TORONTO HYDRO Corporation

FIRST QUARTER FINANCIAL REPORT
MARCH 31, 2022

TORONTO HYDRO CORPORATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Glossary	3
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Executive Summary	5
Introduction	5
Business of Toronto Hydro Corporation	6
Results of Operations	7
Summary of Quarterly Results of Operations	11
Financial Position	12
Liquidity and Capital Resources	13
Corporate Developments	17
Controls and Procedures	19
Critical Accounting Estimates	19
Changes in Accounting Standards	19
Future Accounting Pronouncements	20
Forward-Looking Information	21
Additional Information	22
Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements	23
Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements	28

GLOSSARY

CDM – Conservation and Demand Management

CEO – Chief Executive Officer

CFO – Chief Financial Officer

CIR – Custom Incentive Rate-setting

City – City of Toronto

Corporation – Toronto Hydro Corporation

COVID-19 – Coronavirus disease 2019 and its variants

Electricity Act – *Electricity Act, 1998* [Ontario], as amended

GAAP – Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

HONI – Hydro One Networks Inc.

IAS – International Accounting Standard

IASB – International Accounting Standards Board

IESO – Independent Electricity System Operator

IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards

kW – Kilowatt

kWh – Kilowatt hour

LDC – Toronto Hydro-Electric System Limited

LRAM – Lost revenue adjustment mechanism

MD&A – Management's Discussion and Analysis

OCI – Other comprehensive income

OEB – Ontario Energy Board

OPEB – Other post-employment benefits

PP&E – Property, plant and equipment

TH Energy – Toronto Hydro Energy Services Inc.

Toronto Hydro – Toronto Hydro Corporation and its subsidiaries

TOU – Time-of-use

WMS – Wholesale Market Service

TORONTO HYDRO® Corporation

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021

Executive Summary

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Corporation has maintained the full range of its services while focusing on the health and safety of its employees and the community. The Corporation has continued with critical work in its grid investment plan to maintain safety and reliability, support a growing city, and meet customer service needs;
- Net income after net movements in regulatory balances for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $47.5 million, compared to $35.8 million for the comparable period in 2021;
- Capital expenditures were primarily related to the renewal of the electricity infrastructure of LDC and were $138.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to $150.2 million for the comparable period in 2021;
- Effective April 8, 2022, James Hinds and Annie Ropar were appointed to the Board of Directors of the Corporation. All citizen directors were re-appointed to the Board of Directors of the Corporation other than Tamara Kronis and Juliana Lam who ceased to be directors of the Corporation;
- On May 2, 2022, Céline Arsenault was named Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer effective June 6, 2022. Ms. Arsenault replaces Federico Zeni, who has been Interim CFO since the departure of Aida Cipolla, former CFO, who left the Corporation in March 2022;
- On April 29, 2022, DBRS confirmed the Corporation's issuer rating and debentures rating at "A" and the commercial paper rating at R-1 [low], each with stable trends;
- On May 12, 2022, Standard & Poor's confirmed the Corporation's issuer rating at "A", with a stable trend, and the debentures rating at "A"; and
- On May 16, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Corporation declared a quarterly dividend in the amount of $21.1 million with respect to the second quarter of 2022 [second quarter of 2021 - $17.5 million], payable to the City by June 30, 2022.

Introduction

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with:

- the Corporation's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 [the "Interim Financial Statements], which were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting.* The Interim Financial Statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as described in note 25 to the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 [the "2021 Annual Financial Statements"];

- 2021 Annual Financial Statements; and

- the Corporation's MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 [the "2021 Annual MD&A"] including the sections titled "Electricity Distribution – Industry Overview", "Corporate Developments – COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations", "Legal Proceedings", "Share Capital", "Transactions with Related Parties", and "Risk Management and Risk Factors", which remain substantially unchanged as at the date hereof, except as may be noted below or as updated in the Corporation's Interim Financial Statements.

Copies of these documents are available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval website at www.sedar.com.

Business of Toronto Hydro Corporation

The Corporation is a holding company which wholly owns two subsidiaries:

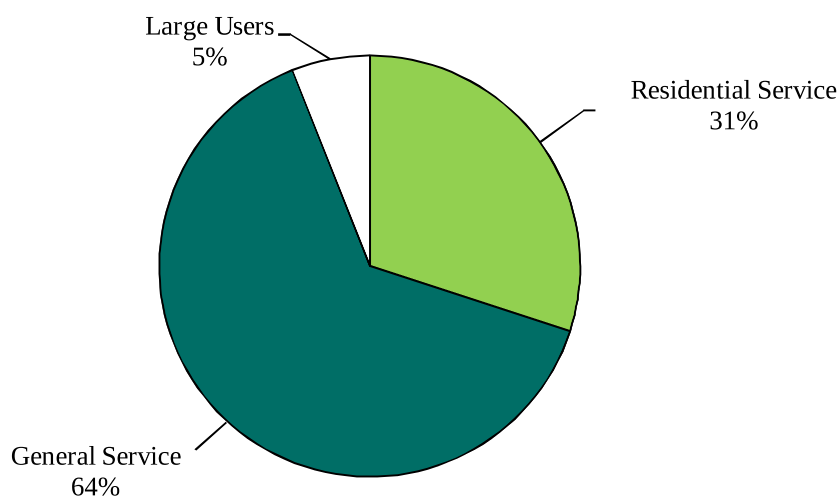
- Toronto Hydro-Electric System Limited [LDC] - distributes electricity; and
- Toronto Hydro Energy Services Inc. [TH Energy] - provides street lighting and expressway lighting services in the city of Toronto.

The Corporation supervises the operations of, and provides corporate, management services and strategic direction to its subsidiaries. The City is the sole shareholder of the Corporation.

The principal business of the Corporation and its subsidiaries is the distribution of electricity by LDC. LDC owns and operates an electricity distribution system, delivering electricity to approximately 788,000 customers located in the city of Toronto. LDC serves the largest city in Canada and distributes approximately 17% of the electricity consumed in Ontario. The business of LDC is regulated by the OEB, which has broad powers relating to licensing, standards of conduct and service, and the regulation of electricity distribution rates charged by electricity distributors in Ontario. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, LDC recognized energy sales and distribution revenue of $861.2 million from general service users[1], residential service users[2] and large users[3].

LDC Energy Sales and Distribution Revenue by Class

Three months ended March 31, 2022



[1] "General Service" means a service supplied to premises other than those receiving "Residential Service" and "Large Users" and typically includes small businesses and bulk-metered multi-unit residential establishments. This service is provided to customers with a monthly peak demand of less than 5,000 kW averaged over a 12-month period.

[2] "Residential Service" means a service that is for domestic or household purposes, including single family or individually metered multi-family units and seasonal occupancy.

[3] "Large Users" means a service provided to a customer with a monthly peak demand of 5,000 kW or greater averaged over a 12-month period.

Results of Operations

Net Income after Net Movements in Regulatory Balances

Interim Consolidated Statements of Income
Three months ended March 31
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

	2022 $	2021 $	Change $
Revenues			
Energy sales	674.3	677.2	(2.9)
Distribution revenue	186.9	182.6	4.3
Other	25.7	21.8	3.9
	886.9	881.6	5.3
Expenses			
Energy purchases	693.9	659.5	34.4
Operating expenses	76.1	75.9	0.2
Depreciation and amortization	73.2	67.6	5.6
	843.2	803.0	40.2
Finance costs	(19.6)	(19.4)	(0.2)
Gain on disposals of property plant and equipment	—	1.8	(1.8)
Income before income taxes	24.1	61.0	(36.9)
Income tax expense	(9.1)	(10.6)	1.5
Net income	15.0	50.4	(35.4)
Net movements in regulatory balances	24.8	(22.0)	46.8
Net movements in regulatory balances arising from deferred taxes	7.7	7.4	0.3
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances	47.5	35.8	11.7

