North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited
Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited (the Entity), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at December 31, 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

BDO Canada LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

North Bay, Ontario
April 7, 2020

North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited
Statement of Financial Position
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and short-term investments		$ 11,244,116	$ 7,791,709
Accounts receivable	8	10,074,129	10,830,576
Unbilled revenue		6,010,011	5,867,434
Payment in lieu of taxes receivable	9	-	142,088
Inventory	13	679,184	738,723
Prepaid expenses		608,002	704,509
Total current assets		28,615,442	26,075,039
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	72,267,651	69,301,631
Investment in associate	7	360,120	-
Financial instrument asset		513,527	1,194,928
Deferred taxes	9	1,325,427	1,666,724
Total non-current assets		74,466,725	72,163,283
Total assets		103,082,167	98,238,322
Regulatory deferral account debit balances	4	1,062,183	666,902
Total assets and regulatory deferral account balances		$ 104,144,350	$ 98,905,224

North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited
Statement of Financial Position (continued)
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11	$ 11,740,444	$ 9,558,632
Payment in lieu of taxes	9	87,718	-
Deferred revenue		789,289	841,982
Customer deposits - current	8	94,281	73,005
Current portion of long-term debt	17	4,010,219	3,431,093
Total current liabilities		16,721,951	13,904,712
Long-term liabilities			
Customer deposits – long-term	8	732,674	737,239
Contributions in aid of construction	6	3,890,009	3,500,338
Employee future benefits	10	4,536,742	4,256,659
Long-term debt	17	36,428,435	35,060,008
Total non-current liabilities		45,587,860	43,554,244
Total liabilities		62,309,811	57,458,956
Shareholder's Equity			
Share capital	14	19,511,601	19,511,601
Retained earnings		19,862,835	19,059,353
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)		(205,399)	(11,059)
		19,657,436	19,048,294
Total shareholder's equity		39,169,037	38,559,895
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		101,478,848	96,018,851
Regulatory deferral account credit balances	4	2,665,502	2,886,373
Total liabilities, equity and regulatory deferral account credit balances		$ 104,144,350	$ 98,905,224

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 18 and 19)
Subsequent events (Note 23)

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by

_______________ Director

_______________ Director

North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited
Statement of Comprehensive Income
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
Revenue			
Electricity sales		$ 70,498,828	$ 67,424,198
Other		649,219	746,080
		71,148,047	68,170,278
Expenses			
Cost of power		57,947,018	55,082,974
Operating expenses	15	6,739,764	6,430,199
Depreciation and amortization		2,981,841	2,854,199
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		90,272	25,920
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange		1,406	(915)
		67,760,301	64,392,377
Income from operating activities		3,387,746	3,777,901
Finance income	16	392,466	382,647
Finance costs	16	(1,205,365)	(1,091,700)
Earning in associate	7	605,148	-
Change in interest rate swap	17	(681,401)	(140,775)
Income before provision for payment in lieu of income taxes		2,498,594	2,928,073
Provision for payment in lieu of income taxes			
Current	9	122,584	-
Deferred		411,365	832,823
		533,949	832,823
Profit for the year before net movements in regulatory deferral account balances		1,964,645	2,095,250
Net movement in regulatory deferral account balances related to profit or (loss)	4	(243,503)	114,430
Net movement in regulatory deferral account balances arising from deferred tax movement		411,365	832,823
Profit for the year and net movements in regulatory deferral account balances		2,132,507	3,042,503
Other comprehensive income:			
Remeasurement of employee future benefits (net of (2019 – ($70,068) in tax) (2018-$55,974)	9	(194,340)	155,249
Net and comprehensive income for the year		$ 1,938,167	$ 3,197,752

North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Share Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 19,511,601	($166,308)	$ 17,275,704	$ 36,620,997
Profit for the year and net movements in regulatory deferral account balances	-	-	3,042,503	3,042,503
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		155,249		155,249
Dividends paid	-	-	(1,258,854)	(1,258,854)
December 31, 2018	19,511,601	(11,059)	19,059,353	38,559,895
Profit for the year and net movements in regulatory deferral account balances	-	-	2,132,507	2,132,507
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	(194,340)	-	(194,340)
Dividends paid	-	-	(1,329,025)	(1,329,025)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 19,511,601	$ (205,399)	$ 19,862,835	$39,169,037

North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the year ended December 31, 2019

	2019	2018
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Profit for the year and net movements in regulatory deferral account balances	$ 2,132,507	$ 3,042,503
Adjustments to reconcile income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,981,841	2,854,199
Amortization of contributions in aid of construction	(93,371)	(80,619)
Deferred income taxes	411,365	832,823
Employee future benefit expense	275,840	177,966
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	80,337	25,920
Change in associate	(605,148)	
Change in interest rate swap	681,401	140,775
	5,864,772	6,993,567
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	1,184,717	(3,311,361)
Unbilled revenue	(142,577)	462,103
Inventory	59,539	(128,498)
Prepaid expenses	96,508	187,692
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,181,812	(1,016,705)
Deferred revenue	(52,695)	455,568
Payment in lieu of taxes	229,806	(121,038)
Customer deposits	16,711	(24,988)
Net cash flows from operating activities	9,438,593	3,496,340
Cash Flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	132,692	3,432
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(6,589,158)	(6,615,336)
Dividends received and accrued from associate	245,028	-
Changes in regulatory deferral account balances	(616,152)	(1,774,695)
Cash used in investment activities	(6,827,590)	(8,386,599)
Cash Flows from financing activities		
Contributions received in aid of construction	483,042	558,617
Dividends paid	(1,329,025)	(1,258,854)
Employee future benefits paid	(260,166)	(269,846)
Repayment of long-term debt	(3,552,447)	(2,980,612)
Advances of long-term debt	5,500,000	4,500,000
Cash provided by financing activities	841,404	549,305
Net increase (decrease) in cash	3,452,407	(4,340,954)
Cash and short-term investments, beginning of year	7,791,709	12,132,663
Cash and short-term investments, end of year	$ 11,244,116	$ 7,791,709

1. Corporate Information

North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited's (the "Company") main business activity is the distribution of electricity under authority of the Ontario Energy Board ("OEB") Act, 1998. The Company owns and operates an electricity distribution system, which delivers electricity to approximately 24,401 customers located in North Bay, Ontario.

Operating in a regulated environment exposes the Company to regulatory and recovery risk.

