

407 INTERNATIONAL INC.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2019

407 INTERNATIONAL INC. INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (in millions of Canadian dollars) (Unaudited)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2019		As at D	ecember 31, 2018
Assets					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	16	\$	610.1	\$	308.1
Restricted cash and investments	4		585.4		240.8
Trade receivables and other	7		234.9		241.9
Contract assets			0.9		0.8
Total current assets			1,431.3		791.6
Non-current assets					
Restricted cash and investments	4		482.2		458.7
Deferred tax assets			33.8		33.2
Intangible assets	6		1,528.4		1,533.5
Property, plant and equipment	5		2,436.1		2,444.1
Total non-current assets			4,480.5		4,469.5
Total assets		\$	5,911.8	\$	5,261.1
Liabilities and equity					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables		\$	51.8	\$	57.7
Income tax payable			-		26.7
Contract liabilities			19.9		20.4
Accrued interest on long-term debt			116.6		78.6
Lease obligations	11		4.0		3.2
Long-term debt	10		322.8		22.8
Total current liabilities			515.1		209.4
Non-current liabilities					
Lease obligations	11		6.6		5.7
Deferred tax liabilities			515.7		513.5
Long-term debt	10		8,842.0		8,345.3
Total non-current liabilities			9,364.3		8,864.5
Total liabilities			9,879.4		9,073.9
Equity					
Issued capital	8		804.6		804.6
Reserve	9		12.2		12.4
Retained deficit			(4,784.4)		(4,629.8)
Total deficit			(3,967.6)		(3,812.8)
Total liabilities and equity		\$	5,911.8	\$	5,261.1

On behalf of the Board:

(signed)
DAVID MCFADDEN
Director

(signed)
MICHAEL BERNASIEWICZ
Director

407 INTERNATIONAL INC. INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (Unaudited)

Three-month period ended

		Mare	h 31				
	Notes	2019		2018			
Revenues	13	\$ 309.1	\$	288.5			
Expenses	14	72.3		63.2			
Interest expense Interest income Other expense Other income Interest and other expenses Income before tax Current income tax expense Deferred income tax expense Income tax expense Income tax expense Net income	10	\$ 113.0 (6.1) 0.3 (0.2) 107.0 129.8 32.8 1.6 34.4 95.4	\$	98.3 (4.9) 0.3 (0.2) 93.5 131.8 32.6 2.3 34.9			
Net income Other comprehensive loss: Reclassification to income of gains on cash flow hedges, net Total comprehensive income	9	\$ 95.4 (0.2) 95.2	\$	96.9 (0.2) 96.7			
Earnings per share							
Net income per share, basic and diluted	8	\$ 0.123	\$	0.125			

407 INTERNATIONAL INC. INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (in millions of Canadian dollars) (Unaudited)

	Notes	Issued capital Reserv		serve	Retained deficit	Total deficit	
Balance at January 1, 2019 Payment of dividends Net income for the period Other comprehensive loss for the period		\$	804.6 - - -	\$	12.4 - - (0.2)	\$ (4,629.8) (250.0) 95.4	\$ (3,812.8) (250.0) 95.4 (0.2)
Balance at March 31, 2019		\$	804.6	\$	12.2	\$ (4,784.4)	\$ (3,967.6)
Balance at January 1, 2018 IFRS 9 adjustment Restated balance at January 1, 2018 Payment of dividends Net income for the period Other comprehensive loss for the period	10	\$	804.6 - 804.6 - -	\$	13.2 - 13.2 - - (0.2)	\$ (4,252.7) 3.9 \$ (4,248.8) (226.3) 96.9	\$ (3,434.9) 3.9 \$ (3,431.0) (226.3) 96.9 (0.2)
Balance at March 31, 2018		\$	804.6	\$	13.0	\$ (4,378.2)	\$ (3,560.6)

407 INTERNATIONAL INC. INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (in millions of Canadian dollars) (Unaudited)

Three-month period ended

			Mar	ch 31	CHUCU
	Notes		2019		2018
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers		\$	322.4	\$	301.6
Payments to suppliers and employees			(46.3)		(47.5)
Cash generated from operations		<u> </u>	276.1		254.1
Interest received			6.2		5.0
Interest paid			(69.3)		(70.4)
Income tax paid			(72.0)		(125.8)
			141.0		62.9
Cash flows from investing activities					
Additions to property, plant and equipment			(14.4)		(29.2)
Advance payment			(0.9)		(1.1)
Restricted cash and investments	4		(367.8)		(20.8)
Non-trade receivables and other			2.8		(0.4)
			(380.3)		(51.5)
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt			859.2		-
Debt issue costs			(4.0)		-
Repayment of long-term debt			(62.8)		(2.6)
Repayment of lease obligations			(1.1)		(1.0)
Dividends paid to shareholders			(250.0)		(226.3)
			541.3		(229.9)
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents			302.0		(218.5)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period			308.1		763.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		\$	610.1	\$	544.6
Supplementary Cash Flow Information					
Net change in financial liabilities	17	\$	836.4	\$	19.4

Period ended March 31, 2019 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

407 International Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") are privately-held companies incorporated under the laws of Ontario, Canada and continued under the laws of Canada. The Company's address and principal place of business is 6300 Steeles Avenue West, Woodbridge, Ontario, L4H 1J1, Canada. The principal business of the Company is the ownership of 407 ETR Concession Company Limited ("407 ETR") and, through 407 ETR, the operation, maintenance and management of Highway 407 ETR (the "Highway") along with the construction of extensions and certain deferred interchanges, lane widenings and additional interchanges under the 99-year Highway 407 Concession and Ground Lease Agreement (the "Concession Agreement") with the Province of Ontario (the "Province") dated April 6, 1999. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 (the "Financial Statements") were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (the "Board") on April 11, 2019.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance and application of new International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

The Financial Statements are prepared on a going concern basis and have been presented in millions of Canadian dollars. These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Financial Statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and methods as were used for the Company's consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 (the "2018 Annual Financial Statements"), except for the following new accounting pronouncements which were adopted on January 1, 2019. The Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with the 2018 Annual Financial Statements.

IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16"): This standard replaced IAS 17 Leases ("IAS 17") and IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease. IFRS 16 changes how the Company accounts for leases previously classified as operating leases under IAS 17, which were off-balance sheet. Applying IFRS 16, for all leases (except as noted below), the Company:

- a) Recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position, initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments;
- b) Recognizes depreciation of right-of-use assets and interest expense on lease liabilities in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income;
- c) Separates the total amount of cash paid into a principal portion (presented within financing activities) and interest (presented within operating activities) in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

For short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets, the Company has elected to recognize a lease expense on a straight-line basis as permitted by IFRS 16.

The Company reviewed its lease portfolio and adopted IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019 and has reassessed whether a contract is or contains a lease, therefore, the Company did not apply the practical expedient. Accordingly, the Company has applied the definition of a lease in IFRS 16 to all contracts outstanding at the date of transition using the cumulative catch-up method by recognizing a right-of-use asset at a value equal to the lease liability.

The adoption of IFRS 16 has resulted in an increase in the Company's property, plant and equipment and an increase in lease obligations by \$0.6 at January 1, 2019. Under the cumulative catch-up method, the comparative period has not been restated.

Period ended March 31, 2019 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over income tax treatments ("IFRIC 23"): IFRIC 23 clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 Income Taxes for taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates to determine current or deferred tax asset or liability when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Company adopted IFRIC 23 on January 1, 2019. There was no impact to the Financial Statements as a result of adopting this standard.

b) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. Historical cost is based on the fair value of consideration given or received in exchange for assets.

c) Principles of consolidation

The Financial Statements include the accounts of 407 International Inc., consolidated with those of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, 407 ETR, Canadian Tolling Company International Inc. ("Cantoll") and 9665641 Canada Inc. ("9665641 Inc."). Cantoll was incorporated in December 2001 to assume ownership of an integrated computerized accounting, billing and customer relationship management system and new transponders, and is responsible for the development of its integrated automation systems and the implementation and management of roadside tolling technologies and back-office systems. 9665641 Inc. was incorporated in March 2016 to assist in the implementation of the Company's tax planning strategies. All inter-company transactions, balances, revenues and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

d) Lessee accounting

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing its carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. The company applies IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*, to determine whether the asset is impaired and account for any identified impairment loss.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient, and accordingly allocates the consideration in the contract to lease and non-lease components based on the stand-alone price of the lease component and aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognized as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are presented as such in the statements of income and comprehensive income.

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

3. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management of the Company ("Management") to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of the Financial Statements, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses of the reporting period, as well as disclosures made in the accompanying notes to the Financial Statements. Judgement is commonly used in determining whether a balance or transaction should be recognized in the consolidated financial statements, and estimates and assumptions are more commonly used in determining the measurement of recognized transactions and balances. However, judgements and estimates are often interrelated.

a) Critical Estimates

Toll revenues are recognized on the date trips are taken on the Highway. Certain exit and entrance transactions which are unbilled remain in queues to create the best match to form a complete trip. The unrated toll revenues in the queue are estimated using certain attributes of recently-rated trips which are then applied to the traffic transactions in the queue.

Contract revenues are recognized using the input method. The Company has reliably estimated the economic benefits associated with contracts and the anticipated contract costs attributable to the contract. Contract revenues have been matched with the contract costs incurred in measuring its progress towards completion, and may involve estimates of future revenues from claims and unapproved change orders, if such additional amounts can be reliably estimated and considered probable that such amounts will be recovered.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is estimated based on projected Vehicle Kilometres Travelled ("VKTs") and estimated useful lives.

Deferred tax assets arising from the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Projected taxable income is based on reasonable and prudent operating projections, assumptions and hypotheses. Taxable income is primarily impacted by traffic volume, toll rates, operating and maintenance expenses, and interest income and interest expense. Based on these projections, the Company anticipates that it will generate sufficient taxable income to utilize existing tax losses and tax credits prior to their expiration dates. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and derecognized to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be utilized in the future.

Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 is accounted for as a derivative financial instrument and is measured at its fair value. Given that the market for this financial instrument is not active, fair value is established by using a valuation technique that employs the break-even inflation rate ("BEIR") as a market proxy for future inflation and discounted cash flow analysis. BEIR is highly volatile and may lead to significant non-cash changes in the fair value of Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 that may not be representative of actual inflation paid or to be paid to the holders of Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2.

Refer to the following notes for further details of other estimates:

Estimate	Note Reference
Provision for doubtful accounts	Note 12 (c)

Period ended March 31, 2019 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

3. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT (continued)

These estimates and associated assumptions are based on past experience and other factors that are considered relevant and are reviewed on an on-going basis. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

b) Judgement

The identification of cash-generating units involves judgement. Cash inflows which are generated from customers' use of Highway 407 ETR are classified as a single cash-generating unit, while the cash inflows which are generated from contract work are classified as a separate cash-generating unit.

The Company has only one reportable segment. All non-current assets are located and revenues are generated in Canada.

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

4. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Pursuant to the Company's Master Trust Indenture (the "Indenture"), the Company established the debt service funds, the operating and maintenance and renewal and replacement funds, and debt service reserve funds, all of which are fully funded with Qualified Investments (as defined in the Indenture). The current portion is expected to become unrestricted within the next twelve months.