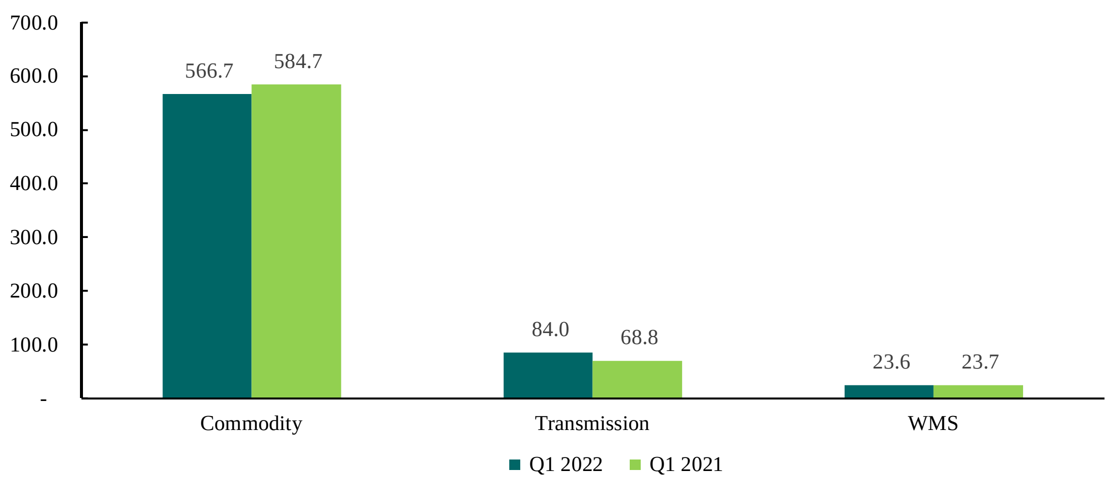
For the three months ended March 31, 2022, net income after net movements in regulatory balances was higher by $11.7 million. The increase was mainly due to higher electricity consumption [$5.0 million], higher other revenue primarily driven by increased ancillary services [$3.9 million] and higher 2022 distribution rates [$2.9 million], partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization related to in-service asset additions [$5.6 million].

The variances in energy sales and energy purchases do not impact net income after net movements in regulatory balances as there is a corresponding offset in net movements in regulatory balances. The difference between energy sales and energy purchases is recorded as a settlement variance within regulatory balances on the Corporation's interim consolidated balance sheets and represents amounts to be recovered from or refunded to customers through future rates approved by the OEB.

Energy Sales

LDC's energy sales arise from charges to customers for electricity consumed, based on regulated rates. Energy sales include amounts billed or billable to customers for commodity charges, retail transmission charges, and WMS charges at current rates. These charges are passed through to customers over time and are considered revenue by LDC. For any given period, energy sales should be equal to the cost of energy purchased. However, a difference between energy sales and energy purchases arises when there is a timing difference between the amounts charged by LDC to customers, based on regulated rates, and the electricity and non-competitive electricity service costs billed monthly by the IESO to LDC. This difference is recorded as a settlement variance, representing amounts to be recovered from or refunded to customers through future rates approved by the OEB. In accordance with IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* ["IFRS 14"], this settlement variance is presented within regulatory balances on the Corporation's interim consolidated balance sheets ["Consolidated Balance Sheets"] and within net movements in regulatory balances on the Corporation's interim consolidated statements of income ["Consolidated Statements of Income"].

Energy Sales
Three months ended March 31, 2022
[in millions of Canadian dollars]



Energy sales for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were $674.3 million, compared to $677.2 million for the comparable period in 2021. The decrease was primarily due to lower commodity charges [$18.0 million], partially offset by higher retail transmission charges [$15.2 million].

Energy Purchases, Energy Sales, and Settlement Variances
Three months ended March 31, 2022
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

	Energy Purchases $	Energy Sales $	Settlement Variances $
Commodity charges	570.8	566.7	4.1
Retail transmission charges	90.3	84.0	6.3
WMS charges	32.8	23.6	9.2
Total	693.9	674.3	19.6

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, LDC recognized $674.3 million in energy sales to customers and was billed $693.9 million for energy purchases from the IESO. The difference between energy sales and energy purchases represents a $19.6 million settlement variance for the period. The settlement variance was recorded as an increase to the regulatory debit balance [$19.8 million including carrying charges on the accumulated settlement variance balance;

see the regulatory debit balance table in note 6 to the Interim Financial Statements] on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and presented within net movements in regulatory balances on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Distribution Revenue

Distribution revenue is recorded based on OEB-approved distribution rates to recover the costs incurred by LDC in delivering electricity to customers and includes revenue collected through OEB-approved rate riders.

Distribution revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $186.9 million, compared to $182.6 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The increase in distribution revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily due to higher electricity consumption [$5.0 million] and higher 2022 distribution rates [$2.9 million], partially offset by lower revenue collected through OEB-approved rate riders [$3.9 million].

The Corporation continues to track lost revenues related to lower commercial electricity consumption and the late payment charge reductions resulting from the Corporation's decision to provide direct relief to customers impacted by COVID-19.

Other Revenue

Other revenue includes revenue from services ancillary to electricity distribution, delivery of street lighting services, pole and duct rentals, other regulatory service charges and capital contributions.

Other revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $25.7 million, compared to $21.8 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The increase in other revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily due to higher revenue in connection with ancillary services and an increase in amortization of capital contributions.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were $76.1 million, which were in line with $75.9 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The incremental bad debt expense as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $nil, compared to $0.9 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The incremental bad debt expense represents management's best estimate of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Corporation adjusted the expected credit loss provision based on the Corporation's current estimates and assumptions including but not limited to recent trends for customer collections and current and forecasted economic conditions, to account for the higher level of expected customer defaults due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Corporation continues to actively monitor its exposure to credit risk as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic [refer to note 9[b] to the Interim Financial Statements].

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Corporation incurred $0.9 million [March 31, 2021 – $1.1 million] in operating expenses for cleaning supplies, protective equipment, COVID-19 testing kits and other costs directly related to the implementation of safety measures as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense, which includes derecognition of assets removed from service, for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $73.2 million, compared to $67.6 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The increase in depreciation and amortization for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily due to in-service asset additions and higher derecognition of assets removed from service, partially offset by certain assets being fully depreciated.

Finance Costs

Finance costs for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were $19.6 million and were in line with $19.4 million for the comparable period in 2021.

Gain on Disposals of PP&E

Gain on disposals of PP&E for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $nil, compared to $1.8 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The decrease in gain on disposals of PP&E for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily related to the gain realized in connection with the sale of a property in the first quarter of 2021.

Income Tax Expense and Income Tax Recorded in Net Movements in Regulatory Balances

Income tax expense and income tax recorded in net movements in regulatory balances for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $1.4 million, compared to $3.2 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The decrease in income tax expense and income tax recorded in net movements in regulatory balances for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily due to higher net deductions in permanent and temporary differences between accounting and tax treatments, and lower tax recognized on property dispositions, partially offset by higher income before taxes.

Net Movements in Regulatory Balances

In accordance with IFRS 14, the Corporation separately presents regulatory balances and related net movements on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and Consolidated Statements of Income.

The decrease in the regulatory debit [$10.0 million] and decrease in the regulatory credit [$8.6 million] balances for the three months ended March 31, 2022 equals the sum [$1.4 million] of net movements in regulatory balances, net movements in regulatory balances arising from deferred taxes and net movements in regulatory balances related to OCI, shown for the period [refer to “Financial Position” below]. Energy purchases record the actual cost of power purchased which varies from month to month. Since the selling price of power within energy sales is fixed for set periods of time, a gain or loss usually results, and is part of the calculation of net income. However, per OEB regulations, such gains or losses on energy sales are deferred within regulatory variance accounts for later disposition to or from rate payers via rate riders after approval by the OEB. Deferrals of gains or losses on energy sales [refer to discussion on settlement variance under “Results of Operations” above], or disposition of past deferrals in electricity rates will usually represent the largest single element of the net movements in regulatory balances for a given period.

Net movements in regulatory balances for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were a recovery of $24.8 million, compared to a charge of $22.0 million for the comparable period in 2021. The recovery of $24.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily due to the settlement variance between the electricity costs billed monthly by the IESO and LDC’s billing to customers and amounts disposed through OEB-approved rate riders. The charge of $22.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021 was primarily due to the settlement variance between the electricity costs billed monthly by the IESO and LDC’s billing to customers.

Summary of Quarterly Results of Operations

The table below presents a summary of the Corporation's results of operations for eight quarters including and immediately preceding March 31, 2022.

