



# Condensed Interim Financial Statements

(unaudited)

**AltaLink, L.P.**  
For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010



## Statement of Financial Position

(unaudited)

	Notes	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>				
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other receivables	5	\$ 44,247	\$ 44,504	\$ 33,649
Cash and cash equivalents		743	12,783	8,319
		<b>44,990</b>	<b>57,287</b>	<b>41,968</b>
<b>Non-current</b>				
Goodwill		202,066	202,066	202,066
Intangible assets	6	85,742	84,965	42,085
Property, plant and equipment	7	2,155,846	2,072,816	1,725,203
Third party deposits	8	54,279	48,965	62,842
Other non-current assets	9	22,502	20,134	2,893
		<b>\$ 2,565,425</b>	<b>\$ 2,486,233</b>	<b>\$ 2,077,057</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' EQUITY</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other payables	10	\$ 146,522	\$ 138,961	\$ 133,256
Short-term debt	11	56,434	—	47,982
Current portion of deferred revenue	12	8,886	8,870	5,606
		<b>211,842</b>	<b>147,831</b>	<b>186,844</b>
<b>Non-current</b>				
Long-term debt	11	1,030,563	1,030,211	756,501
Deferred revenue	12	425,293	422,884	368,353
Third party deposits liability	8	54,279	48,965	62,842
Other non-current liabilities	13	14,484	27,002	20,863
		<b>1,736,461</b>	<b>1,676,893</b>	<b>1,395,403</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies</b>	21,22			
<b>Partners' equity</b>	18	<b>828,964</b>	<b>809,340</b>	<b>681,654</b>
		<b>\$ 2,565,425</b>	<b>\$ 2,486,233</b>	<b>\$ 2,077,057</b>

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements, including note 23 – Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS

## Statement of Comprehensive Income

(unaudited)

	Notes	For the three months ended	
		March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Revenue</b>			
Operations	15	\$ 71,654	\$ 63,816
Other	16	4,635	4,336
		<b>76,289</b>	<b>68,152</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Operating	17	(17,324)	(15,925)
Depreciation and amortization		(19,670)	(19,487)
Property taxes and other	17	(9,014)	(6,031)
		<b>(46,008)</b>	<b>(41,443)</b>
Finance costs	11(d)	30,281	26,709
Gain on disposals of assets		(13,030)	(9,662)
		123	24
<b>Net and comprehensive income</b>		<b>\$ 17,374</b>	<b>\$ 17,071</b>

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements, including note 23 – Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS

## Statement of Changes in Partners' Equity

(unaudited)

	Notes	Units	Partners' Capital	Retained Earnings	Allocation to General Partner	AOCI <sup>1</sup>	Total
<i>(in thousands)</i>							
<b>As at January 1, 2010</b>		331,904	\$ 549,036	\$ 132,570	\$ 48	\$ —	\$ 681,654
Net and comprehensive income		—	—	17,069	2	—	17,071
Equity investment received	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distributions paid		—	—	(6,999)	(1)	—	(7,000)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2010</b>		<b>331,904</b>	<b>\$ 549,036</b>	<b>\$ 142,640</b>	<b>\$ 49</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 691,725</b>
<b>As at January 1, 2011</b>		331,904	\$ 638,436	\$ 171,723	\$ 52	\$ (871)	\$ 809,340
Net and comprehensive income		—	—	17,372	2	—	17,374
Equity investment received	18	—	10,000	—	—	—	10,000
Distributions paid		—	—	(7,749)	(1)	—	(7,750)
<b>Balance at March 31, 2011</b>		<b>331,904</b>	<b>\$ 648,436</b>	<b>\$ 181,346</b>	<b>\$ 53</b>	<b>\$ (871)</b>	<b>\$ 828,964</b>

1. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income [note 19]

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements, including note 23 – Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS

## Statement of Cash Flows

(unaudited)

	Notes	For the three months ended	
		March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Net and comprehensive income		\$ 17,374	\$ 17,071
Adjustments for			
Depreciation and amortization		19,670	19,487
Third party contributions revenue		(2,202)	(1,412)
Gain on disposals of assets		(123)	(24)
Finance costs		13,030	9,662
Change in other items	20	(12,733)	2,814
Interest paid		(9,618)	(6,365)
Funds generated from operations		25,398	41,233
Change in non-cash working capital items	20	20,845	4,371
Net cash provided by operating activities		46,243	45,604
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Capital expenditures		(104,772)	(113,454)
Change in non-cash working capital items	20	(17,924)	(5,399)
Use of third party contributions		5,573	4,187
Proceeds from retirement of assets		123	24
Net cash used in investing activities		(117,000)	(114,642)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Senior debt issued		—	124,997
Commercial paper and bank credit facilities used (repaid)		56,434	(47,775)
Distributions paid		(7,750)	(7,000)
Equity investment received		10,000	—
Change in other financing activities	20	33	(644)
Net cash provided by financing activities		58,717	69,578
<b>Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(12,040)</b>	<b>540</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		12,783	8,319
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, end of period</b>		<b>\$ 743</b>	<b>\$ 8,859</b>

See accompanying notes to the condensed interim financial statements, including note 23 – Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS

## 1. General information

AltaLink, L.P. (the Partnership or AltaLink) was formed under the laws of the Province of Alberta in Canada on July 3, 2001, to own and operate regulated transmission assets in Alberta. The Partnership's registered office is located at 2611-3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue SE, Calgary, Alberta, T2A 7W7. The Partnership has one limited partner, AltaLink Investments, L.P. (AILP) and is managed by AltaLink Management Ltd. (the General Partner). Although the General Partner holds legal title to the assets, the Partnership is the beneficial owner and assumes all risks and rewards of the assets.

As at March 31, 2011, the Partnership is indirectly owned by SNC-Lavalin Transmission Ltd. (76.92%), and Macquarie Transmission Alberta Ltd. (23.08%). On February 11, 2011, SNC-Lavalin announced an agreement to acquire Macquarie Transmission Alberta Ltd. subject to customary closing conditions and regulatory approval from the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC).

The Partnership is regulated by the AUC, pursuant to the Electric Utilities Act (Alberta) (EUA), the Public Utilities Board Act (Alberta), and the Hydro and Electric Energy Act (Alberta). These statutes and their respective regulations cover matters such as tariffs, construction, operations, financing and accounting. The Alberta Electric System Operator (AESO) administers the transmission of all electrical energy through the Alberta Interconnected Electric System in the Province of Alberta.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, AltaLink operated solely in one reportable geographical and business segment.

## 2. Basis of preparation

### (a) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. These are the Partnership's first condensed interim financial statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Partnership has applied IFRS 1 *First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* to prepare the opening Statement of Financial Position as at January 1, 2010, the transition date.

The Partnership has applied the IFRS standards and IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) interpretations that are currently applicable.

Until December 31, 2010, management prepared the Partnership's financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (C-GAAP), which differ in some areas from IFRS. In preparing these condensed interim financial statements, AltaLink has adjusted certain amounts reported previously in the financial statements to effect the transition to IFRS.

The Partnership has consistently applied the same accounting policies in its opening IFRS statement of financial position at January 1, 2010 and throughout all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect except for certain transition elections disclosed in Note 23 – *Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS*, which explains the impacts of adopting IFRS on the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Partnership.

The principal accounting policies adopted to prepare these condensed interim financial statements are set out below. The condensed interim financial statements reflect the financial position and financial performance of the Partnership and do not include all of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the partners.

## 2. Basis of preparation (cont'd)

These condensed interim financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2011.

### (b) Basis of measurement

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the accrued benefit pension asset, provisions, accrued employment benefits liabilities and certain financial assets and liabilities relating to regulated activities, which are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost.

### (c) Functional and presentation currency

These condensed interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Partnership's functional currency.

### (d) Use of estimates and judgement

The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the condensed interim financial statements.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

As a regulated utility, the Partnership records certain amounts at estimated values until these amounts are finalized. The Partnership bases its estimates and judgements on historical experience, including experience with regulatory processes, current conditions and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These factors form the basis for making judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities. They are also the basis for identifying and assessing the Partnership's accounting treatment with respect to commitments and contingencies. Examples of significant estimates include:

- The recovery and settlement of financial assets and liabilities related to regulated activities;
- Key economic assumptions used to determine the fair value of cash flows of financial assets and liabilities;
- The estimated useful lives of assets;
- The recoverability of tangible and intangible assets, including estimates of future costs to retire physical assets or the recoverability of costs associated with direct assigned projects that have been delayed in the regulatory process;
- The recoverability of intangible assets with indefinite lives, such as goodwill; and
- The accruals for capital projects, and payroll and other employee-related liabilities.

