407 INTERNATIONAL INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2020

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of
407 International Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of 407 International Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards ("Canadian GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian GAAS, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mark Bernardi.

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
February 11, 2021

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

	Notes	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	$ 614.5	$ 296.4
Restricted cash and investments	6	266.7	260.9
Trade receivables and other	9	173.3	250.5
Contract assets		-	4.0
Total current assets		1,054.5	811.8
Non-current assets			
Restricted cash and investments	6	522.8	490.8
Other receivable		2.0	-
Deferred tax assets	13	57.5	42.1
Intangible assets	8	1,493.1	1,513.2
Property, plant and equipment	7	2,522.5	2,493.6
Total non-current assets		4,597.9	4,539.7
Total assets		$ 5,652.4	$ 5,351.5
Liabilities and equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		$ 58.4	$ 59.9
Income tax payable		-	21.4
Contract liabilities		18.4	18.0
Accrued interest on long-term debt		91.9	86.9
Lease obligations	14	6.7	6.4
Long-term debt	12	25.8	49.3
Total current liabilities		201.2	241.9
Non-current liabilities			
Lease obligations	14	2.1	4.4
Deferred tax liabilities	13	551.4	529.0
Long-term debt	12	9,600.9	8,864.0
Total non-current liabilities		10,154.4	9,397.4
Total liabilities		10,355.6	9,639.3
Equity			
Issued capital	10	804.6	804.6
Reserve	11	10.8	11.7
Retained deficit		(5,518.6)	(5,104.1)
Total deficit		(4,703.2)	(4,287.8)
Total liabilities and equity		$ 5,652.4	$ 5,351.5

On behalf of the Board:

(signed)	*(signed)*
DAVID MCFADDEN	MICHAEL BERNASIEWICZ
Director	Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

407 INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

	Notes	2020	2019
Revenues	16	$ 908.6	$ 1,505.3
Expenses	17	266.1	301.7
Interest expense		456.9	444.6
Interest income		(15.7)	(24.5)
Other expense		0.8	1.0
Other income		(0.9)	(0.7)
Interest and other expenses	12	441.1	420.4
Income before tax		201.4	783.2
Current income tax expense	13	46.4	200.9
Deferred income tax expense	13	7.0	6.6
Income tax expense		53.4	207.5
Net income		$ 148.0	$ 575.7
Net income		148.0	575.7
Other comprehensive loss:			
Reclassification to income of gains on cash flow hedges, net	11	(0.9)	(0.7)
Total comprehensive income		$ 147.1	$ 575.0
Earnings per share			
Net income per share, basic and diluted	10	$ 0.191	$ 0.743

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

407 INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	Issued capital	Reserve	Retained deficit	Total deficit
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 804.6	$ 11.7	$ (5,104.1)	$ (4,287.8)
Payment of dividends	-	-	(562.5)	(562.5)
Net income for the year	-	-	148.0	148.0
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(0.9)	-	(0.9)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 804.6	$ 10.8	$ (5,518.6)	$ (4,703.2)
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 804.6	$ 12.4	$ (4,629.8)	$ (3,812.8)
Payment of dividends	-	-	(1,050.0)	(1,050.0)
Net income for the year	-	-	575.7	575.7
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	(0.7)	-	(0.7)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 804.6	$ 11.7	$ (5,104.1)	$ (4,287.8)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statement

407 INTERNATIONAL INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(in millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		$ 989.6	$ 1,470.1
Payments to suppliers and employees		(155.2)	(175.9)
Cash generated from operations		834.4	1,294.2
Interest received		16.8	22.3
Interest paid		(437.5)	(399.4)
Income tax paid		(78.7)	(206.0)
		335.0	711.1
Cash flows from investing activities			
Additions to property, plant and equipment		(102.7)	(122.5)
Additions to intangible assets		(0.9)	-
Advance payment		(0.9)	(2.0)
Restricted cash and investments	6	(39.3)	(50.4)
Non-trade receivables and other		1.3	0.6
		(142.5)	(174.3)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt		2,358.7	884.2
Debt issue costs		(9.3)	(5.6)
Repayment of long-term debt		(1,653.3)	(372.6)
Repayment of lease obligations		(8.0)	(4.5)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(562.5)	(1,050.0)
		125.6	(548.5)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		318.1	(11.7)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		296.4	308.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		$ 614.5	$ 296.4
Supplementary Cash Flow Information			
Net change in financial liabilities	20	$ 716.4	$ 555.4

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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 consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 (the “Financial Statements”) were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company (the “Board”) on February 11, 2021.

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 Financial Reporting Standards (‘IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

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 11783378 Canada Inc. (“11783378 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. 11783378 Inc. was incorporated in December 2019 to assist in the implementation of the Company’s tax planning strategies. 9665641 Canada Inc. (“9665641 Inc.”), incorporated in March 2016 for tax purposes, was dissolved in October 2020. All inter-company transactions, balances, revenues and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

d) Revenue recognition

Toll revenues

The Company recognizes toll revenues, net of future adjustments and amounts deemed to be uncollectible, from both transponder and video customers' use of the Highway on the date trips are taken.