Summary of Quarterly Results of Operations
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

	March 31, 2022 $	December 31, 2021 $	September 30, 2021 $	June 30, 2021 $
Energy sales	674.3	625.0	756.9	643.3
Distribution revenue	186.9	186.6	201.4	188.5
Other	25.7	32.4	25.2	26.2
Revenues	886.9	844.0	983.5	858.0
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances	47.5	19.5	47.8	37.9

	March 31, 2021 $	December 31, 2020 $	September 30, 2020 $	June 30, 2020 $
Energy sales	677.2	783.1	888.5	670.8
Distribution revenue	182.6	169.4	179.2	158.8
Other	21.8	24.3	24.9	22.7
Revenues	881.6	976.8	1,092.6	852.3
Net income (loss) after net movements in regulatory balances	35.8	(2.0)	47.7	36.0

The Corporation's revenues, all other things being equal, are impacted by temperature fluctuations and unexpected weather conditions, including increased frequency of extreme weather events as a result of climate change, such as heat waves, intense rain events, and higher average temperatures. Generally, revenues would tend to be higher in the first quarter as a result of higher energy consumption for winter heating, and in the third quarter due to air conditioning/cooling. The Corporation's revenues are also impacted by fluctuations in electricity prices and the timing and recognition of regulatory decisions.

Financial Position

The following table outlines the significant changes in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022 as compared to the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2021.

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

Balance Sheet Account	Increase (Decrease) $	Explanation of Significant Change
Assets		
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	16.1	The increase was primarily due to higher electricity consumption and timing of billing and collection activities.
PP&E and intangible assets	65.1	The increase was primarily due to capital expenditures [refer to “Investing Activities” below], partially offset by depreciation including derecognition.
Liabilities and Equity		
Commercial paper	75.0	The increase was primarily due to the issuances of commercial paper required for general corporate purposes [refer “Liquidity and Capital Resources” below].
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(11.4)	The decrease was primarily due to timing differences in payments.
Deferred revenue	24.9	The increase was primarily due to capital contributions received.
Post-employment benefits	(45.0)	The decrease was primarily due to the recognized actuarial gain incurred as a result of the higher discount rate as at March 31, 2022.
Deferred tax liabilities	19.3	The increase was primarily due to the impact of the actuarial gain on post-employment benefit obligations, and lower tax values as compared to accounting values of PP&E and intangible assets.
Retained earnings	26.3	The increase was due to net income after net movements in regulatory balances [$47.5 million], offset by dividends paid [$21.2 million].

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

Balance Sheet Account	Increase (Decrease) $	Explanation of Significant Change
Regulatory Balances		
Regulatory debit balances	(10.0)	The decrease was primarily related to the recognized actuarial gain resulting from the remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations to reflect the higher discount rate and amounts disposed through OEB-approved rate riders, partially offset by deferred taxes and the settlement variance between the electricity costs billed monthly by the IESO and LDC's billing to customers.
Regulatory credit balances	(8.6)	The decrease was primarily due to amounts disposed through OEB-approved rate riders.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Corporation's current assets and current liabilities amounted to $504.4 million and $873.5 million, respectively, as at March 31, 2022, resulting in a working capital deficit of $369.1 million. The deficit is primarily attributable to the Corporation's preference for utilizing its Commercial Paper Program [defined in "Financing Activities" below] and Working Capital Facility [defined below] before issuing additional debentures to fulfill the Corporation's ongoing liquidity requirements, including funding of significant capital spending. The Corporation seeks to maintain an optimal mix of short-term and long-term debt in order to lower overall financing costs and to enhance borrowing flexibility.

The Corporation's primary sources of liquidity and capital resources are cash provided by operating activities, issuance of commercial paper, amounts available to be drawn against its credit facilities, and borrowings from debt capital markets. The Corporation's liquidity and capital resource requirements are mainly for capital expenditures to maintain and improve the electricity distribution system of LDC, for energy purchases and to meet financing obligations.

The amount available under the Revolving Credit Facility [defined in "Financing Activities" below] as well as outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility and Commercial Paper Program are as follows:

[in millions of Canadian dollars]	Revolving Credit Facility Limit $	Revolving Credit Facility Borrowings $	Commercial Paper Outstanding $	Revolving Credit Facility Availability $
March 31, 2022	800.0	—	350.0	450.0
December 31, 2021	800.0	—	275.0	525.0

The Corporation is a party to a $20.0 million demand facility with a Canadian chartered bank for the purpose of working capital management ["Working Capital Facility"]. As at March 31, 2022, $1.3 million had been drawn under the Working Capital Facility, compared to $8.8 million as at December 31, 2021. On the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents [working capital facility] includes bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Corporation's cash management.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow Data
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	2021 $
Working capital facility, beginning of period	(8.8)	(6.2)
Net cash provided by operating activities	122.5	132.3
Net cash used in investing activities	(154.4)	(144.8)
Net cash provided by financing activities	39.4	13.3
Working capital facility, end of period	(1.3)	(5.4)

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $122.5 million, compared to $132.3 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily due to lower net income before net movements in regulatory balances, partially offset by timing differences in the settlement of receivables and payables.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $154.4 million, compared to $144.8 million for the comparable period in 2021.

Electricity distribution is a capital-intensive business. As the municipal electricity distribution company serving the largest city in Canada, LDC continues to invest in the renewal of existing aging infrastructure to address safety, reliability and customer service requirements.

The following table summarizes the Corporation’s capital expenditures [on an accrual basis] for the periods indicated [refer to note 13 to the Interim Financial Statements for cash basis].

Capital Expenditures
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
Regulated LDC		
Distribution system		
Planned [1]	109.9	127.7
Reactive [2]	10.1	10.5
Technology assets	11.4	5.2
Other [3]	5.7	5.4
Regulated capital expenditures	137.1	148.8
Unregulated capital expenditures [4]	1.7	1.4
Total capital expenditures	138.8	150.2

1 Includes, among other initiatives, the replacement of underground and overhead infrastructures, station programs, delivery of customer connections and customer-initiated plant relocations and expansions.
2 Non-discretionary replacement of failed or failing assets across the distribution system.
3 Includes fleet capital and building enhancements.
4 Primarily relates to behind-the-meter battery storage projects, street lighting and generation equipment.

The total regulated capital expenditures for the three months ended March 31, 2022 were $137.1 million, compared to $148.8 million for the comparable period in 2021.

For the three months ended March 31, 2022, the decrease in regulated capital expenditures was primarily due to lower spending on customer-initiated plant relocations and expansions [$10.4 million] and overhead infrastructure [$7.5 million], partially offset by higher spending on technology assets [$6.2 million].

The largest capital initiatives in 2022 include the delivery of customer connections, station programs, replacement of underground and overhead infrastructures and technology assets.

The delivery of customer connections includes spending related to new service and upgrades to existing service for specific commercial customers. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, capital expenditures for the delivery of customer connections were $27.8 million.

The station programs focus on station renewal and station expansion. Station renewal targets the aging station infrastructure to reduce the risk of power outages and maximize useful life. Station expansion addresses medium to long-term system capacity needs on the distribution system. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, capital expenditures for station programs were $23.2 million.

The replacement of underground infrastructure includes replacing direct buried cables, transformers, switches and other aging underground infrastructure. The replacement of overhead infrastructure includes replacing poles, overhead transformers, conductors, overhead switches and other aging overhead infrastructure and equipment. Both initiatives will allow LDC to continue to provide ongoing safe and reliable service to its customers. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, capital expenditures for underground and overhead infrastructure were $12.8 million and $12.2 million, respectively.

Technology assets include software, hardware and communication infrastructure to provide reliable technology solutions and services to support the Corporation’s business activities. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, capital expenditures for technology assets were $11.4 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was $39.4 million, compared to $13.3 million for the comparable period in 2021.

The increase in net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was primarily due to higher net commercial paper issuances in the first quarter of 2022.

The Corporation is a party to a credit agreement with a syndicate of Canadian chartered banks which established a revolving credit facility [“Revolving Credit Facility”], pursuant to which it may borrow up to $800.0 million, of which up to $210.0 million is available in the form of letters of credit. As at March 31, 2022, the Corporation was in compliance with all covenants included in its Revolving Credit Facility agreement.

The Corporation has a commercial paper program allowing up to $750.0 million of unsecured short-term promissory notes [“Commercial Paper Program”] to be issued in various maturities of no more than one year. The Commercial Paper Program is supported by liquidity facilities available under the Revolving Credit Facility; hence, available borrowing under the Revolving Credit Facility is reduced by the amount of commercial paper outstanding at any point in time. Proceeds from the Commercial Paper Program are used for general corporate purposes. Borrowings under the Commercial Paper Program bear interest based on the prevailing market conditions at the time of issuance.

Additionally, the Corporation is a party to a demand facility with a Canadian chartered bank for the purpose of issuing letters of credit mainly to support LDC’s prudential requirements with the IESO [“Prudential Facility”]. As at March 31, 2022, $59.2 million letters of credit had been issued against the Prudential Facility.

As at March 31, 2022, the Corporation had debentures outstanding in the principal amount of $2.4 billion. These debentures will mature between 2023 and 2063. As at March 31, 2022, the Corporation was in compliance with all covenants included in its trust indenture and supplemental trust indentures.

