15-2 can result from different causes. Examples include the following:

- (e) Deregulation.
- (f) A change in the regulator's approach to setting rates from cost-based rate-making to another form of regulation.
- (g) Increasing competition that limits the entity's ability to sell utility services or products at rates that will recover costs (as used in paragraph 980-10-15-2).
- (h) Regulatory actions resulting from resistance to rate increases that limit the entity's ability to sell utility services or products at rates that will recover costs if the entity is unable to obtain (or chooses not to seek) relief from prior regulatory actions through appeals to the regulator or the courts. [ASC 980-20-15-2]

PS1000 *Financial statement concepts:*

- This Section is to be used by preparers and auditors of financial statements in exercising their professional judgment as to the application of generally accepted accounting principles and in establishing accounting policies in areas in which accounting principles are developing. [PS1000.03]
- Financial statements should communicate information that is relevant to the needs of those for whom the statements are prepared, reliable, comparable, understandable and clearly presented in a manner that maximizes its usefulness. [PS1000.24]
- An item is not an asset of a government if it lacks one or more of the essential characteristics listed in the preceding paragraph [PS3210.04]. Thus, for example, an item does not qualify as an asset of a government if the item involves:
 - (a) no future economic benefit;
 - (b) future economic benefit, but the government cannot obtain it; or
 - (c) future economic benefit that the government may obtain, but the events or circumstances that give the government control of the benefit have not yet occurred. [PS1000.37]



PS3210 Assets:

- Assets are economic resources controlled by a public sector entity as a result of past transactions or events and from which future economic benefits are expected to be obtained. [PS3210.03]
- Assets have three essential characteristics:
 - (a) They embody future economic benefits that involve a capacity, singly or in combination with other assets, to provide goods and services, to provide future cash inflows, or to reduce cash outflows.
 - (b) The public sector entity can control the economic resource and access to the future economic benefits.
 - (c) The transaction or event giving rise to the public sector entity's control has already occurred. [PS3210.04]
- Control of an economic resource and of access to the future economic benefits are essential characteristics of an asset, whereas possession or ownership is not. [PS3210.22]

PS3430 Restructuring transactions ¹

- Individual assets and liabilities transferred in a restructuring transaction should be derecognized by the transferor if they no longer meet the definitions of assets and liabilities and applicable recognition criteria at the restructuring date. [PS3430.21]
- When a transferor continues to be involved in the individual assets and/or liabilities it transferred to a recipient subsequent to the restructuring date, it would assess the nature and extent of its continued involvement against the definitions of assets and liabilities and applicable recognition criteria to evaluate whether:
 - (a) derecognition of the asset and liability transferred would be appropriate; and
 - (b) its continued involvement gives rise to a new asset or new liability that needs to be recognized. [PS3430.24]
- A new asset or new liability may arise from a restructuring due to a transferor's continued involvement in the individual assets and liabilities transferred (for example, if it agrees to guarantee repayment of all or a portion of a transferred liability or leases back a portion of a transferred asset). As the new asset or new liability is not transferred, together with related program or operating responsibilities, they are not part of the restructuring transaction. They would be accounted for in accordance with individual Sections of the PSA Handbook by both the transferors and recipients. [PS3430.25]

¹ This Section applies to fiscal years beginning on or after April 1, 2018. [...] Earlier adoption is permitted."

Issue #3: What is the accounting treatment for derecognition of the regulatory asset by the IESO upon transfer of the variance account to the OPG Trust?

Although ASC 980-20-40 states that

"Derecognition Section provides guidance on determining whether and when an entity should remove an item from the financial statements. For example, the entity would derecognize an asset because it no longer has rights to the asset or it would derecognize a liability because it no longer has any obligation."



Subtopic 980-20 relates to discontinuation of rate-regulated accounting when an entity no longer meets the criteria in paragraph 980-10-15-2. ASC 980-20-15-2 provides examples of when an entity no longer meets the criteria, including deregulation and change of the form of regulation. Thus, ASC 980 does not provide clear guidance for the derecognition of a regulatory asset other than in connection with the discontinuation of rate-regulated accounting.

The above guidance in ASC 980-20-40 provides general principles for the derecognition of assets.

It should also be noted that PSASs provide limited guidance on derecognition of non-financial assets and liabilities. Section 3430 *Restructuring transactions*, which is applicable for fiscal years on or after April 1, 2018 with early application permitted, has guidance for the derecognition of assets and liabilities.

- Paragraph 21 states that individual assets and liabilities transferred in a restructuring transaction should be derecognized by the transferor if they no longer meet the definitions of assets and liabilities and applicable recognition criteria at the restructuring date.
- As stated in paragraph 24, when a transferor continues to be involved in the individual assets and/or liabilities it transferred to a recipient subsequent to the restructuring date, it would assess the nature and extent of its continued involvement against the definitions of assets and liabilities and applicable recognition criteria to evaluate whether derecognition of the asset and liability transferred would be appropriate and whether its continued involvement gives rise to a new asset or new liability that needs to be recognized.

Recognizing the proposed transaction is not a restructuring transaction, Section 3430, which has recently been issued by PSAB, provides current evidence of thinking in the application of the general PSAS principles in respect of the recognition and derecognition of assets and liabilities. Accordingly, the analysis as to whether the regulatory asset transferred to the OPG Trust can be derecognized is based on the foregoing guidance.

Criteria for the recognition of an asset

PS3210.03 states that assets are economic resources controlled by a public sector entity as a result of past transactions or events and from which future economic benefits are expected to be obtained. More generally, PSAS PS1000.37 suggests that an asset would no longer be recognized when it fails to meet the definition of an asset:

Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
<i>Assets (PS3210.04/ PS1000.36):</i> Assets have three essential characteristics: (a) They embody future economic benefits that involve a capacity, singly or in combination with other assets, to provide goods and services, to provide future cash inflows,	Based on the guidance, the regulatory asset does not qualify as an asset of IESO if it cannot obtain the future economic benefits. Upon transfer of the regulatory asset, IESO will have no further rights or obligations in connection with the asset transferred. - <i>IESO may from time to time, in accordance with this Act and the regulations, transfer a specified portion of the regulatory asset to a financing entity in accordance with this section.</i> - <i>Upon receipt by IESO of the payment by the financing entity, IESO shall retain no further right, title or interest in the corresponding investment interest.</i>	Not Met

