



2023 - 2024

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# Financial Statements



Ontario  
Energy  
Board

Ontario

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**MARCH 31, 2024**

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## **MANAGEMENT’S RESPONSIBILITY**

The Ontario Energy Board’s Board of Directors are responsible for the integrity and fair presentation of the financial statements and other information presented in the 2023–2024 annual report. The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards. The preparation of financial statements necessarily involves the use of management’s judgment and best estimates, particularly when transactions affecting the current accounting period cannot be determined with certainty until future periods.

The Ontario Energy Board maintains systems of internal accounting controls, designed to provide reasonable assurance that reliable financial information is available on a timely basis and that the Ontario Energy Board’s assets and liabilities are adequately accounted for, and assets safeguarded.

The financial statements have been reviewed and approved by the Ontario Energy Board’s Board of Directors. In addition, the financial statements have been audited by the Auditor General of Ontario, whose report follows.



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**Susanna Zagar**  
Chief Executive Officer  
June 20, 2024



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**Carolyn Calwell**  
Chief Corporate Services Officer & General Counsel  
June 20, 2024



## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Ontario Energy Board

### Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Ontario Energy Board (OEB), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2024, and the statements of operations, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the OEB as at March 31, 2024 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

### Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the OEB in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Canada, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 Canadian public sector accounting 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 OEB's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the OEB either intends to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

My 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 my 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, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I 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 my 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 OEB'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 OEB's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the OEB 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.

I 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 I identify during my audit.

Toronto, Ontario  
June 20, 2024

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**Shelley Spence**, CPA, CA, LPA  
Auditor General

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

## AS OF MARCH 31, 2024

	2024	2023 Restated (Note 2b)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash (note 7)	\$ 7,711,382	\$ 14,373,849
Accounts receivable (note 7)	5,520,220	1,417,341
Due from Province	2,237,547	356,847
Deposits and prepaid expenses	1,145,771	720,324
Total Current Assets	\$ 16,614,920	\$ 16,868,361
Non-current Assets:		
Capital Assets (note 3)	\$ 4,696,670	\$ 4,581,005
Total Non-current Assets	4,696,670	4,581,005
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 21,311,590</b>	<b>\$ 21,449,366</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 4)	\$ 12,387,429	\$ 10,239,988
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>\$ 12,387,429</b>	<b>\$ 10,239,988</b>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		
Invested in capital assets	\$ 4,696,669	\$ 4,581,004
Internally restricted – administrative penalties fund	2,030,703	2,109,406
Unrestricted	2,196,789	4,518,968
<b>TOTAL NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 8,924,161</b>	<b>\$ 11,209,378</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 21,311,590</b>	<b>\$ 21,449,366</b>

Commitments and Contingencies (notes 7 & 9).  
See accompanying notes to Financial Statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:



**Gerald Moncrief**  
Chair of the Finance and Risk Committee

# STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

## YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

	2024	2023 Restated (Note 2b)
<b>REVENUES</b>		
General cost recovery	\$ 49,531,876	\$ 44,366,441
Regulatory process costs–Ontario Electricity Support Program	8,359,870	5,043,305
Regulatory process costs–proceedings and consultation	2,921,950	1,699,222
Interest income	633,504	466,248
Licence and annual registration fees	443,100	428,500
Administrative penalties and interest	304,208	550,572
Miscellaneous income	251,730	209,890
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>	<b>\$ 62,446,238</b>	<b>\$ 52,764,178</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Salaries and benefits	\$ 39,976,644	\$ 36,942,003
Ontario Electricity Support Program–delivery and administration	8,359,870	5,043,305
Consulting and professional	6,388,139	3,941,518
Premises	4,052,911	3,671,202
Information technology	1,651,084	1,461,890
Publications, media and advertising	1,255,715	1,432,749
Office and administration	752,234	515,857
Meetings, training and travel	732,310	708,983
Amortization of capital assets	1,562,548	1,447,009
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 64,731,455</b>	<b>\$ 55,164,516</b>
<b>DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ (2,285,217)</b>	<b>\$ (2,400,338)</b>

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements.

