LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT COMPANIES
COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2015

Deloitte.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of Nalcor Energy

We have audited the accompanying combined financial statements of the Lower Churchill Project Companies, which comprise the combined statement of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and the combined statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The combined financial statements have been prepared by management of the Lower Churchill Project Companies based on the financial reporting provisions of Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Muskrat Falls Oversight Committee.

Management's Responsibility for the Combined Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these combined financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Muskrat Falls Oversight Committee and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of combined 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 combined 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 combined financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the combined financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the combined 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 combined 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 combined 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 combined financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Lower Churchill Project Companies as at December 31, 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Muskrat Falls Oversight Committee.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the combined financial statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The combined financial statements are prepared to assist Nalcor Energy to comply with the financial reporting provisions of Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Muskrat Falls Oversight Committee. As a result, the combined financial statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely for Nalcor Energy and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Muskrat Falls Oversight Committee and should not be used by parties other than Nalcor Energy and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Muskrat Falls Oversight Committee.

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
March 11, 2016

LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT COMPANIES
COMBINED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2015**	2014
			(Note 22)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**20,657**	5,123
Restricted cash		**1,836,318**	1,129,519
Current portion of long-term investments	8	**1,025,174**	1,755,609
Trade and other receivables	5	**46,776**	45,068
Current portion of advances	9	**88,847**	74,489
Prepayments		**5,842**	8,118
Total current assets		**3,023,614**	3,017,926
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	**4,390,866**	2,349,851
Intangible assets	7	**328**	348
Advances	9	**3,219**	36,892
Long-term investments	8	**90,569**	1,115,741
Long-term prepayments		**9,177**	15,019
Total assets		**7,517,773**	6,535,777
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	10	**770,692**	458,023
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	11	**5,001,135**	5,001,186
Deferred revenue	12	**9,500**	8,000
Class B limited partnership units	13	**207,396**	79,403
Contributions		**10**	10
Other long-term payables		**129**	107
Total liabilities		**5,988,862**	5,546,729
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	14	**4**	4
Shareholder contributions	14	**1,546,361**	1,004,460
Reserves		**(10,646)**	(11,486)
Deficit		**(6,808)**	(3,930)
Total equity		**1,528,911**	989,048
Total liabilities and equity		**7,517,773**	6,535,777

Commitments and contingencies (Note 19)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT COMPANIES
COMBINED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2015**	2014
Revenue			
Other revenue		**362**	390
Expenses			
Operating costs		**1,306**	2,272
Net finance (income) expense	15	**(616)**	39
Other (income) expense	16	**2,550**	-
Loss for the year		**(2,878)**	(1,921)
Other comprehensive income for the year		**840**	839
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(2,038)**	(1,082)

See accompanying notes

LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT COMPANIES
COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	Share Capital	Shareholder Contributions	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015		**4**	**1,004,460**	**(11,486)**	**(3,930)**	**989,048**
Loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,878)**	**(2,878)**
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges[1]		**-**	**-**	**840**	**-**	**840**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**840**	**(2,878)**	**(2,038)**
Shareholder contributions	**14**	**-**	**541,901**	**-**	**-**	**541,901**
Balance at December 31, 2015		**4**	**1,546,361**	**(10,646)**	**(6,808)**	**1,528,911**
Balance at January 1, 2014		4	889,796	(12,325)	(2,009)	875,466
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(1,921)	(1,921)
Change in fair value of cash flow hedges[1]			-	839	-	839
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	839	(1,921)	(1,082)
Shareholder contributions	14	-	114,664	-	-	114,664
Balance at December 31, 2014		4	1,004,460	(11,486)	(3,930)	989,048

[1]Subsequently reclassified to profit or loss on derecognition.

