LOWER CHURCHILL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

Deloitte.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Lower Churchill Management Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Lower Churchill Management Corporation which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lower Churchill Management Corporation as at December 31, 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
March 11, 2016

LOWER CHURCHILL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2015**	2014
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**20,636**	3,219
Trade and other receivables	5	**10,311**	22,062
Prepayments		**-**	2,275
Total assets		**30,947**	27,556
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	**30,417**	27,290
Total liabilities		**30,417**	27,290
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	7	**1**	1
Retained earnings		**529**	265
Total equity		**530**	266
Total liabilities and equity		**30,947**	27,556

Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

LOWER CHURCHILL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2015**	2014
Revenue			
Other revenue		**360**	390
Expenses			
Operating costs		**(1)**	45
Net finance (income) expense	8	**19**	77
Other (income) expense	9	**78**	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**264**	268

See accompanying notes

LOWER CHURCHILL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	**1**	**265**	**266**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**264**	**264**
Balance at December 31, 2015	**1**	**529**	**530**
Balance at January 1, 2014	1	(3)	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	268	268
Balance at December 31, 2014	1	265	266

LOWER CHURCHILL MANAGEMENT CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2015**	2014
Cash provided from (used in)			
Operating activities			
Profit for the year		**264**	268
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	14	**17,153**	2,951
Net cash provided from operating activities		**17,417**	3,219
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**17,417**	3,219
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**3,219**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**20,636**	3,219

Supplementary cash flow information (Note 14)

See accompanying notes

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Lower Churchill Management Corporation (LCMC or the Company), was incorporated on November 13, 2013 under the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador to carry out the project development and management functions for Phase 1 of the Lower Churchill Project including planning, engineering and design management, construction management, risk management, finance, procurement and supply chain management for Muskrat Falls Corporation (Muskrat Falls), Labrador Transmission Corporation (Labrador Transco) and the Labrador-Island Link Limited Partnership (LIL LP).

LCMC is a 100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor Energy (Nalcor).

In addition, LCMC acts as the administrator on behalf of the Trustee for the Muskrat Falls/Labrador Transmission Assets Funding Trust (MF/LTA Funding Trust), the Labrador-Island Link Funding Trust (LIL Funding Trust) and the LIL Construction Project Trust (the IT) (collectively the Trusts) as part of the project financing arrangements for the $5.0 billion debt issuance, guaranteed by the Government of Canada. In this capacity, LCMC provides management and administrative services as required by the Trusts.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance and Basis of Measurement

These annual audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). LCMC has adopted accounting policies which are based on the IFRS applicable as at December 31, 2015, and include individual IFRS, International Accounting Standards (IAS), and interpretations made by the IFRS Interpretations Committee and the Standing Interpretations Committee.

These annual audited financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The annual audited financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and all values rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise noted. The annual audited financial statements were approved by LCMC's Board of Directors on March 4, 2016.

2.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of amounts on deposit with a Schedule 1 Canadian Chartered bank. Cash and cash equivalents are measured at cost which approximates fair value.

2.3 Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.4 Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized if the Company has a present legal obligation or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. The provision is measured at the present value of the best estimate of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. Provisions are re-measured at each Statement of Financial Position date using the current discount rate.

2.5 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis as earned, when recovery is probable and the amount of revenue can be reliably measured.

2.6 Net Finance (Income) Expense

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available-for-sale (AFS), interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate, which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

2.7 Foreign Currencies

Transactions in currencies other than LCMC's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized using the exchange rate in effect at the date of transaction, approximated by the prior month end close rate. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the period end date. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Statement of Profit and Comprehensive Income as other (income) expense.

2.8 Income Taxes

The Company is exempt from paying income taxes under Section 149(1) (d.2) of the Income Tax Act.