Criteria	Comment	Evaluation
or to reduce cash outflows. (b) The public sector entity can control the economic resource and access to the future economic benefits. (c) The transaction or event giving rise to the public sector entity's control has already occurred. <i>Financial statement concepts (PS1000.37):</i> An item is not an asset of a government if it lacks one or more of the essential characteristics listed in the preceding paragraph [see above]. Thus, for example, an item does not qualify as an asset of a government if the item involves: (a) no future economic benefit (b) future economic benefit, but the government cannot obtain it.	- <i>A transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset under section 22xx constitutes a valid and enforceable absolute assignment, conveyance and sale of the corresponding investment interest to the transferee.</i> - <i>Without limiting subsection (1), any transfer agreement that states an intention of the parties for IESO to dispose of a specified portion of the regulatory asset and to assign, convey or sell a corresponding investment interest shall be treated for all purposes as an absolute assignment, conveyance, disposition and sale of IESO's right to recover the corresponding amount in the variance account and not merely as a security interest.</i> - <i>At the time a transfer of the regulatory asset is made, the transfer shall be deemed to have been and shall be perfected, vested, valid and binding as against the transferor and all other persons who have claims of any kind against the transferor."</i> Upon transfer of the regulatory asset, the OPG Trust will have the right to sell the asset to another party or to grant a security interest in favour of any person to secure a funding obligation. - <i>Upon transfer, the financing entity becomes an investment asset owner and acquires an investment interest."</i> - <i>An investment interest owner may transfer all or a portion of an investment interest to any other investment interest owner, including by way of a transfer of a divided or an undivided interest, in accordance with the Financing Plan.</i> - <i>An investment interest owner may grant a security interest over all or a specified portion of its right, title and interest in, to and under the investment interest to or in favour of any person to secure a funding obligation.</i> Based on the proposed Act, it is clear that IESO will have no rights to the benefits associated with the future cash inflows related to the regulatory asset as it will have transferred its right to recover the IESO funding shortfall to the OPG Trust. Further, it is also clear that IESO will have lost control over the regulatory asset once it is transferred to OPG Trust.	

**Management conclusion:**

IESO management has concluded that the regulatory asset will be derecognized upon transfer of the variance account to the OPG Trust.

The transfer of the variance account transfers the control and the benefits associated with the right to collect funds in the future against the variance amount to the OPG Trust. This will eliminate the IESO asset by the amount of the transfer as the IESO will no longer control an economic resource or have access to future economic benefits for that amount. The funds collected from the transfer will in turn reduce the associated debt held by the IESO, maintaining the IESO's net \$ nil balance in the market accounts.

Our conclusion:

We have considered the foregoing analysis and management's conclusion. We concur that the regulatory asset should be derecognized on transfer to the OPG Trust as IESO no longer has rights or future economic benefits associated with the asset.

Other Matters

The ultimate responsibility for the decision on the appropriate application of PSAS for the specific transactions rests with management as preparers of the financial statements. Our judgment on the appropriate application of PSAS for the specific transaction is based solely on the facts, circumstances and assumptions provided to us as described above. Should these facts and circumstances differ, our conclusion may change.

This letter has been prepared in draft form and will be updated upon receipt of the adopted legislation (including the amendments of the Electricity Act and the OEB Act) and finalized financial structure (including the bylaws and regulations of the OPG Trust) and other relevant agreements necessary for us to provide our final opinion, of which legislation and other relevant agreements are expected to be enacted/ finalized on or before June 30, 2017. This letter will not be updated as a consequence of pronouncements by the Public Sector Accounting Board, or any other authoritative bodies, that occur subsequent to the date of this letter.

This letter is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors and management of the Company, and is not intended to be and should not be used, quoted, relied upon by, or otherwise referred to by anyone other than these specified parties or for any other purpose.

No one other than the Board of Directors and management of the Company is authorized by KPMG to rely upon any information or views expressed herein. KPMG shall have no responsibility or liability for loss or damages or claims, if any, to or by any third party as this letter has not been prepared for, and is not intended for, and should not be used by, any third party or for any other purpose.

Yours very truly,

per Michel Picard
Partner
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Appendix A:

Draft of the Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017

This confidential draft document is provided for discussion purposes only. It should not be construed as representing the position adopted by the Government of Ontario on any of the topics included or not included in this document. The notes included in this document are intended only to help facilitate a discussion of the topics to which they relate. Any potential legislation is subject to the approval of the Ontario Legislature.

A proposal to create Legislation.

Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017, if enacted

A proposal to create Legislation.

Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017, if enacted

EXPLANATORY NOTE TO BE ADDED BY LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
TO ANY FINAL BILL PRIOR TO INTRODUCTION.

Preamble

The Government of Ontario is committed to fostering the development of a clean, modern and reliable electricity system with a diverse supply mix. The Government is also committed to removing barriers to and promoting opportunities for renewable and clean energy projects.¹ These commitments can only be achieved if costs are shared fairly among consumers, today and in the future.

Electricity rates have risen for two key reasons. First, decades of under-investment in the electricity system resulted in the need to invest more than \$50 billion in generation, transmission and distribution assets to ensure the system is clean and reliable. Second, the decision to eliminate Ontario's use of coal and produce clean, renewable power has created additional costs.

The actions taken to achieve a clean, modern and reliable electricity system have resulted in significant costs to residential consumers. The burden of financing these system improvements and funding key programs has unfairly fallen almost entirely on the shoulders of those consumers.

The Government of Ontario is committed to ensuring that the costs of financing these investments and the associated charges to consumers are allocated fairly among present and future generations.

Recognizing that the electricity infrastructure that has been built and the policy decisions that have been made will create benefits for years to come, costs should be allocated fairly over time, so that residential consumers in the future pay their fair share for the benefits that they receive from the investments already made.

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¹ FLS: please see the preamble of the *Green Energy Act, 2009*.

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PART I GENERAL

Interpretation

Definitions

1xx. (1) In this Act,

“Board” means the Ontario Energy Board; (“French”)

“clean energy adjustment” means the amount determined under section 10xx and payable by specified consumers; (“French”)

“clean energy benefits” means the value of the benefits determined to be derived by or accruing to specified consumers as a result of the clean energy initiative, including as a result of clean energy costs; (“French”)

“clean energy costs” means the value of the costs allocated to specified consumers as a result of the clean energy initiative, including as a result of past, present and expected costs incurred in respect of,

- (a) the amounts to be paid or reflected by IESO in adjustments made under section 25.33 of the *Electricity Act, 1998* or any provision that is the successor to that provision, which relate to contracts or amounts for,
 - (i) renewable energy generation or capacity,
 - (ii) conservation and demand management,
 - (iii) energy storage,
 - (iv) energy efficiency,
 - (v) natural gas generation and capacity, excluding contracts relating to amounts payable by IESO under section 78.2 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* and excluding such other contracts as may be prescribed,
- (b) payments made or expected to be made under section 78.5 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, and
- (c) such other costs or estimated costs as may be prescribed; (“French”)

“clean energy initiative” means the policies of the Government of Ontario related to,

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- (a) eliminating coal generation and fostering the growth of and investment in clean, modern and reliable energy sources and technologies,
- (b) removing barriers to and promoting opportunities for clean and renewable energy sources and technologies,
- (c) promoting conservation, demand management and energy efficiency, and
- (d) investing in energy infrastructure to ensure a clean, modern and reliable system; (“French”)

“electricity vendor”² means,

- (a) a licensed distributor,
- (b) a licensed retailer,
- (c) IESO in circumstances where it directly invoices a specified consumer for electricity used in Ontario, or
- (d) such other person as may be prescribed; (“French”)

“fair allocation amount” means an amount calculated under section 15xx; (“French”)