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The Partnership applies changes in estimates prospectively as they result from new information. To the extent that a change in accounting estimate gives rise to changes in assets or liabilities, or relates to an item of equity, the Partnership adjusts the carrying amount of the related asset, liability or equity item in the period of change.

The Partnership discloses the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate that has an effect in the current period. It also discloses the nature and amount of a change in accounting estimate that is expected to have an effect in future periods, except when it is impracticable to estimate that effect, in which case the Partnership discloses that fact.

#### (a) Regulation of transmission tariff

The Partnership operates under cost of service regulation in accordance with the EUA. The AUC must provide the Partnership with a reasonable opportunity to recover its prudently incurred and forecasted costs, including operating expenses, depreciation, cost of debt, capital and taxes associated with investment, and a fair return-on-investment. Fair return is determined on the basis of return on rate base and allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) on construction work in progress (CWIP). The Partnership applies for transmission tariff based on forecasted costs of service. Once approved, the transmission tariff is not adjusted if actual costs of service differ from forecast, except certain prescribed costs for which deferral and reserve accounts are established within the transmission tariff. Transmission tariff is received from the AESO in equal monthly installments. All tariff adjustments arising from deferral or reserve accounts relate to services provided to the AESO during the test years, and settlement of these accounts with the AESO is not contingent on providing future services.

If, in management's judgement, a reasonable estimate can be made regarding the impact future regulatory decisions may have on the current period's financial statements, such an estimate will be recorded in the current period. When the AUC issues a decision affecting the financial statements of a prior period, the effects of the decision are recorded in the period in which the decision is issued.

#### (b) Revenue recognition

Revenues from regulated activities represent the inflow of economic benefits earned during the period arising in the ordinary course of the Partnership's operating activities. Such revenues are recognized on the accrual basis in accordance with tariffs approved by the AUC, and estimates of services provided but not yet billed to the AESO. The Partnership does not recognize revenue for any portion of tariffs received but not earned. Unearned tariffs are classified as financial liabilities related to regulated activities or deferred revenue in the financial statements.

Other revenue represents revenue received from third parties and includes, but is not limited to, services provided on a cost recovery basis to other utilities. Other revenue is recognized on the accrual basis as the costs are incurred. Rental income from third parties is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

#### (c) Financial assets and liabilities related to regulated activities

The regulatory and legal rights and obligations under which the Partnership operates assign the Partnership the right to bill and collect financial assets related to regulated activities in the future from the AESO. The AESO is the Partnership's single counterparty for regulated activities and amounts billed to it by the Partnership are based on specific amounts and timing approved by the AUC. There is no future performance required by the Partnership to recover these amounts. Long-term amounts due from the AESO earn a regulatory return and are discounted at a market rate of interest.

The regulatory and legal rights and obligations under which the Partnership operates also require the Partnership to refund to the AESO certain amounts that have been received in tariff revenue that are greater than its actual expenses. Such financial liabilities related to regulated activities due to the AESO within 12 months are not discounted. Amounts due to the AESO beyond the next 12 months are discounted at a market rate of interest.

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PP&E) are carried at deemed cost less accumulated depreciation. The initial cost of an asset consists of its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The Partnership capitalizes major replacements and upgrades if these costs extend the life of the asset and the Partnership expects to use these items during more than one period. Maintenance and repair costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated over the estimated useful lives of assets on a straight-line basis based on depreciation studies prepared by an independent expert. The expected useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually, and if necessary, changes in useful lives are accounted for prospectively.

When an asset is retired or disposed of in the normal course of business, the gain or loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Generally, losses or gains are recoverable from/repayable to the AESO through future transmission tariffs. AltaLink recognizes the related amounts in revenue and records the amount as financial assets or liabilities related to regulated activities. Construction work in progress, capital inventory and land are capitalized but not depreciated. These assets are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Reviews of PP&E to establish whether there has been any impairment are carried out when a change in circumstance is identified that indicates an asset might be impaired.

#### (e) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of operations acquired. Goodwill is carried at initial cost less any write-down for impairment. Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually, and more frequently if there is any indication of impairment.

The Partnership's business represents one single cash generating unit. Goodwill is first assessed for impairment and fully written down before any other assets are assessed for impairment.

If goodwill has been fully written down, the Partnership would test other assets for impairment by assessing the value in use in the business as a whole. The estimated future cash flows for the business would be discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the risks specific to the business and relevant market assessments of the time value of money. If the carrying amounts of the assets exceeded the recoverable amount of the business, the assets comprising the business as a whole would be considered to be impaired. If impaired, the assets would be written down proportionately to ensure their carrying amounts reflect the recoverable amount and the impairment loss would be recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amounts of assets other than goodwill would be increased to reflect the lesser of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount that would have been determined, had no impairment loss been recognized in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss would be recognized immediately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### (f) Intangible assets

The Partnership's intangible assets are non-monetary assets without physical substance that can be individually identified and consist of the following:

##### i. Land rights

The Partnership pays fees to third parties to access, survey, build and maintain transmission facilities on third party land. Land rights are reported at cost less accumulated amortization and any impairments. Land rights are amortized on a straight-line basis at rates based on the estimated useful lives of tangible assets located on these lands. Changes to amortization rates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

##### ii. Computer software

Computer software includes application software and enterprise resource planning software. Computer software is reported at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis at rates based on the estimated useful lives of assets. Changes to amortization rates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

#### (g) Third party deposits

##### i. Contributions in advance of construction

For certain projects, the AESO requires third parties wishing to interconnect to the Partnership's transmission facilities to contribute their share of capital project costs in advance of construction. The Partnership uses these cash contributions to fund capital expenditures as construction progresses. Third party contributions are recorded as deferred revenue when capital funds are expended and recognized into other revenue over the useful lives of the associated assets.

##### ii. Operating and maintenance charges in advance of construction

Certain third parties are required to provide advance funding for future operating and maintenance costs of assets constructed with third party-contributed funds. After these assets are put into service, these contributions are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized into other revenue as operating costs are incurred over the useful lives of the associated assets.

#### (h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents include investments that are readily convertible into a known amount of cash and have an original maturity of three months or less.

#### (i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Partnership has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to fulfill the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### (j) Employee benefit obligations

The General Partner employs staff and provides administrative and operational services to the Partnership on a cost-reimbursement basis. The Partnership bears all of the related expenses and also bears the risk and reward of any pension plans or other staff-related programs which the General Partner establishes. The Partnership has indemnified the General Partner for all costs and liabilities associated with its employment of staff, including any pension liabilities. As such, the employee future benefit plans of the General Partner are reported as if they were provided by the Partnership even though the legal sponsor of the plans and employer of the staff is the General Partner. Current service costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

##### i. Defined contribution plan

AltaLink's defined contribution plan is a post-employment plan under which the Partnership and employees pay fixed contributions into the plan and the Partnership has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to the plan are recognized as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

##### ii. Defined benefit plans

The cost of the Partnership's defined benefit pension and post-retirement benefits plans is actuarially determined, by plan, using the projected benefit method pro-rated on service and management's best estimate of assumptions, including assumptions of the expected long-term rate of return on plan assets, discount rates, salary escalation and expected growth rate of health care costs. The liability discount rate is determined based on a portfolio of high-quality corporate bonds with cash flows that match the expected benefit payments under the plan. Market values are used to value benefit plan assets.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to other comprehensive income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in income, unless the changes to the plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

When the recognition of a transfer of employees and employee-related benefits gives rise to a gain or loss on curtailment or settlement of obligations, the gain or loss is recognized when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

The defined benefit obligation asset or liability is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the fair value of plan assets out of which the obligation is settled.

##### iii. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive income as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under the short-term incentive plan if the Partnership has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

##### iv. Long-term employee benefits

Long-term employee benefit obligations are measured on a discounted basis and expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive income as the related service is provided.

