



Saskatchewan Water Corporation

***Third Quarter Report
December 31, 2017***



Corporate Profile

SaskWater is committed to providing the highest level of service to its customers.

That promise is reflected in the corporation's Vision, Mission and Values.

Our Vision is to be the best at connecting water for life and growth, partnering for a better tomorrow.

Our Mission is to provide safe, reliable and sustainable water and wastewater services for Saskatchewan.

SaskWater is Saskatchewan's commercial Crown water utility, helping communities, First Nations and industry gain access to reliable and professional water and wastewater services.

SaskWater provides professional water and wastewater services to 62 communities, eight rural municipalities, 83 rural pipeline groups, 16 industrial and 242 commercial and end user customers. SaskWater serves approximately 80,000 people in Saskatchewan.

The corporation owns nine water treatment plants, three wastewater facilities, 140 kilometres of canal and 935 kilometres of pipeline. SaskWater also owns or leases 42 booster and pump stations. SaskWater also maintains customer-owned systems and provides operator training to 29 Saskatchewan First Nations communities.

SaskWater's Values

Integrity - We act ethically with respect, honesty, courtesy and fairness.

Professionalism - We provide quality, expertise and excellence in the delivery of our services, and we are accountable for our actions.

Teamwork - We promote cooperation and commitment to achieve our common goals.

Safety - We are committed to safety in all aspects of our operations.

Innovation - We pursue continuous improvement and innovative solutions.

Environment - We respect and support the environment and communities where we live and work.



Financial and Operating Highlights

	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended December 31		Ended December 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (\$ thousands):				
Total revenue	\$ 12,893	\$ 13,470	\$ 43,365	\$ 40,620
Total expenses	11,653	11,186	34,778	33,558
Operating income	1,240	2,284	8,587	7,062
Net finance income (expense)	(470)	(1,178)	(1,549)	(1,462)
Net income	\$ 770	\$ 1,106	\$ 7,038	\$ 5,600
Other comprehensive income	316	-	243	-
Total comprehensive income	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,106	\$ 7,281	\$ 5,600
Dividends	\$ 606	\$ 431	\$ 1,355	\$ 1,206
Debt Ratio			47.25 %	44.47 %
OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS (cubic meters):				
Non-potable water distributed	8,161,198	8,145,349	26,734,328	27,166,972
Potable water distributed	1,538,023	1,549,515	5,863,956	5,579,324



Management Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) highlights the primary factors that affected the financial results and operations of SaskWater for the three months ended December 31, 2017.

The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited

condensed financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 – Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The SaskWater Board of Directors approved these interim financial statements at their meeting on February 22, 2018.

For additional information refer to SaskWater's 2016-17 Annual Report.

SaskWater has defined four measurable strategic objectives to guide the corporation: Customer Driven, Pursuing Excellence, Valuing Employees and Succeeding Financially.

SaskWater employs provincially certified operators supported by a team of highly qualified technicians, technologists and professional engineers. In addition to operating its own systems, the company also provides certified operation and maintenance for water and wastewater systems.

SaskWater owns nine water treatment plants, three serving regional customers and six as stand-alone systems. In addition, SaskWater also operates two regional systems supplied by potable water treated by the City of Saskatoon and the Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Plant.

Non-potable water is provided primarily to industrial customers in the areas surrounding Saskatoon, Buffalo Pound Lake and along the Saskatoon South East Water Supply system.

SaskWater currently owns and operates regional wastewater treatment facilities in Nipawin and Fort Qu'Appelle and a municipal wastewater facility serving Pierceland.

SaskWater can address new demands for water and wastewater services from municipal customers through further:

- Development of service clusters for cost-effective delivery of services to customers.
- Implementation of proven treatment plant technologies that exceed regulatory requirements and ensure quality control is maintained.
- By ensuring the company has the people and the training to meet anticipated demand for services.



Highlights

Non-potable Water

Non-potable water is primarily distributed to large industrial customers, especially in the potash mining sector. Non-potable revenues are up due to contractual obligations within contracts. The overall change in volumes is largely related to market conditions within the potash sector. Year to date 2017-18, volumes are 1.6% lower than the same period in 2016-17.

Potable Water

Potable water volumes have increased 5.1% in the nine month period ended December 31, 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. Hot, dry conditions during the summer months have contributed significantly to this period over period increase. New customer revenues have also contributed to the increased revenues over the same period in 2016-17. Potable water is primarily supplied to municipal customers. Seasonal fluctuations are more often noted during the first and second quarters and are influenced by temperature and precipitation and the resulting impact on such uses as lawn and garden watering. Water volumes within municipalities tend to be more stable during the third and fourth quarters of the year.