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

## YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

				2024	2023
	Invested in capital assets	Internally restricted – administrative penalties fund	Unrestricted net assets	Total	Restated (Note 2b) Total
Net assets, beginning of the year	\$ 4,581,004	\$ 2,109,406	\$ 4,518,968	\$ 11,209,378	\$ 13,609,716
Deficiency of revenues over expenses	(1,562,548)	(78,703)	(643,966)	(2,285,217)	(2,400,338)
Invested in capital assets during the year	1,678,213	–	(1,678,213)	–	–
<b>NET ASSETS, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 4,696,669</b>	<b>\$ 2,030,703</b>	<b>\$ 2,196,789</b>	<b>\$ 8,924,161</b>	<b>\$ 11,209,378</b>

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

## YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

	2024	2023 Restated (Note 2b)
Net inflow (outflow) of cash related to the following activities:		
<b>OPERATING</b>		
Deficiency of revenue over expenses	\$ (2,285,217)	\$ (2,400,338)
Adjustment for Non-cash Expenses:		
Amortization of capital assets	\$ 1,562,548	\$ 1,447,009
	\$ 1,562,548	\$ 1,447,009
Changes in Non-cash Working Capital:		
Accounts receivable	\$ (4,102,879)	\$ 1,088,677
Due from Province	(1,880,700)	(356,847)
Deposits and prepaid expenses	(425,447)	(264,958)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,147,441	2,634,323
	\$ (4,261,585)	\$ 3,101,195
<b>Net Cash from Operating Activities</b>	<b>\$ (4,984,254)</b>	<b>\$ 2,147,866</b>
<b>CAPITAL</b>		
Capital asset purchases	\$ (1,678,213)	\$ (1,762,702)
<b>Net Cash Used in Capital Activities</b>	<b>\$ (1,678,213)</b>	<b>\$ (1,762,702)</b>
<b>NET CHANGE IN CASH</b>	<b>\$ (6,662,467)</b>	<b>\$ 385,164</b>
Cash, beginning of the year	14,373,849	13,988,685
<b>Cash, end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 7,711,382</b>	<b>\$ 14,373,849</b>

See accompanying notes to Financial Statements.



# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## MARCH 31, 2024

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### 1. NATURE OF THE CORPORATION

The Ontario Energy Board (the “OEB”) is the regulator of Ontario’s natural gas and electricity industries and provides independent adjudicative decision making. The OEB also deals with energy matters referred to it by the Minister of Energy and the Minister of Natural Resources and Forestry.

Pursuant to the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998* (the “OEB Act”), the OEB was continued as a corporation without share capital, empowered to fully recover its costs from natural gas and electricity industry participants.

As an agent of His Majesty in right of Ontario, the OEB is exempted from federal and provincial income taxes under the *Income Tax Act*.

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) Basis of financial statement preparation

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, which constitutes generally accepted accounting principles for government not-for-profit organizations in Canada. The OEB has elected to use the standards for government not-for-profit organizations that include sections PS 4200 to PS 4270, which reflect the significant accounting policies.

The net assets of the OEB are presented and accounted for as follows:

- Unrestricted net assets – includes the cumulative net assets of operating revenue over expenditures;
- Invested in capital assets – represents the net investment in the OEB’s capital assets. Amounts required for the purchase of capital assets are transferred from unrestricted net assets to invested in capital assets; and
- Internally restricted – administrative penalties fund represents penalties assessed against individual market participants under section 112.5 of the *OEB Act*, including any interest earned.

#### b) Changes in Accounting Policies – Implementation of PS 3400, Revenues

On April 1, 2023, the OEB implemented PS 3400, Revenues, in accordance with the transitional provisions set out in the Standard and the requirements for changes in accounting policies in PS 2120, Accounting Changes. The impacts of implementing PS 3400 are described below.

PS 3400 establishes standards on how to account for and report common types of revenues in the public sector that are not addressed in an individual standard in the PSA Handbook. Specifically, PS 3400 differentiates between revenue arising from transactions that include performance obligations (“exchange transactions”), and transactions that do not have performance obligations (“non-exchange transactions”).

The OEB adopted the standard on April 1, 2023 and applied the requirements of the standard retroactively with restatement of the prior period.

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### **Transactions with performance obligations**

Under PS 3400, the OEB recognizes revenue from exchange transactions when it satisfies a performance obligation by providing the promised goods or services to a payor. The OEB satisfies a performance obligation when control of the benefits associated with the good or service has transferred to the payor. Control of the benefit passes over to the payor over a period of time or at a point in time depending on the characteristics of the promised goods or services. Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which the OEB expects to be entitled to in exchange for the promised goods or services.

### **Transactions without performance obligations**

Under PS 3400, the OEB recognizes revenue from non-exchange transactions when it has the legislative authority to claim or retain an inflow of economic resources and identifies a past transaction or event that gives rise to an asset. Revenue is measured at the amount of cash or cash equivalents received or receivable.