Regulatory risk is the risk that the Province and its regulator, the OEB, could establish a regulatory regime that imposes conditions that restrict the electricity distribution business from achieving an acceptable rate of return that permits financial sustainability of its operations including the recovery of expenses incurred for the benefit of other market participants in the electricity industry such as transition costs and other regulatory balances. All requests for changes in electricity distribution charges require the approval of the OEB.

Regulatory developments in Ontario's electricity industry, including current and possible future consultations between the OEB and interested stakeholders, may affect distribution rates and other permitted recoveries in the future. North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited is subject to a cost of service regulatory mechanism under which the OEB establishes the revenues required (i) to recover the forecast operating costs, including depreciation and amortization and income taxes, of providing the regulated service, and (ii) to provide a fair and reasonable return on utility investment, or rate base. As actual operating conditions may vary from forecast, actual returns achieved can differ from approved returns.

The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 74 Commerce Crescent, North Bay, Ontario, Canada.

The sole shareholder of the Company is the Corporation of the City of North Bay.

2. Basis of Preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 7, 2020.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars (CDN$), which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless when otherwise indicated.

c) Judgment and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving critical judgments and estimates in applying

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are:

- The recognition and measurement of regulatory deferral account balances (Note 4);
- The determination of useful lives of property, plant and equipment (Note 5);
- The calculation of the impairment of accounts receivable (Note 8);
- The determination for the provision for Payment in Lieu of Taxes since there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain (Note 9); and
- The calculation of the net future obligation for certain unfunded health, dental and life insurance benefits for the Company's retired employees (Note 10).

In addition, in preparing the financial statements the notes to the financial statements were ordered such that the most relevant information was presented earlier in the notes and the disclosures that management deemed to be immaterial were excluded from the notes to the financial statements. The determination of the relevance and materiality of disclosures involved significant judgement.

3. Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments effective for accounting years beginning on or after January 1, 2019 are listed below and did not materially affect the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16)

IFRS 16 Leases supersedes IAS 17 Leases. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less, or the underlying asset is of low value. The standard eliminates the distinction between operating and finance leases from the perspective of the lessee, however, the perspective of the lessor remains largely in line with previous IAS 17 requirements with the distinction between operating leases and finance leases being retained. All contracts that meet the definition of a lease will be recorded in the statement of financial position with a "right of use" asset and a corresponding liability. The asset is subsequently accounted for as property, plant and equipment or investment property and the liability is unwound using the interest rate inherent in the lease.

The Company adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective approach without restatement of comparative figures. The definition of a lease under IFRS 16 was applied only to contracts entered into or changed on or after January 1, 2019. The company concludes that there are no contracts in 2019 of material value, or over a lease term of 12 months, that have been entered into that would require recognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. The Company elected to apply the practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Contracts entered into before the transition date that were not identified as leases under IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were not reassessed. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for some leases of low value assets based on the value of the underlying asset when new or for short-term leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

3. Adoption of New Accounting Standards (Continued):

IFRIC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (IFRIC 23)

IFRIC 23 provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation requires:

- An entity to contemplate whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered separately, or together as a group, based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution;
- An entity to determine if it is probable that the tax authorities will accept the uncertain tax treatment; and
- If it is not probable that the uncertain tax treatment will be accepted, measure the tax uncertainty based on the most likely amount or expected value, depending on whichever method better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty.

The adoption of IFRIC 23 did not have a material impact on the Company’s financial statements.

4. Regulatory deferral account balances

In accordance with IFRS 14, the Company has continued to apply the accounting policies it applied in accordance with the pre-changeover Canadian GAAP for the recognition, measurement and impairment of assets and liabilities arising from rate regulation. These are referred to as regulatory deferral account balances. Regulatory deferral account balances are recognized and measured initially and subsequently at cost. They are assessed for impairment on the same basis as other non-financial assets.

Regulatory deferral account credit balances are associated with the collection of certain revenues earned in the current period or in prior period(s) that are expected to be returned to consumers in future periods through the rate-setting process.

Regulatory deferral account debit balances represent future revenues associated with certain costs incurred in the current period or in prior period(s) that are expected to be recovered from consumers in future periods through the rate-setting process. Management continually assesses the likelihood of recovery of regulatory balances. If recovery through future rates is no longer considered probable, the amounts would be charged to the results of operations in the period that the assessment is made.

The balances and movements in the regulatory deferral account balances shown below are presented net of related deferred taxes. These deferred taxes are not presented within the total deferred tax asset balances shown in Note 9.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

4. Regulatory deferral account balances (continued)

All amounts deferred as regulatory deferral account balances are subject to approval by the OEB. As such, amounts subject to deferral could be altered by the regulators. Remaining recovery periods are those expected and the actual recovery or settlement periods could differ based on OEB approval. Due to previous, existing or expected future regulatory articles or decisions, the Company has the following amounts expected to be recovered by customers (returned to customers) in future periods and as such regulatory deferral account balances are comprised of:

	Remaining recovery period (years)		2019		2018
Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances					
Cost of Power (i)	1 – 4	$	532,660	$	381,987
Cost of Power – Global Adjustment (i)	1 - 4		170,956		-
Disposition/rec – 2014 - 2018 (ii)	1 - 4		38,630		-
LRAMVA (iii)	1 – 4		185,986		181,983
Other (vi)	1 – 4		133,951		102,932
Total Regulatory Deferral Account Debit Balances		$	1,062,183	$	666,902

	Remaining recovery period (years)		2019		2018
Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances and related Deferred Tax					
Cost of Power - Wholesale Market Service (i)	1 – 4	$	(750,952)	$	(607,380)
Cost of Power – Global Adjustment (i)	1 - 4		-		(25,913)
Disposition/rec – 2014 - 2018 (ii)	1 - 4		-		(433,182)
Retail cost variances (iv)	1 – 4		(151,130)		(131,763)
Deferred income taxes (v)	5 - 25		(1,325,427)		(1,666,724)
Other (vi)	1 – 4		(437,993)		(21,411)
Total Regulatory Deferral Account Credit Balances and related Deferred Tax		$	(2,665,502)	$	(2,886,373)

4. REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES (CONTINUED)

In the absence of rate regulation, these rate regulated assets and liabilities would be recognized in income in the year in which they relate. As a result, the net effect on income for the period is as stated below.

i. Cost of Power

This account is comprised of the variances between amounts charged by the Company to customers, based on regulated rates, and the corresponding cost of non-competitive electricity service charged to the Company for the operation of the wholesale electricity market and grid, including commodity and global adjustment, various wholesale market settlement charges and transmission charges. Under the OEB's direction, the Company has deferred the settlement variances that have occurred since May 1, 2002 in accordance with the AP Handbook. Carrying charges are calculated monthly on the opening balance of the applicable variance account using a specific interest rate as outlined by the OEB. The Company did not recognize carrying charge income related to the retail settlement variance accounts for external reporting purposes prior to December 31, 2003.