Pursuant to an agreement to provide tolling, billing and back-office services relating to Highway 407 (the "Tolling Services Contract"), the Company established a Tolling Services Contract segregated funds account which is funded with cash and cash equivalents.

	As at					
	Mar	ch 31, 2019	December 31, 2018			
Current						
Debt service funds	\$	116.6	\$	76.3		
Refunding bond fund		283.3		-		
Debt service reserve funds		20.0		-		
Operating and maintenance reserve and						
renewal and replacement funds ("O&M and R&R Funds")		165.5		164.5		
	\$	585.4	\$	240.8		
Non-current						
Debt service reserve funds	\$	473.2	\$	449.7		
Tolling Services Contract segregated funds		9.0		9.0		
	\$	482.2	\$	458.7		
Total	\$	1,067.6	\$	699.5		

Restricted cash and investments consist of:

	-	As	at			
	Marci	December 31, 2018				
Cash	\$	238.5	\$	238.1		
Bankers' Acceptances		180.3		146.3		
Federal Notes		16.3		19.5		
Floating Rate Notes		169.4		169.3		
Treasury Bills		349.5		23.0		
Provincial Promissory Notes		113.6		103.3		
	\$	1,067.6	\$	699.5		

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

4. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Cash movements in restricted cash and investments were as follows:

Three-month	period	ended

	March 31							
		2018						
Contributions to debt service funds	\$	111.6	\$	93.3				
Contributions to refunding bond fund		283.0		-				
Interest payments on long-term debt		(67.9)		(67.7)				
Repayments of long-term debt		(2.8)		(2.6)				
Interest received		4.2		2.8				
Transfers to cash and cash equivalents		(3.4)		(5.0)				
Establishment of debt service reserve funds		43.1		-				
	\$	367.8	\$	20.8				

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Tol	l highway	Toll ipment	k Office ystems	 ransponders	_	Operations centre	e	Office quipment	Notor hicles	Leased uipment	ssets under onstruction	Total
Cost													
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$	2,627.0	\$ 95.1	\$ 146.9	\$ 37.6	\$	95.0	\$	12.9	\$ 6.5	\$ 19.4	\$ 52.8	\$ 3,093.2
Additions		1.7	-	-	1.6		0.3		-	-	0.7	8.7	13.0
Retirements		-	-	-	(0.6)		(0.3)		-	-	(0.1)	-	(1.0)
Transfers		15.8	0.6	 0.4	 -		2.4		-	-	-	(19.2)	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$	2,644.5	\$ 95.7	\$ 147.3	\$ 38.6	\$	97.4	\$	12.9	\$ 6.5	\$ 20.0	\$ 42.3	\$ 3,105.2
Accumulated depreciation													
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$	438.0	\$ 48.3	\$ 98.5	\$ 22.9	\$	18.5	\$	8.2	\$ 5.8	\$ 8.9	\$ -	\$ 649.1
Depreciation expense		11.6	1.8	3.7	1.4		0.7		0.4	0.1	1.1		20.8
Retirements		-		-	(0.6)		(0.1)		-	-	(0.1)	-	(0.8)
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$	449.6	\$ 50.1	\$ 102.2	\$ 23.7	\$	19.1	\$	8.6	\$ 5.9	\$ 9.9	\$ -	\$ 669.1
Carrying amount, December 31, 2018	\$	2,189.0	\$ 46.8	\$ 48.4	\$ 14.7	\$	76.5	\$	4.7	\$ 0.7	\$ 10.5	\$ 52.8	\$ 2,444.1
Carrying amount, March 31, 2019	\$	2,194.9	\$ 45.6	\$ 45.1	\$ 14.9	\$	78.3	\$	4.3	\$ 0.6	\$ 10.1	\$ 42.3	\$ 2,436.1

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, capitalized borrowing costs aggregating to 0.1 (2018 - 0.3) were included as additions to assets under construction. The average interest capitalization rate relating to the borrowing cost was 0.60% (2018 - 0.13%).

Assets under construction mainly include work in progress on major highway construction or improvement projects, back office systems development projects, tolling and roadside equipment and buildings.

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	C	oncession Rights	Lic	ences	Total
Cost				<u> </u>	 Total
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$	1,676.1	\$	9.2	\$ 1,685.3
Balance at March 31, 2019	\$	1,676.1	\$	9.2	\$ 1,685.3
Accumulated amortization Balance at December 31, 2018 Amortization expense Balance at March 31, 2019	\$	147.1 4.8 151.9	\$	4.7 0.3 5.0	\$ 151.8 5.1 156.9
Carrying amount, December 31, 2018	\$	1,529.0	\$	4.5	\$ 1,533.5
Carrying amount, March 31, 2019	\$	1,524.2	\$	4.2	\$ 1,528.4

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER

	<u>Marcl</u>	n 31, 2019	Decem	ber 31, 2018
Trade receivables Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$	377.2 (172.0)	\$	391.3 (168.5)
Prepayments and other receivables		205.2 29.7		222.8 19.1
	\$	234.9	\$	241.9

Trade receivables are net of certain amounts that were billed to customers but excluded from revenues in accordance with the revenue recognition policy for toll and fee revenues and includes contract receivable invoiced to the customer upon reaching contract milestone.

Prepayments and other receivables includes prepaids, income tax paid, other non-trade related receivables and an advance payment to supplier.

