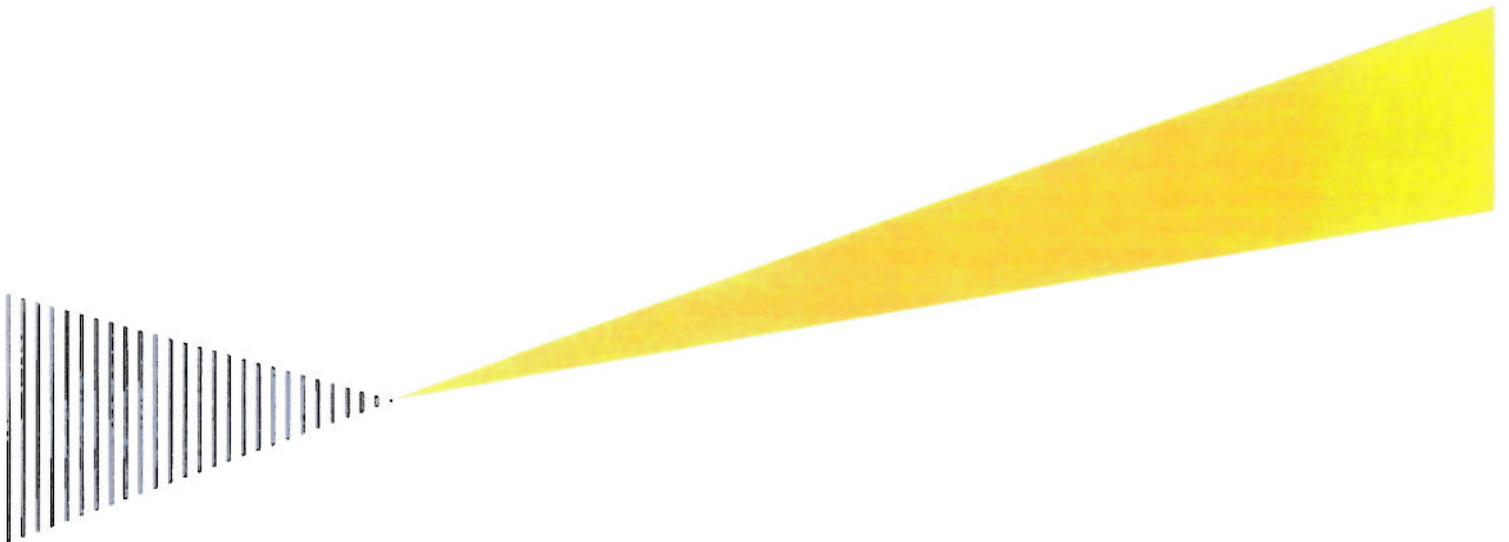


**THE ONTARIO NFWA TRUST**  
**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**DECEMBER 31, 2015**



# INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Trustee of The Ontario NFWA Trust

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **The Ontario NFWA Trust** (the "Trust"), which comprise the statements of net assets as at December 31, 2015, and the statements of operations and comprehensive income, changes in net assets, and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

## Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 financial statements.

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

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of the Trust as at December 31, 2015, and the results of its operations, changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles.

Toronto, Canada  
March 2, 2016

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants  
Licensed Public Accountants



A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

## STATEMENTS OF NET ASSETS

As at December 31 <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2015	2014
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Investments (Note 3)</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	71	52
Short-term investments (Note 8)	-	102
Fixed income investments (Note 8)	2,822	2,500
Pooled funds (Note 8)	501	476
	<b>3,394</b>	<b>3,130</b>
<b>Other</b>		
Investment income receivable (Note 4)	15	15
Receivable for investment transactions	16	63
	<b>31</b>	<b>78</b>
	<b>3,425</b>	<b>3,208</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	1	1
Payable for investment transactions	15	93
	<b>16</b>	<b>94</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,114</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

## STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Years Ended December 31 <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2015	2014
<b>Investment income (Note 6)</b>		
Interest	104	99
<b>Expenses</b>		
Investment management and administration fees (Note 9)	3	3
<b>Net investment income</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>96</b>
Net realized gains	57	39
Net unrealized (losses) gains (Note 6)	(51)	150
<b>Net income and comprehensive income</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>285</b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements*

## STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

<b>Years Ended December 31</b> <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
<b>Net assets, beginning of year</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>2,668</b>
<b>Net income and comprehensive income</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>285</b>
<b>Contributions (Note 7)</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Net assets, end of year</b>	<b>3,409</b>	<b>3,114</b>

*See accompanying notes to the financial statements*

## STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31 <i>(millions of dollars)</i>	2015	2014
<b>Operating activities</b>		
Interest received	104	97
Management and administration fees paid	(3)	(3)
Net realized gains on investments	57	39
Proceeds for investments purchased in prior year	63	35
Payments for investments purchased in prior year	(93)	(33)
Purchase of investments	(297)	(297)
<b>Cash flow used in operating activities</b>	<b>(169)</b>	<b>(162)</b>
<b>Financing activities</b>		
Contributions <i>(Note 7)</i>	188	161
<b>Cash flow provided by financing activities</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>161</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>(1)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	52	53
<b>Cash and cash equivalents, December 31</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>52</b>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE ONTARIO NFWA TRUST

The *Nuclear Fuel Waste Act* ("NFWA") received royal assent on June 13, 2002 and was proclaimed into force on November 15, 2002. The NFWA is a key component of the Government of Canada's 1996 Policy Framework for Radioactive Waste. Under this policy, the Federal Government, through effective oversight, intends to ensure that the long-term management of nuclear fuel waste is carried out in a comprehensive, integrated and economically sound manner.

As required under the NFWA, owners of nuclear fuel waste established, by incorporation, the Nuclear Waste Management Organization ("NWMO"), whose purpose is to propose to the Government of Canada approaches for the management of nuclear fuel waste and to implement the approach that is selected by the Federal Government. In accordance with the NFWA, the NWMO submitted its recommendations for a long-term nuclear used fuel waste management strategy to the Federal Government in November 2005. In June 2007, the Federal Government selected the NWMO's recommended option, titled Adaptive Phased Management.

Upon the NFWA coming into force in November 2002, the owners of nuclear fuel waste were required to establish trust funds and to make annual payments into those trust funds to finance the long-term management of nuclear fuel waste. Accordingly, Ontario Power Generation Inc. ("OPG") established The Ontario NFWA Trust (the "Trust") and made an initial deposit of \$500 into the Trust fund on November 25, 2002. Under the NFWA, OPG is required to make a contribution to the Trust each year within 30 days of the submission of the NWMO's Annual Report to the federal Minister of Natural Resources. The annual contribution amount to the Trust was \$100 up to 2007. Since 2008, the annual contribution amount is based on the funding formula approved by the federal Minister of Natural Resources.

The funds in the Trust will be used for the purposes of long-term management of nuclear used fuel waste. The primary objective of the Trust is to meet the payment obligations associated with the disposal costs associated with highly radioactive used nuclear fuel. These financial statements do not portray the funding requirements for the long-term management of nuclear fuel waste obligations.

A Statement of Investment Policies and Procedures ("SIPP") was established for the Trust, which sets out the investment framework of the Trust, including the investment assumptions, permitted investments and various investment constraints. Further, the SIPP establishes the long-term target asset mix of the Trust, considered in the context of the Used Fuel Segregated Fund, and takes into account the funded status of the Trust and its investment objectives in relation to its projected long-term liability profile and cash flows, historical experience of investment vehicles, the appropriate level of diversification to optimize risk and return, and the risk preferences of OPG and the Province. The management of OPG and the Province monitor investment compliance quarterly with the SIPP.

The SIPP is reviewed and approved annually by the Deputy Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Province.

OPG and the Ontario Financing Authority ("OFA"), an agency of the Province, jointly make decisions on the Trust's asset mix and investment manager selection and retention. There is a risk that OPG and the OFA may have differing priorities respecting these matters that could impact asset mix and investment decisions.

The Trustee of the Trust is CIBC Mellon Trust Company. CIBC Mellon Global Securities Services Company is an independent custodian of the Trust's assets under the custody agreement dated September 20, 2010. The Province and OPG are the beneficiaries of the Trust.

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The Trust forms part of the Used Fuel Segregated Fund set up by OPG under the Ontario Nuclear Funds Agreement between the Province of Ontario (the "Province") and OPG. The target rate of return as established by the SIPP for the Used Fuel Segregated Fund is a total annual real return of 3.25 percent, which equals the rate of change in the Ontario Consumer Price Index plus 3.25 percent compounded annually, after expenses. In 2015, the actual rate of return of the Trust was 3.5 percent (2014 – 10.2 percent).