The OEB allows the variances to be deferred which would normally be recorded as revenue for unregulated businesses under Modified IFRS (MIFRS). In absence of rate regulation, revenues in 2019 would have been lower by $33,015 (2018 - lower by $1,110,543).

As a component of the yearly Incentive Regulation Mechanism (IRM) rate application process, "Group 1" account balances (which are composed of Low Voltage, Wholesale Market, Network, Connection, Power and the Smart Meter Entity charge) are reviewed and will qualify for disposition if balances, including carrying charges, exceed a preset threshold per kWh. The Company has not proposed any disposition in the pending 2020 IRM application for 2020 rates. In 2018, NBHDL disposed of 2016 audited balances for Group 1 accounts – see Note ii.

ii. Disposition/recovery – 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018

Disposition/recovery – 2014 On August 30, 2013, the Company filed an IRM application for 2014 distribution rates (EB-2013-0157) with the OEB which included a request seeking disposition of the Group 1 balances for regulatory assets and liabilities. On March 6, 2014, the OEB approved the disposition of net regulatory assets of $864,885 and net regulatory liabilities of $1,594,828 over a one year period commencing May 1, 2014 and ending April 30, 2015. The amounts consisted of principal balances as of December 31, 2012 with carrying charges projected to April 30, 2014. NBHDL will seek disposition of the net residual balance of $17,602 related to the 2014 disposition in a future rate application.

Disposition/recovery – 2015 On December 18, 2014, the Company filed a COS application for 2015 distribution rates (EB-2014-0099) with the OEB which included a request seeking disposition of the balances for regulatory assets and liabilities. On July 16, 2015, the OEB approved the disposition of net regulatory assets of $1,554,186 and net regulatory liabilities of ($4,662,850) which included Group 1 and 2 balances, CGAAP and LRAMVA accounts. The Group 1 and 2 amounts consisted of principal balances as of December 31, 2013 with carrying charges projected to April 30, 2015 for a net total of $455,076 being collected from customers over a one year period commencing July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2016.

4. REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES (CONTINUED)

The PP&E – CGAAP and transitional amounts were refunded to customers over a two year period beginning July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2016. The amount owed to customers included the disposition of the regulatory liability of ($3,793,377). The LRAMVA amount approved for disposition included the lost revenue for OPA programs up to December 31, 2013 plus carrying charges projected to April 30, 2015 for a total amount of $229,637 being collected from customers over a one-year period commencing July 1, 2015 and ending June 30, 2016. NBHDL will seek disposition of the net residual balance of ($6,973) related to the 2015 disposition in a future rate application.

Disposition/recovery – 2016 On March 23, 2016, the Company filed an IRM application for 2016 distribution rates (EB-2015-0092) with the OEB which included a request seeking disposition of the Group 1 balances for regulatory assets and liabilities. On May 5, 2016, the OEB issued a decision approving the disposition of net regulatory assets of $935,707. The amounts consisted of principal balances as of December 31, 2014 with carrying charges projected to April 30, 2016. The OEB approved disposition of $950,051 over a one year period commencing May 1, 2016 and ending April 30, 2017 for the Global Adjustment amount; the remaining Group 1 account balances netting ($14,344) will be refunded to customers in a future rate application. NBHDL will seek disposition of the net residual balance of $60,470 related to the 2016 disposition in a future rate application.

Disposition/recovery – 2017 On September 26, 2016, the Company filed an IRM application for 2017 distribution rates (EB-2016-0214) with the OEB which included a request seeking disposition of the Group 1 balances for regulatory assets, liabilities and LRAMVA accounts. On February 8, 2017, the OEB issued a decision approving the disposition of net regulatory liabilities of ($691,352). The amounts consisted of principal balances as of December 31, 2015 with carrying charges projected to April 30, 2017. The OEB approved disposition and recovery of net regulatory liabilities over a one-year period commencing May 1, 2017 and ending April 30, 2018. The LRAMVA amount approved for disposition included the lost revenue for OPA programs up to December 31, 2014 plus carrying charges projected to April 30, 2017 for a total amount of $191,584 being collected from customers over a one-year period commencing May 1, 2017 and ending April 30, 2018. NBHDL will seek disposition of the net residual balance of ($24,954) related to the 2017 disposition in a future rate application.

Disposition/recovery – 2018 On October 16, 2017, the Company filed an IRM application for 2018 distribution rates (EB-2017-0065) with the OEB which included a request seeking disposition of the Group 1 balances for regulatory assets and liabilities. On March 22, 2018, the OEB issued a decision approving the disposition of net regulatory liabilities of ($1,300,650). The amounts consisted of principal balances as of December 31, 2016 with carrying charges projected to April 30, 2018. The OEB approved disposition over a one-year period commencing May 1, 2018 and ending April 30, 2019. NBHDL will seek disposition of the net residual balance of ($7,515) related to the 2018 disposition in a future rate application.

4. Regulatory deferral account balances (continued)

iii. Lost Revenue Adjustment Mechanism Variance Account (LRAMVA)

On April 26, 2012 the OEB released the Guidelines for Electricity Distributor Conservation and Demand Management (EB-2012-0003) which included accounting direction on the treatment of lost revenues from forecasted/unforecasted Conservation and Demand Management (CDM) results on distribution revenue due to variances from forecasted throughput used to establish distribution rates.

The Board established an LRAM variance account ("LRAMVA") to capture the differences between the results of actual, verified impacts of authorized CDM activities undertaken by electricity distributors between 2011-2014 for both Board-Approved CDM programs and IESO-Contracted Province-Wide CDM programs in relation to activities undertaken by the distributor and/or delivered for the distributor by a third party under contract (in the distributor's franchise area) and the level of CDM program activities included in the distributor's load forecast (i.e. the level embedded into rates). At a minimum, distributors must apply for disposition of the balance in the LRAMVA at the time of their Cost of Service rate applications.

In the 2014 COS application, the OEB approved disposition of LRAMVA amounts related to CDM programs up to December 31, 2013 in the amount of $221,924; this is now included in the disposition/recovery – 2015 account. On February 8, 2017, the OEB approved disposition of LRAMVA amounts related to CDM programs up to December 31, 2014 in the amount of $191,584; this is now included in the disposition/recovery – 2017 account.