The following table sets out the current credit ratings of the Corporation.

Credit Ratings
As at March 31, 2022

	DBRS		**Standard & Poor’s**	
	Credit Rating	Trend	Credit Rating	Outlook
Issuer rating	A	Stable	A	Stable
Senior unsecured debentures	A	Stable	A	—
Commercial paper	R-1[low]	Stable	—	—

On April 29, 2022, DBRS confirmed the Corporation’s issuer rating and debentures rating at “A” and the commercial paper rating at R-1[low], each with stable trends.

On May 12, 2022, Standard & Poor’s confirmed the Corporation’s issuer rating at “A”, with a stable trend, and the debentures rating at “A”.

The Corporation believes that it has sufficient available sources of liquidity and capital to satisfy working capital requirements for the next 12 months.

On March 2, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Corporation declared a quarterly dividend in the amount of $21.2 million with respect to the first quarter of 2022 [first quarter of 2021 – $17.6 million], paid to the City on March 31, 2022.

On May 16, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Corporation declared a quarterly dividend in the amount of $21.1 million with respect to the second quarter of 2022 [second quarter of 2021 – $17.5 million], payable to the City by June 30, 2022.

Summary of Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments

The following table presents a summary of the Corporation's debentures, major contractual obligations and other commitments.

Summary of Contractual Obligations and Other Commitments
As at March 31, 2022
[in millions of Canadian dollars]

	Total $	2022[1] $	2023/2024 $	2025/2026 $	After 2026 $
Commercial paper[2]	350.0	350.0	—	—	—
Debentures – principal repayment	2,445.0	—	250.0	200.0	1,995.0
Debentures – interest payments	1,639.5	65.8	147.9	144.3	1,281.5
Capital projects[3] and other	30.0	13.1	13.3	1.0	2.6
Leases	0.2	—	0.1	0.1	—
Total contractual obligations and other commitments	4,464.7	428.9	411.3	345.4	3,279.1

[1] Due over the period from April 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.
[2] The notes under the Commercial Paper Program were issued at a discount and are repaid at their principal amount.
[3] Primarily commitments for construction services.

Corporate Developments

Appointment of Chief Financial Officer

On May 2, 2022, Céline Arsenault was named Executive Vice-President and CFO effective June 6, 2022. Ms. Arsenault replaces Federico Zeni, who has been Interim CFO since the departure of Aida Cipolla, former CFO, who left the Corporation in March 2022.

Changes to the Corporation's Board of Directors

Effective April 8, 2022, the following citizen directors were appointed to the Board of Directors of the Corporation by the City as its sole shareholder, each for terms expiring on April 8, 2024 or the date of the appointment of a successor director: David McFadden [as Chair of the Board], Michael Eubanks, James Hinds, Michael Nobrega, Mary Ellen Richardson, Annie Ropar, Howard Wetston and Heather Zordel.

The terms of Juliana Lam and Tamara Kronis as directors of the Corporation expired effective April 8, 2022 and they ceased to serve as directors.

The terms of office of Deputy Mayor Denzil Minnan-Wong, Deputy Mayor Stephen Holyday and Councillor Paul Ainslie as directors of the Corporation remain unaffected and continue until November 14, 2022 or until their respective successors are appointed.

On April 27, 2022 the Board of Directors confirmed the new memberships of its standing committees as follows:

(i) Audit Committee – Michael Nobrega [Chair], James Hinds, Annie Ropar;
(ii) Human Resources and Environment Committee – Michael Eubanks [Chair], Annie Ropar and Deputy Mayor Stephen Holyday; and
(iii) Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee – Mary Ellen Richardson [Chair], Heather Zordel and Howard Wetston.

COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the COVID-19 outbreak was a global pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and as at the date of the Interim Financial Statements continues to have, a significant impact on the Corporation. Refer to "COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations" in the 2021 Annual MD&A for further information.

On November 15, 2021, the OEB's standard winter disconnection ban commenced and remained in effect until May 1, 2022. The Corporation continues to voluntarily extend its ban on disconnecting residential and low volume customers, which has been in place since the beginning of the pandemic, until further notice.

On January 7, 2022, the Ontario Government announced further targeted relief measures setting both the TOU rates for on-peak, mid-peak, and off-peak and tiered rates at the TOU off-peak rate of 8.2 cents per kWh, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, effective January 18, 2022 until February 7, 2022. There was no net income impact to the Corporation.

City of Toronto Climate Objectives

At its meeting held on April 7 and 8, 2021, a resolution was passed by City Council concerning opportunities for Toronto Hydro for acceleration, investments, reporting and collaboration with City divisions and agencies to achieve outcomes in the following areas:

- electric vehicle charging infrastructure;
- modernization of outdoor lighting, including street lighting;
- implementation and facilitation of renewable energy and energy storage; and
- attracting revenue through non-rate sources of capital funding, such as grants, funding and financing from governments and agencies, and revenues generated through unregulated affiliates.

Toronto Hydro submitted its report to the City Manager on September 30, 2021 concerning current work and an action plan, in accordance with the City Council resolution.

At its meeting held on December 15, 16, and 17, 2021, a resolution was passed by City Council concerning opportunities for Toronto Hydro in collaboration with City divisions and agencies with respect to:

- continuing a collaborative analysis of the Toronto Hydro climate action plan and relevant City strategies and programs to determine specific goals, outcomes, actions and timelines for enabling Toronto's net zero climate targets, having regard for recommendations referred to in the resolution;
- providing recommendations to the new business opportunities as outlined in the proposed Toronto Hydro climate action plan [climate advisory services and climate capital investments]; and
- collaborating with the City to refine TransformTO spatial and temporal study of climate actions to include probabilistic adoption scenarios [for example, electric vehicles and heat pumps], resulting in corresponding electricity consumption and demand profiles.

In its resolution, City Council directed the City Manager to report to City Council by the end of the second quarter of 2022 with respect to the analysis referred to above, and the consultation and climate adoption scenarios, including possible implementation plans, and any recommendations regarding new climate action mandates such as a shareholder direction for Toronto Hydro. City Council further requested Toronto Hydro to report to City Council during the first quarter of 2022 on the feasibility of providing on-demand water heaters or other similar energy efficient climate friendly products to Toronto Hydro customers. Through discussions with the City, the on-demand water heaters reporting timeline was postponed and consolidated with the broader climate action report scheduled for the second quarter of 2022.

Electricity Distribution Rates

On December 19, 2019, the OEB issued its 2020-2024 CIR Decision and on February 20, 2020, the OEB issued its CIR Final Rate Order, both in relation to the rate application filed on August 15, 2018 ["2020-2024 CIR decision and rate order"]. The 2020-2024 CIR decision and rate order approved a revenue requirement of $750.2 million for 2020, and rates calculated on that basis. The rates for 2020 were implemented on March 1, 2020, with an effective date of

January 1, 2020. The 2020-2024 CIR decision and rate order approved funding for capital and operating expenditures of approximately $3.8 billion for the 2020-2024 period. In addition, the 2020-2024 CIR decision and rate order approved subsequent annual rate adjustments based on a custom index for the period commencing on January 1, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2024.

On August 20, 2021, LDC filed its 2022 rate application seeking the OEB's approval to finalize distribution rates and other charges for the period commencing on January 1, 2022 and ending on December 31, 2022. On December 9, 2021, the OEB issued a decision and rate order approving LDC's 2022 rates and providing for other deferral and variance account dispositions.

CDM Activities

The IESO is responsible for delivery of CDM programs; however, LDC remained responsible for its obligations under participant agreements with customers for many of the programs under its previous joint CDM plan with Oakville Hydro Electricity Distribution Inc. that were in effect before April 1, 2019. On June 10, 2021, the Government of Ontario issued ministerial directives to the IESO directing it to extend the deadline by which participants are to complete the projects from June 30, 2021 to December 31, 2021, and on December 9, 2021, it was further extended to August 31, 2022. The directive also allows for the completion deadline to be further extended to December 31, 2022, if certain conditions are met. Amounts received from the IESO for the funding of the projects under the participant agreements, but not yet spent, are presented on the Corporation's consolidated balance sheets under current liabilities as deferred conservation credit.