Services

Service revenues include certified operation and maintenance where SaskWater provides operator expertise to run customer owned facilities; project management which is largely related to pre-construction engineering services while project proponents complete their feasibility analysis; operator training support to 29 First Nations and northern project management which relates to engineering services to northern Saskatchewan communities primarily in conjunction with the Ministry of Government Relations.

Project management revenues were 71% lower in the nine month period ended December 31, 2017 as compared

to the same period in 2016-17. This was largely due to projects wrapping up, without being replaced by new projects of equal size as the project management line of business is based on customer need. A large portion of project management work in recent years was for potential new potash sector entrants. The other service lines combined for an 11.0% increase over the same period last year.

Expenses

Expenses have increased in the nine month period ended December 31, 2017 over the same period in 2016-17 across most operational categories once you take into account the decrease in project management related expenditures. These increases relate to serving new customers as well as both volume and rate increases from bulk water suppliers and related volume increases year to date.

Net Finance Income (Expense)

Finance costs include debt servicing costs on funds borrowed to support investments and earnings on debt retirement funds that are set aside to retire capital market debts on their maturity. The debt retirement funds were \$15.673 million at December 31, 2017. Effective April 1, 2017 upon the adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9), the corporation reclassified its debt retirement funds from fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) to fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). As a result, all changes in market value related to these debt instruments were recognized in other comprehensive income. For comparative purposes there were positive market adjustments totalling \$174,000 during the same period in 2016-17 that were recorded in interest income.

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Statement of Financial Position

(unaudited - thousands of dollars)

	as at December 31, 2017	as at March 31, 2017	Change
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	\$ 1,581	\$ 4,147	\$ (2,566)
Trade and other receivables	16,572	6,796	9,776
Prepaid expenses and inventories	863	1,104	(241)
Current portion of deferred charges	4	4	-
	<u>19,020</u>	<u>12,051</u>	<u>6,969</u>
Deferred charges	38	42	(4)
Investment - debt retirement funds	15,673	16,502	(829)
Property, plant and equipment	322,564	309,484	13,080
	<u>\$ 357,295</u>	<u>\$ 338,079</u>	<u>\$ 19,216</u>
Liabilities and Province of Saskatchewan's Equity			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	\$ 9,751	\$ 7,868	\$ 1,883
Notes payable	14,238	7,200	7,038
Infrastructure deposits	199	4,140	(3,941)
Dividends payable	606	440	166
Current portion of deferred revenue	6,211	6,518	(307)
Current portion of long-term debt	5,000	7,600	(2,600)
	<u>36,005</u>	<u>33,766</u>	<u>2,239</u>
Deferred revenue	195,825	189,716	6,109
Provisions	796	1,254	(458)
Long-term debt	56,793	51,393	5,400
Employee benefits	479	479	-
	<u>289,898</u>	<u>276,608</u>	<u>13,290</u>
Province of Saskatchewan's Equity			
Equity advance	8,700	8,700	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(61)	-	(61)
Retained earnings	58,758	52,771	5,987
	<u>67,397</u>	<u>61,471</u>	<u>5,926</u>
	<u>\$ 357,295</u>	<u>\$ 338,079</u>	<u>\$ 19,216</u>

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income

(unaudited - thousands of dollars)

	Three months ended December 31			Nine months ended December 31		
	2017	2016	Variance	2017	2016	Variance
Revenue (Note 4)						
Water sales and treatment	\$ 10,064	\$ 9,838	\$ 226	\$ 33,830	\$ 30,843	\$ 2,987
Services	1,015	882	133	3,361	4,775	(1,414)
Other	1,814	2,750	(936)	6,174	5,002	1,172
	12,893	13,470	(577)	43,365	40,620	2,745
Expenses						
Salaries and benefits	3,201	2,961	(240)	9,682	9,291	(391)
Operations, maintenance, and administration	2,392	1,960	(432)	7,170	8,487	1,317
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	3,377	3,988	611	8,997	8,388	(609)
Bulk water purchases	2,443	2,114	(329)	8,229	6,899	(1,330)
Saskatchewan taxes	240	163	(77)	700	493	(207)
	11,653	11,186	(467)	34,778	33,558	(1,220)
Operating income	1,240	2,284	(1,044)	8,587	7,062	1,525
Finance income	116	86	30	237	862	(625)
Finance expense	(586)	(1,264)	678	(1,786)	(2,324)	538
Net finance income (expense) (Note 5)	(470)	(1,178)	708	(1,549)	(1,462)	(87)
Net income (loss)	\$ 770	\$ 1,106	\$ (336)	\$ 7,038	\$ 5,600	\$ 1,438
Other comprehensive income (loss)						
Debt retirement fund market value gains (losses)	316	-	316	243	-	243
Net actuarial gains (losses) on retiring allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	316	-	316	243	-	243
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,086	\$ 1,106	\$ (20)	\$ 7,281	\$ 5,600	\$ 1,681