Fee revenues

Various fees and charges are also included in revenues, net of amounts deemed to be uncollectible. Account and other fees are recognized when incurred by the customer, and late payment charges are recognized once the account is delinquent and the late payment charges are applied to the account.

Transponder lease fees are recognized over the term of the lease and service fees are recognized as the services are performed for the customer.

Contract revenues

Contract revenues are recognized using the input method for measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligations within the contract, based on the ratio of actual cumulative costs at the end of the reporting period over the total anticipated cost to perform the contract.

e) Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on their settlement date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), for which transaction costs are expensed immediately.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term highly-liquid interest-bearing investments with original maturities of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are designated as FVTPL and are carried at fair value.

Restricted cash and investments

Restricted cash and investments include highly-liquid interest-bearing investments with maturities of 10 years or less. Restricted cash and investments are designated as FVTPL and are carried at fair value.

f) Contract asset and contract liabilities

Contract asset represents rights to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to a customer and is conditional upon satisfaction of further performance obligations under the contract.

Contract liabilities consists of progress billings for a given contract that will be recognized as contract revenue for contract work completed at a future date, the unexpired portion of the transponder lease fee received in advance from customers and 407 ETR Rewards liability for free kilometers offered to customers for future use.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Embedded derivatives

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or contracts are separated from their host contracts and accounted for as derivatives when their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contract; the terms of the embedded derivative are the same as those of a free standing derivative; and the combined instrument or contract is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in interest and other expenses. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes therein recognized in interest and other expenses.

h) Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is composed of net income and other comprehensive loss (“OCL”). OCL includes the effective portion of the change in fair value of designated cash flow hedges less any amounts reclassified to interest and other expenses in the period that the underlying hedged item is also recorded in interest and other expenses.

i) Cash flow hedges and hedging reserve

The Company terminated cash flow hedging relationships to hedge cash flows relating to certain senior and junior bonds. The gains and losses were recorded in cash flow hedging reserve and amounts will be reclassified from the reserve to interest and other expenses during the periods when the cash flows of the senior and junior bonds affect interest and other expenses.

The cash flow hedging reserve is included on the consolidated statements of financial position as a separate component of equity, and includes the effective portion of gains and losses on derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges.

j) Transaction costs

Transaction costs related to FVTPL financial assets and FVTPL financial liabilities are expensed to interest and other expenses as incurred. Transaction costs related to all other financial assets or financial liabilities are netted against the carrying value of the asset or liability upon initial recognition and are then amortized over the expected life of the instrument using the effective interest method.

k) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified at amortized cost or FVTPL.

Derivatives

Derivatives are measured at fair value and are reported as assets where they have a positive fair value to the Company and as liabilities where they have a negative fair value to the Company. The change in fair value during the period is recorded in interest and other expenses.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method of amortization is used to account for transaction costs or fees, premiums or discounts earned or incurred for financial instruments that are classified as financial assets at amortized cost or financial liabilities at amortized cost.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Long-term debt

Long-term debt is classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost and is calculated using the amortized cost method, except for Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2, which is a derivative financial liability classified at FVTPL.

l) Other financial instruments

Trade receivables and contract receivables are classified as financial assets and are accounted for at amortized cost. Trade and other payables are classified as financial liabilities and are accounted for at amortized cost.

m) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and net of any impairment loss. Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the higher of: (i) its fair value less costs to sell; and (ii) its value in use. On an annual basis, the Company reviews the useful lives, depreciation methods and depreciation rates of its property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation charges are recorded using methods and rates determined to depreciate the cost of property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Toll highway	
– Bridge structures, bridge deck, storm sewer culverts, grading, granular, asphalt & concrete pavement (base) and drainage	50-99 years projected Vehicle Kilometres Travelled ("VKTs")
– Large galvanized steel drainage, small steel culverts, bridge bearings and joints	25-30 years projected VKTs
– Asphalt & concrete pavement (top coat)	8-15 years projected VKTs
– Tolling civil and electrical, barriers and guide rails, catch basins and outlets, gantries, signage, landscaping, fencing and utilities relocation	10-99 years straight-line
– Highway tools, cameras, and inspection stations	5-15 years straight-line
– Concrete pavement joints	12 years projected VKTs
Back office systems	5-10 years straight-line
Toll equipment	4-35 years straight-line
Transponders	5 years straight-line
Operations centre	30 years straight-line
Office equipment	3 years straight-line
Motor vehicles	3 years straight-line
Leased equipment	1-10 years straight-line

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) 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 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.

o) Interest capitalization

Interest expense on debt attributable to the construction of property, plant and equipment is capitalized during the construction or development period as part of the cost of the related qualifying asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale. Borrowing costs are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

The interest capitalization amount is calculated based on effective interest rates related to the specific borrowings to fund the construction of these qualifying assets. Construction costs incurred are allocated based on specific borrowings and the amount of capitalized interest is calculated at rates specific to the costs incurred for these assets.

p) Intangible assets and concession rights

Definite life intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and net of any impairment loss. Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the higher of: (i) its fair value less costs to sell; and (ii) its value in use.