“finance amount” means the finance amount determined in accordance with the regulations; (“French”)

“financing entity” means an entity established or caused to be established as described in subsection 17xx (3); (“French”)

“Financial Services Manager” means the Financial Services Manager appointed under section 13xx; (“French”)

“Financing Plan” means a plan prepared under section 16xx; (“French”)

“funding obligation” means a payment obligation incurred by or on behalf of an investment interest owner to fund its ownership of an investment interest or a payment obligation that meets such other criteria as may be prescribed; (“French”)

² FLS - this is similar to the definition of “electricity vendor” in the Ontario Rebate for Electricity Consumers Act, 2016

“funding rebate” means a payment obligation incurred by IESO as part of the transfer of the regulatory asset; (“French”)

“IESO” means the Independent Electricity System Operator continued under Part II of the *Electricity Act, 1998*; (“SIERE”)

“IESO deferral” means the amount determined under section 20xx; (“French”)

“investment asset” means the rights and interests described in section 25xx; (“French”)

“investment interest owner” means a financing entity that has acquired and holds an investment interest; (“French”)

“investment interest” means,

- (a) an ownership interest in the investment asset, and
- (b) in circumstances where the ownership interest is transferred, the rights and benefits specified in the agreement under which the interest is transferred; (“French”)

“licensed distributor” means a person licensed under Part V of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* to own or operate a distribution system within the meaning of the *Electricity Act, 1998*; (“French”)

“licensed retailer” means a person who is licensed under Part V of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* to retail electricity; (“French”)

“Minister” means the Minister of Energy or such other member of the Executive Council as may be assigned the administration of this Act under the *Executive Council Act*; (“ministre”)

“Ontario Power Generation Inc.” means the corporation incorporated as Ontario Power Generation Inc. under the *Business Corporations Act* on December 1, 1998; (“Ontario Power Generation Inc.”)

“prescribed” means prescribed by the regulations; (“prescrit”)

“reference period” means,

- (a) the period beginning on July 1, 2017 and ending on October 31, 2017, and

- (b) during the period beginning on November 1, 2017 and ending on April 30, 2047 or ending on such later day as may be prescribed,
 - (i) every six-month period following the period mentioned in clause (a); or
 - (ii) any period shorter than six months, as may be prescribed; (“French”)

“refinancing” means, subject to the regulations, the incurrence of debt in connection with a redemption, repayment or repurchase of a funding obligation; (“French”)

“regulation” means a regulation made under this Act; (“règlement”)

“regulatory asset” means the right and interest established under section 21xx; (“French”)

“specified consumer” means,

- (a) a person who has an account with an electricity vendor for the supply of electricity in Ontario and meets the criteria set out in subsection (2); or
- (b) such other person as may be prescribed; (“French”)

“transfer” includes, when used in relation to an investment interest, the assignment, conveyance, disposition or sale of the investment interest; (“French”)

“true up amount” means a true up amount determined in accordance with the regulations; (“French”)

“unit sub-metering” has the same meaning as in the *Energy Consumer Protection Act, 2010*; (“activités liées aux compteurs divisionnaires d’unité”)

“unit sub-meter provider” has the same meaning as in the *Energy Consumer Protection Act, 2010*; (“fournisseur de compteurs divisionnaires d’unité”)

“variance account” means the variance account established by IESO under subsection 20.1xx (1). (“French”)

Specified consumer

(2) For the purposes of clause (a) of the definition of “specified consumer” in subsection (1), the person must meet any one of the following criteria:

1. The person has a demand for electricity of 50 kilowatts or less, or such other amount as may be prescribed.

2. The person annually uses not more than 250,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, or such other amount as may be prescribed.
3. The person carries on a business that is a farming business for the purposes of the *Farm Registration and Farm Organizations Funding Act, 1993* and either holds a valid registration number assigned under that Act or has had the obligation to file a farming business registration form waived pursuant to an order made under subsection 22 (6) of that Act.
4. The person's account with the electricity vendor relates to,
 - i. a dwelling,
 - ii. a property within the meaning of the *Condominium Act, 1998*,
 - iii. a residential complex within the meaning of subsection 2 (1) of the *Residential Tenancies Act, 2006*, without regard to section 5 of that Act, or
 - iv. a property that includes one or more housing units and that is owned or leased by a co-operative within the meaning of the *Co-operative Corporations Act*.
5. The person satisfies such criteria as may be prescribed.

Transfer of regulatory asset

(3) In this Act, a reference to the transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset is a reference to the following, as provided for in subsection 22xx (3):

1. A reduction in the balance in the variance account.
2. The adjustment of the regulatory asset.
3. The acquisition by a financing entity of the investment interest corresponding to the specified portion of the regulatory asset.

Effect of invalidity, etc.³

2xx. (1) For greater certainty, all of the provisions of this Act remain in full force and effect, even if one or more provisions are held to be invalid, the intention of the

³ FLS: this is from the *Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016*

Legislature being to give separate and independent effect to the extent of its powers to every provision contained in this Act.

Same, funding obligation

(2) The fact that any provision of this Act is held to be invalid or ceases to be in effect for any reason does not affect the validity or enforceability of a funding obligation incurred before the day that the provision is held to be invalid or ceases to be in effect, or any rights or obligations associated with the funding obligation.

Purpose

3xx. (1) The purposes of this Act are,⁴

- (a) to ensure that clean energy costs and clean energy benefits are fairly allocated among present and future specified consumers;
- (b) to recognize that clean energy benefits have accrued and will accrue over time and will continue to benefit present and future electricity consumers in the Province; and
- (c) to align clean energy costs with clean energy benefits, in order to provide fairness for specified consumers.

Crown bound

4xx. This Act binds the Crown.

Protection and assurances

Prohibition

5xx. (1) No action or omission by the Board, the Minister or the Crown shall be effective to reduce, impair, postpone or terminate the obligations of specified consumers to pay amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment or to impair or postpone the invoicing, collection or remittance of the clean energy adjustment.

Agreements

(2) The Minister and the Minister of Finance may together, with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, enter into agreements on behalf of the Province of Ontario with any person in respect of this Act, including agreements regarding the performance of IESO or electricity vendors under this Act or similar transactions.

Guarantee, indemnification

(3) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order,

⁴ FLS: Please see the *Electricity Act, 1998* for much of the wording proposed in this section.

- (a) authorize the Minister and the Minister of Finance, acting together on behalf of the Province,
 - (i) to agree to guarantee or indemnify any debts, obligations, securities or undertakings associated with an investment interest, and
 - (ii) to determine terms and conditions of the guarantee or indemnity and the maximum liability for the guarantee or indemnity;
- (b) specify terms and conditions that must be included in any guarantee or indemnity given by the Minister and the Minister of Finance; and
- (c) specify a maximum liability for the guarantee or indemnity.