See accompanying notes

LOWER CHURCHILL PROJECT COMPANIES
COMBINED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2015**	2014
Cash provided from (used in)			
Operating activities			
Loss for the year		**(2,878)**	(1,921)
Adjusted for items not involving a cash flow:			
Amortization of long-term prepayments		**5,842**	2,895
Accretion of long-term debt		**(51)**	(53)
Reserves amortized to profit or loss		**840**	839
Decrease (increase) in advances	9	**19,315**	(96,381)
Decrease (increase) in prepayments		**-**	(8,824)
Increase in long-term payables		**22**	50
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	21	**9,132**	17,815
Net cash provided from (used in) operating activities		**32,222**	(85,580)
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	6	**(2,030,788)**	(1,291,526)
Additions to intangible assets	7	**(657)**	(695)
Decrease in investments	8	**1,755,607**	1,606,054
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	21	**304,105**	264,291
Net cash provided from investing activities		**28,267**	578,124
Financing activities			
Increase in restricted cash		**(706,799)**	(604,037)
Issue of Class B limited partnership units	13	**118,443**	-
Increase in deferred revenue	12	**1,500**	-
Increase in shareholder contributions	14	**541,901**	114,664
Net cash used in financing activities		**(44,955)**	(489,373)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**15,534**	3,171
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**5,123**	1,952
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**20,657**	5,123

Supplementary cash flow information (Note 21)

See accompanying notes

1. NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

These audited combined financial statements include the financial information of the consolidated Labrador-Island Link Holding Corporation (LIL Holdco), Muskrat Falls Corporation (Muskrat Falls), Labrador Transmission Corporation (Labrador Transco) and the Lower Churchill Management Corporation (LCMC). Collectively, the financial information from these combined companies is referred to as the Lower Churchill Project Companies (the Project).

Each of the entities was separately formed under the laws of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. LIL Holdco was formed on July 31, 2012, whereas Muskrat Falls, Labrador Transco and LCMC were formed on November 13, 2013.

The Project was established to carry on the business of designing, engineering, constructing, commissioning, owning, financing, operating and maintaining the assets and property constituting the Labrador-Island Link (LIL), the Labrador Transmission Assets (LTA) and the Muskrat Falls (MF) hydroelectric plant.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Statement of Compliance and Basis of Measurement

These annual audited combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), with the exception of the fact that these statements are combined as described in Note 1. The Project 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 combined financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The annual audited combined financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars and all values rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise noted. The annual audited combined financial statements reflect the financial position and financial performance of the Project and do not include other assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses of the partners of the LIL LP. These annual audited combined financial statements were approved by Nalcor's Board of Directors on March 7, 2016.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The Project includes the financial statements of investees (including structured entities) only when it has control as defined in IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements. In accordance with IFRS 10, control is achieved when the Project:

- has power over the relevant activities of the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect those variable returns.

Based on the criteria outlined in IFRS 10, the Project has determined that LIL Holdco controls the Labrador-Island Link (LIL LP) and LIL LP controls the LIL Construction Project Trust (the IT) for financial reporting purposes. The IT is a structured entity created for the purpose of obtaining financing and lending the proceeds to LIL LP. LIL LP used judgement in assessing many factors to determine control of the IT, including its exposure to variability in the IT's investments and its role in the formation of the IT. The Project has determined that Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco are not the primary beneficiaries of the Muskrat Falls/Labrador Transmission Assets Funding Trust (MF/LTA Funding Trust) and that the LIL LP does not control the Labrador-Island Link Funding Trust (LIL Funding Trust) and has not included the results of the funding trusts in these audited combined financial statements.

2.3 Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of cash held on deposit with Schedule 1 Canadian Chartered banks and administered by the Collateral Agent for the sole purpose of funding construction costs related to the LIL, LTA and MF hydroelectric plant. The Project draws funds from these accounts in accordance with procedures set out in the LIL Project Finance Agreement (LIL PFA) and the MF/LTA Project Finance Agreement (MF/LTA PFA). Restricted cash also includes accounts administered by the Trustee of the IT which are associated with the establishment of the IT. Restricted cash is measured at cost which approximates fair value.

2.4 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.