#### (k) Short-term and long-term debt

Short-term and long-term debt are measured at amortized cost. Costs incurred to arrange long-term debt financing are offset against the debt amount and amortized using the effective interest rate method. The amortization of these charges is included in finance costs.

### 3. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

#### (l) Income taxes

As a limited partnership, AltaLink does not pay income taxes. Instead, the tax consequences of its operations are borne by its partners on a pro rata basis in proportion to their interest in the Partnership. Accordingly, no income tax expense is recognized in the financial statements. Any reference to income tax in these statements relates to the recovery of tax expense borne by the partners in the transmission tariff revenue.

#### (m) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at exchange rates in effect at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction except for depreciation and amortization, which are translated at the exchange rate prevailing when the related assets were acquired. Gains and losses on translation are reflected in income when incurred.

#### (n) Deferred lease inducements

Deferred lease inducements represent leasehold improvements paid for by the lessors. Deferred lease inducements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the initial terms of the leases, and the amortization is recorded as a reduction of lease expense. The unamortized balance in deferred lease inducements is included in other liabilities.

#### (o) Leases

All of the Partnership's leases are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

#### (p) Capitalized borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized if they are incurred in connection with the acquisition or production of a "qualified asset" for which a considerable period of time is required to prepare the asset for its intended use.

The Partnership borrows funds to provide financing for its capital construction program. Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are applied to capital expenditures. The capitalization rate is based on actual costs of debt used to finance the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets.

#### (q) Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

IFRS 7 titled *Disclosures – Transfers of financial assets* has been amended and will be effective for financial periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011. The amendments increase the disclosure requirements for transactions involving transfers of financial assets, for example using receivables, investments or equity to settle transactions. These amendments are intended to provide greater transparency around risk exposures of transactions when a financial asset is transferred and the transferor retains some level of continuing exposure in the asset. The amendments also require disclosures where transfers of financial assets are not evenly distributed throughout the period.

It is not anticipated that these amendments to IFRS 7 will have a significant effect on the Partnership's disclosures as it is the Partnership's practice to settle transactions in cash. However, if the Partnership enters into other types of transfers of financial assets in the future, disclosures regarding those transfers may be affected.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), was issued by the IASB on November 12, 2009 and will replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The partnership is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 9; however it is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Partnership.

IAS 12 – *Income taxes* has been amended and will be effective for financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. The amendments to IAS 12 are not expected to affect the Partnership's Financial Statements.

## 4. Risk management and financial instruments

### (a) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial Instrument	Designated Category	Measurement Basis	Associated Risks	Fair Value at March 31, 2011
Cash and cash equivalents	Held for trading	Fair value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market</li> <li>Credit</li> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	Measured at fair value. Cash and cash equivalents earn interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.
Trade and other receivables <i>[note 5]</i>	Loans and receivables	Initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Credit</li> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	Carrying value approximates fair value due to short-term nature.
Other non-current assets <i>[note 9]</i>	Loans and receivables	Initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Credit</li> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	Amortized cost or carrying value approximates fair value due to nature of asset.
Trade and other payables <i>[note 10]</i>	Other liabilities	Initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	Carrying value approximates fair value due to short-term nature.
Other non-current liabilities <i>[note 13]</i>	Other liabilities	Initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	Amortized cost or carrying value approximates fair value due to nature of liability.
Short-term and long-term debt <i>[note 11]</i>	Other liabilities	Initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market</li> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	\$1,139 million. Fair values are determined using quoted market prices (which are classified as level 1 inputs) for the same or similar issues. Where market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis based on the Partnership's current borrowing rate for similar borrowing arrangements.
Third party deposits <i>[note 8]</i>	Held for trading	Fair value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Market</li> <li>Credit</li> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	Measured at fair value. The cash received is held in short-term investments.
Third party deposits liability <i>[note 8]</i>	Other liabilities	Initially at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Liquidity</li> </ul>	Carrying value approximates fair value due to the nature of the liability.

The Partnership currently does not use hedges or other derivative financial instruments in its operations.

### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting entity will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause the Partnership to incur a financial loss. There is exposure to credit risk on all financial assets included in the Statement of Financial Position. To help manage this risk:

- The Partnership has a policy for establishing credit limits;
- Collateral may be required where appropriate; and
- Exposure to individual entities is managed through a system of credit limits.

The Partnership has a concentration of credit risk as approximately 90% of its trade receivable balance is due from the AESO (December 31, 2010 – 73%, January 1, 2010 – 91%). The remainder is comprised mainly of accounts receivable due from other utilities for tower and land leases and other services. The credit risk is mitigated by the fact that the AESO has been established under the Electric Utilities Act (Alberta), while the remaining receivables are mostly due from investment grade utilities.

#### 4. Risk management and financial instruments (cont'd)

The Partnership's maximum exposure to credit risk, without taking into account collateral held, equals the current carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, financial assets due from the AESO and third party deposits as disclosed in these financial statements.

##### (c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Components of market risk to which the Partnership is exposed are discussed below:

###### i. Interest rate risk

Long-term debt has been secured at fixed interest rates to protect the Partnership from the fluctuations in market rates. The Partnership may be exposed to interest rate price risk upon renewal of debt or the issuance of new debt.

The Partnership's short-term debt, including commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and bank loans have variable interest rates and, accordingly, expose the Partnership to interest rate cash flow risk through fluctuations in the variable interest rates.

To manage interest rate risk, the Partnership controls the proportion of fixed and variable rate debt instruments and maintains access to diverse sources of funding.

###### ii. Foreign Exchange Risk

The Partnership does not have a significant exposure to foreign exchange risk.

##### (d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of the Partnership's operational liquidity requirements:

- It may not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date;
- It may be forced to sell financial assets below their fair market value; and,
- It may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset at all.

To manage this risk, the Partnership has readily accessible standby credit facilities and other funding arrangements in place; generally uses financial instruments that are tradable in highly liquid markets; and, has a liquidity portfolio structure wherein surplus funds are invested in highly liquid financial instruments. See note 11 – *Debt* for a maturity analysis.

##### (e) Capital risk management

In managing its capital, the Partnership included partners' capital, retained earnings and short-term and long-term debt in the definition of capital.

The Partnership manages its capital risks to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital for customers and other stakeholders and to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Partnership may adjust the amount of distributions paid to partners, return capital to partners or request additional contributions from partners. The Partnership reduces refinancing risk by diversifying the maturity dates of its debt obligations.

##### Summary of capital structure

	March 31, 2011		As at December 31, 2010		January 1, 2010	
	(millions)	%	(millions)	%	(millions)	%
Short-term and long-term debt, net of deferred financing fees	\$ 1,094.1	57.0	\$ 1,037.7	56.2	\$ 810.9	54.3
Partners' capital	648.4	33.7	638.4	34.5	549.0	36.8
Retained earnings	180.6	9.3	170.9	9.3	132.6	8.9
	<b>\$ 1,923.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$ 1,847.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$ 1,492.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

#### 4. Risk management and financial instruments (cont'd)

As at March 31, 2011, the Partnership was subject to externally imposed capital requirements under the Master Trust Indenture and the bank credit facilities described in note 11 – *Debt*. These agreements limit the amount of debt that can be incurred relative to partners' equity. The Partnership was in compliance with these capital requirements as at March 31, 2011.

#### 5. Trade and other receivables

	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
Trade receivables	\$ 31,622	\$ 31,677	\$ 24,534
Prepaid expenses and deposits	5,826	6,234	7,646
Current portion of financial assets related to regulated activities	6,799	6,593	1,469
	<b>\$ 44,247</b>	<b>\$ 44,504</b>	<b>\$ 33,649</b>

As of March 31, 2011, over 99% of trade receivables have been outstanding for less than 30 days (December 31, 2010 – 97.0%, January 1, 2010 – 99.5%). The Partnership does not require an allowance for doubtful accounts.

Financial assets related to regulated activities include the recovery of certain costs incurred by the Partnership relating to its primary activities that are greater than what has been received to date in tariff revenue. The Partnership has recognized as receivables the expenditures to be recovered through the regulatory process.