Under the Conservation First Framework ("CFF"), for programs that take place from 2015 to 2020, distributors were to treat lost revenues in a similar manner as those from the 2010-2014 programs with respect to the impact of lost revenues. Distributors were to capture the differences between the results of actual, verified impacts of authorized CDM activities against the LRAMVA threshold included in the most recent Cost of Service application. Accordingly, the Company has recorded $178,128 in the LRAMVA deferral account; this represents amounts related to CDM programs from 2015 to 2017. On March 21, 2019 the OEB announced the discontinuation of the CFF and the establishment of a scaled down interim framework for the balance of 2019 and 2020, the delivery of which will be done centrally by the IESO. The cancelation of the CFF has the potential to limit or eliminate the Company's ability to seek recovery for any future revenue variances caused by conservation programs beyond the current application.

On November 25, 2019, the Company filed an IRM application for 2020 distribution rates (EB-2019-0057) with the OEB which included a request seeking recovery of the LRAMVA amounts related to CDM programs from 2015-2018. The amount requested, $274,497, includes carrying charges through to April 30, 2020 and an additional request for a specific program. This request is under review and not recorded as LRAMVA as at December 31, 2019. The Company has requested a recovery period of one year form May 1, 2020 through April 30, 2021. This is a pending application and is subject to the approval of the OEB.

4. REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES (CONTINUED)

iv. Retail cost variances

Retail cost variances were established to record the difference between the amount billed and the incremental costs of providing retail services and to record the difference between the amount billed in relation to a service transaction request and the incremental costs of providing the initial screening and actual processing services for the service transaction request. Under the OEB's direction, the Company has deferred the settlement variances that have occurred since May 1, 2002. Accordingly, the Company has deferred these recoveries in accordance with the AP Handbook.

The OEB allows the variances to be deferred which would normally be recorded as revenue for unregulated businesses under IFRS. In absence of rate regulation, revenues in 2019 would have been higher by $19,268 (2018 - higher by $19,072). The deferred balance for unapproved settlement variances continues to be calculated in accordance with the OEB's direction. The OEB approved disposition of audited 2013 balances in the 2014 COS application - see Note ii.

v. Deferred Income Taxes

The recovery from, or refund to, customers of future income taxes through future rates is recognized as a regulatory deferral account balance. The Company has recognized a deferred tax asset of $1,325,427 (2018 – $1,666,724) arising from the recognition of regulatory deferral account balances and a corresponding regulatory deferral account credit balance of $1,325,427 (2018 - $1,666,724). The deferred tax asset balance is presented within the total regulatory deferral account balances presented in the statement of financial position.

vi. Other

2019 costs relate to carrying charges on accounts included as regulatory credits, increased OEB cost assessments and incremental revenue related to pole attachment charges and decreased tax expenditures to tax changes. In 2016, in addition to an increase in the OEB's internal budget, the OEB also revised its Cost Assessment Model to reflect a change in the methodology used to apportion costs. These changes resulted in a material shift in the allocation of costs. The OEB established a variance account for electricity distributors to record any material differences between OEB cost assessments currently built into rates, and cost assessments that will result from the application of the new cost assessment model. NBHDL has recorded $31,474 in incremental cost assessment increases in 2019 (2018- $30,586) in the deferral account in accordance with the guidance on the use of the variance account. In September 2018 and again in January 2019, the OEB revised its approved pole attachment charges for distributors. The OEB established a variance account for electricity distributors to record the revenue difference between these new rates and previously approved rates. In 2019 NBHDL has recorded ($257,220) as incremental revenue (2018 - $21,354). In July 2019, the OEB established a variance account to record the effects of the Accelerated Investment Incentive (AII). The AII created new capital cost allowance (CCA) rules that translated to a material difference between taxes built into rates using the OEB Tax Model and taxes that NBHDL would pay. The OEB also established that this account should reflect the change dating back to the beginning of the AII (November 2018). In 2019, NBHDL, recorded regulatory liabilities of $171,649 and $6,254 for 2019 and 2018 respectively.

4. REGULATORY DEFERRAL ACCOUNT BALANCES (CONTINUED)

vii. Future Applications

On Nov 25, 2019, NBHDL filed a IRM rate application (EB-2019-0057) for rates commencing May 1, 2020. This application is subject to the approval of the OEB. The application includes an annual delivery rate adjustment of 1.7% and a request for recovery of LRAMVA balances totaling $274,497 - Note 4-iii.

In August 2020, NBHDL intends to file its cost of service (COS) application for 2021 rates. As part of this application, NBHDL will seek the disposition of all Group 1 and Group 2 balances for regulatory assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2019. These balances will includes the net residual balances described in 4ii) above and will be subject to OEB review and approval.

For certain of the regulatory items identified above, the expected recovery or settlement period, or likelihood of recovery or settlement, is affected by risks and uncertainties relating to the ultimate authority of the regulator in determining the item's treatment for rate-setting purposes. Management continually assesses the likelihood of recovery of regulatory assets and realization of regulatory liabilities. If recovery and realization through future rates is no longer considered probable, the amounts would be charged to the results of operations in the period that the assessment is made

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Costs may include direct material, labour, contracted services, overhead, engineering costs and interest on funds used during construction that are considered applicable to construction. Major spares such as spare transformers and other items kept as standby/back up equipment are accounted for as property, plant and equipment since they support the Company's distribution system reliability. Upon disposal the cost and accumulated amortization of assets are relieved from the respective accounts and any gain or loss is reflected in operations.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Distribution Assets:	
Building and fixtures	30 - 50 years
Substations	40 - 50 years
Poles, towers and fixtures	45 years
Overhead conductor and devices	60 years
Underground conduit and conductor	40 - 50 years
Distribution transformers	40 years
Overhead and underground services	40 – 60 years
Distribution meters	10 - 25 years
General Assets:	
Buildings	25 – 50 years
Office equipment	10 years
Computer equipment	5 years
Transportation equipment	5 - 8 years
Small tools and miscellaneous equipment	10 years
Load management controls	6 years
System supervisory equipment	15 – 20 years

