

2016 Management's Discussion and Analysis

March 1, 2017

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is designed to provide the reader with a greater understanding of the Company's business, the Company's business strategy and performance, as well as how it manages risk and capital resources. It is intended to enhance the understanding of the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes, and should therefore be read in conjunction with these documents, and should also be **read together with the text below on forward-looking statements**. Reference in this MD&A to the "Company" or to "SNC-Lavalin" means, as the context may require, SNC-Lavalin Group Inc. and all or some of its subsidiaries or joint arrangements, or SNC-Lavalin Group Inc. or one or more of its subsidiaries or joint arrangements.

The Company's quarterly and annual financial information, its Annual Information Form, its Management Proxy Circular and other financial documents are available on both the Company's website (www.snclavalin.com) and through SEDAR (www.sedar.com). SEDAR is the electronic system for the official filing of documents by public companies with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. None of the information contained on, or connected to the SNC-Lavalin website is incorporated by reference or otherwise part of this MD&A.

Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information presented in this MD&A, including tabular amounts, is in Canadian dollars and is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Certain totals, subtotals and percentages may not reconcile due to rounding. Not applicable ("N/A") is used to indicate that the percentage change between the current and prior year figures is not meaningful, or if the percentage change exceeds 1,000%.

Forward-looking statements

Statements made in this MD&A that describe the Company's or management's budgets, estimates, expectations, forecasts, objectives, predictions, projections of the future or strategies may be "forward-looking statements", which can be identified by the use of the conditional or forward-looking terminology such as "aims", "anticipates", "assumes", "believes", "cost savings", "estimates", "expects", "goal", "intends", "may", "plans", "projects", "should", "synergies", "will", or the negative thereof or other variations thereon. Forward-looking statements also include any other statements that do not refer to historical facts. Forward-looking statements also include statements relating to the following: i) future capital expenditures, revenues, expenses, earnings, economic performance, indebtedness, financial condition, losses and future prospects; and ii) business and management strategies and the expansion and growth of the Company's operations. All such forward-looking statements are made pursuant to the "safe-harbour" provisions of applicable Canadian securities laws. The Company cautions that, by their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and that its actual actions and/or results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements, or could affect the extent to which a particular projection materializes. Forward-looking statements are presented for the purpose of assisting investors and others in understanding certain key elements of the Company's current objectives, strategic priorities, expectations and plans, and in obtaining a better understanding of the Company's business and anticipated operating environment. Readers are cautioned that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Forward-looking statements made in this MD&A are based on a number of assumptions believed by the Company to be reasonable on March 1, 2017. The assumptions are set out throughout this MD&A (particularly, in the sections entitled

"Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty" and "How We Analyze and Report our Results" in this MD&A). If these assumptions are inaccurate, the Company's actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements. In addition, important risk factors could cause the Company's assumptions and estimates to be inaccurate and actual results or events to differ materially from those expressed in or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks include, but are not limited to: (a) the outcome of pending and future claims and litigation could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation; (b) on February 19, 2015, the Company was charged with one count of corruption under the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (Canada) (the "CFPOA") and one count of fraud under the *Criminal Code* (Canada), and is also subject to other ongoing investigations which could subject the Company to criminal and administrative enforcement actions, civil actions and sanctions, fines and other penalties, some of which may be significant. These charges and investigations, and potential results thereof, could harm the Company's reputation, result in suspension, prohibition or debarment of the Company from participating in certain projects, reduce its revenues and net income and adversely affect its business; (c) further regulatory developments could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's results, and employee, agent or partner misconduct or failure to comply with anti-bribery and other government laws and regulations could harm the Company's reputation, reduce its revenues and net income, and subject the Company to criminal and administrative enforcement actions and civil actions; (d) if the Company is not able to successfully execute on its strategic plan, its business and results of operations would be adversely affected; (e) a negative impact on the Company's public image could influence its ability to obtain future projects; (f) fixed-price contracts or the Company's failure to meet contractual schedule or performance requirements or to execute projects efficiently may increase the volatility and unpredictability of its revenue and profitability; (g) the Company's revenue and profitability are largely dependent on the awarding of new contracts, which it does not directly control, and the uncertainty of contract award timing could have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to match its workforce size with its contract needs; (h) the Company's backlog is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations, including under "termination for convenience" provisions, and does not represent a guarantee of the Company's future revenues or profitability; (i) SNC-Lavalin is a provider of services to government agencies and is exposed to risks associated with government contracting; (j) the Company's international operations are exposed to various risks and uncertainties, including unfavourable political environments, weak foreign economies and the exposure to foreign currency risk; (k) there are risks associated with the Company's ownership interests in Capital investments that could adversely affect it; (l) the Company is dependent on third parties to complete many of its contracts; (m) the Company's use of joint ventures and partnerships exposes it to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of the Company's control; (n) the competitive nature of the markets in which the Company does business could adversely affect it; (o) the Company's project execution activities may result in professional liability or liability for faulty services; (p) the Company could be subject to monetary damages and penalties in connection with professional and engineering reports and opinions that it provides; (q) the Company may not have in place sufficient insurance coverage to satisfy its needs; (r) the Company's employees work on projects that are inherently dangerous and a failure to maintain a safe work site could result in significant losses and/or an inability to obtain future projects; (s) the Company's failure to attract and retain qualified personnel could have an adverse effect on its activities; (t) work stoppages, union negotiations and other labour matters could adversely affect the Company; (u) the Company relies on information systems and data in its operations. Failure in the availability or security of the Company's information systems or in data security could adversely affect its business and results of operations; (v) any acquisition or other investment may present risks or uncertainties; (w) divestitures and the sale of significant assets may present risks or uncertainties; (x) a deterioration or weakening of the Company's financial position, including its cash net of recourse debt, would have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations; (y) the Company may have significant working capital requirements, which if unfunded could negatively impact its business, financial condition and cash flows; (z) an inability of SNC-Lavalin's clients to fulfill their obligations on a timely basis could adversely affect the Company; (aa) the Company may be required to impair

certain of its goodwill, and it may also be required to write down or write off the value of certain of its assets and investments, either of which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition; (bb) global economic conditions could affect the Company's client base, partners, subcontractors and suppliers and could materially affect its backlog, revenues, net income and ability to secure and maintain financing; (cc) fluctuations in commodity prices may affect clients' investment decisions and therefore subject the Company to risks of cancellation, delays in existing work, or changes in the timing and funding of new awards, and may affect the costs of the Company's projects; (dd) inherent limitations to the Company's control framework could result in a material misstatement of financial information, and; (ee) environmental laws and regulations expose the Company to certain risks, could increase costs and liabilities and impact demand for the Company's services. The Company cautions that the foregoing list of factors is not exhaustive. For more information on risks and uncertainties, and assumptions that could cause the Company's actual results to differ from current expectations, please refer to the sections "Risks and Uncertainties", "How We Analyze and Report Our Results" and "Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty" in this report.

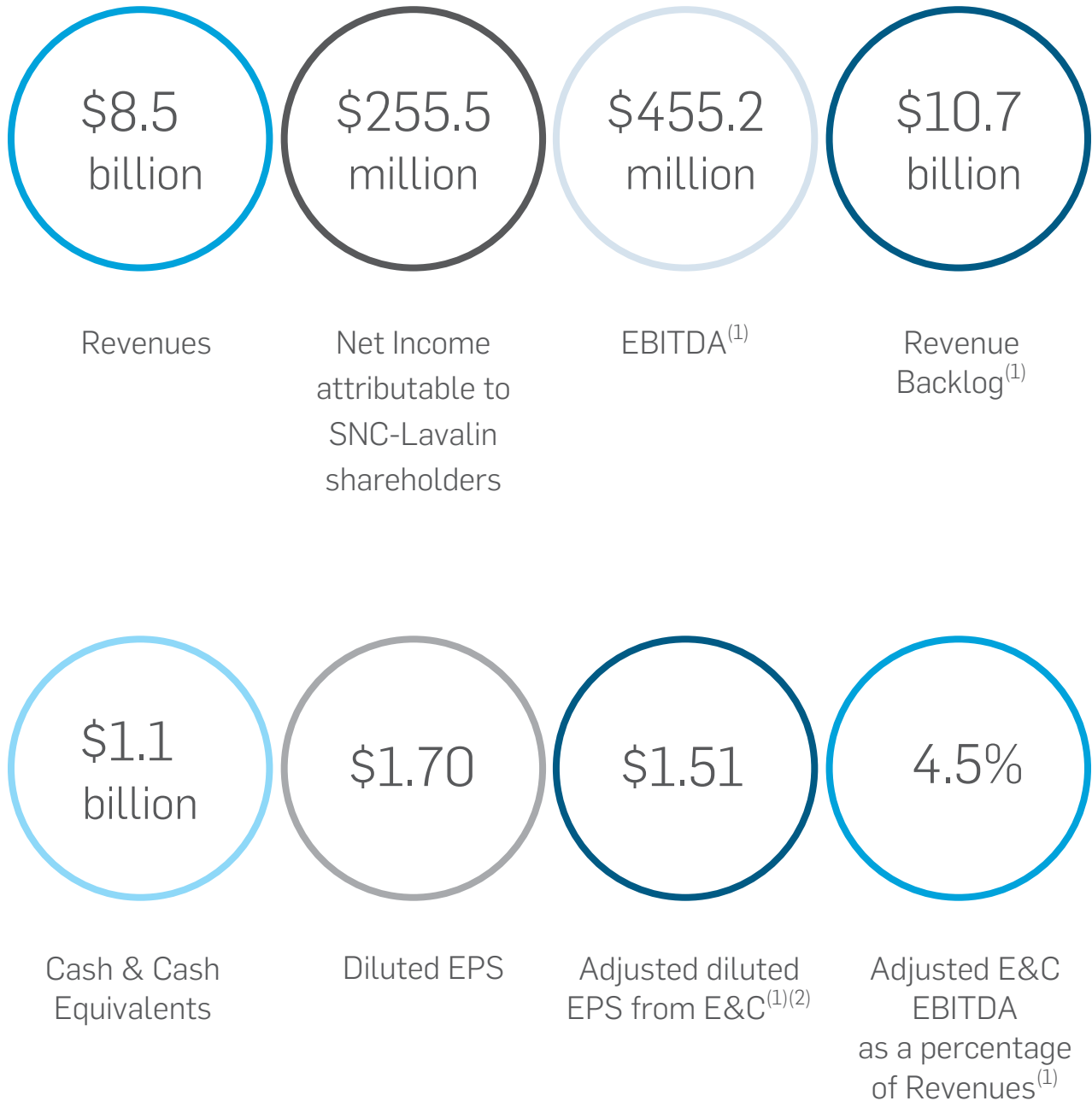
The forward-looking statements herein reflect the Company's expectations as at March 1, 2017, when the Company's Board of Directors approved this document, and are subject to change after this date. The Company does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any such forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable legislation or regulation.

Management's Discussion and Analysis – Contents

1	2016 Executive Summary	27
	<i>A summary of the Company's key results, figures and notable events for 2016</i>	
2	Overview of Our Business and Strategy	32
	<i>A discussion of SNC-Lavalin's business and strategy</i>	
3	How We Analyze and Report Our Results	37
	<i>A description of the Company's activities as well as a description of its budget process</i>	
4	Financial Performance Analysis	44
	<i>A detailed analysis of the Company's consolidated income statement</i>	
5	Revenue Backlog	53
	<i>A description and accompanying discussion of the Company's revenue backlog recognition policy and revenue backlog position</i>	
6	Geographic Breakdown of Revenues by Category of Activity	57
	<i>A discussion of the Company's revenues by geographic area</i>	
7	Segmented Information	59
	<i>A detailed discussion of the Company's results by segment</i>	
8	Fourth Quarter Results	77
	<i>An analysis of the Company's net income and operating results for the fourth quarter, as well as its revenue backlog and financial position as at December 31, 2016</i>	
9	Liquidity and Capital Resources	79
	<i>A discussion of the Company's financial position, liquidity, cash flows and other financial disclosures</i>	
10	Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty	91
	<i>A description of the Company's critical accounting judgments and the accounting policies to which they relate</i>	
11	Accounting Policies and Changes	92
	<i>A report on the accounting policies adopted in 2016 and to be adopted in future periods</i>	
12	Risks and Uncertainties	95
	<i>A description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company</i>	
13	Legal proceedings	114
	<i>A description of legal proceedings</i>	
14	Controls and Procedures	115
	<i>A report on the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting</i>	
15	Quarterly Information	116
	<i>A summary of selected Company financial information by quarter for 2016 and 2015</i>	

1 2016 Executive Summary

1.1 Executive Summary – Key Financial Indicators



(1) Non-IFRS Financial Measures, Additional IFRS Measures and other additional financial information. Refer to section 3.4 for further details and references to reconciliations to the closest IFRS measure.
 (2) Engineering and Construction ("E&C")

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

2016 vs. 2015	
Revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Revenues from E&C were \$8.2 billion in 2016 compared with \$9.4 billion in 2015. > Revenues from Capital were \$247.7 million in 2016 compared with \$223.4 million in 2015.
Net Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders was \$255.5 million in 2016 compared with \$404.3 million for 2015.
EBIT & EBITDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > EBIT was \$312.1 million in 2016, compared with \$521.6 million in 2015. > EBITDA was \$455.2 million in 2016, compared with \$684.0 million in 2015. The Company's EBIT and EBITDA are discussed in section 4.5.
Earnings per share – diluted ("Diluted EPS")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Diluted EPS was \$1.70 for 2016 compared with \$2.68 for the corresponding period last year.
Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C was \$1.51 for 2016 compared with \$1.34 for 2015, an increase of 12.7% in 2016 compared with the result achieved in 2015.
Adjusted E&C EBITDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Adjusted E&C EBITDA as a percentage of Revenues was 4.5% in 2016 compared with 4.6% in 2015.
Revenue Backlog	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The Company's revenue backlog totalled \$10.7 billion as at December 31, 2016 compared with \$12.0 billion as at December 31, 2015. > Contract bookings for 2016 amounted to \$7.8 billion, including \$4.0 billion in Oil & Gas, \$1.7 billion in Power, \$1.7 billion in Infrastructure and \$0.4 billion in Mining & Metallurgy.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (CONTINUED)

2016 vs. 2015	
Cash & Cash equivalents	> The Company has a strong balance sheet as at December 31, 2016, with Cash and Cash equivalents totalling \$1.1 billion.
Operating cash flows	> Operating cash flows were positive \$105.6 million in 2016 , compared with negative operating cash flows of \$514.7 million in 2015.
Dividends	<p>> On March 2, 2017, the Company's Board of Directors approved a quarterly dividend of \$0.273 per share, a 5% increase over the previous quarterly dividend declared.</p> <p>> In 2016, the Company paid \$156.1 million in dividends, compared with \$150.9 million in 2015.</p>

1.2 Executive Summary – Other Items

CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT TEAM

- > On April 5, 2016, Sylvain Girard was appointed as Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, succeeding Alain-Pierre Raynaud. Mr. Girard joined SNC-Lavalin in August 2014 as Senior Vice-President, Finance, in the Power business sector. In June 2015, he took on the role of Senior Vice-President and Corporate Controller, overseeing the Company's global financial affairs.
- > On July 12, 2016, Dale Clarke was appointed Executive Vice-President, Operations & Maintenance, Infrastructure, reporting to Ian L. Edwards, President, Infrastructure, effective as of August 1. Mr. Clarke joined SNC-Lavalin in 1996 and has held key roles, including Executive Vice-President, Mining & Metallurgy, and, most recently, Executive Vice-President, Integrated Management Systems, which he was appointed to in April 2015.
- > Effective as of August 15, 2016, Christian Brown was appointed to the newly created position of Corporate Development Officer, and Martin Adler joined the Company as President, Oil & Gas. Both positions report directly to Neil Bruce, President and Chief Executive Officer, as part of the Company's Executive Committee. Mr. Brown became President of SNC-Lavalin's Oil & Gas sector in 2014, when the Company acquired Kentz Corporation Limited ("Kentz"), where he had been CEO since 2012. Prior to joining SNC-Lavalin, Mr. Adler held the position of Group Chief Executive Officer and Board Member at Seafox Contractors B.V.

CHANGE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- > On November 3, 2016, SNC-Lavalin announced the appointment of Catherine J. Hughes to the Board of Directors. Ms. Hughes brings more than 25 years of experience in the oil and gas industry. She served as Executive Vice-President International at Nexen Inc. from January 2012 until her retirement in April 2013, where she oversaw all oil and gas activities, including exploration, production, development and project activities outside of Canada. Prior to that, she was Vice-President, Operational Services, Technology and Human Resources, from September 2009 to November 2011. Before joining Nexen Inc., she served as Vice-President, Oil Sands, at Husky Oil from 2007 to 2009.

OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE

- > In the first quarter of 2016, SNC-Lavalin launched its "Operational Excellence" program, which is designed to further improve and sustain a culture of efficiency and execution. "Operational Excellence" is a long-term, structured approach that focuses on improving every aspect of the Company to make it more agile, customer-focused and successful.

REAL ESTATE FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

- > On June 30, 2016, the Company announced that it had reached an agreement to sell its non-core Real Estate Facilities Management business in Canada to Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions, which included facilities management, property management, realty management and related project management. The transaction was completed in December 2016 and resulted in a gain of \$50.1 million (\$42.6 million after taxes).

LOCAL FRENCH OPERATIONS

- > On December 30, 2016, SNC-Lavalin announced that it had signed and closed an agreement to sell its ongoing local activities in France and in Monaco to Ciclad and Impact Holding for a nominal amount. The transaction resulted in a loss of \$87.2 million (\$87.2 million after taxes) related to E&C activities.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PORTFOLIO

- > On March 30, 2016, SNC-Lavalin announced that it had reached financial close on the sale of its indirect ownership interest in MML Holdings Malta Limited (formerly, SNC-Lavalin (Malta) Limited ["SNCL Malta"]) to an affiliate of Flughafen Wien AG for total cash consideration of approximately €64 million (approximately CA\$98.7 million). SNCL Malta was the indirect owner of the Company's 15.5% ownership interest in Malta International Airport p.l.c. The gain on disposal of SNC-Lavalin's indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta amounted to \$61.1 million (\$53.6 million after taxes).
- > In 2016, SNC-Lavalin completed the sale of its ownership interest of 36.9% in the Rayalseema Expressway Private Limited ("Rayalseema") concession in India for total cash consideration of approximately US\$6 million (approximately CA\$8 million). The net loss on disposal of SNC-Lavalin's ownership interest in Rayalseema amounted to \$2.6 million.
- > On December 30, 2016, as part of the transaction to sell its ongoing local activities in France and Monaco, the Company also sold its investment in Société d'Exploitation de l'Aéroport de Mayotte S.A.S. ("Mayotte Airport"). The transaction resulted in a loss of \$2.7 million (\$2.7 million after taxes). It should be noted that the disposal of SNC-Lavalin's TC Dôme S.A.S. Capital investment, will be governed by a different sale agreement with a separate set of closing conditions, and is expected to close at a later date.

2 Overview of Our Business and Strategy

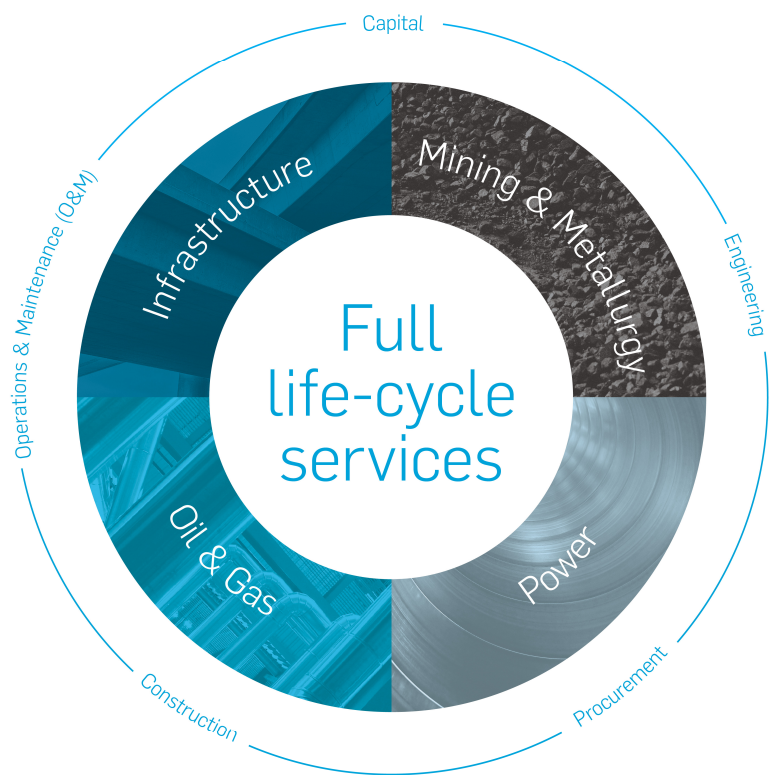
2.1 Our Business

Founded in 1911, **SNC-Lavalin** is one of the leading engineering and construction groups in the world and a major player in the ownership of infrastructure.

From offices in over 50 countries, **SNC-Lavalin's** employees are proud to build what matters.

Our teams provide engineering, procurement, construction, completions and commissioning services together with a range of sustaining capital services to clients in our four industry sectors, Oil & Gas, Mining & Metallurgy, Infrastructure and Power.

SNC-Lavalin can also combine these services with its financing and Operations and Maintenance ("O&M") capabilities to provide complete end-to-end project solutions.

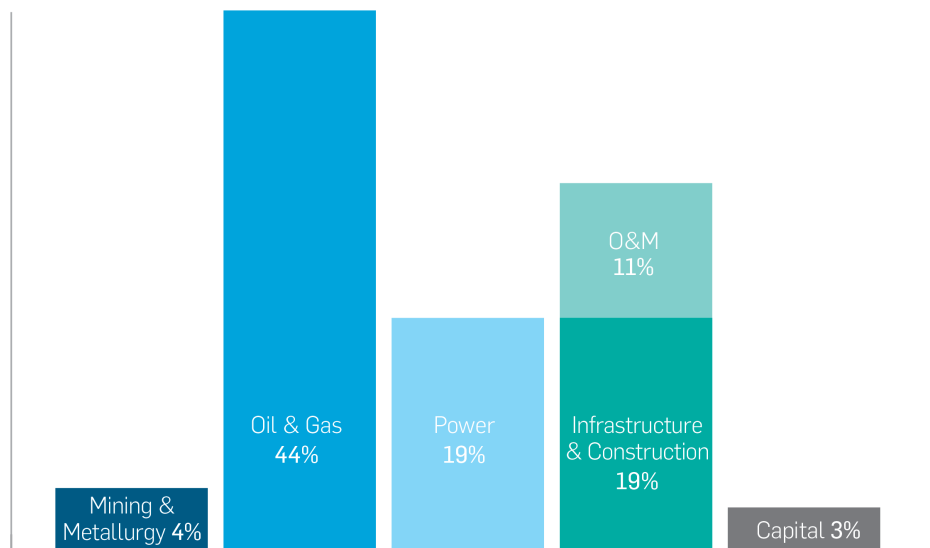


In certain parts of this MD&A, activities from Engineering and Construction, including Operations and Maintenance services, are collectively referred to as “E&C” to distinguish them from “Capital” activities.

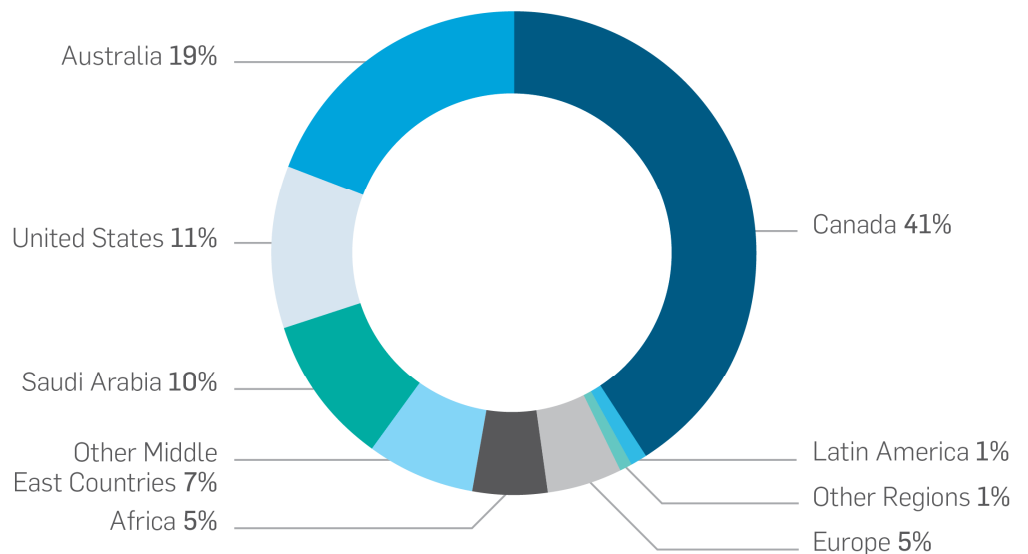
The **diversity of the Company’s revenue base** and its capacity to operate in different industry segments and geographic areas are illustrated in the following 2016 revenue charts.

2.2 Diversity of the Company’s Revenue Base

Serving multiple industry segments...



...with good geographic coverage and Canada as its largest base



2.3 Our Business Strategy

In May 2013, SNC-Lavalin announced a five-year strategic plan to increase its long-term stability and profitability, and maximize shareholder value. This strategy outlines key target sectors and geographic markets, integrated solutions for its Capital investments and its disciplined approach to employing capital.

Three pillars stand at the heart of SNC-Lavalin's strategy. They work together to enhance performance at multiple levels across the organization. These pillars are linked to three primary strategic objectives: to become a recognized Tier-1 diversified, global E&C player, with strong, consistent financial performance and world-class execution at top-tier margins.

PILLAR 1 - GROWTH PLATFORMS

SNC-Lavalin is putting renewed focus on strengthening its position in key sectors and geographic markets.

In Oil & Gas, SNC-Lavalin will expand its market reach and continue to focus on projects that deliver high value to targeted blue-chip international and national oil and gas companies. In Mining & Metallurgy, SNC-Lavalin will solidify its Tier-1 status and position for higher long-term profitability. SNC-Lavalin is committed to a global platform in these two sectors.

The Power and Infrastructure markets represent a sustained growth platform for the Company. In Power, SNC-Lavalin intends to focus on high-growth and margin subsectors such as nuclear and hydro where it has a strong and mature position. In the Infrastructure sector, SNC-Lavalin will focus on growing the transportation market by leveraging its public-private partnership ("P3") and transit experience. SNC-Lavalin will concentrate on major, complex projects, building on its strong capabilities in airports, ports, major bridges, mass transit systems and highways. SNC-Lavalin will also look for opportunities to further develop its robust footprint in Canada and the rest of the Americas along with selective global expansion.

The acquisition of Kentz in 2014 was a major milestone in delivering on its strategy. SNC-Lavalin will continue to explore such strategic acquisitions to drive its growth.