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

7. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER (continued)

Movement in Trade Receivables

Other

Balance, end of period

		\$ 391.3 \$ 309.1 (0.9)					
	:	2019		2018			
Balance, beginning of period	\$	391.3	\$	396.3			
Revenues (excluding contract)		309.1		288.5			
Bad debts written off, net of recoveries		(0.9)		(3.6)			
Receipts from customers		(322.4)		(301.6)			

\$

0.1

377.2

0.1

379.7

Movement in Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31							
		2019		2018				
Balance, beginning of period	\$	168.5	\$	194.2				
Provision for doubtful accounts		5.1		5.3				
Bad debts written off, net of recoveries		(0.9)		(3.6)				
Other adjustments		(0.7)		(1.2)				
Balance, end of period	\$	172.0	\$	194.7				

The provision for doubtful accounts has been included in expenses, and is net of any recoveries that were provided for in prior periods.

8. ISSUED CAPITAL

	As at						
	March	31, 2019	Decem	ber 31, 2018			
Share capital Contributed surplus	\$	775.0 29.6	\$	775.0 29.6			
	\$	804.6	\$	804.6			
Share capital comprises: Authorized - Unlimited 775,000,003 common shares issued and outstanding (\$ nil par value) (2018 - 775,000,003, \$ nil par value)	\$	775.0	Ś	775.0			

Payments of dividends per share were \$0.323 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 (2018 - \$0.292).

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

9. RESERVE

Cash flow hedging reserve

		March 31							
	2	019		2018					
Balance, beginning of period	\$	12.4	\$	13.2					
Other comprehensive loss		(0.2)		(0.2)					
Balance, end of period	\$	12.2	\$	13.0					

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments deemed effective in cash flow hedges, net of unrecognized deferred taxes of \$0.1 (2018 - \$0.1) and will be reclassified to interest and other expenses over periods of up to 21 years of which approximately \$0.8 will be reclassified during the next 12 months.

407 INTERNATIONAL INC.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

10. LONG-TERM DEBT

		at				
	March 3	1, 2019	Decembe	er 31, 2018		
Senior Bonds:		202.0		202 7		
\$400.0, Series 99-A2, 6.47%, maturing July 27, 2029	\$	392.8	\$	392.7		
\$300.0, Series 99-A3, 6.75%, maturing July 27, 2039		243.9		246.5		
\$208.3, Series 99-A5, 5.328%, maturing December 1, 2021		299.3		300.2		
\$208.3, Series 99-A6, 5.328%, maturing December 1, 2026		298.5		299.6		
\$208.3, Series 99-A7, 5.328%, maturing December 1, 2031		298.1		299.2		
\$325.0, Series 00-A2, 5.29%, maturing December 1, 2039		364.1		366.2		
\$340.0, Series 04-A3, 5.96%, maturing December 3, 2035		338.3		338.3		
\$300.0, Series 10-A2, 4.99%, maturing June 16, 2020		300.0		299.6		
\$400.0, Series 10-A3, 4.30%, maturing May 26, 2021		399.4		399.4		
\$350.0, Series 11-A1, 4.45%, maturing November 15, 2041		347.4		347.4		
\$400.0, Series 12-A1, 4.19%, maturing April 25, 2042		397.2		397.2		
\$400.0, Series 12-A2, 3.98%, maturing September 11, 2052		395.4		395.4		
\$200.0, Series 13-A1, 4.68%, maturing October 7, 2053		198.7		198.7		
\$250.0, Series 14-A1, 3.35%, maturing May 16, 2024		248.9		248.9		
\$150.0, Series 15-A1, 3.30%, maturing March 27, 2045		148.5		148.5		
\$500.0, Series 15-A2, 3.83%, maturing May 11, 2046		496.0		496.0		
\$500.0, Series 16-A1, 3.60%, maturing May 21, 2047		496.0		495.9		
\$350.0, Series 16-A2, 2.43%, maturing May 4, 2027		348.3		348.2		
\$250.0, Series 17-A1, 3.43%, maturing June 1, 2033		248.2		248.2		
\$500.0, Series 17-A2, 3.65%, maturing September 8, 2044		495.9		495.9		
\$500.0, Series 18-A1, 3.72%, maturing May 11, 2048		496.9		496.8		
\$300.0, Series 19-A1, 3.14%, maturing March 6, 2030		297.8		-		
\$500.0, Series 19-A2, 3.67%, maturing March 6, 2049		495.7		-		
Other Senior Bonds:						
\$162.3, Series 04-A2, 3.276%, maturing July 27, 2039 (note 12 (a))		178.7		168.6		
Junior Bonds:						
\$165.0, Series 00-B1, 7.125%, maturing July 26, 2040		164.4		164.4		
Subordinated Bonds:						
\$480.0, Series 06-D1, 5.75%, maturing February 14, 2036		477.5		477.5		
\$300.0, Series 17-D1, 2.47%, maturing September 8, 2022		298.9		298.8		
	\$	9,164.8	\$	8,368.1		
Financial liabilities carried at Fair Value						
Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")						
Other Senior Bonds: Series 04-A2	\$	178.7	\$	168.6		
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost						
Senior Bonds	\$	8,045.3	\$	7,258.8		
Junior Bonds		164.4		164.4		
Subordinated Bonds		776.4		776.3		
		8,986.1		8,199.5		
	\$	9,164.8	\$	8,368.1		
Current	\$	322.8	\$	22.8		
Non-current		8,842.0		8,345.3		
	\$	9,164.8	\$	8,368.1		

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Interest and Other Expenses

	ד	hree-month ہ Marcl		ded
		2019	2	2018
Interest expense	\$	108.3	\$	92.5
Non-cash inflation component of:				
Interest expense (recovery) RRBs		(5.3)		6.7
Interest expense (recovery), Senior Bond, Series 04-A2		(4.1)		0.7
Fair value adjustment, Senior Bond, Series 04-A2		14.2		(1.3)
Capitalized interest		(0.1)		(0.3)
Total Interest Expense on Long-term debt		113.0		98.3
Interest income on financial assets designated as FVTPL		(6.1)		(4.9)
Other expense		0.3		0.3
Other income:				
Reclassification of gains and losses on cash flow hedges (note 9)		(0.2)		(0.2)
	\$	107.0	\$	93.5

Senior Bonds

On March 4, 2019, the Company announced that it will redeem all outstanding Senior Bonds, Series 10-A2 on April 3, 2019 at a price of \$310.0 plus accrued interest of \$4.4.

