

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2016

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of Labrador-Island Link General Partner Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Labrador-Island Link General Partner Corporation which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and the statements of profit and comprehensive income, changes in deficit 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-Island Link General Partner 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 - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

<i>As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	2016	2015
			Restated (Note 11)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		-	1
Total assets		-	1
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY			
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term payables	5	4	158
Total liabilities		4	158
Shareholder's deficiency			
Share capital	6	1	1
Shareholder contributions	6, 11	132	11
Deficit	11	(137)	(169)
Total deficiency		(4)	(157)
Total liabilities and deficiency		-	1

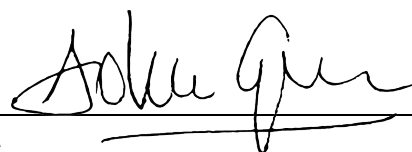
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)

See accompanying notes

On behalf of the Board:



DIRECTOR



DIRECTOR

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	2016	2015
			Restated (Note 11)
Revenue			
Other revenue		-	1
Expenses			
Operating (recoveries) costs	11	(33)	58
Net finance (income) expense		1	1
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		32	(58)

See accompanying notes

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN DEFICIT

<i>(thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	Share Capital	Shareholder Contributions	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016		1	11	(169)	(157)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	32	32
Shareholder contributions	6	-	121	-	121
Balance at December 31, 2016		1	132	(137)	(4)
Balance at January 1, 2015		1	6	(111)	(104)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	11	-	-	(58)	(58)
Shareholder contributions	6, 11	-	5	-	5
Balance at December 31, 2015		1	11	(169)	(157)

See accompanying notes

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

<i>For the year ended December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	2016	2015
			Restated (Note 11)
Cash provided from (used in)			
Operating activities			
Profit (loss) for the year	11	32	(58)
Adjusted for items not involving a cash flow:			
(Decrease) increase in long-term payables		(154)	53
Changes in non-cash working capital balances			
Decrease in other receivables		-	1
Net cash used in operating activities		(122)	(4)
Financing activity			
Increase in shareholder contributions	6, 11	121	5
Net cash provided from financing activity		121	5
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1)	1
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		1	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		-	1
Interest paid		1	1

See accompanying notes

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Labrador-Island Link General Partner Corporation (LIL GP or the Company) was incorporated on July 26, 2012 under the laws of Newfoundland and Labrador. LIL GP is a 100% owned subsidiary of Nalcor Energy (Nalcor) and is the general partner of the Labrador-Island Link Limited Partnership (LIL LP). LIL GP's head office is located at 500 Columbus Drive, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, A1B 0M1, Canada.

LIL LP was formed 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). LIL LP has entered into the LIL Lease Agreement and the Transmission Funding Agreement with Labrador-Island Link Operating Corporation (LIL Opco) and Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (Hydro), both of which are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Nalcor. These agreements effectively provide for a lease of the LIL assets to Hydro. LIL Opco will maintain and operate the LIL on behalf of LIL LP.

The Company owns the only issued general partner unit of the LIL LP, thereby constituting it the LIL LP general partner. As the general partner, in accordance with the Limited Partnership Agreement relating to the LIL LP and applicable law, the LIL GP has the power to control and manage LIL LP. Labrador-Island Link Holding Corporation (LIL Holdco), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor, and Emera Newfoundland and Labrador Island Link Inc. (Emera NL) are the limited partners of LIL LP.

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). LIL GP has adopted accounting policies which are based on the IFRS applicable as at December 31, 2016, and includes 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 LIL GP's Board of Directors on February 24, 2017.

2.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2.3 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.

2.4 Revenue Recognition

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

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.5 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.

2.6 Income Taxes

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

2.7 Financial Instruments

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

Classification of Financial Instruments

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

<u>Financial instrument</u>	<u>Category</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Long-term payables	Other financial liabilities

(i) Effective Interest Method

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

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

Financial Assets

(ii) Loans and Receivables

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

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

(iii) Other Financial Liabilities

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

2.8 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.

2.9 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 bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

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

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

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

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

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the annual audited financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may 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.

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Use of Judgment

Management applies its judgment when determining whether to consolidate structured entities in accordance with the criteria outlined in IFRS 10. Management has determined that the Company should not consolidate LIL LP.

4. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Amendments to IAS 1 – Disclosure Initiatives that became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 did not have a material impact on LIL GP’s annual audited financial statements.