PART II FAIR ADJUSTMENT

Definitions

6xx. In this Part,

“regulated rate consumer” means a specified consumer who meets the following criteria:

1. The consumer is a member of the class of consumers prescribed by the regulations made under the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* for the purposes of subsection 79.16 (1) of that Act.
2. The consumer would, if the consumer were not subject to this Act, be invoiced the rate determined by the Board under clause 79.16 (1) (b) of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*. (“French”)

Regulated rate consumer, first adjustments

6.1xx (1) Despite any order under subsection 78 (3.1) of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* and despite section 79.16 of that Act, the electricity rates payable by regulated rate consumers for the period beginning on July 1, 2017 and ending on April 30, 2018 are the rates, as determined by the Board, that would achieve the following outcome: a fictional regulated rate consumer who meets the prescribed criteria would be charged an invoice amount that is 25 per cent less than the invoice amount that would have been charged to that consumer under the comparison rates described in subsection (2).

Comparison rates

(2) The comparison rates are the rates that would have been effective May 1, 2017 if they had been determined by the Board solely using the method prescribed by the

regulations made under clause 79.16 (1) (b) of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, without taking into account any forecasted impact of any other provisions of this Act.

Invoice amounts

(3) Each invoice amount mentioned in subsection (1) shall be determined in accordance with the regulations.

Other specified consumers, first adjustment

6.2xx (1) For the period beginning on July 1, 2017 and ending on April 30, 2018, the adjustments made by the IESO under section 25.33 of the *Electricity Act, 1998* shall, with respect to specified consumers who are not regulated rate consumers, be further adjusted by electricity vendors in accordance with the determinations of the Board under subsection (2).

Board to make determinations

(2) The Board shall, in accordance with the regulations, determine the adjustments to be made by electricity vendors.

Same, regulations

(3) The regulations may specify different adjustments to be made in respect of prescribed classes of specified consumers who are not regulated rate consumers.

Determinations by Board

6.3xx The Board shall make the determinations mentioned in sections 6.1xx and 6.2xx no later than fifteen business days after the day this section receives Royal Assent and, regardless of whether the Board makes the determinations before or after July 1, 2017, the determinations shall be effective as of July 1, 2017.

Implementation by electricity vendors

6.4xx (1) As soon as possible after the Board makes determinations under section 6.3xx, each electricity vendor shall, in respect of electricity used on or after July 1, 2017, ensure that its invoices reflect the determinations of the Board.

Same

(2) The electricity vendor shall ensure that, if any of its specified consumers have been invoiced in a manner that does not reflect the determinations of the Board under section 6.3xx, the specified consumer receives the difference between the amounts shown on the invoice and the amounts reflecting the Board's determinations, provided as a lump sum credit on the first invoice issued after the electricity vendor has adapted its invoices or by such other means as may be prescribed.

Subsequent adjustments

7xx. (1) Despite clause 79.16 (1) (b) of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* and subject to subsection (2), the Lieutenant Governor in Council may prescribe the methodology to be applied by the Board after April 30, 2018 for the purpose of determining,

- (a) electricity rates for specified consumers; or
- (b) adjustments to be applied by electricity vendors to the adjustments made by the IESO under section 25.33 of the *Electricity Act, 1998* in respect of prescribed classes of specified consumers.

Limitation

(2) Any prescribed methodology to be applied in respect of a period after June 30, 2021 shall have regard to the following:

- 1. The fair allocation amount in respect of the period.
- 2. Any clean energy adjustments payable in respect of the period.
- 3. Such other matters as may be prescribed.

Sub-metering

7.1xx (1) This section applies if a specified consumer provides to another person electricity in respect of which a determination of the Board referred to in section 6.3xx or section 7xx applies.

Same

(2) If an invoice for the electricity is issued to the person by the specified consumer or a unit sub-meter provider providing unit sub-metering for the specified consumer, the amount payable for the electricity by the person who is liable to pay the invoice shall be determined in accordance with the regulations.

PART III CLEAN ENERGY ADJUSTMENT

Specified consumers to pay

8xx. (1) Upon receipt of an invoice from an electricity vendor that includes an amount in respect of the clean energy adjustment, a specified consumer shall pay the amount to the electricity vendor, as agent of the investment interest owners.

Same

(2) For greater certainty, subsection (1) applies regardless of,

- (a) whether the clean energy adjustment was determined in a manner that was inconsistent with this Act; and
- (b) whether the amount payable in respect of the clean energy adjustment relates to funding obligations that were incurred in a manner that was inconsistent with the Financing Plan, including in a manner that failed to provide for the reasonable alignment of the estimated finance amount with the fair allocation amount.

Terms

(3) The payment shall be made in accordance with such terms of payment as may be specified in the invoice, which may include terms relating to late payment fees and interest charges.

Indebtedness of specified consumer

(4) An unpaid amount that is required to be paid by a specified consumer under this section constitutes indebtedness of the specified consumer to each investment interest owner to the extent of each owner's respective interest in the investment asset.

Same

(5) The indebtedness mentioned in subsection (4) is a single and separate debt obligation owed by the specified consumer and may be enforced independently from any other payment obligation or indebtedness owing by the specified consumer.

Unit sub-metering

(6) A specified consumer who provides electricity through sub-metering may collect amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment payable under this section in accordance with the regulations.

Irrevocability of amount

9xx. (1) An amount in respect of the clean energy adjustment shown on an invoice issued to a specified consumer under this Act is determinative of the amount of the consumer's indebtedness resulting from the clean energy adjustment and is irrevocable upon invoicing the consumer and may not be set off or by passed.

Exception

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to the extent that the invoice reflects a clerical, typographical or calculation-related error.

Determination of clean energy adjustment
Financial Services Manager to determine

10xx. (1) The Financial Services Manager shall determine the clean energy adjustment payable by all specified consumers in respect of each month in a reference period by taking the following steps:

1. Calculate the sum of the following:
 - i. The estimated finance amount in respect of the reference period.
 - ii. The true up amount in respect of the reference period.
2. Divide the sum calculated under paragraph 1 by the number of months in the reference period.

Regulations re true up amount

(3) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall, in making regulations with respect to the determination of the true up amount, have regard to the following principles:

1. The true up amount should serve to ensure that the collection of the clean energy adjustment is sufficient to pay the finance amount when it is due.
2. The method for determining the true up amount should take into account historical and reasonably foreseeable,
 - i. differences between the estimated and actual finance amount for the applicable reference period,
 - ii. differences between amounts invoiced and amounts collected due to various factors, including applicable taxes, consumer defaults and delays, billing lags and write-offs, and
 - ii. variations in billings due to variations in electricity consumption.

Financial Services Manager to notify Board

(4) The Financial Services Manager shall, in accordance with the regulations, notify the Board of the clean energy adjustment in respect of a reference period and such other information related to the determination of the clean energy adjustment as may be prescribed.

Board to determine rates

(5) Without changing the clean energy adjustment, the Board shall, in accordance with the regulations, determine the rate at which specified consumers are invoiced to recover the clean energy adjustment in respect of the reference period.

IESO to receive amounts

11xx. (2) IESO shall, as an agent of the investment interest owners, receive amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment paid to it from electricity vendors in accordance with the regulations and the market rules made under section 32 of the *Electricity Act, 1998*.