2.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are recognized using the cost model and thus are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes materials, labour, contracted services, professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with the Project's accounting policy outlined in Note 2.7. Costs capitalized with the related asset include all those costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation.

Property, plant and equipment are not revalued for financial reporting purposes. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Project support assets	4-5 years

As use of the property, plant and equipment is directly attributable to the construction of the LIL, LTA, and MF hydroelectric plant, related depreciation costs are capitalized as incurred.

2.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets that are expected to generate future economic benefit and are measurable, including computer software costs, are capitalized as intangible assets in accordance with IAS 38.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. As use of the intangible assets is directly attributable to the construction of the LIL, LTA and MF hydroelectric plant, related amortization costs are capitalized as incurred. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each year, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

2.7 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.8 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Project reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Project estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from non-financial assets.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

2.9 Provisions

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognized if the Project 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.

2.10 Revenue Recognition

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

2.11 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

<u>Lessor accounting</u>

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the Project's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Project's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

<u>Lessee accounting</u>

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Project at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the Statement of Financial Position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Project's general policy on borrowing costs (Note 2.7). Contingent rental costs are recognized as operating costs in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognized as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognized as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

2.12 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.

2.13 Foreign Currencies

Transactions in currencies other than the Project'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 Loss and Comprehensive Loss as other (income) expense.

2.14 Income Taxes

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

2.15 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position when the Project 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.

<u>Classification of Financial Instruments</u>

The Project has classified each of its financial instruments into the following categories: loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Restricted cash	Loans and receivables
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables
Investments	Held-to-maturity investments
Advances	Loans and receivables
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities
Long-term debt	Other financial liabilities
Partnership unit liabilities	Other financial liabilities

(i) <u>Effective Interest Method</u>

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.

(iii) Held-to-Maturity Investments
Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the Project has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment, with revenue recognized on an effective yield basis.

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

(iv) 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.

(v) Derivative Instruments and Financial Instruments Used for Hedging
Derivative instruments are utilized by the Project to manage risk. The Project's policy is not to utilize derivative instruments for speculative purposes. Derivatives are initially measured at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently measured at their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging relationship.

The Project may choose to designate derivative instruments as hedges and apply hedge accounting if there is a high degree of correlation between the price movements in the derivative instruments and the hedged items. The Project formally documents all hedges and the related risk management objectives at the inception of the hedge. Derivative instruments that have been designated and qualify for hedge accounting are classified as either cash flow or fair value hedges.

Hedges which meet the strict criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as follows:

Cash Flow Hedges
The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the period. Amounts recognized as other comprehensive income are capitalized as Construction in Progress.

2.16 Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Project 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 Project 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 Project 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 Project derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, its obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.17 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 Project'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 combined 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 including, but not limited to, allocations of costs among entities. Actual results may materially differ 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) Intangible Assets

Amounts recorded for amortization are based on the useful lives of the Project's assets. These useful lives are Management's best estimate of the service lives of these assets. Changes to these lives could materially affect the amount of amortization recorded.

(ii) Functional Currency
Functional currency was determined by evaluating the primary economic environment in which the Project operates. As the Project 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.

(iii) Consolidation
Management applies its judgment when determining whether to consolidate structured entities in accordance with the criteria outlined in IFRS 10. Management has determined that LIL Holdco should consolidate the Partnership and the IT but should not consolidate the LIL Funding Trust and that Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco should not consolidate the MF/LTA Funding Trust.

3.2 Use of Estimates

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment
Amounts recorded for depreciation are based on the useful lives of the Project's assets. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are determined by independent specialists and reviewed annually by the Project. These useful lives are Management's best estimate of the service lives of these assets. Changes to these lives could materially affect the amount of depreciation recorded.

