



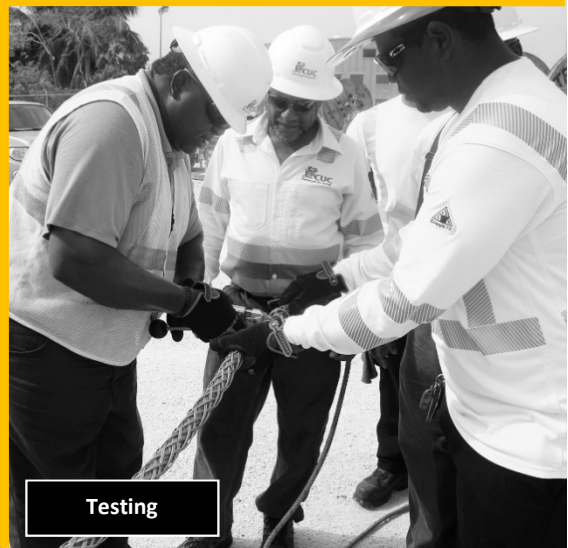
Innovating



Rewarding



Preparing



Testing

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

2017 Second Quarter Report

June 30, 2017



General Data

About the Company

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd., known locally as “CUC”, commenced operations as the only electric utility in Grand Cayman on May 10, 1966. The Company currently has an installed generating capacity of 161 megawatts (“MW”). The record peak load of 104.8 MW was experienced on June 5, 2017. CUC is committed to providing a safe and reliable supply of electricity to over 28,000 customers. The Company has been through many challenging and exciting periods but has kept pace with Grand Cayman’s development for the past 50 years.

About the Cayman Islands

The Cayman Islands, a United Kingdom Overseas Territory with a population of approximately 54,000, are comprised of three islands: Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman. Located approximately 150 miles south of Cuba, 460 miles south of Miami and 167 miles northwest of Jamaica, the largest island is Grand Cayman with an area of 76 square miles.

A Governor, presently Her Excellency Mrs. Helen Kilpatrick, is appointed by her Majesty the Queen. A democratic society, the Cayman Islands have a Legislative Assembly comprised of representatives elected from each of Grand Cayman’s five districts as well as representatives from the Sister Islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman.

All dollar amounts in this Quarterly Report are stated in United States dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Readers should review the note in the Management Discussion and Analysis section, concerning the use of forward-looking statements, which applies to the entirety of this Quarterly Report.

Table of Contents:

Letter to our Fellow Shareholders	4
Interim Management’s Discussion and Analysis	6
Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets	35
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings	36
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	37
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders’ Equity	38
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	39
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements	40
Shareholder Information	56

Fellow Shareholders,

During the Second Quarter 2017, Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd. (“CUC” or “the Company”) recorded an increase in sales as a result of growth in our customer base; however there was also a decrease in earnings due to additional finance charges and depreciation costs.

Sales for the three months ended June 30, 2017 (“Second Quarter 2017”) totalled 161.0 million kWh, an increase of 4.8 million kWh in comparison to 156.2 million kWh for the Second Quarter 2016.

Sales for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled 297.6 million kWh, an increase of 5.9 million kWh in comparison to 291.7 million kWh for the six months ended June 30, 2016. These increases were driven primarily by growth in customer numbers and higher average residential customer consumption.

Operating income for Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$7.5 million, an increase of \$0.3 million when compared to operating income of \$7.2 million for Second Quarter 2016. The increase is attributable to the decrease in General and administration expenses partially offset by higher depreciation and maintenance costs.

Despite the factors positively impacting operating income, net earnings decreased \$1.4 million from \$7.5 million in Second Quarter 2016 to \$6.1 million in Second Quarter 2017. This was due primarily to a \$1.0 million increase in Finance charges in Second Quarter 2017. This increase in Finance charges resulted from a reduction in Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (“AFUDC”) upon completion of the 40 MW power plant in June 2016. AFUDC is the capitalisation of Financing Cost which is calculated by multiplying the Company’s Cost of Capital rate by the average construction work in progress for each month.