Concession rights are amortized over the remaining term of the Concession Agreement on a straight-line basis.

A licence and related intellectual property relating to roadside maintenance of the tolling system are amortized over their terms and useful lives of five years on a straight-line basis.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

q) Income taxes

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from accounting income as reported in the consolidated income statements as a result of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting income.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applicable in the period in which the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

r) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The provision for doubtful accounts is based principally on expected lifetime credit losses for its trade receivables and expected credit losses is estimated using historical credit loss experiences, 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 permits until outstanding amounts are paid ("Licence Plate Denial") as well as Management's expectation of success rates for collection through collection agencies and legal proceedings.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

s) Customer loyalty program (the "407 ETR Rewards Program")

Deferred revenue relating to the 407 ETR Rewards Program is estimated for a stand-alone price by multiplying the number of free weekend kilometres offered by the price per kilometre adjusted for expected future redemption. The expense for gas discounts is determined by multiplying the number of litres offered by the estimated cost per litre and expected usage. Expected usage and redemption are estimated based on historical experience.

3. FUTURE CHANGES TO ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current ("IAS 1"):* This amendment states that an entity shall classify a liability as current when it does not have the right at the end of reporting period to defer settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The right to defer settlement must have substance, and if subject to complying with specified conditions, the right exists at the end of reporting period only if the entity complies with those conditions. Furthermore, classification of a liability is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. If a liability meets the criteria for classification as non-current, it is classified as such even if management intends or expects to settle the liability within twelve months after the reporting period, or even if it settles the liability between the end of the reporting period and the date the financial statements are authorized for issue. However, in either of those circumstances, the entity is required to disclose information about the timing of settlement to enable users of the financial statements to understand the impact of the liability on the entity's financial position. The latest mandatory implementation of this amendment is January 1, 2022. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on the Financial Statements.

4. GLOBAL PANDEMIC – COVID-19 UPDATE

In early 2020, COVID-19 was confirmed in multiple countries throughout the world and, on March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a pandemic. The Province of Ontario (the "Province") declared a state of emergency on March 17, 2020 and mandated the closure of schools, public facilities and non-essential businesses. In late April 2020, the Province released a staged framework for the safe reopening of local businesses, services and public spaces. The first stage of reopening in the GTA was initiated in late May 2020 for select workplaces and businesses. The second stage, initiated in mid-June 2020, saw the opening of more public facilities and non-essential businesses. The third stage, implemented by region and completed by August 1, 2020, allowed all businesses, schools and public spaces to gradually re-open while complying with public health and workplace safety restrictions. While Highway 407 ETR has experienced significant declines in traffic volumes since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Company observed gradual improvements in traffic volumes with each stage of the re-opening. However, due to a steep increase in the number of COVID-19 cases during the fourth quarter of 2020, additional region-based lockdowns were implemented in late November and early December for the Toronto, Peel, York and Hamilton regions. A Province-wide lockdown was announced on December 26, 2020 and a second state of emergency and stay-at-home orders have been effective since January 14, 2021. Traffic volumes have not been as negatively impacted with the second shutdown as compared to the initial closure back in March 2020.

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic contraction is expected to continue to have an impact on demand for highway travel in the GTA. The resulting traffic reduction will continue to have a significant negative impact on the Company's revenues and results of operations

Despite lower revenues, the Company maintained sufficient liquidity to satisfy all of its financial obligations in 2020. However, if the pandemic persists for a prolonged period of time and as a result the timing and pace of economic recovery are longer and slower than expected, the Company may not be able to satisfy the rate covenant set out in section 9.4 of the Master Trust Indenture (the "Indenture"), as well as certain financial covenants under the

4. GLOBAL PANDEMIC – COVID-19 UPDATE (continued)

credit agreements, resulting in the restriction of dividend payments to shareholders. In addition, the Company will also be restricted from making interest payments on subordinated debt using cash from operations. The Company can, however, make interest payments on subordinated debt from other sources, such as borrowed funds. The COVID-19 pandemic may also impact the future cost of capital as a result of disrupted credit markets or potential credit rating actions in relation to the Company's debt.

Management continues to monitor and analyze the extent of the financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which could be material depending on the scope and duration of the pandemic. While the full duration and scope of the pandemic is unknown, Management does not believe it will have a long-term impact on the financial condition of the Company. In addition, the Company continues to review potential reductions to operating and capital expenditures.

5. 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.

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.

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

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

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

Estimate	**Note Reference**
Provision for doubtful accounts	Note 15 (c)

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.

6. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The Company, along with its financial advisors, developed a financing plan referred to as the Capital Markets Platform, capable of accommodating a variety of corporate debt instruments. All indebtedness incurred under the Capital Markets Platform is secured under a Master Trust Indenture (the "Indenture") which establishes a common security and a set of common covenants given by the Company and 407 ETR for the benefit of all its lenders. The security comprises a leasehold mortgage on 407 ETR's leasehold interest in the Highway, a security interest in all real and personal property of the Company, a security interest in all real and personal property of 407 ETR related to the Highway and a security interest in all real and personal property of Cantoll and 11783378 Inc. Such security interests include the following:

i. a specific assignment of each of the Company's and 407 ETR's interest in and rights under all Project Agreements (as defined in the Indenture) and other material agreements;

ii. an assignment of revenues and a security interest in all funds and accounts that are required to be maintained pursuant to the Indenture and any Supplemental Indenture (as defined in the Indenture); and

iii. a pledge of, or a security interest in, the shares of 407 ETR, Cantoll and 11783378 Inc. owned by the Company.