In terms of its offering mix, SNC-Lavalin intends to leverage the full spectrum of its capabilities, which include the key growth levers of O&M and sustaining services. At every step, the Company will proactively manage portfolio risk through tight governance mechanisms. O&M and sustaining services will allow SNC-Lavalin to pursue contracts with technical complexity in oil and gas, mining, nuclear power and transportation. It will also create opportunities in capital asset management, operations, maintenance, commissioning and training.

PILLAR 2 - GROWTH ENABLERS

SNC-Lavalin continues to focus on how it shares resources. It intends to promote greater interaction between business units and develop more coordinated approaches to client management and business development across its offices worldwide.

This will involve making better and more efficient company-wide use of its systems and processes, as well as selective investments to improve its capability to deliver exceptional projects to its clients around the world. SNC-Lavalin will

sharpen its focus on creating a superior overall customer experience that management believes will create a sustainable competitive advantage for SNC-Lavalin.

Underlying all of this will be an ongoing steadfast focus on maintaining world-class ethics, governance and health and safety performance, as well as developing and retaining the best talent in the industry.

PILLAR 3 - ENHANCED MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

SNC-Lavalin continues to reinforce its Capital investment business, historically a source of project work for the E&C units, as well as a significant contributor to its earnings. Capital investments are an important element of building a successful E&C company. SNC-Lavalin aims to leverage its returns by developing P3 infrastructure projects, as well as structuring and financing projects involving its Oil & Gas, Mining & Metallurgy and Power sectors. Going forward, SNC-Lavalin will employ an ever-more balanced approach to managing its portfolio of assets, which includes exiting investments at maturity unless strategic considerations justify otherwise. SNC-Lavalin is actively looking at potentially divesting non-core Capital investment assets. The Company will also seek financing solutions and partnering opportunities to unlock value as it proactively manages its portfolio.

As SNC-Lavalin identifies new opportunities and potential strategic partners, it will continue to prioritize greenfield (new-build) Capital investments that it believes should provide its engineering, construction and operations and maintenance units with significant project opportunities. Brownfield (existing) Capital investments will be considered mainly as a means of extending SNC-Lavalin's investment activities into new markets and providing an additional platform for E&C opportunities.

The Americas will continue to be the key geographical focus for major Capital investments and public-private partnerships.

PROGRESS ON DELIVERING ON OUR GROWTH STRATEGY

SNC-Lavalin's focus in 2016 and for 2017-2018 is on delivering the key elements of its five-year strategy outlined above. SNC-Lavalin has made significant progress toward its three primary strategic objectives of becoming a recognized Tier-1 diversified, global E&C player with strong, consistent financial performance and world-class execution at top-tier margins. The scorecard presented at the following section summarizes SNC-Lavalin's objectives, ongoing actions and some of its 2016 achievements.

2.4 Delivering on Our Growth Strategy – Scorecard

BECOME
A RECOGNIZED

TIER

1

DIVERSIFIED,
GLOBAL
E&C PLAYER

STRONG,
CONSISTENT
FINANCIAL



PERFORMANCE

WORLD
CLASS
EXECUTION
AT
TOP
TIER
MARGINS



	GOALS	EXECUTION
Short-term	<p>Reduced cost base:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Reduced general and administrative expenses by 20.7% from \$667.2 million to \$529.3 million; > Exited non-core businesses – sold real estate facilities management and ongoing business in France and Malta airport; > Signed an IT outsourcing agreement; > Streamlined our operating structure and corporate centre to strengthen our business focus and accountability. 	<p>Completed</p>
Medium-term	<p>Operational excellence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Activities aimed at simplifying operating and governance structure; > Organic growth as shown by being shortlisted on several major projects and by winning major contracts across all sectors in Canada, the Middle East, the United States, South America and Europe; > Reached an agreement in principle for a new Joint Venture with China National Nuclear Corporation and Shanghai Electric Group Company Ltd. to develop, market and build the Advanced Fuel CANDU Reactor; > Evaluation of potential growth through M&A with a focus on Infrastructure and Power; > Initiatives to improve project delivery and financial performance with 12.7% increase in adjusted diluted EPS from E&C and 63.0% decrease in number of lost-time incidents in 2016, compared with 2015; > Strengthen our One-Company approach through increased cross-selling and further implementation of our Key Account Management Program. 	<p>Underway</p>
Long-term	<p>Continuous improvement and increasing agility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Create a performance-driven culture; > Focus on agility, continuous improvement and efficiency in operations to create a superior client experience; > Implement systems improvements; > Simplify financial models; > Continue talent development, retention and engagement; > Attract top-tier talent for a top-tier firm. 	<p>Planning</p>

3 How We Analyze and Report Our Results

3.1 How we Report Our Results

The Company reports its results separately for **Engineering and Construction** and **Capital**, as described below.

ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION (“E&C”)

SNC-Lavalin provides engineering services, feasibility studies, planning, detailed design, contractor evaluation and selection, project and construction management, and commissioning. Certain contracts also include materials and/or multi-disciplinary construction services, namely provision of structural mechanical, electrical, instrumentation and piping services. The Company might also be responsible for not only rendering professional and technical services, but also to undertake the responsibility for supplying materials and providing or fabricating equipment, and could also include construction activities. In addition, SNC-Lavalin offers O&M services for many infrastructures, such as highways, buildings, light rail transit systems and power plants, and logistics solutions for construction camps and the military.

Contracts that provide for engineering, procurement and construction management services are often referred to as “EPCM” contracts. Contracts that include engineering services, providing materials and providing or fabricating equipment, and construction activities are often referred to as “EPC” contracts.

While our contracts are negotiated using a variety of contracting options, **E&C revenues** are derived primarily from two major types of contracts: **Reimbursable contracts** and **Fixed-price contracts**.

- > **Reimbursable contracts:** Under reimbursable contracts, the Company charges the customer for the actual cost incurred plus a mark-up that could take various forms such as a fixed-fee per unit, a percentage of costs incurred or an incentive fee based on achieving certain targets, performance factors or contractual milestones. Reimbursable contracts also include unit-rate contracts for which a fixed amount per quantity is charged to the customer, and reimbursable contracts with a cap.
- > **Fixed-price contracts:** Under fixed-price contracts, the Company completes the work required for the project at a lump-sum price. Before entering into such contracts, the Company estimates the total cost of the project, plus a profit margin. The Company’s actual profit margin may vary based on its ability to achieve the project requirements at or below the initial estimated costs.

The Company presents the information in the way management performance is evaluated by regrouping its **E&C** projects within the following segments, which are as follows: i) **Mining & Metallurgy**; ii) **Oil & Gas**; iii) **Power**; and iv) **Infrastructure**. The Company also provides additional information by dividing the **Infrastructure** segment in two, namely the **Infrastructure & Construction** and **O&M** sub-segments.

CAPITAL

Capital is SNC-Lavalin's investment, financing and asset management arm, responsible for developing projects, arranging financing, investing equity, undertaking complex financial modeling and managing its infrastructure investments for optimal returns. Its activities are principally concentrated in infrastructure: from **bridges, and highways to mass transit systems, power facilities, energy infrastructure and water treatment plants.**

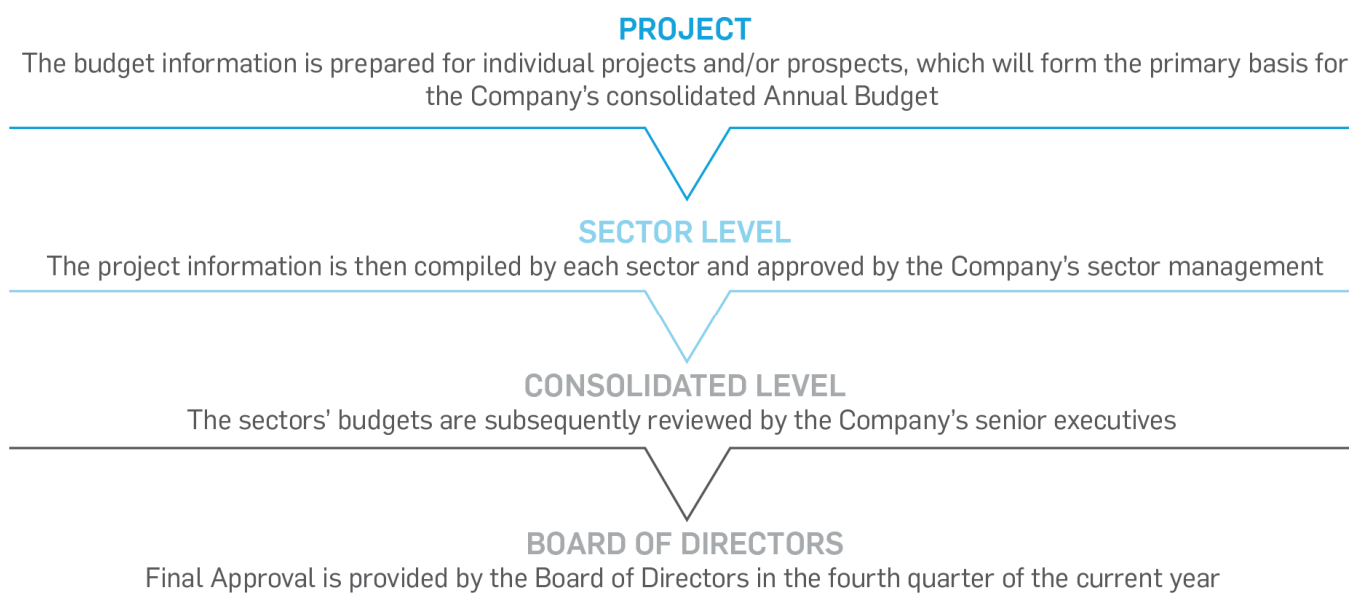
Capital's business model incorporates new project creation in the Oil & Gas, Mining & Metallurgy, and Power sectors as well as the Company's geographical regions. Furthermore, many countries are turning to the private sector to take ownership, finance, operate and maintain their assets, usually for a defined period of time.

These arrangements allow for the transfer to the private sector of many of the risks associated with designing, building, operating, maintaining and financing such assets. In return, the client will either: i) commit to making regular payments, usually in the form of availability payments, upon the start of operations of the infrastructure for a defined period of time (typically 20 to 40 years); ii) authorize the infrastructure concession entity to charge users of the infrastructure for a defined period of time; or iii) a combination of both.

All investments are structured to earn a return on capital adequate for the risk profile of each individual project. **Capital investment revenues** are generated mainly from dividends or distributions received by SNC-Lavalin from the investment concession entities or from all or a portion of an investment concession entity's revenues or net results, depending on the accounting method required by IFRS.

3.2 How we Budget and Forecast our Results

The Company prepares a formal annual budget ("Annual Budget") in the fourth quarter of each year.



The Annual Budget is a key tool used by management to monitor the Company's performance and progress against key financial objectives in accordance with the Company's strategic plan. The Annual Budget is updated during the year to reflect current information as the Company prepares forecasts of its annual expected results in the first, second and third quarters ("Quarterly Forecasts"), which are presented to the Board of Directors. In addition, the performance of projects (i.e. its estimated revenues and costs to complete) is reviewed by its respective project manager and, depending on the size and risk profile of the project, by key management personnel, including the divisional manager, the business unit executive vice-president, the sector president, the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").

The key elements taken into account when estimating revenues and gross margin for budget and forecast purposes from E&C activities are the following:

KEY ELEMENTS	IMPACT ON THE ANNUAL BUDGET
Backlog	Firm contracts used to estimate a portion of future revenues taking into account the execution and expected performance of each individual project.
Prospects list	Unsigned contracts that the Company is currently bidding on, and/or future projects on which it intends to bid. Management selects specific prospects, which are deemed representative of its upcoming activities, to include in the budget.
Execution and expected performance	Revenues and costs (or execution) of projects are determined on an individual project basis for major projects or by groups of projects and take into consideration assumptions on risks and uncertainties that can have an impact on the progress and/or profitability of that project. This includes, but is not limited to, performance of the Company's employees and of subcontractors or equipment suppliers, as well as price and availability of labour, equipment and materials.

Regarding its **Capital** budget and forecast, the Company establishes the expected results based on assumptions specific to each investment.

One of the key management tools for monitoring the Company's performance is the monthly evaluation and analysis of actual results compared with the Annual Budget or the Quarterly Forecasts, for revenues, gross margin and profitability. This enables management to analyze its performance and, if necessary, take remedial actions.

Variations from plan may arise mainly from the following:

SOURCE OF VARIATION	EXPLANATION
Level of activity for E&C	Variation depends on the number of newly awarded, ongoing, completed or near-completed projects, and on the progress made on each of these projects in the period.
Changes in the estimated costs to complete each individual project ("cost reforecasts")	Variation of the estimated costs to complete projects for fixed-price contracts result in either a positive or negative impact to a project's results. Increases or decreases in profitability for any given fixed-price project are largely dependent on project execution.
Changes in the estimated revenues and in the recovery of such revenues	Variation of the estimated revenues of projects, including the impact from change orders and claims, as well as the change in estimates on the recovery of trade receivables, contracts in progress and other financial assets, may impact the financial results of the Company.
Changes in the results of its Capital investments	Variation in the financial results of each Capital investment accounted for under the consolidation or equity methods will impact the financial results of the Company. Additions to the Company's Capital investments portfolio, or divestitures from it, can also impact the Company's results.
Level of selling, general and administrative expenses	Variation in selling, general and administrative expenses has a direct impact on the profitability of the Company. The level of selling, general and administrative expenses is influenced by the level of activity, and can depend on several other factors not related to project execution or performance that can be recurring or not.
Acquisition-related costs and integration costs	Business acquisitions might require the Company to incur significant acquisition-related costs and integration costs, which have an impact on actual and future results.
Restructuring costs and goodwill impairment	Changes made to the way the Company operates, closure of certain locations where it conducts business and modifications to its offerings might result in restructuring costs and goodwill impairment, having an impact on actual and future results.
Income taxes	Variation in income taxes impact the profitability of the Company, and depends on various factors, as, amongst others, the geographic areas in which the Company is present, the statutory tax rates enacted, the nature of the revenues earned by the Company as well as tax assessments made by authorities.
Foreign exchange	As the Company operates in many countries, foreign currency exchange rates can cause variances to plan as the budgets and forecasts are prepared at specific rates. It should be noted that the Company has a foreign exchange hedging policy that limits the volatility in results caused by foreign exchange fluctuations.

3.3 Key Financial Performance Indicators

To enable the Company to continuously strive to create value for its shareholders it regularly evaluates its overall performance using key financial indicators, namely:

- > **Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders**, which is used by the Company to evaluate its profitability;
- > **Earnings before interest and income taxes ("EBIT") and earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")**, which are key indicators of the Company's operational performance;
- > **Adjusted diluted earnings per share from E&C ("Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C")** is defined as net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C, excluding charges related to restructuring, right-sizing and other, as well as amortization of intangible assets, the financing, acquisition-related costs and integration costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of Kentz in 2014, divided by the diluted weighted average number of outstanding shares for the period. Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C is a non-IFRS financial measure which is an indicator of the Company's financial performance of its E&C activities;
- > **Operating cash flows**, which correspond to the net cash generated from operating activities as presented in the Company's consolidated statement of cash flows, is a key indicator of the Company's ability to generate cash from its operations including how it manages its working capital; and
- > **Cash net of recourse debt**, which is a key indicator of the Company's financial capability. Cash net of recourse debt is a non-IFRS financial measure and is discussed at section 9.2.

The following table presents a summary of the Company's key financial performance indicators and outlines the results achieved as at or for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014.

FINANCIAL INDICATORS ACTUAL RESULTS (IN MILLIONS CA\$, EXCEPT ADJUSTED DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE FROM E&C)	2016	2015	2014
Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders	\$ 255.5	\$ 404.3	\$ 1,333.3
Earnings before interest and income taxes ("EBIT")	\$ 312.1	\$ 521.6	\$ 1,877.4
Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")	\$ 455.2	\$ 684.0	\$ 2,073.1
Adjusted diluted earnings (loss) per share from E&C (in \$) ("Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C")	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.36
Operating cash flow	\$ 105.6	\$ (514.7)	\$ 264.1
Cash net of recourse debt (cash and cash equivalents less cash and cash equivalents of Capital investments accounted for by the consolidation method and recourse debt)	\$ 694.9	\$ 1,215.6	\$ 1,324.0

3.4 Non-IFRS Financial Measures, Additional IFRS Measures and Other Additional Financial Information

Some of the indicators used by the Company to analyze and evaluate its results are non-IFRS financial measures. Consequently, they do not have a standardized meaning as prescribed by IFRS, and therefore may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. The Company also uses additional IFRS measures. Management believes that these indicators provide useful information because they allow for the evaluation of the performance of the Company and its components based on various aspects, such as past, current and expected profitability and financial position.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES AND ADDITIONAL IFRS MEASURES

The non-IFRS financial measures and additional IFRS measures include the following indicators:

PERFORMANCE

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURE OR ADDITIONAL IFRS MEASURE	REFERENCE
Diluted earnings per share from E&C and Diluted earnings per share from Capital	Section 1.1
Adjusted diluted earnings (loss) per share from E&C ("Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C")	Section 4.4
Adjusted net income from E&C	Section 4.4
Adjusted earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA")	Section 4.5
Earnings before interests and income taxes ("EBIT")	Section 4.5
Earnings before interests, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA")	Section 4.5
Gross margin from E&C and from Capital	Section 4.2
Revenue backlog	Section 5
Booking-to-revenue ratio	Section 5.1
Segment or sub-segment earnings before interest and income taxes ("Segment EBIT" or "sub-segment EBIT")	Section 7
Return on average shareholders' equity ("ROASE")	Section 9.7

LIQUIDITY

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURE OR ADDITIONAL IFRS MEASURE	REFERENCE
Working capital	Section 9.1
Cash net of recourse debt	Section 9.2
Recourse debt-to-capital ratio	Section 9.4

Definitions of all non-IFRS financial measures and additional IFRS measures are provided in the referenced sections indicated in the previous table to give the reader a better understanding of the indicators used by management and, when applicable, the Company provides a clear quantitative reconciliation from the non-IFRS financial measures to the most directly comparable measure calculated in accordance with IFRS.

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The Company provides additional financial information on its Capital investments to allow the reader to have a better understanding of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for E&C activities and Capital investments. As such, the following information on the Company's Capital investments is included in the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements:

Consolidated statement of financial position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > The net book value of Capital investments accounted for by the equity and cost methods, distinctively; > Non-recourse debt from Capital investments controlled by the Company.
Consolidated statement of cash flows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > For Capital investments controlled by the Company: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Depreciation and amortization from Capital investments, and acquisition of property and equipment from Capital investments; ○ Repayment and increase of non-recourse debt from Capital investments.
Notes to the annual consolidated financial statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital investments; > Certain other notes provide information regarding Capital investments separately from E&C.

Section 7.5 of the current MD&A also presents specific information on the Company's Capital investments, including a snapshot of Highway 407 ETR, which is considered to represent the most significant portion of the total fair value of the Company's Capital investments portfolio.



Financial Performance Analysis

4.1 Selected Annual Information

The selected annual information presented in the table below has been derived from the Company's audited annual consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS for each of the three most recently completed financial years, with the exception of the non-IFRS financial measures specifically identified in the "Additional selected financial information" section below.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$, EXCEPT EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE, ADJUSTED DILUTED EPS FROM E&C AND DIVIDENDS PER SHARE DECLARED TO SNC-LAVALIN SHAREHOLDERS)	2016	2015	2014
Revenues:			
From E&C	\$ 8,223.1	\$ 9,363.5	\$ 7,334.7
From Capital	247.7	223.4	904.1
Total Revenue	\$ 8,470.8	\$ 9,587.0	\$ 8,238.8
Net income (loss) attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders:			
From E&C	\$ 46.3	\$ 95.8	\$ (300.5)
From Capital	209.2	308.5	1,633.9
Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders	\$ 255.5	\$ 404.3	\$ 1,333.3
Earnings (loss) per share (in \$):			
Basic	\$ 1.70	\$ 2.68	\$ 8.76
Diluted			
From E&C	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.63	\$ (1.97)
From Capital	1.39	2.04	10.71
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.70	\$ 2.68	\$ 8.74
Additional selected financial information:			
Revenue Backlog (at December 31) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10,677.4	\$ 11,991.9	\$ 12,325.5
Adjusted EBITDA from E&C ⁽¹⁾	\$ 371.9	\$ 433.4	\$ 152.8
Total assets (at December 31)	\$ 9,298.3	\$ 10,503.2	\$ 10,227.2
Non-current financial liabilities (at December 31) ⁽²⁾	\$ 850.0	\$ 906.9	\$ 905.0
Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C (in \$) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.51	\$ 1.34	\$ 0.36
Dividends per share declared to SNC-Lavalin shareholders (in \$)	\$ 1.053	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.97

(1) Non-IFRS financial measure. Please refer to section 3.4 for further information on non-IFRS financial measures.

(2) Non-current financial liabilities includes long-term debt (Recourse and Non-recourse from Capital investments), some Non-current portion of provisions and Other non-current financial liabilities.

4.2 Revenue and Gross Margin Analysis

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$, EXCEPT EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE)	2016	2015	2014
Revenues:			
From E&C	\$ 8,223.1	\$ 9,363.5	\$ 7,334.7
From Capital	247.7	223.4	904.1
	\$ 8,470.8	\$ 9,587.0	\$ 8,238.8
Gross margin:			
From E&C	\$ 983.4	\$ 1,225.8	\$ 700.9
From Capital	222.7	207.0	639.9
	\$ 1,206.1	\$ 1,432.8	\$ 1,340.8
Gross margin-to-revenue ratio (%):			
From E&C	12.0%	13.1%	9.6%
From Capital	89.9%	92.6%	70.8%
	14.2%	14.9%	16.3%

The Company analyses its revenue and gross margin separately for E&C and for Capital. The analysis that follows is for 2016, 2015 and 2014.

E&C REVENUES AND GROSS MARGIN

E&C revenues decreased in 2016 compared with 2015, due to a decrease in Mining & Metallurgy, Infrastructure, Oil & Gas and Power. The decrease in Mining & Metallurgy was partly attributable to a lower level of activity, which was due to persisting difficult market conditions in this sector. Also, the decrease in revenues from Mining & Metallurgy, Infrastructure, Oil & Gas and Power was reflecting the completion or near-completion of a number of major projects in these segments in 2016. The decrease in Oil & Gas revenues was also due to challenging market conditions in production and processing solutions activities.

E&C gross margin decreased in 2016 compared with 2015, principally reflecting a decrease in gross margin from Oil & Gas, Mining & Metallurgy and Power, partially offset by an increase in gross margin from Infrastructure. The decrease in Oil & Gas was primarily due to a decrease in gross margin-to-revenue ratio due to unfavourable cost and revenue reforecasts on two Oil & Gas projects in the Middle East and challenging market conditions in the Company's production and processing solutions activities. The decrease in Mining & Metallurgy and Power were mainly explained by a lower level of activity in these segments due to the reasons stated above. The increase in Infrastructure was essentially attributable to a higher gross margin-to-revenue ratio and the positive impact of cost reforecasts and various outcomes on certain major projects, notably work on mass transit systems and social infrastructure in Canada.

E&C gross margin increased in 2015 compared with 2014, principally reflecting an increase in gross margin-to-revenue ratio from Oil & Gas, Infrastructure and Mining & Metallurgy, partially offset by a decrease in gross margin-to-revenue ratio from Power. Gross margin also increased in 2015 due to a higher volume of activity, mainly in Oil & Gas, from the acquisition of Kentz, which was completed on August 22, 2014, as well as Power, partially offset by a lower level of activity from Mining & Metallurgy and Infrastructure.

REVENUES FROM CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND GROSS MARGIN

The relationship between revenues and gross margin for Capital investments is not meaningful, as a significant portion of the investments are accounted for under either the equity or cost methods, which do not reflect the line-by-line items of the individual Capital investment's financial results.

Revenues and gross margin from Capital increased in 2016 compared with 2015, mainly reflecting an increase in the level of activity on certain Capital investments and higher dividends received from Highway 407 ETR.

Revenues and gross margin from Capital decreased in 2015 compared with 2014, mainly reflecting the disposal of the Company's ownership interest in AltaLink Holdings, L.P. ("AHLP" or "AltaLink") in 2014, which was no longer contributing in 2015.

4.3 Net Income Analysis

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS, EXCEPT EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE)	2016	2015	2014
Net income (loss) attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders:			
From E&C	\$ 46.3	\$ 95.8	\$ (300.5)
From Capital	209.2	308.5	1,633.9
Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders	\$ 255.5	\$ 404.3	\$ 1,333.3
Non-controlling interests	1.0	33.2	1.2
Net income	\$ 256.6	\$ 437.5	\$ 1,334.6

The Company analyses its net income separately for E&C and for Capital. The analysis that follows is for 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C was \$46.3 million in 2016, compared to \$95.8 million in 2015, mainly reflecting a net loss of \$37.1 million (\$44.6 million after taxes) on the disposal of the Company's local French operations and its Real Estate Facilities Management business at the end of 2016. Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C was also impacted by a decrease in contributions from Oil & Gas and Mining & Metallurgy, partially offset by an increase in the contribution from Infrastructure. In 2015, the net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C was \$95.8 million whereas there was a net loss attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C of \$300.5 million in 2014. The positive result achieved in 2015 was mainly attributable to improved Segment EBIT from all segments compared with 2014, particularly from Oil & Gas, for which an incremental contribution was generated by the Kentz acquisition in August 2014.

Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital decreased in 2016 compared with 2015. The decrease is principally attributable to the difference between the net gain of \$48.4 million on disposals of the Company's investments in SNCL Malta, Rayalseema and Mayotte Airport, compared with the net gain of \$145.7 million on disposal on the Company's investment in the Ambatovy Nickel Project ("Ambatovy") in 2015. The decrease was partly offset by a 5.3% increase in the dividends received from Highway 407 ETR in 2016, compared with the previous year.

Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital decreased in 2015 compared with 2014. The decrease was principally due to a net gain of \$1,334.2 million, which was mainly attributable to the disposal of the Company's

ownership interest in AltaLink in 2014, compared with the net gain of \$145.7 million on disposal of the Company's investment in Ambatovy in 2015. The decrease in net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital was further explained by the fact that AltaLink was no longer contributing in 2015 compared with 2014. In 2015, the decrease in net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital was partially offset by higher dividends received from Highway 407 ETR compared with 2014.

Additionally, certain significant items had an impact on net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders in 2016, 2015 and 2014, notably:

- > **Restructuring costs** amounted to \$115.4 million (\$83.5 million after taxes) in 2016, compared with \$116.4 million (\$87.7 million after taxes) in 2015 and \$109.9 million (\$99.5 million after taxes) in 2014;
- > **Amortization of intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition** amounted to \$68.8 million (\$54.5 million after taxes) in 2016, compared with \$94.0 million (\$72.0 million after taxes) in 2015 and \$36.5 million (\$26.5 million after taxes) in 2014;
- > **Net foreign exchange gain** of \$37.0 million (\$32.6 million after taxes) in 2015;
- > **Acquisition-related and integration costs of Kentz** totalling \$4.4 million (\$3.4 million after taxes) in 2016, compared with \$19.6 million (\$15.2 million after taxes) in 2015 and \$62.5 million (\$53.2 million after taxes) in 2014. These costs were mainly professional fees and other related costs that were incurred in connection with the acquisition of Kentz in 2014.

