LABRADOR TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2016

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Labrador Transmission Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Labrador Transmission Corporation which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and the 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.

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 Labrador Transmission Corporation as at December 31, 2016 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 7, 2017

LABRADOR TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2016**	2015
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Restricted cash		**112,755**	214,615
Current portion of long-term investments	8	**12,940**	87,764
Trade and other receivables	5	**6,573**	11,787
Prepayments		**404**	404
Total current assets		**132,672**	314,570
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	6	**801,932**	633,782
Intangible assets	7	**33**	51
Long-term investments	8	**-**	14,788
Long-term prepayments		**272**	677
Total assets		**934,909**	963,868
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	**113,054**	128,106
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	10	**546,108**	624,130
Total liabilities		**659,162**	752,236
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	11	**1**	1
Shareholder contributions	11	**276,497**	212,150
Deficit		**(751)**	(519)
Total equity		**275,747**	211,632
Total liabilities and equity		**934,909**	963,868

Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:

DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR

LABRADOR TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2016**	2015
Operating costs		**222**	240
Other (income) expense	13	**10**	(10)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(232)**	(230)

See accompanying notes

LABRADOR TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	Share Capital	Shareholder Contributions	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016		**1**	**212,150**	**(519)**	**211,632**
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**-**	**-**	**(232)**	**(232)**
Shareholder contributions	**11**	**-**	**64,347**	**-**	**64,347**
Balance at December 31, 2016		**1**	**276,497**	**(751)**	**275,747**
Balance at January 1, 2015		1	135,537	(289)	135,249
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	(230)	(230)
Shareholder contributions	11	-	76,613	-	76,613
Balance at December 31, 2015		1	212,150	(519)	211,632

See accompanying notes

LABRADOR TRANSMISSION CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Notes	**2016**	2015
Cash provided from (used in)			
Operating activities			
Loss for the year		**(232)**	(230)
Adjusted for items not involving a cash flow:			
Amortization of long-term prepayments		**405**	404
Accretion of long-term debt		**(7)**	(5)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	18	**(44)**	29
Net cash provided from operating activities		**122**	198
Investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	6	**(168,071)**	(312,450)
Additions to intangible assets	7	**(61)**	(102)
Decrease in investments	8	**89,612**	122,194
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	18	**(9,794)**	66,097
Net cash used in investing activities		**(88,314)**	(124,261)
Financing activities			
(Decrease) increase in long-term debt	10	**(78,015)**	156,033
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash		**101,860**	(108,583)
Increase in shareholder contributions	11	**64,347**	76,613
Net cash provided from financing activities		**88,192**	124,063
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**-**	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**-**	-
Interest received		**1,708**	6,766
Interest paid		**22,200**	21,130

See accompanying notes

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Labrador Transmission Corporation (Labrador Transco or the Company) was incorporated on November 13, 2013 under the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador. Labrador Transco is a 100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor Energy (Nalcor). Labrador Transco's head office is located at 500 Columbus Drive, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, A1B 0M6, Canada.

Labrador Transco was formed to design, construct, finance, operate and maintain the Labrador Transmission Assets (LTA), which includes two 900 megawatt rated transmission lines connecting the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric plant, the Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation hydroelectric facility, the Labrador-Island Link (LIL) and certain other portions of the transmission system in Labrador.

Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (Hydro), Muskrat Falls Corporation (Muskrat Falls), and Labrador Transco have entered into the Generator Interconnection Agreement (the GIA), which governs the development and operation of the LTA. Under the terms of the GIA, Labrador Transco will recover all costs associated with the LTA from Muskrat Falls, which in turn will recover all costs incurred under the GIA as part of a power purchase agreement (PPA) with Hydro.

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). Labrador Transco has adopted accounting policies which are based on the IFRS applicable as at December 31, 2016, 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 (CAD) and all values rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise noted. The annual audited financial statements were approved by Labrador Transco's Board of Directors on February 24, 2017.