Controls and Procedures

For purposes of certain Canadian securities regulations, the Corporation is a "Venture Issuer". As such, it is exempt from certain requirements of National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings. The CEO and CFO have reviewed the Interim Financial Statements and the MD&A for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021. Based on their knowledge and exercise of reasonable diligence, they have concluded that these documents fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Corporation as at the date of and for the period presented.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Corporation's Interim Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the application of accounting policies, reported assets, liabilities and regulatory balances, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Interim Financial Statements, and the reported revenues and expenses for the period. The estimates are based on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities as well as for identifying and assessing the accounting treatment with respect to commitments and contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates, including changes as a result of future decisions made by the OEB, the IESO, the Ontario Ministry of Energy or the Ontario Ministry of Finance. The assessment of the duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic is subject to significant uncertainty; accordingly, judgments, estimates and assumptions related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic made by management in the preparation of the Corporation's Interim Financial Statements are also subject to significant uncertainty. The extent of the future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Corporation's financial results and business operations is not known at this time. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

Changes in Accounting Standards

Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract [Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ["IAS 37"]]

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 regarding costs that should be included as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous. The amendments clarify that the cost of fulfilling the contract comprises all costs that relate directly to the contract. Such costs include both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendments apply to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early adoption permitted.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Corporation adopted these amendments, with no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

Rate-Regulated Accounting

On January 28, 2021, the IASB published the Exposure Draft *Regulatory Assets and Regulatory Liabilities*, with comments requested by July 30, 2021. The IASB proposes an accounting model under which an entity subject to rate regulation that meets the scope criteria would recognize regulatory assets and liabilities. Movements in regulatory assets and liabilities would give rise to regulatory income and expense. If finalized as a new IFRS standard, the IASB's proposals would replace IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts* ["IFRS 14"], an interim standard that permits, but does not require, a first-time adopter of IFRS to continue using previous GAAP to account for regulatory deferral account balances. Under the current proposal, an entity would apply the final IFRS standard retrospectively to annual reporting periods beginning 18 to 24 months after the new IFRS standard is issued. The Corporation reviewed the proposals in the Exposure Draft and submitted its comments on July 30, 2021.

The IASB has issued a number of standards and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective. The Corporation continues to analyze these pronouncements and has determined that the following amendments could have an impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements when adopted.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current [Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ["IAS 1"]]

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 relating to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. Specifically, the amendments clarify one of the criteria in IAS 1 for classifying a liability as non-current - that is, the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively.

Definition of Accounting Estimates [Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ["IAS 8"]]

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8 to introduce a definition of "accounting estimates" and include other amendments to help entities distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments are to be applied prospectively.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies [Amendments to IAS 1]

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 requiring an entity to disclose its material accounting policies, rather than its significant accounting policies. Additional amendments were made to explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction [Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes ["IAS 12"]]

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12. The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption, so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize both a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability when accounting for such transactions. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted.

The Corporation is currently assessing the impact of the above amendments on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.

Forward-Looking Information

Certain information included in this MD&A constitutes “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities legislation. The purpose of the forward-looking information is to provide the Corporation's current expectations regarding future results of operations, performance, business prospects and opportunities and may not be appropriate for other purposes. All information, other than statements of historical fact, which address activities, events or developments that we expect or anticipate may or will occur in the future, are forward-looking information. The words “anticipates”, “believes”, “can”, “committed”, “continue”, “could”, “estimates”, “expects”, “focus”, “forecasts”, “future”, “further-notice”, “impact”, “intends”, “may”, “once”, “plans”, “propose”, “projects”, “seek”, “should”, “trend”, “will”, “would”, “objective”, “ongoing”, “outlook”, or the negative or other variations of these words or other comparable words or phrases, are intended to identify forward-looking information, although not all forward-looking information contains these identifying words. The forward-looking information reflects the Corporation's current beliefs and is based on information currently available to the Corporation.

Specific forward-looking information in the MD&A includes, but is not limited to, the statements regarding the settlement variance and other regulatory balance variances as described in the section entitled “Results of Operations”; the consideration of forecasted economic factors in determining the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on expected credit losses as set out in the section entitled “Results of Operations”; the effect of changes in weather conditions and energy consumption on future revenue as described in the section entitled “Summary of Quarterly Results of Operations”; the Corporation’s plans to lower overall financing costs and enhance borrowing flexibility as described in the section entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources”; the effect of overhead and underground infrastructure initiatives on LDC’s ability to provide service to its customers, as described in the section entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources”; the Corporation’s available sources of liquidity and capital resources and the sufficiency thereof to satisfy working capital requirements for the next 12 months as described in the section entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources”; the appointment of the new chief financial officer of the Corporation as described in the section entitled “Corporate Developments”; the City’s climate-related objectives, including TransformTO, and the Corporation’s climate action plan and relevant City strategies and programs as described in the section entitled “Corporate Developments”; and the Corporation’s assessment of the impact on adoption of the amendments to IAS 1, IAS 8, IAS 12, IAS 37, and IFRS 14, if any, as described in the sections entitled “Changes in Accounting Standards” and “Future Accounting Pronouncements”.

The forward-looking information is based on estimates and assumptions made by the Corporation’s management in light of past experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as other factors that management believes to be reasonable in the circumstances, including, but not limited to, the amount of indebtedness of the Corporation, changes in funding requirements, the future course of the economy and financial markets, no unforeseen delays and costs in the Corporation’s capital projects, no unforeseen changes to project plans, no significant changes to the seasonal weather patterns in accordance with historical seasonal trends because of climate change, no unforeseen changes in the legislative and operating framework for electricity distribution in Ontario, the receipt of applicable regulatory approvals and requested rate orders, no unexpected delays in obtaining required approvals, the ability of the Corporation to obtain and retain qualified staff, materials, equipment and services in a timely and cost efficient manner, continued contractor performance, compliance with covenants, the receipt of favourable judgments, no unforeseen changes in electricity distribution rate orders or rate setting methodologies, no unfavourable changes in environmental regulation, the ratings issued by credit rating agencies, the level of interest rates and the Corporation’s ability to borrow and assumptions regarding general business and economic conditions.

The forward-looking information is subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from historical results or results anticipated by the forward-looking information. Certain factors which could cause results or events to differ from current expectations include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the execution of LDC’s capital and maintenance programs necessary to maintain the performance of aging distribution assets and make required infrastructure improvements, including to deliver a modernized grid and meet electrification requirements to achieve government net zero GHG emissions targets; risks associated with capital projects; risks associated with electricity industry regulatory developments and other governmental policy changes including factors relating to LDC’s distribution activities and to climate change; risks associated with increased competition from regulated and unregulated entities; risks associated with the timing and results of regulatory decisions regarding LDC’s revenue requirements, cost recovery and rates; risks associated with information system security and with maintaining complex information technology systems; risks associated with maintaining the security of Toronto Hydro’s information assets, including but not limited to the collection, use and disclosure of personal information; risks associated with the failure of critical IT systems; risk of external threats to LDC’s facilities and operations posed by unexpected weather conditions caused by climate change and other factors; risks associated with changing weather patterns due to climate change and resultant impacts to electricity consumption based on historic seasonal trends, terrorism and pandemics, including but not limited to COVID-19, and LDC's limited insurance coverage for losses resulting from these events; risks related to COVID-19, including but not limited to restrictive measures affecting the mobility and availability of human and non-human resources, operational disruptions and the availability of financing; risk to Toronto Hydro's employees or the general public of serious/fatal injuries and illnesses relating to or impacting upon Toronto Hydro's activities; risks of municipal government activity, including the risk that the City could introduce rules, policies or directives, including those relating to net zero GHG emissions targets, that can potentially limit Toronto Hydro's ability to meet its business objectives as laid out in the Shareholder Direction principles; risks related to LDC's work force demographic, the available labour markets and the changing expectations of potential employees, and Toronto Hydro's potential inability to attract, train and retain skilled employees; risks of being unable to retain necessary qualified external contracting forces relating to its capital, maintenance and reactive infrastructure program; risks associated with possible labour disputes and LDC's ability to negotiate appropriate collective agreements; risk that Toronto Hydro may fail to monitor the external environment and or develop and pursue strategies through appropriate business models, thus failing to gain a strategic advantage; risk that Toronto Hydro is not able to arrange sufficient and cost-effective debt financing to repay maturing debt and to fund capital expenditures and other obligations; risk that the Corporation is unable to maintain its financial health and performance at acceptable levels; risk that insufficient debt or equity financing will be available to meet the Corporation's requirements, objectives, or strategic opportunities; risk of downgrades to the Corporation's credit rating; risks related to the timing and extent of changes in prevailing interest rates and discount rates and their effect on future revenue requirements and future post-employment benefit obligations; risks arising from inflation, the course of the economy and other general macroeconomic factors; risk associated with the impairment to the Corporation's image in the community, public confidence or brand; risk associated with the Corporation failing to meet its material compliance obligations under legal and regulatory instruments; risk of substantial and currently undetermined or underestimated environmental costs and liabilities; risk that assumptions that form the basis of LDC's recorded environmental liabilities and related regulatory balances may change; risk that the presence or release of hazardous or harmful substances could lead to claims by third parties and/or governmental orders and other factors which are discussed in more detail under the section entitled "Risk Management and Risk Factors" in the 2021 Annual MD&A. Please review the section "Risk Management and Risk Factors" in the 2021 Annual MD&A in detail. These risks are, in part, based upon the scope of the COVID-19 pandemic as currently understood, including in respect of its duration, as well as the severity of the impacts of government and business mitigation measures on the Corporation, all of which are subject to significant uncertainty. All of the forward-looking information included in this MD&A is qualified by the cautionary statements in this "Forward-Looking Information" section and the "Risk Management and Risk Factors" section in the 2021 Annual MD&A. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect the Corporation; however, these factors should be considered carefully and readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information made herein. Furthermore, the forward-looking information contained herein is dated as of the date of this MD&A or as of the date specified in this MD&A, as the case may be, and the Corporation has no intention and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as expressly required by law.