Account

(3) All of the following amounts received by IESO shall, until paid to or for the benefit of the investment interest owners in accordance with subsection (5), be deposited promptly into an account established for the purposes of receiving those amounts:

1. Amounts described in subsection 11xx (2).
2. Payments made by specified consumers directly to IESO as electricity vendor under subsection 8xx (1).
3. Proceeds of amounts described in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Same, held in trust

(4) All amounts received by IESO in respect of the clean energy adjustment shall, until paid to or for the benefit of the investment interest owners, be received and held in trust by IESO for the investment interest owners.

IESO to remit

(5) IESO shall remit amounts received by it in respect of the clean energy adjustment, inclusive of interest earned on the accounts referred to in subsection (2), to or for the benefit of the investment interest owners in accordance with the regulations.

Electricity vendor to invoice specified consumers

12xx. (1) Each electricity vendor shall issue an invoice to each of its specified consumers for the amount payable by the consumer in respect of the clean energy adjustment, as determined by applying the rate set by the Board under subsection 10xx (5) and in accordance with the regulations.

Electricity vendor to report

(1.1) Each electricity vendor shall, in accordance with the regulations, promptly report to IESO the total amount invoiced to its specified consumers in respect of the clean

energy adjustment, the amount collected and such other information as may be prescribed.

Electricity vendor to collect

(2) Each electricity vendor shall, as agent of the investment interest owners, collect amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment from specified consumers in accordance with the regulations.

Pro rating of payments

(3) If an electricity vendor receives a payment made by or on behalf of a specified consumer in respect of amounts payable under one or more invoices and the amount paid is less than the total amount payable, the electricity vendor shall allocate the payment on a pro rata basis to the clean energy adjustment and other amounts payable under the relevant invoices in respect of electricity charges in respect of the same invoice period.

Held in trust

(4) Payments received by an electricity vendor from or on behalf of specified consumers in respect of the clean energy adjustment and all proceeds of the payments shall, until paid to or for the benefit of the investment interest owners in accordance with subsection (5), be received by and held by each electricity vendor in trust for the benefit of the investment interest owners.

Remittance to IESO

(5) Each electricity vendor shall remit amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment to IESO for the benefit of the investment interest owners in accordance with the regulations.

PART IV IMPLEMENTATION

FINANCIAL SERVICES MANAGER

Appointment

13xx. Ontario Power Generation Inc. is appointed as the Financial Services Manager for the purposes of this Act.

Duties and powers

14xx. (1) The Financial Services Manager shall perform the duties assigned to it under this Act and may administer the investment asset on behalf of the investment interest owners.

Same

(2) The administration of the investment asset may include providing information to IESO in respect of obligations under Part III and such other activities as may be prescribed.

Fees, etc.

(3) Subject to any prescribed limitations, the Financial Services Manager may establish and charge fees in relation to such matters as may be prescribed in accordance with the regulations.

Same, Board approval

(4) Before establishing fees under subsection (3), the Financial Services Manager shall submit them to the Board for approval in accordance with the regulations.

FAIR ALLOCATION AMOUNT**Minister to calculate fair allocation amount**

15xx. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), before the first funding obligation is incurred, the Minister shall calculate a fair allocation amount in respect of each reference period, applying such method as the Minister considers appropriate and in accordance with the following steps:

1. Determine the estimated clean energy costs and estimated clean energy benefits allocated to specified consumers in respect of the reference period.
2. Determine the estimated reduction in the amounts payable by specified consumers as a result of rates determined under Part II in respect of all previous reference periods, including the estimated reduction in clean energy costs described in clause (a) of the definition of “clean energy costs” in subsection 1 (1) that would otherwise have been payable by specified consumers in the absence of this Act.
3. Determine the amount, if any, by which the determination under paragraph 1 exceeds the determination under paragraph 2.
4. Calculate the sum of the amount determined under paragraph 3 and such other amounts as may be prescribed.

Principles

(2) In calculating the fair allocation amount, the Minister shall have regard to the following principles:

1. The purpose of calculating the fair allocation amount is to measure and allocate the estimated clean energy costs and estimated clean energy benefits fairly among the specified consumers in respect of each reference period.
2. Calculations should be made having regard to the need to align each fair allocation amount with the estimated finance amount payable during the reference period.
3. Estimated clean energy costs allocated to specified consumers in respect of a reference period should be allocated in proportion to the estimated clean energy benefits attributed to the specified consumers in respect of the reference period.
4. Such other principles as may be prescribed.

Assumptions

(3) In calculating the fair allocation amount, the Minister shall make such assumptions as the Minister considers to be reasonable regarding the following:

1. The time value of money or the rate of inflation, for the purpose of equating nominal amounts over time.
2. The expected number of specified consumers in respect of each reference period.
3. The expected electricity consumption rates in respect of each reference period.
4. Such other assumptions as may be prescribed.

Minister to provide amount to Financial Services Manager

(4) The Minister shall provide the fair allocation amount in respect of each reference period to the Financial Services Manager.

Recalculation

(5) A calculation of the fair allocation amount under this Part may be changed by such person as may be prescribed in accordance with such requirements as may be prescribed.

Same

(6) No change under subsection (5) shall affect any clean energy adjustment that has already been determined under section 10xx or any funding obligations that have already been incurred before the change.

Information

(7) The Minister, IESO, the Financial Services Manager, the Board and electricity vendors shall provide such information as may be prescribed in accordance with the regulations for the purposes of facilitating a change to a calculation of the fair allocation amount.

FINANCING PLAN

Financial Services Manager to prepare Financing Plan

16xx. (1) The Financial Services Manager shall prepare a written plan entitled the Financing Plan to be used by the Financial Services Manager to evaluate whether potential funding obligations should be incurred for the purposes of acquiring and financing an investment asset in accordance with this Act or for the purposes of a refinancing.

Plan to be provided to Minister

(1.1) The Financial Services Manager shall provide the Financing Plan to the Minister.

Principles

(2) In preparing the Financing Plan, the Financial Services Manager shall have regard to the following principles:

1. Funding obligations should be incurred such that, along with any funding obligations already incurred, the estimated finance amount that would, subject to any refinancing, become due and payable during a reference period will reasonably align with the fair allocation amount determined in respect of the reference period, in each case after reducing the fair allocation amount to reflect determinations of the Board under Part II in respect of the reference period.
2. Incurrences should be implemented in a manner that, in the opinion of the Financial Services Manager, is reasonable, cost effective and that reflects prevailing market terms and conditions.
3. Reasonable assumptions should be made regarding such matters as may be prescribed.

Limitation

(4) In respect of each reference period from May 1, 2017 to April 30, 2021, no funding obligation shall be incurred that would result in amounts payable in respect of the clean energy adjustment in respect of the reference period unless,

- (a) the amounts are payable in respect of a reference period in respect of which the Board has not made any determinations under Part II; or
- (b) if the Board has made a determination under Part II in respect of the reference period, the funding obligations incurred would not result in amounts payable in respect of the clean energy adjustment during the reference period in an amount that exceeds the limit determined in accordance with the regulations.