On March 6, 2019, the Company issued \$300.0 of 3.14% Senior Bonds, Series 19-A1 and \$500.0 of 3.67% Senior Bonds, Series 19-A2.

Real Return Bonds

As at March 31, 2019, the inflation compensation component of all RRBs was \$381.7 (2018 - \$387.0), which was recorded as additional long-term debt.

Upon adoption of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* on January 1, 2018, the Company remeasured the carrying amount of the RRBs Series 99-A5, Series 99-A6 and Series 99-A7. The remeasurement resulted in a reduction to the carrying amount of both the real component and the inflation compensation component of the RRBs, resulting in a reduction to the carrying amount of long-term debt of \$5.3 and a credit to opening retained deficit of \$3.9 (net of tax).

Credit Facilities

The Company has existing bi-lateral credit agreements with respect to three revolving credit facilities with Canadian chartered banks aggregating to an amount available to be drawn of \$300.0 (the "Bilateral Credit Facilities").

On February 11, 2019, the Company entered into a separate credit agreement with respect to a syndicated revolving credit facility with four Canadian chartered banks in the principal amount of up to \$500.0 (the "Syndicated Credit Facility" and together with the Bilateral Credit Facilities, the "Credit Facilities"). The Syndicated Credit Facility will be used to refinance existing debt, fund future operating and capital expenditures, interest and tax payments and for general corporate purposes. The obligations under the Syndicated Credit Facility rank pari passu with the senior debt of the Company. The Company issued to the Canadian chartered banks senior pledged bonds with an aggregate principal amount of \$600.0, resulting in the indebtedness arising from the Syndicated Credit Facility being secured under the Indenture.

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

10. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

The Syndicated Credit Facility bear interest at floating rates based, at the option of the Company, on the prime rate for Canadian dollar loans, and the interbank bid rate for Canadian dollar bankers' acceptances, plus an applicable fixed margin. The Company paid an upfront fee on the Syndicated Credit Facility and is also obligated to pay a commitment fee to the banks, calculated on the undrawn portion of the Syndicated Credit Facility.

The Company may draw on the Syndicated Credit Facility until the maturity date. The maturity date is February 11, 2024. The Company may also repay a portion or all of the obligations owing under the Syndicated Credit Facility at any time during the term.

As at March 31, 2019, the Company has drawn nil under the Credit Facilities.

Current Portion of Long-Term Debt

As at March 31, 2019, the current portion of long-term debt of \$322.8 (2018 - \$22.8) includes \$300.0 of Senior Bonds, Series 10-A2 (2018 - \$nil), \$5.8 Senior Bonds, Series 99-A3 (2018 - \$5.7), \$9.9 Senior Bonds, Series 00-A2 (2018 - \$9.9), and \$7.1 Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 (2018 - \$7.2).

11. LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The Company entered into leases for the use of snow clearing equipment, computer equipment, office equipment and vehicles. Finance leases expire on various dates, at which time the Company has the right, but not the obligation, to purchase the equipment.

Minimum lease payments in the aggregate and for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

						Present	value of	
		Minimum lea	se payments		minimum lea	ase payme	nts	
	March	31, 2019	December 31,	2018	March	31, 2019	Decemb	er 31, 2018
Remainder of 2019	\$	4.5		3.6	\$	4.0		3.2
2020		3.6		2.8		3.3		2.5
2021		2.6		2.3		2.5		2.1
2022		0.7		0.8		0.7		0.8
2023		0.2		0.3		0.1		0.3
2024 and thereafter								
		11.6		9.8		10.6		8.9
Less future finance charges at rates								
varying between 0.97% to 6.84%		(1.0)		(0.9)		-		-
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	10.6	\$	8.9	\$	10.6	\$	8.9
					March	31, 2019	Decemb	er 31, 2018
Current portion of lease obligations					\$	4.0	\$	3.2
Non-current portion of lease obligations					<u> </u>	6.6	<u> </u>	5.7
					\$	10.6	\$	8.9

Period ended March 31, 2019 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Current financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities classified as current are amounts that are expected to be settled within one year. The carrying amounts approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Non-current restricted cash and investments

The Company compares and uses publicly-available quotations provided by major Canadian financial institutions to determine the fair values. The carrying amounts approximate fair values.

Long-term debt

The fair value of the long-term debt (including the current portion) as at March 31, 2019 was \$10,452.9 (2018 - \$9,157.7) determined using publicly-available quotations provided by a major Canadian financial institution, except for Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2, which was determined by using a valuation technique.

Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2

Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 is a derivative financial instrument and is reported at fair value. The fair value of Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 as at March 31, 2019 was \$178.7 (2018 - \$168.6) which was determined by using a valuation technique which estimated future inflation of 1.5% (2018 – 1.4%) based on the BEIR and applied a nominal discount rate of 3.3% (2018 – 3.8%). During the three-month period ended March 31, 2019, the fair value of Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 decreased by \$3.4 (2018 – decreased by \$4.4) due to the change in the Company's corporate spread. As at March 31, 2019, a 10 basis points decrease in the nominal discount rate would increase the fair value of Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 by approximately \$2.0 (2018 - \$1.8).

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy under which financial instruments are valued.

Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy includes unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 2 includes inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 includes inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

				ļ	sse	ts Measui	ed a	t Fair Valu	ıe			
		As a	t Ma	rch 31, 2	019	1	As at December:				31, 2018	
		Level 1	L	evel 2	L	evel 3		Level 1	L	evel 2	L	evel 3
Financial assets measured at FVTPL												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	610.1	\$	-	\$	-	\$	308.1	\$	-	\$	-
Restricted cash and investments		1,067.6		-		-		699.5		-		-
	\$	1,677.7	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,007.6	\$	-	\$	-
Total fair value					\$	1,677.7					\$	1,007.6
		As a	+ 1./-			ies Meas	ured			mbor 21	20	10
	_	AS a Level 1		rch 31, 2 evel 2		evel 3	_	AS at 1		mber 31 evel 2		evel 3
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL	,	LCVCI I	_	C V C I Z	-			LC VCI I	-		_	c v c i S
Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2	\$	-	\$	178.7	\$	-	\$	-	\$	168.6	\$	-
	\$	-	\$	178.7	\$	-	\$	-	\$	168.6	\$	-
Total fair value					\$	178.7					\$	168.6

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

b) Capital Risk Management

The Company defines its capital as follows:

- 1. Long-term debt, including the current portion; and
- 2. Cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- Maintain a capital structure and an appropriate credit rating that provides financing options to the Company when a financing or a refinancing need arises to ensure access to capital, on commercially reasonable terms, without exceeding its debt capacity or resulting in a downgrade to the credit ratings of the existing indebtedness;
- 2. Maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations, including debt servicing payments and dividend payments;
- 3. Satisfy covenants set out in the Indenture and the indentures supplemental thereto (the "Supplemental Indentures"); and
- 4. Deploy capital to provide an appropriate investment return to its shareholders.

The Company's financial strategy is designed and formulated to maintain a flexible capital structure consistent with the objectives stated above and to respond to changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue additional debt, issue debt to replace existing debt with similar or different characteristics, and adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders. The Company's financing and refinancing decisions are made on a specific transaction basis and depend upon such factors as the Company's needs, and market and economic conditions at the time of the transaction.

Under the terms of the Indenture and Supplemental Indentures, the Company may not incur additional indebtedness that would result in a downgrade to the credit ratings of certain of its existing indebtedness. The Company may only make interest payments relating to subordinated debt and dividend payments to shareholders upon the satisfaction of certain financial covenants. The Board reviews the level of dividends paid to the Company's shareholders. The Company was in compliance with all its financial covenants as at December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three-month period ended March 31, 2019.

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

c) Risks Arising from Financial Instruments

Credit risk

Financial assets that are exposed to credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and other, contract assets, amounts due from customer for contract and restricted cash and investments.

The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative instruments that have a positive fair value, cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and restricted cash and investments. The Company manages this risk by dealing with reputable organizations having high-quality credit ratings from independent credit rating agencies. The Board sets exposure limits and these are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables is minimized due to the millions of accounts comprising the Company's customer base. The amounts disclosed in the statements of financial position are net of the allowance for doubtful accounts and certain amounts that are billed to customers but excluded from revenues in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy for toll and fee revenues. The amounts are estimated based on prior experience, anticipated collection strategies and ultimate recovery of balances for which collection is uncertain.

Trade receivables and other are aged as follows:

	As at ch 31, 2019	As at December 31, 2018			
Unbilled	\$ 92.8	\$	77.8		
0-60 days	64.4		90.7		
61-90 days	10.6		10.1		
91-120 days	8.3		7.1		
121-150 days	8.1		8.6		
151+ days	 21.0		28.5		
Sub total ¹	 205.2		222.8		
Other ²	29.7		19.1		
	\$ 234.9	\$	241.9		

Amounts are net of allowance for doubtful accounts and certain amounts that were billed to customers but excluded from revenues in accordance with revenue recognition policy for toll and fee revenues and includes contract receivable invoiced to customer upon reaching contract milestone.

In accordance with the revenue recognition policy, toll revenues are recognized on the date trips are taken on Highway 407 ETR. Tolls and other charges are recorded in trade receivables as "Unbilled" until invoiced.

^{2.} Other consists of prepaids, income tax paid, other non-trade related receivables and an advance payment to supplier.

Period ended March 31, 2019 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The provision for doubtful accounts is based principally on historical collection rates and Management's expectation of success rates for collection of overdue accounts by the Ontario Registrar of Motor Vehicles (the "Registrar") through refusing to renew or issue vehicle licence plate permits until outstanding amounts are paid or settled ("Licence Plate Denial") as well as Management's expectation of success rates for collection through collection agencies and legal proceedings. When a licence plate associated with a customer's unpaid 407 ETR account becomes unattached from the vehicle or expired, the Registrar is required to refuse to renew another single vehicle permit issued to the same customer or issue a vehicle permit to that customer. The legislation affording 407 ETR the right to Licence Plate Denial requires that a series of notices be sent to customers with delinquent accounts. This process takes a minimum of 150 days from the date an invoice is sent until a customer is subject to Licence Plate Denial, followed by up to two years before a customer's licence plate is subject to renewal. The Licence Plate Denial process, together with other collection strategies, results in the successful collection of net trade receivables that are more than 151 days past due. The provision for doubtful accounts could materially change and may result in significant changes to trade receivable balances as Management continues to monitor the collection of outstanding 407 ETR charges through the Licence Plate Denial process with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation (the "MTO"), as well as collections through collection agencies and legal proceedings.