Additional Information

Additional information with respect to the Corporation [including its annual information form] is available on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval website at www.sedar.com.

Toronto, Canada

May 16, 2022

UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022 AND 2021

See First Quarter Financial Report for abbreviations and defined terms used in the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

[in millions of Canadian dollars, unaudited]

	Note	**As at March 31, 2022 $**	As at December 31, 2021 $
ASSETS			
Current			
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	*9[b]*	**475.1**	459.0
Income tax receivable		**1.2**	2.4
Materials and supplies		**9.9**	9.9
Other assets		**18.2**	19.0
Total current assets		**504.4**	490.3
Property, plant and equipment	*4*	**5,439.4**	5,377.2
Intangible assets	*5*	**360.9**	358.0
Other assets		**6.7**	6.9
Total assets		**6,311.4**	6,232.4
Regulatory balances	*6*	**171.4**	181.4
Total assets and regulatory balances		**6,482.8**	6,413.8
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Current			
Working capital facility	*7*	**1.3**	8.8
Commercial paper	*7*	**350.0**	275.0
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**413.9**	425.3
Customer deposits		**64.1**	62.3
Deferred revenue	*8*	**31.9**	25.1
Deferred conservation credit	*3[c]*	**12.3**	11.7
Total current liabilities		**873.5**	808.2
Debentures		**2,430.9**	2,430.7
Customer deposits		**13.1**	10.1
Deferred revenue	*8*	**661.2**	643.1
Post-employment benefits		**261.6**	306.6
Deferred tax liabilities		**83.1**	63.8
Other liabilities		**7.8**	17.4
Total liabilities		**4,331.2**	4,279.9
Equity			
Share capital	*10*	**817.8**	817.8
Retained earnings		**1,191.2**	1,164.9
Total equity		**2,009.0**	1,982.7
Total liabilities and equity		**6,340.2**	6,262.6
Regulatory balances	*6*	**142.6**	151.2
Total liabilities, equity and regulatory balances		**6,482.8**	6,413.8

Subsequent events *2*

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

[in millions of Canadian dollars, unaudited]

	Note	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	2021 $
Revenues			
Energy sales	*11*	**674.3**	677.2
Distribution revenue	*11*	**186.9**	182.6
Other	*11*	**25.7**	21.8
		886.9	881.6
Expenses			
Energy purchases		**693.9**	659.5
Operating expenses		**76.1**	75.9
Depreciation and amortization	*4, 5*	**73.2**	67.6
		843.2	803.0
Finance costs		**(19.6)**	(19.4)
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment		**-**	1.8
Income before income taxes		**24.1**	61.0
Income tax expense	*12*	**(9.1)**	(10.6)
Net income		**15.0**	50.4
Net movements in regulatory balances	*6*	**24.8**	(22.0)
Net movements in regulatory balances arising from deferred taxes	*6*	**7.7**	7.4
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances		**47.5**	35.8

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

[in millions of Canadian dollars, unaudited]

	Note	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	2021 $
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances		**47.5**	35.8
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to income or loss			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefits, net of tax [2022 - ($12.2), 2021 - ($9.9)]		**33.9**	27.5
Net movements in regulatory balances related to OCI, net of tax [2022 - ($12.2), 2021 - ($9.9)]	*6*	**(33.9)**	(27.5)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income		**47.5**	35.8

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

[in millions of Canadian dollars, unaudited]

		Three months ended March 31,	
	Note	**2022** **$**	2021 $
Share capital		**817.8**	817.8
Retained earnings, beginning of period		**1,164.9**	1,094.2
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances		**47.5**	35.8
Dividends	*10*	**(21.2)**	(17.6)
Retained earnings, end of period		**1,191.2**	1,112.4
Total equity		**2,009.0**	1,930.2

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

[in millions of Canadian dollars, unaudited]

		Three months ended March 31,	
		2022	2021
	Note	**$**	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income after net movements in regulatory balances		**47.5**	35.8
Net movements in regulatory balances	*6*	**(24.8)**	22.0
Net movements in regulatory balances arising from deferred taxes	*6*	**(7.7)**	(7.4)
Adjustments			
Depreciation and amortization	*4, 5*	**73.2**	67.6
Amortization of deferred revenue	*8*	**(4.4)**	(2.6)
Finance costs		**19.6**	19.4
Income tax expense		**9.1**	10.6
Post-employment benefits		**1.1**	0.4
Gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment		**-**	(1.8)
Other		**0.2**	0.4
Capital contributions received	*8*	**21.1**	22.1
Net change in other non-current assets and liabilities		**(11.0)**	0.8
Increase in customer deposits		**4.8**	1.8
Changes in non-cash operating working capital balances	*13*	**(5.3)**	(36.8)
Income tax paid		**(0.9)**	-
Net cash provided by operating activities		**122.5**	132.3
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	*13*	**(138.7)**	(140.4)
Purchase of intangible assets	*13*	**(15.8)**	(6.2)
Proceeds on disposals of property, plant and equipment		**0.1**	1.8
Net cash used in investing activities		**(154.4)**	(144.8)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase in commercial paper, net of repayments	*7*	**75.0**	45.0
Dividends paid	*10*	**(21.2)**	(17.6)
Interest paid		**(14.4)**	(14.1)
Net cash provided by financing activities		**39.4**	13.3
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the period		**7.5**	0.8
Working capital facility, beginning of period		**(8.8)**	(6.2)
Working capital facility, end of period		**(1.3)**	(5.4)

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS

The Corporation was incorporated on June 23, 1999 under the *Business Corporations Act* [Ontario] in accordance with the Electricity Act. The Corporation is wholly owned by the City and is domiciled in Canada, with its registered office located at 14 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5B 1K5.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries distribute electricity to customers and provide street lighting and expressway lighting services in the city of Toronto.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Corporation's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2022 and 2021 ["Interim Financial Statements"] have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. The notes presented in these Interim Financial Statements include only significant transactions and changes occurring for the three months since the year-end of December 31, 2021. The disclosures in these Interim Financial Statements do not conform in all respects to the IFRS requirements for annual consolidated financial statements. These Interim Financial Statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as described in note 25 to the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021 ["2021 Annual Financial Statements"]. Accordingly, they should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's 2021 Annual Financial Statements.

These Interim Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the Corporation's functional currency, and have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for post-employment benefits which are measured at the present value of the post-employment benefit obligation.

The Corporation's revenues, all other things being equal, are impacted by temperature fluctuations and unexpected weather conditions. Generally, revenues would tend to be higher in the first quarter as a result of higher energy consumption for winter heating, and in the third quarter due to air conditioning/cooling. The Corporation's revenues are also impacted by fluctuations in electricity prices and the timing and recognition of regulatory decisions.

The Corporation has evaluated the events and transactions occurring after the condensed interim consolidated balance sheet date through May 16, 2022 when the Corporation's Interim Financial Statements were authorized for issuance by the Corporation's Board of Directors, and identified the events and transactions which required recognition in the Interim Financial Statements and/or disclosure in the notes to the Interim Financial Statements *[note 10]*.

3. REGULATION

a) COVID-19 Pandemic Considerations

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the COVID-19 outbreak was a global pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has had, and as at the date of the Interim Financial Statements continues to have, a significant impact on the Corporation.