Pursuant to the Company's Indenture (as defined above), 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.

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

6. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Restricted cash and investments consist of:

	As at	
	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Current		
Debt service funds	$ 90.8	$ 86.8
Operating and maintenance reserve and renewal and replacement funds ("O&M and R&R Funds")	175.9	174.1
	$ 266.7	$ 260.9
Non-current		
Debt service reserve funds	$ 513.8	$ 481.8
Tolling Services Contract segregated funds	9.0	9.0
	$ 522.8	$ 490.8
Total	$ 789.5	$ 751.7

Restricted cash and investments consist of:

	As at	
	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Cash	$ 226.9	$ 246.4
Bankers' Acceptances	157.4	86.6
Guaranteed Investment Certificates	150.7	151.2
Bank Bonds	30.6	-
Federal Notes	11.0	10.3
Floating Rate Notes	97.2	111.7
Treasury Bills	95.5	106.0
Provincial Promissory Notes	20.2	39.5
	$ 789.5	$ 751.7

Cash movements in restricted cash and investments were as follows:

	2020	**2019**
Contributions to debt service funds	$ 450.6	$ 418.6
Contributions to refunding bond fund	722.3	300.0
Interest payments on long-term debt	(432.0)	(396.3)
Repayments of long-term debt	(718.3)	(312.6)
Interest received	12.0	15.5
Transfers to cash and cash equivalents	(64.5)	(25.1)
Increase in O&M and R&R Funds requirement	-	7.2
Establishment of debt service reserve funds	69.2	43.1
	$ 39.3	$ 50.4

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

7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Toll highway	Toll equipment	Back Office Systems	Transponders	Operations centre	Office equipment	Motor vehicles	Leased Equipment	Assets under construction	Total
Cost										
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 2,670.9	$ 102.1	$ 163.0	$ 39.0	$ 95.6	$ 14.2	$ 6.7	$ 24.2	$ 92.3	$ 3,208.0
Additions	1.8	-	0.7	5.2	1.0	1.7	-	7.0	88.8	106.2
Retirements	(11.6)	(6.9)	-	(4.4)	-	-	-	(4.8)	-	(27.7)
Transfers	64.0	11.8	11.6	-	1.0	-	-	-	(88.4)	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 2,725.1	$ 107.0	$ 175.3	$ 39.8	$ 97.6	$ 15.9	$ 6.7	$ 26.4	$ 92.7	$ 3,286.5
Accumulated depreciation										
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 469.6	$ 55.5	$ 113.3	$ 24.2	$ 21.8	$ 9.9	$ 6.3	$ 13.8	$ -	$ 714.4
Depreciation expense	31.2	8.6	17.3	6.3	3.5	2.0	0.2	8.2	-	77.3
Retirements	(11.6)	(6.9)	-	(4.4)		-	-	(4.8)	-	(27.7)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 489.2	$ 57.2	$ 130.6	$ 26.1	$ 25.3	$ 11.9	$ 6.5	$ 17.2	$ -	$ 764.0
Carrying amount, December 31, 2019	$ 2,201.3	$ 46.6	$ 49.7	$ 14.8	$ 73.8	$ 4.3	$ 0.4	$ 10.4	$ 92.3	$ 2,493.6
Carrying amount, December 31, 2020	$ 2,235.9	$ 49.8	$ 44.7	$ 13.7	$ 72.3	$ 4.0	$ 0.2	$ 9.2	$ 92.7	$ 2,522.5

During 2020, capitalized borrowing costs aggregating to $2.7 (2019 - $1.8), were included as additions to assets under construction. The average interest capitalization rate relating to the borrowing cost was 2.89% (2019 – 3.53%).

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.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Concession Rights	Licences	Total
Cost			
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 1,676.1	$ 9.2	$ 1,685.3
Balance at December 30, 2020	$ 1,676.1	$ 9.2	$ 1,685.3
Accumulated amortization			
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 166.4	$ 5.7	$ 172.1
Amortization expense	19.3	0.8	20.1
Balance at December 30, 2020	$ 185.7	$ 6.5	$ 192.2
Carrying amount, December 31, 2019	$ 1,509.7	$ 3.5	$ 1,513.2
Carrying amount, December 31, 2020	$ 1,490.4	$ 2.7	$ 1,493.1

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

9. TRADE RECEIVABLES AND OTHER

	As at	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Trade receivables	$ 338.7	$ 418.5
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(192.8)	(185.6)
	145.9	232.9
Prepayments and other receivables	27.4	17.6
	$ 173.3	$ 250.5

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.