The implementation of PS 3400 had a significant impact on the OEB's accounting for general cost recoveries and regulatory process costs – proceeding and consultation. See below for a description of the impact on each revenue stream:

- **General cost recoveries** – Previously, the OEB deferred revenue for budgeted cost recoveries collected that exceeded actual expenditures incurred during the fiscal year. PS 3400 requires the OEB to recognize revenue when it has exercised its legislative authority to obligate an individual or organization to pay the amount assessed by the OEB.
- **Regulatory process costs – proceeding and consultation** – Previously, the OEB recognized deferred revenue for budgeted cost recoveries collected that exceeded actual expenditures incurred during the fiscal year. PS 3400 requires the OEB to recognize revenue when it has exercised its legislative authority to obligate an individual or organization to pay the amount assessed by the OEB.
- **Amortization of deferred revenue related to capital assets** – Previously, the Agency deferred a portion of the revenue from amounts it charged associated with the recovery of its own capital costs. PS 3400 requires the OEB to recognize revenue when it has exercised its legislative authority to obligate an individual or organization to pay the amount assessed by the OEB.

The Agency's accounting policies for its revenue streams are disclosed in detail in Note 2c below. The amount of adjustment for each financial statement line item affected by the adoption of PS 3400 for the current and prior year is presented in the table below.

(i) Impact on annual surplus or deficit

	<b>Year ended March 31, 2023</b>
<b>Excess of revenue over expenses</b>	<b>\$ 550,572</b>
Revenue	
Increase (decrease) due to change in timing of recognition for:	
General cost recoveries	(972,528)
Regulatory process costs – proceeding and consultation	(531,373)
Amortization of deferred revenue related to capital assets	(1,447,009)
	<u>(2,950,910)</u>
<b>Deficiency of revenue over expenses – as restated for adoption of PS 3400</b>	<b>\$ (2,400,338)</b>

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(ii) Impact on assets, liabilities, net debt, and accumulated surplus or deficit

<b>As at April 1, 2022</b>	<b>As previously reported</b>	<b>PS 3400 Adjustments</b>	<b>As Restated</b>
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,595,740	\$ 910,278	\$ 2,506,018
Regulatory process costs to be assessed	1,318,974	(1,318,974)	–
Deferred revenue	1,180,266	(1,180,266)	–
Deferred revenue related to capital assets	4,265,312	(4,265,312)	–
Operating reserve	7,014,000	(7,014,000)	–
Net Assets: Internally Restricted Net Assets	1,558,834	(1,558,834)	–
Net Assets: Invested in capital assets	–	4,265,312	4,265,312
Net Assets: Internally restricted – administrative penalties fund	–	1,558,834	1,558,834
Net Assets: Unrestricted	–	7,785,571	7,785,571

<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>As previously reported</b>	<b>PS 3400 Adjustments</b>	<b>As Restated</b>
Accounts receivable	\$ 877,154	\$ 540,187	\$ 1,417,341
Regulatory process costs to be assessed	1,480,256	(1,480,256)	–
Deferred revenue	945,036	(945,036)	–
Deferred revenue related to capital assets	4,581,005	(4,581,005)	–
Operating reserve	4,514,000	(4,514,000)	–
Net Assets: Internally Restricted Net Assets	2,109,406	(2,109,406)	–
Net Assets: Invested in capital assets	–	4,581,005	4,581,005
Net Assets: Internally restricted – administrative penalties fund	–	2,109,406	2,109,406
Net Assets: Unrestricted	–	4,518,967	4,518,967

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### c) Revenue recognition

#### **General cost recovery**

The OEB has the legislative authority under section 26 of the *OEB Act* to recover all expenses incurred and expenditures made by the OEB in the exercise of any power or duties under the Act or any other Act. Under the Act, every person or organization cost assessed by the OEB shall pay the amount on the assessment. Accordingly, the OEB recognizes revenue when it obligates a person or organization to pay a cost assessment, which it does so by invoicing them on a quarterly basis. The amount recognized is net of any amounts that the OEB does not expect to be able to obtain from payors.

#### **Regulatory process costs – Ontario Electricity Support Program (OESP)**

Section 79.2 of the Act, together with Ontario Regulation 14/18 made under the Act, enables the OEB to recover all expenses incurred and expenditures made by the OEB in the administration of the OESP from the Province. The OEB recognizes regulatory process cost – OESP when the related costs are incurred.

#### **Regulatory process costs – proceeding and consultation**

Under section 30 of the *OEB Act*, the OEB may order a person to pay all or part of a person's costs of participating in a proceeding before the Board, a notice and comment process under section 45 or 70.2 of the *OEB Act* or any other consultation process initiated by the Board. The OEB recognizes revenue when the OEB issues a cost award decision to a person or organization to pay OEB's costs. The amount recognized is net of any amounts that the OEB does not expect to be able to obtain from payors.