On November 15, 2021, the OEB's standard winter disconnection ban commenced and remained in effect until May 1, 2022. The Corporation continues to voluntarily extend its ban on disconnecting residential and low volume customers, which has been in place since the beginning of the pandemic, until further notice.

On January 7, 2022, the Ontario Government announced further targeted relief measures setting both the TOU rates for on-peak, mid-peak, and off-peak and tiered rates at the TOU off-peak rate of 8.2 cents per kWh, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, effective January 18, 2022 until February 7, 2022. There was no net income impact to the Corporation.

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

b) Electricity Distribution Rates

On December 19, 2019, the OEB issued its 2020-2024 CIR Decision and on February 20, 2020, the OEB issued its CIR Final Rate Order, both in relation to the rate application filed on August 15, 2018 ["2020-2024 CIR decision and rate order"]. The 2020-2024 CIR decision and rate order approved a revenue requirement of $750.2 million for 2020, and rates calculated on that basis. The rates for 2020 were implemented on March 1, 2020, with an effective date of January 1, 2020. In addition, the 2020-2024 CIR decision and rate order approved subsequent annual rate adjustments based on a custom index for the period commencing on January 1, 2021 and ending on December 31, 2024.

On August 20, 2021, LDC filed its 2022 rate application seeking the OEB's approval to finalize distribution rates and other charges for the period commencing on January 1, 2022 and ending on December 31, 2022. On December 9, 2021, the OEB issued a decision and rate order approving LDC's 2022 rates and providing for other deferral and variance account dispositions.

c) CDM Activities

The IESO is responsible for delivery of CDM programs; however, LDC remained responsible for its obligations under participant agreements with customers for many of the programs under its previous joint CDM plan with Oakville Hydro Electricity Distribution Inc. that were in effect before April 1, 2019. On June 10, 2021, the Government of Ontario issued ministerial directives to the IESO directing it to extend the deadline by which participants are to complete the projects from June 30, 2021 to December 31, 2021, and on December 9, 2021, it was further extended to August 31, 2022. The directive also allows for the completion deadline to be further extended to December 31, 2022, if certain conditions are met. Amounts received from the IESO for the funding of the projects under the participant agreements, but not yet spent, are presented on the Corporation's consolidated balance sheets under current liabilities as deferred conservation credit.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

PP&E consist of the following:

	Distribution assets $	Land and buildings $	Equipment and other $	Construction in progress $	Total $
Cost					
Balance as at December 31, 2021	5,406.2	462.9	434.5	502.2	6,805.8
Additions	—	—	—	**125.7**	**125.7**
Transfers into service	**57.7**	**2.3**	**3.6**	**(63.6)**	—
Disposals and retirements	**(3.4)**	—	**(0.4)**	—	**(3.8)**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**5,460.5**	**465.2**	**437.7**	**564.3**	**6,927.7**
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at December 31, 2021	1,104.3	97.2	227.1	—	1,428.6
Depreciation	**48.2**	**4.2**	**8.4**	—	**60.8**
Disposals and retirements	**(0.7)**	—	**(0.4)**	—	**(1.1)**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,151.8**	**101.4**	**235.1**	—	**1,488.3**
Carrying amount					
Balance as at December 31, 2021	4,301.9	365.7	207.4	502.2	5,377.2
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**4,308.7**	**363.8**	**202.6**	**564.3**	**5,439.4**

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of the following:

	Computer software $	Contributions $	Software in development $	Contributions for work in progress $	Total $
Cost					
Balance as at December 31, 2021	290.2	194.9	27.4	60.4	572.9
Additions	—	—	**9.0**	**4.1**	**13.1**
Transfers into service	**4.0**	**1.7**	**(4.0)**	**(1.7)**	—
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**294.2**	**196.6**	**32.4**	**62.8**	**586.0**
Accumulated amortization					
Balance as at December 31, 2021	182.6	32.3	—	—	214.9
Amortization	**8.1**	**2.1**	—	—	**10.2**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**190.7**	**34.4**	—	—	**225.1**
Carrying amount					
Balance as at December 31, 2021	107.6	162.6	27.4	60.4	358.0
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**103.5**	**162.2**	**32.4**	**62.8**	**360.9**

"Contributions" represent payments made to HONI for dedicated infrastructure in order to receive connections to transmission facilities.

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

6. REGULATORY BALANCES

Debit balances consist of the following:

	January 1, 2022 $	Balances arising in the period $	Recovery/ reversal $	Other movements $	March 31, 2022 $	Remaining recovery/ reversal period (months)	Carrying charges applicable
Deferred taxes	**63.9**	**19.9**	**—**	**—**	**83.8**	(2)	—
Settlement variances	**58.5**	**19.8**	**(1.5)**	**(0.2)**	**76.6**	(2)	(3)
OPEB net actuarial loss (1)	**48.1**	**(46.1)**	**—**	**—**	**2.0**	(2)	—
LRAM	**4.2**	**—**	**(2.3)**	**—**	**1.9**	(2)	(3)
Other	**6.7**	**1.3**	**(0.9)**	**—**	**7.1**	9	(3)
	181.4	**(5.1)**	**(4.7)**	**(0.2)**	**171.4**		

Credit balances consist of the following:

	January 1, 2022 $	Balances arising in the period $	Recovery/ reversal $	Other movements $	March 31, 2022 $	Remaining recovery/ reversal period (months)	Carrying charges applicable
Capital-related revenue requirement	**78.3**	**0.1**	**—**	**—**	**78.4**	(2)	(3)
Derecognition	**33.4**	**0.1**	**(6.0)**	**—**	**27.5**	(2)	(3)
Development charges	**15.2**	**0.4**	**(0.6)**	**(0.1)**	**14.9**	(2)	(3)
Tax-related variances	**11.2**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**11.2**	(2)	(3)
Accounts receivable credits	**2.8**	**—**	**(0.2)**	**(0.1)**	**2.5**	33	(3)
Gain on disposal	**4.7**	**—**	**(2.4)**	**—**	**2.3**	(2)	(3)
Other	**5.6**	**0.4**	**(0.2)**	**—**	**5.8**	33	(3)
	151.2	**1.0**	**(9.4)**	**(0.2)**	**142.6**		

(1) Actuarial gain of $46.1 million was recognized as a result of the increase in discount rate [March 31, 2022 – 4.0%; December 31, 2021 – 3.0%].
(2) There were no significant changes to the disposition period for the three months ended March 31, 2022. Refer to note 8 to the Corporation's 2021 Annual Financial Statements for details.
(3) Carrying charges were added to the regulatory balance in accordance with the OEB's direction, at a rate of 0.57% for January 1, 2022 to March 31, 2022 [January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021 – 0.57%].

The "Balances arising in the period" column consists of new additions to regulatory balances [for both debits and credits]. The "Recovery/reversal" column consists of amounts disposed through OEB-approved rate riders. The "Other movements" column consists of impairment and reclassification between the regulatory debit and credit balances. In addition, the "Other movements" column includes reclassification of regulatory deferral accounts considered to be insignificant into the "Other" categories.

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

7. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The amount available under the Revolving Credit Facility as well as outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility and the Commercial Paper Program are as follows:

	Revolving Credit Facility Limit $	Revolving Credit Facility Borrowings $	Commercial Paper Outstanding $	Revolving Credit Facility Availability $
March 31, 2022	**800.0**	**—**	**350.0**	**450.0**
December 31, 2021	800.0	—	275.0	525.0

As at March 31, 2022, $1.3 million had been drawn under the Working Capital Facility [December 31, 2021 – $8.8 million] and $59.2 million of letters of credit had been issued against the Prudential Facility [December 31, 2021 – $59.2 million].

8. DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue consists of the following:

	As at and three months ended March 31, 2022 $	As at and year ended December 31, 2021 $
Capital contributions, beginning of period	**664.1**	553.7
Capital contributions received (1)	**24.1**	123.1
Amortization	**(4.4)**	(12.3)
Other	**—**	(0.4)
Capital contributions, end of period	**683.8**	664.1
Other deferred revenue	**9.3**	4.1
Total deferred revenue	**693.1**	668.2
Less: Current portion of deferred revenue relating to:		
Capital contributions	**22.6**	21.0
Other deferred revenue	**9.3**	4.1
Current portion of deferred revenue	**31.9**	25.1
Non-current portion of deferred revenue	**661.2**	643.1

(1) Includes non-cash contributions of $3.0 million [year ended December 31, 2021 – $21.9 million].

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Fair value

As at March 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the fair values of accounts receivable and unbilled revenue, working capital facility, commercial paper, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximated their carrying amounts due to the short maturity of these instruments. The fair value of customer deposits approximates their carrying amount taking into account interest accrued on the outstanding balance. Obligations under leases are measured based on a discounted cash flow analysis and fair values approximate the carrying amounts as management believes that the fixed interest rates are representative of current market rates.

