

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The management of Inter Pipeline Ltd. (Inter Pipeline) is responsible for the presentation and preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Inter Pipeline.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by Inter Pipeline in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Canadian generally accepted accounting principles as contained within Part 1 of the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada Handbook and, where necessary, include amounts based on the best estimates and judgments of the management of Inter Pipeline.

The management of Inter Pipeline recognizes the importance of Inter Pipeline maintaining the highest possible standards in the preparation and dissemination of statements presenting its financial condition. If alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those policies it deems the most appropriate in the circumstances. In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and reliability of the financial statements, management has developed and maintains a system of accounting and reporting supported by internal controls designed to ensure that transactions are properly authorized and recorded, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition, and liabilities are recognized.

Ernst & Young LLP, an independent firm of chartered accountants, was appointed to audit Inter Pipeline's financial statements and provide an independent audit opinion. To provide their opinion on the accompanying consolidated financial statements, Ernst & Young LLP review Inter Pipeline's system of internal controls and conduct their work to the extent they consider appropriate.

The Audit Committee, comprised entirely of independent directors, is appointed by the Board of Directors of Inter Pipeline. The Audit Committee meets quarterly to review Inter Pipeline's interim consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis and recommends their approval to the Board of Directors. As well, the Audit Committee meets annually to review Inter Pipeline's annual consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis and recommends their approval to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors approves Inter Pipeline's interim and annual consolidated financial statements and the accompanying Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Inter Pipeline Ltd.

(Signed) Christian P. Bayle
President and Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) Brent C. Heagy
Chief Financial Officer

February 15, 2018

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Inter Pipeline Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Inter Pipeline Ltd., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the consolidated statements of changes in equity, net income, comprehensive income and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Inter Pipeline Ltd. as at December 31, 2017 and 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The signature of Ernst & Young LLP is written in a cursive, handwritten style in black ink.

Calgary, Canada
February 15, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31 2017	As at December 31 2016
(millions of Canadian dollars)		
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 21)	\$ 26.9	\$ 21.4
Accounts receivable	245.7	226.1
Prepaid expenses and other deposits	22.4	20.1
Inventory	12.6	13.3
Total Current Assets	307.6	280.9
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)	9,394.8	9,186.0
Goodwill and intangible assets (note 7)	659.3	684.7
Total Assets	\$ 10,361.7	\$ 10,151.6
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Dividends payable (note 8)	\$ 53.2	\$ 49.7
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions	334.0	277.3
Current income taxes payable	3.1	18.7
Deferred revenue	52.1	10.1
Current portion of long-term debt (note 9)	204.1	399.7
Commercial paper (note 9)	1,288.6	1,338.8
Total Current Liabilities	1,935.1	2,094.3
Non-Current Liabilities		
Long-term debt (note 9)	3,942.8	4,067.8
Provisions (note 10)	188.1	162.6
Employee benefits (note 11)	30.1	32.4
Long-term deferred revenue and other liabilities	54.5	51.1
Deferred income taxes (note 12)	747.3	555.5
Total Liabilities	6,897.9	6,963.7
Commitments (notes 6 and 15)		
Equity		
Shareholders' equity (note 13)	3,413.7	3,184.5
Total reserves (note 13)	50.1	3.4
Total Equity	3,463.8	3,187.9
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 10,361.7	\$ 10,151.6

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of Inter Pipeline Ltd.:

(Signed) Richard A. Shaw
Director

(Signed) William D. Robertson
Director

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(millions of Canadian dollars)

Attributable to Shareholders of Inter Pipeline Ltd.

	Share Capital (note 13)	Earnings / (Deficit)	Contributed Surplus	Reserves	Total Shareholders' Equity	Non- Controlling Interest	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2017	\$ 3,712.3	\$ (530.3)	\$ 2.5	\$ 3.4	\$ 3,187.9	\$ -	\$ 3,187.9
Net income for the year	-	526.7	-	-	526.7	-	526.7
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	46.7	46.7	-	46.7
Dividends declared (note 8)	-	(609.9)	-	-	(609.9)	-	(609.9)
Issuance of common shares (note 13)							
Issued under Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan	307.4	-	-	-	307.4	-	307.4
Income tax recovery on long-term payable	-	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	5.0
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 4,019.7	\$ (608.5)	\$ 2.5	\$ 50.1	\$ 3,463.8	\$ -	\$ 3,463.8
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 2,889.4	\$ (184.7)	\$ 2.5	\$ 113.9	\$ 2,821.1	\$ 335.5	\$ 3,156.6
Net income for the year	-	449.7	-	-	449.7	27.9	477.6
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(110.5)	(110.5)	-	(110.5)
Dividends declared (note 8)	-	(539.2)	-	-	(539.2)	-	(539.2)
Issuance of common shares (note 13)							
Issued under Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan	68.8	-	-	-	68.8	-	68.8
Issued for cash (net of issue costs)	576.6	-	-	-	576.6	-	576.6
Issued on acquisition of Cold Lake non-controlling interest	177.5	-	-	-	177.5	-	177.5
Acquisition of Cold Lake non-controlling interest (note 25)	-	(256.1)	-	-	(256.1)	(332.3)	(588.4)
Cash distributions paid by Cold Lake to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(31.7)	(31.7)
Capital contributions received from Cold Lake non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.6
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 3,712.3	\$ (530.3)	\$ 2.5	\$ 3.4	\$ 3,187.9	\$ -	\$ 3,187.9

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

™ Denotes trademark of Canaccord Genuity Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Net Income

Years Ended December 31

(millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
REVENUES		
Operating revenues (note 23)	\$ 2,260.6	\$ 1,824.6
EXPENSES		
Shrinkage gas	270.1	194.1
Midstream product purchases	238.2	103.3
Operating (note 20)	474.9	381.1
Depreciation and amortization	255.7	229.7
Financing charges (note 19)	170.4	147.0
General and administrative (note 20)	129.8	133.9
Loss on disposal of assets	9.5	6.5
Total Expenses	1,548.6	1,195.6
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	712.0	629.0
Income tax (recovery) expense (note 12)		
Current	(3.0)	51.0
Deferred	188.3	100.4
Total Income Tax Expense	185.3	151.4
NET INCOME	\$ 526.7	\$ 477.6
Net income attributable to		
Shareholders of Inter Pipeline Ltd.	\$ 526.7	\$ 449.7
Non-controlling interest	-	27.9
Net Income	\$ 526.7	\$ 477.6
Net income per share attributable to shareholders of Inter Pipeline Ltd. (note 13)		
Basic and diluted	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.31

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31

(millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
NET INCOME	\$ 526.7	\$ 477.6
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (note 13)		
Item that may be reclassified subsequently to net income		
Unrealized gain (loss) on translating financial statements of foreign operations	42.8	(103.9)
Items that will not be reclassified to net income		
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit pension plan (note 11)	4.6	(7.6)
Income tax relating to defined benefit pension reserve (note 12)	(0.7)	1.0
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	46.7	(110.5)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	\$ 573.4	\$ 367.1
Comprehensive income attributable to		
Shareholders of Inter Pipeline Ltd.	\$ 573.4	\$ 339.2
Non-controlling interest	-	27.9
Comprehensive Income	\$ 573.4	\$ 367.1

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years Ended December 31

(millions of Canadian dollars)	2017	2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	\$ 526.7	\$ 477.6
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation and amortization	255.7	229.7
Loss on disposal of assets	9.5	6.5
Non-cash expense	4.1	20.0
Deferred income tax expense	188.3	100.4
Proceeds from long-term deferred revenue	6.3	-
Proceeds from long-term lease inducements	-	14.6
Funds from operations	990.6	848.8
Net change in non-cash operating working capital (note 21)	37.8	(42.9)
Cash provided by operating activities	1,028.4	805.9
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	(378.8)	(186.1)
Proceeds on disposal of assets	0.3	1.1
Acquisition of offgas processing (note 24)	-	(1,383.0)
Assumption of cash on acquisition of offgas processing (note 24)	-	46.9
Acquisition of Cold Lake non-controlling interest (note 25)	-	(355.1)
Net change in non-cash investing working capital (note 21)	29.0	7.0
Cash used in investing activities	(349.5)	(1,869.2)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash dividends paid to shareholders of Inter Pipeline Ltd. (note 8)	(302.5)	(470.4)
Cash distributions paid by Cold Lake to non-controlling interest	-	(31.7)
Cash contributions received from Cold Lake non-controlling interest	-	0.6
(Decrease) increase in debt	(371.6)	979.2
Transaction costs on debt	(3.2)	(5.9)
Issuance of common shares	-	600.0
Share issue costs	-	(30.3)
Net change in non-cash financing working capital (note 21)	4.4	5.0
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(672.9)	1,046.5
Effect of foreign currency translation on foreign currency denominated cash	(0.5)	(2.1)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5.5	(18.9)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	21.4	40.3
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 26.9	\$ 21.4
Cash taxes paid	\$ 7.0	\$ 63.0
Cash interest paid	\$ 167.7	\$ 139.5

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2017

(millions of Canadian dollars, except as otherwise indicated)

1. STRUCTURE OF THE CORPORATION

Inter Pipeline Ltd. (Inter Pipeline or the Corporation) was formed under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) pursuant to an amalgamation on September 2, 2013, and is the corporate successor of Inter Pipeline Fund.

Inter Pipeline is comprised of four business segments located in two geographic segments: oil sands transportation business, conventional oil pipelines business and natural gas liquids (NGL) processing business, all operating in Canada, and the bulk liquid storage business, which operates in Europe. The head office, principal address and records office of Inter Pipeline are located at 3200, 215 – 2nd Street SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

These audited consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of Inter Pipeline on February 15, 2018.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The accounting policies that follow have been consistently applied to all years presented.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Measurement Basis

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except for long-term incentive plan (LTIP) awards that have been measured at fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying Inter Pipeline's significant accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3c.

b) Basis of Consolidation

These audited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Inter Pipeline, its subsidiary companies, partnerships and any joint arrangements. The financial statements of the subsidiary companies, partnerships and joint arrangements are prepared for the same reporting period as Inter Pipeline, using consistent accounting policies.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which Inter Pipeline obtained control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Intercompany balances, transactions, and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions, are eliminated on consolidation. Ownership interests in subsidiaries represented by other parties that do not control the entity are presented in the consolidated statements as balances and activities attributable to non-controlling interest.

Non-controlling Interest

Inter Pipeline had an indirect 85% ownership interest in the Cold Lake Pipeline Limited Partnership (Cold Lake LP) and an 85% ownership interest in its general partner, Cold Lake Pipeline Ltd. (collectively Cold Lake) until November 1, 2016, when Inter Pipeline purchased the remaining 15% ownership interest.

Prior to November 1, 2016, non-controlling interest represented a 15% ownership interest in Cold Lake attributable to an unrelated third party. Cold Lake was governed by a Unanimous Shareholder Agreement (USA) which established the decision making abilities of the Cold Lake shareholders in relation to the Cold Lake pipeline system. Inter Pipeline had the ability to unilaterally approve those activities determined by management to most significantly impact returns without the consent of the unrelated third party, such as the identification of expansion and other transportation service opportunities, performance of due diligence, undertaking economic feasibility studies and managing decisions to undergo non-Cold Lake Transportation Service Agreement (TSA) capital projects, where a feasibility study has been undertaken. Accordingly, the results of Cold Lake were fully consolidated by Inter Pipeline and the portion of equity in entities not owned by Inter Pipeline was reflected as non-controlling interest within total equity on the consolidated balance sheets.