## 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Trust have been prepared by management in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"), which is consistent with the basis of accounting followed by OPG.

The Trust meets the definition of an investment company under the Revised Accounting Standards Codification Topic 946, "Investment Companies", which requires all investments to be recorded at fair value. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Given that OPG is the owner of the Trust and the Province owns all of the shares of OPG, related parties include OPG and the Province.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit and money market securities with a maturity of less than 90 days on the date of purchase. All other money market securities with a maturity on the date of purchase that is greater than 90 days, but less than one year, are recorded as short-term investments. These securities are valued at the lower of cost and market. Interest earned on cash and cash equivalents, and short-term investments is recognized as interest income.

### Valuation of Investments

Financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value with gains and losses recognized in income. Financial assets purchased and sold where the contract requires the asset to be delivered within an established time frame are recognized on a trade-date basis. All derivatives are recorded at fair value in the statements of net assets. Transaction costs for financial instruments are expensed as incurred.

Fair value is defined as the amount at which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction. Where a quoted bid price in an active market is available, the fair value is based on the quoted bid price at the end of the reporting period. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the Trust determines fair value using valuation techniques that make maximum use of observable market inputs.

Investments are presented in the financial statements at fair value with the differences between fair value and average cost recorded as unrealized gains or losses in the Trust's statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments approximates their fair value due to their immediate or short-term maturity.



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The market values of foreign investments are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the close of each business day. Purchases and sales of foreign securities and income and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. The gains and losses arising from foreign exchange transactions are recorded in the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

Securities traded on a national securities exchange are valued at the bid price on the last business day of the year. Listed securities for which no trades are recorded on the last business day of the year are valued at the last reported traded price on the last business day on which the security was traded. Pooled funds are valued based on the unit value of the pooled fund as reported by the investment manager and are presented as a separate category in the statements of net assets. Securities transactions are recorded on the trade date. Dividends are accrued as of the ex-dividend date. Stock dividends are recorded in income based on the market value of the security. The realized gains and losses on the sale of securities are calculated with reference to the average cost of the securities and included in net realized gains or losses in the statements of operations and comprehensive income. The Trust follows the accrual method of recording investment income.

For certain other investments that do not have an established fair value, the fair value is estimated based on comparable securities of issuers with similar credit ratings or net realizable value using available information.

#### **Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts**

The Trust may enter into forward foreign exchange contracts for risk management purposes where such activity is consistent with its investment objectives.

The changes in the year-end value of forward foreign exchange contracts receivable have been included in the investments in the statements of net assets, with the net unrealized gain or loss included as part of the net unrealized gains or losses in the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

The gain or loss arising from the difference between the value of the original forward foreign exchange contract and the contract at close or delivery is realized and recorded in net realized gains or losses on the statements of operations and comprehensive income.

#### **Taxation**

Any income earned by the Trust is tax exempt under paragraph 149(1)(z.2) of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*, as it was created pursuant to subsection 9(1) of the NFWA and no person other than those specified in the paragraph are beneficially interested in the Trust. Accordingly, the Trust has made no provision for income taxes in these financial statements.

#### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In May 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or its Equivalent) (ASU 2015-07), which amends Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement. Under this new guidance, investments measured at net asset value, as a practical expedient for fair value, are excluded from the fair value hierarchy. Removing investments measured using the practical expedient from the fair value hierarchy is intended to eliminate the diversity in practice that currently exists with respect to the categorization of these investments. The amendments will be effective for the Trust's 2016 fiscal year. As the amendments pertain to disclosures, it is not expected that the updated standard will result in adjustments to balances reported in the Trust's financial statements.