#### **Administrative penalties**

The OEB has the legislative authority under section 112.5 of the *OEB Act* to order a person to pay an administrative monetary penalty if it satisfied that a person has contravened an enforceable provision, as defined in the Act. Revenue is recognized when the OEB has issued an order requiring payment of a fine or penalty and the earlier of the following events has occurred: a voluntary compliance is filed; the date to appeal the order expires; or all rights of appeal are exhausted and the order becomes final. The revenue recognized is the amount of cash received or receivable.

Revenue from administrative penalties is internally restricted to support activities relating to consumer education, outreach and other activities in the public interest.

#### **Licence and annual registration fees**

The OEB issues a variety of licences, including for distribution, transmission, generation, storage, retailer, wholesaler, unit sub-metering, gas marketer. The OEB recognizes licence fees when the OEB issues a licence to the applicant.

A licensee must pay an annual registration fee for every year of its licence. The annual registration fee is recognized when the OEB issues an invoice for the licensee to pay, net of any amounts that the OEB does not expect to be able to obtain from the payor.

### d) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets, beginning in the fiscal year following the acquisition, as follows:

Office furniture and equipment	5–10 years
Computer software	3 or 5 years
Computer equipment	3 or 5 years
Audio visual equipment	3 years
Leasehold improvements	remainder of lease term

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### e) Financial instruments

The OEB's financial instruments are cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due from Province.

- Cash is measured at cost. As cash is subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, carrying value approximates fair value.
- Accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due from Province are recorded at fair value at initial recognition and are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

All financial assets are tested annually for impairment. In the event there are impairments of financial assets, the losses are recorded in the Statement of Operations.

### f) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements under Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards requires that management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenses and recoveries for the year. Items requiring the use of significant estimates include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and the useful lives of capital assets. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

### g) Employee pension plans

The OEB's full-time employees participate in the Public Service Pension Plan (PSPP), which is a defined benefit pension plan for employees of the Province and many provincial agencies. The Province of Ontario, which is the sole sponsor of the PSPP, determines the OEB's annual payments to the Plan. Since the OEB is not a sponsor of the pension plan, gains and losses arising from statutory actuarial funding valuations are not assets or obligations of the OEB, as the sponsor is responsible for ensuring that the pension plan is financially viable. The OEB's expense is limited to the required contributions to the Plan as described in note 5.

## 3. CAPITAL ASSETS

	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Net book value FY 2024	Net book value FY 2023
Office furniture and equipment	\$ 2,387,715	\$ 2,251,410	\$ 136,305	\$ 144,172
Computer equipment	3,032,014	2,466,289	565,725	639,964
Computer software	13,467,081	9,663,000	3,804,081	3,570,146
Audio visual equipment	330,453	265,895	64,558	65,945
Leasehold improvements	5,485,935	5,359,934	126,001	160,778
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 24,703,198</b>	<b>\$ 20,006,528</b>	<b>\$ 4,696,670</b>	<b>\$ 4,581,005</b>

## 4. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	FY 2024	FY 2023
Payroll and benefits accruals	\$ 7,269,256	\$ 7,381,966
Accounts payable and accruals	5,118,173	2,858,022
<b>Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 12,387,429</b>	<b>\$ 10,239,988</b>

Payroll and benefits accruals include salaries, vacation, and other employee benefits. Accounts payable and accruals relates largely to normal business transactions with third party vendors and are subject to standard commercial terms.

## 5. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

- a) The OEB's contribution to the Public Service Pension Plan (PSPP) for FY 2024 was \$3,003,448 (2023–\$2,338,487) and is included in salaries and benefits costs on the Statement of Operations.
- b) The OEB is not responsible for the cost of employee post-retirement and non-pension benefits. These costs are the responsibility of the Province of Ontario, a related party.

## 6. COMMITMENTS

### a) Office space

The OEB's current office space lease commitment ends on December 31, 2024. The minimum base rental payments in aggregate are as follows:

FY 2025–9 months	\$ 1,483,582
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,483,582</b>

The OEB is committed to pay its proportionate share of realty taxes and operating expenses for the premises, which amounted to \$2,046,142 during FY 2024 (2023–\$1,809,365).

### b) Ontario Electricity Support Program

The OEB administers the Ontario Electricity Support Program (OESP), which provides fixed credits (determined by a sliding scale) to all eligible lower income customers of electricity distributors and unit sub-meter providers.