Transactions that result in changes in ownership interest while retaining control are accounted for as transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders. As a result, no change in the carrying amount of assets or liabilities is recognized as a result of such transaction, and any gain or loss on such change of control is recognized in retained earnings. Costs directly associated with the change in ownership interest are also recognized in retained earnings.

Interest in Joint Operation

Inter Pipeline has a 50% interest in the Empress V natural gas processing straddle plant which is accounted for as a joint operation. Empress V is not a separate legal entity and all strategic financial and operating decisions must be jointly agreed by all parties to the joint arrangement. All parties have direct exclusive rights to their joint interest share of the Empress V assets and the economic benefit generated from them. Accordingly, the results of Empress V are consolidated in a manner that reflects Inter Pipeline's 50% interest in the individual income, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows of Empress V on a line by line basis in the consolidated results.

Business Combinations

Business acquisitions are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting at the date control of a business is obtained. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the fair values of the assets given or equity instruments issued, net of liabilities incurred or assumed, and is allocated to the fair value of the acquiree's identifiable net assets acquired, including intangible assets. Goodwill is recognized when the cost of the acquisition exceeds the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired. Costs directly associated with the acquisition are expensed.

c) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements in accordance 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. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The amounts recorded for depreciation and amortization; impairment of non-financial assets; revenue from oil sands transportation service agreements; provisions; deferred income taxes; and business combinations are based on estimates and judgments. By their nature, these estimates and judgments are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates and judgments in future years could be material. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments and estimates that Inter Pipeline has made in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements.

Depreciation and Amortization

Calculation of the net book value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets requires Inter Pipeline to make estimates of the useful life of the assets, residual value at the end of the asset's useful life, method of depreciation and amortization and whether impairment in value has occurred. Residual values of the assets, estimated useful lives and depreciation and amortization methodology are reviewed annually with prospective application of any changes, if deemed appropriate. Changes to estimates and specifically those related to pipeline assets, which could be significant, could be caused by a variety of factors, including changes to the physical life of the assets as well as the estimated remaining life of crude oil reserves expected to be gathered and shipped on these pipeline systems. A change in any of the estimates would result in a change in the amount of depreciation and, as a result, a charge to net income recorded in the period in which the change occurs, with a similar change in the carrying value of the assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

For the purposes of Inter Pipeline's impairment testing, fair value is estimated using a discounted cash flow methodology. This method estimates fair value less costs of disposal using a discounted ten year forecasted cash flow with a terminal value, based on Inter Pipeline's assessment of the long-term outlook for each business. Cash flows are estimated from several sources including internal budgets and long-term contractual agreements with customers. Observable market data is used to develop discount rates for each business, which approximate the discount rate from a market participant's perspective. The fair value measurement is classified within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (note 3s).

The determination of the magnitude of impairment involves the use of estimates, assumptions and judgments on highly uncertain matters particularly with respect to determining fair value less costs of disposal. Such estimates, assumptions and judgments include, but are not limited to, the choice of discount rates that reflect appropriate asset-specific risks, timing of revenue and customer turnover, inflation factors for projected operating and capital expenditures and commodity prices.

Impairment indicators include, but are not limited to, a significant decline in an asset's market value, significant adverse changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the assets are operated, evidence of obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, significant changes in the planned use of an asset, or ongoing under-performance of an asset. Application of these factors to the facts and circumstances of a particular asset requires a significant amount of judgment.

For the purposes of Inter Pipeline's goodwill impairment testing, the recoverable value of a cash generating unit (CGU) calculated in a preceding year may be used in the current year if certain conditions are met. These conditions include: that the assets and liabilities of the CGU to which goodwill has been allocated have not changed significantly since the recoverable value was previously calculated; the most recent recoverable value calculation exceeded the CGU's carrying amount by a substantial margin; and based on an analysis of events that have occurred and circumstances that have changed since the most recent recoverable value was calculated, the likelihood that a current recoverable value calculation would be less than the

current carrying amount of the CGU is remote. In 2017, Inter Pipeline calculated the recoverable value for all CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated.

Revenue from Oil Sands Transportation Services Agreements

Inter Pipeline conducts most of its oil sands transportation business under long-term transportation service agreements. Judgment is required when assessing whether the deliverables within an agreement are separately identifiable services. A service is considered separately identifiable if a shipper can benefit from the service on its own, independent from other services in the contract. Separately identifiable services may include, but are not limited to, ship-or-pay transportation services utilizing dedicated capacity and spot transportation services where capacity is not reserved for the shipper.

Revenue is allocated between the separately identifiable services based on their relative estimated stand-alone selling prices, determined at contract inception. In the absence of available market prices, the determination of stand-alone fair value for each identifiable service requires the use of estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, volume and capital requirements, length of contract, location, and competitive environment. Forecasting volumes involves the use of estimates, assumptions and judgments on highly uncertain matters, such as when a shipper's production facility will commence operations, speed and magnitude of production ramp-up, timing of additional capital projects and the ultimate production capacity of the shipper's production facilities.

Provisions

Inter Pipeline is required to apply a number of assumptions in estimating provisions recorded for decommissioning and environmental remediation associated with Inter Pipeline's sites. Liabilities are calculated based on current price estimates using current technologies in accordance with current legal or constructive requirements. Liabilities are adjusted for inflation to reflect the timing of when the decommissioning or remediation activity is anticipated. Where a range of estimates exists, the possible outcomes are weighted to determine a probable settlement value or the midpoint is used where all outcomes are equally likely. Inter Pipeline's decommissioning obligations are expected to occur when the assets are no longer economically viable. The economic lives of these assets are estimated based on future expectations involving the supply of petroleum, chemical and other products and demand for certain services and therefore the timing of decommissioning may change significantly in the future. Actual costs and cash outflows may differ from these estimates due to changes in laws or regulations, timing of projects, costs and technology. As a result, there could be material adjustments to the provisions established. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax risk-free rate.

Property, plant and equipment related to pipeline systems consist primarily of underground pipelines and above ground equipment and facilities. The potential cost of future decommissioning activities is a function of several factors, including regulatory requirements at the time of pipeline abandonment, the diameter and length of the pipeline and the pipeline's location. Decommissioning requirements can vary considerably, ranging from purging product from the pipeline, refilling with inert gas and capping all open ends to removal of the pipeline and reclamation of the right-of-way. Under current regulations, the estimated cost for the decommissioning obligation includes such activities as: purging product from the pipeline, refilling with inert gas and capping all open ends and removal of surface facilities and reclamation of the surface facility sites.

Property, plant and equipment related to processing plants and storage facilities consist primarily of three straddle plants, two offgas plants, one olefinic fractionator and sixteen bulk liquid storage facilities. Inter Pipeline's decommissioning obligation

represents the present value of the expected cost to be incurred upon the termination of operations and closure of the extraction plants, olefinic fractionator, and leased bulk liquid storage sites. The estimated costs for decommissioning obligations include such activities as dismantling, demolition and disposal of the facilities and equipment, as well as remediation and restoration of the sites.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilized. Assessing the recoverability of deferred taxes requires management to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted funds from operations and the application of existing tax laws.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income taxes contain uncertainties because of the assumptions made about when deferred tax assets are likely to reverse, and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain.

Business Combinations

The consideration transferred of an acquired business is allocated to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed at their estimated fair values on the acquisition date. The excess of the consideration transferred over the amount allocated to net assets is recorded as goodwill. All available information is used to estimate fair values. External consultants are typically engaged to assist in the fair value determination of identifiable intangible assets and other significant assets or liabilities. The preliminary allocation of consideration transferred may be adjusted, as necessary, up to one year after the acquisition closing date due to additional information impacting asset valuation and liabilities assumed.

The allocation process for the consideration transferred involves uncertainty as management is required to make assumptions and apply judgment to estimates of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities, including highest and best use of assets. Quoted market prices and widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flows and market multiple analyses are used to estimate the fair market value of the assets and liabilities and depreciated replacement costs is used for the valuation of tangible assets. These estimates include assumptions on inputs within the discounted cash flow calculations related to forecasted revenues, cash flows, contract renewals, asset lives, industry economic factors and business strategies.

d) Segment Reporting

Inter Pipeline determines its reportable segments based on the nature of its operations and geographic location. This is consistent with how the business is managed and results reported to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, who are Inter Pipeline's chief operating decision makers. Operating segments that have similar economic characteristics are aggregated into reportable segments.

The following expenses are only recorded in certain segments as this allocation reflects how the segments' profit and loss is reported to the chief operating decision makers: Canadian general and administrative costs are allocated to the corporate segment unless they are recoverable through contracts with third parties, in which case they are allocated to the operating

segment that holds the contract. Financing costs related to interest or accretion expense are allocated to the operating segment that holds the associated debt or provision obligation. Income taxes are allocated to the segments which contain taxable corporations.

Segment assets and liabilities are measured on the same basis as consolidated assets and liabilities.

Industry Segments

The oil sands transportation business consists of the Cold Lake, Corridor and Polaris pipeline systems that transport petroleum products and provide related blending and handling services in Alberta. The conventional oil pipelines business consists of the Bow River, Central Alberta, and Mid-Saskatchewan pipeline systems that provide for the transportation of petroleum products and related blending, handling and marketing activities. The NGL processing business consists of processing natural gas to extract NGLs and the processing of oil sands upgrader offgas to extract an NGL and olefin mix which is fractionated into marketable paraffinic and olefinic products. The bulk liquid storage business involves the primary storage and handling of bulk liquid products through the operation of sixteen bulk liquid storage terminals.

Geographic Segments

Inter Pipeline has two geographic segments, Canada and Europe. The bulk liquid storage business is located in Europe, while all other operating segments are located in Canada.

e) Revenue Recognition

Oil Sands Transportation Business

Revenue is recorded when services have been performed, the amount of revenue and associated costs can be reliably measured and when it is probable that consideration will be collected.

The Cold Lake and Polaris pipeline systems revenue is determined by the nature of the contract and is either recognized ratably over the term of fixed fee arrangements, or as volumes are transported and services are provided to each shipper. Where transportation agreements involve separately identifiable services, consideration is allocated amongst the services based on their relative estimated stand-alone selling prices. Long term ship-or-pay agreements, under which shippers are obligated to pay fixed amounts ratably over the life of the agreement regardless of volumes shipped, may contain make-up rights. Make-up rights are earned by the shippers when minimum volume commitments are not utilized during the period but under certain circumstances can be used to offset excess volumes in future periods, subject to expiry periods. Inter Pipeline recognizes revenues associated with make-up rights at the earlier of when the make-up volume is shipped, the make-up right expires, or when it is determined that the likelihood that the shipper will utilize the make-up rights is remote.

Revenue on the Corridor pipeline system is recognized as services are provided in accordance with terms prescribed by the Firm Service Agreement (Corridor FSA) with the shippers. Under the terms of the Corridor FSA, revenues are determined by an agreed upon annual revenue requirement formula which allows for the recovery of prescribed expenditures and costs associated with the operation of the Corridor pipeline system, including debt financing costs, operating costs, Rate Base (as defined in the Corridor FSA) depreciation and taxes, as well as a rate of return on the equity component of the Rate Base determined with reference to a spread over a long-term bond yield reported by the Bank of Canada.