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Statement of Changes in Equity

(unaudited - thousands of dollars)

	Three months ended December 31, 2017				Nine months ended December 31, 2017			
	Equity Advances	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (restated see note x)	Retained earnings (restated see note x)	Total Equity	Equity Advances	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (restated see note 3)	Retained earnings (restated see note 3)	Total Equity
Balance, beginning of period								
As previously reported	\$ 8,700	\$ (377)	\$ 58,594	\$ 66,917	\$ 8,700	\$ -	\$ 52,771	\$ 61,471
Impact of adoption of IFRS 9	-	-	-	-	-	(304)	304	-
As restated	8,700	(377)	58,594	66,917	8,700	(304)	53,075	61,471
Net income	-	-	770	770	-	-	7,038	7,038
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	316	-	316	-	243	-	243
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	316	770	1,086	-	243	7,038	7,281
Dividends declared	-	-	(606)	(606)	-	-	(1,355)	(1,355)
Balance, end of period	\$ 8,700	\$ (61)	\$ 58,758	\$ 67,397	\$ 8,700	\$ (61)	\$ 58,758	\$ 67,397

	Three months ended December 31, 2016				Nine months ended December 31, 2016			
	Equity Advances	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (restated see note x)	Retained earnings (restated see note x)	Total Equity	Equity Advances	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance, beginning of period								
Net income	-	-	1,106	1,106	-	-	5,600	5,600
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	1,106	1,106	-	-	5,600	5,600
Dividends declared	-	-	(431)	(431)	-	-	(1,206)	(1,206)
Balance, end of period	\$ 8,700	\$ -	\$ 52,328	\$ 61,028	\$ 8,700	\$ -	\$ 52,328	\$ 61,028

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Statement of Cash Flows

(unaudited - thousands of dollars)

	Three months ended December 31		Nine months ended December 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating activities				
Net income	\$ 770	\$ 1,106	\$ 7,038	\$ 5,600
Items not affecting cash from operations:				
Amortization of property, plant and equipment	3,377	3,988	8,997	8,388
Impairment of assets	-	-	(532)	-
Amortization of deferred revenue	(1,574)	(2,405)	(4,660)	(4,397)
Amortization of provisions - onerous contracts	(44)	(63)	(509)	(189)
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Net financing (income) expense	470	1,178	1,549	1,462
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(22)	(20)	(18)
Change in non-cash working capital items:				
Trade and other receivables	(7,645)	394	(9,776)	(1,325)
Prepaid expenses and inventories	(26)	(32)	241	275
Trade and other payables	918	368	1,842	880
Infrastructure deposits	(736)	560	(3,941)	370
Deferred revenue	9,959	2,675	10,462	7,894
Interest paid	(580)	(414)	(1,718)	(1,430)
Interest received	5	1	11	7
Cash provided by operating activities	4,894	7,334	8,984	17,517
Investing activities				
(Addition) amortization of deferred charges	2	-	4	-
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	(11,949)	(8,464)	(21,574)	(19,063)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	75	72	124
Cash used in investing activities	(11,947)	(8,389)	(21,498)	(18,939)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from long-term debt	-	4,575	5,400	4,575
Proceeds from (Repayments of) notes payable	8,526	(3,001)	7,038	(2,481)
Repayment of long-term debt	-	-	(2,600)	-
Debt retirement fund installments	(659)	(522)	(923)	(786)
Debt retirement fund Redemptions	-	-	2,222	-
Dividends paid	(385)	(394)	(1,189)	(965)
Cash provided by financing activities	7,482	658	9,948	343
Change in Cash	429	(397)	(2,566)	(1,079)
Cash, Beginning of Period	1,152	6,510	4,147	7,192
Cash, End of Period	\$ 1,581	\$ 6,113	\$ 1,581	\$ 6,113

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements - unaudited

December 31, 2017

1. General Information

The Saskatchewan Water Corporation (the Corporation) is a corporation located in Canada. The address of the Corporation's registered office and principal place of business is 200-111 Fairford Street East, Moose Jaw, SK, S6H 1C8.