In addition to the collection of 407 ETR customers' overdue accounts through the Licence Plate Denial process, Management continues to assign certain delinquent accounts to third party collection agencies utilizing various programs, employ internal collections staff and take legal action when necessary. In conducting collections litigation, 407 ETR may from time to time receive judicial decisions that impact its ability to recover delinquent amounts through civil proceedings and could result in a material change to the provision of overdue accounts.

Management continuously monitors the collection of overdue accounts including the allowance for doubtful accounts. In determining the allowance for doubtful accounts, the Company considers a number of factors affecting the likelihood of collection. In determining the collectability of customer accounts, the Company does not obtain information about the credit quality of customers whose accounts are not overdue or not impaired.

An increase of 1 percent in the weighted-average provision rate would have increased the provision for doubtful accounts by approximately \$3.1 (2018 - \$2.9) and decreased net income by approximately \$2.3 (2018 - \$2.1) for the three month period ended March 31, 2019.

The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to contract receivables in the event of non-payment by customers. The Company manages this risk by dealing with reputable customers with good credit ratings.

Interest rate risk

As at March 31, 2019, all long-term debt is fixed rate debt (except for the inflation-linked bonds as described below); therefore, changes in interest rates do not impact interest payments on its current bonds but may impact the fair value of such long-term debt.

The Company also manages this risk by investing its cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and investments in debt instruments with credit ratings equal to or higher than those required by the Indenture. A decrease of 25 basis points in interest rates would have decreased interest income by approximately \$0.7 (2018 - \$0.8) and net income by approximately \$0.5 (2018 - \$0.6) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019.

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Inflation risk

The Company is exposed to inflation risk as interest expense and debt service payments relating to Senior Bonds, Series 99-A5, Series 99-A6, Series 99-A7, Series 00-A2 (collectively, the "RRBs") and Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 are linked to the Consumer Price Index (the "CPI"). An increase of 50 basis points in the CPI would have increased interest expense by approximately \$8.6 (2018 - \$8.6), decreased net income by approximately \$6.3 (2018 - \$6.3) and increased debt service payments by approximately \$0.1 (2018 - \$0.1) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019. BEIR is highly volatile and may lead to significant changes in the fair value of Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 that may not be representative of actual inflation paid or to be paid to the Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 bondholders. An increase of 10 basis points in the BEIR would have increased interest expense by approximately \$5.5 (2018 - \$5.8) and decreased net income by approximately \$4.0 (2018 - \$4.3) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019. A decrease of 10 basis points in the BEIR would have reduced interest expense by approximately \$5.4 (2018 - \$5.7) and increased net income by approximately \$4.0 (2018 - \$4.2) for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019. This inflation risk is partially mitigated by the Company's right to increase toll rates.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. Cash flow projections are prepared by Management and reviewed by the Board to ensure sufficient continuity of funding. The Company manages its liquidity risk by dispersing the contractual maturity dates of its financial liabilities, thereby ensuring the Company is not exposed to excessive refinancing risk during any given year. Further, the Company maintains an optimal level of liquidity through maximizing cash flows by actively pursuing the collection of its trade receivables and contract receivables, and by controlling the level of operating and capital expenditures. Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash and investments are invested in highly-liquid interest-bearing investments.

The following are the commitments, contractual maturities and related interest obligations as at March 31, 2019:

	ess than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Beyond <u>5 years</u>
Trade and other payables	\$ 51.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contract liabilities	19.9	-	-	-	-	-
Lease obligations	4.0	3.3	2.5	0.7	0.1	-
Interest payments on lease obligations	0.5	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	-
Long-term debt	315.7	16.7	717.5	318.7	519.8	7,661.2
Derivative financial liability	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	109.9
Interest payments on long-term debt	 399.5	383.9	374.0	344.7	339.8	5,118.6
	\$ 798.5	\$ 411.3	\$ 1,101.2	\$ 671.2	\$ 866.9	\$ 12,889.7

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

13. REVENUES

	Three-month period ended March 31						
		2019		2018			
Revenues							
Tolling	\$	287.2	\$	267.4			
Fee		21.9		21.1			
	\$	309.1	\$	288.5			
Timing of revenue recognition							
At a point in time							
Tolling	\$	287.2	\$	267.4			
Fee		10.6		10.3			
	\$	297.8	\$	277.7			
Over time							
Fee	\$	11.3	\$	10.8			
	\$	11.3	\$	10.8			

14. EXPENSES

	Three-month period ended March 31			
	2019		2018	
Systems operations	\$	8.1	\$	7.8
Customer operations		19.1		18.6
Highway operations		12.2		11.5
General and administration		7.0		(0.4)
Operating expenses		46.4		37.5
Depreciation and amortization		25.9		25.7
	\$	72.3	\$	63.2

Systems operations expenses include staff salaries and other costs for developing, operating and maintaining the Company's tolling system, office computer network and integrated automation systems.

Customer operations expenses include costs to operate the customer service centre and service existing customer relationships as well as general inquiries. These costs include the call centre, customer service centre, account management, transponder distribution, billing, customer address system access fees, ombudsman services, collection of overdue accounts and the provision for doubtful accounts.

Highway operations expenses include costs of operating activities such as maintenance of the major elements of the highway systems including roadway surfaces, bridges, culverts, drainage and lighting systems, together with seasonal maintenance, highway patrol operations, road safety enforcement and police enforcement.

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

14. EXPENSES (continued)

General and administration expenses include public relations, finance, administration, facilities, human resources, business processes, legal, audit and executive costs.

Contract expenses include costs for work performed in completing contract obligations with customers.

Depreciation and amortization expenses reflect the expense of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets over their respective useful lives. Substantially all of the depreciation and amortization expenses relate to highway operations and systems operations assets.