Conventional Oil Pipelines Business

Revenues associated with the transportation, storage and processing of hydrocarbons on the conventional oil pipelines gathering systems, namely trunk line tariffs and gathering tariffs are recognized as the services are provided. The majority of volumes are transported on the conventional oil pipelines gathering systems under short-term contracts with a fixed tolling arrangement and no volume commitment made by the shipper.

Volumes purchased by Inter Pipeline to be used in the blending process that are then resold to the same party at a pre-arranged differential are recognized on a net basis. Sales of additional volumes created through the blending process, and volumes purchased from and sold to different parties, are recognized on a gross basis with corresponding product purchases. Revenue is recognized when title is transferred.

NGL Processing Business

Revenue is recognized when the service is provided or when products are shipped to the customer in accordance with the terms of the sales contract, title or risk of loss has been transferred and pricing is either fixed or determinable. Revenue recognition is based on three methodologies: according to the terms of the commodity based arrangements which may include an annualized adjustment; fee based revenue which is recognized when volumes are produced; and cost-of-service revenue, which is predominantly based on a fixed monthly fee.

Bulk Liquid Storage Business

Revenues are derived from the storage and handling of bulk liquid products and provision of complementary services and are recognized as the services are provided. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates and sales taxes or duties. Revenue received in advance is recognized over the duration of the contract to which it applies.

Deferred Revenue

Deferred revenue represents cash received in excess of revenues recognized.

f) Net Income per Common Share

Basic net income per common share is calculated by dividing the net income for the year attributable to common shareholders of Inter Pipeline by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per common share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all potentially dilutive common shares, using the treasury stock method. Outstanding shares issued under the Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan are assumed to have been converted to common shares at the date of record, and convertible shares outstanding at the end of the period are assumed to have been converted to common shares at their date of issuance or the beginning of the period, whichever is later.

g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank accounts and overnight deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

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h) Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value and consists primarily of NGLs and olefins. The cost of inventories is determined using the weighted average costing method and includes direct purchase costs and when applicable, costs of production, extraction, fractionation, and transportation. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated selling costs. The reversal of previous net realizable value write-downs is recorded when there is a subsequent increase in the value of inventories.

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

The calculation of depreciation for property, plant and equipment includes assumptions related to useful lives and residual values. The assumptions are based on management's experience with similar assets and corporate policies.

Oil Sands Transportation Business

Property, plant and equipment in the oil sands transportation business consist of pipelines and related facilities. Depreciation of capital costs is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service life of the assets, which is 80 years. The cost of pipelines and facilities includes all expenditures directly attributable to bringing the pipeline to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, including costs incurred for system construction, expansion and betterments until the assets are available for use. Pipeline system costs also include an allocation of directly attributable overhead costs and capitalized borrowing costs. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the related property, plant and equipment is substantially complete and ready for its intended productive use.

Pipeline line fill and tank working inventory for the Cold Lake, Corridor, and Polaris pipeline systems represent petroleum based product purchased for the purpose of charging the pipeline system and partially filling the petroleum product storage tanks with an appropriate volume of petroleum products to enable commercial operation of the facilities and pipeline. Pipeline line fill for the Cold Lake and Polaris pipeline systems is owned by Inter Pipeline and the shippers directly. The cost of line fill owned by Inter Pipeline includes all direct expenditures for acquiring the petroleum based products. Any line fill that Inter Pipeline continues to own upon the ultimate retirement and decommissioning of the pipeline systems will be recovered under the terms of the agreements. Cold Lake and Polaris line fill is carried at cost and Corridor line fill is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Proceeds from the sale of Inter Pipeline's line fill on Cold Lake and Polaris will be fully available to Inter Pipeline, whereas proceeds from the sale of Corridor's line fill will be used to fund the cost of any decommissioning obligations and to the extent Corridor's decommissioning obligations exceed the value of the line fill, Inter Pipeline will be obligated to fund the excess. To the extent the value of the line fill exceeds the decommissioning obligation; the excess funds will be refunded to the Corridor shippers. Depreciation of Corridor line fill is calculated on the same basis as the related property, plant and equipment.

Conventional Oil Pipelines Business

Expenditures on conventional oil pipelines system expansions and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance, pipeline integrity verification and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation of pipeline facilities and equipment commences when the pipelines are available for use. Depreciation of the capital costs is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated 80 year service life of the Bow River pipeline system assets and 30 year service life of the Central Alberta and Mid-Saskatchewan pipeline system assets. These estimates are connected to the estimated remaining life of the crude oil reserves expected to be gathered and shipped on these pipeline systems. Pipeline line fill and tank working inventory for the conventional oil pipeline systems represent petroleum based product purchased for the purpose of charging the pipeline system and partially filling the

petroleum product storage tanks with an appropriate volume of petroleum products to enable commercial operation of the facilities and pipeline. The cost of line fill includes all direct expenditures for acquiring the petroleum based products. These product volumes will be recovered upon the ultimate retirement and decommissioning of the pipeline systems and are carried at cost.

NGL Processing Business

Property, plant and equipment of the NGL processing business is comprised primarily of three straddle plants, two offgas plants, an olefinic fractionator, and the Boreal pipeline system. Expenditures on new construction, facility expansions, major repairs and maintenance, or betterments are capitalized, while routine maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation of the property, plant and equipment and additions thereto is charged once the assets are ready for their intended use, and is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets which ranges from 25 to 30 years.

Bulk Liquid Storage Business

The bulk liquid storage business' property, plant and equipment consist of storage facilities and associated equipment. Expenditures on expansion and betterments are capitalized, while maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation of the property, plant and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service life of the assets, the majority of which ranges from four to 100 years.

j) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill

Inter Pipeline has goodwill in four of its CGUs: the Corridor and Polaris pipeline systems in the oil sands transportation business and Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland (together as one CGU) and Inter Terminals Denmark in the bulk liquid storage business. Assets are grouped in CGUs which are the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows. Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the Corridor, Polaris, Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland and Inter Terminals Denmark CGUs. After initial recognition, goodwill is carried at cost less any write downs for impairment. During each fiscal year and as economic events dictate, management conducts an impairment test taking into consideration any events or circumstances which might have impaired the recoverable amount. If the carrying amount of an individual CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the goodwill exceeds its recoverable amount, determined on a fair value less costs of disposal discounted cash flow basis.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the CGU retained.

Intangible Assets

Inter Pipeline's intangible assets are amortized using an amortization method and term based on estimates of the useful lives of these assets.

Cold Lake Transportation Services Agreement

The Cold Lake TSA intangible asset is the estimated value, using a discounted cash flow analysis, of the shipping agreement entered into with the Cold Lake founding shippers on the Cold Lake pipeline system as valued on January 2, 2003. The term of the Cold Lake TSA extends until Cold Lake LP gives notice that it forecasts it will earn less than \$1.0 million of capital fees in the year. This intangible asset is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 30 years. The remaining amortization period of the Cold Lake TSA is approximately 15 years.

Customer Contracts and Relationships

The NGL processing business' intangible assets consist of customer contracts for the sales of ethane, ethane-ethylene and propane-plus. Contracts include fee-based contracts, cost-of-service contracts and commodity-based arrangements. The value of these contracts is realized over the term of each agreement, which is the period over which amortization is being charged using the straight-line method. Should the term of a customer contract change, the amortization of the remaining balance would change prospectively. The average remaining amortization period of the NGL processing business customer contracts is approximately seven years.

Within the bulk liquid storage business segment, Inter Terminals UK's intangible asset consists of a customer contract for the storage and handling of bulk liquid products. The value of this contract is being realized over the term of the agreement, which is the period over which amortization is being charged using the straight-line method. Should the term of the contract change, the amortization of the remaining balance would change prospectively. The remaining amortization period of the customer contract is approximately nine years.

Patent

A patented operational process utilized in one of the natural gas processing straddle plants is being amortized on a straight-line basis over 14 years from the date of acquisition of the straddle plants on July 28, 2004. The remaining amortization period of the patent is approximately one year.

k) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception date, whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use an asset. Leases which transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership to Inter Pipeline are classified as finance leases. The leased asset is recognized at the lower of the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance lease assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term. Other leases are classified as operating leases and payments are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

l) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets which require substantial time to construct or prepare for use are capitalized as part of the cost of the related assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended productive use. Capitalized borrowing costs are amortized over the estimated service life of the assets to which the borrowings relate. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Provisions

A provision is recognized when it is determined that an obligation has arisen as a result of a past event, the obligation can be reliably estimated and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Inter Pipeline's provisions represent legal or constructive obligations associated with certain onerous office lease contracts; decommissioning tangible long-lived assets at the end of their useful lives; environmental remediation costs; and loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, and other sources.

Provisions associated with onerous head office lease contracts are calculated as the present value of the difference between the minimum future lease payments that Inter Pipeline is obligated to make under the non-cancellable lease contracts and the estimated sublease recoveries. The onerous lease contracts are expected to be settled in periods up to February 2023.

On initial recognition of a decommissioning obligation, an amount equal to the estimated present value of the obligation is capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset and depreciated over the asset's estimated useful life. Any subsequent changes to the decommissioning cost estimate or discount rate will result in a similar adjustment to the cost of the related long-lived asset. The provision will accrete to its full value over time through charges to income, or until Inter Pipeline settles the obligation. Recoveries from third parties which are virtually certain to be realized are recorded separately and are not offset against the related provision.

n) Employee Benefits

Long-term Incentive Plans

Awards are paid in cash under Inter Pipeline's Restricted Share Unit Plan (RSUP) and Performance Share Unit Plan (PSUP). The fair value basis of accounting is used for both plans whereby changes in the liability are recorded in each period based on the number of awards outstanding and the current market price of Inter Pipeline's shares plus an amount equivalent to cash dividends declared to date. Additionally, the valuation of the Performance Share Units (PSUs) incorporates the use of a performance multiplier, which is determined based on the achievement of two equally weighted, pre-determined, Board approved performance criteria. The expense is recognized over the vesting periods of the respective awards. Compensation expense and the long-term incentive liability are adjusted to reflect the use of actual historical forfeiture rates as well as estimated future forfeiture rates. The market-based value of the award approximates the intrinsic value as the awards have no exercise price.

Pension Plans

The cost of pension benefits earned by certain employees in the UK, Germany and Ireland covered by the defined benefit pension plans is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method. Plan assets are measured at fair value for the purpose of determining the actual return on plan assets. Adjustments for plan amendments are expensed over the vesting period of the employee benefits. Interest on Inter Pipeline's pension plan assets is calculated using the same interest rate as applied for the purpose of discounting the benefit obligation. Actuarial gains and losses arise from changes in assumptions and differences between assumptions and the actual experience of the pension plans. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income (OCI). Past service costs are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. If the benefits have already vested, immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a pension plan, past service costs are recognized.

o) Government Grants

Government grants are initially recognized as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and any conditions attached to the grant will be fulfilled. Grants that compensate Inter Pipeline for expenses incurred are recognised as other income in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

p) Income Taxes

Current Income Taxes

Certain of Inter Pipeline's subsidiaries are taxable corporations in Canada and Europe.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to taxation authorities. The tax rates and laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in countries where Inter Pipeline and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income. The actual amount of income tax expense is final only when the tax return is filed and accepted by relevant tax authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the annual consolidated financial statements.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in Inter Pipeline's entity tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. Provisions are established if appropriate.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity is recognized in equity and not the consolidated statements of net income.