Movement in Trade Receivables

	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	$ 418.5	$ 391.3
Revenues (excluding contract)	908.6	1,497.6
Contract billings to customer	4.6	-
Bad debts written off, net of recoveries	(9.5)	(8.3)
Receipts from customers	(989.6)	(1,470.1)
Other	6.1	8.0
Balance, end of year	$ 338.7	$ 418.5

Movement in Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts are as follows:

	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	$ 185.6	$ 168.5
Provision for doubtful accounts	17.3	26.5
Bad debts written off, net of recoveries	(9.5)	(8.3)
Other adjustments	(0.6)	(1.1)
Balance, end of year	$ 192.8	$ 185.6

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

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

10. ISSUED CAPITAL

	As at	
	December 31, 2020	**December 31, 2019**
Share capital	$ 775.0	$ 775.0
Contributed surplus	29.6	29.6
	$ 804.6	$ 804.6
Share capital comprises:		
Authorized - Unlimited		
775,000,003 common shares issued and outstanding ($ nil par value) (2020 - 775,000,003, $ nil par value)	$ 775.0	$ 775.0

Payments of dividends per share were $0.726 for 2020 (2019 - $1.355).

11. RESERVE

Cash flow hedging reserve

	2020	**2019**
Balance, beginning of year	$ 11.7	$ 12.4
Other comprehensive loss	(0.9)	(0.7)
Balance, end of year	$ 10.8	$ 11.7

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 $0.2 (2019 - $0.2) and will be reclassified to interest and other expenses over periods of up to 20 years of which approximately $0.8 will be reclassified during the next 12 months.

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

12. LONG-TERM DEBT

	As at	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Senior Bonds:		
$400.0, Series 99-A2, 6.47%, maturing July 27, 2029	$ 393.7	$ 393.2
$300.0, Series 99-A3, 6.75%, maturing July 27, 2039	235.3	241.2
$208.3, Series 99-A5, 5.328%, maturing December 1, 2021	-	306.1
$208.3, Series 99-A6, 5.328%, maturing December 1, 2026	307.5	305.4
$208.3, Series 99-A7, 5.328%, maturing December 1, 2031	307.0	304.9
$325.0, Series 00-A2, 5.29%, maturing December 1, 2039	354.9	363.0
$340.0, Series 04-A3, 5.96%, maturing December 3, 2035	338.4	338.4
$400.0, Series 10-A3, 4.30%, maturing May 26, 2021	-	399.6
$350.0, Series 11-A1, 4.45%, maturing November 15, 2041	347.6	347.4
$400.0, Series 12-A1, 4.19%, maturing April 25, 2042	397.3	397.2
$400.0, Series 12-A2, 3.98%, maturing September 11, 2052	395.5	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	249.3	249.1
$150.0, Series 15-A1, 3.30%, maturing March 27, 2045	148.6	148.5
$500.0, Series 15-A2, 3.83%, maturing May 11, 2046	496.1	496.0
$500.0, Series 16-A1, 3.60%, maturing May 21, 2047	496.1	496.0
$350.0, Series 16-A2, 2.43%, maturing May 4, 2027	348.6	348.4
$250.0, Series 17-A1, 3.43%, maturing June 1, 2033	248.4	248.3
$500.0, Series 17-A2, 3.65%, maturing September 8, 2044	496.1	496.0
$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	298.2	298.0
$500.0, Series 19-A2, 3.67%, maturing March 6, 2049	495.9	495.8
$700.0, Series 20-A1, 2.84%, maturing March 7, 2050	694.3	-
$350.0, Series 20-A2, 1.80%, maturing May 22, 2025	348.2	-
$400.0, Series 20-A3, 2.59%, maturing May 22, 2032	397.4	-
Other Senior Bonds:		
$162.3, Series 04-A2, 3.276%, maturing July 27, 2039 (note 15 (a))	195.5	183.8
Credit Facilities	-	25.0
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	477.7	477.6
$300.0, Series 17-D1, 2.47%, maturing September 8, 2022	299.1	299.1
	$ 9,626.7	$ 8,913.3
Financial liabilities carried at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")		
Other Senior Bonds: Series 04-A2	$ 195.5	$ 183.8
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost		
Senior Bonds	$ 8,490.0	$ 7,763.4
Credit Facilities	-	25.0
Junior Bonds	164.4	164.4
Subordinated Bonds	776.8	776.7
	9,431.2	8,729.5
	$ 9,626.7	$ 8,913.3
Current	$ 25.8	$ 49.3
Non-current	9,600.9	8,864.0
	$ 9,626.7	$ 8,913.3

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

12. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Interest and Other Expenses

	2020	2019
Interest expense on bonds and credit facility	$ 446.2	$ 410.6
Non-cash inflation component of:		
Interest expense RRBs	1.7	20.6
Interest recovery, Senior Bond, Series 04-A2	(6.8)	(0.5)
Fair value adjustment, Senior Bond, Series 04-A2	18.5	15.7
Capitalized interest	(2.7)	(1.8)
Total Interest Expense on Long-term debt	456.9	444.6
Interest income on financial assets designated as FVTPL	(15.7)	(24.5)
Other expense	0.8	1.0
Other income:		
Reclassification of gains and losses on cash flow hedges (note 11)	(0.9)	(0.7)
	$ 441.1	$ 420.4

Senior Bonds

All Senior Bonds are repayable at maturity except for Series 99-A3, which is repayable in fixed semi-annual scheduled installments of interest and principal of $11.2. Senior Bonds are redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company. Interest is payable semi-annually.