Land is not depreciated.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

5. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	Electrical Distribution Assets	General Assets	Work in process	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2018	$ 112,344,878	12,176,538	2,611,071	127,132,487
Additions	6,642,285	297,763	(324,712)	6,615,336
Disposals	(286,282)	(53,374)	-	(340,048)
Balance at December 31, 2018	118,700,881	12,420,536	2,286,359	133,407,775
Balance at January 1, 2019	118,700,881	12,420,536	2,286,359	133,407,775
Additions	6,298,481	799,673	(508,995)	6,589,159
Disposals / Reallocation	(596,504)	(89,410)	(442,669)	(1,128,582)
Balance at December 31, 2019	124,402,858	13,130,799	1,334,695	138,868,352
Depreciation and impairment losses				
Balance at January 1, 2018	52,953,119	8,609,523	-	61,562,642
Depreciation for the year	2,262,348	591,852	-	2,854,200
Disposals	(256,932)	(53,766)	-	(310,698)
Balance at December 31, 2018	$ 54,958,535	$ 9,147,609	$ -	$ 64,106,144
Balance at January 1, 2019	54,958,535	9,147,609	-	64,106,144
Depreciation for the year	2,385,235	596,606	-	2,981,841
Disposals	(397,873)	(89,411)	-	(487,284)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 56,945,897	$ 9,654,804	$ -	$ 66,600,701
Carrying amounts:				
At December 31, 2018	$ 63,742,346	$ 3,272,927	$ 2,286,359	$ 69,301,631
At December 31, 2019	$ 67,456,961	$ 3,475,995	$ 1,334,695	$ 72,267,651

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

6. Revenue Recognition

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

Revenues from the sale and distribution of electricity is recognized over time on an accrual basis upon delivery of electricity, including unbilled revenues accrued in respect of electricity delivered but not yet billed. Sale and distribution of electricity revenue is comprised of customer billings for distribution service charges. Customer billings for distribution service charges are recorded based on meter readings, and are generally due within 30 days of the billing date.

Other revenues, which include revenues from pole use rental, collection charges and other miscellaneous revenues are recognized at the time services are provided. Where the Company has an ongoing obligation to provide services, revenues are recognized as the service is performed and amounts billed in advance are recognized as deferred revenue.

Certain assets may be acquired or constructed with financial assistance in the form of contributions from customers. Contributions vary by project and are based on the criteria set forth in the Distribution System Code. Since the contributions will provide customers with ongoing access to the supply of electricity, these contributions are classified as contributions in aid of construction and are amortized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the constructed or contributed asset.

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

The continuity of deferred contributions in aid of construction is as follows:

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Deferred contributions, net, beginning of year	$ 3,500,338	$ 3,022,340
Contributions in aid of construction received	483,042	558,617
Contributions in aid of construction recognized as distribution revenue	(93,371)	(80,619)
Deferred contributions, net, end of year	$ 3,890,009	$ 3,500,338

All contributions in aid of construction are cash contributions. There have not been any contributions of property plant and equipment.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATE

The Company has an equity interest in Ecobility; a company owned by five different shareholders all of whom own, operate, or are affiliated with, a local distribution company. The company operates out of Sudbury and Toronto and facilitates the management and delivery of Provincial conservation programs across the service territories of each owner and other locations throughout the Province.

Of the 143,860 shares issued, the company owned 16.66% at year end. Of the five voting shares, the Company holds one. This equity interest is measured on the balance sheet using the equity method of accounting. The Company's share of preliminary net earnings of $2,579,837 for the year is $343,840. Dividends recorded against the investment throughout the year totaled $250,068. The investee had total assets of $5,869,575 and shareholders' equity of $2,672,850 as at December 31, 2019.

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, UNBILLED REVENUE AND CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

	December 31 2019	December 31 2018
Accounts receivable due from related parties	$ 1,685,626	$ 953,905
Short term advances to related parties	-	2,733,926
Customer accounts receivable	8,520,035	7,257,277
Loss allowance	(131,532)	(114,532)
Total accounts receivable	$ 10,074,129	$ 10,830,576

a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognizes accounts receivable on the date on which they are originated and recognizes unbilled service revenue on the date on which the Company delivers the electricity but has not yet billed the customer. Similar to customer billings, unbilled revenue for distribution service charges are recorded based on meter readings. Accounts receivable and unbilled service revenue are initially measured at fair value.

b) Classification and subsequent measurement

Accounts receivable and unbilled service revenue are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost because they meet the solely payments of principal and interest criterion and are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The carrying amount is reduced through the use of a loss allowance and the amount of the related loss allowance is recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent recoveries of receivables and unbilled service revenue previously provisioned are credited to profit or loss.

c) Fair value measurement

Due to its short-term nature, the carrying amounts of accounts receivable and unbilled service revenue approximates their fair value.

8. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, UNBILLED REVENUE AND CUSTOMER DEPOSITS (CONTINUED)

d) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed through collection of security deposits from customers in accordance with directions provided by the OEB. Where the security posted is in the form of cash or cash equivalents, these amounts are recorded in the accounts as deposits, which are reported separately from the Company's own cash and cash equivalents. Deposits to be refunded to customers within the next fiscal year are classified as a current liability. Interest rates paid on customer deposits are based on the Bank of Canada's prime business rate less 2%.

Due to its short-term nature, the carrying amount of the accounts receivable due from related parties and other accounts receivable approximates its fair value. Unbilled service revenue reflects the electricity delivered but not yet billed to customers. Customer billings generally occur within 30 days of delivery. The Company's credit risk associated with accounts receivable is primarily related to payments from distribution customers. The Company has approximately 24,410 customers, the majority of which are residential. The Company considers an account receivable to be in default when the customer is unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full, without recourse by the Company, such as realizing security (if any is held). Accounts are past-due (in default) when the customers have failed to make the contractually requirements payments when due, which is generally within 30 days of the billing date.

The Company considers an account receivable to be credit-impaired when the customer has amounts more than 90 days past the billing date. In determining the allowance for doubtful accounts, the Company considers historical loss experience of account balances based on the aging and arrears status of accounts receivable balances.

The change in allowance for doubtful accounts related to a $121,132 bad debt expense for the year and accounts receivable write off of $159,457. The carrying amount of accounts receivable is reduced through the use of an allowance for impairment. Subsequent recoveries of receivables previously provisioned were $55,349 (2018 - $59,061) and are credited to the income statement. The balance of the allowance for impairment at December 31, 2019 is $131,556 (2018 - $114,532). The Company's credit risk associated with accounts receivable is primarily related to payments from distribution customers. At December 31, 2019, approximately $104,659 (2018 - $191,727) is considered 60 days past due.