Deferred Income Taxes

Inter Pipeline uses the liability method where deferred income taxes are recognized based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recorded for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The tax rates are those that are expected to apply in the year the asset is to be realized or the liability is to be settled. Future changes in tax laws affecting existing tax rates could limit the ability of Inter Pipeline to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside net income is also recognized outside net income. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in comprehensive income or directly in shareholders' equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes are related to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

q) Foreign Currency Translation

Foreign Currency Transactions

Items included in the financial statements of each of Inter Pipeline's subsidiaries are measured using the functional currency of that subsidiary being the currency of the primary economic environment in which that subsidiary operates. Transactions that are in a currency other than the functional currency of the subsidiary are translated at exchange rates in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency at the reporting date are retranslated to the

functional currency at the exchange rate in effect at the reporting date with the resulting exchange gains or losses recognized in the statements of net income.

Foreign Operations

The results of all of Inter Pipeline's subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

- a. All assets and liabilities, including goodwill and other fair value adjustments arising on business combinations, at foreign exchange rates at the end of the applicable reporting period; and
- b. All income and expenses at monthly average exchange rates over the reporting periods.

The resulting translation gains and losses are included in OCI as foreign currency translation adjustments.

Currently only Inter Pipeline Europe Limited (IPEL) and its respective subsidiaries have functional currencies that differ from the Canadian dollar. Neither IPEL nor any of its subsidiaries operate in hyperinflationary economies. IPEL comprises all of the operations in the bulk liquid storage business.

r) Asset Impairment

Non-financial Assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with definite lives are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment regardless of whether indicators of impairment exist.

For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are grouped in CGUs, which are the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows. The recoverable amount is the higher of a CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, the best evidence of fair value is the value obtained from recent market transactions or the value stated in a binding sale agreement. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators. Inter Pipeline calculates the fair value less costs of disposal using a projected cash flow model applying a fair value less costs of disposal discounted cash flow methodology. After-tax cash flows are discounted using a weighted average cost of capital discount rate that reflects the relative risk of the asset. Projected future cash flows used in the goodwill impairment assessment represent management's best estimate of the future operating performance of these businesses at the current time. A significant change in these assumptions or unanticipated future events could require a provision for impairment in the future which would be recorded as a reduction of the carrying value of goodwill with a charge against net income.

An impairment test is performed by comparing a CGU's carrying amount to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent a CGU's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Goodwill acquired through a business combination is allocated to each CGU, or group of CGUs, that are expected to benefit from the business combination. A group of CGUs represents the lowest level within the entity at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which may not be higher than an operating segment.

An impairment loss is recognized in the period it occurs. The impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU and then on a pro-rata basis to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the CGU with an offset to net income. Impairment losses, other than goodwill impairment, are subsequently evaluated for potential reversal when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

Financial Assets

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are assessed by Inter Pipeline at each reporting date to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists. Significant assets are tested for impairment individually then assessed collectively in a group of assets with similar credit risk characteristics. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if one or more events have occurred that would impact the estimated future cash flows of that asset. If evidence of impairment exists, an entity recognizes an impairment loss, the difference between the amortized cost of the financial asset and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by this amount with an offsetting entry to net income. Impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost may be reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

s) Financial Instruments

Inter Pipeline may utilize derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign exchange and interest rates. Inter Pipeline has a market risk management policy that defines and specifies the controls and responsibilities associated with those activities managing market exposure to changing commodity prices (power, crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, and olefins) as well as changes within the financial market relating to interest rates and foreign exchange exposure for Inter Pipeline. Inter Pipeline's market risk management policy prohibits the use of derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement

"Cash, loans and receivables" and "other financial liabilities" are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization.

Inter Pipeline has classified its financial instruments as follows: Cash and cash equivalents and the majority of accounts receivable are classified as "cash, loans and receivables". Dividends payable, the majority of accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions, long-term debt, short-term debt and commercial paper are classified as "other financial liabilities".

Inter Pipeline capitalizes debt transaction costs, premiums and discounts within long-term debt, short-term debt and commercial paper.

Financial Instruments – Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets are categorized based on the fair value hierarchy of inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs involve limited use of judgments as fair value inputs are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Inter Pipeline does not use level 1 inputs for any of its fixed rate debt fair value measurements.

Level 2 inputs require slightly more judgment than level 1 but still involve observable and corroborated, either directly or indirectly, market factors. Inter Pipeline's level 2 inputs include quoted market prices for interest rates and credit risk

premiums. Inter Pipeline obtains information from sources including independent price publications, third party pricing services, market exchanges and investment dealer quotes. Inter Pipeline uses level 2 inputs for all of its fixed rate debt fair value measurements.

Level 3 inputs require the most significant judgments and consist primarily of unobservable or non-market based inputs. Level 3 inputs include longer term transactions, transactions in less active markets or transactions at locations for which pricing information is not available. In these instances, internally developed methodologies are used to determine fair value which primarily includes extrapolation of observable future prices to similar locations, similar instruments or later time periods. Level 3 inputs may include items based on pricing services or broker quotes, but the inputs are not observable and cannot be verified. Inter Pipeline does not use level 3 inputs for any of its fixed rate debt fair value measurements.

t) Financial Guarantees

Financial guarantees are issued contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurred because a specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantees are initially recognized as a liability at their fair value and subsequently measured at the higher of the unamortized balance of the related fees received and the amount expected to settle at the balance sheet date. As at December 31, 2017, there were no financial guarantee liabilities recognized.

u) Reserves

Foreign Currency Translation Reserve

The foreign currency translation reserve includes exchange differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations.

Defined Benefit Pension Reserve

The defined benefit pension reserve includes actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit pension obligations.

4. FUTURE ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards were issued by the IASB that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 or later periods with early adoption permitted. The standards impacted are as follows:

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (IFRS 15)

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations and will be applied to annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018. IFRS 15 establishes a control based revenue recognition model under which revenue is recognized when control of the underlying goods or services for the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. This is achieved by applying the following five steps:

1. Identify the contract with a customer;
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenue when, or as, the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

IFRS 15 is required to be applied retrospectively to all revenue contracts using either: (i) a full retrospective approach with restatement of all prior periods presented; or (ii) a modified retrospective approach where the cumulative effect of initially applying the new standard is recognised as an adjustment to opening retained earnings in the period of adoption. Inter Pipeline will adopt the standard using the full retrospective approach.

Inter Pipeline has completed its assessment of all businesses and the adoption of IFRS 15 will not have a material effect on the timing or amount of revenue recognized.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9)

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and will be applied to annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018. IFRS 9 addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets, and hedge accounting. Inter Pipeline has completed its assessment of IFRS 9 and does not expect the adoption of this standard to affect the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases (IFRS 16)

IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 *Leases* and related interpretations and will be applied to annual periods beginning on January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 establishes a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees which will result in the recognition of a lease liability for the obligation to make lease payments and a right-of-use asset for the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term. Inter Pipeline is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 16; however, the extent of the impact has not yet been determined.

Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Canada					Europe		Total Canadian and European Operations
	Oil Sands Transportation	NGL Processing	Conventional Oil Pipelines	Corporate	Total Canadian Operations	Bulk Liquid Storage		
REVENUES⁽¹⁾	\$ 778.6	\$ 435.1	\$ 365.0	\$ -	\$ 1,578.7	\$ 245.9	\$ 1,824.6	
EXPENSES								
Shrinkage gas	-	194.1	-	-	194.1	-	194.1	
Midstream product purchases	-	-	103.3	-	103.3	-	103.3	
Operating	131.5	93.3	62.9	-	287.7	93.4	381.1	
Depreciation and amortization	89.0	57.9	17.5	11.5	175.9	53.8	229.7	
Financing charges	27.0	0.6	0.7	116.6	144.9	2.1	147.0	
General and administrative	21.5	-	-	82.1	103.6	30.3	133.9	
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	(0.1)	1.0	0.1	-	1.0	5.5	6.5	
TOTAL EXPENSES	268.9	346.9	184.5	210.2	1,010.5	185.1	1,195.6	
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	509.7	88.2	180.5	(210.2)	568.2	60.8	629.0	
Income tax expense	74.9	1.0	-	73.4	149.3	2.1	151.4	
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 434.8	\$ 87.2	\$ 180.5	\$ (283.6)	\$ 418.9	\$ 58.7	\$ 477.6	
Items not involving cash:								
Depreciation and amortization ⁽²⁾	88.9	58.9	17.6	11.5	176.9	59.3	236.2	
Non-cash expense	0.4	0.7	0.5	17.0	18.6	1.4	20.0	
Deferred income tax expense	57.5	1.0	-	41.3	99.8	0.6	100.4	
Proceeds from long-term lease inducements	-	-	-	14.6	14.6	-	14.6	
FUNDS FROM (USED IN) OPERATIONS	\$ 581.6	\$ 147.8	\$ 198.6	\$ (199.2)	\$ 728.8	\$ 120.0	\$ 848.8	
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT ADDITIONS	\$ 18.3	\$ 38.6	\$ 57.2	\$ 26.9	\$ 141.0	\$ 68.0	\$ 209.0	
							As at December 31, 2016	
Property, plant and equipment - net book value	\$ 6,096.7	\$ 1,490.9	\$ 677.8	\$ 62.9	\$ 8,328.3	\$ 857.7	\$ 9,186.0	
Goodwill and intangible assets - net book value	\$ 215.7	\$ 289.9	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 505.6	\$ 179.1	\$ 684.7	
Other assets	\$ 72.1	\$ 110.4	\$ 52.1	\$ 0.7	\$ 235.3	\$ 45.6	\$ 280.9	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 6,384.5	\$ 1,891.2	\$ 729.9	\$ 63.6	\$ 9,069.2	\$ 1,082.4	\$ 10,151.6	

(1) NGL Processing revenues includes \$27.1 million of sales to external customers located in the United States.

(2) Includes (gain) loss on disposal of assets.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Pipelines, Facilities and Equipment	Pipeline Line Fill	Construction Work in Progress	Total
COST				
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 9,051.3	\$ 308.6	\$ 167.9	\$ 9,527.8
Acquisition of offgas processing (note 24)	875.1	2.9	206.2	1,084.2
Additions/transfers from construction ⁽¹⁾	277.1	3.3	216.6	497.0
Disposals/completed construction ⁽¹⁾	(13.5)	(0.6)	(269.3)	(283.4)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(139.8)	-	(2.5)	(142.3)
Balance, December 31, 2016	10,050.2	314.2	318.9	10,683.3
Additions/transfers from construction ⁽¹⁾	193.4	1.2	394.8	589.4
Disposals/completed construction ⁽¹⁾	(15.6)	-	(190.7)	(206.3)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	50.3	-	(0.7)	49.6
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 10,278.3	\$ 315.4	\$ 522.3	\$ 11,116.0
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 1,323.2	\$ 20.7	\$ -	\$ 1,343.9
Depreciation	196.0	2.9	-	198.9
Disposals	(5.5)	-	-	(5.5)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(40.0)	-	-	(40.0)
Balance, December 31, 2016	1,473.7	23.6	-	1,497.3
Depreciation	218.1	2.9	-	221.0
Disposals	(7.8)	-	-	(7.8)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	10.7	-	-	10.7
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 1,694.7	\$ 26.5	\$ -	\$ 1,721.2
NET BOOK VALUE				
At December 31, 2016	\$ 8,576.5	\$ 290.6	\$ 318.9	\$ 9,186.0
At December 31, 2017	\$ 8,583.6	\$ 288.9	\$ 522.3	\$ 9,394.8

(1) The majority of property, plant and equipment additions are related to constructed assets and are initially recorded as construction work in progress before being transferred to pipelines, facilities and equipment or pipeline line fill when the related asset is available for use.