The Corporation was established on July 1, 1984 under the authority of The Water Corporation Act which remained in effect until December 31, 2002. On October 1, 2002 The Saskatchewan Water Corporation Act was proclaimed.

By virtue of *The Crown Corporations Act, 1993*, the Corporation has been designated as a subsidiary of Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan (CIC). Accordingly, the financial results of the Corporation are included in the consolidated financial statements of CIC, a Provincial Crown corporation. As the Corporation is a Provincial Crown corporation, it is not subject to Federal or Provincial income taxes in Canada, but is subject to Provincial corporate capital tax.

The principal activity of the Corporation is to construct, acquire, manage or operate works and to provide services in accordance with any agreements that it enters into pursuant to *The Saskatchewan Water Corporation Act*.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of compliance

The unaudited condensed interim financial statements (herein referred to as the interim financial statements) have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 - *Interim Financial Reporting* as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). These interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Water Corporation's March 31, 2017 audited financial statements.

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the IASB (IFRS). The accounting policies and methods of computation used in the preparation of these interim financial statements conform with those used in the Corporation's most recent annual financial statements and have been applied consistently to all periods resented in these interim financial statements except as discussed in the "Application of revised International Financial Reporting Standards" and the "Use of estimates and judgements" sections of this note.

The condensed interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2018.

Interim measurement

SaskWater's sales to municipal customers are seasonal, with the first and second quarters being the strongest periods, reflecting hotter weather and higher outdoor water usage.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements - unaudited December 31, 2017

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

Basis of measurement

These interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- Financial instruments that are accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Provisions.
- Employee benefit obligations.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of these interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, 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.

Based on the review of estimates of useful lives and amortization of property, plant and equipment it was determined that the Corporation's assets that utilized the diminishing balance method of depreciation no longer accurately reflected the pattern in which those assets future economic benefits were expected to be consumed. For the affected assets it was determined that they should have a more constant depreciation rate as the residual value would not change based on the intended use of the assets future economic benefits. It was further determined that these assets effective useful life should not materially change which assisted in determining the appropriate straight-line depreciation rates as follows:

Property, plant and equipment	Prior depreciation rate and method	New depreciation rate and method
Water facilities		
Controls, instrumentation & remote monitoring equipment	30% Declining Balance	10% Straight Line
Water metering equipment	30% Declining Balance	10% Straight Line
Maintenance and office equipment		
Controls, instrumentation & remote monitoring equipment	30% Declining Balance	10% Straight Line
Water metering equipment	30% Declining Balance	10% Straight Line
Vehicles & mobile equipment	30% Declining Balance	10% Straight Line
Major mobile equipment	15% Declining Balance	5% Straight Line

The impact of this change in estimates results in approximately \$435,000 less expense under the straight line methodology for the 2017/18 fiscal year; over the life of the asset the change in estimates will have no impact. The current year amount is based on assets depreciated value within the affected categories at the time of the review and may change based on operational decisions throughout the year.

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements - unaudited December 31, 2017

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies are:

- Valuation of trade and other receivables
- Underlying estimates of useful lives and amortization of property, plant and equipment
- Underlying estimates of deferred revenue and infrastructure deposits
- Carrying amounts of provisions and underlying estimates of future cash flows
- Carrying amounts of employee benefits and underlying actuarial assumptions
- Underlying estimates for future commitments and contingencies

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies and methods of computation used in the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are consistent with those disclosed in the corporation's March 31, 2017 audited financial statements.

The accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed interim financial statements.

New standards and amendments to standards

The following new standards, and amendments to standards, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, have been applied in preparing these interim financial statements:

IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*

Effective April 1, 2017, the Corporation has prospectively adopted the disclosure requirements in *Disclosure Initiative (amendments to IAS 7)* in accordance with the provisions of the standard. The amendments require a reconciliation of the opening and closing liabilities that form part of an entity's financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes. Consequently, the corporation will provide additional disclosure in relation to the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities in the 2017-18 annual report.

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

Effective April 1, 2017, the Corporation has early adopted *IFRS 9 Financial Instruments* issued in July 2014 (IFRS 9) with a date of initial application of April 1, 2017. The Corporation has elected to adopt the standard retrospectively with impacts recorded in retained earnings as of April 1, 2017. The requirements of IFRS 9 represent a significant change from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the Corporation adopted consequential amendments to *IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements* which requires impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of operations and comprehensive income. Previously, the Corporation's approach was to include the impairment of trade receivables in operations, maintenance and administration. Additionally, the Corporation adopted consequential amendments to *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* that are applied to disclosures about 2017-18 but generally have not be applied to comparative information.