Total expenses include employee salary and benefits of \$10.6 (2018 - \$10.5), of which \$0.4 (2018 - \$0.4) relate to short-term benefits of key management personnel for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019. Key management personnel of the Company include the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. Short-term benefits of key management personnel include wages, annual incentives and other benefits. The Company does not provide for share-based payments or other long-term benefits, but does provide post-employment benefits and termination benefits.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Claims and Contingencies

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, the Company is a defendant or party to a number of pending or threatened legal actions and proceedings. It is not possible to determine the ultimate outcome of such matters; however, based on all currently available information, Management believes that liabilities, if any, arising from pending litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or results of operations of the Company.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

		As at			
	Marc	March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:					
Cash	\$	267.2	\$	213.4	
Guaranteed Investment Certificates		2.3		52.3	
Government Treasury Bills		283.2		22.4	
Provincial Promissory Notes		57.4		20.0	
	\$	610.1	\$	308.1	

Pursuant to the Indenture, the Company maintains a minimum cash balance of \$10.0 to fund working capital requirements. This amount is included as Cash and cash equivalents.

Period ended March 31, 2019

(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

17. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities:

	Three-month period ended March 31			
	2019		2018	
Long-term debt	\$	796.7	\$	(1.1)
Lease obligations		1.7		(1.1)
Accrued interest on long-term debt		38.0		21.6
Ů	\$	836.4	\$	19.4
Cash and non-cash movements in financial liabilities:				
Cash movements:				
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	\$	859.2	\$	-
Repayment of long-term debt		(62.8)		(2.6)
Interest paid		(69.3)		(70.4)
Debt issue costs paid		(4.0)		-
Repayment of lease obligations		(1.1)		(1.0)
	\$	722.0	\$	(74.0)
Non-cash movements:				
Interest expense on long-term debt	\$	108.3	\$	92.5
Interest expense (recovery) - RRBs		(5.3)		6.7
Interest expense (recovery) - Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2		(4.1)		0.7
Fair value adjustment - Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2		14.2		(1.3)
Remeasurement of RRBs - IFRS 9		-		(5.3)
Increase in accrued financing charges		(1.4)		-
Leased equipment additions		2.7		0.1
	\$	114.4	\$	93.4
Total net change	\$	836.4	\$	19.4

Period ended March 31, 2019 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following are the shareholders of the Company as at March 31, 2019:

- 4352238 Canada Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cintra Global S.E. ("Cintra")
- MICI Inc., a subsidiary of Canada Pension Plan Investment Board ("CPPIB")
- SNC-Lavalin Highway Holdings Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of SNC-Lavalin Group Inc.
- 7577702 Canada Inc., a subsidiary of CPPIB

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Related			Classification in the Relationship Financial Statements	Nature of transaction with	Three-month period ended March 31			
Party	Relationship	the related party		2	019		2018	
SNO	C-Lavalin Inc.	Parent of shareholder	Property, plant and equipment	Payment for design costs	\$	0.1	\$	0.1
	tra Servicios aestructuras SA	Subsidiary of shareholder	Operating expenses	Payment for administration costs	\$	0.2	\$	0.2
Blackbird I	nfrastructure Group	Subsidiary of some parents	Operating expenses	Reimbursement of administration costs	\$	(0.1)	\$	(0.1)

The transactions with related parties were measured at the exchange amounts, which is the consideration agreed to by the parties.

Amounts owed to (by) related parties were as follows:

Related		Classification in the		As at			
Party	Relationship Financial Statements		March 31, 2019			December 31, 2018	
Cintra Servicios de Infraestructuras SA	Subsidiary of shareholder	Trade and other payables	\$	0.6	\$	0.5	
Cintra Servicios de Infraestructuras SA	Subsidiary of shareholder	Trade and other receivables	\$	(0.1)	\$	-	
Blackbird Infrastructure Group	Subsidiary of some parents	Trade and other receivables	\$	(0.2)	\$	(0.2)	

The following are the wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company as at March 31, 2019:

- 407 ETR
- Cantoll
- 9665641 Inc.

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

Period ended March 31, 2019 (in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

19. GUARANTEES

In the normal course of business, the Company, including certain of its subsidiaries, enters into agreements that may involve providing certain guarantees or indemnifications to third parties and others. These include, but are not limited to:

a) Director/officer indemnification agreements

The Company entered into indemnification agreements with current and former directors and officers to indemnify them, to the extent permitted by law, against any and all charges, costs, expenses, amounts paid in settlement and damages incurred by the directors and officers as a result of any lawsuit, or any judicial, administrative, or investigative proceeding in which the directors and officers are sued as a result of their service. These indemnification claims will be subject to any statutory or other legal limitation period. The nature of the indemnification agreements prevents Management from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount the Company could be required to pay counterparties. The Company has purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance.

b) Other indemnification agreements

The Company provides indemnification agreements to counterparties in transactions such as purchase contracts, service agreements, design-build agreements, and licensing agreements. These indemnification agreements require the Company to compensate the counterparties for costs incurred as a result of litigation claims that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. The terms of these indemnification agreements will vary based on the contract. The nature of the indemnification agreements prevents Management from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount the Company may be required to pay to counterparties because such limits are not set out in the agreements with these counterparties. Management attempts to limit its liability in respect of indemnifications provided to third parties in its contractual agreements.

20. SEASONAL NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

The Company's results for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the full year due to seasonal variations in traffic volumes. The Company has historically experienced a higher volume of travellers on the Highway during the third quarter as a result of leisure and recreational travellers, while the winter months in the first and fourth quarters generally result in lower trip volumes. Operating expenses remain relatively steady throughout the year. The Company's interest expense on the RRBs and Senior Bond, Series 04-A2 is calculated based on changes in the CPI; as such, interest expense in respect of these bonds will fluctuate due to the volatility and seasonal nature of the CPI.