At December 31, 2017, Inter Pipeline expects to spend \$3,793.5 million on property, plant and equipment.

The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2017, was \$9.0 million (2016 - \$2.4 million).

The weighted average rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization was 3.3% (December 31, 2016 – 3.1%).

7. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Intangible Assets				Total Goodwill and Intangible Assets
	Goodwill	Customer Contracts and Relationships	Patent	Total Intangible Assets	
COST					
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 352.2	\$ 402.7	\$ 8.7	\$ 411.4	\$ 763.6
Acquisition of offgas processing (note 24)	-	139.0	-	139.0	139.0
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(18.2)	(0.9)	-	(0.9)	(19.1)
Balance, December 31, 2016	334.0	540.8	8.7	549.5	883.5
Foreign currency translation adjustments	9.2	0.1	-	0.1	9.3
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 343.2	\$ 540.9	\$ 8.7	\$ 549.6	\$ 892.8
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION					
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ 161.3	\$ 7.1	\$ 168.4	\$ 168.4
Amortization	-	30.2	0.6	30.8	30.8
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)	(0.4)
Balance, December 31, 2016	-	191.1	7.7	198.8	198.8
Amortization	-	34.1	0.6	34.7	34.7
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ -	\$ 225.2	\$ 8.3	\$ 233.5	\$ 233.5
NET BOOK VALUE					
At December 31, 2016	\$ 334.0	\$ 349.7	\$ 1.0	\$ 350.7	\$ 684.7
At December 31, 2017	\$ 343.2	\$ 315.7	\$ 0.4	\$ 316.1	\$ 659.3

Goodwill

The carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to the Corridor and Polaris pipeline systems in the oil sands transportation business are \$52.6 million and \$104.3 million, respectively, at December 31, 2017 and 2016. The carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to the Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland, and Inter Terminals Denmark bulk liquid storage business CGUs are \$58.9 million and \$127.4 million, respectively (December 31, 2016 - \$57.2 million and \$119.9 million, respectively).

Corridor and Polaris Pipeline Systems

In arriving at the fair value less costs of disposal, after-tax discount rates of 4.3% and 6.8% were applied to after-tax cash flows from the Corridor and Polaris pipeline systems, respectively. Cash flow projections are based on long-term cost-of-service contracts with shippers that are not impacted by throughput volume or commodity price fluctuations. These cash flows are then aggregated with a 'terminal value'. The terminal value represents the value of cash flows beyond the tenth year, incorporating a declining growth rate of 1.5% for Corridor and no growth rate for Polaris. The key assumption to which the calculation of fair value less costs of disposal for the Corridor and Polaris pipeline systems are most sensitive is the discount rate used to present value cash flow projections. The recoverable amount of the Corridor CGU exceeds its carrying value by \$253.9 million or 13.0%. The recoverable amount of the Polaris CGU is significantly higher than its carrying amount.

Bulk Liquid Storage Business

Goodwill relating to the bulk liquid storage business has been assessed, applying after-tax discount rates of 7.5% and 6.8% to after-tax cash flows of the Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland, and Inter Terminals Denmark CGUs, respectively. Valuations are based on cash flow projections that incorporate best estimates of revenue, operating and maintenance expenditures, administrative expenses and capital expenditures over 10 years. These cash flow projections are then aggregated with a terminal value, representing the value of cash flows beyond the tenth year incorporating an annual growth rate of 3.0% for Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland and an annual growth rate of 1.5% for Inter Terminals Denmark. The calculation of

fair value less costs of disposal is most sensitive to assumptions about discount rates and revenue. The recoverable amount of the Inter Terminals Denmark CGU exceeds its carrying value by \$44.2 million or 9.1%. The recoverable amount of the Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland CGU is significantly higher than its carrying amount.

The key assumptions used by Inter Pipeline in calculating fair value less costs of disposal are as follows:

Discount Rates

Discount rates represent the current market assessment of the risks specific to each CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow forecasts. The discount rate or weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is based on the specific circumstances of each CGU. The WACC calculation takes into account debt and equity weightings based on observable market participant data. The cost of equity is derived from the expected risk-free rate of return plus an appropriate equity risk premium, and the after-tax cost of debt is based on expected borrowing rates for each CGU. Segment-specific risks are also considered and are evaluated annually based on publicly available market data.

Leaving all other variables constant, the WACC would need to increase by 0.5% (to 7.3%), and 0.7% (to 5.0%), to result in an impairment for the Inter Terminals Denmark and Corridor CGUs, respectively. Management does not believe that a reasonably possible change in the WACC for the Polaris and Inter Terminals UK, Germany, and Ireland CGUs would result in the recoverable amounts being less than the carrying amounts.

Revenues

Revenues in the Corridor and Polaris CGUs are based on long-term contractual transportation agreements with shippers. Revenues in the Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland and Inter Terminals Denmark CGUs are based on management's best estimates, taking into consideration existing contracts, timing of contract renewals, as well as relevant market factors. An average annual revenue inflation rate of 2.6% and an average utilization rate of 93% have been incorporated into the 10 year cash flow forecasts of Inter Terminals UK, Germany and Ireland. An average annual revenue inflation rate of 1.5% and an average utilization rate of 92% have been incorporated into the 10 year cash flow forecasts of Inter Terminals Denmark. The average utilization rate for the Inter Terminals Denmark CGU incorporates both periods of contango and backwardation based on historical trends.

Leaving all other variables constant, a 0.6% decrease (to 0.9%) in the annual revenue inflation rate incorporated into the 10 year cash flow forecasts would result in an impairment for the Inter Terminals Denmark CGU. Management does not believe that a reasonably possible change in the average annual revenue inflation rate for the Inter Terminals UK, Germany, and Ireland CGU would result in the recoverable amounts being less than the carrying amount.

8. DIVIDENDS TO SHAREHOLDERS

<i>(millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Dividends declared to shareholders of Inter Pipeline	\$ 609.9	\$ 539.2
Dividends settled with the issuance of shares under the Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan	(307.4)	(68.8)
Cash dividends paid to shareholders of Inter Pipeline	\$ 302.5	\$ 470.4
Dividends declared per share	\$ 1.63	\$ 1.57

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As at December 31, 2017, dividends of \$53.2 million were payable on 379.8 million outstanding common shares at \$0.14 per share (December 31, 2016 - \$49.7 million payable on 367.9 million outstanding common shares at \$0.135 per share).

On January 9, 2018, Inter Pipeline declared dividends of \$0.14 per share. The dividends will be paid on or about February 15, 2018, to shareholders of record on January 22, 2018. The total declared dividends are approximately \$53.3 million. On February 9, 2018, Inter Pipeline declared dividends of \$0.14 per share. The dividends will be paid on or about March 15, 2018, to shareholders of record on February 23, 2018. The total estimated declared dividends are approximately \$53.4 million.

9. FINANCIAL DEBT

The following table summarizes Inter Pipeline's financial debt as at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Maturity Date	December 31 2017	December 31 2016
Corridor syndicated credit facility (a)	December 14, 2020	\$ 1,291.0	\$ 1,340.6
Inter Pipeline syndicated credit facility (b)	December 5, 2022	487.0	913.0
4.897% Corridor debentures	February 3, 2020	150.0	150.0
Inter Pipeline Senior Unsecured Medium-Term Notes			
4.967% Series 1	February 2, 2021	325.0	325.0
3.839% Series 2	July 30, 2018	200.0	200.0
3.776% Series 3	May 30, 2022	400.0	400.0
3.448% Series 4	July 20, 2020	500.0	500.0
4.637% Series 5	May 30, 2044	500.0	500.0
Floating rate Series 6	May 30, 2017	-	400.0
3.173% Series 7	March 24, 2025	300.0	300.0
2.608% Series 8	September 13, 2023	350.0	350.0
3.484% Series 9	December 16, 2026	450.0	450.0
2.734% Series 10	April 18, 2024	500.0	-
Demand Facilities			
Inter Pipeline demand facility ⁽¹⁾ (c)	Demand	-	-
Corridor demand facility (d)	Demand	-	-
Inter Terminals demand facility (e)	Demand	4.2	-
Long-term debt, short-term debt and commercial paper excluding transaction costs and discounts		5,457.2	5,828.6
Less: short-term debt, current portion of long-term debt and commercial paper ⁽²⁾		(1,495.2)	(1,740.6)
Long-term debt excluding transaction costs and discounts		3,962.0	4,088.0
Transaction costs, net of accumulated amortization		(20.0)	(20.8)
Discount, net of accumulated amortization		(1.7)	(1.5)
Add: Current portion of transaction costs and discounts		2.5	2.1
Long-term debt		3,942.8	4,067.8
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt including transaction costs and discounts		204.1	399.7
Commercial paper including transaction costs and discounts ⁽²⁾		1,288.6	1,338.8
Financial debt		\$ 5,435.5	\$ 5,806.3

(1) At December 31, 2017, letters of credit totaling \$2.9 million (2016 - \$2.8 million) have been issued under Inter Pipeline's demand facility; however no amounts have been borrowed against the facility at December 31, 2017 (2016 - \$nil).

(2) Commercial paper issued by Corridor is fully supported and management expects that it will continue to be supported by the Corridor syndicated credit facility that has no repayment requirements until December 2020.

(a) Borrowings on the \$1,550 million Corridor syndicated credit facility can be by way of prime loans, U.S. base-rate loans, LIBOR loans, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit. Fees on amounts borrowed at floating rates based on bankers' acceptances are 100 basis points, while fees on unborrowed amounts are 20 basis points (2016 - 85 basis points and 34 basis points, respectively).

- (b) Borrowings on the \$1,500 million Inter Pipeline syndicated credit facility can be by way of prime loans, U.S. base-rate loans, LIBOR loans, bankers' acceptances or letters of credit. Fees on amounts borrowed at floating rates based on bankers' acceptances are 120 basis points, while fees on unborrowed amounts are 24 basis points (2016 – 120 basis points and 24 basis points, respectively). On December 5, 2017, Inter Pipeline extended the maturity date of the syndicated credit facility to December 5, 2022.
- (c) On August 30, 2017, Inter Pipeline replaced its \$40 million demand facility with a new \$75 million demand facility to allow for greater cash management flexibility. Fees on amounts borrowed under the \$75 million demand facility are based on the prime rate plus 20 basis points, while undrawn amounts are not charged standby fees.
- (d) Fees on amounts borrowed under Corridor's \$25 million demand facility match the Corridor syndicated facility while undrawn amounts are not charged standby fees.
- (e) Fees on amounts borrowed under Inter Terminals Pound Sterling 20 million demand facility bear interest at the London Interbank Offered Rate plus 100 basis points and funds drawn in Euro bear interest at the Euro Interbank Offered Rate plus 100 basis points. Undrawn amounts are not charged standby fees.