Other reports

(3.1) The Financial Services Manager shall submit to the Minister such reports and information as the Minister may require from time to time and shall, if required by the Minister to do so, examine, report and advise on any question relating to the Financing Plan.

Amendments to plan

(6) The Financial Services Manager may amend the Financing Plan at any time.

Same

(7) In the event that the Financing Plan is amended, any reference in this section to the Financing Plan is deemed to be a reference to the plan as amended.

Implementation of Financing Plan

17xx. (1) The Financial Services Manager shall ensure that funding obligations incurred for the purposes of this Act are incurred in a manner that is consistent with the applicable Financing Plan.

Financing entities

(3) In accordance with the Financing Plan, the Financial Services Manager may establish or cause to be established one or more financing entities that may incur funding obligations.

Prohibition

(3.1) The Financial Services Manager shall not provide for funding obligations to be incurred with any recourse to any assets of an electricity vendor, the Board, Ontario Power Generation Inc., the Province or the Lieutenant Governor in Council, except to the extent that any of these persons or entities may be liable to perform obligations or duties arising under this Act or under the express terms of a funding obligation or other agreement.

Effect of amendment to fair allocation amount

(4) Each funding obligation incurred and each transfer made by a financing entity is deemed to be consistent with the Financing Plan and to provide for the reasonable alignment of the estimated finance amount with the fair allocation amount.

Confidential – Draft for discussion purposes only

Same

(2) For greater certainty, subsection (4) applies despite the failure of the Financial Services Manager to comply with subsection (1).

PART V THE REGULATORY ASSET

IESO deferral

20xx. (1) The IESO deferral for each month, commencing May 1, 2017, shall be determined by IESO in accordance with the regulations.

Same, retrospective amounts

(1.1) For greater certainty, the regulations may provide for the IESO deferral to include an amount that was incurred by IESO on or after May 1, 2017 and before the day this Act comes into force.

Electricity vendors to provide information

(2) Electricity vendors shall provide to IESO such information as IESO may reasonably request for the purposes of determining the IESO deferral under subsection (1) and such further information as may be prescribed.

Same

(3) IESO may rely on information provided by electricity vendors for the purposes of the determination under subsection (1).

Variance account to be established, maintained

20.1xx (1) IESO shall establish and maintain a variance account for the purposes of this section.

Recording in variance account

(2) IESO shall record the following in the variance account:

1. The IESO deferral for each month.
2. All payments received by IESO resulting from the exercise of the right of recovery under section 21xx and any transfer under section 22xx.
3. Such other adjustments as may be prescribed, including adjustments in respect of the period that commences on or after May 1, 2017 and before the day this section comes into force.

Recording determinative

(3) Subject to the correction of any obvious error by IESO, its recording of the balance in the variance account is determinative of the balance as of the time of the recording.

Rights of investment interest owner

(4) No change made by IESO to the balance in the variance account shall, if the previous balance was relied upon by an investment interest owner in the context of a transfer under section 22x, affect the rights acquired by the investment interest owner under the transfer.

Regulatory asset established

21xx. (1) Effective May 1, 2017, IESO has the right, exercisable in accordance with this Act and the regulations, to recover the balance recorded in the variance account from specified consumers.

Board to set rates

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the Board shall, from time to time, determine and set rates payable by specified consumers to allow for IESO to recover the balance recorded in the variance account.

Limitation

(3) IESO shall not be entitled to collect all or part of the balance recorded in the variance account from specified consumers before May 1, 2021.

Same, limitations

(4) The Board's powers under subsection (3) shall be exercised in accordance with the regulations.

Transfer of regulatory asset

22xx. (1) IESO may from time to time, in accordance with this Act and the regulations, transfer a specified portion of the regulatory asset to a financing entity in accordance with this section.

Agreement

(2) An agreement between IESO and a financing entity in relation to the transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset shall provide for consideration of a payment by the financing entity to IESO in an amount equal to the amount of the specified portion.

Effect of payment

(3) Upon receipt by IESO of the payment by the financing entity,

- (a) the balance in the variance account shall be reduced by the amount of the payment;
- (b) the regulatory asset shall be adjusted accordingly;
- (c) the financing entity shall acquire a corresponding investment interest; and
- (d) IESO shall retain no further right, title or interest in the corresponding investment interest.

Validity of transfer

23xx. (1) A transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset under section 22xx constitutes a valid and enforceable absolute assignment, conveyance and sale of the corresponding investment interest to the transferee.

Same

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), any transfer agreement that states an intention of the parties for IESO to dispose of a specified portion of the regulatory asset and to assign, convey or sell a corresponding investment interest shall be treated for all purposes as an absolute assignment, conveyance, disposition and sale of IESO's right to recover the corresponding amount in the variance account and not merely as a security interest.

Deemed perfection, etc.

(3) At the time a transfer of the regulatory asset is made under section 22xx, the transfer shall be deemed to have been and shall be perfected, vested, valid and binding as against the transferor and all other persons who have claims of any kind against the transferor.

Priority of transfer

(4) Subsection (3) applies regardless of whether the persons who have claims have received notice of the transfer and the property rights and interests acquired by the transferee shall have priority over any liens in favour of those persons.

PART VI THE INVESTMENT ASSET

Effect of transfer

24xx. (1) The transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset under section 22x creates an investment asset or, if it is not the first transfer, adds to the investment asset.

Same

(1.1) Upon transfer of a specified portion of the regulatory asset under section 22xx to a financing entity, the investment asset resulting from the transfer is immediately vested in the financing entity, free and clear of any adverse claim.

Investment asset established

25xx. (1) The investment asset constitutes a current and irrevocable property right and interest consisting, collectively, of the following rights and interests of investment interest owners:

1. The right and interest to impose, invoice, collect, receive and recover the clean energy adjustment from specified consumers, including the right to determine the clean energy adjustment in accordance with this Act.
2. The right to receive, collect and recover the clean energy adjustment that are imposed, invoiced and recoverable under this Act, including any amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment that are held by electricity vendors, IESO and other prescribed parties.
3. All rights and entitlements under such accounts as may be prescribed by regulation and all amounts on deposit in such accounts.
4. The right to enforce the duties and obligations under this Act of each electricity vendor to impose, attribute, charge and invoice for the clean energy adjustment.
5. The right to enforce the duties and obligations under this Act of each electricity vendor and IESO to collect, receive and remit amounts received by it in respect of the clean energy adjustment, including all collections and the proceeds of any enforcement action undertaken by any electricity vendor to recover payment of the clean energy adjustment.
6. All rights of any kind related to any of the other property rights or interests that comprise the investment interest, including any rights to receive funding rebates.
7. All revenue, collections, claims, payments, money and proceeds of or derived from the rights described in paragraphs 1 to 6, regardless of whether it is invoiced, collected and maintained together with or commingled with other revenue, collections, claims, payments, money and proceeds.

Not affected by failure to impose etc. clean energy adjustment

(1.1) An investment interest is not affected by any failure to impose, attribute, invoice, accrue or collect amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment.