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**3. INVESTMENTS**

The fair values and historical costs of the investments as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Fair Value	Historical Cost	Fair Value	Historical Cost
Cash and cash equivalents	71	71	52	52
Short-term investments	-	-	102	101
Fixed income investments				
Domestic	2,773	2,692	2,453	2,332
Other	49	50	47	46
Pooled funds	501	509	476	475
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,006</b>

A breakdown of the domestic fixed income by industry as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	2015	2014
<b>Domestic fixed income</b>		
Government	1,906	1,642
Financial	492	457
Utilities	87	77
Real estate	59	57
Telecommunications	51	48
Other	178	172
	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,453</b>

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The proportion of each category of investments as a percentage of net assets as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Fair Value	% of Net Assets	Fair Value	% of Net Assets
Cash and cash equivalents	71	2%	52	2%
Short-term investments	-	-	102	3%
Fixed income investments	2,822	83%	2,500	80%
Pooled funds	501	15%	476	15%
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>3,409</b>		<b>3,114</b>	

The only investment with a fair value greater than 5% of the net assets of the fund as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 is an investment in an investment grade corporate bond fund with a cost as at December 31, 2015 of \$348 (2014 – \$333) and fair value of \$340 (2014 – \$331).

Issuers representing aggregated investments of greater than 5% of net assets as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	Principal Amount	Fair Value	Principal Amount	Fair Value
Province of Ontario	634	739	626	725
Fixed income funds <sup>1</sup>	n/a	501	n/a	476
Government of Canada	423	484	390	450
Province of Quebec	177	214	167	200
		<b>1,938</b>		<b>1,851</b>

<sup>1</sup> Represents a total of 49,712,728 units (2014 – 46,452,031) in four separate funds of the same issuer.

#### 4. INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIVABLE

Investment income receivable of \$15 (2014 – \$15) mainly comprises interest receivable from cash, short-term investments and fixed income investments.

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**5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of the following as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
Investment management fees and other fees	1	1

**6. INVESTMENT INCOME, NET REALIZED GAINS, AND NET UNREALIZED GAINS (LOSSES)**

Investment income, net realized gains, and net unrealized (losses) gains for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 consist of the following:

	2015	2014
<b>Investment income</b>		
Interest income on cash, short-term investments, and bonds and debentures	104	99
<b>Net realized gains</b>		
Realized gains	57	39
<b>Net unrealized (losses) gains</b>		
Unrealized (losses) gains	(51)	150

**7. CONTRIBUTIONS**

Cash contributions to the Trust during 2015 were \$188 (2014 – \$161).

**8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

**Risks Associated with Financial Instruments**

*Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a financial instrument might fail to meet its obligation under the terms of a financial instrument, thereby resulting in a financial loss for the other party to the transaction. The Trust is primarily exposed to credit risk through its fixed income allocation, which is invested in federal, provincial and corporate debt. Credit risk is governed by the SIPP, which requires fixed income investments to comply with various investment constraints that ensure prudent diversification and minimum credit rating quality. Investment compliance with the SIPP is monitored quarterly by an external third-party vendor and reported quarterly to management of OPG and the OFA.

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The table below summarizes the Trust's exposure to debt instruments with the following credit ratings as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

Rating	2015	2014
AAA	25.8%	24.7%
AA	9.6%	37.6%
A	52.2%	25.7%
BBB	11.6%	11.1%
Less than BBB or not rated	0.8%	0.9%
	100.0%	100.0%

Credit ratings are obtained from Standard & Poor's, Moody's and/or the Dominion Bond Rating Services. In the case where more than one rating is obtained for a security, the lowest rating has been used.

*Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Trust may be unable to meet its financial obligations due at any point in time. The approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that the Trust has sufficient liquidity to meet its financial obligations when due without incurring unacceptable losses.

*Market Risk*

Market risk is defined as the risk that an investment's value decreases due to changes in underlying market factors including, but not limited to, concentration risk, currency risk and interest rate risk.

Market risk is managed by the Trust through its diversified asset mix, which, in accordance with the SIPP is expected to be reviewed at least every five years. The review generally coincides with the preparation and approval of reference plans under the ONFA that provide detailed cost estimates for high-level used fuel disposal. The target asset mix of the Trust, including tolerance ranges around the target allocation to various asset classes, is governed by the SIPP. Compliance with the target asset mix ranges is monitored monthly internally and on a quarterly basis by an external third-party vendor and reported quarterly to management of OPG and the OFA.