10. PROVISIONS

	Onerous Contracts	Decommissioning Obligations	Environmental Liabilities	Total
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ -	\$ 69.3	\$ 20.3	\$ 89.6
Acquisition of offgas processing (note 24)	-	47.4	-	47.4
Revisions to estimated amount of liabilities	8.1	20.1	(1.0)	27.2
Accretion expense	0.3	2.6	0.4	3.3
Foreign currency adjustments	-	(4.8)	(0.1)	(4.9)
Balance, December 31, 2016	8.4	134.6	19.6	162.6
Revisions to estimated amount of liabilities	-	20.8	0.6	21.4
Obligations discharged	(2.7)	(0.6)	(0.2)	(3.5)
Accretion expense	0.3	3.5	0.4	4.2
Foreign currency adjustments	-	3.1	0.3	3.4
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 6.0	\$ 161.4	\$ 20.7	\$ 188.1

The following estimates of expected economic life and inflation rates were used to calculate the undiscounted amount of estimated expenditures expected to be incurred on decommissioning of active pipeline systems, NGL processing plants, bulk liquid storage sites, and remediation of known environmental liabilities. The long-term risk-free rates were used to discount the future cash flows for decommissioning obligations and the 5 to 10 year risk-free rates were used to discount the future cash flows for environmental liabilities:

Business Segment	Expected Economic Life (years) ⁽¹⁾	Inflation Rate	Long-Term Risk-Free Discount Rate	5 to 10 Year Risk-Free Discount Rate
Oil sands transportation	80 to 300 ⁽²⁾	1.8%	2.9%	n/a
Conventional oil pipelines	40 to 300 ⁽²⁾	1.8%	2.9%	1.35% to 2.45%
NGL processing	25 to 40	1.8%	2.9%	n/a
Bulk liquid storage	30 to 40	1.5% to 2.4%	1.9% to 2.65%	0.06% to 1.26%

(1) Environmental liabilities are being accreted over 5 to 10 years.

(2) Effective December 31, 2017, the estimated economic life of the Cold Lake, Corridor, Polaris, and Bow River pipeline systems was revised to 80 to 300 years (2016: 80 to 500 years). The mid-point value of 190 years (2016: 290 years) is used in the decommissioning obligation assessment. The impact of this change was to increase the decommissioning obligation by \$9.4 million.

11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	December 31 2017	December 31 2016
Long-term incentive plan liability	\$ 14.0	\$ 12.5
Pension liability	16.1	19.9
Employee benefits	\$ 30.1	\$ 32.4

a) Long-Term Incentive Plan Liability

Restricted Share Units

Effective January 1, 2006, Inter Pipeline implemented an LTIP for its employees, officers, and directors. The LTIP is governed by a RSUP document that defines how awards made under the RSUP will be determined and administered. A Restricted Share Unit (RSU), as granted under the RSUP, is valued based on Inter Pipeline's share price plus credit for cash dividends paid to shareholders during the period the RSUs are held. Unless otherwise provided in an individual grant agreement, the RSU will vest one-third on each of the successive anniversary dates from the date of grant. The life of RSUs granted is three years. Upon exercise of an RSU, the amount owing will be paid out in cash net of applicable withholding taxes.

At December 31, 2017, the current portion of the liability included in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions was \$25.4 million (December 31, 2016 - \$30.3 million). At December 31, 2017, 580.1 thousand RSUs are exercisable. Inter Pipeline's five day simple average closing share price at December 31, 2017, was \$25.76 (December 31, 2016 - \$29.75).

The total intrinsic value of RSUs vested and not exercised as at December 31, 2017 was \$16.2 million (December 31, 2016 - \$14.9 million).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding RSUs as at December 31, 2017, was 1.5 years (December 31, 2016 - 1.6 years).

For the year ended December 31, 2017, RSU costs of \$5.1 million were included in operating expenses and \$9.7 million were included in general and administrative expenses (2016 - \$7.8 million and \$17.3 million, respectively).

The following table summarizes the status of Inter Pipeline's RSUs as at December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016:

<i>(thousands)</i>	Number of RSUs
Balance, January 1, 2016	985.8
Granted	683.9
Exercised	(565.7)
Forfeitures	(38.8)
Balance, December 31, 2016	1,065.2
Granted	615.9
Exercised	(453.3)
Forfeitures	(33.5)
Balance, December 31, 2017	1,194.3

Performance Share Units

Effective January 1, 2015, Inter Pipeline implemented a PSUP for its officers. The PSUP is governed by a PSUP document that defines how PSU awards will be determined and administered.

A PSU is valued based on the 20 trading day volume weighted average price of Inter Pipeline’s common shares, plus an amount equivalent to cash dividends paid to date, and a performance multiplier. The performance multiplier is determined based on the achievement of two equally weighted, pre-determined, Board approved performance criteria as follows:

- a) Total relative shareholder return which is measured by Inter Pipeline’s share price performance, including dividends paid to shareholders, relative to the performance of Inter Pipeline’s Canadian infrastructure peer group; and
- b) Funds from operations attributable to shareholders after sustaining capital per share which is measured based on Inter Pipeline’s performance relative to a pre-determined target.

The PSUP has been structured to allow payouts of up to two times the initial grant value in the event of extraordinary performance. Conversely, a payout of zero could result if certain thresholds are not met during the three year performance period.

The PSUs cliff vest at the end of each three year performance period unless otherwise provided in an individual grant agreement or employment contract. Upon vesting of a PSU, the amount owing will be paid out in cash net of applicable withholding taxes.

At December 31, 2017, the current portion of the liability included in accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions was \$4.0 million (December 31, 2016 - \$nil). Inter Pipeline’s 20 trading day volume weighted average share price at December 31, 2017, was \$26.81 (December 31, 2016 - \$28.89).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the outstanding PSUs as at December 31, 2017, was 1.4 years (December 31, 2016 – 1.6 years).

For the year ended December 31, 2017, PSU costs of \$5.7 million were included in general and administrative expenses (2016 - \$4.2 million).

The following table summarizes the status of Inter Pipeline’s PSUs as at December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016:

<i>(thousands)</i>	Number of PSUs
Balance, January 1, 2016	109.5
Granted	144.5
Balance, December 31, 2016	254.0
Granted	112.8
Exercised	(109.5)
Balance, December 31, 2017	257.3

b) Pension Liability

Inter Pipeline acquired Inter Terminals UK and Ireland on October 4, 2005 and Inter Terminals Germany on January 1, 2006. At the time of acquisitions, the fair values of the pension plan liabilities were recognized on Inter Pipeline’s consolidated balance sheet and there were no unrecognized gains or losses.

UK

Inter Pipeline operates a defined benefit funded pension plan (Pension Fund), providing benefits for its employees based primarily on years of service and final pensionable salary. The Pension Fund is administered by a corporate trustee and its assets are independent of Inter Pipeline’s finances. The most recent actuarial valuation of the Pension Fund was carried out as at April 6, 2016. Professionally qualified actuaries performed the actuarial valuation and then adjusted and updated the results to the reporting date, with the obligation measured using the projected unit method. The Pension Fund was closed to new

entrants from September 30, 2010. At the same time, a change was made to the Pension Fund's rules, which restricts the level of future increases in pensionable salaries to the lower of price inflation and 5.0% each year. This change came into effect on April 6, 2011. From April 30, 2017, the Pension Fund was closed to future benefit accrual. The next valuation date for funding purposes is April 6, 2019.

Germany

The German benefit plans included in Inter Pipeline's financial reporting relate to defined benefit retirement pensions and long-service awards. The German arrangements are unfunded and therefore have no assets. The most recent actuarial valuation of the long-term employee and post-retirement benefits under local tax and accounting rules was carried out as at December 31, 2017, by professionally qualified actuaries. For Inter Pipeline's financial reporting purposes the defined benefit obligations are calculated on a triennial basis by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method, with approximate updates in interim years.

Ireland

Inter Pipeline operated a defined benefit funded pension plan (Pension Scheme), which provided benefits for its employees based on years of service and final pensionable salary. The Pension Scheme was administered by a corporate trustee and its assets were independent of Inter Pipeline's finances. Effective June 30, 2017, the Pension Scheme was wound up with the surplus distributed to employees during 2017.

Plan Assets

The pension plans' assets are not Inter Pipeline's assets and therefore are not included in the consolidated balance sheets. Assets are shown at market value using the bid price. The actual distribution of the respective pension plan assets as of December 31 is as follows:

Pension Plan Assets by Asset Category	UK		Ireland	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Equity securities	44.4%	41.7%	n/a	-
Debt securities	22.7%	38.5%	n/a	-
Liability driven investments	14.6%	0.0%	n/a	-
Real estate	12.6%	19.7%	n/a	-
Cash	5.7%	0.1%	n/a	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	n/a	100.0%

Actuarial Assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions adopted in measuring Inter Pipeline's accrued benefit obligations are as follows:

Weighted Average Assumptions for Expense	UK		Germany		Ireland	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Discount rate	2.6%	2.9%	1.4%	1.5%	n/a	1.9%
Rate of price inflation	3.2%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	n/a	1.5%
Compensation increase	n/a	3.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of pension payment increase	3.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.5%	n/a	2.8%

Funded Status and Defined Benefit Obligations

The following tables set forth the respective pension plans' funded status and amount included in the accrued liability on Inter Pipeline's consolidated balance sheets.

	December 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
Change in Accrued Benefit Obligation	UK	Germany	Ireland	Total	UK	Germany	Ireland	Total
Accrued benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 133.2	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.3	\$ 135.1	\$ 139.7	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.2	\$ 141.6
Current service cost	0.8	-	-	0.8	2.0	-	-	2.0
Employee contributions	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.3
Interest cost	3.8	-	-	3.8	4.6	-	-	4.6
Benefits paid	(4.5)	-	(0.3)	(4.8)	(4.3)	(0.1)	-	(4.4)
Actuarial loss (gain) due to:								
Changes in financial assumptions	6.3	-	-	6.3	26.0	0.1	0.1	26.2
Changes in demographic assumptions	(2.3)	-	-	(2.3)	(0.8)	-	-	(0.8)
Experience adjustments	0.3	(0.1)	-	0.2	(7.8)	-	-	(7.8)
Curtailments and settlements	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency adjustments	3.3	0.1	-	3.4	(26.5)	(0.1)	-	(26.6)
Accrued benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 140.7	\$ 1.6	\$ -	\$ 142.3	\$ 133.2	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.3	\$ 135.1

	December 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
Change in Pension Plan Assets	UK	Germany	Ireland	Total	UK	Germany	Ireland	Total
Fair value of pension plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 114.8	\$ -	\$ 0.4	\$ 115.2	\$ 126.5	\$ -	\$ 0.5	\$ 127.0
Interest on plan assets	3.3	-	-	3.3	4.2	-	-	4.2
Actual return less interest on plan assets	8.8	-	-	8.8	10.0	-	-	10.0
Running costs	(0.7)	-	-	(0.7)	(0.5)	-	-	(0.5)
Employer contributions	1.7	0.1	-	1.8	2.6	0.1	-	2.7
Employee contributions	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	0.3
Benefits paid	(4.5)	(0.1)	(0.4)	(5.0)	(4.3)	(0.1)	-	(4.4)
Foreign currency adjustments	2.7	-	-	2.7	(24.0)	-	(0.1)	(24.1)
Fair value of pension plan assets, end of year	\$ 126.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126.2	\$ 114.8	\$ -	\$ 0.4	\$ 115.2

	December 31, 2017				December 31, 2016			
Pension (liability) asset	\$ (14.5)	\$ (1.6)	\$ -	\$ (16.1)	\$ (18.4)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 0.1	\$ (19.9)

12. INCOME TAXES

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Current income taxes		
Current income tax charge	\$ 5.0	\$ 53.6
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of the previous year	(8.0)	(2.6)
Current income tax	(3.0)	51.0
Deferred income taxes		
Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	180.9	101.4
Adjustments in respect of deferred income tax of the previous year	7.4	0.2
Adjustments to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	-	(1.2)
Deferred income tax	188.3	100.4
Total income tax expense	\$ 185.3	\$ 151.4

Income tax expense varies from amounts computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rates to income before income taxes as shown in the following table:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Income before income taxes per consolidated financial statements	\$ 712.0	\$ 629.0
Income before income taxes attributable to non-controlling interest	-	(28.0)
Adjusted income before income taxes	712.0	601.0
Tax rate	27.0%	27.0%
Income tax at statutory rate	192.2	162.3
Deductible intercompany interest expense	(10.1)	(8.8)
Impact of tax rate changes	-	(1.2)
Other	3.2	(0.9)
Total income tax expense	\$ 185.3	\$ 151.4

The tax rates used in the reconciliation above are the combined federal and provincial tax rates payable by Inter Pipeline in Canada.