4.4 Adjusted Net Income from E&C and Adjusted Diluted EPS from E&C

Adjusted net income from E&C is defined as net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C, excluding one-time net foreign exchange gains, charges related to restructuring, right-sizing and other, as well as amortization of intangible assets, the financing, acquisition-related costs and integration costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of Kentz in 2014 and the loss on disposals of E&C businesses. The term "Adjusted net income from E&C" does not have any standardized meaning under IFRS. Therefore, it may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other issuers. Adjusted net income from E&C is a non-IFRS financial measure that is an indicator of the Company's financial performance of its E&C activities. Management uses this measure as a more meaningful way to compare the Company's financial performance from period to period. Management believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance.

Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C is defined as adjusted net income from E&C, divided by the weighted average number of outstanding shares for the period. Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C is a non-IFRS financial measure that is an indicator of the Company's financial performance of its E&C activities.

RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED NET INCOME FROM E&C AND ADJUSTED DILUTED EPS FROM E&C

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAD, EXCEPT PER DILUTED SHARE INFORMATION (\$))	2016		2015	
		PER DILUTED SHARE		PER DILUTED SHARE
Net income	\$ 256.6	N/A	\$ 437.5	N/A
Less:				
Non-controlling interests	1.0	N/A	33.2	N/A
Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital	209.2	\$ 1.39	308.5	\$ 2.04
Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C / Diluted EPS from E&C	\$ 46.3	\$ 0.31	\$ 95.8	\$ 0.63
Adjustments (net of income taxes):				
Restructuring, right-sizing costs and other	\$ 77.6 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.52	\$ 51.4 ⁽²⁾	\$ 0.34
Acquisition-related costs and integration costs	3.4	0.02	15.2	0.10
Amortization of intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition	54.5	0.36	72.0	0.48
One-time foreign exchange gain	-	-	(32.6)	(0.22)
Loss on disposals of E&C businesses	44.6	0.30	-	-
Adjusted net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C / Adjusted diluted EPS from E&C	\$ 226.4	\$ 1.51	\$ 201.8	\$ 1.34

(1) This amount includes a net reversal of \$4.2 million (\$6.0 million after taxes) of charges, which did not meet the restructuring costs definition in accordance with IFRS.

(2) In 2015, an expense related to the restructuring and right-sizing plan of \$36.3 million (\$36.3 million after taxes) originally included in the 2014 gross margin, in accordance with IFRS, was reversed due to a favorable outcome.

Adjusted net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C amounted to \$226.4 million in 2016, compared with \$201.8 million in 2015. This resulted in an adjusted EPS from E&C of \$1.51 for the year 2016, compared with \$1.34 in 2015.

4.5 Earnings Before Interest and Income Taxes ("EBIT") and Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") Analysis

EBIT is a non-IFRS financial measure, which is an indicator of the entity's capacity to generate income from operations before taking into account management's financing decisions. Accordingly, EBIT is defined herein as earnings before net financial expenses (income) and income taxes. **EBITDA**, a non-IFRS financial measure, is defined as earnings before net financial expenses, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. **Adjusted EBITDA**, a non-IFRS financial measure, is defined as earnings before net financial expenses (income), income taxes, depreciation and amortization, and excludes one-time net foreign exchange gains, charges related to restructuring and right-sizing and other, as well as the acquisition-related costs and integration costs incurred in connection with the acquisition of Kentz in 2014 and the gains (losses) on disposals of E&C businesses and Capital investments. Management uses these measures as a more meaningful way to compare the Company's financial performance from period to period. Management believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS, certain investors use this information to evaluate the Company's performance.

RECONCILIATION OF EBIT, EBITDA AND ADJUSTED EBITDA TO NET INCOME

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS)	2016			2015		
	FROM E&C	FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL	FROM E&C	FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL
Net income	\$ 47.4	\$ 209.2	\$ 256.6	\$ 129.0	\$ 308.5	\$ 437.5
Net financial expenses (income)	27.9	14.2	42.1	(7.7)	8.0	0.3
Income taxes	3.3	10.2	13.5	49.9	33.8	83.7
EBIT	\$ 78.6	\$ 233.5	\$ 312.1	\$ 171.3	\$ 350.3	\$ 521.6
Amortization of intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition	\$ 68.8	\$ -	\$ 68.8	\$ 94.0	\$ -	\$ 94.0
Depreciation and amortization	71.8	2.5	74.3	68.4	-	68.4
EBITDA	\$ 219.1	\$ 236.1	\$ 455.2	\$ 333.7	\$ 350.3	\$ 684.0
(as % of Revenues)	2.7%	N/A	5.4%	3.6%	N/A	7.1%
Restructuring, right-sizing costs and other	\$ 111.2 ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ 111.2	\$ 80.1 ⁽²⁾	\$ -	\$ 80.1
Acquisition-related costs and integration costs	4.4	-	4.4	19.6	-	19.6
Loss on disposals of E&C businesses	37.1	-	37.1	-	-	-
Gain on disposals of Capital investments	-	(55.9)	(55.9)	-	(174.4)	(174.4)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 371.9	\$ 180.2	\$ 552.1	\$ 433.4	\$ 175.9	\$ 609.3
(as % of Revenues)	4.5%	N/A	6.5%	4.6%	N/A	6.4%

(1) This amount includes a net reversal of \$4.2 million (\$6.0 million after taxes) that did not meet the restructuring costs definition in accordance with IFRS.

(2) In 2015, an expense related to the restructuring and right-sizing plan of \$36.3 million (\$36.3 million after taxes) originally included in the 2014 gross margin, in accordance with IFRS, was reversed due to a favorable outcome.

In 2016, EBIT from E&C was \$78.6 million, compared with \$171.3 million in 2015, mainly due to lower contributions from Oil & Gas and Mining & Metallurgy, partially offset by an increased contribution from Infrastructure in 2016, compared with the performance achieved in 2015. In 2016, EBIT from E&C included amortization of intangible assets related to the acquisition of Kentz and depreciation and amortization for a total amount of \$143.1 million, compared with \$162.4 million in 2015. This resulted in an EBITDA from E&C of \$219.1 million in 2016, compared with \$333.7 million in 2015. EBITDA from E&C included \$111.2 million for restructuring, right-sizing costs and other in 2016, compared with \$80.1 million in 2015, as well as \$4.4 million in acquisition-related costs and integration costs in 2016, compared with \$19.6 million in 2015, in connection with the acquisition of Kentz in August 2014. In addition, EBITDA from E&C included a gain of \$50.1 million on the sale of the Company's Real Estate Facilities Management business in Canada, offset by a loss of \$87.2 million on the disposal of its E&C business in France, both transactions were completed in December 2016. As such, the 2016 Adjusted E&C EBITDA amounted to \$371.9 million, compared with \$433.4 million in 2015, representing 4.5% of the revenues from E&C in 2016 (2015: 4.6%).

EBIT from Capital amounted to \$233.5 million in 2016, compared with \$350.3 million in 2015, mainly due to the difference between the gain on disposal of the Company's indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta, compared with the gain on disposal of the Company's investment in Ambatovy in 2015, further explained in section 7.5. EBITDA from Capital amounted to \$236.1 million in 2016, compared with \$350.3 million in 2015. In 2016, the decrease in EBITDA was mainly due to the reasons stated above.

4.6 Selling, General and Administrative Expenses Analysis

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Selling costs	\$ 194.8	\$ 188.4	3.4%
General and administrative expenses	529.3	667.2	(20.7%)
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 724.1	\$ 855.6	(15.4%)

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased by \$131.5 million in 2016 compared with 2015 due to lower general and administrative expenses partially offset by an increase in selling costs. The decrease of 20.7% in general and administrative expenses was mainly attributable to the successful implementation of the "STEP Change" program in 2015 and the "Operational Excellence" program launched in 2016, which aims to improve and sustain a culture of efficiency and execution. In addition, the decrease in general and administrative expenses included a \$32.5 million favourable impact from revised estimates on legacy sites environmental liabilities and other asset retirement obligations in the third quarter of 2016. The decrease in general and administrative expenses was partially offset by higher selling costs attributable in part to the fact that the Company bid on a number of large infrastructure projects in 2016.

In accordance with the methodology described in Note 4 to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements, **corporate** selling, general and administrative expenses that are not directly related to projects or segments are not allocated to each of the Company's segments, therefore these expenses are not included in segment EBIT.

4.7 Restructuring Costs

The Company has launched its "Operational Excellence" program in the first quarter of 2016, a program whose objective is to sustain a culture of continuous improvement. Operational Excellence is an approach that will make the Company more agile, customer-focused and successful. Operational Excellence is a long-term, structured approach that focuses on improving every aspect of the business. In 2015, the Company successfully completed its previously announced "STEP Change" program. This program has delivered increased competitiveness and agility, as well as identifying a significant number of cost reduction initiatives. It has also aligned the organization with market conditions.

In 2016, the Company incurred restructuring costs totalling \$115.4 million before taxes (\$83.5 million after taxes), compared with \$116.4 million before taxes (\$87.7 million after taxes) in 2015.

The restructuring costs recognized in 2016 were mainly for severances (2015: severances, the disposal of certain activities and closure of certain offices).

4.8 Acquisition-Related Costs and Integration Costs

In 2016, the Company incurred acquisition-related costs and integration costs totalling \$4.4 million, attributable to the integration of Kentz, compared with \$19.6 million in 2015. These costs were mainly professional fees and other related costs that were incurred in connection with the acquisition of Kentz in 2014.

4.9 Net gains (losses) on disposals

E&C BUSINESSES

In December 2016, as part of a review conducted under its “Operational Excellence” approach, the Company completed the disposal of its non-core Real Estate Facilities Management business in Canada to Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions, for a gain of \$50.1 million (\$42.6 million after taxes). Furthermore, SNC-Lavalin sold its ongoing activities in France and Monaco to Ciclad and Impact Holding for a loss of \$87.2 million (\$87.2 million after taxes).

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

In 2016, in line with its business strategy, the Company completed the sale of its indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta, its ownership interest in Rayalseema and its investment in Mayotte Airport, which generated a total net gain before taxes of \$55.9 million (\$48.4 million after taxes). In 2015, the Company disposed of its investment in Ambatovy, resulting in a gain before taxes of \$174.3 million (\$145.7 million after taxes).

4.10 Net Financial Expenses

Net financial expenses from E&C increased in 2016 compared with 2015, mainly due to a net foreign exchange gain of \$37.0 million recognized in 2015 primarily related to intragroup loans used for repayment of recourse debt of Kentz. Afterwards, the Company entered into foreign exchange derivative instruments to economically hedge the foreign exchange portion of the abovementioned intragroup loans in 2015.

Net financial expenses from Capital increased in 2016 compared with 2015, primarily due to a decrease in interest revenues earned in 2016 compared to 2015.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016			2015		
	FROM E&C	FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL	FROM E&C	FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL
Interest revenues	\$ (9.4)	\$ (13.1)	\$ (22.5)	\$ (12.4)	\$ (19.6)	\$ (32.0)
Interest on debt:						
Recourse	21.9	-	21.9	24.9	-	24.9
Non-recourse	-	27.1	27.1	-	26.8	26.8
Net foreign exchange losses (gains)	3.8	-	3.8	(42.9)	0.1	(42.9)
Other	11.6	0.2	11.8	22.7	0.7	23.5
Net financial expenses (income)	\$ 27.9	\$ 14.2	\$ 42.1	\$ (7.7)	\$ 8.0	\$ 0.3

4.11 Income Taxes Analysis

Income taxes have decreased to \$13.4 million in 2016 from \$83.7 million in 2015.

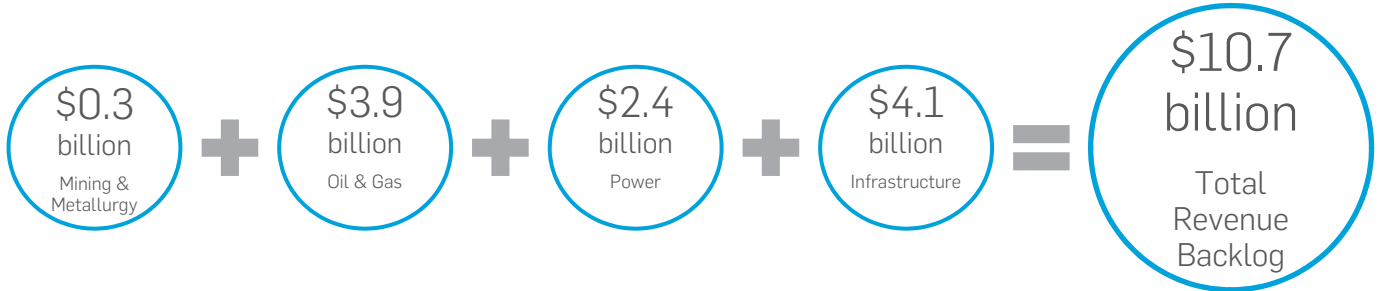
The effective income tax rate from E&C decreased in 2016 compared with 2015 and was lower than the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.6% in 2016. The decrease was mainly attributable to the geographic mix of earnings before income taxes and the non-taxable portion of the gain on disposal of the Company's Real Estate Facilities Management business. The decrease in effective income tax rate was partially offset by net losses that did not generate an income tax benefit, non-deductible expenses and other permanent differences.

The effective income tax rate from Capital investments decreased in 2016 compared with 2015. The decrease in effective income tax rate from Capital in 2016 compared with 2015 mainly reflected a greater proportion of non-taxable EBIT in 2016 compared with 2015, which is mainly due to the dividends received from Highway 407 ETR and the taxable gain on disposal of the Company's indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta.

The following table provides a summary of the Company's effective income tax rate from E&C and from Capital investments.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016			2015		
	FROM E&C	FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL	FROM E&C	FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 50.6	\$ 219.3	\$ 270.0	\$ 179.0	\$ 342.3	\$ 521.3
Income taxes	\$ 3.3	\$ 10.2	\$ 13.4	\$ 49.9	\$ 33.8	\$ 83.7
Effective income tax rate (%)	6.4%	4.6%	5.0%	27.9%	9.9%	16.1%

5 Revenue Backlog



The Company reports revenue backlog, which is a non-IFRS financial measure, for **E&C**. Revenue backlog is a **forward-looking indicator of anticipated revenues** to be recognized by the Company. It is determined based on **contract awards** that are considered **firm**. Management could be required to make estimates regarding the revenue to be generated for long-term firm reimbursable contracts.

The Company aims to provide a revenue backlog that is both meaningful and current. As such, the Company regularly reviews its backlog to ensure that it reflects any modifications, which include awards of new projects, changes of scope on current projects, and project cancellations, if any.

Revenue backlog includes reimbursable contracts (2016: 45%; 2015: 40%) and fixed-price contracts (2016: 55%; 2015: 60%).

REVENUE BACKLOG BY SEGMENT AND GEOGRAPHIC AREA

The following table provides a breakdown of revenue backlog by segment and geographic area.

AT DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS)	2016	2015
BY SEGMENT		
Mining & Metallurgy	\$ 294.0	\$ 279.0
Oil & Gas	\$ 3,909.6	\$ 3,594.5
Power	\$ 2,353.2	\$ 2,320.7
Infrastructure		
Infrastructure & Construction	\$ 2,617.9	\$ 3,819.0
O&M	1,502.6	1,978.7
Subtotal - Infrastructure	\$ 4,120.6	\$ 5,797.7
Total	\$ 10,677.4	\$ 11,991.9
From Canada	\$ 5,547.3	\$ 6,081.7
Outside Canada	5,130.0	5,910.2
Total	\$ 10,677.4	\$ 11,991.9

The Company's revenue backlog decreased at December 31, 2016 compared with 2015, reflecting a decrease in Infrastructure, partly offset by an increase in Oil & Gas. Following the completion of the sale of its non-core Real Estate Facilities Management business in Canada and its local French operations in December 2016, the Company has removed a total amount of \$902.7 million of its Infrastructure backlog, which largely explains the decrease in O&M backlog and partially explains the decrease in Infrastructure & Construction backlog.

Backlog from Canada decreased in 2016, primarily due to a decrease in Infrastructure, due to the reasons stated above, partially offset by an increase in Power.

Backlog from Outside Canada decreased in 2016, principally due to a decrease in Infrastructure and Power, partially offset by an increase in Oil & Gas.

5.1 Backlog Reconciliation

In the following section, the Company presents its "booking-to-revenue ratio", a non-IFRS measure. The ratio is obtained by dividing the contract bookings by the revenues for a given period. This measure provides a basis for assessing the renewal of business. However, the revenue backlog measure does not include prospects, one of the key elements taken into account when estimating revenues and gross margin for budget and forecast purposes described in section 3.2, which can be a significant portion of the budgeted and/or forecasted revenues.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$ EXCEPT FOR BOOKING-TO-REVENUE RATIO)	2016	2015
Opening backlog	\$ 11,991.9	\$ 12,325.5
Plus: Contract bookings during the year	7,811.3	9,030.0
Less: Revenues recognized during the year	8,223.1	9,363.5
Less: Disposal of non-core E&C businesses	902.7	-
Ending backlog	\$ 10,677.4	\$ 11,991.9
Booking-to-revenue ratio	0.95	0.96

In 2016, major contract awards in Oil & Gas include a project for the expansion of asphalt production facilities and a contract for work on infrastructure and processing facilities for oil fields, both in the Middle East. In the Power segment, the Company was awarded a contract to carry out the execution phase of the re-tube and feeder replacement as part of the refurbishment of a nuclear station in Canada, as well as engineering services and tooling related to operational support and the future refurbishment project of a nuclear generating facility, also in Canada. In Mining & Metallurgy, the Company won a major contract for the construction of two sulphuric acid plants in Latin America.

Upon disposal of its non-core E&C businesses in France and its Real Estate Facilities Management business in Canada in December 2016, the Company has removed an amount of \$770.8 million of its O&M backlog and \$131.9 million of its Infrastructure & Construction backlog, totalling \$902.7 million.

In 2015, major additions to the backlog included the Eglinton Crosstown and the New Champlain Bridge Corridor project, as well as the Keys Energy Center project in the United States.

It should also be noted that O&M activities are provided under contracts that can cover a period of up to 40 years. A large number of the Company's O&M contracts have been signed for a period that extends well beyond the five-year timeframe for which revenues are included in the Company's O&M backlog. In order to provide information that is comparable to the revenue backlog of other categories of activity, the Company limits the O&M revenue backlog to the earlier of: i) **the contract term**; and ii) **the next five years**.

The following table indicates the revenue backlog for the O&M category by year for the five years that have been included in backlog, per the Company's booking policy, as well as the anticipated revenues to be derived thereafter, based on its firm contracts, which are not included in the backlog.

(IN MILLIONS CA\$)	INCLUDED IN BACKLOG						NOT INCLUDED
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	TOTAL	IN BACKLOG
O&M backlog	\$ 344.7	\$ 343.0	\$ 301.7	\$ 270.4	\$ 242.7	\$ 1,502.6	\$ 3,553.2

The following table shows the proportions of reimbursable contracts and fixed-price contracts included in each segment's backlog as at December 31, 2016:

	REIMBURSABLE CONTRACTS ⁽¹⁾	FIXED-PRICE CONTRACTS ⁽¹⁾
BY SEGMENT		
Mining & Metallurgy	20%	80%
Oil & Gas	65%	35%
Power	65%	35%
Infrastructure		
Infrastructure & Construction	10%	90%
O&M	40%	60%
Subtotal - Infrastructure	20%	80%
Total	45%	55%

(1) Note that the percentages provided in the table above are rounded and therefore provide an approximation of the proportion of reimbursable contracts versus fixed-price contracts included in each segment's backlog.

6 Geographic Breakdown of Revenues by Category of Activity

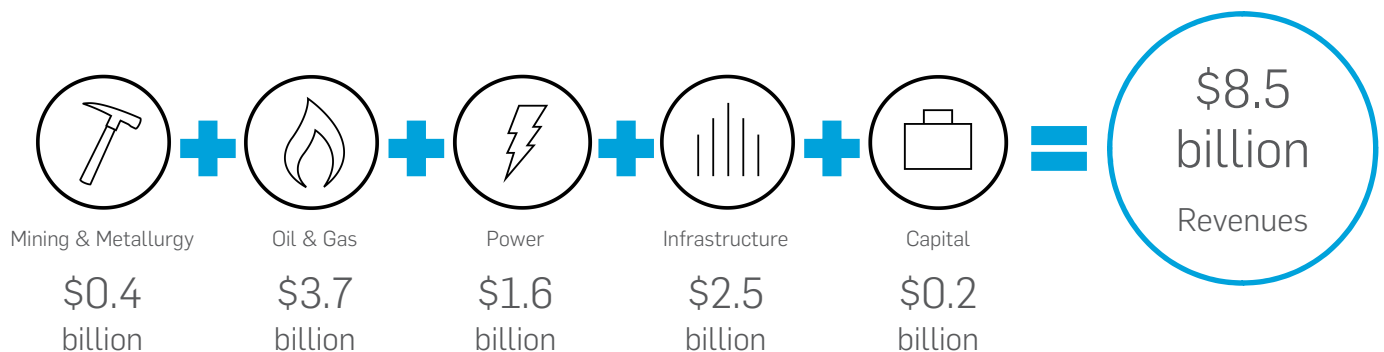
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016			
	E&C	CAPITAL	TOTAL	%
Canada	\$ 3,286.6	\$ 207.6	\$ 3,494.2	41%
Australia	1,597.1	-	1,597.1	19%
United States	898.0	2.6	900.6	11%
Saudi Arabia	880.2	-	880.2	10%
Other Middle East Countries	589.6	-	589.6	7%
Africa	369.6	23.9	393.5	5%
Europe	430.1	13.7	443.8	5%
Latin America	128.3	-	128.3	1%
Other Regions	43.7	-	43.7	1%
Total	\$ 8,223.1	\$ 247.7	\$ 8,470.8	100%

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2015 ⁽¹⁾			
	E&C	CAPITAL	TOTAL	%
Canada	\$ 4,023.9	\$ 189.7	\$ 4,213.6	44%
Australia	1,391.3	-	1,391.3	14%
United States	766.4	2.0	768.4	8%
Saudi Arabia	851.3	-	851.3	9%
Other Middle East Countries	541.8	-	541.8	6%
Africa	654.2	15.5	669.7	7%
Europe	506.2	16.2	522.4	5%
Latin America	559.9	-	559.9	6%
Other regions	68.6	-	68.6	1%
Total	\$ 9,363.5	\$ 223.4	\$ 9,587.0	100%

(1) Comparative figures have been restated to show the revenues from Saudi Arabia separately from other Middle East countries.

- > **Revenues in Canada decreased in 2016** compared with 2015, mainly due to a decrease in Infrastructure, Power, Mining & Metallurgy and Oil & Gas, partially offset by an increase from Capital.
- > **Revenues in Australia increased in 2016** compared with the previous year, mainly attributable to an increase in Oil & Gas.
- > **Revenues from the United States increased in 2016** compared with 2015, mainly reflecting an increase in Power, partially offset by a decrease in Oil & Gas.
- > **Revenues in Saudi Arabia increased in 2016** compared with 2015, primarily due to an increase in Oil & Gas, partially offset by a decrease in Mining & Metallurgy.
- > **Revenues from other Middle East Countries increased in 2016** compared with 2015, primarily due to an increase in Oil & Gas, partially offset by a decrease in Mining & Metallurgy.
- > **Revenues from Africa decreased in 2016** compared with 2015, primarily due to a decrease in Oil & Gas, Infrastructure, Power and Mining & Metallurgy.
- > **Revenues from Europe decreased in 2016** compared with 2015, mainly due to a decrease in Mining & Metallurgy and Infrastructure.
- > **Revenues in Latin America decreased in 2016** compared with the previous year, principally reflecting a decrease in Oil & Gas, Mining & Metallurgy and Power.
- > **Revenues from other regions, decreased in 2016** compared with the previous year, mainly reflecting a decrease in Mining & Metallurgy.

7 Segmented Information



As mentioned previously, the Company's results are analyzed by segment. The segments regroup related activities within SNC-Lavalin consistent with the way management performance is evaluated. The Company presents the information in the way management performance is evaluated, and regroups its projects within the related industries. As such, the Company's reportable segments are: i) **Mining & Metallurgy**; ii) **Oil & Gas**; iii) **Power**; iv) **Infrastructure**; and v) **Capital**.

Furthermore, corporate selling, general and administrative expenses that are not directly related to projects or segments are not allocated to the Company's segments. Therefore, the Company's segment EBIT excludes these corporate selling, general and administrative expenses. The Company believes that the use of such segment EBIT improves the quality of its segments disclosure by providing information that is more comparable relating to their results from operations.

The Company evaluates segment performance using **segment EBIT**, which consists of gross margin less i) directly related selling, general and administrative expenses, ii) corporate selling, general and administrative expenses that are directly related to projects or segments; and iii) non-controlling interests before taxes. Corporate selling, general and administrative expenses that are not directly related to projects or segments, restructuring costs, goodwill impairment, acquisition-related costs, integration costs and amortization of intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition, as well as gains (losses) on disposals of E&C businesses and Capital investments are not allocated to the Company's segments.

In 2016, the Company changed its measure of profit or loss for its reportable segments; such measure of profit or loss is referred to as the segment EBIT, which now excludes gains (losses) on disposals of E&C businesses and Capital investments, whereas in the past it only excluded disposals of activities that qualified as restructuring. Therefore, 2015 segment EBIT from Capital has been restated to exclude the gain before taxes of \$174.3 million on disposal of the Company's investment in the Ambatovy Nickel Project ("Ambatovy").

The Company generally derives its revenues from reimbursable contracts (2016 and 2015: 60%) and fixed-price contracts (2016 and 2015: 40%). The following discussion reviews the Company's segment revenues and segment EBIT.