Financial assets related to regulated activities consist of amounts that have been included in rate base (AFUDC equity, AFUDC debt, and losses on disposals of PP&E) for regulatory purposes, which will be recovered or repaid in tariff revenue over a period of time, which has been approved by the AUC.

## 6. Intangible assets

	Land rights	Computer software	Intangibles in CWIP	Total
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>				
<b>Cost</b>				
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 15,244	\$ 26,841	\$ —	\$ 42,085
Additions to CWIP	—	—	50,384	50,384
Transfers	36,357	10,962	(47,319)	—
Retirements	—	(129)	—	(129)
As at December 31, 2010	51,601	37,674	3,065	92,340
Additions to CWIP	—	—	3,051	3,051
Transfers	374	689	(1,063)	—
Retirements	—	(37)	—	(37)
<b>As at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>\$ 51,975</b>	<b>\$ 38,326</b>	<b>\$ 5,053</b>	<b>\$ 95,354</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization</b>				
As at January 1, 2010	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Amortization	(1,079)	(6,425)	—	(7,504)
Retirements	—	129	—	129
As at December 31, 2010	(1,079)	(6,296)	—	(7,375)
Amortization	(361)	(1,913)	—	(2,274)
Retirements	—	37	—	37
<b>As at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>\$ (1,440)</b>	<b>\$ (8,172)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (9,612)</b>
<b>Net book value</b>				
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 15,244	\$ 26,841	\$ —	\$ 42,085
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 50,522	\$ 31,378	\$ 3,065	\$ 84,965
<b>As at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>\$ 50,535</b>	<b>\$ 30,154</b>	<b>\$ 5,053</b>	<b>\$ 85,742</b>

Intangible assets in CWIP are not amortized until they are available for use, when they are reclassified to the related asset class.

The Partnership has used the following amortization rates during the period:

Asset Class Description	Amortization rates
Land rights	1.73% - 2.00%
Computer software	10.00% - 50.00%
Intangibles in CWIP	Not subject to amortization

## 7. Property, plant and equipment

	Lines <sup>1</sup>	Substations <sup>2</sup>	Buildings & Equipment <sup>3</sup>	Land & CWIP <sup>4</sup>	Total
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>					
<b>Cost:</b>					
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 527,301	\$ 771,919	\$ 72,290	\$ 353,693	\$ 1,725,203
Additions to CWIP	—	—	—	438,636	438,636
Additions related to self insurance reserve	7,017	—	—	(7,017)	—
Transfers	213,285	257,319	11,903	(482,507)	—
Retirements	(4,528)	(2,167)	(403)	(3)	(7,101)
As at December 31, 2010	743,075	1,027,071	83,790	302,802	2,156,738
Additions to CWIP	—	—	—	102,870	102,870
Transfers	1,784	32,351	2,328	(36,463)	—
Retirements	(22)	(150)	(148)	—	(320)
<b>As at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>\$ 744,837</b>	<b>\$ 1,059,272</b>	<b>\$ 85,970</b>	<b>\$ 369,209</b>	<b>\$ 2,259,288</b>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation:</b>					
As at January 1, 2010	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Depreciation expense	(23,949)	(47,910)	(7,517)	—	(79,376)
Offset to self insurance reserve addition	(7,017)	—	—	—	(7,017)
Salvage	834	1,101	—	—	1,935
Retirements	145	133	258	—	536
As at December 31, 2010	(29,987)	(46,676)	(7,259)	—	(83,922)
Depreciation expense	(2,968)	(12,409)	(2,019)	—	(17,396)
Salvage	(1,048)	(1,227)	—	—	(2,275)
Retirements	18	26	107	—	151
<b>As at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>\$ (33,985)</b>	<b>\$ (60,286)</b>	<b>\$ (9,171)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ (103,442)</b>
<b>Net book value:</b>					
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 527,301	\$ 771,919	\$ 72,290	\$ 353,693	\$ 1,725,203
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 713,088	\$ 980,395	\$ 76,531	\$ 302,802	\$ 2,072,816
<b>As at March 31, 2011</b>	<b>\$ 710,852</b>	<b>\$ 998,986</b>	<b>\$ 76,799</b>	<b>\$ 369,209</b>	<b>\$ 2,155,846</b>

1. Lines – transmission lines and related equipment.
2. Substations – substation and telecontrol equipment.
3. Buildings & Equipment – Office buildings, vehicles, tools and instruments, office furniture, telephone and related equipment and computer hardware.
4. Land & CWIP – Land, capitalized inventory and emergency capital spare parts, and construction work in progress (CWIP). CWIP is reclassified to the appropriate asset classes when the assets are available for use.

The Partnership capitalized borrowing costs of \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 (\$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010) at a capitalization rate of 5.58% (5.51% for the three months ended March 31, 2010).

The Partnership has used the following depreciation rates during the period:

Asset Class Description	Depreciation rates
Lines	2.98% - 5.03%
Substations	1.85% - 6.78%
Buildings & equipment	2.71% - 14.43%
Land and construction work in progress	Not subject to depreciation

## 8. Third party deposits

	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
Contributions in advance of construction	\$ 42,704	\$ 37,476	\$ 50,620
Operating and maintenance charges in advance	11,575	11,489	12,222
	<b>\$ 54,279</b>	<b>\$ 48,965</b>	<b>\$ 62,842</b>

Third party deposits are recognized as non-current assets with corresponding non-current liabilities. These deposits have certain restrictions attached and can be used only for their intended purposes (see Note 3 (g)).

Third party deposits are held in short-term investments, which are reinvested as needed. These investments earned an effective interest rate of 1.02% at March 31, 2011 (December 31, 2010 – 1.03%, January 1, 2010 – 0.25%). For contributions in advance of construction, all interest received is paid annually to the AESO.

## 9. Other non-current assets

	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
Accrued benefit pension asset	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 515
Non-current portion of financial assets related to regulated activities [note 5]	22,502	20,134	2,378
	<b>\$ 22,502</b>	<b>\$ 20,134</b>	<b>\$ 2,893</b>

Accrued benefit pension asset is related to the Partnership's defined benefit pension plan, which is now in a deficit position due to an increase in the accrued benefit obligation in the latest actuarial report.

## 10. Trade and other payables

	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
Trade payables	\$ 102,704	\$ 123,885	\$ 114,872
Accrued interest on long-term debt	13,241	8,325	5,558
Other current liabilities	7,504	2,409	1,753
Current portion of financial liabilities related to regulated activities	23,073	4,342	11,073
	<b>\$ 146,522</b>	<b>\$ 138,961</b>	<b>\$ 133,256</b>

Financial liabilities related to regulated activities include accruals for the repayment of the difference between certain costs that have been incurred by the Partnership relating to its primary activities and what has been received in tariff revenue. The difference will be refunded to the AESO through the regulatory process.

Financial liabilities related to regulated activities consist of amounts for annual tower payments, property taxes, debt and capital costs which have been received in tariff revenue, but for various reasons the capital projects have not progressed as planned.

## 11. Debt

## (a) Long-term debt

	Effective interest rate	Maturing	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>					
Senior debt					
Series 03-2, 5.430%	5.811%	2013	\$ 325,409	\$ 325,409	\$ 325,559
Series 2006-1, 5.249%	5.299%	2036	150,000	150,000	150,000
Series 2008-1, 5.243%	5.354%	2018	202,245	202,246	202,358
Series 2010-1, 5.381%	5.432%	2040	125,000	125,000	—
Series 2010-2, 4.872%	4.923%	2040	150,000	150,000	—
			<b>952,654</b>	952,655	677,917
Series 3, subordinated 8.000% [note 14]	8.020%	2012	85,000	85,000	85,000
			<b>1,037,654</b>	1,037,655	762,917
Less: deferred financing fees			(7,091)	(7,444)	(6,416)
Total long-term debt			<b>\$ 1,030,563</b>	\$ 1,030,211	\$ 756,501

## (b) Short-term debt

As at March 31, 2011	Committed	Drawdowns	Commercial paper outstanding	Availability	Maturity date of facility
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>					
Commercial paper back-up facility	\$ 550,000	\$ —	\$ 56,434	\$ 493,566	Dec 16, 2012
Operating line of credit	50,000	—	—	50,000	Dec 16, 2012
	<b>\$ 600,000</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 56,434</b>	<b>\$ 543,566</b>	

As at December 31, 2010	Committed	Drawdowns	Commercial paper outstanding	Availability	Maturity date of facility
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>					
Commercial paper back-up facility	\$ 550,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 550,000	Dec 16, 2012
Operating line of credit	50,000	—	—	50,000	Dec 16, 2012
	<b>\$ 600,000</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 600,000</b>	

As at January 1, 2010	Committed	Drawdowns	Commercial paper outstanding	Availability	Maturity date of facility
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>					
Commercial paper back-up facility	\$ 400,000	\$ —	\$ 47,982	\$ 352,018	Dec 17, 2011
Operating line of credit	85,000	—	—	85,000	Apr 30, 2011
	<b>\$ 485,000</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 47,982</b>	<b>\$ 437,018</b>	

The \$550.0 million commercial paper back-up facility provides support for the borrowing under the unsecured commercial paper program and can also be used for general corporate purposes. Drawdowns under either the commercial paper back-up facility or operating line of credit may be in the form of Canadian prime rate loans or bankers' acceptances. At the renewal date, the Partnership has the option to convert both facilities to one-year term facilities.