2.2 Basis of Consolidation

The annual audited financial statements include only the financial statements of Labrador Transco.

Labrador Transco 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 Labrador Transco:

- 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 returns.

The Muskrat Falls/Labrador Transmission Assets Funding Trust (MF/LTA Funding Trust) was formed under the laws of the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and the federal laws of Canada on November 4, 2013 for the purpose of issuing long-term debentures to the public, which are guaranteed by the federal Government of Canada, and to on-lend the proceeds to Muskrat Falls and Labrador Transco. The funds will be used for the sole purpose of constructing the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric plant and the LTA as part of Phase 1 of the Lower Churchill Project.

Based on the criteria outlined in IFRS 10, Labrador Transco has determined that it does not have control of the MF/LTA Funding Trust and as such has not included the accounts of the MF/LTA Funding Trust in these annual audited financial statements.

2.3 Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists of cash held on deposit with a Schedule 1 Canadian Chartered Bank and administered by the Collateral Agent for the sole purpose of funding construction costs related to the LTA, including pre-funded equity amounts required under the MF/LTA Project Finance Agreement (MF/LTA PFA). The Company draws funds from this account on a monthly basis in accordance with procedures set out in the MF/LTA PFA. 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 borrowing costs capitalized in accordance with Labrador Transco'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 LTA, 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 are directly attributable to the construction of the LTA, related amortization costs are capitalized as incurred. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting 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 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 Company 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 Company 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 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.

2.10 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company 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 Company'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 Labrador Transco'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 Company 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 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, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities.

Financial instrument	Category
Restricted cash	Loans and receivables
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables
Investments	Held-to-maturity investments
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities
Long-term debt	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 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 Company 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 interest 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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 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 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) 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 CAD.

(ii) 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 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 Company's assets. The useful lives of property, plant and equipment are determined by independent specialists and reviewed annually by the Company. 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) Intangible Assets
Amounts recorded for amortization are based on the useful lives of the Company'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.

4. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Amendments to IAS 1 – Disclosure Initiatives and IAS 16 and 38 – Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization that became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 did not have a material impact on the Company's annual audited financial statements.

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

Amendments to IAS 7 – Disclosure Initiative[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, 2017, 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 7 Disclosure Initiative

The amendments require an entity to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. The amendments do not prescribe a specific format to disclose financing activities; however, an entity may fulfil the disclosure objective by providing a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Statement of Financial Position for liabilities arising from financing activities.

The amendments apply prospectively. Entities are not required to present comparative information for earlier periods.

Management does not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 7 will have a material impact on the Company's annual audited financial statement disclosures.

4.2 IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB finalized the reform of financial instruments accounting and issued IFRS 9 (as revised in 2014), which contains the requirements for a) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities, b) impairment methodology, and c) general hedge accounting. IFRS 9 (as revised in 2014) will supersede IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement upon its effective date.

Phase 1: Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

With respect to the classification and measurement, the number of categories of financial assets under IFRS 9 has been reduced; all recognized financial assets that are currently within the scope of IAS 39 will be subsequently measured at either amortized cost or fair value under IFRS 9.

IFRS 9 also contains requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and derecognition requirements. One major change from IAS 39 relates to the presentation of changes in the fair value of a financial liability designated as at FVTPL attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability. Under IFRS 9, such changes are presented in other comprehensive income, unless the presentation of the effect of the change in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

Phase 2: Impairment of financial assets

The impairment model under IFRS 9 reflects expected credit losses, as opposed to incurred credit losses under IAS 39. Under the impairment approach in IFRS 9, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. Instead, an entity always accounts for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses. The amount of expected credit losses should be updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition.

Phase 3: Hedge accounting
The general hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms in IAS 39. However, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions 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 no longer required. Far more disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have been introduced.