SNC-LAVALIN

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016			
	REVENUES	SEGMENT EBIT FROM E&C	SEGMENT EBIT FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL SEGMENT EBIT
BY SEGMENT				
Mining & Metallurgy	\$ 355.9	\$ 35.3	\$ -	\$ 35.3
Oil & Gas	3,735.5	186.3	-	186.3
Power	1,624.0	113.0	-	113.0
Infrastructure				
Infrastructure & Construction	1,629.4	67.8	-	67.8
O&M	878.2	63.2	-	63.2
Subtotal - Infrastructure	\$ 2,507.7	\$ 131.0	\$ -	\$ 131.0
Total E&C segments	\$ 8,223.1	\$ 465.6	\$ -	\$ 465.6
Capital	247.7	-	201.9	201.9
Total revenues and segment EBIT	\$ 8,470.8	\$ 465.6	\$ 201.9	\$ 667.5
Less:				
Restructuring costs		\$ (115.4)	\$ -	\$ (115.4)
Corporate selling, general and administrative expenses and others not allocated to segments		(162.3)	(24.3)	(186.6)
Acquisition-related costs and integration costs		(4.4)	-	(4.4)
Amortization of intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition		(68.8)	-	(68.8)
Reversal of non-controlling interests before income taxes		1.0	-	1.0
Gain on disposals of Capital investments		-	55.9	55.9
Loss on disposals of E&C businesses		(37.1)	-	(37.1)
EBIT		\$ 78.6	\$ 233.5	\$ 312.1

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2015 ⁽¹⁾			
	REVENUES	SEGMENT EBIT FROM E&C	SEGMENT EBIT FROM CAPITAL	TOTAL SEGMENT EBIT
BY SEGMENT				
Mining & Metallurgy	\$ 780.9	\$ 73.1	\$ -	\$ 73.1
Oil & Gas	3,914.6	300.6	-	300.6
Power	1,784.8	116.4	-	116.4
Infrastructure				
Infrastructure & Construction	1,847.7	(2.2)	-	(2.2)
O&M	1,035.5	54.4	-	54.4
Subtotal - Infrastructure	\$ 2,883.2	\$ 52.2	\$ -	\$ 52.2
Total E&C segments	\$ 9,363.5	\$ 542.3	\$ -	\$ 542.3
Capital	223.4	-	194.1	194.1
Total revenues and segment EBIT	\$ 9,587.0	\$ 542.3	\$ 194.1	\$ 736.4
Less:				
Restructuring costs		\$ (116.4)	\$ -	\$ (116.4)
Corporate selling, general and administrative expenses and others not allocated to segments		(180.9)	(18.2)	(199.0)
Acquisition-related costs and integration costs		(19.6)	-	(19.6)
Amortization of intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition		(94.0)	-	(94.0)
Reversal of non-controlling interests before income taxes		39.8	-	39.8
Gain on disposal of a Capital investment		-	174.4	174.4
EBIT		\$ 171.3	\$ 350.3	\$ 521.6

(1) Comparative figures have been revised to reflect a change made to the measure of profit or loss for the Company's reportable segments.

7.1 Mining & Metallurgy

The **Mining & Metallurgy** segment combines global-caliber expertise with deep local capabilities to provide tailored solutions for projects of any size, scope or complexity in the aluminium, gold, copper, iron ore, nickel, fertilizer and sulphur product sectors, among others. It includes a full range of activities and services in studies, sustaining capital and consulting, and major projects. The Mining & Metallurgy segment derives its revenues from reimbursable contracts (2016 and 2015: 40%) and fixed-price contracts (2016 and 2015: 60%).

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Revenues from Mining & Metallurgy	\$ 355.9	\$ 780.9	(54.4 %)
Segment EBIT from Mining & Metallurgy	\$ 35.3	\$ 73.1	(51.7 %)
Segment EBIT over revenues from Mining & Metallurgy (%)	9.9%	9.4%	
Revenue backlog at year end	\$ 294.0	\$ 279.0	5.4 %

Mining & Metallurgy revenues decreased in 2016 compared with 2015, reflecting a lower level of activity mainly attributable to lower commodity prices impacting capital investment in this segment and to the completion or near completion of certain major projects, notably sulphuric acid plants in the Middle East and Europe, as well as projects related to potash in Western Canada.

The major revenue contributors in 2016 included work on sulphuric acid plants in the Middle East and an atmospheric emissions reduction project for a nickel smelter complex in Canada.

The Company's **segment EBIT from Mining & Metallurgy decreased in 2016** compared with 2015, mainly due to a lower level of activity, partially offset by an increase in gross margin-to-revenue ratio, driven in part by the positive close out process of certain major international projects, and a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses. In 2015, the gross margin-to-revenue ratio included \$23.3 million in favourable outcomes from certain projects in North Africa.

7.2 Oil & Gas

Oil & Gas includes projects in the upstream, midstream, downstream and supporting infrastructure sectors for major oil and gas and resources companies. It supports these clients across the asset life cycle, from front-end evaluation through decommissioning (capital and operational expenditures). The Oil & Gas segment derives its revenues from both reimbursable contracts (2016 and 2015: 80%) and fixed-price contracts (2016 and 2015: 20%).

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Revenues from Oil & Gas	\$ 3,735.5	\$ 3,914.6	(4.6%)
Segment EBIT from Oil & Gas	\$ 186.3	\$ 300.6	(38.0%)
Segment EBIT over revenues from Oil & Gas (%)	5.0%	7.7%	
Revenue backlog at year end	\$ 3,909.6	\$ 3,594.5	8.8%

Oil & Gas revenues decreased in 2016 compared with the previous year, primarily due to the completion or near completion of certain major projects and to challenging market conditions in production and processing solutions activities. The decrease in revenues from Oil & Gas was partially offset by an increase in revenues generated from Liquefied Natural Gas ("LNG") projects in Australia and from work on infrastructure and processing facilities for oil fields in the Middle East.

The major revenue contributors in 2016 included LNG projects in Australia and work on infrastructure and processing facilities for oil fields in the Middle East. Moreover, the major revenue contributors were also comprised of several projects in the Middle East, such as Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition ("SCADA") network infrastructures.

Segment EBIT from Oil & Gas was \$186.3 million in 2016, compared with \$300.6 million in 2015, reflecting a decrease in gross margin-to-revenue ratio, partly offset by a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2016 compared with the previous year. The gross margin from Oil & Gas included the negative impact of unfavourable cost and revenue reforecasts on two Oil & Gas projects under the same contract in the Middle East, which had a net adverse impact of \$116.7 million on gross margin in the third quarter of 2016. These same projects had a net favourable impact of \$28.4 million on gross margin in the fourth quarter of 2016. While there have been positive conclusions to some of the issues regarding these projects in the fourth quarter of 2016, discussions are still ongoing to attempt to resolve certain commercial issues in these projects. The negative impacts of these reforecasts in 2016 were offset by favourable reforecasts and positive outcomes on other major projects. Segment EBIT from Oil & Gas was also negatively impacted by challenging market conditions in the Company's production and processing solutions activities that resulted in a decrease in revenues and in gross margin-to-revenue ratio from these activities in 2016 compared with last year.

7.3 Power

Power covers projects and services in hydro, nuclear and thermal power generation, renewable power generation, energy from waste, and electrical power delivery systems. It also has a wealth of expertise in clean and sustainable power technologies. The Power segment derives its revenues from both reimbursable contracts (2016: 45%; 2015: 50%) and fixed-price contracts (2016: 55%; 2015: 50%).

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Revenues from Power	\$ 1,624.0	\$ 1,784.8	(9.0 %)
Segment EBIT from Power	\$ 113.0	\$ 116.4	(2.9%)
Segment EBIT over revenues from Power (%)	7.0%	6.5%	
Revenue backlog at year end	\$ 2,353.2	\$ 2,320.7	1.4%

Power revenues decreased in 2016 compared with 2015, mainly reflecting lower revenues from work performed on transmission lines in Western Canada, partially offset by an increase in revenues from projects related to gas-fired combined cycle power plants in the United States.

The major revenue contributors in 2016 included projects related to gas-fired combined cycle power plants in the United States, a nuclear generating station in Canada and hydroelectric power facilities in Western Canada.

In 2016, segment EBIT from Power was in line with 2015, since a lower level of activity due to the completion or the near completion of certain major projects was offset by a reduction in selling, general and administrative expenses and an increase in gross margin-to-revenue ratio in 2016.

7.4 Infrastructure

Infrastructure regroups projects from Infrastructure & Construction and O&M, which are further described below.

INFRASTRUCTURE & CONSTRUCTION

Infrastructure & Construction includes projects and professional services in a broad range of sectors, including hospitals, mass transit, heavy rail, roads, bridges, airports, ports and harbours, facilities architecture and engineering (structural, mechanical, electrical), industrial (pharmaceutical, agri-food, life sciences, automation, industrial processes), geotechnical engineering and materials testing as well as water infrastructure and treatment facilities. In addition, Infrastructure & Construction includes engineering activities in the areas of acoustics, air quality and climate change, impact assessments and community engagement, geo-environmental services, site assessments and remediation, risk assessments and water resource management. The Infrastructure & Construction segment derives its revenues from both reimbursable contracts (2016: 20%; 2015: 25%) and fixed-price contracts (2016: 80%; 2015: 75%).

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Revenues from Infrastructure & Construction	\$ 1,629.4	\$ 1,847.7	(11.8%)
Sub-segment EBIT from Infrastructure & Construction	\$ 67.8	\$ (2.2)	N/A
Sub-segment EBIT over revenues from Infrastructure & Construction (%)	4.2%	(0.1%)	
Revenue backlog at year end	\$ 2,617.9	\$ 3,819.0	(31.4%)

Revenues from Infrastructure & Construction decreased in 2016 compared with 2015, reflecting a lower level of activity mainly due to the substantial or near completion of certain major projects, notably a highway in Central Canada, a mass transit system in Western Canada and certain projects related to work performed on social infrastructure. The decrease in revenues from these projects was partially offset by an increase in revenues from major contracts awarded in 2015 for work carried out on a new bridge corridor in Eastern Canada and for a mass transit system project in Central Canada.

The major revenue contributors in 2016 included multiple projects for mass transit systems in Western and Central Canada, as well as a new bridge corridor and social infrastructure in Eastern Canada.

Sub-segment EBIT from Infrastructure & Construction was \$67.8 million in 2016 compared with a negative sub-segment EBIT of \$2.2 million in 2015, principally reflecting a higher gross margin-to-revenue ratio combined with a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, partly offset by a decrease in the level of activity due to the reasons stated above. The 2016 gross margin included a net positive impact of \$44.2 million due to cost reforecasts and various outcomes on certain major projects, notably mass transit systems and social infrastructure in Canada.

O&M

O&M activities are provided to clients in the following lines of business:

- > **Integrated Real Estate Solutions:** includes all aspects of building operations and management, realty management, advisory services, project delivery and commissioning, energy management and sustainability initiatives, and program management;
- > **Industrial:** includes specialized expertise to oversee the O&M of assets such as turbines, steam generators, boilers, water supply and treatment systems, oil and gas facilities, electrical systems, mechanical systems and manufacturing installations;
- > **Transportation:** includes operations, maintenance and rehabilitation management for large infrastructure assets including airports, public transit systems, highways, bridges and tunnels; and
- > **Defence & Logistics:** includes support to Canada's Navy, servicing many different types of vessels, from research and defence boats to tugs and many other classes of ships, and also includes support to Canada's Armed Forces, strategic airlift as well as large mining, metallurgy, petrochemical, and oil and gas operations by building and maintaining remote accommodations and living facilities around the world.

Following the disposal of the Company's non-core Real Estate Facilities Management business in December 2016, the Integrated Real Estate Solutions business line will be renamed and realigned as follows:

- > **Social infrastructure:** includes all aspects of operations and management for targeted buildings, project delivery and commissioning, energy management and sustainability initiatives.

SNC-Lavalin's expertise in O&M activities, in addition to obtaining stand-alone O&M contracts, allows the Company to expand on its E&C and Capital investments activities by offering all-inclusive expertise that meets clients' needs, and complements its Capital investments.

The O&M sub-segment derives its revenues from both reimbursable contracts (2016: 65%; 2015: 45%) and fixed-price contracts (2016: 35%; 2015: 55%).

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Revenues from O&M			
Integrated Real Estate Solutions	\$ 456.5	\$ 528.8	(13.7%)
Industrial	92.6	162.0	(42.8%)
Transportation	177.1	167.0	6.0%
Defence & Logistics	152.1	177.7	(14.4%)
Total	\$ 878.2	\$ 1,035.5	(15.2%)
Sub-segment EBIT from O&M	\$ 63.2	\$ 54.4	16.2%
Sub-segment EBIT over revenues from O&M (%)	7.2%	5.3%	
Revenue backlog at year end	\$ 1,502.6	\$ 1,978.7	(24.1%)

Revenues from O&M decreased in 2016 compared with 2015, mainly reflecting a lower level of activity, principally attributable to the non-renewal of an unprofitable contract for the management of government buildings, facilities and land in Canada.

Sub-segment EBIT from O&M increased in 2016 compared with 2015, mainly reflecting a higher gross margin-to-revenue ratio, due to a favourable business mix, as well as a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, which were partially offset by a lower volume of activity due to the reasons explained above.

7.5 Capital

Capital is the investment and asset management arm of SNC-Lavalin. Its main purpose is to invest equity or subordinated debt into projects to generate integrated, whole life-cycle revenues in engineering and construction, as well as operations and maintenance. All investments are structured to earn a return on capital adequate for the risk profile of each individual project. SNC-Lavalin makes Capital investments in a variety of infrastructure assets such as bridges and highways, mass transit systems, power facilities, energy infrastructure and water treatment plants.

It is the Company's view that the aggregate fair value of its Capital investments is much higher than their net book value of \$416.5 million as at December 31, 2016. Highway 407 ETR represents the most significant portion of the total fair value of the Company's Capital investments portfolio.

SNC-Lavalin owns a 16.77% ownership interest in 407 International Inc. ("Highway 407 ETR"). 407 ETR Concession Company Limited ("407 ETR"), which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Highway 407 ETR, operates, maintains and manages Highway 407 ETR, which is a 108-km all-electronic toll highway in the Greater Toronto Area ("GTA") with a 99-year concession agreement that expires in 2098.

Capital investments net book value, as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, can be summarized as followed:

AT DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	NET BOOK VALUE	
	2016	2015
Highway 407 ETR ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ -
Others	416.5	452.0
Total	\$ 416.5	\$ 452.0

(1) The net book value is \$nil as the Company had previously stopped recognizing its share of the losses of Highway 407 ETR when the recognition of such losses resulted in a negative balance for the Company's investment in Highway 407 ETR.

In this section, the Company provides additional information on Highway 407 ETR due to the significance that this Capital investment may have on the Company's value and net income.

ACCOUNTING METHODOLOGY FOR CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The Company's investments are accounted for by either the cost, equity or consolidation methods depending on whether SNC-Lavalin exercises, or not, significant influence, joint control or control. The revenues included in the Company's consolidated income statement are influenced by the consolidation method applied to a Capital investment, as described below:

ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR THE COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	REVENUES INCLUDED IN THE COMPANY'S CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT
Consolidation	Revenues that are recognized and reported by the Capital investments
Equity method	SNC-Lavalin's share of net results of the Capital investment or dividends from its Capital investments for which the carrying amount is \$nil, which are recognized when the Company's right to receive payment has been established
Cost method	Dividends and distributions from the Capital investments

In evaluating the performance of the segment, the relationship between revenues and EBIT is not meaningful, as a significant portion of the investments are accounted for by the cost and equity methods, which do not reflect the line by line items of the individual Capital investment's financial results.

REVENUES, SEGMENT EBIT AND DIVIDENDS OF THE CAPITAL SEGMENT

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Capital segment EBIT increased to \$201.9 million, compared with \$194.0 million in 2015. EBIT from Highway 407 ETR, which corresponds to the dividends paid to SNC-Lavalin (see explanations below), increased by 5.3% to \$132.5 million in 2016 compared with 2015.

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Revenues from Capital	\$ 247.7	\$ 223.4
Segment EBIT from Capital investments:		
From Highway 407 ETR	\$ 132.5	\$ 125.8
From other Capital investments ⁽²⁾	69.4	68.2
Segment EBIT from Capital	\$ 201.9	\$ 194.1
Dividends and distributions received by SNC-Lavalin from Capital investments accounted for by the equity method:		
From Highway 407 ETR	\$ 132.5	\$ 125.8
From other Capital investments	29.9	31.3
Total	\$ 162.4	\$ 157.1

(1) Comparative figures have been revised to reflect a change made to the measure of profit or loss for the Company's reportable segments.

(2) EBIT from other Capital investments is net of divisional and allocated corporate selling, general and administrative expenses, as well as from selling, general and administrative expenses from all other capital investments accounted for by the consolidation method.

Under the equity method of accounting, distributions from a joint venture reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The equity method of accounting requires the Company to stop recognizing its share of the losses of a joint venture when the recognition of such losses results in a negative balance for its investment, or where dividends payable by the joint venture are in excess of the carrying amount of the investment. In these events, the carrying value of the investment is reduced to \$nil, but does not become negative, unless the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. In these situations, the Company no longer recognizes its share of net income of a Capital investment based on its ownership, but rather recognizes the excess amount of dividends payable by a joint venture in its net income.

The Company recognized in its income statement dividends received from Highway 407 ETR of \$132.5 million in 2016 (2015: \$125.8 million). The Company did not recognize its share of Highway 407 ETR's net income of \$62.6 million (2015: \$52.2 million) in the same period, as the carrying amount of its investment in Highway 407 ETR was \$nil at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Revenues from Capital increased in 2016 compared with 2015, mainly due to an increase in the level of activity on certain Capital investments and higher dividends received from Highway 407 ETR.

Segment EBIT from Capital increased in 2016 compared with 2015, mainly reflecting an increase of 5.3% in dividends received from Highway 407 ETR.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PORTFOLIO

The following table presents a list of SNC-Lavalin's main Capital investments as at December 31, 2016:

NAME	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	ACCOUNTING METHOD	SUBJECT TO IFRIC 12	HELD SINCE	MATURITY OF CONCESSION AGREEMENT	STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
407 EAST DEVELOPMENT GROUP GENERAL PARTNERSHIP ("407 EDGGP")	50%	Equity	Yes	2012	2045	In operation	Operates, maintains and rehabilitates Phase 1 of the new highway 407, east of Brock Road.
GROUPE INFRASTRUCTURE SANTÉ MCGILL ("MIHG")	60%	Equity	Yes	2010	2044	In operation	Operates and maintains the McGill University Health Centre's new Glen Campus.
INPOWER BC GENERAL PARTNERSHIP ("INPOWER BC")	100%	Consolidation	Yes	2014	2033	Under construction	Designs, builds, partially finances, maintains and rehabilitates the John Hart Generating Replacement Facility, in Canada.
RAINBOW HOSPITAL PARTNERSHIP ("RAINBOW")	100%	Consolidation	Yes	2011	2044	In operation	Operates and maintains certain functions of the new Restigouche Hospital Centre for psychiatric care in Campbellton, New Brunswick.
RIDEAU TRANSIT GROUP PARTNERSHIP ("RIDEAU")	40%	Equity	Yes	2013	2043	Under construction	Designs, builds, finances and, once construction is completed, will maintain the Confederation Line, City of Ottawa's light rail transit system.
ASTORIA PROJECT PARTNERS II LLC ("ASTORIA II")	6.2%	Cost	No	2008	N/A	In operation	Astoria II owns and operates a 550-MW natural gas-fired combined cycle power plant in Queens, New York. Astoria II signed a 20-year firm Power Purchase Agreement with the New York Power Authority ("NYPA").
CHINOOK ROADS PARTNERSHIP ("CHINOOK")	50%	Equity	Yes	2010	2043	In operation	Operates and maintains the southeast Stoney Trail, being the southeast leg of the Ring Road for the City of Calgary.
407 INTERNATIONAL INC. ("HIGHWAY 407 ETR")	16.77%	Equity	No	1999	2098	In operation	Operates, maintains and manages Highway 407 ETR, a 108-km all-electronic toll highway in the Greater Toronto Area, under a 99-year concession agreement.
INTRANSIT BC LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ("INTRANSIT BC")	33.3%	Equity	Yes	2005	2040	In operation	InTransit BC operates and maintains the Canada Line, a 19-km rapid transit line connecting the cities of Vancouver and Richmond with Vancouver International Airport in British Columbia under a 35-year concession agreement.

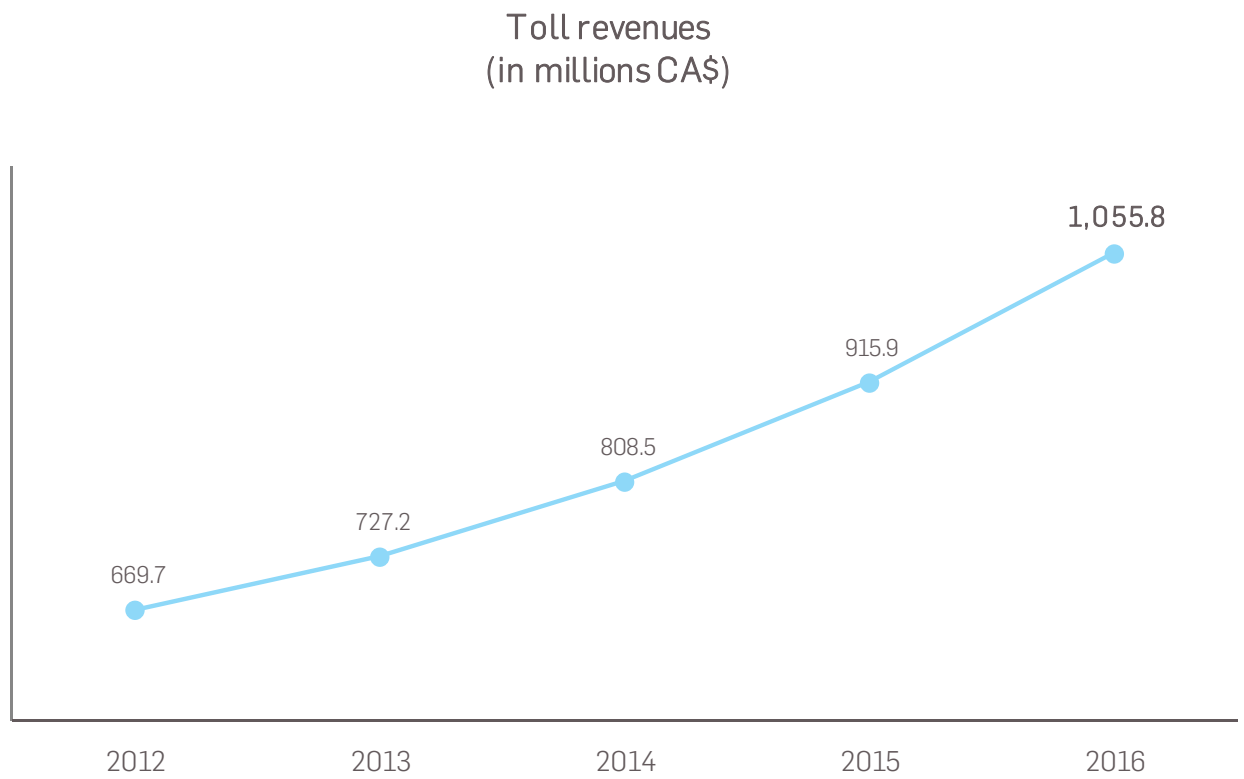
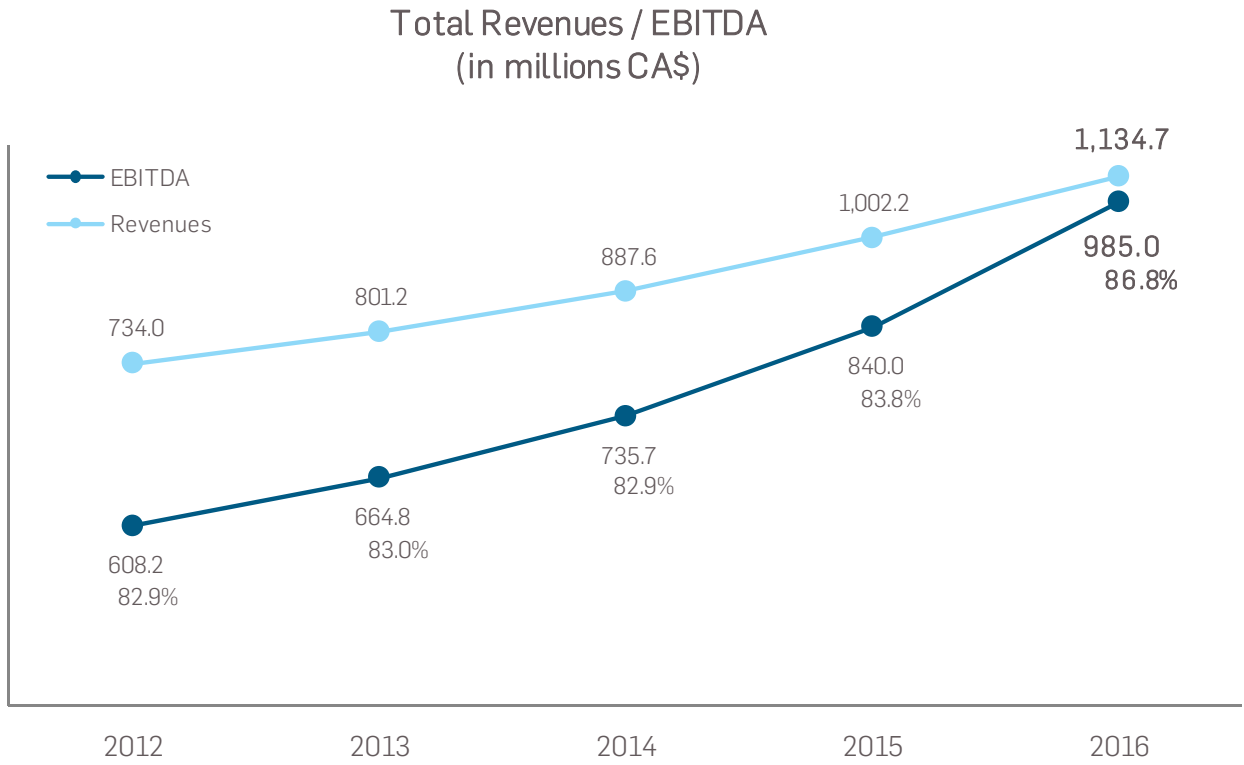
NAME	OWNERSHIP INTEREST	ACCOUNTING METHOD	SUBJECT TO IFRIC 12	HELD SINCE	MATURITY OF CONCESSION AGREEMENT	STATUS	DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES
MYAH TIPAZA S.p.A. ("MYAH TIPAZA")	25.5%	Equity	No	2008	N/A	In operation	Myah Tipaza owns, operates and maintains a 120,000 m ³ /day seawater desalination plant in Algeria and sells the total capacity of treated water to Sonatrach and l'Algérienne des Eaux ("ADE") under a 25-year take-or-pay agreement.
OKANAGAN LAKE CONCESSION LIMITED PARTNERSHIP ("OKANAGAN LAKE CONCESSION")	100%	Consolidation	Yes	2005	2035	In operation	Operates, maintains and manages the five-lane, 1.1-km William R. Bennett Bridge in Kelowna, British Columbia, under a 30-year concession agreement.
SHARIKET KAHRABA HADJRET EN NOUSS S.p.A. ("SKH")	26%	Equity	No	2006	N/A	In operation	Owns, operates and maintains a 1,227-MW gas-fired thermal power plant in Algeria; the total capacity of electricity is sold to Sonelgaz S.p.A. under a 20-year take-or-pay agreement.
TC DÔME S.A.S. ("TC DÔME")	51%	Equity	Yes	2008	2043	In operation	Operates a 5.3-km electric cog railway in France.
HIGHWAY CONCESSIONS ONE PRIVATE LIMITED	10%	Cost	N/A	2012	N/A	Ongoing activities (construction and operation)	Engages in the business of bidding for, owning, acquiring, investing, developing, implementing and operating infrastructure in the roads sector of India.
SIGNATURE ON THE SAINT-LAURENT GROUP GENERAL PARTNERSHIP ("SSL")	50%	Equity	Yes	2015	2049	Under construction	Designs, builds, finances and, once construction is completed, will operate and maintain the New Champlain Bridge Corridor project.
CROSSLINX TRANSIT SOLUTIONS GENERAL PARTNERSHIP ("EGLINTON CROSSTOWN")	25%	Equity	Yes	2015	2051	Under construction	Designs, builds, finances and, once construction is completed, will operate and maintain the Eglinton Crosstown 19-km light rail line.