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

The fair value of the debentures is based on the present value of contractual cash flows, discounted at the Corporation's current borrowing rate for similar debt instruments, and is included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. As at March 31, 2022, the total fair value of the Corporation's debentures was determined to be approximately $2,374.8 million [December 31, 2021 – $2,684.5 million], with a total carrying amount of $2,430.9 million [December 31, 2021 – $2,430.7 million].

b) Financial risks

The following is a discussion of certain financial risks and related mitigation strategies that have been identified by the Corporation for financial instruments. This is not an exhaustive list of all risks, nor will the mitigation strategies eliminate all risks listed.

Credit risk

As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and material disruptions to businesses and the economy, the Corporation's credit risk has increased due to some customers not being able to pay their electricity bills when due, and LDC's security interest or other protective measures, if any, provided to LDC, such as letters of credit, cash deposits or pre-authorized payments may not be sufficient. The Corporation considers the current economic and credit conditions to determine the loss allowance of its accounts receivable and unbilled revenue. Given the high degree of uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of the expected credit loss allowance are subject to a high degree of estimation uncertainty. Based on the Corporation's current estimates and assumptions, including but not limited to recent trends for customer collections and current and forecasted economic conditions, the Corporation adjusted the expected credit loss provision to account for the higher level of expected customer defaults. The Corporation continues to actively monitor its exposure to credit risk. For the three months ended March 31, 2022, no incremental provision was recorded as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Corporation has provided additional information on its credit risk related to accounts receivable and unbilled revenue in the Interim Financial Statements in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Credit risk associated with accounts receivable and unbilled revenue is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 $	December 31, 2021 $
Accounts receivable, gross		
Outstanding for not more than 30 days	**188.0**	190.1
Outstanding for more than 30 days and not more than 120 days	**32.0**	23.8
Outstanding for more than 120 days	**41.9**	37.7
Total accounts receivable, gross	**261.9**	251.6
Unbilled revenue, gross	**246.5**	240.9
Credit loss allowance	**(33.3)**	(33.5)
Total accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	**475.1**	459.0

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

Reconciliation between the opening and closing credit loss allowance balances for accounts receivable and unbilled revenue is as follows:

	As at and three months ended March 31, 2022 $	As at and year ended December 31, 2021 $
Balance, beginning of period	**(33.5)**	(30.5)
Additional credit loss allowance	**(1.0)**	(7.1)
Write-offs	**1.2**	4.3
Recoveries of previously written-off balances	—	(0.2)
Balance, end of period	**(33.3)**	(33.5)

Liquidity risk

The Corporation is exposed to liquidity risk related to its ability to fund its obligations as they become due. The Corporation relies on debt financing through the debt capital markets and existing credit facilities to finance its daily operations, repay existing indebtedness, and fund capital expenditures. The current challenging economic climate affected by factors including but not limited to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic may lead to material adverse changes in cash flows, working capital levels and/or debt balances, which may also have a direct negative impact on the Corporation's operating results and financial position in the future. Accordingly, the Corporation continues to monitor and adapt its response plan as the economic climate evolves.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

On March 2, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Corporation declared a dividend in the amount of $21.2 million with respect to the first quarter of 2022 [first quarter of 2021 – $17.6 million], paid to the City on March 31, 2022.

On May 16, 2022, the Board of Directors of the Corporation declared a dividend in the amount of $21.1 million with respect to the second quarter of 2022 [second quarter of 2021 – $17.5 million], payable to the City by June 30, 2022.

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

11. REVENUES

Revenues consist of the following:

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Energy sales	**674.3**	677.2
Distribution revenue	**186.9**	182.6
Ancillary services revenue	**6.1**	2.6
Street lighting services	**4.8**	4.6
Pole and duct rentals	**4.3**	4.7
Other regulatory service charges	**1.7**	1.8
Capital contributions - energy storage systems	**0.3**	—
Miscellaneous	**2.9**	3.4
Revenue from other sources		
Capital contributions - developers and other	**4.1**	2.6
Other	**1.5**	2.1
	886.9	881.6

12. INCOME TAXES

The Corporation's effective tax rate after net movements in regulatory balances for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was 2.9% [three months ended March 31, 2021 – 8.2%]. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2022 was 5.3% lower than the three months ended March 31, 2021 primarily due to higher net deductions in permanent and temporary differences between accounting and tax treatments, and lower tax recognized on property dispositions.

Income tax expense as presented in the condensed interim consolidated statements of income and condensed interim consolidated statements of comprehensive income are as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
Income tax expense	**9.1**	10.6
Income tax recorded in net movements in regulatory balances	**(7.7)**	(7.4)
Income tax expense and income tax recorded in net movements in regulatory balances	**1.4**	3.2
Income tax expense in OCI	**12.2**	9.9
Income tax recovery in OCI recorded in net movements in regulatory balances	**(12.2)**	(9.9)
Income tax in OCI	—	—

[Unaudited; all tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars]

13. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Changes in non-cash operating working capital provided [used] cash as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
Accounts receivable and unbilled revenue	**(16.1)**	(25.2)
Income tax receivable	**1.2**	3.1
Other current assets	**0.8**	(2.2)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**1.4**	(24.4)
Deferred revenue	**6.8**	11.5
Deferred conservation credit	**0.6**	0.4
	(5.3)	(36.8)

Reconciliation between the amount presented on the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows and total additions to PP&E and intangible assets is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2022 $	Three months ended March 31, 2021 $
Purchase of PP&E, cash basis	**138.7**	140.4
Net change in accounts payable and accruals related to PP&E	**(16.3)**	(0.5)
Non-cash contributed assets [(1)]	**3.0**	3.5
Other	**0.3**	—
Total additions to PP&E	**125.7**	143.4
Purchase of intangible assets, cash basis	**15.8**	6.2
Net change in accounts payable and accruals related to intangible assets	**(2.7)**	0.6
Total additions to intangible assets	**13.1**	6.8

[(1)] Includes reclassification from amounts previously reported due to change in presentation of the condensed interim consolidated statements of cash flows for amounts between purchase of PP&E and capital contributions received of $3.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2021.

14. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Use of judgments and estimates

The preparation of the Corporation's Interim Financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions which affect the application of accounting policies, reported assets, liabilities and regulatory balances, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Interim Financial Statements, and the reported revenues and expenses for the period. The estimates are based on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities as well as for identifying and assessing the accounting treatment with respect to commitments and contingencies. Actual results could differ from those estimates, including changes as a result of future decisions made by the OEB, the IESO, the Ontario Ministry of Energy or the Ontario Ministry of Finance. The assessment of the duration and severity of the COVID-19 pandemic is subject to significant uncertainty; accordingly, judgments, estimates and assumptions related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic made by management in the preparation of the Corporation's Interim Financial Statements are also subject to significant uncertainty. The extent of the future impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Corporation's financial results and business operations is not known at this time. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

b) Changes in accounting standards

Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract [Amendments to IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets ["IAS 37"]]

In May 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 37 regarding costs that should be included as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous. The amendments clarify that the cost of fulfilling the contract comprises all costs that relate directly to the contract. Such costs include both the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract and an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendments apply to contracts existing at the date when the amendments are first applied. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022, with early adoption permitted.

Effective January 1, 2022, the Corporation adopted these amendments, with no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

c) Future accounting pronouncements

The IASB has issued a number of standards and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective. The Corporation continues to analyze these pronouncements and has determined that the following amendments could have an impact on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements when adopted.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current [Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ["IAS 1"]]

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 relating to the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. Specifically, the amendments clarify one of the criteria in IAS 1 for classifying a liability as non-current - that is, the requirement for an entity to have the right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively.

Definition of Accounting Estimates [Amendments to IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors ["IAS 8"]]

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 8 to introduce a definition of "accounting estimates" and include other amendments to help entities distinguish changes in accounting estimates from changes in accounting policies. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted. The amendments are to be applied prospectively.

Disclosure of Accounting Policies [Amendments to IAS 1]

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 requiring an entity to disclose its material accounting policies, rather than its significant accounting policies. Additional amendments were made to explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted.

Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction [Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes ["IAS 12"]]

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12. The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred tax on certain transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exemption, so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. As a result, companies will need to recognize both a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability when accounting for such transactions. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, with early adoption permitted.

The Corporation is currently assessing the impact of the above amendments on the Corporation's consolidated financial statements.