As at March 31, 2011, the Partnership had used its credit facilities to issue secured letters of credit outstanding totaling \$0.3 million (December 31, 2010 - \$0.2 million, January 1, 2010 - \$0.1 million).

## 11. Debt (cont'd)

## (c) Scheduled principal repayments

*(in thousands of dollars)***Maturing**

2011	\$ 56,434
2012	85,000
2013	325,409
2014	—
2015	—
2016 and thereafter	627,245
	<b>\$ 1,094,088</b>

## (d) Finance costs

For the three months ended  
March 31, 2011                      March 31, 2010

*(in thousands of dollars)*

Interest expense	\$ 14,515	\$ 11,393
Amortization of deferred financing fees	442	419
Capitalized borrowing costs	<b>(1,927)</b>	<b>(2,150)</b>
	<b>\$ 13,030</b>	<b>\$ 9,662</b>

## 12. Deferred revenue

As at  
March 31, 2011                      December 31, 2010                      January 1, 2010

*(in thousands of dollars)*

Deferred revenue, beginning of period	\$ 431,754	\$ 373,959	\$ 373,959
Transferred from third party deposits	5,573	64,023	—
Received through transmission tariff	2,988	10,303	—
Recognized as revenue			
Third party contributions	<b>(2,202)</b>	(7,905)	—
Deferred revenue for salvage	<b>(3,934)</b>	(8,626)	—
Deferred revenue, end of period	<b>434,179</b>	431,754	373,959
Less: current portion	<b>(8,886)</b>	(8,870)	(5,606)
Deferred revenue, excluding current portion	<b>\$ 425,293</b>	<b>\$ 422,884</b>	<b>\$ 368,353</b>

Deposits received from third parties used to finance certain capital construction costs are recognized as deferred revenue and released into revenue over the lives of the related assets. Deferred revenue also includes O&M charges received in advance and funds provided by the regulator to pay for salvage costs, which are released into revenue when the associated costs are incurred.

### 13. Other non-current liabilities

	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
Accrued employment benefit liabilities	\$ 3,794	\$ 3,622	\$ 2,885
Other liabilities	1,291	2,521	3,416
Non-current portion of financial liabilities related to regulated activities <i>[note 10]</i>	9,399	20,859	14,562
	<b>\$ 14,484</b>	<b>\$ 27,002</b>	<b>\$ 20,863</b>

The accrued employment benefits liability includes the post retirement benefits plan and the supplemental pension plan.

### 14. Related party transactions

As described in Note 1 – *General information*, ALP is indirectly owned by SNC and Macquarie. The Partnership is related to SNC-Lavalin Group Inc. (SNC), SNC-Lavalin Transmission Ltd., SNC-Lavalin Transmission II Ltd., SNC-Lavalin Energy Alberta Ltd., SNC-Lavalin Capital Inc., Macquarie Group Inc., Macquarie Transmission Alberta Ltd., Macquarie GP Holdings Ltd, AltaLink Investments, L.P., AltaLink Management Ltd, SNC Lavalin ATP Inc., AltaLink Holdings L.P., Macquarie North America Ltd., AltaLink Investment Management Ltd., SNC Lavalin Environmental Inc., SNC Lavalin Inc. and AltaLink Heartland Holdings, L.P. The relationships are formed through common ownership and control, as discussed in Note 1.

In 2002, the Partnership executed a ten-year contract for engineering, procurement and construction management services. These services are provided to the Partnership by SNC-Lavalin ATP Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of SNC. The terms and conditions of this contract have been approved by the AUC and are subject to ongoing regulatory oversight.

In the normal course of business, the Partnership transacts with its partners and other related parties. The following transactions were measured at the exchange amount:

	For the three months ended March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
Interest		
AltaLink Investments, L.P.	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,677
Employee compensation and benefits		
AltaLink Management Ltd.	22,682	16,924
Construction related services		
SNC – Lavalin ATP Inc.	47,822	65,282

For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, there were no other material transactions with related parties.

Amounts included in trade and other payables are:

	March 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Amounts owed to related parties</b>			
AltaLink Management Ltd.	\$ 7,952	\$ 12,986	\$ 6,882
SNC-Lavalin ATP Inc.	73,078	88,573	82,995
AltaLink Investments, L.P.	1,079	1,103	1,063

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporate special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are due on a 30 day term and are usually settled in cash.

There were no additional significant related party transactions, other than those disclosed above, for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.

## 15. Revenue from operations

The table below summarizes the timing differences between the approved transmission tariff and revenue from operations earned during the period.

	For the three months ended	
	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
Return on rate base	\$ 28,000	\$ 23,684
Recovery of forecast expenses	51,700	45,277
Deemed income taxes	4,350	3,664
Approved transmission tariff	84,050	72,625
Less: Repayable property taxes and other	(40)	(5,602)
Repayable directly assigned capital projects related revenue	(12,319)	(4,031)
Deferred revenue for salvage costs received through tariff revenue	(2,988)	(2,454)
Add: AFUDC net of capitalized borrowing costs	2,342	2,849
Reclassification of loss on disposal of PP&E to financial assets related to regulated activities and deferred revenue for salvage less amounts already received through tariff	609	429
<b>Revenue from operations</b>	<b>\$ 71,654</b>	<b>\$ 63,816</b>

In the 2009-2010 Generic Cost of Capital (GCOC) decision, the AUC approved a return on deemed common equity of 9%, with a deemed common equity ratio of 36%. The AUC has initiated a proceeding to determine whether there should be any changes to those percentages and a hearing is scheduled to begin in June 2011. Until a decision arising from the proceeding has been issued, the Partnership will continue to use the percentages approved in the 2009-2010 GCOC decision.

The AESO is the Partnership's only customer related to regulated activities.

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, approximately 94% of the Partnership's revenue is attributable to the AESO (March 31, 2010 – 94%).

In Decision 2011-082, issued on March 4, 2011, the AUC approved an interim refundable tariff of \$336.2 million for 2011, pending the issuance of a final decision with respect to the 2011-2013 General Tariff Application.

## 16. Other revenue

	For the three months ended	
	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
Third party contributions revenue <i>[note 12]</i>	\$ 2,202	\$ 1,412
Costs recovered from third parties	479	621
Services provided to third parties	1,275	1,507
Tower, land and other lease revenue	427	646
Related party and other revenue	252	150
	<b>\$ 4,635</b>	<b>\$ 4,336</b>

The Partnership occasionally provides transmission construction services to third parties (primarily other utilities) on a cost recovery basis; therefore, there is no net income impact. Related costs are included in operating expenses.

## 17. Expenses

### (a) Operating expenses

	For the three months ended	
	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
Employee salaries and benefits	\$ 9,023	\$ 8,740
Contracted labour	4,418	3,987
Other operating expenses	3,883	3,198
	<b>\$ 17,324</b>	<b>\$ 15,925</b>

### (b) Property taxes and other expenses

These expenses include property taxes, salvage expenses, annual structure payments, hearing and credit facility costs. They do not have an impact on net income because they are fully recovered in tariff revenue [note 15 – *Revenue from operations*].