2.9 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are initially measured at fair value. Subsequent measurement is based on classification. Financial instruments are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), AFS financial assets, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, financial liabilities at FVTPL, financial instruments used for hedging and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial instruments and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company has classified each of its financial instruments into the following categories: loans and receivables and other financial liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities

(i) Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts or payments (including all fees on points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income or expense is recognized on an effective interest basis for financial instruments other than those financial assets and liabilities classified as at FVTPL.

Financial Assets

(ii) Loans and Receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

(iii) Other Financial Liabilities
Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

2.10 Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, its retained interest in the asset and any associated liability for amounts it may have to pay is recognized. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, it continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes the collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received. The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.11 Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

Evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- the borrower, more probable than not, entering into bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

When an AFS financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss in the period.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the annual audited financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is reviewed if the revision affects only that period or future periods.

3.1 Use of Judgment

(i) Functional currency
Functional currency was determined by evaluating the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. As the Company enters into transactions in multiple currencies, judgment is used in determining the functional currency. Management considered factors regarding currency of sales, costs incurred, and operating and financing activities and determined the functional currency to be Canadian Dollars.

4. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

LCMC has not applied the following new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective:

Amendments to IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative[1]
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments[2]
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers[2]

[1]Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, with earlier application permitted.
[2]Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier application permitted.

4.1 Amendments to IAS 1 Disclosure Initiative

The amendments to IAS 1 give some guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality in practice. Management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 1 will have a material impact on LCMC's annual audited financial statements.

4.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, issued in November 2009, introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 mainly to include:

a) impairment requirements for financial assets; and
b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key Requirements of IFRS 9:

- All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Specifically, debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt instruments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognized in profit or loss.

- With regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as FVTPL is presented in profit or loss.

- In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

- The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

Management anticipates that the application of IFRS 9 in the future may have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in LCMC's annual audited financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until Management performs a detailed review.

4.3 IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the standard introduces a five-step approach to revenue recognition:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

Management anticipates that the application of IFRS 15 in the future may have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in LCMC's annual audited financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 15 until Management performs a detailed review.

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Receivables due from related parties	**7,017**	17,573
Other receivables	**3,294**	4,489
	10,311	22,062

Other receivables are comprised primarily of input tax credits.

6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Payables due to related parties	**5,216**	8,592
Other payables	**25,201**	18,698
	30,417	27,290

As at December 31, 2015, trade and other payables included balances of $1.0 million USD (2014 - $1.2 million USD).

7. SHARE CAPITAL

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Common shares without nominal or par value		
Authorized - unlimited		
Issued - fully paid and outstanding - 100	**1**	1

8. NET FINANCE (INCOME) EXPENSE

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Finance income		
Other interest income	**-**	1
Finance expense		
Net interest	**12**	74
Other net finance expense	**7**	4
Net finance (income) expense	**19**	77

9. OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE

Other (income) expense consists of unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses associated with construction costs of Phase 1 of the Lower Churchill Project. Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses as at December 31, 2015, was $78,000 (2014 - $nil).

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

10.1 Fair Value

The estimated fair values of financial instruments as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are based on relevant market prices and information available at the time. Fair value estimates are based on valuation techniques which are significantly affected by the assumptions used including the amount and timing of future cash flows and discount rates reflecting various degrees of risk. As such, the fair value estimates below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that LCMC might receive or incur in actual market transactions.

As a significant number of LCMC's assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of a financial instrument, the fair value estimates below do not reflect the fair value of LCMC as a whole.

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

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

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value. For assets and liabilities that are recognized at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company did not have any level 2 or 3 financial instruments. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values due to their short-term maturity.

10.2 Risk Management
LCMC is exposed to certain credit, liquidity and market price risks through its operating, financing and investing activities. Financial risk is managed in accordance with a Board-approved policy, which outlines the objectives and strategies for the management of financial risk, including the use of derivative contracts. Permitted financial risk management strategies are aimed at minimizing the volatility of LCMC's expected future cash flows.