*Concentration Risk*

Concentration risk is the risk of investment loss due to lack of diversification in the portfolio. The Trust's exposure to concentration risk is governed by the SIPP. For equities, no holding shall represent more than 10 percent of the total market value of each investment manager's equity portfolio. For fixed income investments, no more than 10 percent of each investment manager's portfolio may be invested in the bonds of a single issuer and its related companies, except for Canadian federal and provincial bonds and bonds of their agencies. Investment compliance with the SIPP is monitored quarterly by an external third-party vendor and reported to management of OPG and the OFA.

*Currency Risk*

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument may decrease due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Trust is exposed to foreign currency risk through the purchase of fixed income instruments denominated in foreign currencies.

As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the net foreign currency exposure of the Trust, adjusted for foreign currency hedges, was negligible.

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*Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk, which includes credit spread risk, is the risk of investment loss due to changes in interest rates and changes in the market price of credit. The Trust is exposed to interest rate risk through its target asset mix, which includes a significant allocation to fixed income securities. Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments with maturity dates of less than one year from the financial statement date have minimal exposure to interest rate fluctuations. The Trust's exposure to interest rate risk is governed by the SIPP, which ensures that the Trust's fixed income exposure is prudently diversified. Investment compliance with the SIPP is monitored quarterly by an external third-party vendor, and reported quarterly to management of OPG and the OFA.

The table below provides a summary of the Trust's fixed income exposures by maturity as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
<b>Fixed income investments</b>		
1 to 5 years	709	665
5 to 10 years	549	559
Over 10 years	1,564	1,276
	<b>2,822</b>	<b>2,500</b>
<b>Average yield</b>	<b>2.59%</b>	<b>2.66%</b>

Effective duration is a measure of the sensitivity of the price of a fixed income instrument to a change in interest rates. Using the Trust's effective duration of 9.4 years as at December 31, 2015 (2014 – 8.7 years), a parallel shift in the yield curve of +/- 0.5 percent would result in a \$132 (2014 – \$109) impact on the net assets of the Trust with all other variables held constant. Actual results may differ materially from this sensitivity analysis.

**Derivatives**

The Trust may enter into derivative contracts, such as forward foreign exchange contracts, for risk management purposes where such activity is consistent with its investment objectives. Forward foreign exchange contracts expose the Trust to counterparty credit risk should the Trust's counterparty to any such transaction default on its contractual obligations. As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Trust's net exposure to forward foreign exchange contracts is negligible.

The Trust may also enter into other derivative contracts, such as futures contracts, to replicate direct investments in underlying securities. As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Trust did not hold any futures contracts.

**Additional Information on Fair Value**

Financial assets are measured at fair value in accordance with the fair value hierarchy. This hierarchy groups financial assets and financial liabilities into three levels based on the significance of inputs used in measuring the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1: Valuation of inputs is based on unadjusted quoted market prices observed in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Valuation is based on inputs other than quoted prices under Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

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- Level 3: Valuation is based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The level within which the financial asset or financial liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The following tables provide summaries of assets measured at fair value in the statements of net assets grouped into the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2015 and 2014:

2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Fixed income investments	-	2,822	-	2,822
Pooled funds	-	501	-	501
	-	3,323	-	3,323

2014	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Short-term investments	-	102	-	102
Fixed income investments	-	2,500	-	2,500
Pooled funds	-	476	-	476
	-	3,078	-	3,078

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 in the reporting period.

*Changes in the Fair Value of Financial Instruments Classified in Level 3*

The following table summarizes the changes in the fair value of financial instruments classified in Level 3 for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014. The Trust classifies financial instruments in this level when the valuation technique is based on at least one significant input that is not observable in the markets or due to a lack of liquidity in certain markets. The valuation technique may also be based, in part, on observable market inputs. The gains and losses presented hereafter may therefore include changes in fair value based on observable and unobservable inputs.

	Fixed Income Investments	
	2015	2014
Fair value as at January 1	-	1
Purchases, sales, settlements and other <sup>1</sup>	-	(1)
<b>Fair value as at December 31</b>	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes transfers into Level 3

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**9. INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION FEES**

Investment management and administration fees for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2014</b>
Investment management fees and other fees	3	3

For the year ended December 31, 2015, the ratio of expenses over net assets was 0.1 percent (2014 – 0.1 percent).

**10. PAYMENTS OR WITHDRAWALS**

As at December 31, 2015, there were no payments or withdrawals made from the Trust relating to the disposal of long-term nuclear fuel waste as permitted under the NFWA since the inception of the Trust.