## 18. Partners' equity

The Partnership is authorized to issue an unlimited number of units. The units are voting and participate equally in profits, losses and capital distributions of the Partnership. The Partnership is also authorized to issue preferred partnership units which have the same rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to all other units except that in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Partnership, holders of each preferred unit are entitled to participate preferentially in any distribution. The Partnership has not issued any preferred units.

The General Partner does not hold any units in the Partnership. It manages the operations of the Partnership, and has a 0.01% interest in the profits, losses and capital distributions of the Partnership.

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Partners invested additional equity of \$10.0 million (March 31, 2010 - nil). No partnership units were issued during the three months ended March 31, 2011 (March 31, 2010 – nil).

## 19. Accumulated other comprehensive income

	As at		
	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
Balance, beginning of period	\$ (871)	\$ —	\$ —
Actuarial (gain) loss recognized	—	(871)	—
Balance, end of period	<b>\$ (871)</b>	<b>\$ (871)</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

In accordance with IAS 19 – *Employee benefits*, AltaLink recognizes actuarial gains and losses of plan assets and defined benefit obligations in the period they occur, in other comprehensive income. Actuarial gains and losses are a result of an increase or decrease in the present value of a defined benefit obligation and/or plan assets.

## 20. Other cash flow information

For the three months ended  
March 31, 2011                      March 31, 2010

(in thousands of dollars)

<b>Change in non-cash working capital</b>			
Trade and other receivables	\$	257	\$ (346)
Trade and other payables		7,561	4,346
Less: accrued finance costs		(4,897)	(5,028)
		<b>2,921</b>	<b>(1,028)</b>
Related to operating activities		<b>20,845</b>	4,371
Related to investing activities		<b>(17,924)</b>	(5,399)
	\$	<b>2,921</b>	\$ (1,028)
<b>Net change in other financing activities</b>			
Deferred financing fees	\$	33	\$ (644)
Third party deposits		(5,314)	(1,185)
Third party deposits liability		5,314	1,185
	\$	<b>33</b>	\$ (644)
<b>Change in other items</b>			
Employee benefits	\$	(48)	\$ 5
Deferred revenue for salvage		2,276	1,639
Financial assets related to regulated activities, non-current		(2,368)	(1,895)
Financial liabilities related to regulated activities, non-current		(12,593)	3,065
<b>Total</b>	\$	<b>(12,733)</b>	\$ 2,814

## 21. Commitments

The contractual commitments of the Partnership to SNC-ATP for the purchase of property, plant and equipment as at March 31, 2011 are \$440.0 million.

The Partnership is committed to operating leases for premises that have lease terms which expire between 2011 and 2026. Of the total expected minimum lease payments, 96% relates to the Partnership's head office leases.

Expected minimum lease payments in future years are as follows:

	As at March 31, 2011
(in thousands of dollars)	
Operating lease obligations payable on non-cancellable leases are as follows:	
No later than 1 year	\$ 3,570
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	13,224
Later than 5 years	23,557
	<b>\$ 40,351</b>

## 22. Contingencies

From time to time, the Partnership is subject to legal proceedings, assessments and claims in the ordinary course of business. The Partnership was served with an action on June 5, 2009 alleging that the Plaintiff and the Partnership had concluded a binding agreement for the sale to the Plaintiff of certain lands. At this time, in the opinion of management, none of these matters is reasonably expected to result in a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial position or results of operations.

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS

As stated in Note 2 – *Basis of preparation*, these are the Partnership’s first condensed interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The policies set out in Note 3 – *Summary of significant accounting policies* have been applied in preparing these condensed interim financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, the comparative information presented for the year ended December 31, 2010, the comparative information presented for the three-month period ended March 31, 2010, and the opening IFRS Statement of Financial Position as at January 1, 2010 (the date of transition).

In preparing its opening IFRS Statement of Financial Position, AltaLink has adjusted amounts reported previously in the financial statements prepared in accordance with its previous basis of accounting (Canadian GAAP). An explanation of how the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and the notes that accompany the tables.

### (a) Application of IFRS 1

IFRS is applied retrospectively, unless the exemptions in IFRS 1 – *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* are taken. In preparing the opening Statement of Financial Position the table below shows the exemptions applied by the Partnership:

#### *Mandatory exceptions to retrospective application:*

The mandatory IFRS 1 exceptions to retrospective applications below were either not applicable or did not have an effect on the Partnership’s opening Statement of Financial Position:

- i) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities;
- ii) Hedge accounting;
- iii) Non-controlling interests; and
- iv) Classification and measurement of financial assets.

#### *Optional exemptions to retrospective application*

The Partnership elected to take the following optional exemptions:

Optional Exemption	Impact
Business Combinations	This exemption allows business combinations that occurred before the date of transition not to be restated. The classification determined in accordance with Canadian GAAP has been maintained. Future business combinations will be accounted for in accordance with IFRS 3 – Business combinations.
Employee Benefits	All cumulative actuarial gains and losses on the Partnership’s defined benefit and post retirement benefit plans have been recognized within retained earnings at the date of transition to IFRS.
Use of deemed cost for operations subject to rate-regulation	The carrying amount of items of property, plant and equipment and intangibles that are used in operations subject to rate-regulation include amounts that are permitted to be capitalized under C-GAAP but do not qualify for capitalization under IFRS. The Partnership elected to use the carrying amount of all items of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets under C-GAAP at the date of transition as deemed cost for IFRS.
Transfers of assets from customers	The Partnership elected to apply this exemption and apply the transitional provisions set out in IFRIC 18 – <i>Transfer of Assets from Third Parties</i> , with the effective date of April 29, 2002 (date of inception of the Partnership) to recognise the balance of the third party contributions received as deferred revenue and apply this guidance prospectively. The total amount of third party contributions is classified as deferred revenue at the date of transition to IFRS.

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

## (b) Reconciliation between Canadian GAAP and IFRS

The following reconciliations quantify the effect of the transition from C-GAAP to IFRS on the Statement of Financial Position. The differences are mainly reclassifications. The only change which has affected equity is the change in accounting for certain pension costs.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

January 1, 2010	Notes	As originally reported under C-GAAP	Effects of transition to IFRS	As restated under IFRS
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>				
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other receivables	23.1	\$ 33,649	\$ —	\$ 33,649
Cash and cash equivalents		8,319	—	8,319
		41,968	—	41,968
<b>Non-current</b>				
Goodwill		202,066	—	202,066
Intangible assets	23.2	—	42,085	42,085
Property, plant and equipment	23.2	1,687,990	37,213	1,725,203
Third party deposits		62,842	—	62,842
Other non-current assets	23.1	4,420	(1,527)	2,893
		\$ 1,999,286	\$ 77,771	\$ 2,077,057
<b>LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' EQUITY</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other payables		\$ 133,256	\$ —	\$ 133,256
Short-term debt	23.5	—	47,982	47,982
Current portion of deferred revenue	23.4	—	5,606	5,606
Current portion of long-term debt	23.5	376	(376)	—
		133,632	53,212	186,844
<b>Non-current</b>				
Long-term debt	23.5	804,107	(47,606)	756,501
Deferred revenue	23.4	—	368,353	368,353
Third party deposits liability		62,842	—	62,842
Other non-current liabilities	23.3	130,895	(110,032)	20,863
Asset retirement obligations	23.6	186,305	(186,305)	—
		1,317,781	77,622	1,395,403
<b>Partners' equity</b>	23.7	681,505	149	681,654
		\$ 1,999,286	\$ 77,771	\$ 2,077,057

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

March 31, 2010	Notes	As originally reported under C-GAAP	Effects of transition to IFRS	As restated under IFRS
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>				
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other receivables	23.1	\$ 33,949	\$ 46	\$ 33,995
Cash and cash equivalents		8,859	—	8,859
		42,808	46	42,854
<b>Non-current</b>				
Goodwill		202,066	—	202,066
Intangible assets	23.2	—	64,073	64,073
Property, plant and equipment	23.2	1,779,706	19,626	1,799,332
Third party deposits		64,028	—	64,028
Other non-current assets	23.1	4,277	505	4,782
		\$ 2,092,885	\$ 84,250	\$ 2,177,135
<b>LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' EQUITY</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other payables		\$ 137,602	\$ —	\$ 137,602
Short-term debt	23.5	—	93	93
Current portion of deferred revenue	23.4	—	5,689	5,689
Current portion of long-term debt	23.5	371	(371)	—
		137,973	5,411	143,384
<b>Non-current</b>				
Long-term debt	23.5	880,986	278	881,264
Deferred revenue	23.4	—	372,684	372,684
Third party deposits liability		64,028	—	64,028
Other non-current liabilities	23.3	129,866	(105,816)	24,050
Asset retirement obligations	23.6	188,456	(188,456)	—
		1,401,309	84,101	1,485,410
<b>Partners' equity</b>	23.7	691,576	149	691,725
		\$ 2,092,885	\$ 84,250	\$ 2,177,135