(ii) Class B Limited Partnership Units
The Project determines the fair value of the Class B limited partnership units at each financial reporting date. These units represent Emera NL's ownership interest in the LIL. Due to the nature of the liability and lack of comparable market data, the fair value of the Class B limited partnership unit liability is determined using the present value of future cash flows. Significant assumptions used in the determination of fair value include estimates of the amount and timing of future cash flows and the discount rate.

The process of valuing a financial liability for which no published market price exists is based on inherent uncertainties and the resulting values may differ from values that would have been used had a ready market existed for the liability. These differences could be material to the fair value of the financial liability.

4. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Project 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]
Amendments to IAS 16 & IAS 38	Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation & amortization[1]
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments[2]
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers[2]
IFRS 16	Leases[3]

[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.
[3]Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, 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 the Project's annual financial statements.

4.2 Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization
The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit entities from using revenue-based depreciation methods for items of property, plant

and equipment. The amendments to IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortization of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances:

(a) When the intangible asset is expressed as a measure of revenue, or
(b) When it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Currently, the Project uses the straight-line methods for depreciation and amortization of its property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets respectively.

Management believes that the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefit inherent in the respective assets and accordingly does not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 will have a material impact on the Project's annual financial statements.

4.3 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 the Project's annual financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 9 until Management performs a detailed review.

4.4 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 the Project's annual financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 15 until Management performs a detailed review.

4.5 IFRS 16 Leases

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 that provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. It supersedes IAS 17 Leases and its associated interpretive guidance. Significant changes were made to lessee accounting with the distinction between operating and finance leases removed and assets and liabilities recognized in respect of all leases (subject to limited exceptions for short-term leases and leases of low value assets). In contrast, IFRS 16 does not include significant changes to the requirements for lessors. IFRS 16 is effective January 1, 2019 with earlier application permitted for companies that have also adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

Management anticipates that the application of IFRS 16 in the future may have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Project's annual financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of IFRS 16 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	**2**	723
Other receivables	**46,774**	44,345
	46,776	45,068

Other receivables are comprised of input tax credits and accrued interest.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Project Support Assets	Construction In Progress	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2014	7,876	1,044,454	1,052,330
Additions	188,338	1,142,818	1,331,156
Balance at December 31, 2014	196,214	2,187,272	2,383,486
Additions	**2,546**	**2,086,797**	**2,089,343**
Balance at December 31, 2015	**198,760**	**4,274,069**	**4,472,829**
Depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2014	1,143	-	1,143
Depreciation	32,492	-	32,492
Balance at December 31, 2014	33,635	-	33,635
Depreciation	**48,328**	**-**	**48,328**
Balance at December 31, 2015	**81,963**	**-**	**81,963**
Carrying value			
Balance at January 1, 2014	6,733	1,044,454	1,051,187
Balance at December 31, 2014	162,579	2,187,272	2,349,851
Balance at December 31, 2015	**116,797**	**4,274,069**	**4,390,866**

Capitalized Borrowing Costs

The construction of the LIL, LTA and MF hydroelectric facility was sanctioned in December 2012. The construction is being financed through the issuance of long-term debt and contributed capital. During 2015, $148.0 million (2014 - $120.5 million) of borrowing costs were capitalized. The effective interest rate of the debt is 3.83%. The Project also capitalized borrowing costs associated with the Limited B units of $9.5 million (2014 - $6.4 million) as non-cash additions to property, plant and equipment.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2014	2,395
Additions	695
Balance at December 31, 2014	3,090
Additions	**657**
Balance at December 31, 2015	**3,747**
Amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2014	2,027
Amortization	715
Balance at December 31, 2014	2,742
Amortization	**677**
Balance at December 31, 2015	**3,419**
Carrying value	
Balance at January 1, 2014	368
Balance at December 31, 2014	348
Balance at December 31, 2015	**328**

Intangible assets consist of computer software costs, amortized on a straight-line basis over their finite useful lives of one year.

8. INVESTMENTS

In December 2013 the Project purchased six structured deposit notes using the proceeds from the issue of long-term debt. The investments are restricted in nature and are subject to the provisions contained within the MF/LTA PFA and LIL PFA.

