

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of financial statement preparation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards (PSAB), as well as United States (US) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) Topic 980, *Regulated Operations*, and ~~The financial statements~~ reflect the following significant accounting policies.

a) Revenue recognition

System fees earned by the IESO are based on approved rates for each megawatt of electricity withdrawn from the IESO-controlled grid (including scheduled exports) and embedded generation. System fees are recognized as revenue at the time the electricity is withdrawn. Rebates are recognized in the year in which the regulatory deferral account, before such rebates, exceeds regulated limits.

For 2015, the system fee for the then newly amalgamated IESO was comprised of the combined rate calculations of the respective pre-amalgamation entities. Specifically, the former IESO rate base was calculated on electricity withdrawn from the IESO-controlled grid (including scheduled exports and embedded generation), whereas the former OPA rate base only considered Ontario electricity consumers. The OEB approved the continued use of this combined rate calculation for 2016 in an interim order issued on December 22, 2015.

~~These financial statements do not include the financial transactions of market participants within the IESO-administered markets.~~

Other revenue represents amounts that accrue to the IESO relating to investment income on funds passing through market settlement accounts, as well as application fees. Such revenue is recognized as it is earned.

Interest and investment income represents realized interest income and investment gains or losses on cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments and long-term investments.

Market sanctions represent funds received to offset payments disbursed related to penalties, damages, fines and payment adjustments arising from resolved settlement disputes.

b) Financial instruments

The IESO records cash and cash equivalents, investment portfolio and foreign currency exchange forward contracts at fair value. The cumulative change in fair value of these financial instruments is recorded in accumulated surplus as remeasurement gains and losses and is included in the value of the respective financial instrument shown in the statement of financial position and the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Upon disposition of the financial instruments, the cumulative remeasurement gains and losses are reclassified to the statement of operations and all other gains and losses associated with the disposition of the financial instrument are recorded in the statement of operations. Transaction costs are charged to operations as incurred.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, term deposits and other short-term, highly rated investments with original maturity dates of less than 90 days.

The IESO records accounts receivable, accounts payable and debt at amortized cost.

d) 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 it is probable to be collected or refunded to market participants through future billings.

e) Market accounts – assets and liabilities

The IESO records the market accounts assets, liabilities and amounts due to and from market participants held on behalf of the IESO Administered Markets (IAM) in its statements of financial position. The IAM is a balancing system, and as such, the net position of market accounts will settle to a \$nil balance in accordance with market rules.

f) Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost, which includes all amounts directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. The IESO capitalizes applicable interest as part of the cost of tangible capital assets.

g) Assets under construction

Assets under construction generally relates to the costs of physical facilities, hardware and software, and includes costs paid to vendors, internal and external labour, consultants and interest related to funds borrowed to finance the project. Costs relating to assets under construction are transferred to tangible capital assets when the asset under construction is deemed to be ready for use.

h) Amortization

The capital cost of tangible capital assets in service is amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated service lives.

The estimated service lives in years, from the date the assets were acquired, are:

Class	Estimated Average Service Life 2016	Estimated Average Service Life 2015
Facilities	37	37
Market systems and applications	4 to 12	4 to 12
Infrastructure and other assets	4 to 10	4 to 7
Meter data management/repository	10	10

Gains and losses on sales or premature retirements of tangible capital assets are charged to operations.

The estimated service lives of tangible capital assets are subject to periodic review. The effects of changes in the estimated lives are amortized on a prospective basis. The most recent review was completed in fiscal 2016.

i) Pension, other post-employment benefits and compensated absences

The IESO's post-employment benefit programs include pension, group life insurance, health care, long-term disability and workers' compensation benefits.

The IESO accrues obligations under pension and other post-employment benefit (OPEB) plans and the related costs, net of plan assets. Pension and OPEB expenses and obligations are determined annually by independent actuaries using the projected benefit method and management's best estimate of expected return on plan assets, salary escalation, retirement ages of employees, mortality and expected

health-care costs. The discount rate used to value liabilities is based on the expected rate of return on plan assets as at the measurement date of September 30.

The expected return on plan assets is based on management's long-term best estimate using a market-related value of plan assets. The market-related value of plan assets is determined using the average value of assets over three years as at the measurement date of September 30.

Pension and OPEB expenses are recorded during the year in which employees render services. Pension and OPEB expenses consist of current service costs, interest expense on liabilities, expected return on plan assets and the cost of plan amendments in the period. Actuarial gains/(losses) arise from, among other things, the difference between the actual rate of return on plan assets for a period and the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for that period or from changes in actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligations. Actuarial gains/(losses) are amortized over the expected average remaining service life of the employees covered by the plan.

The expected average remaining service life of employees covered by the pension plans is 15 years (2015 – 15 years) and OPEB plan is 16.2 years (2015 – 14.7 years).

The IESO sick pay benefits accumulate but do not vest. The IESO accrues sick pay benefits based on the expectation of future utilization and records the accrual within accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Foreign currency exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Items on the statement of financial position denominated in foreign currency are translated to Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange as of the financial statements date. The cumulative unrealized foreign currency exchange gains and losses of items continuing to be recognized on the statement of financial position are recorded in accumulated deficit as remeasurement gains and losses and shown in the statement of financial position and the statement of remeasurement gains and losses. Upon settlement of the item denominated in a foreign currency, the cumulative remeasurement gains and losses are reclassified to the statement of operations, and all other gains and losses associated with the disposition of the financial instrument are recorded in the statement of operations.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements. The IESO's accounts that involve a greater degree of uncertainty include the carrying values of tangible capital assets, accrued pension liability and accrual for employee future benefits other than pensions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.