N/A: not applicable

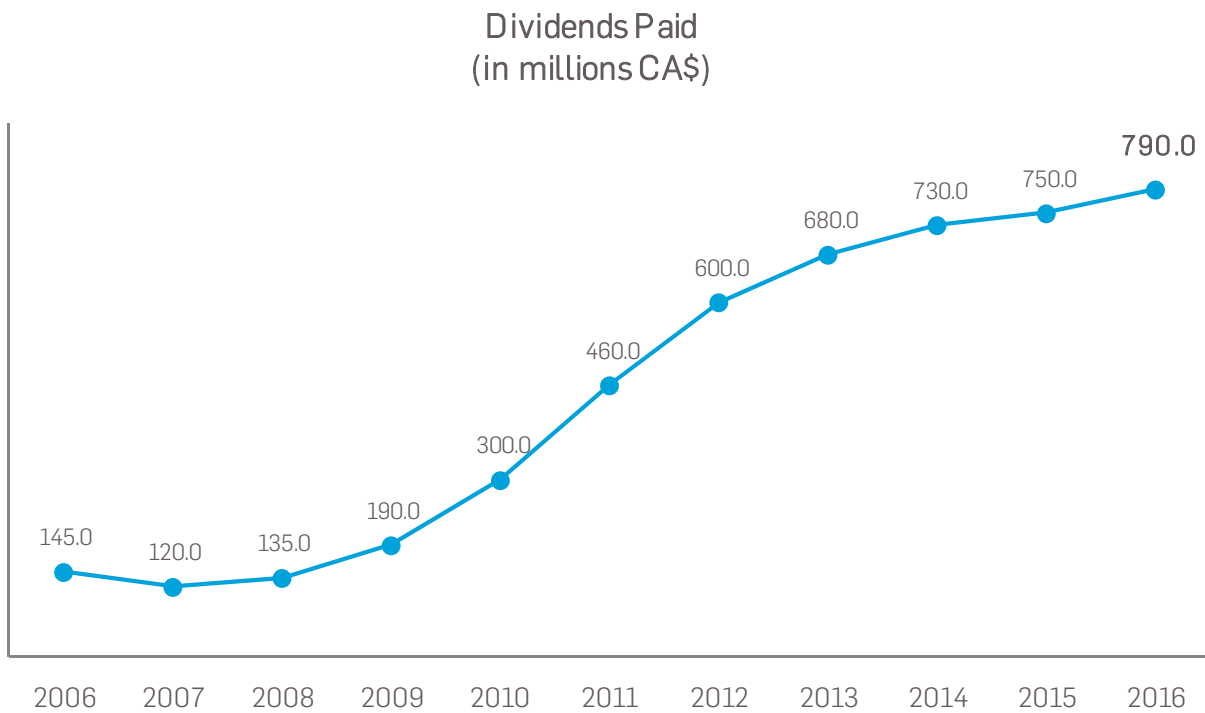
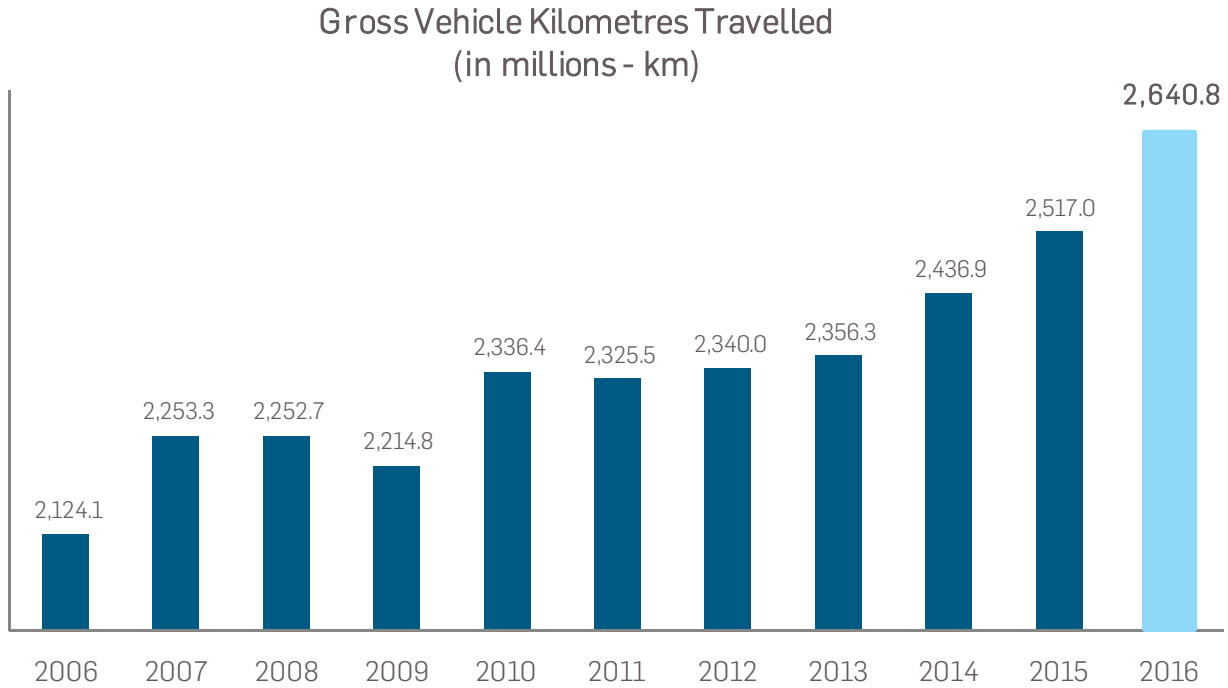
HIGHWAY 407 ETR

The following information is intended to provide the reader with a general understanding of the operations and key metrics of Highway 407 ETR. As 407 International Inc. issues public debt, 407 International Inc. financial statements, MD&A and other relevant financial materials can be found on www.sedar.com, which is the website maintained by the Canadian Securities regulators. The following section is only intended to provide the reader with a general understanding of the operations and key metrics of this Capital investment, for full financial disclosure, the reader should refer to 407 International Inc. official documents.

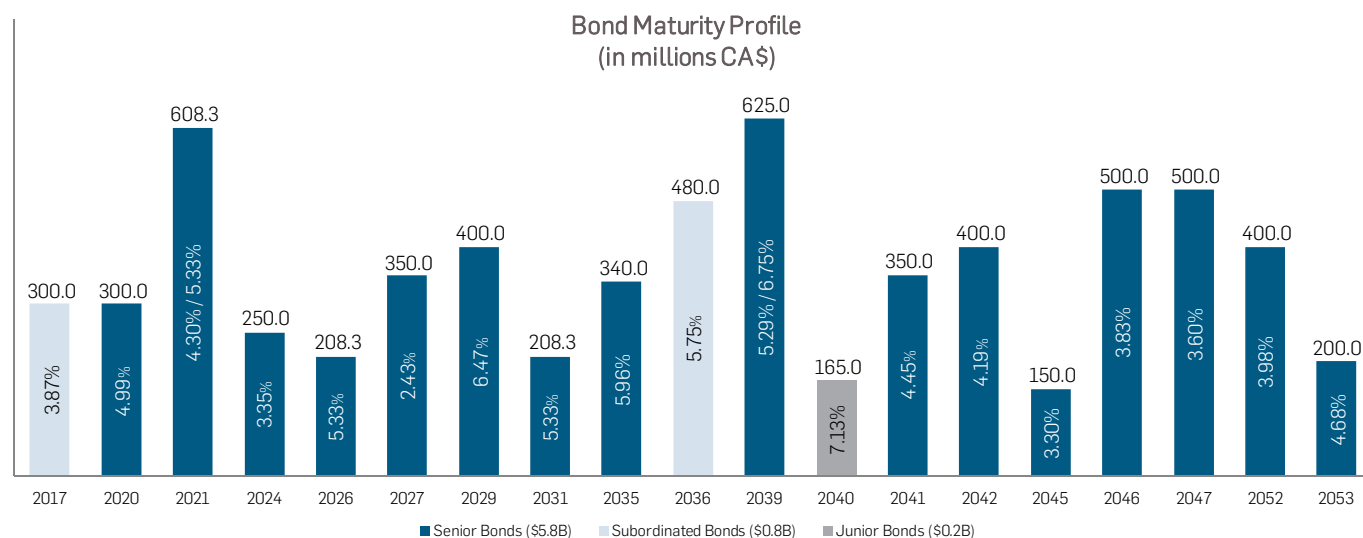
407 INTERNATIONAL INC. – KEY HISTORICAL INDICATORS



407 INTERNATIONAL INC. – KEY HISTORICAL INDICATORS



407 INTERNATIONAL INC. BOND MATURITY PROFILE



407 International Inc.'s acquisition of 407 ETR in May 1999 was, and the development of Highway 407 ETR is, partially financed with debt. In conjunction with its financial advisors, 407 International Inc. developed a financing plan referred to as the "Capital Markets Platform". This financing plan encompasses an ongoing program capable of accommodating a variety of corporate debt instruments and borrowings, including term bank debt, revolving bank lines of credit, publicly issued and privately placed debt securities, commercial paper, medium-term notes, interest rate and currency swaps and other hedging instruments. Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") has assigned "A", "A-" and "BBB" ratings to 407 International Inc.'s Senior Debt, Junior Debt and Subordinated Debt, respectively. DBRS Limited ("DBRS") has assigned "A", "A-low" and "BBB" ratings to 407 International Inc.'s Senior Debt, Junior Debt and Subordinated Debt, respectively.

407 INTERNATIONAL INC. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Revenues	\$ 1,134.7	\$ 1,002.2	13.2%
Operating expenses	149.7	162.2	(7.7%)
EBITDA	985.0	840.0	17.3%
EBITDA as a percentage of revenues	86.8%	83.8%	N/A
Depreciation and amortization	104.9	86.0	22.0%
Interest and other expenses	372.8	326.9	14.0%
Deferred income tax expense	67.8	115.5	(41.3%)
Current income tax expense	66.6	0.4	N/A
Net income	\$ 372.9	\$ 311.2	19.8%
Dividends paid	\$ 790.0	\$ 750.0	5.3%

The Company's investment in Highway 407 ETR is accounted for by the equity method, however for 2015 and 2016, the Company recognized in its income statement its share of the dividends from Highway 407 ETR instead of its share of

Highway 407 ETR's net income because the carrying amount of its investment was \$nil at the end of each of these years. The dividends received by SNC-Lavalin are not taxable.

407 INTERNATIONAL INC. TRAFFIC RESULTS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (EXCEPT TRANSPONDERS IN CIRCULATION)	2016	2015	CHANGE (%)
Traffic/Trips (in millions)	124.5	121.2	2.7%
Average Workday Number of Trips (in thousands)	408.2	399.6	2.2%
Vehicle Kilometres Travelled ("VKT", in millions)	2,640.8	2,517.0	4.9%
Average Trip Length ("ATL", in kilometres)	21.2	20.8	1.9%
Unbillable traffic (percent)	2.3	2.3	-
Transponder Penetration rate (percent)	82.5	82.8	(0.3%)
Transponders in Circulation at December 31	1,342,290	1,275,892	5.2%

407 International Inc. is owned by Cintra Global, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ferrovial, S.A. (43.23%), by indirectly owned subsidiaries of Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (40.00%), and by SNC-Lavalin (16.77%). 407 International Inc., through its wholly-owned subsidiary, 407 ETR, operates, maintains and owns the right to toll an all-electronic, open-access toll highway which is situated just north of Toronto.

Based on Government of Ontario reports, the population of the Greater Toronto Area ("GTA") exceeds seven million and is projected to exceed nine million by the year 2031. Future growth in the GTA is expected to continue further north, north-west and north-east in areas proximate to the highway corridor, as Lake Ontario prevents growth to the south. What makes Highway 407 ETR particularly attractive is that unlike many other toll roads, Highway 407 ETR is an "urban highway", i.e. the majority of users make it an integral part of their daily routine, providing stable and recurring revenues. Another attractive factor is that the GTA road network is already congested and this situation will only worsen over time. Highway 401, QEW and several other main arteries are already running at full capacity. The Province has few alternatives to add capacity on the existing road network and is limited to initiating minor projects that provide little relief. Highway 407 ETR is therefore a convenient alternative in the region, and a growing capacity to provide further congestion relief. What also differentiates Highway 407 ETR from most private toll highways in the world is that the concession agreement provides the operator of the highway flexibility in setting toll rates. No approval is required from the Province of Ontario before increasing rates, however the concession needs to ensure traffic volume remain above certain thresholds. Failing to do so obliges the concession to pay a financial penalty to the Province of Ontario, which the concession does not expect to be material. The concession continues to improve the highway through construction projects designed to improve traffic flow and customer convenience. The concession is investing in widening bridge structures and adding new lanes to the highway to increase capacity and improve traffic flow.

DISPOSALS OF CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN 2016

MALTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

On March 30, 2016, SNC-Lavalin announced that it has reached financial close on the sale of its indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta to an affiliate of Flughafen Wien AG for total cash consideration of approximately €64 million (approximately CA\$98.7 million). SNCL Malta was the indirect owner of the Company's 15.5% ownership interest in Malta International Airport p.l.c. The gain on disposal of SNC-Lavalin's indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta amounted to \$61.1 million (\$53.6 million after taxes).

RAYALSEEMA

In 2016, SNC-Lavalin completed the sale of its ownership interest of 36.9% in Rayalseema in exchange of total cash consideration of approximately US\$6 million (approximately CA\$8 million). The loss on disposal of SNC-Lavalin's ownership interest in Rayalseema amounted to \$2.6 million (\$2.6 million after taxes).

MAYOTTE AIRPORT

On December 30, 2016, as part of the transaction to sell its ongoing local activities in France and Monaco, the Company also sold its investment in Mayotte Airport. The transaction resulted in a loss of \$2.7 million (\$2.7 million after taxes). It should be noted that the disposal of SNC-Lavalin's TC Dôme S.A.S. Capital investment, will be governed by a different sale agreement with a separate set of closing conditions, and is expected to close at a later date.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the normal course of its operations, SNC-Lavalin enters into transactions with certain of its Capital investments. Investments in which SNC-Lavalin has significant influence or joint control, which are accounted for by the equity method, are considered related parties.

Consistent with IFRS, intragroup profits generated from revenues with Capital investments accounted for by the equity or consolidation methods are eliminated in the period they occur, except when such profits are deemed to have been realized by the Capital investment. Profits generated from transactions with Capital investments accounted for by the cost method are not eliminated.

The accounting treatment of intragroup profits is summarized below:

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS	ACCOUNTING METHOD	ACCOUNTING TREATMENT OF INTRAGROUP PROFITS
Capital investments accounted for under IFRIC 12	Consolidation method	Not eliminated upon consolidation in the period they occur, as they are considered realized by the Capital investment through the contractual agreement with its client.
	Equity method	Not eliminated upon consolidation in the period they occur, as they are considered realized by the Capital investment through the contractual agreement with its client.
Others	Equity method	Eliminated in the period they occur, as a reduction of the underlying asset and subsequently recognized over the depreciation period of the corresponding asset.
	Cost method	Not eliminated, in accordance with IFRS.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, SNC-Lavalin recognized revenues of \$755.8 million (2015: \$733.9 million) from contracts with Capital investments accounted for by the equity method. SNC-Lavalin also recognized its share of net income from these Capital investments accounted for by the equity method of \$182.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 (2015: \$157.1 million).

SNC-Lavalin's trade receivables from Capital investments accounted for by the equity method amounted to \$90.2 million as at December 31, 2016 (2015: \$65.4 million). SNC-Lavalin's other current financial assets receivable from these Capital investments accounted for by the equity method amounted to \$83.0 million as at December 31, 2016 (2015: \$94.2 million). SNC-Lavalin's remaining commitment to invest in these Capital investments accounted for by the equity method was \$98.0 million as at December 31, 2016 (2015: \$113.9 million).

All of these related party transactions are measured at fair value.

7.6 Corporate selling, general and administrative expenses and others not allocated to segments

Since January 2015, corporate selling, general and administrative expenses that are not directly related to projects or segments are no longer allocated to the Company's segments. Therefore, the Company's segment EBIT no longer includes these corporate selling, general and administrative expenses, which used to be allocated based on the gross margin of each of these segments. The Company believes that the use of such segment EBIT improves the quality of its segments disclosure.

Corporate selling, general and administrative expenses and others not allocated to projects or segments amounted to \$186.6 million in 2016, compared with \$199.0 million in 2015. The decrease of \$12.4 million from 2015 to 2016 was mainly due to a \$32.5 million favourable impact from revised estimates on legacy sites environmental liabilities and other asset retirement obligations, partially offset by a lower amount of allocation of benefits, incentives and social security charges and other costs to projects or segments in 2016, compared with last year.

8 Fourth Quarter Results

For the fourth quarter of 2016, net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders was \$1.6 million (\$0.01 per share on a diluted basis), compared with a net income of \$49.2 million (\$0.33 per share on a diluted basis) for the comparable quarter in 2015. The decrease in net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders was principally due to a loss on the disposal of the Company's local French operations and Mayotte Airport, partly offset by a gain on the disposal of the Company's Real Estate Facilities Management business.

For the fourth quarter of 2016, there was a net loss attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C of \$38.4 million, compared with a net income of \$14.0 million for the same period last year. The net loss attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C was mainly due to a net loss of \$44.6 million after taxes on the sale of the Company's local French operations and its Real Estate Facilities Management business in December 2016. On a segmented basis, there were lower contributions from Oil & Gas and Mining & Metallurgy in the fourth quarter of 2016, while the contributions from Power and Infrastructure were in line with the results achieved in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

The lower contribution from Oil & Gas in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared with 2015 was mainly due to a lower level of activity on certain major projects that are completed or near completion and to the negative impact of challenging market conditions in the Company's production and processing solutions activities. This decrease was partially offset by a net favourable impact on gross margin of \$28.4 million related to two Oil & Gas projects under the same contract in the Middle East, as further described in section 7.2. Discussions are still ongoing to attempt to resolve certain commercial issues in these projects.

The decrease in segment EBIT from Mining & Metallurgy in the fourth quarter of 2016 was mainly due to a lower level of activity due to persisting difficult market conditions in this sector and to the completion or near completion of certain major projects. However, this decrease was partly offset by lower selling, general and administrative expenses compared with the corresponding period of 2015.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, the segment EBIT from Infrastructure was in line with the corresponding quarter of 2015. The decrease in the level of activity attributable to the completion or near completion of certain major projects, most notably a highway in Central Canada, a mass transit system in Western Canada and social infrastructure in Eastern Canada, was partially offset by an increase in gross margin-to-revenue ratio.

In the fourth quarter of 2016, segment EBIT from Power was in line with the corresponding quarter of 2015. The increase in gross margin-to-revenue ratio coupled with the decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses were offset by a decrease in volume, due to certain major projects reaching completion, principally work on transmission lines in Western Canada.

Certain notable items also had an impact on the net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders in the fourth quarter of 2016 and 2015, mainly:

- > \$87.8 million (\$61.9 million after taxes) of restructuring costs in the fourth quarter of 2016, compared with \$94.8 million (\$71.1 million after taxes) of restructuring costs in the corresponding period of 2015; and
- > \$16.5 million (\$13.2 million after taxes) of amortization of intangible assets related to the acquisition of Kentz, compared with \$22.5 million (\$17.3 million after taxes) in the corresponding quarter of 2015.

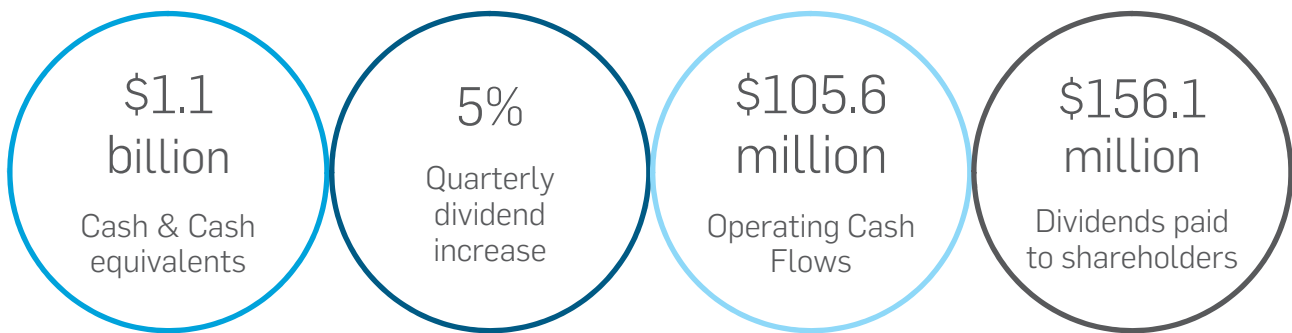
Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital increased to \$40.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2016, compared with \$35.3 million for the fourth quarter of 2015. The increase in net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital was mainly due to a higher level of activity on a number of Capital investments, as well as an increase in dividends received from Highway 407 ETR in the fourth quarter of 2016 compared to the previous year.

Revenues for the fourth quarter of 2016 decreased compared with 2015, mainly reflecting a decrease in Oil & Gas, Infrastructure, Power and Mining & Metallurgy, principally due to the reasons stated above.

The Company's backlog as at December 31, 2016 amounted to \$10.7 billion, compared with \$11.8 billion at the end of the third quarter of 2016. This variation was mainly attributable to a decrease in Infrastructure, which was partly due to the sale of the Company's Real Estate Facilities Management business and local French operations in 2016, following which the Company has removed a total amount of \$902.7 million of its Infrastructure backlog.

At the end of December 2016, the Company's cash and cash equivalents increased to \$1.1 billion, compared with \$0.9 billion at the end of September 2016, mainly due to net cash generated from operating activities, partially offset by cash flows used for financing and investing activities.

9 Liquidity and Capital Resources



This "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section has been prepared to provide the reader with a better understanding of the major components of the Company's liquidity and financial position and has been structured as follows:

- > A **working capital** analysis, which has been prepared with the objective of providing additional information on the major changes in the Company's current assets and liabilities in 2016 and 2015;
- > A review of the **cash net of recourse debt** of the Company;
- > A **cash flow** analysis, providing details on how the Company generated and used its cash and cash equivalents;
- > A discussion on the Company's recourse revolving credit facilities, credit ratings, and recourse debt-to-capital ratio;
- > A review of the Company's **contractual obligations** and **derivative financial instruments**, which provides additional information for a better understanding of the Company's financial situation;
- > The presentation of the Company's **dividends declared** and **Return on Average Shareholders' Equity ("ROASE")** over the past three years; and finally,
- > An analysis of the Company's financial position.

In terms of the shareholders' capital adequacy, the Company seeks to maintain an adequate balance between ensuring sufficient capital for financing net asset positions, maintaining satisfactory bank lines of credit and capacity to absorb project net retained risks, while at the same time optimizing return on equity.

The Company's liquidity is generally provided by available cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations, credit facilities and access to capital markets, as needed, which are all elements specifically discussed in the following section. While liquidity remains subject to numerous risks and limitations, including but not limited to the risks described under section 12 "Risks and Uncertainties" and in this section, the Company believes that its current liquidity position, including its cash position, unused credit capacity and cash generated from its operations, should be sufficient to fund its operations for the foreseeable future. Due to the nature of the Company's activities and the fact that its operations are conducted through multiple entities and joint operations on an international level, the Company's cash and cash equivalents are distributed across numerous locations. In order to manage its cash needs and reserves, the Company is part of various pooling agreements with financial institutions, may transfer cash balances between subsidiaries, joint

arrangements or investees and use credit facilities to meet the capital requirements of certain projects or other cash disbursements.

The Company's liquidity strategy is driven by two key objectives:

- > the maintenance of an investment grade credit rating; and
- > the maintenance of adequate available cash and/or credit facilities to (a) meet ongoing working capital requirements, and (b) meet ongoing commitments to invest in, or self-finance, Capital investments projects.

9.1 Working capital

AT DECEMBER 31
(IN MILLIONS CAS, EXCEPT CURRENT RATIO)

	2016	2015	VARIATION
Current assets	\$ 4,190.0	\$ 5,197.8	\$ (1,007.8)
Current liabilities	3,962.2	5,089.8	(1,127.6)
Working Capital	\$ 227.9	\$ 108.1	\$ 119.8
Current Ratio	1.06	1.02	0.04

Working capital and current ratio increased as at December 31, 2016 compared with the previous year. The variance in working capital is mainly attributable to a decrease in current liabilities in a greater proportion than the decrease in current assets. The decrease in current liabilities is mainly attributable to a decrease in trade payables, advances under contract financing arrangements and deferred revenues in 2016. The decrease in trade payables is mainly due to payments made to suppliers on major projects. As for the decrease in advances under contract financing arrangements, it was mainly due to the repayment of such advances on the Ste-Justine and Evergreen projects in 2016. The decrease in current assets was mainly due to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents, explained in section 9.3, and a decrease in other current financial assets, principally explained by a decrease in retention on client contracts, mainly on the Evergreen project in 2016.

Refer to section 9.8 for details on the variation in total current assets and total current liabilities.

9.2 Cash Net of Recourse Debt

The Company's cash net of recourse debt, which is a non-IFRS financial measure, is arrived at by excluding cash and cash equivalents of Capital investments accounted for by the consolidation method and its recourse debt from its cash and cash equivalents, and was as follows:

AT DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS OF CAS)	2016	2015	2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,055.5	\$ 1,581.8	\$ 1,702.2
Less:			
Cash and cash equivalents of Capital investments accounted for by the consolidation method	11.3	17.1	29.3
Recourse debt	349.4	349.1	348.9
Cash net of recourse debt	\$ 694.9	\$ 1,215.6	\$ 1,324.0

The Company's cash net of recourse debt as at December 31, 2016 was \$694.9 million, compared with \$1,215.6 million as at December 31, 2015, mainly reflecting a decrease in cash and cash equivalents as explained in section 9.3.