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements - unaudited

December 31, 2017

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (continued)

The key changes resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 are summarized below.

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. The standard eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

The debt retirement funds were classified as FVTPL under IAS 39. The debt retirement funds are administered and managed by the Ministry of Finance. The business model objective is to both hold to collect contractual cash flows and to sell. The contractual terms of the debt retirement funds give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. As a result, these assets have therefore been classified as financial assets at FVOCI under IFRS 9.

The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Corporation's accounting policies for financial liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with an 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. The new impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortized cost and debt instruments at FVOCI, but not to investments in equity instruments. Under IFRS 9, credit losses are recognized earlier than under IAS 39.

Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except comparative periods have not been restated for retrospective application. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from adoption of IFRS 9 are recognized in retained earnings as at April 1, 2017.

The following table summarizes the impact of transition to IFRS 9 on retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income at April 1, 2017:

Impact of adopting IFRS 9 at April 1, 2017	Retained Earnings (Thousands)	Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Thousands)
Closing balance under IAS 39 (March 31, 2017)	\$ 52,771	\$ -
Reclassification of debt retirement funds as FVOCI	304	(304)
Recognition of expected credit losses under IFRS 9	-	-
Opening balance under IFRS 9 (April 1, 2017)	\$ 53,075	\$ (304)

Saskatchewan Water Corporation

Notes to the Financial Statements - unaudited December 31, 2017

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (continued)

Classification of financial assets and financial liabilities on the date of initial application of IFRS 9

Each class of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities has maintained the same measurement category under IFRS 9 as its original measurement category under IAS 39, with the exception of the following:

- All financial assets previously classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are now classified as amortized cost under IFRS 9; and
- Debt retirement funds classified as FVTPL are now classified as FVOCI.

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the period ended December 31, 2017, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. In particular, the Corporation is currently reviewing the following new standards to determine the potential impact, if any:

- IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* effective January 1, 2018
- IFRS 16, *Leases* effective January 1, 2019

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Notes to the Financial Statements - unaudited

December 31, 2017

4. Revenue

	Three months ended December 31		Nine months ended December 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(Thousands)		(Thousands)	
Water sales and treatment				
Potable water supply	\$ 4,909	\$ 4,721	\$ 17,838	\$ 15,505
Non-Potable water supply	4,994	4,962	15,515	14,876
Wastewater treatment	161	155	477	462
	<u>10,064</u>	<u>9,838</u>	<u>33,830</u>	<u>30,843</u>
Services				
Certified operations & maintenance	561	507	1,615	1,476
Project management	108	91	676	2,355
Northern project management	188	117	518	406
Operator training	147	162	516	517
Leak detection	1	2	17	10
ROAM	10	3	19	11
	<u>1,015</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>3,361</u>	<u>4,775</u>
Other				
Amortization of customer contributions	1,507	2,338	4,458	4,197
Amortization of government grants - capital related	67	67	202	201
Miscellaneous revenue	240	345	1,514	604
	<u>1,814</u>	<u>2,750</u>	<u>6,174</u>	<u>5,002</u>
	<u>\$ 12,893</u>	<u>\$ 13,470</u>	<u>\$ 43,365</u>	<u>\$ 40,620</u>

5. Finance income and expenses

	Three months ended December 31		Nine months ended December 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(Thousands)		(Thousands)	
Finance income				
Debt retirement fund earnings	\$ 111	\$ 85	\$ 226	\$ 259
Positive changes in fair value of debt retirement funds ¹	-	-	-	596
Other finance income	5	1	11	7
	<u>116</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>862</u>
Finance expenses				
Interest expense on short-term debt	4	(36)	26	6
Interest expense on long-term debt	566	508	1,700	1,481
Negative changes in fair value of debt retirement funds ¹	-	771	-	771
Realized loss on redemption of debt retirement funds	-	-	16	-
Unwinding of discount on provisions	15	21	51	64
Other interest expense	-	-	(10)	1
Amortization of Discounts (Premiums) and Commissions	1	-	3	1
	<u>586</u>	<u>1,264</u>	<u>1,786</u>	<u>2,324</u>
Net finance expense	<u>\$ (470)</u>	<u>\$ (1,178)</u>	<u>\$ (1,549)</u>	<u>\$ (1,462)</u>

¹Effective April 1, SaskWater's debt retirement funds are classified as FVOCI (see Note 3). The changes in fair value are no longer included in net finance income (expense). Comparative figures have not been revised.