In FY 2024, the OEB entered into a new agreement with a Central Service Provider (CSP) to replace the existing OESP System. The CSP will develop and deliver a new OESP System and provide the ongoing hosting, operation, and maintenance of the system, including the managed business process services to support it. The initial term of the agreement is five years, expiring in April 2028, and renewable at the option of the OEB for an additional three years. The committed costs for the initial five-year term is as follows:

FY 2025	\$ 5,252,042
FY 2026	6,260,319
FY 2027	6,639,993
FY 2028	6,987,207
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 25,139,561</b>

## 7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

### Interest rate risk:

The OEB is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as OEB's funds are held in interest-bearing accounts at a financial institution. The average interest rate on cash balances was 5.18% (2023–3.25%).

### Currency risk:

The OEB's exposure to currency risk is minimal, as few transactions are in currencies other than Canadian dollars.

### Credit risk:

#### Accounts Receivable

The OEB has minimal credit risk exposure in regard to accounts receivable due to high historical collection rates. The accounts receivable aging is summarized below:

<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<i>Current</i>	<i>+30 Days</i>	<i>+60 Days</i>	<i>+90 Days</i>	<b>Total</b>
Regulatory process costs– proceeding & consultation	\$ 1,105,114	\$ 23,983	\$ 3,391,507	\$ –	\$ 4,520,604
General cost recovery	22,905	16,371	–	–	39,276
Licence and annual registration fee	–	–	–	4,801	4,801
Administration penalty	10,000	–	–	–	10,000
HST recovery	900,395	–	–	–	900,395
Interest receivable	45,144	–	–	–	45,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,083,558</b>	<b>\$ 40,354</b>	<b>\$ 3,391,507</b>	<b>\$ 4,801</b>	<b>\$ 5,520,220</b>

<b>March 31, 2023</b>	<i>Current</i>	<i>+30 Days</i>	<i>+60 Days</i>	<i>+90 Days</i>	<b>Total</b>
Regulatory process costs– proceeding & consultation	\$ 613,878	\$ 2,731	\$ 7,202	\$ 12,793	\$ 636,604
General cost recovery	26,868	15,440	–	–	42,308
Administration penalty	15,000	–	–	–	15,000
HST recovery	653,985	–	–	–	653,985
Interest receivable	69,444	–	–	–	69,444
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,379,175</b>	<b>\$ 18,171</b>	<b>\$ 7,202</b>	<b>\$ 12,793</b>	<b>\$ 1,417,341</b>

### Liquidity risk:

The OEB's exposure to liquidity risk is minimal, as the OEB has a sufficient cash balance and accounts receivable to settle all current liabilities. As of March 31, 2024, the OEB had a cash balance of \$7,711,382 (2023–\$14,373,849) and accounts receivable balance of \$5,520,220 (2023–\$1,417,341) to settle current liabilities of \$12,387,429 (2023–\$10,239,988).

## 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Province of Ontario is a related party as it is the controlling entity of the OEB. All related party transactions have been recorded at their exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related party.

Under the *OEB Act*, the OEB recovers its costs from various regulated entities, which include the following related parties:

- Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO), Ontario Power Generation, Hydro One, Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation, and the Province of Ontario totaled \$13,372,631 (2023–\$13,589,928) and is recorded in General cost recovery and Regulatory process costs—proceeding and consultation on the Statement of Operations.

The OEB has entered into transactions with other related parties as follows:

- The Ministry of Government and Consumer Services recovered data communication and records storage services of \$14,811 (2023–\$26,735), which are included in Information Technology and Office and Administration on the Statement of Operations.
- Infrastructure Ontario provided realty and leasing services of \$32,275 (2023–\$nil), which are included in Consulting and Professional on the Statement of Operations.
- The OEB entered into an agreement with the IESO on a joint study. The IESO recovered consulting services of \$191,875 (2023–\$nil), which are included in Consulting and Professional on the Statement of Operations.

The OEB occasionally enters into secondment arrangements with staff from other government entities, to benefit from understanding the perspectives of others in the sector:

- Ministry of Energy recovered salaries of seconded staff, which amounted to \$116,622 (2023–\$nil) and is included in Salaries and Benefits on the Statement of Operations.

Related party transactions pertaining to employee future benefits are disclosed in note 5.

## 9. CONTINGENCIES

Contingencies refer to possible legal claims that have been made against the OEB, the ultimate outcome of which cannot be predicted with certainty. Management does not expect that the outcome of the claims against the OEB will have a material and adverse effect on its financial results and does not believe any provisions for losses are necessary at this time. Any settlements will be accounted for at the time of settlement.

## 10. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted in the current year.





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