No set off, etc.

(2) The investment asset shall not be set off,

- (a) by a consumer, an electricity vendor, IESO, an agent of the investment interest owners or an owner in the Province of a distribution system within the meaning of the *Electricity Act, 1998*;
- (b) in connection with any default of a person mentioned in clause (a); or
- (c) by any affiliate or successor of a person mentioned in clause (a).

Exercise of rights

(3) The rights of the investment interest owners to collect and enforce their rights and interests in, to and in respect of the investment asset against a specified consumer shall be exercised in accordance with Part III of this Act.

Collective action required

(4) If one investment interest owner owns a right or interest in the investment asset that comprises less than the entire property right and interest constituted by the investment asset, the right or interest shall only be enforced by the investment interest owner collectively and in coordination with all other investment interest owners, and any agreement among that collective in furtherance of the collective action shall be valid and binding on the investment interest owners as a collective in accordance with its terms.

Transfer of investment interest

26xx. An investment interest owner may transfer all or a portion of an investment interest to any other investment interest owner, including by way of a transfer of a divided or an undivided interest, in accordance with the Financing Plan.

Validity of transfer

27xx. (1) A transfer of an investment interest under this Act is a valid and enforceable sale and absolute transfer of the investment interest and confers upon the transferee a valid property right and interest in, to and under the applicable investment interest acquired in accordance with the terms of the transfer.

Same

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a transfer that by its terms is intended to constitute a sale or absolute transfer shall be treated for all purposes as an absolute transfer of an investment interest owner's right, title and interest in, to and under an

investment interest, and not merely as a security interest, and upon such absolute transfer the transferor shall retain no right, title or interest in the investment interest, subject to the transfer, including all rights to the investment interest arising after the transfer.

Deemed perfection, etc.

(3) At the time a transfer of an investment interest is made, the transfer shall be deemed to have been and shall be perfected as described in the *Personal Property Security Act*, vested, valid and binding as against the transferor and all other persons who have claims of any kind against the transferor.

Priority of transfer, assignment, etc.

(4) Subsection (3) applies regardless of whether the persons who have claims have received notice of the transfer, and the property rights and interests acquired by the investment interest owner shall have priority over any liens in favour of such other persons.

Investment interest owner may grant security interest

28xx. (1) An investment interest owner may grant a security interest over all or a specified portion of its right, title and interest in, to and under the investment interest to or in favour of any person to secure a funding obligation.

Validity

(2) A security interest granted under this Act shall be valid and enforceable in accordance with its terms.

Perfection and priority of security interests

(3) All provisions of the *Personal Property Security Act* shall apply to the investment asset and each investment interest on the basis that the investment asset and each investment interest is intangible personal property, except as otherwise provided for in this section, and any granting of a security interest by an investment interest owner to secure a funding obligation shall, subject to the terms of the funding obligation, give rise to a security interest in respect of which that Act applies and may be perfected by filing a financing statement under that Act on that basis.

Proceeds

(4) All proceeds of an investment interest that are subject to the security interest and that are received by the applicable investment interest owner shall immediately be subject to the security interest and shall be perfected without any physical delivery of the proceeds, registration of any financing statement or any further act.

Perfection

(5) The security interest shall be a continuously perfected security interest and shall have priority over any other lien, created by operation of law or otherwise, that may

subsequently attach to the property rights and interests in the investment interest subject to the security interest, subject to the written consent of the person to whom the security interest has been granted.

Same

(6) The person to whom the security interest has been granted shall have a perfected security interest in revenues or other proceeds that are deposited in any account of any electricity vendor, an agent of an electricity vendor or other person who may have commingled such revenues or other proceeds with other funds.

Notice required

(7) The secured party shall be entitled to exercise the rights of an investment interest owner only after the secured party has given notice of the enforcement of its security interest to IESO.

Definition

(8) For the purposes of this section, a security interest is perfected when it is perfected as described in the *Personal Property Security Act*.

PART VII MISCELLANEOUS

Appointment of agent, invoicing or collection

29xx. If a prescribed circumstance applies, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may by regulation appoint a person to carry out some or all of the obligations of an electricity vendor under this Act in the place of an electricity vendor with respect to invoicing or collection.

Not Crown agent

30xx. For greater certainty, a person appointed under section 29xx is not an agent of the Crown for any purpose, despite the *Crown Agency Act*.

Board's authority

30.1xx (1) Each electricity vendor, IESO and the Financial Services Manager shall maintain such accounts and provide such information to the Board as the Board may require for the purposes of carrying out its responsibilities under this Act, in the form and manner and within the time required by the Board.

No hearing required

(2) Despite anything to the contrary in the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, the Board may exercise any of its responsibilities under this Act without a hearing.

Sequestration

31xx. (1) A court in the Province may, upon application by an investment interest owner or a secured party, order the sequestration and payment of amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment, collections and remittances, as applicable, for the benefit of the investment interest owner or secured party by any person or entity authorized to collect amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment, including defaults on any required remittance of amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment, collections or remittances.

Same

(2) An order under subsection (1) does not limit any other remedies available to the applicant.

Choice of law

32xx. The law governing, as applicable, the validity, enforceability, attachment, perfection, priority and exercise of remedies with respect to a transfer under this Act or the creation of a security interest in the regulatory asset, the investment asset, the clean energy adjustment or the undertaking of the Crown under section 5XX shall be the laws of the Province.

Conflict

33xx. The provisions of this Act and the regulations apply despite any provision of any other Act regarding the attachment, assignment or perfection, or the effect of perfection or priority of any transfer or security interest.

No further approvals, etc.

34xx. Despite any requirement under any Act, no approvals, notices or authorizations other than those specified in this Act are required to be taken under the Financing Plan or in relation to the determination of the fair allocation amount.

Liability

35xx. (1) No action or other civil proceeding shall be commenced against any employee of the Province or Ontario Power Generation Inc. for any act done in good faith in the exercise or performance or the intended exercise or performance of a power or duty under this Act, the regulations under this Act or for any alleged neglect or default in the exercise or performance in good faith of such a power or duty.

Same

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall be read as limiting the effect of subsection 19 (1) of the *Electricity Act, 1998* or subsection 11 (1) of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*.

Same

(3) Despite subsections 5 (2) and (4) of the *Proceedings Against the Crown Act*, subsection (1) does not relieve the Crown of liability in respect of a tort committed by a person mentioned in subsection (1) to which it would otherwise be subject.

References in marketing materials and offering documents

36xx. No person shall include, in marketing materials or offering documents relating to the financing of funding obligations, references to any rights, obligations, guarantees or undertakings arising under section 5xx unless the prescribed requirements, if any, are satisfied.