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian Dollars)	Year of Maturity	**2015**	2014
Two $75.0 million Floating Rate Deposit Notes, with interest paid at the one-month Canadian Dealer Offer Rate (CDOR) plus 0.38%.	2017	**150,000**	150,000
$883.5 million Amortizing Floating Rate Deposit Note, with interest paid at the one-month CDOR plus 0.38%.	2016	**245,377**	619,104
$1,325.3 million Amortizing Fixed Rate Deposit Note, with interest paid at a rate of 1.6182% per annum	2016	**368,065**	928,657
$478.2 million Amortizing Floating Rate Deposit Note, with interest paid at the one-month CDOR plus 0.38%.	2016	**70,460**	234,718
$1,912.7 million Amortizing Fixed Rate Deposit Note, with interest paid at a rate of 1.5937% per annum	2016	**281,841**	938,871
		1,115,743	2,871,350
Less: payments to be received within one year		**1,025,174**	1,755,609
Total long-term investments		**90,569**	1,115,741

9. ADVANCES

Advances consist of deposits paid to contractors on long-term construction contracts in relation to the MF hydroelectric facility and the LIL. Advances are secured by a letter of credit from a Canadian Schedule 1 Chartered bank or a vendor performance bond. The bond is underwritten by three sureties with Standard and Poor's ratings of A or better.

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Total advances	**92,066**	111,381
Less: current portion	**88,847**	74,489
Total long-term advances	**3,219**	36,892

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Trade payables	**723,265**	414,648
Payables due to related parties	**5,092**	7,689
Accrued interest	**15,873**	9,130
Other payables	**26,462**	26,556
	770,692	458,023

As at December 31, 2015, trade and other payables included balances of €42.7 million EUR (2014 – €7.0 million EUR) and $18.1 million USD (2014 – $6.1 million USD).

11. LONG-TERM DEBT

The following table represents the value of long-term debt measured at amortized cost as at December 31:

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Face Value	Coupon Rate %	Year of Issue	Year of Maturity	**2015**	2014
LIL LP						
Tranche A	725,000	3.76	2013	2033	**725,272**	725,288
Tranche B	600,000	3.86	2013	2045	**600,107**	600,110
Tranche C	1,075,000	3.85	2013	2053	**1,075,214**	1,075,220
Muskrat Falls/Labrador Transco						
Tranche A	650,000	3.63	2013	2029	**650,203**	650,218
Tranche B	675,000	3.83	2013	2037	**675,099**	675,103
Tranche C	1,275,000	3.86	2013	2048	**1,275,240**	1,275,247
Total debentures	5,000,000				**5,001,135**	5,001,186

On November 29, 2013, the IT entered into the IT Project Finance Agreement (IT PFA) with the LIL Funding Trust. Under the terms and conditions of the IT PFA, the LIL Funding Trust agreed to provide a non-revolving credit facility in the amount of $2.4 billion available in three tranches (Tranches A, B and C) to the IT which proceeded to on-lend the funds to the Partnership under the terms of the LIL PFA. The purpose of the LIL Funding Trust is to issue long-term debentures to the public, which debt is guaranteed by the Government of Canada, and to on-lend the proceeds to the IT. The proceeds of the facility are to be used exclusively for the construction of the LIL.

On December 13, 2013, all three tranches of the LIL construction facility where drawn down by way of a single advance to the IT of $2.4 billion. Under the terms of the IT PFA, the $2.4 billion advance is held in an account administered by the Collateral Agent with a portion of the funds invested in structured deposits notes. LIL LP draws funds from this account on a monthly basis in accordance with procedures set out in the LIL PFA. As of December 31, 2015, the IT has advanced $1.0 billion (2014 - $401.4 million) to the LIL LP under the LIL PFA.