9.3 Cash Flows Analysis

SUMMARY OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS)	2016	2015
Cash flows generated from (used for):		
Operating activities	\$ 105.6	\$ (514.7)
Investing activities	(87.1)	584.0
Financing activities	(538.2)	(241.5)
Increase (decrease) in exchange differences on translating cash and cash equivalents held in foreign operations	(6.7)	51.8
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(526.4)	(120.4)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,581.8	1,702.2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,055.5	\$ 1,581.8

The following section explains the major cash flow items that had an impact on the movement of the Company's cash and cash equivalents for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Cash generated from operating activities totalled \$105.6 million in 2016 compared to cash used of \$514.7 million in 2015. The major elements impacting operating activities were as follows:

- > Net cash generated from operating activities before net change in non-cash working capital items, totalled \$166.3 million in 2016, compared with \$129.5 million in 2015, mainly reflecting :
 - > A net income of \$256.6 million in 2016, compared with \$437.5 million in 2015;
 - > Income taxes paid of \$53.2 million in 2016, compared with \$309.4 million paid in 2015, a decrease mainly due to income taxes paid in 2015 on the net gain on disposal of AltaLink which was completed in December 2014;
 - > Non-cash gain on disposals of Capital investments totalling \$55.9 million in 2016 primarily due to the disposal of the Company's indirect ownership in SNCL Malta, compared with \$174.4 million in 2015 resulting from the disposal of the Company's investment in Ambatovy;
 - > Non-cash loss on disposals of E&C businesses totalling \$37.1 million in 2016, due to the sale of the Company's Real Estate Facilities Management business and of its local French operations;
 - > Depreciation of property and equipment and amortization of other non-current assets of \$143.1 million in 2016, compared with \$162.4 million in 2015;
 - > Restructuring costs recognized in net income of \$115.4 million in 2016, compared with \$116.4 million in 2015. Restructuring costs paid amounted to \$109.1 million in 2016 and \$78.7 million in 2015;
 - > A non-cash income tax expense of \$13.4 million in 2016, compared with \$83.7 million in 2015; and
 - > A decrease in non-cash provisions related to forecasted losses on certain contracts of \$125.0 million in 2016, compared with a decrease of \$24.7 million in 2015.
- > Cash used by the net change in non-cash working capital items totalled \$60.7 million in 2016, compared with \$644.2 million in 2015, primarily reflecting an increase in contracts in progress, a decrease in trade payables and deferred revenues, partially offset by a decrease in other current financial assets and trade receivables, excluding exchange differences, in 2016. The negative net change in non-cash working capital items was mainly reflecting working capital requirements on certain major projects in 2016.

Investing activities

Cash used for investing activities amounted to \$87.1 million in 2016 compared with cash generated of \$584.0 million in 2015. The major investing activities were as follows:

- > Net cash inflow of \$101.9 million on disposals of Capital investments accounted for by the equity method, primarily due to the sale of the Company's indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta in 2016, compared with \$600.7 million on disposal of a Capital investment due to the sale of the Company's investment in Ambatovy in 2015;
- > Net cash outflow of \$23.9 million on disposals of E&C businesses and of a Capital investment accounted for by the consolidation method, due to the sale of the Company's non-core Real Estate Facilities Management business, its local operations in France and its investment in Mayotte Airport in 2016;
- > In 2016, there was a decrease of \$81.5 million in short-term and long-term investments, compared with a decrease of \$81.9 million in 2015, due to a decrease in deposit notes maturing in 2017;
- > The increase in receivables under service concession arrangements net of recovery amounted to \$75.9 million for 2016, compared with \$36.7 million for 2015, mainly attributable to InPower BC;
- > The acquisition of property and equipment from E&C amounted to a total cash outflow of \$151.3 million in 2016, compared with \$116.0 million in 2015, an increase mainly due to additions in the machinery, buildings and other categories;
- > Cash outflow of \$11.7 million relating to payments for Capital investments in 2016, reflecting mainly payments for 407EDGGP, compared with \$16.9 million in 2015, reflecting payments for Ambatovy; and
- > The Company received proceeds of \$49.3 million upon the settlement of a financial arrangement that was used to limit its exposure to the variability of its cash-settled share price arrangements in 2015. Such financial arrangements were replaced by derivative financial instruments in 2015.

Cash used for financing activities totalled \$538.2 million in 2016 compared with cash used for financing activities of \$241.5 million in 2015. The major financing activities were as follows:

- > An increase of \$4.9 million in recourse debt in 2016, as well as the repayment of recourse debt of \$4.9 million in the same year, representing draws and reimbursements on the Company's credit facility, compared with an increase of \$430.0 million in recourse debt in 2015, as well as the repayment of recourse debt of \$430.0 million in the same year;
- > Net repayments of advances under contract financing arrangements of \$395.7 million in 2016, compared with a net increase in advances under contract financing arrangements of \$70.5 million in 2015. These advances under contract financing arrangements are related to the Ste-Justine and Evergreen projects and were repaid in full in 2016;
- > Dividends paid by subsidiaries to non-controlling interests of \$10.0 million in 2016, compared with \$28.5 million in 2015;
- > Dividends paid to SNC-Lavalin shareholders amounted to \$156.1 million in 2016 compared with \$150.9 million in 2015, mainly reflecting an increase in dividends paid per share. The increase in dividends reflects dividends paid of \$1.04 per share in 2016 compared with \$1.00 per share for 2015;
- > Redemption of shares amounted to \$121.8 million (2,803,900 shares at an average price of \$43.43) in 2015. On June 2, 2016, SNC-Lavalin announced that its Board of Directors has filed a notice to renew, for a 12-month period, its normal course issuer bid, which expired on June 4, 2016. In the notice, the Company stated that a maximum of 3,000,000 common shares, representing approximately 2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares as of May 18, 2016, may be purchased for cancellation; and
- > The issuance of shares pursuant to the exercise of stock options generated \$22.6 million of cash in 2016 (585,428 stock options at an average price of \$38.60), compared with \$4.2 million in 2015 (110,873 stock options at an average price of \$38.02). As at February 19, 2017, there were 597,380 stock options outstanding with exercise prices varying from \$37.04 to \$40.98 per common share. At that same date, there were 150,377,137 common shares issued and outstanding.

9.4 Recourse Debt and Non-Recourse Debt

RECOURSE DEBT

RECOURSE REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

The Company has an unsecured revolving credit facility (the "Facility") totalling \$4,250 million, which the Company may use for the issuance of performance and financial letters of credit as well as cash draws. In the third quarter of 2016, the Company amended its Facility to: i) extend its maturity from August 2018 to August 2019; and ii) increase its limit applicable to financial letters of credit and cash draws from \$1,800 million to \$2,000 million.

As at December 31, 2016, \$2,227.6 million of the Facility remained unused, while the balance of \$2,022.4 million was exclusively used for the issuance of letters of credit, including \$246.7 million of financial letters of credit.

In addition, the Facility permits the issuance of bilateral letters of credit on a non-committed basis. As at December 31, 2016, \$168.3 million of bilateral letters of credit were outstanding.

RECOURSE DEBENTURE – CREDIT RATING

On April 25, 2016, Standard & Poor's ("S&P") revised its outlook on SNC-Lavalin to stable from negative. At the same time, S&P affirmed its ratings on SNC-Lavalin, including its "BBB" long-term corporate credit and issue-level ratings. The outlook revision to stable reflects S&P's view that although the negative operational and financial risks that SNC-Lavalin might face in response to the charges laid against it have not been removed, S&P expects the impact of these risks, if any, on SNC-Lavalin to be beyond its outlook horizon. The revision also acknowledges that, from S&P's perspective, SNC-Lavalin's operations have not been negatively affected following the charges and there have been no changes to SNC-Lavalin's right and ability to bid or work on any public or private projects and that SNC-Lavalin has continued to do so throughout the past year while exhibiting growing EBITDA margins.

On September 9, 2016, DBRS Limited ("DBRS") confirmed the issuer rating and the debenture rating of SNC-Lavalin at BBB with stable trend.

SNC-Lavalin retains its investment grade status from both S&P and DBRS.

RECOURSE DEBT-TO-CAPITAL RATIO

This ratio compares the recourse debt balance to the sum of recourse debt and equity attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders, excluding other components of equity, and is a measure of the Company's financial capabilities. As at December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's recourse debt-to-capital ratio was 9:91, below the Company's objective, which is not to surpass a ratio of 30:70.

NON-RECOURSE DEBT

SNC-Lavalin does not consider non-recourse debt when monitoring its capital because such debt results from the consolidation of certain Capital investments held by the Company. As such, the lenders of such debt do not have recourse to the general credit of the Company, but rather to the specific assets of the Capital investments they finance. The Company's Capital investments accounted for by the consolidation or equity methods may be at risk, however, if such investments were unable to repay their non-recourse long-term debt.

9.5 Contractual Obligations and Financial Instruments

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

In the normal course of business, SNC-Lavalin has various contractual obligations. The following table provides a summary of SNC-Lavalin's future contractual commitments specifically related to short-term debt and long-term debt repayments, commitments to invest in Capital investments and rental obligations:

(IN MILLIONS CAS)	2017	2018-2019	2020-2021	THEREAFTER	TOTAL
Short-term debt and long-term debt repayments:					
Recourse	\$ -	\$ 350.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 350.0
Non-recourse from Capital investments	21.8	16.7	49.4	416.3	504.3
Commitments to invest in Capital investments	98.1	-	-	-	98.1
Rental obligations under operating lease arrangements	92.6	112.9	82.1	92.4	380.0
Total	\$ 212.5	\$ 479.6	\$ 131.5	\$ 508.7	\$ 1,332.4

Additional details of the future principal repayments of the Company's recourse and non-recourse short-term debt and long-term debt are provided in Note 19D to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements. The commitments to invest in Capital investments result from SNC-Lavalin not being required to make its contribution immediately when investing, but instead contributing over time, as detailed in Note 5C to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements. The commitments to invest in Capital investments are recognized for investments accounted for by the equity or cost methods and mainly related to Rideau, 407 EDGGP, SSL and Eglinton Crosstown in 2016 and 2015. Information regarding the Company's minimum lease payments for annual basic rental under long-term operating leases can be obtained in Note 32 to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

In 2016, SNC-Lavalin signed an agreement to support a commitment of US\$100 million to a fund focused on global infrastructure investments sponsored by The Carlyle Group ("Carlyle"), subject to certain conditions. The intent of this agreement is for SNC-Lavalin and Carlyle to cooperate with respect to investments in, and work on, infrastructure projects related to energy, power and other natural resources that include a significant amount of greenfield development, construction or other capital expenditures programs. As at December 31, 2016, no liability was recorded in relation to this agreement, as the conditions have not been met yet.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company discloses information on the classification and fair value of its financial instruments, as well as on the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments, and related risk management in Note 28 to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS	FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT
<p>SNC-Lavalin enters into derivative financial instruments, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Forward currency exchange contracts to hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates; > Interest-rate swaps to hedge the variability of interest rates relating to financing arrangements; and > Derivative financial instruments to limit its exposure to the variability of the fair value of the share units awarded as part of share unit plans, which fluctuates according to the Company's share price. 	<p>The Company had a financial arrangement with an investment grade financial institution to limit its exposure to the variability of its cash-settled share-based payment arrangements caused by fluctuations in its share price. This arrangement was terminated in 2015 and replaced by derivative financial instruments described on the left side of this table (refer to Note 21C to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements).</p>
<p>All financial instruments are entered into with sound financial institutions, which SNC-Lavalin anticipates will satisfy their obligations under the contracts.</p>	

The Company does not hold or issue any derivative instruments for speculative purposes, but rather for hedging purposes only. The derivative financial instruments are subject to normal credit terms and conditions, financial controls and management and risk monitoring procedures.

9.6 Dividends Declared

The Board of Directors has decided to increase the quarterly cash dividend payable to shareholders from \$0.26 per share to \$0.273 per share for the fourth quarter of 2016, resulting in total cash dividends declared of \$1.053 per share relating to 2016.

The table below summarizes the dividends declared for each of the past three years:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN C\$)	2016	2015	2014
Dividends per share declared to SNC-Lavalin shareholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.053	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.97
Dividend increase (%)	4%	4%	4%

(1) The dividends declared are classified in the period for which the financial results are publicly announced, notwithstanding the declaration or payment date.

Total cash dividends paid in 2016 were \$156.1 million compared with \$150.9 million in 2015. The Company has paid quarterly dividends for 27 consecutive years and has increased its yearly dividend paid per share for each of the past 16 years. Dividend policy is determined by the Board of Directors of the Company.

9.7 Return on Average Shareholders' Equity ("ROASE")

ROASE is a non-IFRS financial measure of the Company's return on equity. ROASE, as calculated by the Company, corresponds to the trailing 12-month net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders, divided by a trailing 13-month average equity attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders, excluding "other components of equity".

The Company excludes "other components of equity" because this element of equity results in part from the translation into Canadian dollars of its foreign operations having a different functional currency, and from the accounting treatment of cash flow hedges, including its accumulated share of other comprehensive income of investments accounted for by the equity method. These amounts are not representative of the way the Company evaluates the management of its foreign currency risk and interest risk. Accordingly, the "other components of equity" are not representative of the Company's financial position.

For 2016, ROASE was 7.1%, compared with 12.0% for 2015 and 58.7% for 2014, which included the impact of the net gain of \$1,320.7 million on disposal of AltaLink in 2014.

9.8 Financial position analysis

The following is an analysis of the changes to the Company's financial position in 2016.

ASSETS

AT DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015	CHANGE (\$)	EXPLANATIONS
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,055.5	\$ 1,581.8	\$ (526.4)	See discussion in section 9.3.
Restricted cash	55.6	39.0	16.6	Increase in restricted cash from certain Capital investments.
Trade receivables	936.0	1,200.9	(264.9)	Decrease due to cash collected during the year and trade receivables included in the sale of the Company's Real Estate Facilities Management business and its local operations in France in December 2016.
Contracts in progress	1,188.9	985.9	203.1	Increase due to various ongoing projects.
Inventories	138.8	152.2	(13.4)	Variation mainly due to a decrease in raw materials.
Other current financial assets	492.7	908.9	(416.1)	Decrease in retention on client contracts, mainly attributable to the completion of the Evergreen Line Rapid Transit project at the end of 2016.
Other current non-financial assets	315.8	329.2	(13.4)	Decrease in other taxes receivable and prepaid expenses and other, partially offset by income taxes receivables.
Assets held for sale	6.7	-	6.7	Assets held for sale related to project equipment included in the Oil & Gas segment and SNC-Lavalin's TC Dôme S.A.S capital investment.
Total current assets	\$ 4,190.0	\$ 5,197.8	\$ (1,007.8)	
Property and equipment	\$ 298.3	\$ 265.1	\$ 33.3	Increase mainly due to additions in machinery, buildings and other, partially offset by the 2016 depreciation expense and disposals.
Capital investments accounted for by the equity method	399.4	419.5	(20.1)	Decrease mainly due to the sale of the Company's indirect ownership interest in SNCL Malta in 2016.
Capital investments accounted for by the cost method	48.3	48.3	-	-
Goodwill	3,268.2	3,386.8	(118.6)	Decrease mainly due to foreign currency translation.
Intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition	194.2	272.6	(78.5)	Decrease primarily due to amortization expense of 2016.
Deferred income tax asset	421.5	436.8	(15.4)	-
Non-current portion of receivables under service concession arrangements	356.8	291.9	65.0	Increase mainly due to an increase in financial assets related to construction for InPower BC General Partnership.
Other non-current financial assets	58.5	74.1	(15.5)	Decrease mainly due to maturity of the remainder of the deposit notes related to InPower BC General Partnership, partially offset by increase in other financial assets.
Other non-current non-financial assets	63.0	110.2	(47.2)	Decrease mainly due to the sale of Mayotte in 2016.
Total assets	\$ 9,298.3	\$ 10,503.2	\$ (1,204.8)	

LIABILITIES

AT DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS)	2016	2015	CHANGE (\$)	EXPLANATIONS
Current Liabilities				
Trade payables	\$ 1,888.2	\$ 2,330.6	\$ (442.3)	Decrease due to payments made to suppliers for ongoing projects, trade payables included in the sale of the Company's Real Estate Facilities Management business and its local operations in France in December 2016, as well as the impact of foreign currency translation.
Downpayments on contracts	263.4	185.8	77.6	Increase mainly due to downpayments received on major contract awards of 2016.
Deferred revenues	851.2	1,041.6	(190.5)	Decrease mainly due to revenue recognized for projects that are near completion in 2016, notably in Mining & Metallurgy and Power, partially offset by deferred revenues from ongoing projects.
Other current financial liabilities	304.0	394.3	(90.4)	Variation due to decreases in derivative financial instruments, retention on supplier contracts and commitment to invest in 2016.
Other current non-financial liabilities	397.8	370.6	27.2	Variation principally reflecting an increase in liabilities from share unit plans.
Advances under contract financing arrangements	-	394.1	(394.1)	Variation due to the repayment in full of the balance outstanding in 2016. This credit facility was used to finance part of the Sainte-Justine and Evergreen projects. Refer to note 18 to the 2016 consolidated financial statements of the Company for further details.
Current portion of provisions	236.6	364.5	(127.9)	Decrease mainly due to a decrease in provision for forecasted losses on certain contracts. Refer to note 20 to the 2016 consolidated financial statements of the Company for further details.
Short-term debt and current portion of long-term debt:				
Non-recourse from Capital investments	21.0	8.2	12.8	Refer to note 19C to the 2016 consolidated financial statements of the Company for details.
Total current liabilities	\$ 3,962.2	\$ 5,089.8	\$ (1,127.6)	
Long-term debt:				
Recourse	\$ 349.4	\$ 349.1	\$ 0.2	Debenture, with a face value of \$350.0 million.
Non-recourse from Capital investments	472.6	525.8	(53.2)	Refer to note 19C to the 2016 consolidated financial statements of the Company for details.
Other non-current financial liabilities	5.9	6.9	(1.0)	-
Non-current portion of provisions	326.4	344.3	(17.9)	Variation is principally attributable to a decrease in legacy sites environmental liabilities and other asset retirement obligations. Refer to note 20 to the 2016 consolidated financial statements of the Company for details.
Other non-current non-financial liabilities	15.8	10.2	5.6	-
Deferred income tax liability	269.7	273.5	(3.8)	-
Total liabilities	\$ 5,402.0	\$ 6,599.7	\$ 1,197.7	

EQUITY

AT DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CA\$)	2016	2015	CHANGE (\$)	EXPLANATIONS
Share Capital	\$ 554.8	\$ 526.8	\$ 28.0	Increase was due to exercise of stock options in 2016.
Retained Earnings	2,959.4	2,901.4	58.0	Increase was mainly attributable to 2016 results, partially offset by dividends paid.
Other Components of Equity	360.8	440.0	(79.2)	Decrease was largely due to exchange differences on translating foreign operations.
Other Components of Equity of asset held for sale	(1.8)	-	(1.8)	-
Equity attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders	\$ 3,873.2	\$ 3,868.2	\$ 5.0	
Non-Controlling Interests	23.1	35.3	(12.2)	Difference mainly due to 2016 results, partially offset by dividends paid to non-controlling interests.
Total Equity	\$ 3,896.3	\$ 3,903.5	\$ (7.2)	

10 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2 to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements, management is required to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical accounting judgments and key estimates concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are described in detail in Note 3 to the Company's 2016 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

11 Accounting Policies and Changes

11.1 Change in an Accounting Policy

In 2016, the Company changed its measure of profit or loss for its reportable segments; such measure of profit or loss is referred to as the segment EBIT, which now excludes gains (losses) on disposals of E&C businesses and Capital investments, whereas in the past it only excluded disposals of activities that qualified as restructuring. This change in an accounting policy did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements, other than on its segment disclosures, and was made in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

11.2 Amendments adopted in 2016

The following amendments to existing standards have been adopted by the Company on January 1, 2016:

- > *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation* (Amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*): i) amendments to IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment; and ii) amendments to IAS 38, *Intangible Assets*, introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortization of an intangible asset, except in two limited circumstances.
- > *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*) comprises several narrow-scope amendments to improve presentation and disclosure requirements in existing standards.
- > Annual Improvements to IFRS (2012-2014 Cycle):
 - Amendments to IFRS 5, *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, introduce guidance for when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa), or when held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.
 - Amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*, provide: i) additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purposes of the disclosures required in relation to transferred assets; and ii) guidance as to whether the disclosure requirements on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities should be included in condensed interim financial statements.
 - Amendments to IAS 19, *Employee Benefits*, clarify that the high quality corporate bonds used to estimate the discount rate for post-employment benefits should be issued in the same currency as the benefits to be paid.
 - Amendments to IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, ("IAS 34") clarify the requirements relating to information required by IAS 34 that is presented elsewhere within the interim financial report but outside the interim financial statements. The amendments require that such information be incorporated by way of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the other part of the interim financial report that is available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim financial statements.

The adoption of the amendments listed above did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

11.3 Standards and amendments issued to be adopted at a later date

The following amendments to standards have been issued and are applicable to the Company for its annual periods beginning on January 1, 2017 and thereafter, with an earlier application permitted:

- > *Disclosure Initiative* (Amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows*) require disclosures of information enabling users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.
- > Amendments to IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, clarify the scope of the standard by specifying that the disclosure requirements in the standard, except for summarized financial information for subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, apply to an entity's interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities that are classified as held for sale, as held for distribution or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

The following standards, amendments to standards and an interpretation have been issued and are applicable to the Company for its annual periods beginning on January 1, 2018 and thereafter, with an earlier application permitted:

- > IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), covers mainly: i) the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities; ii) the new impairment model for the recognition of expected credit losses; and iii) the new hedge accounting model.
- > IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, ("IFRS 15") outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. It will supersede current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18, *Revenue*, IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, and related Interpretations.
- > Amendments to IFRS 15 clarify how to: i) identify a performance obligation in a contract; ii) determine whether a company is a principal or an agent; and iii) determine whether the revenue from granting a license should be recognized at a point in time or over time. In addition, the amendments to IFRS 15 include two additional transition reliefs.
- > Amendments to IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment*, provide requirements on the accounting for: i) the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments; ii) share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and iii) a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of a transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.
- > Amendments to IAS 28, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, clarify that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition.
- > IFRIC Interpretation 22, *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*, clarifies that: i) the date of the transaction, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset and deferred income liability; and ii) if there are multiple payments or receipt in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt.
- > *Transfers of Investment Property* (Amendments to IAS 40, *Investment Property*) state that an entity shall transfer a property to, or from, investment property when, and only when, there is an evidence of a change in use. A change of

use occurs if property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property. A change in management's intentions for the use of a property by itself does not constitute evidence of a change in use.

The following standard has been issued and is applicable to the Company for its annual periods beginning on January 1, 2019 and thereafter, with an earlier application permitted for entities that have also adopted IFRS 15:

- > IFRS 16, *Leases*, provides a comprehensive model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. It will supersede IAS 17, *Leases*, and its associated interpretative guidance.

The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting these amendments, standards and an interpretation on its financial statements.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF IFRS 9 AND IFRS 15

IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. SNC-Lavalin will not be early adopting IFRS 9 or IFRS 15.

IFRS 9 is applicable retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, subject to certain exemptions and exceptions. In general, the main impacts of adopting IFRS 9 are expected to be on classification and measurement of financial assets, the introduction of a new impairment model based on expected losses (rather than incurred loss as per IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*), hedge accounting and significant additional disclosure requirements.

IFRS 15 can be applied using one of the following two methods: retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*, or retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 recognised at the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the transition methods prescribed under IFRS 15. For companies like SNC-Lavalin that are currently applying IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, the main impacts of adopting IFRS 15 are expected to be on timing of revenue recognition, contract assets and liabilities, as well as disclosure.

Although the Company has conducted a preliminary assessment of the effects of the application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 on the Company's interim and annual financial statements, it is not possible to make reasonable estimates of the impacts of the adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 at this date, as more data needs to be collected. The Company's current implementation roadmap extends into the fourth quarter of 2017; therefore, it will report on progress achieved over the course of the next financial reporting year.

12 Risks and Uncertainties

12.1 Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties in carrying out its activities. SNC-Lavalin has measures in place to identify, monitor and, to a certain extent, mitigate such risks and uncertainties. Such measures include, among others, the maintenance of an enterprise risk register, the work performed by various committees at the Board and management levels, as well as the enforcement of numerous policies and procedures. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties below before investing in the Company's securities. Additional risks not currently known or that the Company currently believes are immaterial may also impair its business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

RISKS RELATED TO LITIGATION, REGULATORY MATTERS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The outcome of pending and future claims and litigation could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operation.

SNC-Lavalin and its Capital investments are or can be party to litigation in the normal course of business. Since the Company engages in engineering and construction, and O&M activities for facilities and projects where design, construction or systems failures can result in substantial injury or damage to employees or others, the Company is exposed to substantial claims and litigation if there is a failure at any such project. Such claims could relate to, among other things, personal injury, loss of life, business interruption, property damage, pollution, and environmental damage and be brought by clients or third parties, such as those who use or reside near clients' projects. SNC-Lavalin can also be exposed to claims if it agreed that a project will achieve certain performance standards or satisfy certain technical requirements and those standards or requirements are not met. In many contracts with clients, subcontractors, and vendors, the Company agrees to retain or assume potential liabilities for damages, penalties, losses and other exposures relating to projects that could result in claims that greatly exceed the anticipated profits relating to those contracts. In addition, while clients and subcontractors may agree to indemnify the Company against certain liabilities, such third parties may refuse or be unable to pay.

Moreover, on March 1, 2012, a "Motion to Authorize the Beginning of a Class Action and to Obtain the Status of Representative" (the "Quebec Motion") was filed with the Quebec Superior Court, on behalf of persons who acquired SNC-Lavalin securities from and including March 13, 2009 through and including February 28, 2012, whether in a primary market offering or in the secondary market. The defendants in the Quebec Motion are SNC-Lavalin and certain of its current and former directors and former officers. The Quebec Motion raises both statutory and negligent misrepresentation claims.

On May 9, 2012, two proposed class actions were commenced in the Ontario Superior Court on behalf of all persons who acquired SNC-Lavalin securities during different time periods. These two actions were consolidated into a single action (the "Ontario Action") on June 29, 2012. The defendants in the Ontario Action are SNC-Lavalin and certain of its current and former directors and former officers. The Ontario Action seeks damages on behalf of all persons who acquired

securities of SNC-Lavalin between November 6, 2009 and February 27, 2012 (the "Class Period"). The Ontario Action raises, among other things, both statutory and common law misrepresentation claims.

The Quebec Motion and the Ontario Action (collectively, the "Actions") allege that certain documents filed by SNC-Lavalin contained misrepresentations concerning, among other things, SNC-Lavalin's corporate governance practices, adequacy of controls and procedures, reported net income for the year ended December 31, 2010, and adherence to SNC-Lavalin's Code of Ethics.

The Actions each seek damages based on the decline in market value of the securities purchased by proposed class members when SNC-Lavalin issued a press release dated February 28, 2012, as well as other damages and costs. The Ontario Action seeks additional damages based on various further drops in share price.

On September 19, 2012, the Ontario judge agreed to the discontinuance of the plaintiffs' claims other than the statutory misrepresentation claims under securities legislation in accordance with an agreement with the plaintiffs. The judge granted the plaintiffs leave to proceed with those statutory claims and has certified a class action covering shareholders who bought SNC-Lavalin shares during the Class Period except for Quebec residents. On January 24, 2013, a judge of the Quebec Superior Court rendered a similar judgment covering Quebec residents.