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31, 2010 <i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>	Notes	As originally reported under C-GAAP	Effects of transition to IFRS	As restated under IFRS
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other receivables	23.1	\$ 43,896	\$ 608	\$ 44,504
Cash and cash equivalents		12,783	—	12,783
		56,679	608	57,287
<b>Non-current</b>				
Goodwill		202,066	—	202,066
Intangible assets	23.2	—	84,965	84,965
Property, plant and equipment	23.2	2,066,560	6,256	2,072,816
Third party deposits		48,965	—	48,965
Other non-current assets	23.1	3,023	17,111	20,134
		\$ 2,377,293	\$ 108,940	\$ 2,486,233
<b>LIABILITIES AND PARTNERS' EQUITY</b>				
<b>Current</b>				
Trade and other payables		\$ 138,961	\$ —	\$ 138,961
Short-term debt	23.5	—	—	—
Current portion of deferred revenue	23.4	—	8,870	8,870
Current portion of long-term debt	23.5	390	(390)	—
		139,351	8,480	147,831
<b>Non-current</b>				
Long-term debt	23.5	1,029,821	390	1,030,211
Deferred revenue	23.4	—	422,884	422,884
Third party deposits liability		48,965	—	48,965
Other non-current liabilities	23.3	110,655	(83,653)	27,002
Asset retirement obligations	23.6	239,343	(239,343)	—
		1,568,135	108,758	1,676,893
<b>Partners' equity</b>	23.7	809,158	182	809,340
		\$ 2,377,293	\$ 108,940	\$ 2,486,233

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

The following notes explain the effects of the transition from C-GAAP to IFRS:

### 23.1 Accounts receivable

In the table below, the Partnership has adjusted the Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (AFUDC) and losses on retirement of assets by reclassifying them from PP&E to receivables. These receivables are disclosed net of capitalized borrowing costs, calculated in accordance with IFRS, and of any related revenue received in the period. The Partnership has also elected to recognize immediately in retained earnings unamortized balances of actuarial gains and losses and vested past service costs, which previously had been recognized over a number of years.

	December 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Trade and other receivables:</b>			
<b>Balance under C-GAAP</b>	\$ 43,896	\$ 33,949	\$ 33,649
Current portion of AFUDC and loss on retirement of PP&E	608	46	—
<b>Balance under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ 44,504</b>	<b>\$ 33,995</b>	<b>\$ 33,649</b>
<b>Other non-current assets:</b>			
<b>Balance under C-GAAP</b>	\$ 3,023	\$ 4,277	\$ 4,420
Recognition of cumulative actuarial losses in retained earnings at transition date	(1,527)	(1,527)	(1,527)
Recognition of actuarial losses for the year	(721)	—	—
Non-current portion of AFUDC and loss on retirement of PP&E	18,908	2,032	—
Employee benefits reclassified to payables <i>[note 23.3]</i>	451	—	—
Net adjustments	17,111	505	(1,527)
<b>Balance under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ 20,134</b>	<b>\$ 4,782</b>	<b>\$ 2,893</b>

Under IFRS, the Partnership is required to recognize accounts receivable for losses on retirement and AFUDC net of capitalized borrowing costs. The accounts receivable have been split between current and non-current assets.

Under IFRS 1 – *First-time Adoption of IFRS*, the Partnership has taken the IFRS 1 exemption relating to Employee Benefits and has recognized in retained earnings on transition the cumulative actuarial gains/losses on the defined benefit pension plan (DBP).

### 23.2 Property, plant and equipment

As shown in the table below the Partnership has reclassified certain items from PP&E to intangible assets, deferred revenue and financial assets related to regulated activities:

	December 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Balance under C-GAAP</b>	\$ 2,066,560	\$ 1,779,706	\$ 1,687,990
Reclassification of land rights and software to intangible assets	(84,965)	(64,073)	(42,085)
Reclassification of third party contributions to deferred revenue <i>[note 23.4]</i>	256,792	203,449	200,674
Reclassification of AFUDC and loss on retirement of PP&E to financial assets <i>[note 23.1]</i>	(23,129)	(4,228)	—
Addition of capitalized borrowing costs	6,833	2,150	—
Derecognition of long-lived assets <i>[note 23.6]</i>	(149,275)	(117,672)	(121,376)
Net adjustments	6,256	19,626	37,213
<b>Balance under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ 2,072,816</b>	<b>\$ 1,799,332</b>	<b>\$ 1,725,203</b>

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

IAS 38– *Intangible assets* requires land rights and computer software to be classified as intangible assets.

IAS 16 –*Property, plant and equipment* does not allow AFUDC net of capitalized borrowing costs to be capitalized in property, plant and equipment after the date of transition as it does not meet the qualifying criteria for capitalization. IAS 16 allows capitalization of directly incurred borrowing costs which meet the criteria of IAS 23 – *Borrowing costs*. As the Partnership is entitled to recover these amounts through the regulatory process, AFUDC has been reclassified to financial assets related to regulated activities. Capitalized borrowing costs have been calculated from the date of transition. Any items capitalized prior to transition were included in the PP&E balance recognized at deemed cost in accordance with the IFRS 1 exemption for rate-regulated companies.

### 23.3 Other non-current liabilities

The adjustments below relate to changes in accounting for employee defined benefit plans and removal of an asset retirement timing difference:

	December 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Balance under C-GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 110,655</b>	<b>\$ 129,866</b>	<b>\$ 130,895</b>
Recognition of cumulative actuarial gains in retained earnings	(231)	(231)	(231)
Recognition of vested past service costs in retained earnings	82	82	82
Recognition of cumulative actuarial losses to retained earnings	(1,527)	(1,527)	(1,527)
Recognition of actuarial losses for the year	(721)	—	—
Derecognition of ARO timing difference balance <i>[note 23.6]</i>	90,068	70,784	64,929
Employee benefits reclassified from receivables <i>[note 23.1]</i>	451	—	—
Reclassification of reserve for salvage to deferred revenue <i>[note 23.4]</i>	(171,740)	(174,924)	(173,285)
Decrease in amortization of unvested past service costs for the year	(35)	—	—
Subtotal	(83,653)	(105,816)	(110,032)
<b>Balance under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ 27,002</b>	<b>\$ 24,050</b>	<b>\$ 20,863</b>

Under IFRS 1 – *First-time adoption of IFRS*, the Partnership has taken the IFRS 1 exemption relating to employee benefits, which allows all cumulative actuarial gains/losses on DBP to be recognized in retained earnings on transition. Subsequently, any gains/losses will be recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income. As a result, retained earnings increased by \$0.149 million at the transition date.

Under IAS 19 – *Employee Benefits*, all vested past service costs are required to be recognized in retained earnings on transition.

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

### 23.4 Deferred revenue

The changes in the table below reflect the transfer of third party contributions from PP&E to deferred revenue, as required by IFRIC 18, *Transfers of assets from customers*, and the reclassification of the salvage funds provided in advance, previously known as site restoration costs, to deferred revenue:

	December 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Balance under C-GAAP</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>
Reclassification of third party contributions from property, plant and equipment to deferred revenue	256,792	203,449	200,674
Reclassification of reserve for salvage from non-current liabilities	171,740	174,924	173,285
Less: current portion of deferred revenue	(8,870)	(5,689)	(5,606)
Loss on disposal of PP&E offset against deferred revenue for salvage	3,222	—	—
<b>Balance under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ 422,884</b>	<b>\$ 372,684</b>	<b>\$ 368,353</b>

The Partnership has reclassified third-party contributions towards asset construction expenditures as deferred revenue, which will be included in revenue over the useful lives of the related assets.