Transitional provisions
IFRS 9 (as revised in 2014) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with earlier application permitted. Management has elected to adopt the standard as of the effective date, and although the classifications of existing financial instruments and related disclosures will change, Management does not anticipate material adjustments to the Company's annual audited financial statements upon transition.

4.3 IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. It will supersede the following revenue standards and interpretations upon its effective date:

- IAS 18 Revenue;
- IAS 11 Construction Contracts;
- IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programs;
- IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate;
- IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers; and
- SIC 31 Revenue-Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services.

As suggested by the title of the new revenue standard, IFRS 15 will only cover revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, a customer of an entity is a party that has contracted with the entity to obtain goods or services that are an output of the entity's ordinary activities in exchange for consideration. Unlike the scope of IAS 18, the recognition and measurement of interest income and dividend income from debt and equity investments are no longer within the scope of IFRS 15. Instead, they are within the scope of IAS 39 (or IFRS 9 if it is early adopted).

As mentioned above, the new standard has a single model to deal with revenue from contracts with customers. Its core principle 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.

Extensive disclosures are also required by the new standard.

Management does not anticipate that the application of IFRS 15 in the future will have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Company's annual audited financial statements.

4.4 IFRS 16 Leases
IFRS 16 provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. It will supersede the following lease standard and interpretations upon its effective date:

- IAS 17 Leases;
- IFRIC 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement contains a Lease;

- SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives; and
- SIC-27 Evaluation of the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

IFRS 16 applies a control model to the identification of leases, distinguishing between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether there is an identified asset controlled by the customer.

The standard introduces significant changes to lessee accounting: it removes the distinction between operating and finance leases under IAS 17 and requires a lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at lease commencement for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low value assets.

In contrast to lessee accounting, the IFRS 16 lessor accounting requirements remain largely unchanged from IAS 17, which continue to require a lessor to classify a lease as either an operating lease or a finance lease.

A lessee can apply IFRS 16 either by a full retrospective approach or a modified retrospective approach. If the latter approach is selected, an entity is not required to restate the comparative information and the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 must be presented as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. 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 Company's annual audited 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)	**2016**	2015
Receivables due from related parties	**4,744**	9,079
Other receivables	**1,829**	2,708
	6,573	11,787

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, 2015	13,314	311,376	324,690
Additions	(32)	315,458	315,426
Balance at December 31, 2015	13,282	626,834	640,116
Additions	**45**	**170,998**	**171,043**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**13,327**	**797,832**	**811,159**
Depreciation			
Balance at January 1, 2015	3,460	-	3,460
Depreciation	2,874	-	2,874
Balance at December 31, 2015	6,334	-	6,334
Depreciation	**2,893**	**-**	**2,893**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**9,227**	**-**	**9,227**
Carrying value			
Balance at January 1, 2015	9,854	311,376	321,230
Balance at December 31, 2015	6,948	626,834	633,782
Balance at December 31, 2016	**4,100**	**797,832**	**801,932**

Capitalized Borrowing Costs

The construction of the LTA was sanctioned in December 2012. The construction is being financed through the issuance of long-term debt and contributed capital. For the year ended December 31 2016, $13.0 million (2015 - $23.1 million) of borrowing costs were capitalized. The effective interest rate of the debt is 3.80%.

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2015	322
Additions	102
Balance at December 31, 2015	424
Additions	**61**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**485**
Amortization	
Balance at January 1, 2015	271
Amortization	102
Balance at December 31, 2015	373
Amortization	**79**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**452**
Carrying value	
Balance at January 1, 2015	51
Balance at December 31, 2015	51
Balance at December 31, 2016	**33**

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 Company, jointly with Muskrat Falls, purchased three 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. In July 2015, Labrador Transco, Muskrat Falls, the MF/LTA Funding Trust and the Collateral Agent executed an amendment to the MF/LTA PFA. Under the amended MF/LTA PFA, Labrador Transco recognizes its ratable share of these investments, which is based on its cumulative portion of actual debt drawn for the construction of the LTA. As of December 31, 2016, Labrador Transco's portion was 21% (2015 – 24%).