On March 6, 2020, the Company issued $700.0 of 2.84% Senior Bonds, Series 20-A1.

On May 22, 2020, the Company issued $350.0 of 1.80% Senior Bonds, Series 20-A2 and $400.0 of 2.59% Senior Bonds, Series 20-A3.

On June 22, 2020, the Company redeemed all outstanding Senior Bonds, Series 10-A3 for a redemption price of $413.9 plus accrued interest of $1.3.

Real Return Bonds

The Company issued Senior Bonds Series 99-A5, Series 99-A6 and Series 99-A7 in August 1999 with interest payable semi-annually and Senior Bonds amortizing Series 00-A2 in February 2000 (collectively, the "RRBs").

On June 24, 2020, the Company redeemed all outstanding Senior Bonds, Series 99-A5 for a redemption price of $323.4 plus accrued interest of $1.0.

The cash interest and principal payable on Series 99-A6 and 99-A7 RRBs is adjusted based on the Consumer Price Index (the "CPI") at the time of payment divided by the CPI at the time of issue. In addition to reserves established at the time of issuance of the Series 99-A6 and 99-A7 RRBs, the Company is required to fund a series excess inflation reserve account should the principal outstanding multiplied by the CPI at the time of measurement divided by the CPI at the time of issue exceed a pre-established threshold level. As at December 31, 2020, the Company had not been required to fund this series excess inflation reserve account. The RRBs are repayable at maturity except for Series 00-A2, which is repayable in semi-annual scheduled installments of interest and principal of $10.2, adjusted based on the CPI at the time of payment divided by the CPI at the time of issue.

As at December 31, 2020, the inflation compensation component of all RRBs was $312.6 (2019 - $407.6).

12. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

Credit Facilities

The Company has existing bilateral credit agreements with respect to three revolving credit facilities with Canadian chartered banks in an aggregate amount available to be drawn of $300.0 (the "Bilateral Credit Facilities").

In February 2019, the Company entered into a 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"). 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.

In November 2020, the Company amended its $300.0 bilateral credit facilities by extending the maturity date of the facilities to December 1, 2021 and entered into a fourth bi-lateral credit agreement for another revolving credit facility with another Canadian chartered bank (collectively, the "Bilateral Credit Facilities" and, together with the Syndicated Credit Facility, the "Credit Facilities").

The Credit Facilities 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 Credit Facilities and is also obligated to pay a commitment fee to the banks, calculated on the undrawn portion of the Credit Facilities.

As at December 31, 2020, the Company had drawn $nil (2019 – $25.0) under the Credit Facilities.

Current Portion of Long-Term Debt

As at December 31, 2020, the current portion of long-term debt of $25.8 (2019 - $49.3) includes $6.5 Senior Bonds, Series 99-A3 (2019 - $6.1), $11.3 Senior Bonds, Series 00-A2 (2019 - $10.4), $8.0 Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 (2019 - $7.8) and $nil Credit Facilities (2019 - $25.0).

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

13. INCOME TAX

The components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2020	2019
Current income tax expense	$ 46.4	$ 200.9
Deferred income tax expense	7.0	6.6
Total income tax expense	$ 53.4	$ 207.5

	2020	2019
Income tax calculated at statutory rates of 26.5% (2019 - 26.5%)	$ 53.3	$ 207.6
Reduction in income tax resulting from:		
Other	0.1	(0.1)
Total current and deferred income tax expense	$ 53.4	$ 207.5

The 2020 applicable tax rate is the aggregate of the federal corporate income tax rate of 15.0% (2019 – 15.0%) and provincial income tax rate of 11.5% (2019 – 11.5%).

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

13. INCOME TAX (continued)

Temporary differences and non-capital losses give rise to deferred income tax assets (liabilities) as follows:

	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Other	Closing balance
2020				
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	$ (526.5)	$ (23.5)	$ -	$ (550.0)
Long-term debt and other	12.7	6.3	-	19.0
Deferred contract revenue	(1.1)	1.2	-	0.1
Other liabilities	(1.4)		-	(1.4)
Other assets	0.2		-	0.2
	(516.1)	(16.0)	-	(532.1)
Non-capital losses	29.2	9.0	-	38.2
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$ (486.9)	$ (7.0)	$ -	$ (493.9)
2019				
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:				
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	$ (512.1)	$ (14.4)	$ -	$ (526.5)
Long-term debt and other	8.6	4.1	-	12.7
Deferred contract revenue	0.7	(1.8)	-	(1.1)
Other liabilities	(1.4)	-	-	(1.4)
Other assets	0.2	-	-	0.2
	(504.0)	(12.1)	-	(516.1)
Non-capital losses	23.7	5.5	-	29.2
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	$ (480.3)	$ (6.6)	$ -	$ (486.9)

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Included in Financial Statements as:		
Deferred tax liabilities	$ (551.4)	$ (529.0)
Deferred tax assets	57.5	42.1
	$ (493.9)	$ (486.9)

The Company anticipates that its accumulated non-capital tax losses will be utilized prior to their expiration dates. As a result, a deferred income tax asset is recorded in relation to these non-capital losses based on Management's assessment that it is probable that the tax benefit recognized will be utilized.