On November 29, 2013, Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco entered into the MF/LTA PFA with the MF/LTA Funding Trust. Under the terms and conditions of the MF/LTA PFA, the MF/LTA Funding Trust agreed to provide a non-revolving credit facility in the amount of $2.6 billion available in three tranches (Tranches A, B and C). The purpose of the MF/LTA Funding Trust is to issue long-term debentures to the public, which debt is guaranteed by the Government of Canada and to on-lend the proceeds to Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco. Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco are both jointly and severally liable for the full amount of the credit facility.

On December 13, 2013, all three tranches of the MF/LTA construction facility were drawn down by way of a single advance of $2.6 billion. Under the terms of the MF/LTA PFA, the $2.6 billion advance is held in an account administered by the Collateral Agent. Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco draw funds from this account on a monthly basis in accordance with procedures set out in the MF/LTA PFA. As of December 31, 2015, Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco have drawn down $1.4 billion and $423.6 million, respectively (2014 - $675.1 and $190.3 million) under the MF/LTA PFA.

The role of the Collateral Agent is to act on behalf of the lending parties, including the LIL Funding Trust, the MF/LTA Funding Trust and the Government of Canada. The Collateral Agent oversees the lending and security arrangements, the various project accounts and the compliance of covenants.

As security for these debt obligations, LIL LP, Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco have granted to the Collateral Agent first ranking liens on all present and future assets. On the date of the release of the final funding request from the Collateral Agent, sinking funds are required to be set up for each of the three tranches to be held in a sinking fund account under the control of the Collateral Agent.

Sinking fund instalments due for the next five years are as follows:

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sinking fund instalments	-	-	53,713	107,424	107,424

12. DEFERRED REVENUE

Labrador-Island Link Operating Corporation (LIL Opco) may be required to prepay rent in accordance with the LIL Lease Agreement. For the year ended December 31, 2015, LIL Opco had a prepayment balance of $9.5 million (2014 - $8.0 million) paid to the Project. The Project has recognized these prepayments as deferred revenue which will be amortized to income once the LIL is in-service.

13. PARTNERSHIP UNIT LIABILITIES

Debt and equity instruments issued by LIL LP are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

13.1 Description of Class B Limited Partnership Units

The Class B limited partnership units represent Emera NL's ownership interest in the LIL LP. As described in the LIL Limited Partnership Agreement (LIL LPA), these units have certain rights and obligations, including mandatory distributions, that indicate that the substance of the units represent a financial liability and are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The return on the units is classified as a finance expense. All finance expenses associated with the units have been capitalized.

13.2 Class B Limited Partnership Unit Liabilities

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**Units**	**2015**	Units	2014
Class B limited partnership unit liabilities, beginning of year	**25**	**79,403**	25	72,980
Contributions	**-**	**118,443**	-	-
Accrued interest	**-**	**9,550**	-	6,423
Class B limited partnership unit liabilities, end of year	**25**	**207,396**	25	79,403

14. SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

14.1 Share Capital

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Common share without nominal or par value		
Authorized – unlimited		
Issued - fully paid and outstanding – 200	**2**	1
Issued and outstanding – 200	**2**	3
Total share capital	**4**	4

14.2 Shareholder Contributions

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Total shareholder contributions	**1,546,361**	1,004,460

During 2015, Nalcor contributed cash in the amount of $541.9 million (2014 – $114.7 million). Included in this amount was the second instalment payment to meet pre-funded equity requirements associated with the MF/LTA and LIL PFA's.

15. NET FINANCE INCOME (EXPENSE)

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Finance income		
Interest on investments	**30,641**	61,404
Other interest income	**12,477**	8,726
	43,118	70,130
Finance expense		
Interest on long-term debt	**190,471**	190,575
Net interest	**12**	74
Interest on Limited B units	**9,550**	6,423
Other net finance expense	**7**	4
	200,040	197,076
Interest capitalized during construction	**(157,538)**	(126,907)
	42,502	70,169
Net finance (income) expense	**(616)**	39

16. OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE

Other (income) expense consists of foreign exchange gains and losses associated with construction costs of Phase 1 of the Lower Churchill Project. Foreign exchange gains and losses as at December 31, 2015, were $2.6 million (2014 - $nil).