Regulations

38xx. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations in respect of the following matters:

1. ⁵Governing anything that is required or permitted to be prescribed or that is required or permitted to be done by, or in accordance with, the regulations or as authorized, specified or provided in the regulations.
2. Defining, for the purposes of a regulation, words and expressions used in this Act that are not defined in the Act.
3. Prescribing types of payment obligations that constitute funding obligations.
4. Governing the determination of classes of specified consumers, which may include determination based on the manner in which rates are determined for different classes of specified consumers.
5. Governing the determination of the finance amount and the true-up amount and how those amounts are to be applied to the clean energy adjustment.
6. Governing the inclusion of information under this Act on or with invoices, which may include requiring notice to be provided by electricity vendors to specified consumers and other prescribed persons regarding the adjustments, including providing for different requirements in different circumstances and for different classes of specified consumers.
7. Governing the inclusion of information about the clean energy adjustment and any other matters provided for under this Act on or with invoices issued to specified consumers, including the form that the information must take and the

⁵ FLS - see s. 78 (1) of the Climate Change Mitigation and Low-carbon Economy Act, 2016 - paras. 1 and 2.

form of the invoices and the form of any notice to be provided to the specified consumer under this Act⁶;

8. Governing the manner by which invoices or notices provided for under this Act are to be provided to specified consumers and other prescribed persons.
9. Governing the Financial Services Manager's power to establish and charge fees, including the ability to recover costs and expenditures and to earn a return.
- 9.1 Providing for a right of compensation for investment interest owners affected by a breach of section 25xx and the manner in which such a right may be enforced under this Act.
10. Prescribing the time within which any action required by this Act may be required to be done.
11. Providing for such other matters as the Lieutenant Governor in Council considers advisable to carry out the purpose of this Act.

Limitation

(2) Despite subsection (1) or any other Act, no regulation under this Act shall have the effect of reducing, impairing, postponing or terminating the obligations of specified consumers to pay amounts in respect of the clean energy adjustment or impairing or postponing the invoicing, collection, remittance or recovery of the clean energy adjustment.

PART VIII⁷ **AMENDMENTS TO OTHER ACTS**

ELECTRICITY ACT, 1998

200x. (1) Subsection 6 (1) of the *Electricity Act, 1998* would be amended by adding the following clauses:

- (q.0.1) to exercise the powers and rights and to perform the duties and obligations assigned to it under the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017* and to engage in activities to facilitate the implementation of the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*, including,

⁶ FLS - see *OEBA s.79.17 and 88(1)(z.11) and (z.12)*

⁷ FLS: These amendments are drawn from previous drafting contained in gov2016.146.e05 (which was drafted as amendments to the EA, 1998).

- (i) entering into agreements or arrangements with any person for the purposes of the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*;
- (ii) engaging in activities related to making payments to and receiving payments as contemplated under the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017* and to engage in related settlement activities;
- (iii) engaging in activities related to the transfer and administration of the regulatory asset created under the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*, which activities may include,
 - (A) incurring liabilities in relation to the regulatory asset,
 - (B) transferring the regulatory asset under section 22x for consideration, and
 - (C) acting as a recovery agent under the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*;

200.1xx (1) Subsection 25.33 (1) of the Act would be amended by striking out “and” at the end of clause (a), by adding “and” at the end of clause (b) and by adding the following clause:

- (c) such amounts as may be prescribed that are paid or incurred by IESO in relation to the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*;

(1.1) Subsection 25.33 (2) of the Act would be amended by striking out “and” at the end of clause (a), by adding “and” at the end of clause (b) and by adding the following clause:

- (c) such amounts as may be prescribed that are paid or incurred by IESO in relation to the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*;

(2) Subsection 25.33 (3) of the Act would be amended by adding the following paragraph:

- 4. A consumer who is a specified consumer within the meaning of the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017* or such other consumer as may be prescribed.

(3) Clause 25.33 (4) (b) of the Act would be amended by adding “or as may be required by a regulation made under this Act or the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*” at the end.

(4) Subsection 25.33 (5) of the Act would be amended by adding “or under the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*” at the end

201x. Section 53.1 of the Act would be amended by adding the following subsections:

Same, *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*

53.1 (1.1) In addition to the objects mentioned in subsection (1), the objects of Ontario Power Generation Inc. include exercising the powers and rights and performing the duties and obligations assigned to it under the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017* and engaging in activities to facilitate the implementation of that Act, including entering into contracts and undertakings on behalf of financing entities and performing other services on behalf of financing entities, subject to the right to be paid by the financing entities for those services.

Subsidiaries, etc.

(1.2) Ontario Power Generation Inc. may create or invest in one or more subsidiaries, trusts, partnerships or special purpose entities in order to more efficiently conduct its activities or achieve its objects.

Deemed assets, non-subsidiary

(1.3) Despite any other provision of this Act, the *Business Corporations Act* or any other Act, if a financing entity is not a subsidiary of Ontario Power Generation Inc.,

- (a) the assets and liabilities of the financing entity shall not form part of the assets and liabilities of Ontario Power Generation Inc. or any of its subsidiaries; and
- (b) the assets and liabilities of Ontario Power Generation Inc. or any of its subsidiaries shall not form part of the assets and liabilities of the financing entity.

Deemed assets, subsidiary

(1.4) Despite any other provision of this Act, the *Business Corporations Act* or any other Act, if a financing entity is a subsidiary of Ontario Power Generation Inc.,

- (a) the assets and liabilities of that financing entity shall not form part of the assets and liabilities of Ontario Power Generation Inc. or any of its other subsidiaries; and,
- (b) the assets and liabilities of Ontario Power Generation Inc. or any of its other subsidiaries shall not form part of the assets and liabilities of that financing entity.

Definition, financing entity

(1.5) For the purposes of this section, “financing entity” has the same meaning as in the *Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*.

AMENDMENTS TO ONTARIO ENERGY BOARD ACT, 1998

205x. Subsection 70 (2.1) of the Act would be amended by adding the following paragraph:

4. The licensee is required to comply with the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*.

205.1x Section 70 of the Act would be amended by adding the following subsection:

(2.3) Every licence issued to a unit sub-meter provider is deemed to contain the condition that the unit sub-meter provider is required to comply with the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017* and the regulations made under it.

206x. Section 78.1 of the Act would be amended by adding the following subsection:

Same, limitation re Ontario Power Generation Inc.

(3) The determination of a payment to Ontario Power Generation Inc. under this section shall not include any consideration of amounts related to activities of Ontario Power Generation Inc. carried out in relation to the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*.

Same

(3.1) The amounts referred to in subsection (3) include, without limitation, the following:

1. Amounts related to the appointment of Ontario Power Generation Inc. as the Financial Services Manager under the *Ontario Fair Hydro Plan Act, 2017*.
2. Amounts related to the charging of fees for performing duties as the Financial Services Manager.
3. Amounts related to exercising the powers and performing the duties of the Financial Services Manager.

4. Amounts related to the consolidation of the assets and liabilities for accounting purposes of any special purpose financing entities established under and for the purposes of that Act.

207xx. Subsection 79.16 (3) of the Act would be repealed.

PART IX COMMENCEMENT AND SHORT TITLE

Short Title - this proposal for legislation would, if approved by the Legislature, have a short title to be determined by Government.

Timing – this proposal for legislation would, if approved by the Legislature, come into force on a date to be established by Government.