	As at December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Amounts unused for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized are attributable to the following:		
Unused tax losses	$ 19.6	$ 19.6

The unrecognized tax losses that are capital in nature can be carried forward indefinitely.

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

14. 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:

	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
2020	$ -	$ 6.8	$ -	$ 6.4
2021	6.9	3.2	6.7	3.1
2022	1.6	1.0	1.6	0.9
2023	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
2024 and thereafter	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	9.0	11.4	8.8	10.8
Less future finance charges at rates varying between 0% to 6.89%	(0.2)	(0.6)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	$ 8.8	$ 10.8	$ 8.8	$ 10.8

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Current portion of lease obligations	$ 6.7	$ 6.4
Non-current portion of lease obligations	2.1	4.4
	$ 8.8	$ 10.8

15. 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 December 31, 2020 was $11,824.5 (2019 - $10,443.6) 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. These instruments are Level 2.

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

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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 December 31, 2020 was $195.5 (2019 - $183.8) which was determined by using a valuation technique which estimated future inflation of 1.4% (2019 - 1.4%) based on the BEIR and applied a nominal discount rate of 2.1% (2019 - 3.0%). During the twelve month period ended December 31, 2020, the fair value of Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 increased by $0.8 (2019 - increased by $7.9) due to the change in the Company's corporate spread. As at December 31, 2020, 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 (2019 - $1.9 increase).

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.

	Assets Measured at Fair Value					
	As at December 31, 2020			As at December 31, 2019		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at FVTPL						
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 614.5	$ -	$ -	$ 296.4	$ -	$ -
Restricted cash and investments	789.5	-	-	751.7	-	-
	$ 1,404.0	$ -	$ -	$ 1,048.1	$ -	$ -
Total fair value			$ 1,404.0			$ 1,048.1

	Liabilities Measured at Fair Value					
	As at December 31, 2020			As at December 31, 2019		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL						
Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2	$ -	$ 195.5	$ -	$ -	$ 183.8	$ -
	$ -	$ 195.5	$ -	$ -	$ 183.8	$ -
Total fair value			$ 195.5			$ 183.8

15. 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:

1. 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, 2019 and December 31, 2020.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during 2020.

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

15. 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 on-going 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 December 31, 2020	As at December 31, 2019
Unbilled	$ 46.5	$ 82.2
0-60 days	50.5	90.5
61-90 days	9.9	10.5
91-120 days	3.2	8.1
121-150 days	3.1	7.8
151+ days	32.7	33.8
Sub total [1]	145.9	232.9
Other [2]	27.4	17.6
	$ 173.3	$ 250.5

1. 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.
2. Other consists of prepaids, other non-trade related receivables, income tax paid and an advance payment to supplier.

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.

15. 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 $9.1 (2019 - $15.1) and decreased net income by approximately $6.7 (2019 - $11.1).

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 December 31, 2020, 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 $4.0 (2019 - $2.8) and net income by approximately $3.0 (2019 - $2.1).

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

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Inflation Risk

The Company is exposed to inflation risk as interest expense and debt service payments relating to RRBs and Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2 are linked to the CPI. An increase of 50 basis points in the CPI would have increased interest expense by approximately $7.2 (2019 - $8.7), decreased net income by approximately $5.3 (2019 - $6.4) and increased debt service payments by approximately $0.6 (2019 - $0.9). 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 $5.6 (2019 - $5.4) and decreased net income by approximately $4.1 (2019 - $4.0). A decrease of 10 basis points in the BEIR would have reduced interest expense by approximately $5.5 (2019 - $5.3) and increased net income by approximately $4.0 (2019 - $3.9). 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, short-term investments 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 December 31, 2020:

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
Trade and other payables	$ 58.4	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Contract liabilities	18.4	-	-	-	-	-
Lease obligations	6.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	-	-
Interest payments on lease obligations	0.2	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term debt	17.8	318.8	19.9	271.1	372.4	7,798.2
Derivative financial liability	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	112.7
Interest payments on long-term debt	368.3	366.7	358.2	352.2	343.5	4,603.6
	$ 477.9	$ 695.2	$ 386.6	$ 631.5	$ 724.0	$ 12,514.5

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

16. REVENUES

	2020	2019
Revenues		
Tolling	$ 826.8	$ 1,402.2
Fee	81.8	95.4
Contract	-	7.7
	$ 908.6	$ 1,505.3
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time		
Tolling	$ 826.8	$ 1,402.2
Fee	45.1	49.1
	$ 871.9	$ 1,451.3
Over time		
Fee	$ 36.7	$ 46.3
Contract	-	7.7
	$ 36.7	$ 54.0
Total	$ 908.6	$ 1,505.3

17. EXPENSES

	2020	2019
Systems operations	$ 41.5	$ 37.3
Customer operations	65.8	88.9
Highway operations	27.7	33.2
General and administration	33.7	31.4
Contract	-	5.4
Operating expenses	168.7	196.2
Depreciation and amortization	97.4	105.5
	$ 266.1	$ 301.7

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)

17. EXPENSES (continued)

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

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 $42.0 (2019 – $42.6), of which $1.4 (2019 - $1.3) relate to short-term benefits of key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2020 respectively. 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.