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

Customer deposits represents cash deposits from electricity distribution customers and retailers, as well as construction deposits. Deposits from electricity distribution customers are refundable to customers demonstrating an acceptable level of credit risk as determined by the Company in accordance with policies set out by the OEB or upon termination of their electricity distribution service.

Subsequent to year end, the credit risk related to the organization's accounts receivable has increased due to the impact of COVID-19, which could lead to potential uncollectible amounts or slowing collections. This may impact the amount of cash collections related to accounts receivable balances in fiscal 2020 could impact the Company's cash flow requirements.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. Accounts Receivable, Unbilled Revenue and Customer Deposits (continued)

		December 31 2019		December 31 2018
Customer deposits – current	$	94,281	$	73,005
Customer deposits – long-term		732,674		737,239
Total customer deposits	$	826,955	$	810,244

a) Recognition and initial measurement
The Company initially recognizes customer deposits on the date on which the Company received the deposit. Customer deposits are initially measured at fair value.

b) Classification and subsequent measurement
Customer deposits are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

c) Fair value measurement
The fair value of customer deposits approximates their carrying amounts taking into account interest accrued on the outstanding balance.

9. Payments in Lieu of Taxes Payable

The Company is a Municipal Electricity Utility ("MEU") for purposes of the PIL's regime contained in the Electricity Act, 1998. As a MEU the Company is exempt from tax under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the Corporations Tax Act (Ontario).

Under the Electricity Act, 1998, the Company is required to make payments in lieu of corporate income taxes each year to Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation ("OEFC"), commencing October 1, 2001. These payments are calculated in accordance with the rules for computing taxable income and other relevant amounts contained in the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the Corporation Tax Act (Ontario) as modified by the Electricity Act, 1998, and related regulations. PILs expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or regulatory deferral account balances.

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for PILs. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company’s current understanding of the tax law. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

9. Payments in Lieu of Taxes Payable (continued)

Significant components of the payments in lieu of taxes expense are as follows:

a. Expense

The Company's provision for PILs is calculated as follows:

	2019	2018
Income before provision for payment in lieu of income taxes	$ 2,498,594	$ 2,928,073
Regulatory assets/liabilities added (deducted) for tax purposes	(274,885)	(885,896)
Net change in reserves (EFB)	15,675	(91,880)
Capital cost allowance (greater than) less than amortization expense	(1,807,071)	(2,110,256)
Other items	(741,404)	(121,823)
Unrealized (gain) loss	681,401	140,775
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	90,272	25,920
Income (loss) for tax purposes	464,619	Nil
Statutory Canadian federal and provincial tax rate	26.50%	26.50%
Provision for PILs (recovery)	122,584	-
Total current tax provision	$ 122,584	$ Nil

b. Deferred Taxes

Components of deferred taxes are as follows:

	2019	2018
Property, plant and equipment	$ 49,549	$ 392,232
Employee future benefits	1,202,237	1,128,015
Regulatory Assets / Liabilities	73,641	146,478
Total deferred tax assets	$ 1,325,427	$ 1,666,725

10. Employee Future Benefits

Employee future benefits other than pension provided by the Company include medical and insurance benefits. These benefit plans provide benefits to certain employees when they are no longer providing active service.

The cost of these benefits are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, the cost of these benefits are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method discounted to its present value using yields available on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating to the terms of the liabilities. The valuation is performed every third year or when there are significant changes to workforce. A full valuation was performed in 2019.

Remeasurements of the defined benefit obligation are recognized directly within equity in other comprehensive income. The remeasurements include actuarial gains and losses.

Service costs are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in operating expenses, and include current and past service costs as well as gains and losses on curtailments.

Net interest expense is recognized on the Statement of Comprehensive Income in finance costs, and is calculated by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the balance of the net defined benefit obligation, considering the effects of benefit payments during the period. Gains or losses arising from changes to defined benefits or plan curtailment are recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Settlements of defined benefit plans are recognized in the period in which the settlement occurs.

The plan is exposed to a number of risks, including:

Interest rate risk: decreases/increases in the discount rate used (high quality corporate bonds) will increase/decrease the defined benefit obligation.

Longevity risk: changes in the estimation of mortality rates of current and former employees.

Health care cost risk: increases in cost of providing health, dental and life insurance benefits.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

10. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The Company has a defined benefit life insurance and health care plan covering all active employees and most retirees. Information about the Company's defined benefit life insurance and health care plan is as follows:

	2019	2018
Prepaid benefit liability, beginning of year	$ 4,256,659	$ 4,559,762
Expense for the year	275,841	177,966
Benefits paid during the year	(260,166)	(269,846)
Actuarial gains/losses recognized	264,408	(211,223)
Prepaid benefit liability, end of year	$ 4,536,742	$ 4,256,659
Fair value of plan assets	$NIL	$NIL

Included in wages and employee benefits and finance costs respectively, is a net benefit expense as follows:

	2019	2018
Total service cost of the plan for the year	$ 121,320	$ 34,281
Interest on average liabilities	154,521	143,685
Total Expense for the year	$ 275,841	$ 177,966

The main actuarial assumptions employed for the valuations are based on the full actuarial report performed in 2019. In 2019, the Company hired an outside consulting firm to update the actuarial valuation report based on the changes noted below, including an update of employee and retiree status.

Expected average remaining service life of active employees 13 years.

a. General Inflation / Salary Levels

In 2019, the actuarial report was based on salary scale assumption based on the Corporation's management of 2% per annum up to 2022 and 3% per annum for 2023 onwards. This change reflected the Corporation's bargaining agreements and consideration for increases in the salary scale in the long term. As such, in 2019 there was no inflation rate used in the valuation. In 2018, the future general inflation levels, as measured by changes in the Consumer Price Index ("CPI"), were assumed at 2% in 2018.

b. Interest (Discount) Rate

The obligation at year end, of the present value of future liabilities and the expense for the year ended, were determined using a discount rate of 3.1% (2018- 3.9%). The discount rate for 2019 reflects the assumed long-term yield on high quality bonds as at December 31, 2019 (most recent valuation date).

10. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

c. Medical Costs

Medical costs reflect cost increase assumptions from 2019 and continue to be assumed to increase 4.20% from 2020-2024, 5.3% from 2025-2034, 4.6% from 2035-2039, and 4% thereafter.

d. Dental Costs

Dental costs reflect cost increase assumptions from 2019 and continue to be assumed to increase at 4.5% from 2020-2024, 5.60% from 2025-2029, 5.30% from 2030-2034, 4.60% from 2035-2039 and 4% thereafter.