In the course of 2016 both the Company and the plaintiffs in the Ontario Action filed motions for summary judgment in respect of the Ontario Action; the judge heard the motions in August 2016 and in September 2016 rendered judgement that both sets of motions should be permanently stayed – effectively rejecting them. The Ontario Action therefore will move to the stage of examinations for discovery by the plaintiffs commencing the first quarter of 2017.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, it is not possible to predict the final outcome of these lawsuits or determine the amount of any potential losses, if any, and SNC-Lavalin may, in the future, be subject to further class action lawsuits or other litigation. While SNC-Lavalin has directors' and officers' liability insurance insuring individuals against liability for acts or omissions in their capacities as directors and officers, the Company does not maintain any other insurance in connection with the Actions. The amount of coverage under the directors' and officers' policy is limited and such coverage may be an insignificant portion of any amounts the Company is required or determines to pay in connection with the Actions. In the event the Company is required or determines to pay amounts in connection with these lawsuits or other litigation, such amounts could be significant and may have a material adverse impact on SNC-Lavalin's liquidity and financial results.

On June 12, 2014, the Quebec Superior Court rendered a decision in "Wave 1" of the matter commonly referred to as the "Pyrrhotite Case" in Trois-Rivières, Quebec and in which SNC-Lavalin is one of numerous defendants. The Superior Court ruled in favour of the plaintiffs, awarding an aggregate amount of approximately \$168 million in damages apportioned amongst the then-known defendants, on an *in solidum* basis (the "Wave 1 claims"). SNC-Lavalin, among other parties, filed a Notice to Appeal the Superior Court decision both on merit and on the apportionment of liability. Based on the current judgment, SNC-Lavalin's share of the damages would be approximately 70%, a significant portion of which the Company would expect to recover from its external insurers (such insurance coverage is itself subject to litigation). In addition to the appeal of the decision, recourses in warranty were filed against another party, which may result in reduction of SNC-Lavalin's share of the damages.

In parallel to the appeal and warranty recourses for Wave 1 claims, additional potential claims were notified and continue to be notified against numerous defendants, including SNC-Lavalin, in "Wave 2" of the Pyrrhotite Case. Wave 2 claims are currently undergoing discovery stage and it is still premature to evaluate SNC-Lavalin's total liability exposure in respect of same, if any. It is currently estimated that a significant portion of the damages claimed are in respect of buildings for

which the concrete foundations were poured outside of SNC-Lavalin's liability period, as determined in the Wave 1 judgement. SNC-Lavalin expects some insurance coverage for claims filed up to March 31, 2015. In addition, SNC-Lavalin has undertaken warranty recourse against another party with respect to Wave 2 claims.

Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation, it is not possible to (a) predict the final outcome of the Company's appeal or these and other related proceedings generally, (b) determine if the amount included in the Company's provisions is sufficient or (c) determine the amount of any potential losses, if any, that may be incurred in connection with any final judgment on these matters.

SNC-Lavalin maintains insurance coverage for various aspects of its business and operations. The Company's insurance programs have varying coverage limits and maximums, and insurance companies may seek to deny claims the Company might make. In addition, SNC-Lavalin has elected to retain a portion of losses that may occur through the use of various deductibles, limits and retentions under these programs. As a result, the Company may be subject to future liability for which it is only partially insured, or completely uninsured.

In addition, the nature of the Company's business sometimes results in clients, subcontractors, and vendors presenting claims for, among other things, recovery of costs related to certain projects. Similarly, SNC-Lavalin occasionally presents change orders and other claims to clients, subcontractors, and vendors. If the Company fails to document properly the nature of claims and change orders or is otherwise unsuccessful in negotiating reasonable settlements with clients, subcontractors and vendors, the Company could incur cost overruns, reduced profits or, in some cases, a loss for a project. A failure to recover promptly on these types of claims could have a material adverse impact on SNC-Lavalin's liquidity and financial results. Additionally, irrespective of how well the Company documents the nature of its claims and change orders, the cost to prosecute and defend claims and change orders can be significant.

Litigation and regulatory proceedings are subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavourable rulings can and do occur. Pending or future claims against SNC-Lavalin could result in professional liability, product liability, criminal liability, warranty obligations, and other liabilities which, to the extent the Company is not insured against a loss or its insurer fails to provide coverage, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company is also subject to other ongoing investigations that could subject the Company to criminal and administrative enforcement actions, civil actions and sanctions, fines and other penalties, some of which may be significant. These charges and investigations, and potential results thereof, could harm the Company's reputation, result in suspension, prohibition or debarment of the Company from participating in certain projects, reduce its revenues and net income and adversely affect its business.

In February 2012, the Board of Directors initiated an independent investigation (the "Independent Review"), led by its Audit Committee, of the facts and circumstances surrounding certain payments that were documented (under certain agreements presumed to be agency agreements) to construction projects to which they did not relate, and certain other contracts. On March 26, 2012, the Company announced the results of the Independent Review and related findings and recommendations of the Audit Committee to the Board of Directors and provided information to the appropriate authorities. The Company understands that investigations by law enforcement and securities regulatory authorities remain ongoing in connection with this information, which are described in greater detail below. The Company also continues to review compliance matters (including matters beyond the scope of the Independent Review), including to assess whether amounts may, directly or indirectly, have been improperly paid to persons owing fiduciary duties to the Company, and as additional information, if any, arises as a result thereof, the Company will continue to investigate and review such information as it has in the past.

Charges and RCMP Investigation

On February 19, 2015, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (the "RCMP") and the Public Prosecution Service of Canada laid charges against the Company and its indirect subsidiaries SNC-Lavalin International Inc. and SNC-Lavalin Construction Inc. Each entity has been charged with one count of fraud under section 380 of the Criminal Code (Canada) (the "Criminal Code") and one count of corruption under Section 3(1)(b) of the Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act (Canada) (the "CFPOA"), (the "Charges"). These Charges follow the RCMP's formal investigation (including in connection with the search warrant executed by the RCMP at the Company on April 13, 2012) into whether improper payments were made or offered, directly or indirectly, to be made, to a government official of Libya to influence the award of certain engineering and construction contracts between 2001 and 2011. This investigation, referred to as Project Assistance by the RCMP, also led to criminal charges being laid against two former employees of the Company. The Company understands that the charges laid against one or both of these former employees include bribery under the CFPOA, fraud, laundering the proceeds of crime and possession of property obtained by crime under the Criminal Code, and contravention of the *Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on Libya* in Canada. Due to the inherent uncertainties of these proceedings, it is not possible to predict the final outcome of the Charges, which could possibly result in a conviction on one or more of the Charges. The preliminary inquiry in respect of the Charges has been scheduled for a court hearing in September 2018 but may be rescheduled to start in late 2017. The Company cannot predict what, if any, other actions may be taken by any other applicable government or authority or the Company's customers or other third parties as a result of the Charges, or whether additional charges may be brought in connection with the RCMP investigation of these matters.

The Charges and potential outcomes thereof, and any negative publicity associated therewith, could adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and reputation and could subject the Company to sanctions, fines and other penalties, some of which may be significant. In addition, potential consequences of the Charges could include, in respect of the Company or one or more of its subsidiaries, mandatory or discretionary suspension, prohibition or debarment from participating in projects by certain governments (such as the Government of Canada and/or Canadian provincial governments) or by certain administrative organizations under applicable procurement laws, regulations, policies or practices. The Company derives a significant percentage of its annual global revenue (and an even larger percentage of its annual Canadian revenue) from government and government-related contracts. As a result, suspension, prohibition or debarment, whether discretionary or mandatory, from participating in certain government and government-related contracts (in Canada, Canadian provinces or elsewhere) could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and liquidity and the market prices of the Company's publicly traded securities.

AMF Investigation; AMF Certification under the Quebec Act Respecting Contracting by Public Bodies

The Company understands that there is an ongoing investigation being conducted in the context of applicable securities laws and regulations by the securities regulator in the Province of Quebec, the Autorité des marchés financiers (the "AMF").

In addition, as announced on February 5, 2014, certain subsidiaries of the Company obtained the requisite certification from the AMF to contract with public bodies in the Province of Quebec, as required pursuant to the *Act Respecting Contracting by Public Bodies*. Such certification is subject to periodic renewal by the AMF. If an entity or any of its affiliates is convicted of certain specified offences under the Criminal Code or the CFPOA, AMF certification can be automatically revoked. In addition, the AMF has the discretionary power to refuse to grant an authorization or revoke or not renew an authorization if it determines that the enterprise concerned fails to meet the high standards of integrity that the public is entitled to expect from a party to a public contract or subcontract.

World Bank Settlement

On April 17, 2013, the Company announced a settlement in connection with the previously announced investigations by the World Bank Group relating to a project in Bangladesh and a project in Cambodia, which includes a suspension of the right to bid on and to be awarded World Bank Group-financed projects by SNC-Lavalin Inc., a subsidiary of the Company, and its controlled affiliates for a period of 10 years (the "World Bank Settlement"). The suspension could be lifted after eight years, if the terms and conditions of the settlement agreement are complied with fully. According to the terms of the World Bank Settlement, the Company and certain of its other affiliates continue to be eligible to bid on and be awarded World Bank Group-financed projects as long as they comply with all of the terms and conditions imposed upon them under the terms of the World Bank Settlement, including an obligation not to evade the sanction imposed. The World Bank Settlement also requires that the Company cooperate with the World Bank on various compliance matters in the future. The World Bank Settlement does not include a financial penalty. The World Bank Settlement has led to certain other multilateral development banks following suit, debarring SNC-Lavalin Inc. and its controlled affiliates on the same terms.

African Development Bank Settlement

On October 1, 2015, the Company announced a settlement with the African Development Bank relating to allegations of corruption in two African countries. The settlement included the payment by SNC-Lavalin Group Inc. of \$1.9 million to the African Development Bank (the "African Development Bank Settlement"). The African Development Bank Settlement also requires that the Company cooperate with the African Development Bank on various compliance matters in the future.

Canada's Integrity Regime

The Canadian government announced the Integrity Regime for procurement and real property transactions on July 3, 2015. The scope of offences which may cause a supplier to be deemed ineligible to carry on business with the federal government are broad and encompass offences under the Criminal Code, the Competition Act, and the CFPOA, among others. Some of the offences qualifying for ineligibility include bribery, fraud, money laundering, falsification of books and documents, extortion, and offences related to drug trafficking. A determination of ineligibility to participate in federal government procurement projects may apply for 10 years for listed offences. However, the Integrity Regime permits the ineligibility period to be reduced by up to five years if a supplier can establish that it has cooperated with law enforcement authorities or addressed the causes of misconduct.

If a supplier is charged with a listed offence (as is presently the case with the Company), it may under the Integrity Regime be ineligible to do business with the Canadian government while legal proceedings are ongoing.

If a supplier applies for a reduced ineligibility period, or if a supplier charged with a listed offence is notified that it could be ineligible to do business with the Canadian government, as a condition of granting the reduced ineligibility period or not suspending the supplier an administrative agreement may be imposed to monitor the supplier. Administrative agreements include conditions and compliance measures that the supplier must meet to remain eligible to contract with the federal government.

The Company announced on December 10, 2015 that it has signed an administrative agreement with Public Services and Procurement (PSP) of the Government of Canada under the Integrity Regime.

Failure of the Company to abide by the terms of any of its certification from the AMF, the World Bank Settlement, the African Development Bank Settlement and/or the PSP Administrative Agreement could result in serious consequences

for the Company, including new sanctions, legal actions and/or suspension from eligibility to carry on business with the government or agency involved or to work on projects funded by them. The Company is taking steps that are expected to mitigate this risk.

Quebec's Voluntary Reimbursement Program (the "Program")

The Company announced on May 10, 2016, through a Notice of Intention filed with the Director of the Program, its participation in the Voluntary Reimbursement Program ("Bill 26") which was put into force by the Government of Quebec on November 2, 2015. The Program provides for a period of 90 days within which the Government of Quebec and various municipalities, governmental agencies and others can assess whether settlement proposals by program participants should cover a governmental or municipal entity. An extension from that 90-day deadline was given to the Ministries of Sustainable Development, Environment and the Fight against Climate Change and of Transport, Urban Mobility and Electrification of Transportation of Quebec generally to assess whether they believe they should receive any Bill 26 proposal. The McGill University Health Centre ("MUHC") has notified the Director of the Program that unless it receives a proposal it will not waive its possible claims against the Company under Bill 26 for the 2010 public-private partnership agreement with Groupe infrastructure santé McGill (of which the Company is a shareholder) for the construction and on-going operation of the MUHC. The Company has advised the Bill 26 program management that the Company categorically rejects any claim by the MUHC under Bill 26 as being ill founded. One additional municipality has requested that certain of its projects be included in the Company's settlement proposal. The Director of the Program continues to review the balance of the Company's settlement proposal for completeness and accuracy, and to review the Company's proposal with the concerned municipalities and government ministries.

Other Investigations

The Company understands that there are also investigations by various authorities ongoing in various jurisdictions with respect to the above and other matters. In addition, Pierre Duhaime and Riadh Ben Aïssa, former Company employees, have been charged by authorities in the Province of Quebec with various fraud offences allegedly in connection with a Company project in the Province of Quebec.

On October 1, 2014, Mr. Ben Aïssa entered guilty pleas to certain criminal charges in the Federal Criminal Court of Switzerland following a lengthy investigation by Swiss authorities and the detention of Mr. Ben Aïssa by Swiss authorities from April 2012 to October 2014. The Company was recognized as an injured party in the context of the Swiss proceedings and has been awarded for certain offences for which Mr. Ben Aïssa has plead guilty, a sum equivalent to CA\$17.2 million (representing the equivalent of 12.9 million CHF and US\$2.0 million) plus interest. The Company has so far received CA\$15.2 million up to December 31, 2016 with the balance expected to be received upon the forced execution of seized assets.

The Company is currently unable to determine when any of the above investigations will be completed, or whether other investigations of the Company by these or other authorities will be initiated or the scope of current investigations broadened. While the Company continues to cooperate and communicate with authorities in connection with all ongoing investigations as noted above, if regulatory, enforcement or administrative authorities or third parties determine to take action against the Company or to sanction the Company in connection with possible violations of law, contracts or otherwise, the consequences of any such sanctions or other actions, whether actual or alleged, could require the Company to pay material fines or damages, consent to injunctions on future conduct or lead to other penalties including temporary or permanent, mandatory or discretionary suspension, prohibition or debarment from participating in projects by certain administrative organizations (such as those provided for in the World Bank Settlement) or by governments (such as the Government of Canada and/or the Government of Quebec) under applicable procurement laws, regulations,

policies or practices, each of which could, materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and liquidity and the market price of the Company's publicly traded securities.

The outcomes of the above investigations or the Charges could also result in, among other things, (i) covenant defaults under various project contracts, (ii) third party claims, which may include claims for special, indirect, derivative or consequential damages, or (iii) adverse consequences on the Company's ability to secure or continue its own financing, or to continue or secure financing for current or future projects, any of which could materially adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and liquidity and the market prices of the Company's publicly traded securities. In addition, the Charges, these investigations and outcomes of these investigations or Charges (including the World Bank Settlement) and any negative publicity associated therewith, could damage SNC-Lavalin's reputation and ability to do business. Finally, the findings and outcomes of the Charges or these investigations (including the World Bank Settlement) may affect the course of the class action lawsuits (described above).

Due to the uncertainties related to the outcome of the Charges and each of the above investigations, the Company is currently unable to reliably estimate an amount of potential liabilities or a range of potential liabilities, if any, in connection with the Charges or any of these investigations.

The Company's senior management and Board of Directors have been required to devote significant time and resources to the investigations described above, the World Bank Settlement and ongoing related matters which have distracted and may continue to distract from the conduct of the Company's daily business, and significant expenses have been and may continue to be incurred in connection with these investigations including substantial fees of lawyers and other advisors. In addition, the Company and/or other employees or additional former employees of the Company could become the subject of these or other investigations by law enforcement and/or regulatory authorities in respect of the matters described above or other matters which, in turn, could require the devotion of additional time of senior management and the diversion or utilization of other resources.

Further regulatory developments could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's results, and employee, agent or partner misconduct or failure to comply with anti-bribery and other government laws and regulations could harm the Company's reputation, reduce its revenues and net income, and subject the Company to criminal and administrative enforcement actions and civil actions.

The Company is subject to various rules, regulations, laws, and other legal requirements, enforced by governments or other authorities. Further regulatory developments, namely abrupt changes in foreign government policies and regulations, could have a significant adverse impact on the Company's results.

In addition, misconduct, fraud, non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations, or other improper activities by one of the Company's employees, agents or partners could have a significant negative impact on SNC-Lavalin's business and reputation. Such misconduct could include the failure to comply with government procurement regulations, regulations regarding the protection of classified information, regulations prohibiting bribery and other foreign corrupt practices, regulations regarding the pricing of labour and other costs in government contracts, regulations on lobbying or similar activities, regulations pertaining to the internal control over financial reporting, environmental laws and any other applicable laws or regulations. For example, the CFPOA and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. In addition, SNC-Lavalin provides services that may be highly sensitive or that could relate to critical national security matters; if a security breach were to occur, the Company's ability to procure future government contracts could be severely limited.

SNC-Lavalin's policies mandate compliance with these regulations and laws, and the Company takes precautions intended to prevent and detect misconduct. However, since internal controls are subject to inherent limitations, including human error, it is possible that these controls could be intentionally circumvented or become inadequate because of changed conditions. As a result, SNC-Lavalin cannot assure that its controls will protect the Company from reckless or criminal acts committed by employees, agents or partners. Failure to comply with applicable laws or regulations or acts of misconduct could subject SNC-Lavalin to fines and penalties, loss of security clearances, and suspension, prohibition or debarment from contracting, any or all of which could harm the Company's reputation, subject the Company to criminal and administrative enforcement actions and civil actions and have a negative impact on SNC-Lavalin's business.

A negative impact on the Company's public image could influence its ability to obtain future projects.

The consequence of reputational risk is a negative impact on the Company's public image, which may cause the cancellation of current projects and influence the Company's ability to obtain future projects. Reputational risk may arise under many situations including, among others, quality or performance issues on the Company's projects, a poor health and safety record, alleged or proven non-compliance with laws or regulations by the Company's employees, agents, subcontractors, suppliers and/or partners, and creation of pollution and contamination.

RISKS RELATING TO THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

If the Company is not able to successfully execute on its strategic plan, its business and results of operations would be adversely affected.

On May 2, 2013, the Company announced a strategic plan designed to strengthen its core operations with a view to increasing long-term profitability. The strategic plan, described earlier in this MD&A, outlines the sectors and geographies which the Company will target, and the integrated solutions for its Capital investments model with a disciplined approach to employing capital for its Capital investments portfolio. Implementation of this plan presents various managerial, organizational, administrative, operational and other challenges. Implementing the strategic plan may require, among other things, recruiting, developing, motivating and retaining talented employees, and executing on dispositions of certain Capital investments assets at the appropriate time as well as potentially making strategic acquisitions to support the Company's growth strategy. If the Company is unable to successfully execute on any or all of the initiatives contained in the strategic plan, the Company's revenues, operating results and profitability may be adversely affected. Even if the Company successfully implements its strategic plan, there can be no guarantee that its revenues, operating results and profitability will improve.

Fixed-price contracts or the Company's failure to meet contractual schedule, performance requirements or to execute projects efficiently may increase the volatility and unpredictability of its revenue and profitability.

A significant portion of the Company's business and revenues is dependent on fixed-price contracts. The Company bears the risk for cost overruns from fixed-price contracts. Contract revenues and costs are established, in part, based on estimates which are subject to a number of assumptions, such as those regarding future economic conditions, productivity, performance of the Company's employees and of subcontractors or equipment suppliers, price, availability of labour, equipment and materials and other requirements that may affect project costs or schedule, such as obtaining the required environmental permits and approvals on a timely basis. Cost overruns may also occur when unforeseen circumstances arise. In addition, reimbursable contracts such as unit-rate contracts for which a fixed amount per quantity is charged to the customer and reimbursable contracts with a cap bear some risks that are similar to those related to

fixed-price contracts, as the estimates used to establish the contract unit-rate and/or the contractual cap are also subject to the assumptions listed above.

Furthermore, should the Company experience difficulties in the execution of projects due to various factors, such as a lack of efficiency in the implementation of its processes, failure to estimate accurately project costs and/or conclude strategic transactions pertaining to project resources, such difficulties could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial results from these projects.

If cost overruns occur, the Company could experience reduced profits or, in some cases, a loss for that project. A significant cost overrun can occur on both large and smaller contracts or projects. If a large cost overrun occurs, or if cost overruns occur on multiple projects, such cost overruns could increase the unpredictability and volatility of the Company's profitability as well as have a material adverse impact on its business.

In addition, in certain instances, SNC-Lavalin may guarantee a client that it will complete a project by a scheduled date or that a facility will achieve certain performance standards. As such, SNC-Lavalin may incur additional costs should the project or facility subsequently fail to meet the scheduled completion date or performance standards. A project's revenues could also be reduced in the event the Company is required to pay liquidated damages or in connection with contractual penalty provisions, which can be substantial and can accrue on a daily basis.

The Company's revenue and profitability are largely dependent on the awarding of new contracts, which it does not directly control, and the uncertainty of contract award timing could have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to match its workforce size with its contract needs.

Obtaining new contract awards, which is a key component for the sustainability of net income, is a risk factor in a competitive environment. A substantial portion of SNC-Lavalin's revenue and profitability is generated from large-scale project awards. The timing of when project awards will be made is unpredictable and outside of the Company's control. SNC-Lavalin operates in highly competitive markets where it is difficult to predict whether and when it will receive awards since these awards and projects often involve complex and lengthy negotiations and bidding processes. These processes can be impacted by a wide variety of factors including governmental approvals, financing contingencies, commodity prices, environmental conditions and overall market and economic conditions. In addition, the Company may not win contracts that it has bid upon due to price, a client's perception of the Company's reputation, ability to perform and/or perceived technology or other advantages held by competitors. SNC-Lavalin's competitors may be more inclined to take greater or unusual risks or accept terms and conditions in a contract that the Company might not otherwise deem market or acceptable. Because a significant portion of the Company's revenue is generated from large projects, the Company's results of operations can fluctuate from quarter to quarter and year to year depending on whether and when project awards occur and the commencement and progress of work under awarded contracts. As a result, SNC-Lavalin is subject to the risk of losing new awards to competitors or the risk that revenue may not be derived from awarded projects as quickly as anticipated. Furthermore, the Company may incur significant costs in order to bid on certain projects that may not be awarded to the Company, thus resulting in expenses that did not generate any profit for the Company.

In addition, fluctuating demand cycles are common in the engineering and construction industries and can have a significant impact on the degree of competition for available projects and the awarding of new contracts. As such, fluctuations in the demand for engineering and construction services or the ability of the private and/or public sector to fund projects in a depressed economic climate could adversely affect the awarding of new contracts and margin and thus SNC-Lavalin's results. Given the cyclical nature of the engineering and construction industries, the financial results of SNC-Lavalin, like others in such industries, may be impacted in any given period by a wide variety of factors beyond its

control, and as a result there may, from time to time, be significant and unpredictable variations in the Company's quarterly and annual financial results.

SNC-Lavalin's estimates of future performance depend on, among other matters, whether and when the Company will receive certain new contract awards, including the extent to which the Company utilizes its workforce. The rate at which SNC-Lavalin utilizes its workforce is impacted by a variety of factors including: the Company's ability to manage attrition; the Company's ability to forecast its need for services which in turn allows the Company to maintain an appropriately sized workforce; the Company's ability to transition employees from completed projects to new projects or between internal business groups; and the Company's need to devote resources to non-chargeable activities such as training or business development. While SNC-Lavalin's estimates are based upon its good faith judgment, these estimates can be unreliable and may frequently change based on newly available information. In the case of large-scale domestic and international projects where timing is often uncertain, it is particularly difficult to predict whether and when the Company will receive a contract award. The uncertainty of contract award timing can present difficulties in matching the Company's workforce size with its contract needs. If an expected contract award is delayed or not received, or if an ongoing contract is cancelled, the Company could incur costs resulting from reductions in staff or redundancy of facilities that would have the effect of reducing the Company's operational efficiency, margins and profits.

The Company's backlog is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations, including under "termination for convenience" provisions, and does not represent a guarantee of the Company's future revenues or profitability.

The Company's revenue backlog is derived from contract awards that are considered firm or management's estimates of revenues to be generated from firm contract awards for reimbursable contracts, thus an indication of expected future revenues. Project delays, suspensions, terminations, cancellations or reductions in scope do occur from time to time in the Company's industry due to considerations beyond the control of SNC-Lavalin and may have a material impact on the amount of reported backlog with a corresponding adverse impact on future revenues and profitability. In addition, many of the Company's contracts contain "termination for convenience" provisions, which permit the client to terminate or cancel the contract at its convenience upon providing the Company with notice a specified period of time before the termination date and/or paying the Company equitable compensation, depending on the specific contract terms. In the event a significant number of the Company's clients were to avail themselves of such "termination for convenience" provisions, or if one or more significant contracts were terminated for convenience, the Company's reported backlog would be adversely affected with a corresponding adverse impact on expected future revenues and profitability.

SNC-Lavalin is a provider of services to government agencies and is exposed to risks associated with government contracting.

SNC-Lavalin is a provider of services to government agencies and is exposed to risks associated with government contracting. SNC-Lavalin's failure to comply with the terms of one or more government contracts or government statutes and regulations could result in the Company's contracts with government agencies being terminated or the Company being suspended or debarred from future government projects for a significant period of time, possible civil or criminal fines and penalties and the risk of public scrutiny of the Company's performance, and potential harm to its reputation, each of which could have a material adverse effect on SNC-Lavalin's business. Other remedies that the Company's government clients may seek for improper activities or performance issues include sanctions such as forfeiture of profits and suspension of payments. In addition, virtually all of the Company's contracts with governments contain "termination for convenience" provisions, as described in the risk factor above entitled "*The Company's backlog is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations, including under 'termination for convenience' provisions, and does not represent a guarantee of the Company's future revenues or profitability.*"

Government contracts present SNC-Lavalin with other risks as well. Legislatures typically appropriate funds on a year-by-year basis, while contract performance may take more than one year. As a result, the Company's contracts with government agencies may be only partially funded or may be terminated, and the Company may not realize all of its potential revenues and profits from those contracts. Appropriations and the timing of payment may be influenced by, among other things, the state of the economy, competing political priorities, curtailments in the use of government contracting firms, budget constraints, the timing and amount of tax receipts and the overall level of government expenditures.

The Company's international operations are exposed to various risks and uncertainties, including unfavourable political environments, weak foreign economies and the exposure to foreign currency risk.

A significant portion of SNC-Lavalin's revenues are attributable to projects in international markets outside of Canada. SNC-Lavalin's business is dependent on the continued success of its international operations, and the Company expects its international operations to continue to account for a significant portion of total revenues. The Company's international operations are subject to a variety of risks, most of which also apply to its Canadian operations, including:

- > recessions and other economic crises in other regions, or specific foreign economies and the impact on the Company's costs of doing business in those countries;
- > difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations, including logistical, security and communication challenges;
- > changes in foreign government policies, laws, regulations and regulatory requirements, or the interpretation, application and/or enforcement thereof;
- > difficulty or expense in enforcing contractual rights due to a lack of a developed legal system or otherwise;
- > renegotiation or nullification of existing contracts;
- > the adoption of new, and the expansion of existing, trade or other restrictions;
- > difficulties, delays and expense that may be experienced or incurred in connection with the movement and clearance of personnel and goods through the customs and immigration authorities of multiple jurisdictions;
- > embargoes;
- > acts of war, civil unrest, force majeure and terrorism;
- > social, political and economic instability;
- > expropriation of property;
- > tax increases or changes in tax laws, legislation or regulation or in the interpretation, application and/or enforcement thereof; and
- > limitations on the Company's ability to repatriate cash, funds or capital invested or held in jurisdictions outside Canada.