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Future Commitments and Significant Operating Agreements

The Company has a licence for the continued use of the 407 Highway Toll System Licenced Technology until December 31, 2023. Under the terms of the renewal agreement, an annual fixed payment of $0.8 will be required for the expert technical support and additional milestone payments will be required for licensed technology along with the purchase of certain toll equipment for the development of new and enhanced toll system products.

The Company has future commitments comprised of a service agreement for certain highway winter maintenance services requiring monthly payments, expiring on April 30, 2023.

The Company also entered into agreements with suppliers to provide enterprise software and services for its integrated automation system and manage its telecommunications infrastructure requiring periodic payments.

Pursuant to the Tolling Services Contract, the Company completed the implementation of Phase 1, Phase 2a and Phase 2b and were issued the substantial completion certifications by the Province on November 30, 2016, December 21, 2017 and December 9, 2019 respectively. The duration of the operating agreement is 10 years from December 2015 and is renewable by 10-year increments, for up to 30 years.

As at December 31, 2020, payments under these agreements for the next five years are as follows:

Year:	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025 & thereafter**
Amount:	$ 31.7	$ 19.6	$ 10.5	$ -	$ -

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

18. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

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.

Under Schedule 22 of the Concession and Ground Lease Agreement ("Schedule 22"), certain Highway 407 ETR traffic levels are measured against annual minimum traffic thresholds, which escalate annually up to a prescribed lane capacity. If traffic level measurement are below the corresponding traffic threshold, an amount calculated under Schedule 22 is payable to the Province.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and related Province-wide shutdowns and stay-at-home orders, traffic on Highway 407 ETR has been significantly lower and minimum traffic thresholds for 2020 were not achieved as prescribed under Schedule 22. It is the Company's position that due to the adverse traffic impacts of the pandemic and the force majeure provisions of the Concession Agreement, no amount is payable to the Province for 2020 under Schedule 22.

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at	
	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash	$ 240.1	$ 187.1
Government Treasury Bills	345.4	42.9
Provincial Promissory Notes	29.0	66.4
	$ 614.5	$ 296.4

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.

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

20. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities:

	2020	2019
Long-term debt	$ 713.4	$ 545.2
Lease obligations	(2.0)	1.9
Accrued interest on long-term debt	5.0	8.3
	$ 716.4	$ 555.4

Cash and non-cash movements in financial liabilities:

	2020	2019
Cash movements:		
Proceeds from issuance of bonds in long-term debt	$ 1,448.7	$ 799.2
Proceeds from Credit Facilities in long-term debt	910.0	85.0
Repayment of bonds in long-term debt	(718.3)	(12.6)
Repayment of Credit Facilities in long-term debt	(935.0)	(360.0)
Interest paid	(437.5)	(399.4)
Debt issue costs paid	(9.3)	(5.6)
Repayment of lease obligations	(8.0)	(4.5)
	$ 250.6	$ 102.1
Non-cash movements:		
Interest expense on long-term debt and credit facility	$ 446.2	$ 410.6
Interest expense - RRBs	1.7	20.6
Interest recovery - Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2	(6.8)	(0.5)
Fair value adjustment - Senior Bonds, Series 04-A2	18.5	15.7
Decrease in accrued financing charges	0.2	0.4
Leased equipment additions	6.0	6.5
	$ 465.8	$ 453.3
Total net change	$ 716.4	$ 555.4

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

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following are the shareholders of the Company as at December 31, 2020:

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

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

Related Party	Relationship	Classification in the Financial Statements	Nature of transaction with the related party		2020		2019
SNC-Lavalin Inc.	Parent of shareholder	Property, plant and equipment	Payment for design costs	$	0.1	$	0.1
Cintra Servicios de Infraestructuras SA	Subsidiary of shareholder	Operating expenses	Payment for administration costs	$	0.8	$	0.9
Blackbird Infrastructure Group	Subsidiary of some parents	Operating expenses	Reimbursement of administration costs	$	(0.1)	$	(0.4)

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 Party	Relationship	Classification in the Financial Statements	As at December 31, 2020		As at December 31, 2019	
Cintra Servicios de Infraestructuras SA	Subsidiary of shareholder	Trade and other payables	$	0.9	$	0.5
Blackbird Infrastructure Group	Subsidiary of some parents	Trade and other receivables	$	-	$	(0.2)

The following are the wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company as at December 31, 2020:

- 407 ETR
- Cantoll
- 11783378 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.

22. 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.