Credit Risk
LCMC's expected future cash flows are exposed to credit risk through financing activities, based on the risk of non-performance by counterparties to its financial instruments. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is minimal, as LCMC's cash deposits are held by a Canadian Schedule 1 Chartered Bank with a rating of A+ (Standard and Poor's). The degree of exposure to credit risk on trade and other receivables is determined by the financial capacity and stability of the counterparties whereby the maximum risk is represented by their carrying value on the Statement of Financial Position at the reporting date.

Liquidity Risk
LCMC is exposed to liquidity risk with respect to its contractual obligations and financial liabilities. Liquidity risk management activities are directed to ensuring cash is available to meet those obligations as they become due. Short-term liquidity is mainly provided through cash and cash equivalents on hand, funds from operations, and a $50.0 million (2014 - $50.0 million) unsecured revolving credit facility with its parent, Nalcor. As at December 31, 2015, there was no balance outstanding (2014 - $nil) on this credit facility. The facility is available by way of Prime Rate Advances.

The following are the contractual maturities of LCMC's financial liabilities as at December 31, 2015.

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	< 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Trade and other payables	30,417	-	-	-	30,417

Market Risk
LCMC may be exposed to possible market price movements that could impact expected future cash flow and the carrying value of certain financial assets and liabilities.

Interest Rates
LCMC is exposed to interest rate movement risks as cash deposits held in bank accounts earn interest. The credit facility with Nalcor is based on prime, however borrowings on the credit facility are nominal and of short-term nature minimizing risks associated with movement of market interest rates.

Foreign Currency and Commodity Exposure
LCMC does not hold any financial instruments whose value would vary due to changes in a commodity price or fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. There is no cash flow exposure to foreign exchange risk since all realized gains and losses are passed along to the project companies.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

LCMC enters into various transactions with its parent and other affiliates. These transactions occur within the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration agreed to by the related parties. Related parties with which LCMC transacts are as follows:

Related Party	Relationship
Nalcor	100% shareholder of LCMC
Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (Hydro)	100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor
MF/LTA Funding Trust	Party to the Project Finance Agreements (PFA's)
LIL Funding Trust	Party to the PFA's
IT	Party to the PFA's
Labrador Transco	100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor
Muskrat Falls	100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor
Labrador-Island Link General Partner Corporation (LIL GP)	100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor
Labrador-Island Link Operating Corporation (LIL Opco)	100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor
LIL LP	Limited Partnership between Labrador-Island Link Limited Holding Corporation (LIL Holdco) and Emera Newfoundland and Labrador Island-Link Inc.
LIL Holdco	100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor

(a) LCMC has a $50.0 million (2014 - $50.0 million) unsecured revolving credit facility with its parent, Nalcor. As at December 31, 2015, there was no balance outstanding (2014 - $nil) on this credit facility.

(b) As at December 31, 2015, LCMC has related party payables totaling $5.2 million (2014 - $8.6 million) with Hydro, Nalcor, Labrador Transco and Muskrat Falls and related party receivables totaling $7.0 million (2014 - $17.6 million) with LIL LP, LIL GP, LIL Opco, and Nalcor. These payables/receivables consist of various intercompany operating and construction costs.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) LCMC is subject to legal proceedings in the normal course of business. Although the outcome of such actions cannot be predicted with certainty, Management currently believes LCMC's exposure to such claims and litigation, to the extent not covered by insurance policies or otherwise provided for is not expected to materially affect its financial position.

(b) As at December 31, 2015, LCMC had outstanding commitments for construction costs related to the Lower Churchill Project of $232.2 million (2014 - $279.2 million).

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Long-term capital includes cash calls, share capital and retained earnings. LCMC's objectives when managing capital are to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and ensure timely payment of its contractual obligations as it relates to its project development and management functions for Phase 1 of the Lower Churchill Project. Managing cash calls from related parties is a key aspect of ensuring the availability of funding.

14. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Trade and other receivables	**11,751**	(22,061)
Prepayments	**2,275**	(2,275)
Trade and other payables	**3,127**	27,287
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	**17,153**	2,951
Interest received	**-**	1
Interest paid	**20**	78