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Notes to the Financial Statements - unaudited

December 31, 2017

6. Equity Advance and Capital Disclosure

The Corporation does not have share capital. However, the Corporation has received advances from CIC to form its equity capitalization. The advances reflect an equity investment in the Corporation by CIC.

The Corporation's debt management plan is built on the goal of ensuring the capacity to meet long term obligations and ensuring financial health, while achieving the growth plans of the Corporation.

As a Crown corporation, SaskWater receives its long-term capital funding primarily from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Finance. SaskWater also has access to a \$30 million line of credit.

The Corporation's capital consists of notes payable, long-term debt and equity, less debt retirement funds.

The Corporation monitors capital on the basis of the debt ratio. The current long-term debt ratio target is 60%, which is consistent with the prior period. The debt ratio is calculated as net debt divided by end of period capitalization as follows:

	December 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
	(Thousands)	
Gross long-term debt	\$ 61,793	\$ 58,993
Notes payable	14,238	7,200
Debt retirement funds	(15,673)	(16,502)
Net debt	60,358	49,691
Total equity	67,397	61,471
Capitalization	\$ 127,755	\$ 111,162
Debt ratio	47.2%	44.7%

The Corporation has complied with all externally imposed restrictions on its debt for the period ended December 31, 2017.

7. Commitments and Contingencies

a) Contractual commitments (Thousands)

As of December 31, 2017, the Corporation has outstanding commitments of \$25,988 (March 31, 2017 - \$8,123) for construction contracts and consulting agreements primarily relating to assets under construction and other service contracts.

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7. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

b) Litigation

The Corporation has provided, in its accounts, for any known claims from lawsuits or other legal proceedings for which there is material risk of liability to the Corporation in accordance with management's best estimates and the advice received from legal counsel. The Corporation intends to account for any differences which may arise between amounts provided and amounts expended in the period in which the claims are resolved.

8. Financial instruments

a) Fair values

Fair values are the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair values are estimates using present value and other valuation techniques which are significantly affected by the assumptions used concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates that reflect varying degrees of risk. Therefore, due to the use of judgment and future-oriented information, aggregate fair value amounts should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

The following summarizes the classification, carrying amounts and fair values of the Corporation's financial instruments:

	Classification ¹	Level ²	December 31, 2017		March 31, 2017		
			Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	
			(Thousands)		(Thousands)		
Financial assets							
Cash	FVTPL	1	\$ 5,451	\$ 5,451	\$ 4,147	\$ 4,147	
Trade and other receivables	AC	N/A	7,266	7,266	6,796	6,796	
Debt retirement funds	FVOCI	2	14,584	14,584	16,502	16,502	
Financial liabilities							
Trade and other payables	OL	N/A	5,880	5,880	7,868	7,868	
Notes payable	OL	N/A	5,700	5,700	7,200	7,200	
Dividends payable	OL	N/A	364	364	440	440	
Infrastructure deposits	OL	N/A	3,524	3,524	4,140	4,140	
Long-term debt	OL	2	61,793	65,733	58,993	61,357	

¹Classification details are as follows:

FVTPL - Fair value through profit and loss

L&R - Loans and Receivables

OL - Other Liabilities

²Level details are as follows:

Level 1 – Where quoted prices are readily available from an active market.

Level 2 – Valuation model not using quoted prices, but still using predominantly observable market inputs, such as market interest rates.

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8. Financial instruments (continued)

The estimated fair values of these financial instruments have been determined based on the following methods and assumptions, and may not represent the amounts that could be realized upon settlement.

All long-term debt obligations are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis based on current market yields for similar arrangements (Level 2). Debt retirement funds are valued at closing period-end unit prices received from the Saskatchewan Ministry of Finance (Level 2).

b) Determination of fair values

When the carrying amount of a financial instrument is the most reasonable approximation of fair value, reference to market quotations and estimation techniques is not required. The carrying values of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and notes payable approximate their fair values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

Fair value is best evidenced by an independent quoted market price for the same instrument in an active market. An active market is one where quoted prices are readily available, representing regularly occurring transactions. Accordingly, the determination of fair value requires judgment and is based on market information where available and appropriate. Fair value measurements are categorized into levels within a fair value hierarchy based on the nature of the inputs used in the valuation.