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	Year of Maturity	**2016**	2015
$75.0 million Floating Rate Deposit Note with interest paid at the one-month Canadian Dealer Offer Rate (CDOR) plus 0.38%.	2017	**12,940**	18,000
$478.2 million Amortizing Floating Rate Deposit Note, with interest paid at the one-month CDOR plus 0.38%.	2016	**-**	16,910
$1,912.7 million Amortizing Fixed Rate Deposit Note with interest paid at a rate of 1.5937% per annum.	2016	**-**	67,642
Long-term investments, end of year		**12,940**	102,552
Less: redemptions to be received within one year		**12,940**	87,764
		-	14,788

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2016**	2015
Trade payables	**111,230**	126,121
Payables due to related parties	**23**	12
Accrued interest	**1,727**	1,973
Other payables	**74**	-
	113,054	128,106

10. 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	**2016**	2015
Tranche A	136,500	3.63	2013	2029	**136,539**	156,049
Tranche B	141,750	3.83	2013	2037	**141,770**	162,024
Tranche C	267,750	3.86	2013	2048	**267,799**	306,057
Total debentures	546,000				**546,108**	624,130

On November 29, 2013, Labrador Transco entered into the MF/LTA PFA with the MF/LTA Funding Trust and Muskrat Falls. Under the terms and conditions of the MF/LTA PFA, the 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 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 a Collateral Agent. The Company draws funds from this account on a monthly basis in accordance with procedures set out in the MF/LTA PFA. As at December 31, 2016, Labrador Transco has drawn down $543.1 million (2015 - $423.6 million) under the MF/LTA PFA.

The role of the Collateral Agent is to act on behalf of the lending parties, including 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 with covenants.

As security for these debt obligations, Labrador Transco has 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 to 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.

In July 2015, Labrador Transco, Muskrat Falls, the MF/LTA Funding Trust and the Collateral Agent executed an amendment to the MF/LTA PFA. Under the amendment, Labrador Transco continues to be jointly and severally liable for the total credit facility, however Labrador Transco's portion of the ratable share is based on its cumulative portion of actual debt drawn for the construction of the LTA. As of December 31, 2016, Labrador Transco's cumulative portion of actual debt drawn was 21% (2015 -24%). Cumulative adjustments were made in the current year to reflect Labrador Transco's ratable share of the actual debt drawn.

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

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Sinking fund instalments	-	6,204	12,409	12,409	12,409

11. SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

11.1 Share Capital

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2016**	2015
Common shares without nominal or par value		
Authorized - unlimited		
Issued - fully paid and outstanding - 100	**1**	1

11.2 Shareholder Contributions

As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2016**	2015
Total shareholder contributions	**276,497**	212,150

During 2016, Nalcor made contributions to Labrador Transco in the amount of $64.3 million (2015 - $76.6 million).

12. NET FINANCE (INCOME) EXPENSE

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2016**	2015
Finance income		
Interest on investments	**(566)**	4,826
Other interest income	**2,197**	1,928
	1,631	6,754
Finance expense		
Interest on long-term debt	**14,655**	29,889
	14,655	29,889
Interest capitalized during construction	**(13,024)**	(23,135)
	1,631	6,754
Net finance (income) expense	**-**	-

Due to the PFA amendment in July 2015, cumulative adjustments were made in the current year to net (income) expense to reflect Labrador Transco's ratable share of the actual debt drawn.

13. OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2016**	2015
Realized foreign exchange loss (gain)	**13**	(109)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(3)**	99
Other (income) expense	**10**	(10)

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

14.1 Fair Value

The estimated fair values of financial instruments as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 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 Labrador Transco might receive or incur in actual market transactions.