The Company's sick accrual is included above in the amount of $220,400 (2018 - $164,500) and is the accumulation of non-vested sick leave benefits under IAS 19 standards for financial reporting purposes. The Company hired an outside consulting firm to assess the future payments to be made as a result of the Company's employees' sick leave bank hours in 2019. The discount rate used in 2019 was 3.10% (2018 – 3.9%). The Future general salary and wage levels were assumed to increase at 2.0% per annum up to 2022 and 3.0% per annum thereafter.

Other employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period are presented as current liabilities.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company provides administrative and other services to an affiliated company, North Bay Hydro Services Inc ("Services").

The Corporation of the City of North Bay (the "City") is the 100% owner of North Bay Hydro Holdings Inc. which is the parent company of North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited, North Bay Hydro Services Inc. and Espanola Regional Hydro Distribution Corporation (amalgamated with North Bay (Espanola) Acquisition Inc. October 1, 2019).

Electrical energy is sold to the City at the same prices and terms as other electricity customers consuming equivalent amounts of electricity. Streetlight maintenance services are provided at rates determined in relation to other service providers. Other construction services are provided at cost.

The company has provided an inter-company loan arrangement to North Bay Hydro Services Inc. with a maximum authorized limit of $3.5 million. The interest rate on this facility is 3.45%. The loan balance at December 31, 2019 was $NIL (2018 - $2,733,926).

The following tables summarize the transactions that occurred between North Bay Hydro Distribution Limited and its affiliates.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

	Sale of Goods		Purchase of Goods		Amounts owed to (from)	
	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2019	Year Ended December 31, 2018
NBHS						
Contract services and other	$ 441,308	$ 372,060	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contracted Services	-	-	245,484	307,149	-	-
Total statement of earnings and retained earnings	441,308	372,060	245,484	307,149	-	-
Accounts receivable					(794,333)	(174,095)
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	380,023	318,114
Loan Receivable					-	(2,733,926)
Total balance sheet	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (414,310)	$(2,589,906)
ERHDC						
Accounts Receivable					(551,351)	(377,940)
NBEAI Total					$ (551,351)	$ (377,940)
Hydro Holdings						
Administration fees	$ -	$ -	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ -	$ -
Holdco total	$ -	$ -	$ 12,000	$ 12,000	$ -	$ -
City of North Bay						
Electrical energy sales	$ 3,519,935	$ 3,700,370	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Construction activity sales	73,563	53,844	-	-	-	-
Street light maintenance	7,703	19,901	-	-	-	-
Fuel / water / other	-	-	102,017	306,873	-	-
CDM initiatives	-	-	-	25,265	-	-
Donations	-	-	-	1,250	-	-
Interest on promissory note	-	-		-	-	-
Total statement of earnings and retained earnings	$ 3,601,201	$ 3,774,115	$ 102,017	$ 333,688	$ -	$ -
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-	(339,942)	(401,871)
Accounts payable	-	-	-	-	60,790	126,815
Total balance sheet	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	($279,152)	($275,056)

Management Compensation

During the year the Company compensated its senior management group $1,168,945 (2018 - $1,115,317), including salaries and benefits.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

12. LOAN GUARANTEE

The company has a financial loan guarantee to a related company under common control; the guarantee covers the amount outstanding to two commercial lenders. The amount of debt outstanding, related to this financial guarantee at year end, was $9,907,801. The guarantee would be triggered if the related party defaulted on its financial obligations, primarily with respect to monthly debt payments. There is no collateral held for this guarantee and no fees were charged during the year in relation to this financial guarantee

13. INVENTORY

Cost of inventories comprised of direct materials, which typically consists of distribution assets not deemed as major spares, unless purchased for specific capital projects in process or as spare units. Costs, after deducting rebates and discounts, are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average cost. Decommissioned assets that are transferred to inventory are tested for impairment once they are removed from service and placed in inventory. Inventory is recognized at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The amount of inventories consumed by the Company and recognized as an expense during 2019 was $110,895 (2018 - $90,924).

Inventory consists of parts, supplies and materials held for future capital expansion or maintenance and are valued at the lower of cost, determined by the weighted average method, and replacement cost.

14. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized:

Unlimited Common shares

The issued share capital is as follows:

	2019	2018
1,001 Common Shares	$ 19,511,601	$ 19,511,601

15. OPERATING EXPENSES BY NATURE

	2019	2018
Repairs and maintenance	$ 1,267,625	$ 1,087,545
Staff costs	3,713,425	3,384,856
General administration and overhead	1,549,622	1,707,658
Bad debts	121,132	167,985
Property taxes	87,960	82,155
	$ 6,739,764	$ 6,430,199

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

16. Finance Income and Finance Cost

	2019	2018
Finance Income:		
Interest income on receivables	$ 186,699	$ 207,164
Interest income on bank deposits	205,767	175,483
	$ 392,466	$ 382,647
Finance Cost:		
Interest on long-term debt	$ 1,050,844	$ 948,015
Net interest on employee future benefits	154,521	143,685
	$1,205,365	$1,091,700

17. Long-term Debt

The Company negotiated a loan with the Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation to provide funding for the Smart Meter project. The loan is a 10 year serial loan at an interest rate of 3.90% calculated on a semi-annual basis. The loan will be repaid in 120 monthly installments which will include both principal and interest. The loan balance at the end of the year was $116,667 (2018 - $816,667), of which is repayable within one year.

The Company's agreement with the Ontario Infrastructure Projects Corporation requires a debt service coverage ratio of 1.3 or higher, a debt to capital ratio lower than 60%, and a current ratio of 1.1:1 or higher. As part of the financing proposal, the OIPC agreed to waive any debt service coverage violation if working capital surplus was greater than the loan amount. The agreement also prevents the Company from making loans or paying dividends that would cause the violation of these covenants. As at December 31, 2018 the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

The Company has six term loans in the amounts of $4,000,000, $4,500,000, $6,000,000, $5,500,000 and two $5,000,000 loans with a Canadian Financial Institution and has entered into interest rate derivative agreements to manage the volatility of interest rates on long-term debt for each. Five of these loans are to be repaid over 120 months and one over 240 months with combined repayments of $286,175 per month principal and interest having fixed rates at 3.095%,3.55%, 2.45%, 2.36%, 2.88%, and 2.37% respectively.

The Company entered into a term loan in the amount of $19,500,000 to replace the existing loan agreement with the City of North Bay. This loan is to be repaid over 240 months with repayments of $103,331 per month principal and interest at a rate of 2.5%.