### 23.5 Current portion of long-term debt

Under C-GAAP the Partnership was permitted to recognize deferred financing fees which would be amortized within the following 12 months as current. Also, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances and bank loans were recognized as long-term debt. This is not permitted under IFRS, which requires long-term debt to be recognized as a non-current liability unless the debt principal is repayable in the next 12 months.

### 23.6 Asset retirement obligations

As discussed in note 3(h), the Partnership recognizes provisions if they are material.

Obligations have been estimated using independent third party estimates of current costs to dismantle the entire transmission system and restore the land. The Partnership has calculated the present value of the obligations, inflating the estimated current costs and discounting the future values using the risk-free rate to the current date. As a result, the fair value of the obligation is immaterial.

The adjustments below show how the balance of the obligation has been eliminated:

	December 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Balance under C-GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 239,343</b>	<b>\$ 188,456</b>	<b>\$ 186,305</b>
Remove long-lived assets from property, plant and equipment	(149,275)	(117,672)	(121,376)
Remove ARO timing difference balance from other non-current liabilities	(90,068)	(70,784)	(64,929)
<b>Balance under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

## 23.7 Partners' equity

The changes in accounting for employee defined benefit plans are discussed in note 23.3 – *Other non-current liabilities*. The impact of these changes on retained earnings is shown in the table below:

	December 31, 2010	As at March 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>			
<b>Under C-GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 809,158</b>	<b>\$ 691,576</b>	<b>\$ 681,505</b>
Recognition of cumulative actuarial gains in retained earnings at transition date	231	231	231
Recognition of vested past service costs in retained earnings at transition date	(82)	(82)	(82)
Decrease in amortization in unvested past service costs for the year	6	—	—
Recognition of actuarial losses on employee benefits	748	—	—
Regulatory adjustment to offset the actuarial losses on employee benefits	(721)	—	—
Subtotal	182	149	149
<b>Under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ 809,340</b>	<b>\$ 691,725</b>	<b>\$ 681,654</b>

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	Three months ended March 31, 2010		
		As originally reported under C-GAAP	Effects of transition to IFRS	As restated under IFRS
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>				
<b>Revenue</b>				
Operations	23.8	\$ 62,991	\$ 825	\$ 63,816
Miscellaneous revenue	23.9	2,924	(2,924)	—
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	23.8	2,387	(2,387)	—
Other revenue	23.9	—	4,336	4,336
		68,302	(150)	68,152
<b>Expenses</b>				
Operations	23.10	(16,973)	1,048	(15,925)
Property taxes and other		(4,554)	(1,477)	(6,031)
Depreciation and accretion	23.11	(20,528)	20,528	—
Depreciation and amortization	23.11	—	(19,487)	(19,487)
		(42,055)	612	(41,443)
Interest and amortization of deferred financing fees	23.12	26,247	462	26,709
Allowance for debt funds used during construction	23.8	(11,812)	11,812	—
Finance costs	23.12	2,612	(2,612)	—
Finance costs	23.12	—	(9,662)	(9,662)
Gain (loss) on retirement of assets	23.13	24	—	24
Net income		\$ 17,071	\$ —	\$ 17,071

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

## STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	Year ended December 31, 2010		
		As originally reported under C-GAAP	Effects of transition to IFRS	As restated under IFRS
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>				
<b>Revenue</b>				
Operations	23.8	\$ 275,984	\$ 21,060	\$ 297,044
Miscellaneous revenue	23.9	19,593	(19,593)	—
Allowance for equity funds used during construction	23.8	9,560	(9,560)	—
Other	23.9	—	28,449	28,449
		305,137	20,356	325,493
<b>Expenses</b>				
Operations	23.10	(88,499)	14,114	(74,385)
Property taxes and other		(18,142)	(26,006)	(44,148)
Depreciation and accretion	23.11	(89,639)	89,639	—
Depreciation and amortization	23.11	—	(86,880)	(86,880)
		(196,280)	(9,133)	(205,413)
		108,857	11,223	120,080
Interest and amortization of deferred financing fees	23.12	(53,601)	53,601	—
Allowance for debt funds used during construction	23.8	10,669	(10,669)	—
Finance costs	23.12	—	(46,768)	(46,768)
Gain (loss) on retirement of assets	23.13	328	(6,484)	(6,156)
Net income		66,253	903	67,156
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>				
Actuarial gains		—	(871)	(871)
Other comprehensive income		—	—	—
Total comprehensive income		\$ 66,253	\$ 32	\$ 66,285

## 23.8 Revenue from operations

IAS 1 requires the Partnership to present its Statement of Comprehensive Income by nature or function. The Partnership has chosen the nature approach and all items arising from the regulatory process have been reflected within revenue from operations. As a result, the Partnership has reclassified AFUDC to transmission tariff revenue. Please see note 15 – *Revenue from operations* for more details.

In addition, the losses on retirement of assets have been reclassified from PP&E on the Statement of Financial Position to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. See Note 23.13 - *Gain/(loss) on retirement of assets*

	Year ended		Three months ended	
	December 31, 2010		March 31, 2010	
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>				
<b>Under C-GAAP</b>		\$ 275,984	\$ 62,991	
Reclassification of allowance for equity funds used during construction		9,560	2,387	
Reclassification of allowance for debt funds used during construction		10,669	2,612	
Reclassification of loss on disposal of PP&E to financial assets related to regulated activities and deferred revenue for salvage, less amounts already received through transmission tariff		17,966	429	
Deferred revenue for salvage costs received through transmission tariff		(10,302)	(2,453)	
Capitalized borrowing costs		(6,833)	(2,150)	
Subtotal		21,060	825	
<b>Under IFRS</b>		\$ 297,044	\$ 63,816	

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

## 23.9 Other revenue

Revenue from third parties was previously disclosed as miscellaneous revenue, but is now presented as other revenue. Other revenue also includes the release of deferred revenue from third parties, as disclosed in Note 23.4.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
<b>Under C-GAAP</b>	\$ —	\$ —
Reclassification from miscellaneous revenue to other revenue	19,593	2,924
Reclassification of deferred revenue released [note 23.11]	7,905	1,412
Recovery of actuarial loss	951	—
<b>Under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ 28,449</b>	<b>\$ 4,336</b>

## 23.10 Expenses

As noted above the Partnership has chosen to present its Statement of Comprehensive Income by nature. As a result, it has made the following changes in presentation of its expenses:

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
<b>Operating expenses</b>		
<b>Under C-GAAP</b>	\$ (88,499)	\$ (16,973)
Reclassification of property taxes and other expenses	14,160	1,048
Employee benefit expense	(46)	—
Subtotal	14,114	1,048
<b>Under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ (74,385)</b>	<b>\$ (15,925)</b>

## 23.11 Depreciation

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
<b>Under C-GAAP – Depreciation and accretion</b>	\$ (89,639)	\$ (20,528)
Reclassification of third party contributions depreciation to other revenue [note 23.4]	(7,905)	(1,412)
Revenue deferred relating to salvage	10,302	2,453
AFUDC and losses on disposal of PP&E recovered through transmission tariff	362	—
<b>Under IFRS – Depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>\$ (86,880)</b>	<b>\$ (19,487)</b>

## 23.12 Finance costs

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
<b>Under C-GAAP</b>	\$ —	\$ —
Interest and amortization of deferred financing fees	(53,601)	(11,812)
Recognition of capitalized borrowing costs	6,833	2,150
<b>Under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ (46,768)</b>	<b>\$ (9,662)</b>

In accordance with IAS 23 – *Borrowing costs*, the Partnership has recognized capitalized borrowing within finance costs.

## 23. Explanation of transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS (cont'd)

**23.13 Gain/(loss) on retirement of assets**

As indicated in Note 23.8 - *Revenue from operations*, the Partnership has reclassified gains/losses on disposals of assets from PP&E on the Statement of Financial Position to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

	Year ended December 31, 2010	Three months ended March 31, 2010
<i>(in thousands of dollars)</i>		
<b>Under C-GAAP</b>	<b>\$ 328</b>	<b>\$ 24</b>
Loss on disposal of PP&E	<b>(6,484)</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Under IFRS</b>	<b>\$ (6,156)</b>	<b>\$ 24</b>

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

The adoption of IFRS has not resulted in any material adjustments to the Statement of Cash Flows.