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

Amendments to IAS 7 – Disclosure Initiative¹
IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments²

¹Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application permitted.

²Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, 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 LIL GP’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.

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 LIL GP's annual audited financial statements upon transition.

5. LONG-TERM PAYABLES

<i>As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	2016	2015
Accrued liabilities	4	77
Payables due to related parties	-	81
	4	158

6. SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

6.1 Share Capital

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

6.2 Shareholder Contributions

<i>As at December 31 (thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	2016	2015
Total shareholder contributions	132	11

During 2016, Nalcor provided shareholder contributions of \$121 thousand (2015 - \$5 thousand).

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

7.1 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 LIL GP might receive or incur in actual market transactions.

As a significant number of LIL GP'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 LIL GP 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:

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company did not have any Level 2 or Level 3 instruments. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximates its carrying value due to its short-term maturity. The fair value of long-term payables approximates its carrying value due to the underlying nature of the balances with its intercompany counterparties.

7.2 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 cash and cash equivalents is minimal, as the Company's deposits are held by a Canadian Schedule 1 Chartered Bank with a rating of A+ (Standard and Poor's). During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company did not hold any financial assets with counterparties other than related parties.

Liquidity Risk

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk with respect to its contractual obligations and financial liabilities. Short-term liquidity is provided through equity contributions. The construction of the LIL by LIL LP is funded entirely by financing obtained by LIL LP and contributions from the limited partners.

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

<i>(thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	< 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	> 5 Years	Total
Long-term payables	-	4	-	-	4

Market Risk

LIL GP has no marketable financial instruments and therefore is not exposed to market risk.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

LIL GP 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 LIL GP transacts are as follows:

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Related Party	Relationship
Nalcor	100% shareholder of LIL GP
Hydro	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor
LIL Holdco	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor and limited partner of LIL LP
Lower Churchill Management Corporation	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Nalcor
LIL LP	Limited partnership between LIL Holdco and Emera NL
Emera NL	Limited partner of LIL LP

Outstanding balances due to or from related parties are non-interest bearing with no set terms of repayment, unless otherwise stated.

- (a) For the year ended December 31, 2016, LIL GP has received contributions from Nalcor totaling \$121 thousand (2015 - \$5 thousand) to settle its intercompany liabilities.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- (a) Under the terms of the Newfoundland and Labrador Development Agreement (NLDA), the Company has certain responsibilities and provisions of duty with which it must comply in its role as the general partner. Any failure of LIL GP to comply with the NLDA will result in Nalcor indemnifying Emera NL for any losses sustained.
- (b) LIL GP is subject to various legal proceedings and claims in the normal course of business. Although the outcome of such actions cannot be predicted with certainty, Management currently believes LIL GP'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.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Long-term capital includes share capital, shareholder contributions and retained earnings. LIL GP's objectives when managing capital are to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and ensure payment of its obligations.

11. PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENTS

The December 31, 2015 figures have been restated to include Harmonized Sales Tax (HST) amounts related to expenses incurred during 2012-2015.

At the time of incorporation, LIL GP was part of an election whereby HST was not charged on certain transactions between companies party to the election. It was understood at the time that LIL GP was engaged in commercial activity by virtue of its holdings in LIL LP, allowing it to be party to the election. Upon further review, it was decided that as LIL GP is not otherwise engaged in commercial activity, it should not be party to the election and has been removed. As a result, HST related to transactions previously occurring under the election has been applied retrospectively.

As LIL GP is not eligible to claim input tax credits, the HST related to these expenses is a non-recoverable cost, impacting both the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss. The December 31, 2015 figures have been restated to increase operating costs by \$5 thousand (remaining \$6 thousand related to 2012-2014), decrease opening retained earnings at January 1, 2016 by \$11 thousand and increase shareholder contributions by \$11 thousand.

LABRADOR - ISLAND LINK GENERAL PARTNER CORPORATION**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The following table summarizes the adjustments to the affected accounts from the previously issued 2015 audited financial statements to the current year comparative figures.

<i>(thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	Previously stated 2015	Adjustment 2015	Restated 2015
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of financial position			
Shareholder contributions	-	11	11
Deficit	(158)	(11)	(169)
Statement of loss and comprehensive loss			
Operating costs	53	5	58
Statement of cash flows			
Loss for the year	(53)	(5)	(58)
Shareholder contributions	-	5	5