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

17.1 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 the Project might receive or incur in actual market transactions.

As a significant number of the Project's assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instrument, the fair value estimates below do not reflect the fair value of the Project 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 Project 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. There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 fair value measurements during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

	Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
(thousands of Canadian dollars)		**2015**		2014	
Financial assets					
Investments	**2**	**1,115,743**	**1,117,625**	2,871,350	2,872,402
Financial liabilities					
Long-term debt	**2**	**5,001,135**	**5,907,138**	5,001,186	5,932,136
Class B limited partnership units	**3**	**207,396**	**207,396**	79,403	79,403

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade and other receivables, advances, and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values due to their short-term maturity. The fair value of other long-term payables approximates their carrying values due to the underlying nature of the balances with its intercompany counterparties.

The fair values of Level 2 financial instruments are determined using quoted prices in active markets, which in some cases are adjusted for factors specific to the asset or liability. Level 2 derivative instruments are valued based on observable commodity future curves, broker quotes or other publicly available data. Level 2 fair values of other risk management assets and liabilities and long-term debt are determined using observable inputs other than unadjusted quoted prices, such as interest rate yield curves and currency rates.

The table below sets forth a summary of changes in fair value of the Project's level 3 financial liabilities given a one percent change in the discount rate while holding other variables constant:

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	1% increase in discount rate	1% decrease in discount rate
Class B limited partnership units	(2,593)	2,555

17.2 Risk Management

The Project 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 the Project's expected future cash flows.

Credit Risk

The Project's expected future cash flows are exposed to credit risk through financing activities, primarily due to the potential for non-performance by counterparties to its financial instruments. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments is minimal, as the Project's deposits are held by Canadian Schedule 1 Chartered Banks with ratings of A+ and AA- (Standard and Poor's). The degree of exposure to credit risk on trade and other receivables and advances 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

The Project is exposed to liquidity risk with respect to its contractual obligations and financial liabilities, including derivative liabilities relating to hedging activities. Liquidity risk management activities are directed at ensuring cash is available to meet those obligations as they become due. Short-term liquidity is provided through cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash on hand and partnership and shareholder contributions. Muskrat Falls, Labrador Transco and LIL LP can access the funds drawn down from the MF/LTA and LIL construction facilities, partnership contributions and shareholder contributions for the payment of construction costs as well as interest payments.

The following are the contractual maturities of the Project's financial liabilities, including principal, sinking funds and interest, as at December 31, 2015:

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	< 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Trade and other payables	770,692	-	-	-	770,692
Long-term debt (including interest and sinking fund)	190,471	434,652	595,789	9,006,360	10,227,272
Unit B partnership units	-	13,222	39,324	759,521	812,067
	961,163	447,874	635,113	9,765,881	11,810,031

Market Risk

In the course of carrying out its operating, financing and investing activities, the Project is 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

Changes in prevailing interest rates will impact the fair value of financial assets and liabilities. Expected future cash flows from these assets and liabilities are also impacted in certain circumstances.

Foreign Currency and Commodity Exposure

The Project does not hold any financial instrument whose value would vary due to changes in a commodity price or fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Cash flow exposure to commodity price and foreign exchange risk arises primarily through investing activities, most notably US dollar and Euro denominated capital expenditures, and regular procurement activities. Exposure arising from capital expenditures is evaluated on a case by case basis. Where possible, contracts are denominated in Canadian dollars.