To the extent SNC-Lavalin's international or Canadian operations are affected by unexpected or adverse economic, political and other conditions, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected.

In addition, the Company's activities outside Canada expose SNC-Lavalin to foreign currency exchange risks, which could adversely impact its operating results. The Company is particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in Euros and U.S. dollars. While SNC-Lavalin has a hedging strategy in place to mitigate the effects of certain foreign currency exposures, there can be no assurance that such hedging strategy will be effective. Furthermore, the Company does not have hedging strategies in place with respect to all currencies in which it does business. The Company's hedging strategy includes the use of forward foreign exchange contracts, which also contain an inherent credit risk related to default on obligations by the counterparties to such contracts.

There are risks associated with the Company's ownership interests in Capital investments that could adversely affect it.

In accordance with its business strategy, SNC-Lavalin makes Capital investments. When SNC-Lavalin holds an ownership interest in a Capital investment, it assumes a degree of risk associated with the financial performance of the Capital investment. The value of the Company's investment is dependent on the ability of the Capital investment to attain its revenue and cost projections as well as the ability to secure initial and ongoing financing, which can be influenced by numerous factors, some partially beyond the Capital investment's control, including, but not limited to, political or legislative changes, lifecycle maintenance, operating revenues, collection success, cost management and the general state of the capital and/or credit markets. In addition, the Company is sometimes required to guarantee the obligations of the Capital investments or partners in such Capital investments, which may result in a liability for the Company in the event such guarantee is enforced or applied.

The Company makes Capital investments where it does not hold a controlling interest. These Capital investments may not be subject to the same requirements regarding internal controls and internal control over financial reporting that SNC-Lavalin follows. To the extent the controlling entity makes decisions that negatively impact the Capital investment or internal control problems arise within the Capital investment, it could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's non-recourse debt from Capital investments can be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. A hedging strategy is in place when the Capital investment's management deems it appropriate. However, the assumptions and estimates inherent to the hedging strategy could be erroneous, thus rendering the hedging strategy ineffective or partially ineffective. Furthermore, the financial instruments associated with the hedging strategy contain an inherent credit risk related to defaults on obligations by the counterparties to such instruments.

In addition, many of the Company's Capital investments are governed by shareholder, partnership or similar joint venture agreements or arrangements, many of which restrict the Company's ability or right to freely sell or otherwise dispose of its Capital investments and/or that affect the timing of any such sale or other disposition. Consequently, the Company's ability to efficiently or timely dispose of or monetize one or more of its Capital investments could be limited by such contractual arrangements, which could in turn have an adverse impact on SNC-Lavalin's liquidity or capital resources.

The Company is dependent on third parties to complete many of its contracts.

SNC-Lavalin undertakes contracts wherein it subcontracts a portion of the project or the supply of material and equipment to third parties. If the amount the Company is required to pay for subcontractors or equipment and supplies exceeds what was estimated, the Company may suffer losses on these contracts. If a supplier or subcontractor fails to

provide supplies, equipment or services as required under a negotiated contract for any reason, or provides supplies, equipment or services that are not of an acceptable quality, the Company may be required to source those supplies, equipment or services on a delayed basis or at a higher price than anticipated, which could impact contract profitability. In addition, faulty equipment or materials could impact the overall project, resulting in claims against SNC-Lavalin for failure to meet required project specifications. These risks may be intensified during an economic downturn if these suppliers or subcontractors experience financial difficulties or find it difficult to obtain sufficient financing to fund their operations or access to bonding, and are not able to provide the services or supplies necessary for the Company's business. In addition, in instances where SNC-Lavalin relies on a single contracted supplier or subcontractor or a small number of subcontractors, there can be no assurance that the marketplace can provide these products or services on a timely basis, or at the costs the Company had anticipated. A failure by a third-party subcontractor or supplier to comply with applicable laws, rules or regulations could negatively impact SNC-Lavalin's business and, in the case of government contracts, could result in fines, penalties, suspension or even debarment being imposed on the Company.

The Company's use of joint ventures and partnerships exposes it to risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of the Company's control.

SNC-Lavalin undertakes certain contracts with joint venture partners, as a member of partnerships, and under other similar arrangements. This situation exposes the Company to a number of risks, including the risk that its partners may be unable or unwilling to fulfill their contractual obligations to the Company or its clients. SNC-Lavalin's partners may also be unable or unwilling to provide the required levels of financial support to the partnerships. If these circumstances occur, the Company may be required to pay financial penalties or liquidated damages, provide additional services, or make additional investments to ensure adequate performance and delivery of the contracted services. Under agreements with joint and several (or solidary) liabilities, SNC-Lavalin could be liable for both its obligations and those of its partners. These circumstances could also lead to disputes and litigation with the Company's partners or clients, all of which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

SNC-Lavalin participates in joint ventures and similar arrangements in which it is not the controlling partner. In these cases, the Company has limited control over the actions or decisions of the joint venture. These joint ventures may not be subject to the same requirements regarding internal controls and internal control over financial reporting that SNC-Lavalin follows. To the extent the controlling partner makes decisions that negatively impact the joint venture or internal control problems arise within the joint venture, it could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The failure by a joint venture partner to comply with applicable laws, rules or regulations, or contract requirements, could negatively impact SNC-Lavalin's business and, in the case of government contracts, could result in fines, penalties, suspension or even debarment being imposed on the Company, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

The competitive nature of the markets in which the Company does business could adversely affect it.

SNC-Lavalin operates businesses in highly competitive industry segments and geographic markets both in Canada and internationally. SNC-Lavalin competes with both large as well as many mid-size and smaller companies across a range of industry segments. In addition, an increase in international companies entering into the Canadian marketplace has also made such market more competitive. New contract awards and contract margin are dependent on the level of competition and the general state of the markets in which the Company operates. Fluctuations in demand in the segments in which the Company operates may impact the degree of competition for work. Competitive position is based on a multitude of factors, including pricing, ability to obtain adequate bonding, backlog, financial strength, appetite for risk, availability of partners, suppliers and workforce, and reputation for quality, timeliness and experience. If the Company is unable to effectively respond to these competitive factors, results of operations and financial condition will be adversely impacted. In addition, a prolonged economic slump or slower than anticipated recovery may also result in increased competition in certain market segments, price or margin reductions or decreased demand which may adversely affect results.

The Company's project execution activities may result in professional liability or liability for faulty services.

The Company's failure to act or to make judgments and recommendations in accordance with applicable professional standards could result in large monetary damages awards against the Company. The Company's business involves making professional judgments regarding the planning, design, development, construction, operations and management of industrial facilities and public infrastructure projects. A failure or event at one of SNC-Lavalin's project sites or completed projects resulting from the work it has performed could result in significant professional or product liability, warranty or other claims against the Company as well as reputational harm, especially if public safety is impacted. These liabilities could exceed the Company's insurance limits or the fees it generates, or could impact the Company's ability to obtain insurance in the future. In addition, clients or subcontractors who have agreed to indemnify SNC-Lavalin against any such liabilities or losses might refuse or be unable to pay. An uninsured claim, either in part or in whole, if successful and of a material magnitude, could have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

In some jurisdictions where the Company does business, it may be held jointly and severally liable for both its obligations and those of other parties working on a particular project, notwithstanding the absence of a contractual relationship between the Company and such other parties.

The Company could be subject to monetary damages and penalties in connection with professional and engineering reports and opinions that it provides.

SNC-Lavalin issues reports and opinions to clients based on its professional engineering expertise, as well as its other professional credentials. The Company's reports and opinions are often required to comply with professional standards, licensing requirements, securities regulations and other laws, regulations, rules and standards governing the performance of professional services in the jurisdiction where the services are performed. In addition, the Company could be liable to third parties who use or rely upon the Company's reports or opinions even if it is not contractually bound to those third parties, which may result in monetary damages or penalties.

The Company may not have in place sufficient insurance coverage to satisfy its needs.

As part of SNC-Lavalin's business operations, the Company maintains insurance coverage. There can be no assurance that the Company has in place sufficient insurance coverage to satisfy its needs, or that it will be able to secure all necessary or sufficient insurance coverage in the future. The Company's insurance is purchased from a number of third-party insurers, often in layered insurance arrangements. If any of its third-party insurers fail, refuse to renew or revoke coverage or otherwise cannot satisfy their insurance requirements to SNC-Lavalin, then the Company's overall risk exposure and operational expenses could be increased and its business operations could be interrupted.

SNC-Lavalin has obtained directors' and officers' liability insurance insuring directors and officers against liability for acts or omissions in their capacities as directors and officers, subject to certain exclusions. Such insurance also insures SNC-Lavalin against losses which the Company may incur in indemnifying officers and directors. In addition, SNC-Lavalin may enter into indemnification agreements with key officers and directors and such persons also have indemnification rights under applicable laws and the Company's constating documents. SNC-Lavalin's obligations to indemnify directors and officers may pose substantial risks to the Company's financial condition as the Company may not be able to maintain its insurance or, even if the Company is able to maintain its insurance, claims in excess of the Company's insurance coverage could materially deplete its assets.

The Company's employees work on projects that are inherently dangerous and a failure to maintain a safe work site could result in significant losses and/or an inability to obtain future projects.

The nature of SNC-Lavalin's work places employees and others near large equipment, dangerous processes or highly regulated materials, and in challenging environments. Many clients require that the Company meet certain safety standards or criteria to be eligible to bid on contracts, and the payment of a portion of the Company's contract fees or profits may be subject to satisfying safety standards or criteria. Unsafe work conditions also have the potential of increasing employee turnover, increasing project and operating costs and could negatively impact the awarding of new contracts. If SNC-Lavalin fails to implement appropriate safety procedures and/or if its procedures fail, employees or others may suffer injuries. Failure to comply with such procedures, client contracts or applicable regulations could subject SNC-Lavalin to losses and liability and adversely impact the Company's business, financial condition and operating results as well as its ability to obtain future projects.

The Company's failure to attract and retain qualified personnel could have an adverse effect on its activities.

The success of SNC-Lavalin heavily depends on its workforce and the ability to attract and retain qualified personnel in a competitive work environment. The inability to attract and retain qualified personnel could result in, among other factors, lost opportunities, cost overruns, failure to perform on projects and inability to mitigate risks and uncertainties.

Work stoppages, union negotiations and other labour matters could adversely affect the Company.

A portion of the Company's workforce and employees working for various subcontractors are unionized. A lengthy strike or other work stoppages, caused by unionized or non-unionized employees, in connection with any of the Company's projects could have a material adverse effect on the Company. There is an inherent risk that on-going or future negotiations relating to collective bargaining agreements or union representation may not be favourable to the Company. From time to time, the Company has also experienced attempts to unionize the Company's non-unionized employees. Such efforts can often disrupt or delay work and present risk of labour unrest.

The Company relies on information systems and data in its operations. Failure in the availability or security of the Company's information systems or in data security could adversely affect its business and results of operations.

Information is critical to SNC-Lavalin's success. The integrity, reliability and security of information in all forms are critical to the Company's daily and strategic operations. Inaccurate, incomplete or unavailable information and/or inappropriate access to information could lead to incorrect financial and/or operational reporting, poor decisions, delayed reaction times to the resolution of problems, privacy breaches and/or inappropriate disclosure or leaking of sensitive information.

Any acquisition or other investment may present risks or uncertainties.

The integration of a business acquisition can be a challenging task that includes, but is not limited to, realization of synergies, cost management to avoid duplication, information systems integration, staff reorganization, establishment of controls, procedures, and policies, as well as cultural alignment. The inability to adequately integrate an acquired business in a timely manner might result in departures of qualified personnel, lost business opportunities and/or higher than expected integration costs. In addition, there are risks associated with the acquisition of a business where certain liabilities including, but not limited to, contingent liabilities, legal claims and environmental exposures, were unknown at the time the acquisition was negotiated and concluded.

Divestitures and the sale of significant assets may present risks or uncertainties

The sale of a business unit and/or significant assets is a complex process that involves certain risks, such as failure to properly plan, prepare and execute the transaction and to prepare a contract that protects the Company from post-closing adjustments and additional costs. In addition, the Company is exposed to the risk of the deal falling through, selling at a lower price than the asking price and/or extended deal close times.

2015-2016 Restructuring

In 2015, due to the persisting softer economic environment, the Company extended its restructuring efforts by launching the STEP Change program. This program is designed to make the Company more agile customer-facing and allow the Company to further improve operational efficiency, including a realignment of its corporate and operating organization. The STEP Change program was followed by the Operational Excellence program in 2016. The Operational Excellence Program is a long-term, structured approach that focuses on improving every aspect of the Company's business, with the objective of being more efficient. If the Company does not achieve the expected cost savings and efficiency gains, it may not realize all the value of its reorganization costs and/or it may experience execution or performance risks as a result of the reorganization and related head-count reduction.

RISKS RELATED TO THE COMPANY'S LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL POSITION

A deterioration or weakening of the Company's financial position, including its cash net of recourse debt, could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

The Company relies both on its cash position as well as on the credit and capital markets to provide some of its capital requirements and it is, in certain instances, required to obtain bank guarantees as a means to secure its various contractual obligations. Significant instability or disruptions of the capital markets, including the credit markets, or a deterioration in or weakening of its financial position, including its cash net of recourse debt, due to internal or external factors, could restrict or prohibit the Company's access to, or significantly increase the cost of one or more of these financing sources, including credit facilities, the issuance of long-term debt, or the availability of letters of credit to guarantee its contractual and project obligations. There can be no assurance that the Company will maintain an adequate cash net of recourse debt and generate sufficient cash flow from operations in an amount to enable itself to fund its operations and liquidity needs, service its debt and/or maintain its ability to obtain and secure bank guarantees. In particular, the Company's credit facility is subject to affirmative, negative and financial covenants, including the requirement to maintain at all times, on a rolling 12-month basis, a net recourse debt to adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ratio, as defined in the agreement, not exceeding a certain limit. If the covenants of the facility are not met, the lenders may, among others, terminate the right of the Company to use the facility and demand immediate payment of the whole or part of all indebtedness outstanding under the facility, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial position.

A deterioration in the Company's financial condition could also result in a reduction or downgrade of its credit ratings, including to below investment grade, which could prohibit or restrict the Company from utilizing letters of credit or performance guarantees or accessing external sources of short-term and long-term debt financing or could significantly increase the costs associated with utilizing such letters of credit and performance guarantees, bank credit facilities and issuing long-term debt, which would in turn have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

A draw on letters of credit or bank guarantees by one or more third parties could, among other things, significantly reduce the Company's cash position and have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

The Company may have significant working capital requirements, which if unfunded could negatively impact its business, financial condition and cash flows.

In some cases, SNC-Lavalin may require significant amounts of working capital to finance the purchase of materials and/or the performance of engineering, construction and other work on certain projects before it receives payment from clients. In some cases, the Company is contractually obligated to its clients to fund working capital on projects. Increases in working capital requirements could negatively impact SNC-Lavalin's business, financial condition and cash flows.

Additionally, the Company could temporarily experience a liquidity shortfall if it is unable to access its cash balances and short-term investments to meet the Company's working capital requirements. SNC-Lavalin's cash balances and short-term investments are in accounts held by banks and financial institutions, and some of the Company's deposits exceed available insurance. There is a risk that such banks and financial institutions may, in the future, go into bankruptcy or forced receivership, or be seized by governments, which may cause the Company to experience a temporary liquidity shortfall or fail to recover its deposits in excess of available insurance.

A significant deterioration of the current global economic and credit market environment could challenge SNC-Lavalin's efforts to maintain a diversified asset allocation with creditworthy financial institutions.

In addition, SNC-Lavalin may invest some of its cash in longer-term investment opportunities, including the acquisition of other entities or operations, the reduction of certain liabilities such as unfunded pension liabilities and/or repurchases of the Company's outstanding shares. To the extent the Company uses cash for such other purposes, the amount of cash available for the working capital needs described above would be reduced.

An inability of SNC-Lavalin's clients to fulfill their obligations on a timely basis could adversely affect the Company.

SNC-Lavalin is subject to the risk of loss due to the client's inability to fulfill its obligations with respect to trade receivables, contracts in progress and other financial assets. A client's inability to fulfill such obligations could have an adverse impact on the Company's financial condition and profitability.

The Company may be required to impair certain of its goodwill, and it may also be required to write down or write off the value of certain of its assets and investments, either of which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

In accordance with IFRS, goodwill is assessed for impairment at least annually by determining whether the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit ("CGU") or group of CGUs exceeds its carrying amount. Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the CGU or group of CGU to which goodwill has been allocated, requiring management's estimates and judgments that are inherently subjective and uncertain, and thus may change over time. The key assumptions required for the value in use estimation are the future cash flows growth rate and the discount rate. The determination of these estimated cash flows require the exercise of judgment, which might result in significant variances in the carrying amount of these assets.

The Company cannot guarantee that new events or unfavorable circumstances will not take place that would lead it to reassess the value of goodwill and record a significant goodwill impairment loss, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position.

Financial assets, including the Company's investments, other than those accounted for at fair value, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected. In such instance, the Company may be required to reduce carrying values to their estimated fair value. The inherent subjectivity of the Company's estimates of future cash flows could have a significant impact on its analysis. Any future write-offs or write-downs of assets or in the carrying value of the Company's investments could also have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

GLOBAL / MACROECONOMIC RISKS

Global economic conditions could affect the Company's client base, partners, subcontractors and suppliers and could materially affect its backlog, revenues, net income and ability to secure and maintain financing.

Fluctuations in global economic conditions may have an impact on clients' willingness and ability to fund their projects. These conditions could make it difficult for the Company's clients to accurately forecast and plan future business trends and activities, thereby causing clients to slow or even curb spending on the Company's services, or seek contract terms more favourable to them. SNC-Lavalin's government clients may face budget deficits that prohibit them from funding proposed and existing projects or that cause them to exercise their right to terminate contracts with little or no prior notice. Furthermore, any financial difficulties suffered by the Company's partners, subcontractors or suppliers could increase cost or adversely impact project schedules. These economic conditions continue to reduce the availability of liquidity and credit to fund or support the continuation and expansion of industrial business operations worldwide. Volatile financial market conditions and adverse credit market conditions could adversely affect clients', partners' or the Company's own borrowing capacity, which support the continuation and expansion of projects worldwide, and could result in contract cancellations or suspensions, project delays, payment delays or defaults by the Company's clients. SNC-Lavalin's ability to operate or expand its business would be limited if, in the future, the Company is unable to access sufficient credit capacity, including capital market funding, bank credit, such as letters of credit, and surety bonding on favourable terms or at all. These disruptions could materially impact the Company's backlog, revenues and net income.

Fluctuations in commodity prices may affect clients' investment decisions and therefore subject the Company to risks of cancellation, delays in existing work, or changes in the timing and funding of new awards, and may affect the costs of the Company's projects.

Commodity prices can affect SNC-Lavalin's clients in a number of ways. For example, for those clients that produce commodity products, fluctuations in price can have a direct effect on their profitability and cash flow and, therefore, their willingness to continue to invest or make new capital investments. To the extent commodity prices decline and the Company's clients defer new investments or cancel or delay existing projects, the demand for the Company's services decreases, which may have a material adverse impact on SNC-Lavalin's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Commodity prices can also strongly affect the costs of projects. Rising commodity prices can negatively impact the profitability of future projects as well as those in progress, and could have a material adverse impact on SNC-Lavalin's business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATING TO COMPLIANCE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING

Inherent limitations to the Company's control framework could result in a material misstatement of financial information.

SNC-Lavalin maintains accounting systems and internal controls over its financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. There are inherent limitations to any control framework, as controls can be circumvented by acts of individuals, intentional or not, by collusion of two or more individuals, by management override of controls, by lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human error. There are no systems or controls that can provide absolute assurance that all fraud, errors, circumvention of controls or omission of disclosure can and will be prevented or detected. Such fraud, errors, circumvention of controls or omission of disclosure could result in a material misstatement

of financial information. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of controls to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Environmental laws and regulations expose the Company to certain risks, could increase costs and liabilities and impact demand for the Company's services.

SNC-Lavalin is exposed to various environmental risks and is subject to complying with environmental laws and regulations which vary from country to country and are subject to change. The Company's inability to comply with environmental laws and regulations could result in penalties, lawsuits and potential harm to its reputation.

The Company manages several legacy sites for which the Company has potential exposure to the costs of environmental remediation and possible harm to neighbouring properties and communities. While the Company is taking steps to manage this risk and has provisions in its books for the related risk and expense, there can be no assurance that it will not be subject to claims for damages, remediation and other related matters, and its provisions may not fully cover any such future claim or expense.

13 Legal proceedings

SNC-Lavalin becomes involved in various legal proceedings as a part of its ordinary course of business and this section describes certain important ordinary course of business legal proceedings. See also section 12 "Risks and Uncertainties – Risks Related to Litigation, Regulatory Matters and Investigations"; including the general cautionary language relating to the risks inherent to all litigation and proceedings against SNC-Lavalin, which is equally applicable to the legal proceedings described below.

While SNC-Lavalin cannot predict with certainty the final outcome or timing of the legal proceedings described below, based on the information currently available (which in some cases remains incomplete), SNC-Lavalin believes that it has strong defences to these claims and intends to vigorously defend its position.

SNC-Lavalin Inc. has initiated court proceedings against a Canadian client stemming from engineering, procurement, and construction management services that SNC-Lavalin Inc. provided in relation to the client's expansion of an ore-processing facility. SNC-Lavalin claimed from the client certain amounts due under the project contract. The client has counterclaimed alleging that SNC-Lavalin defaulted under the project contracts and seeking damages.

A project-specific wholly-owned subsidiary of SNC-Lavalin ("SNC SUB") has received a notice of arbitration from a client for, amongst other things, breach of contract and gross negligence in relation to the design and construction of a facility. SNC SUB has counterclaimed for unpaid invoices and costs arising from termination, plus the return of funds improperly drawn under a bank guarantee.

14

Controls and Procedures

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as well as its internal control over financial reporting, as those terms are defined in National Instrument 52-109, *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* ("NI 52-109") of the Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

14.1 Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The CEO and CFO have designed disclosure controls and procedures, or caused them to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that:

- > Material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared; and
- > Information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation.

Based on their evaluation carried out to assess the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were designed and operated effectively as at December 31, 2016.

14.2 Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The CEO and CFO have also designed internal control over financial reporting, or caused it to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

Based on their evaluation carried out to assess the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that the internal control over financial reporting was designed and operated effectively as at December 31, 2016, using the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013 Framework) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO 2013 Framework").

14.3 Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the most recent interim period and year ended December 31, 2016 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

15 Quarterly Information

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (IN MILLIONS CAS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	2016					2015				
	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER	TOTAL	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER	TOTAL
Revenues :										
From E&C	1,930.8	2,045.2	2,100.6	2,146.5	8,223.1	2,205.0	2,191.9	2,376.4	2,590.3	9,363.5
From Capital	57.4	57.7	67.9	64.7	247.7	52.1	58.5	56.9	56.0	223.4
	1,988.2	2,103.0	2,168.5	2,211.1	8,470.8	2,257.1	2,250.4	2,433.2	2,646.3	9,587.0
Gross margin	291.9	340.8	212.7	360.7	1,206.1	337.2	301.5	385.3	408.8	1,432.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses:										
From E&C	158.1	190.5	129.3	201.1	679.0	199.0	218.2	202.2	205.1	824.6
From Capital	10.0	10.5	11.8	12.8	45.1	7.7	5.3	5.6	12.5	31.1
	168.1	201.1	141.1	213.9	724.1	206.7	223.6	207.8	217.6	855.6
Restructuring costs	13.0	2.7	11.8	87.8	115.4	0.5	7.7	13.4	94.8	116.4
Acquisition-related costs and integration costs	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	4.4	7.9	5.5	5.8	0.3	19.6
Amortization of intangible assets related to Kentz acquisition	20.3	15.8	16.2	16.5	68.8	21.0	21.1	29.4	22.5	94.0
(Gain) loss on disposals of Capital investments	(58.5)	-	-	2.7	(55.9)	-	-	(174.4)	-	(174.4)
Loss on disposals of E&C businesses	-	-	-	37.1	37.1	-	-	-	-	-
EBIT	147.8	119.5	42.5	2.3	312.1	101.2	43.6	303.3	73.5	521.6
Net financial expenses:										
From E&C	6.1	8.6	6.3	6.9	27.9	(34.1)	12.8	6.9	6.7	(7.7)
From Capital	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	14.2	1.4	1.0	1.9	3.7	8.0
	9.5	12.3	9.9	10.5	42.1	(32.7)	13.8	8.8	10.5	0.3
Earnings (Loss) before income taxes	138.3	107.2	32.6	(8.1)	270.0	133.9	29.9	294.5	63.1	521.3
Income taxes:										
From E&C	2.7	13.0	(2.4)	(10.0)	3.3	27.9	(3.3)	33.0	(7.6)	49.9
From Capital	8.2	1.8	(0.2)	0.3	10.2	1.2	2.3	28.2	2.1	33.8
	10.9	14.9	(2.6)	(9.8)	13.4	29.0	(1.0)	61.2	(5.5)	83.7
Net income	127.4	92.3	35.2	1.6	256.6	104.8	30.9	233.3	68.6	437.5
Net income attributable to:										
SNC-Lavalin shareholders	122.1	88.5	43.3	1.6	255.5	104.4	26.5	224.2	49.2	404.3
Non-controlling interests	5.3	3.8	(8.1)	0.1	1.0	0.4	4.4	9.1	19.3	33.2
Net income	127.4	92.3	35.2	1.6	256.6	104.8	30.9	233.3	68.6	437.5
Basic earnings per share (\$)	0.82	0.59	0.29	0.01	1.70	0.68	0.17	1.50	0.33	2.68
Diluted earnings (loss) per share(\$):										
From E&C	0.21	0.35	-	(0.26)	0.31	0.44	(0.12)	0.22	0.09	0.63
From Capital	0.60	0.24	0.29	0.27	1.39	0.25	0.30	1.27	0.24	2.04
Diluted earnings per share (\$)	0.81	0.59	0.29	0.01	1.70	0.68	0.17	1.49	0.33	2.68
Dividend declared per share (\$)	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.273	1.053	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	1.01
Net income (loss) attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from E&C	31.2	52.9	0.7	(38.4)	46.3	67.0	(18.5)	33.3	14.0	95.8
Net income (loss) attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders from Capital investments:										
From Highway 407 ETR	31.5	31.5	34.8	34.8	132.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	125.8
From other Capital investments	59.5	4.2	7.8	5.2	76.7	5.9	13.6	159.4	3.8	182.7
Net income attributable to SNC-Lavalin shareholders	122.1	88.5	43.3	1.6	255.5	104.4	26.5	224.2	49.2	404.3
Revenue backlog (at end of quarter)	13,417.3	12,544.3	11,776.6	10,677.4		11,631.1	12,388.2	12,725.6	11,991.9	