Income taxes recognized directly in shareholders' equity are as follows:

	December 31	December 31
	2017	2016
Deferred income tax expense on defined benefit pension reserve	\$ (0.7)	\$ 1.0
Deferred income tax expense on acquisition of Cold Lake non-controlling interest (note 25)	-	(26.2)
Deferred income tax recovery on share issue costs	-	5.6
Current income tax recovery on share issue costs	-	1.3
Current income tax recovery on long-term payable	5.0	-
Income tax recognized in Shareholders' Equity	\$ 4.3	\$ (18.3)

Deferred income taxes relate to the following temporary differences:

	Consolidated Balance Sheets		Consolidated Statements of Net Income	
	December 31	December 31	Years Ended	December 31
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Property, plant and equipment	\$ (950.6)	\$ (703.3)	\$ (244.0)	\$ (88.3)
Non-capital losses	272.3	233.1	38.4	(14.3)
Goodwill and intangible assets	(113.8)	(123.8)	10.3	(1.8)
Provisions	41.9	35.0	6.4	4.5
Other	2.9	3.5	0.6	(0.5)
Deferred income tax expense			(188.3)	(100.4)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (747.3)	\$ (555.5)		

Reconciliation of net deferred income tax liabilities:

	2017	2016
Balance, January 1	\$ (555.5)	\$ (618.0)
Tax expense recognized in net income	(188.3)	(100.4)
Tax recovery recognized in equity	-	6.6
Acquisition of offgas processing (note 24)	-	173.1
Acquisition of Cold Lake non-controlling interest (note 25)	-	(26.2)
Revaluation of foreign deferred income tax liabilities and other	(3.5)	9.4
Balance, December 31	\$ (747.3)	\$ (555.5)

13. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares, with voting rights and no par value.

Class A preferred shares, limited to not more than 20% of the number of issued and outstanding common shares, with no voting rights.

b) Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan

Under the Dividend Reinvestment component of the plan, eligible shareholders may reinvest their cash dividends to purchase additional common shares issued from treasury at the average market price on the applicable payment date. Under the Premium Dividend™ component of the plan, eligible shareholders may elect to exchange these additional common shares for a cash payment equal to 101% of the regular cash dividend on the applicable dividend payment date.

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c) Issued, Fully Paid and Outstanding

<i>(millions)</i>	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital
Balance, January 1, 2016	336.4	\$ 2,889.4
Issued under Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan	2.7	68.8
Common shares issued for cash, net of issue costs	22.4	576.6
Issued on acquisition of Cold Lake non-controlling interest (note 25)	6.4	177.5
Balance, December 31, 2016	367.9	3,712.3
Issued under Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan	11.9	307.4
Balance, December 31, 2017	379.8	\$ 4,019.7

d) Calculation of Net Income per Common Share

<i>(millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Net income attributable to shareholders – basic and diluted	\$ 526.7	\$ 449.7
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	373.7	343.4
Effect of Premium Dividend™ and Dividend Reinvestment Plan	0.8	0.9
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	374.5	344.3
Net income per common share attributable to shareholders – Basic and diluted	\$ 1.41	\$ 1.31

e) Reserves

Reserves are summarized as follows:

	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Defined Benefit Pension Reserve	Total Reserves
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 133.3	\$ (19.4)	\$ 113.9
Other comprehensive loss	(103.9)	(6.6)	(110.5)
Balance, December 31, 2016	29.4	(26.0)	3.4
Other comprehensive income	42.8	3.9	46.7
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 72.2	\$ (22.1)	\$ 50.1

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Inter Pipeline wholly owns a number of subsidiaries located in Canada and Europe.

No revenue was earned from related parties for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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Key Management Personnel

Total compensation of the Board of Directors and certain key officers consisted of the following:

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Short-term employee benefits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3.5	\$ 3.4
Share-based payments ⁽²⁾	4.3	5.1
Total compensation ⁽³⁾	\$ 7.8	\$ 8.5

(1) Short-term employee benefits consist of base salary, annual earned bonuses and employer contributions for non-monetary benefits.

(2) Share-based payments consist of the compensation expense recognized for RSUs and PSUs outstanding at the year end and RSUs and PSUs exercised by key management personnel during the year (see note 11a for a discussion of the RSUP and PSUP).

(3) Post employment benefits, other long-term benefits and termination benefits are not applicable for Inter Pipeline's key management personnel in the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a) Minimum Lease Payments and Purchase Obligations

Inter Pipeline has lease agreements for office space, storage, property, plant and equipment and land for periods ranging from 2018 to 2094. Certain leases contain extension and renewal options. The future minimum annual lease payments for these lease commitments are:

Less than one year	\$	25.8
One to five years		97.1
After five years		174.9
Total future minimum lease payments	\$	297.8

Inter Pipeline has purchase obligation commitments totaling approximately \$443.1 million at December 31, 2017.

b) Royalty Credits

On December 5, 2016, Inter Pipeline was approved to receive up to \$200 million in royalty credits from the Government of Alberta's Petrochemical Diversification Program. The royalty credits were awarded in support of Inter Pipeline's propane dehydrogenation (PDH) facility, and the credits will be available once the PDH facility is in operation. The royalty credits can then be sold to oil or natural gas producers which use the credits to reduce their royalty payments.

The royalty credits, which are accounted for as government grants, will not be recognized on the balance sheet until construction of the PDH facility is complete and Inter Pipeline has reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to the grant will be fulfilled.

16. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

Inter Pipeline's capital management objectives are aligned with its commercial strategies and its long-term outlook for the business. The primary objectives are to maintain (i) stable cash dividends to shareholders over economic and industry cycles; (ii) a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital within an acceptable level of risk; and (iii) an investment grade credit rating.

Capital under management includes financial debt and shareholders' equity. Management manages the capital structure and makes adjustments based on changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or modify the capital structure, Inter Pipeline may adjust the level of cash dividends paid to shareholders, issue new common or preferred shares, issue new debt, renegotiate existing debt terms, or repay existing debt.

Inter Pipeline maintains flexibility in its capital structure to fund growth capital and acquisition programs throughout market and industry cycles. Inter Pipeline projects its funding requirements to ensure appropriate sources of financing are available to meet future financial obligations and capital programs. Inter Pipeline generally relies on committed credit facilities and funds from operations in excess of dividends to finance ongoing capital requirements. At December 31, 2017, Inter Pipeline had access to committed credit facilities totaling \$3,050.0 million, of which \$1,272.0 million remained unutilized. Inter Pipeline also had access to demand facilities of \$133.9 million, of which \$126.8 million remained unutilized. Certain unutilized amounts under these facilities are available to specific subsidiaries of Inter Pipeline.

Taking future market trends into consideration, Inter Pipeline regularly forecasts its operational requirements and expected funds from operations to ensure that sufficient funding is available for future sustaining capital programs and dividends to shareholders.

Inter Pipeline was compliant with all debt covenants throughout each of the periods presented.

17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a) Classification of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The carrying value of Inter Pipeline's financial assets and liabilities recorded at December 31, 2017, are classified as follows:

	Cash, Loans and Receivables	Other Financial Liabilities	Carrying Value of Financial Asset or Liability	Non- Financial Asset or Liability ⁽¹⁾	Carrying Value of Asset or Liability
Assets⁽²⁾					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26.9	\$ -	\$ 26.9	\$ -	\$ 26.9
Accounts receivable	237.7	-	237.7	8.0	245.7
Prepaid expenses and other deposits	0.4	-	0.4	22.0	22.4
Liabilities					
Dividends payable	\$ -	\$ 53.2	\$ 53.2	\$ -	\$ 53.2
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions	-	271.3	271.3	62.7	334.0
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	-	46.7	46.7	59.9	106.6
Long-term debt, short-term debt and commercial paper (note 9) ⁽³⁾	-	5,457.2	5,457.2	-	5,457.2

(1) Not all components of assets and liabilities meet the definition of a financial asset or liability.

(2) Inter Pipeline does not have any assets that meet the definition of "fair value through profit or loss", "available-for-sale" or "held-to-maturity".

(3) Carrying values include commercial paper and exclude discounts and transaction costs with the respective accumulated amortization.

b) Fair Value of Fixed Rate Debt

At December 31, 2017, the carrying values of fixed rate debt compared to fair values are as follows:

	Carrying Value ⁽¹⁾	Fair Value
Corridor debentures	\$ 150.0	\$ 157.6
Medium-term notes	\$ 3,525.0	\$ 3,576.9

(1) Carrying value excludes transaction costs, discount and accumulated amortization.

The estimated value of fixed rate debt has been determined based on available market information and appropriate valuation methods, including the use of discounted future cash flows using current rates for similar financial instruments subject to similar risks and maturities. The actual amounts realized may differ from these estimates.

18. RISK MANAGEMENT

Inter Pipeline is exposed to a number of inherent financial risks arising in the normal course of operations which include market risk related to interest rates, commodity prices and foreign currency exchange rates, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty that the fair value of financial instruments, future cash flows and net earnings of Inter Pipeline will fluctuate due to movements in market rates. Inter Pipeline may utilize derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to market risks relating to commodity prices, interest rates and foreign exchange. Inter Pipeline has a market risk management policy in place that defines and specifies the controls and responsibilities associated with those activities managing market exposure to changing commodity prices (power, crude oil, natural gas, NGLs, and olefins) as well as changes within financial markets relating to interest rates and foreign exchange exposure for Inter Pipeline. Inter Pipeline's market risk management policy prohibits the use of derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

In the following sections, sensitivity analyses are presented to provide an indication of the amount that an isolated change in one variable may have on net income and are based on long-term debt, short-term debt and commercial paper outstanding at December 31, 2017. The analyses are hypothetical and should not be considered to be predictive of future performance. Changes in fair value generally cannot be extrapolated based on one variable because the relationship with other variables may not be linear. In reality, changes in one variable may magnify or counteract the impact of another variable which may result in a significantly different conclusion.

Power Price Risk Management

Inter Pipeline may enter into electricity price swap agreements and heat rate price swap agreements to manage power price risk exposure in the conventional oil pipelines business and NGL processing business, respectively. As at December 31, 2017, there were no electricity price swap or heat rate price swap agreements outstanding.