17.3 Hedge Accounting

In December 2013, Muskrat Falls entered into nine bond forward contracts totaling $2.0 billion to hedge the interest rate risk on the forecasted issue of long-term debt. These contracts were designated as part of a cash flow hedging relationship and the resulting change in fair value was recorded in other comprehensive income (loss) with the ineffective portion recognized immediately in other (income) expense. The loss related to the effective portion of the cash flow hedge is capitalized in line with treatment of the interest expense related to the long term debt that it is hedging. The amount amortized in 2015 was $0.8 million (2014 - $0.8 million). The other comprehensive loss will be recognized in profit or loss over the same period as the related debt instruments which mature between 2029 and 2048.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Project 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 the Project transacts are as follows:

Related Party	Relationship
Emera NL	Limited Partner holding 25 Class B limited partnership units of LIL LP
Nalcor	100% shareholder of LIL Holdco, Labrador Transco, LCMC, LIL Opco, LIL GP and Muskrat Falls
LIL Opco	Wholly- owned subsidiary of Nalcor Energy
LIL GP	General partner of LIL LP, wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor
LIL Funding Trust	Party to the IT PFA
Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (Hydro)	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor
MF/LTA Funding Trust	Party to the MF/LTA PFA

(a) As at December 31, 2015, the Project has related party payables totaling $5.0 million (2014 - $7.7 million) with Hydro and Nalcor and related party receivables totaling $nil (2014 - $0.7 million). These payables/receivables consist of various intercompany operating and construction costs

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

19. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) As part of the LIL PFA, LIL LP has pledged its current and future assets as security to the Collateral Agent. Under the terms and conditions of the IT PFA, LIL LP has also provided a guarantee of the IT's payment obligations to the Collateral Agent for the benefit of the LIL Funding Trust. LIL Holdco has pledged the escrow account, where pre-funded equity contributions have been deposited, as security to the Collateral Agent.

(b) Under the terms and conditions of the LIL PFA, LIL Holdco had committed to fund its share of the capital expenditures of the LIL.

(c) Labrador Transco and Muskrat Falls have entered into the GIA with Hydro, whereby Labrador Transco and Muskrat Falls have committed to design, construct, operate and maintain the LTA and the MF hydroelectric facility and provide such other services as agreed to ensure safe and reliable transmission of electricity.

(d) As part of the MF/LTA PFA, Labrador Transco and Muskrat Falls have pledged their present and future assets as security to the Collateral Agent.

(e) The Project 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 the Project'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.

(f) As at December 31, 2015, LIL Holdco had outstanding commitments for construction costs related to the LIL of $1,598.8 million, Labrador Transco had outstanding commitments for construction costs related to the LTA of $252.3 million, Muskrat Falls had outstanding commitments for construction costs related to the MF hydroelectric facility of $1,380.7 million and LCMC had outstanding commitments for project related costs of $232.2 million.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Long-term capital includes share capital, shareholder contributions and net deficit. The Project's objectives for managing capital are to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to ensure timely payment of its contractual obligations as they relate to the construction of the LIL, the LTA and the MF hydroelectric facility. The Project's future requirements for capital are expected to increase commensurate with progress on construction. During this time, it is expected that proceeds from the construction facilities and shareholder contributions will be sufficient to fund the development of the assets. Additional requirements will be funded entirely through shareholder contributions. Nalcor, as well as the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, have provided guarantees of equity support in relation to the construction of the Project. These guarantees, together with the proceeds from long-term debt, will ensure sufficient funds are available to finance construction.

21. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2015**	2014
Trade and other receivables	**(1,708)**	(40,760)
Prepayments	**2,276**	(2,275)
Trade and other payables	**312,669**	325,141
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	**313,237**	282,106
Related to:		
Operating	**9,132**	17,815
Investing	**304,105**	264,291
	313,237	282,106
Interest received	**43,079**	70,139
Interest paid	**190,493**	182,706

22. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been adjusted or reclassified to conform to the basis of presentation adopted during the current reporting period. The changes have been summarized as follows:

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Previously reported	Long-term investments	Intangible assets	**Reclassified balance at December 31, 2014**
Current portion of long-term investments	-	1,755,609	-	**1,755,609**
Property, plant and equipment	2,350,199	-	(348)	**2,349,851**
Intangible assets	-	-	348	**348**
Long-term investments	2,871,350	(1,755,609)	-	**1,115,741**