As a significant number of Labrador Transco'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 Labrador Transco 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. There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 fair value measurements during the periods ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015 the Company did not have any Level 3 instruments.

	Level	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**	Carrying Value	Fair Value
(thousands of Canadian dollars)		**2016**		2015	
Financial assets					
Investments	**2**	**12,940**	**12,936**	102,552	102,698
Financial liabilities					
Long-term debt	**2**	**546,108**	**612,315**	624,130	731,728

The fair values of restricted cash, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values due to their short-term maturity.

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.

14.2 Risk Management

The Company 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 Company's expected future cash flows.

Credit Risk

The Company'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 restricted cash and investments is minimal, as the Company's deposits and investments are held by a Canadian Schedule 1 Chartered Bank with a rating of 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 Company is exposed to liquidity risk with respect to its contractual obligations and financial liabilities. 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 restricted cash on hand and shareholder contributions. The Company can access the funds drawn down from the Muskrat/LTA Construction Facility and shareholder contributions for the payment of construction costs as well as interest payments.

The following are the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities, including principal, sinking fund and interest, as at December 31, 2016:

(thousands of Canadian dollars)	<1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Trade and other payables	113,054	-	-	-	113,054
Long-term debt (including interest and sinking fund)	20,719	60,052	66,256	901,212	1,048,239
	133,773	60,052	66,256	901,212	1,161,293

Market Risk

In the course of carrying out its operating, financing and investing activities, the Company 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 Company does not hold any financial instruments 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 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 CAD.

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Labrador Transco 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 Labrador Transco transacts are as follows:

Related Party	Relationship
Nalcor	100% shareholder of Labrador Transco
Hydro	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor
Muskrat Falls	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor
Lower Churchill Management Corporation (LCMC)	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor
Labrador-Island Link Limited Partnership (LIL LP)	Limited partnership between LIL Holding Corporation and Emera Newfoundland and Labrador Island Link Inc.
MF/LTA Funding Trust	Party to the MF/LTA PFA

Routine operating transactions with related parties are settled at prevailing market prices under normal trade terms.

(a) As at December 31, 2016, Labrador Transco has related party payables totaling $0.02 million (2015 - $0.01 million) with Nalcor and related party receivables totaling $4.7 million (2015 - $9.1 million) with LCMC, LIL LP, and Muskrat Falls. These payables/receivables consist of various intercompany operating and construction costs.

(b) For the year ended December 31, 2016, Labrador Transco has received contributions from Nalcor totalling $64.3 million (2015 - $76.6 million).

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Labrador Transco has entered into the GIA with Muskrat Falls and Hydro, whereby Labrador Transco has committed to design, construct, operate and maintain the LTA, and provides such other services as agreed to ensure safe and reliable transmission of electricity.

(b) As part of the MF/LTA PFA, Labrador Transco has pledged its present and future assets as security to the Collateral Agent.

(c) Labrador Transco 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 Labrador Transco'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.

(d) Outstanding commitments for capital projects, total approximately $47.1 million as at December 31, 2016 (2015 - $166.1 million). Outstanding commitments related to pre-funded equity requirements associated with the Project Finance Agreements total approximately $251.2 million as at December 31, 2016 (2015 - $86.2 million).

17. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Long-term capital includes share capital, shareholder contributions and net deficit. The Company'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 LTA. Labrador Transco's future requirements for capital are expected to increase commensurate with progress on the construction. During this time, it is expected that proceeds from the Muskrat/LTA Construction Facility and shareholder contributions will be sufficient to fund the development of the LTA. 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 LTA. These guarantees, together with the proceeds from long-term debt will ensure sufficient funds are available to finance construction.

18. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)	**2016**	2015
Trade and other receivables	**5,214**	930
Trade and other payables	**(15,052)**	65,196
Changes in non-cash working capital balances	**(9,838)**	66,126
Related to:		
Operating activities	**(44)**	29
Investing activities	**(9,794)**	66,097
	(9,838)	66,126