Frac-spread Risk Management

Inter Pipeline is exposed to frac-spread risk being the difference between the selling prices for NGL, parafinic and olefin products and the input cost of the natural gas required to produce the respective products, including shrinkage gas. Inter Pipeline may enter into natural gas liquids, AECO natural gas, and foreign exchange swap contracts to manage frac-spread risk exposure in the NGL processing business. As at December 31, 2017, there were no frac-spread hedges outstanding.

Interest Rate Risk Management

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of a change in market interest rates. Inter Pipeline manages its interest rate risk by balancing its exposure to fixed and variable rates while minimizing interest costs. When deemed appropriate, Inter Pipeline may enter into interest rate or cross currency swap agreements to manage its interest rate price risk exposure. As at December 31, 2017, there were no interest rate or cross-currency swap agreements outstanding.

Inter Pipeline's exposure to interest rate risk primarily relates to its long-term debt obligations. Since fixed rate long-term debt is carried at amortized cost rather than at fair value, the carrying value of this debt is not subject to interest rate risk.

Based on the variable rate debt obligations outstanding at December 31, 2017, a 1% change in interest rates at this date would have changed interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2017, by approximately \$17.8 million assuming all other variables remain constant. Of this amount, \$12.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, relates to the Corridor syndicated credit facility (note 9) and is recoverable through the terms of the Corridor FSA; therefore, the after-tax income impact for the year ended December 31, 2017, would be \$3.6 million.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

Inter Pipeline is exposed to currency risk resulting from the translation of assets and liabilities of its European based subsidiaries and transactional currency exposures arising from purchases in currencies other than Inter Pipeline's functional currency, the Canadian dollar. Transactional foreign currency risk exposures have not been significant historically, therefore are generally not hedged; however, Inter Pipeline may decide to hedge this risk in the future. As at December 31, 2017, there were no foreign exchange hedges outstanding.

b) Credit Risk

Credit exposure on financial instruments arises from a counterparty's inability or unwillingness to fulfill its obligations to Inter Pipeline. Inter Pipeline's credit risk exposure relates primarily to customers (accounts receivable) and financial counterparties holding cash and derivative financial instruments. Inter Pipeline's exposure to credit risk arises from default of a customer or counterparty's obligations, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these instruments. Credit risk is managed through a credit management policy, credit approval and monitoring procedures.

With respect to credit risk arising from cash, deposits and derivative financial instruments, Inter Pipeline believes the risks of non-performance of counterparties are minimal as cash, deposits and derivative financial instruments outstanding are predominantly held with major financial institutions or investment grade corporations.

At December 31, 2017, Inter Pipeline considers that the risk of non-performance of its customers is minimal based on Inter Pipeline's credit approval, ongoing monitoring procedures and historical experience. The creditworthiness assessment takes into account available qualitative and quantitative information about the counterparty including, but not limited to, financial status and external credit ratings. Depending on the outcome of each assessment, guarantees, letters of credit, prepayments, or some other form of credit enhancement may be requested as security. Inter Pipeline attempts to mitigate its exposure by entering into contracts with customers that may permit netting or entitle Inter Pipeline to rely on indemnification provisions, lien or take product in kind and/or allow for termination of the contract on the occurrence of certain events of default. Each business segment monitors outstanding accounts receivable on an ongoing basis.

Accounts receivable are deemed past due if they are aged greater than 60 days and are considered to be impaired if one or more events have occurred that would impact the estimated future cash flows of that asset. At December 31, 2017, accounts receivable outstanding meeting the definition of either past due or impaired are insignificant.

Concentrations of credit risk associated with accounts receivable relate to a limited number of principal customers in the oil sands transportation and NGL processing business segments, the majority of which are affiliated with investment grade corporations in the energy and chemical industry sectors. At December 31, 2017, accounts receivable associated with these two business segments were \$159.1 million or 64.7% of total accounts receivable outstanding. Inter Pipeline believes the credit risk associated with the remainder of accounts receivable is minimized due to diversity across business segments and customers.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources are not available to fund business operations, commercial strategies or meet financial obligations (refer to note 15 for commitments and contingencies and note 16 for capital disclosures). The table below summarizes the contractual maturity profile of Inter Pipeline's financial liabilities at December 31, 2017, on an undiscounted basis:

	Total	Less Than One Year	One to Five Years	After Five Years
Dividends payable	\$ 53.2	\$ 53.2	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions	334.0	334.0	-	-
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	106.6	52.1	29.0	25.5
Long-term debt, short-term debt and commercial paper ⁽¹⁾	5,457.2	1,495.2	1,862.0	2,100.0
Total	\$ 5,951.0	\$ 1,934.5	\$ 1,891.0	\$ 2,125.5

(1) Commercial paper issued by Corridor is fully supported and management expects that it will continue to be supported by the Corridor syndicated credit facility that has no repayment requirements until December 2020.

19. FINANCING CHARGES

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Interest expense on credit facilities	\$ 37.5	\$ 37.1
Interest on Corridor debentures	7.4	7.4
Interest on medium-term notes	125.6	97.8
Total Interest	170.5	142.3
Capitalized interest	(9.0)	(2.4)
Amortization of transaction costs on financial debt	4.2	3.4
Accretion of provisions and pension plan funding charges	4.7	3.7
Financing charges	\$ 170.4	\$ 147.0

20. EXPENSES BY NATURE

	Years Ended December 31	
	2017	2016
Fuel and power	\$ 111.0	\$ 89.2
External services	126.2	81.1
Employee costs	157.4	145.5
Property taxes	44.9	38.8
Materials and supplies	63.4	64.9
Transportation and storage	72.9	72.9
Other	28.9	22.6
Total expenses by nature	\$ 604.7	\$ 515.0
Allocated to:		
Operating	474.9	381.1
General and administrative	129.8	133.9
Total operating and general and administrative expenses	\$ 604.7	\$ 515.0

21. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

a) Changes in Non-Cash Working Capital

	December 31	December 31
	2017	2016
Accounts receivable	\$ (19.6)	\$ (51.6)
Prepaid expenses and other deposits	(1.3)	(0.7)
Inventory	0.7	(12.7)
Dividends payable	3.5	5.9
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and provisions	56.7	57.3
Current income taxes payable	(10.6)	(10.9)
Deferred revenue	42.0	2.6
Working capital acquired (note 24)	-	(12.8)
Impact of foreign exchange rate differences and other	(0.2)	(8.0)
Changes in non-cash working capital	\$ 71.2	\$ (30.9)
These changes relate to the following activities:		
Operating	\$ 37.8	\$ (42.9)
Investing	29.0	7.0
Financing	4.4	5.0
Changes in non-cash working capital	\$ 71.2	\$ (30.9)

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31	December 31
	2017	2016
Cash on hand and at banks	\$ 22.1	\$ 14.4
Short-term deposits	4.8	7.0
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 26.9	\$ 21.4

c) Changes in Liabilities Arising from Financing Activities

	Dividends Payable	Financial Debt	Total Liabilities From Financing Activities
Balance, January 1, 2017	\$ 49.7	\$ 5,806.3	\$ 5,856.0
Cash flows	(302.5)	(374.8)	(677.3)
Non-cash changes	306.0	4.0	310.0
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 53.2	\$ 5,435.5	\$ 5,488.7

22. JOINT OPERATION

50% Interest in Empress V Extraction Facility

Summarized information on the results of financial position and operations relating to Inter Pipeline's 50% interest in the Empress V extraction facility are:

	December 31 2017	December 31 2016
Current assets	\$ 8.8	\$ 8.9
Non-current assets	70.5	78.9
Current liabilities	(6.7)	(6.3)
Non-current liabilities	(1.1)	(1.0)
Proportionate share of net assets	\$ 71.5	\$ 80.5

	Years Ended December 31 2017	2016
Revenues	\$ 75.5	\$ 65.7
Expenses	(72.2)	(63.0)
Proportionate share of net income and comprehensive income	\$ 3.3	\$ 2.7

The principal place of business of this joint operation is Alberta, Canada. At December 31, 2017, there were no commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment and no purchase obligations related to Inter Pipeline's interest in the jointly controlled Empress V extraction facility.

23. MAJOR CUSTOMERS

In 2017, one major customer of the oil sands transportation business and one major customer of the NGL processing business accounted for 28% (2016 - one major customer of the oil sands transportation business and one major customer of the NGL processing business accounted for 28%) of Inter Pipeline's consolidated revenue. Inter Pipeline believes the financial risk associated with these customers is minimal.

24. ACQUISITION OF OFFGAS PROCESSING

On September 23, 2016, Inter Pipeline completed the acquisition, and thereby obtained control, of Williams Canada through the purchase of 100% of its share capital. The acquisition was valued at \$1.35 billion plus closing adjustments for working capital, resulting in total cash consideration of \$1.38 billion. The acquisition was funded through the net proceeds of a \$600.0 million subscription receipt issuance, \$350.0 million of new medium-term notes and the remaining balance drawn under Inter Pipeline's increased syndicated credit facility. The offgas processing business is highly complementary to Inter Pipeline's existing natural gas processing business and provides a platform for material future NGL and olefin related growth opportunities.

Operating results from offgas processing have been included in the consolidated financial statements since September 23, 2016, contributing \$81.7 million to revenue and \$13.1 million to net income, to December 31, 2016. If the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 2016, for the year ended December 31, 2016, management estimates that offgas processing would have contributed an incremental \$204.6 million to pro forma revenue and a \$20.3 million loss to pro forma net income. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have resulted had the acquisition been effective on the date indicated, or of future results.

The acquisition was accounted for by the acquisition method as at the closing date of September 23, 2016. Finalization of the acquisition accounting had no impact on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017. The allocation of the consideration transferred was as follows:

Cash	\$	46.9
Property, plant and equipment (note 6)		1,084.2
Intangible asset (note 7)		139.0
Deferred income tax (note 12)		173.1
Non-cash working capital (note 21)		(12.8)
Decommissioning obligation (note 10)		(47.4)
Purchase price	\$	1,383.0

25. ACQUISITION OF COLD LAKE NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

Effective November 1, 2016, Inter Pipeline acquired the remaining 15% ownership interest in Cold Lake from Canadian Natural Resources Limited. The acquisition was valued at \$527.5 million plus closing adjustments for working capital, resulting in total consideration transferred of \$532.6 million. Funding for the acquisition was partially provided through the issuance of 6,417,740 common shares of Inter Pipeline for total proceeds of \$177.5 million, and the remaining balance of \$355.1 million was funded from the proceeds of a \$450 million issuance of medium-term notes.

Operating results for the acquired 15% interest in Cold Lake have been included in Inter Pipeline's consolidated net income attributable to shareholders since November 1, 2016, contributing an additional \$6.2 million to net income attributable to shareholders from the effective date of acquisition to December 31, 2016. If the acquisition had taken place on January 1, 2016, for the year ended December 31, 2016, management estimates that the 15% interest in Cold Lake would have contributed an incremental \$34.1 million to pro forma net income attributable to shareholders. The pro forma information is not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have resulted had the acquisition been effective on the date indicated, or of future results.

The acquisition did not result in a change of control and therefore the transaction was accounted for in the year ended December 31, 2016, as an equity transaction with non-controlling interest, resulting in the following:

Consideration paid	\$	532.6
Items recognized directly in retained earnings:		
Long-term payable		21.0
Deferred tax liability on acquired assets and liabilities (note 12)		26.2
Accounts receivable write-off		8.6
Reduction in net assets attributable to non-controlling interest		(332.3)
<u>Decrease in equity attributable to shareholders of Inter Pipeline Ltd.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>256.1</u>