The fair value of these loans are $39,968,501 (2018- $37,674,438) which is estimated by obtaining market-to-market quotes from the Company’s lending institutions. The quoted prices generally reflect the estimated amount that the Company would pay (receive) to settle these agreements at the statement of financial position date.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

17. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The Company must maintain Debt Service Coverage (DSC) ratio of not less than 1.20:1 on to remain in compliance with outstanding debt obligations. The Company has met these covenants at year-end.

Principal repayments for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2020	$	4,010,219
2021		3,882,218
2022		3,866,670
2023		3,969,492
2024		3,999,848
Thereafter		20,710,207
	$	40,438,654

The interest rates on these financial instruments are fixed and therefore the Company is not exposed to fluctuations in short-term interest rates in relation to these debts.

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an on-going basis. The Company strives to maintain a liquidity level that allows for sufficient funds to meet operational requirements so that obligations can be met as they become due.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows) of financial liabilities:

December 31, 2018	60 days	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years
Accounts payable	$9,558,632	$ -	$ -	$ -
Loans	568,646	2,865,064	17,122,187	17,935,207
	$10,127,278	$2,865,064	$17,122,187	$17,935,207

December 31, 2019	60 days	< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years
Accounts payable	$11,740,444	$ -	$ -	$ -
Loans	622,810	3,156,387	16,154,324	20,151,646
	$12,363,254	$3,156,387	$16,154,324	$20,151,646

18. CONTINGENCIES

The Company belongs to the Municipal Electrical Reciprocal Insurance Exchange ("MEARIE"). MEARIE is a self-insurance plan that pools the risks of all of its members. Any losses experienced by MEARIE are shared amongst its members. As at December 31, 2019, the Company has not been made aware of any assessments for losses.

The Company has one outstanding claim against it and expects that any potential liability under this claim will be covered under the MEARIE liability policy.

19. COMMITMENTS

On October 9, 2009 the Company entered into a 15 year contract with Sensus Metering Systems Inc. to maintain and further develop the AMI system that meets the MEU functional specifications related to the Smart Meter Project. The contract contains 3 renewal terms of 5 years each. The Company elected to have the monthly fees billed in US dollars, instead of having the currency rate set on an annual basis in October of each year. Termination penalties apply if the Company cancels the contract without cause, the related fees are based on a sliding scale for the year this takes place and the fees associated with the service option selected. Annual fees in the amount of approximately $206,000 are expected to be incurred under this contract, however can fluctuate based on several factors including performance. This contract exposes the Company to currency risk with fluctuations in currency prices when it purchases US dollars to meet the payable commitments.

20. CREDIT FACILITY / LETTERS OF CREDIT

The Company has an authorized line of credit under a credit facility agreement with a Canadian chartered bank. The maximum draw permitted under this agreement is $1,000,000. At year end the Company had drawn $Nil (2018 - $Nil) under this facility.

The Company has available a revolving term facility with a maximum draw of $1,000,000 to finance the purchase of capital assets. At year end the Company had drawn $Nil (2018 - $NIL) under this facility.

The Company has a $3.6 million letter of credit with its bank provided to the IESO to secure the Company's hydro purchase obligations. The Company has provided its financial institution with a General Security Agreement as security for this obligation.

The Company's general banking agreement which encompasses the line of credit, revolving term facility and the letter of credit contains financial covenants which include a debt to capital ratio lower than 60% and a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1:2 and positive free cash flow. Distributions in excess of free cash flow are permitted when financed by cash on hand. As at December 31, 2019 the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

The Company strives to maintain a liquidity level that allows for sufficient funds to meet operational requirements so that obligations can be met as they become due while minimizing interest expense. The Company monitors cash balances regularly and has access to short-term borrowings, should they be required, under its credit facility agreement. If the Company were to utilize this facility it would be exposed to fluctuations in short-term interest rates.

21. Pension Agreements

The Company makes contributions to the OMERS, which is a multi-employer pension plan, on behalf of all full-time members of its staff. The plan is a defined benefit plan which specifies the amount of the retirement benefit to be received by the employees based on the length of service and rates of pay. The Administration Corporation Board of Directors, representing plan members and employers, is responsible for overseeing the management of the pension plan, including investment of the assets and administration of the benefits. OMERS provides pension services to almost half a million active and retired members and approximately 1,000 employers.

Each year an independent actuary determines the funding status of OMERS Primary Pension Plan (the Plan) by comparing the actuarial value of invested assets to the estimated present value of all pension benefits that members have earned to date. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Plan was conducted at December 31, 2019. The results of this valuation disclosed total actuarial liabilities of $107,687 million in respect of benefits accrued for service with actuarial assets at that date of $106,443 million indicating an actuarial deficit of $3,397 million. Because OMERS is a multi-employer plan, any pension plan surpluses or deficits are a joint responsibility of Ontario municipal organizations and their employees. As a result, the Company does not recognize any share of the OMERS pension surplus or deficit. The amount contributed to OMERS for 2019 was $430,516 (2018 - $437,483).

22. Capital Disclosures

The Company considers its capital to comprise its common share capital, retained earnings, and long-term debt.

In managing its capital, the Company’s primary objective is to ensure its continued ability to provide a consistent return for its equity shareholders through a combination of capital growth and through the payment of periodic dividends to its common shareholders. The Company also seeks to ensure that access to funding is available in order to maintain and improve the equipment used in operations and maintain financial ratios within the recommended guidelines as prescribed by the OEB. In order to achieve these objectives, the Company develops detailed annual operating budgets and seeks to maintain distribution revenue levels and control costs to enable the Company to meet its working capital requirements and strategic investment needs. In making decisions to adjust its capital structure to achieve these objectives, the Company considers both its short-term position and long-term operational and strategic objectives.

As at December 31, 2019 the Company is party to debt agreements that contain various covenants and is restricted from offering loans or paying dividends that would cause a violation of those covenants.

23. STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments issued, but not yet effective that the Company anticipates may have a material effect on the financial statements once adopted.

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year end, the impact of COVID-19 in Canada and on the global economy increased significantly.

The global pandemic has disrupted economic activities and supply chains. Although the disruption from the virus is expected to be temporary, given the dynamic nature of these circumstances, the duration of business disruption and related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. The entity’s ability to continue to service debt and meet obligations as they come due is dependent on the continued ability to generate earnings and cash flows.

At this time, the full potential impact of COVID-19 on the entity is not known.