Net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$10.6 million, a decrease of \$1.9 million when compared to net earnings of \$12.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The decrease is attributable to the increase in finance charges and depreciation costs. These items were partially offset by lower general and administration costs.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Second Quarter 2017 were \$6.0 million, or \$0.19 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of \$7.4 million or \$0.23 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Second Quarter 2016.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$ 10.4 million, or \$0.32 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of \$12.3 million or \$0.38 per Class A Ordinary Share for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Net generation was 314.6 million kWh for the six months ended June 30, 2017 a 1% increase when compared to 312.7 million kWh for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Net fuel efficiency for the six months ended June 30, 2017 of 19.32 kWh per Imperial Gallon (“IG”) increased when compared to net fuel efficiency for the six months ended June 30, 2016 of 18.49 kWh per IG.

The Company’s average price per IG of lubricating oil for the Second Quarter 2017 decreased to \$9.44 when compared to \$10.59 for the Second Quarter 2016. The Company’s average price

per IG of lubricating oil for the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased to \$9.39 when compared to \$11.04 for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

In June 2017, CUC experienced a new system peak load of 104.8 MW. CUC installed generating capacity is 161 MW.

The company's customer base increased during the period under review. Total customers as of June 30, 2017 were 28,803, an increase of 431 customers, or 2%, compared to 28,372 customers as of June 30, 2016.

During the period under review, CUC welcomed Entropy Cayman Solar Limited to the island and to the generation of energy on Grand Cayman. The 5 MW solar plant in Bodden Town, the first of its kind for the Cayman Islands, was officially launched in June. At its peak, this Solar Farm could provide energy to power the equivalent of 800 homes.

The final presentation on CUC's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) study was held in May.

This study will give shape to the energy generation plans for Grand Cayman over the next 30 years. The IRP study demonstrates the Company's commitment to generation diversification on Grand Cayman in an optimized manner. The Company's goal is to ensure that all energy options are explored before decisions are made on what the grid can accommodate in a safe, reliable and efficient manner.

The Utility Regulation and Competition Office ("OfReg") approved another 2 megawatts ("MW") of capacity to be allocated to the Consumer Owned Renewable Energy (CORE) program. The CORE program's previous limit of 6 MW was reached in March. The extension of the program will be limited to smaller systems of capacity with one rate for system sizes up to 5 kilowatts (kW) and another rate for system sizes over 5 kW and up to 10 kW.

Meanwhile, the Company hosted its first Energy Fair and Forum in June. The event was designed to educate customers on how they can be more efficient in the use of electricity and at the same time identify ways to protect the environment.

During the period under review, twelve of the Company's supervisors celebrated their completion of the Level 3 Certificate in Leadership and Management from the Institute of Leadership and Management (ILM).

The ILM Level 3 Certificate in Leadership and Management is a comprehensive course designed to give practicing or aspiring first line managers a solid foundation in their formal development as managers.

J.F. Richard Hew
President & Chief Executive Officer

July 31, 2017

Interim Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd. ("CUC" or "the Company") condensed consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016 ("Fiscal 2016"). The material has been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 - Continuous Disclosure Obligations ("NI 51-102") relating to Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Additional information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"), including certain accounting practices unique to rate-regulated entities. These accounting practices, which are disclosed in the notes to the Company's 2016 annual financial statements, result in regulatory assets and liabilities which would not occur in the absence of rate regulation. In the absence of rate regulation, the amount and timing of recovery or refund by the Company of costs of providing services, including a fair return on rate base assets, from customers through appropriate billing rates would not be subject to regulatory approval.

Certain statements in this MD&A, other than statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements concerning anticipated future events, results, circumstances, performance or expectations with respect to the Company and its operations, including its strategy and financial performance and condition. Forward looking statements include statements that are predictive in nature, depend upon future events or conditions, or include words such as "expects", "anticipates", "plan", "believes", "estimates", "intends", "targets", "projects", "forecasts", "schedule", or negative versions thereof and other similar expressions, or future or conditional verbs such as "may", "will", "should", "would" and "could". Forward-looking statements are based on underlying assumptions and management's beliefs, estimates and opinions, and are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties surrounding future expectations generally that may cause actual results to vary from plans, targets and estimates. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward looking statements are described in the MD&A in the sections labelled "Business Risks", "Capital Resources" and "Corporate and Regulatory Overview" and include but are not limited to operational, general economic, market and business conditions, regulatory developments and weather. CUC cautions readers that actual results may vary significantly from those expected should certain risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management's current expectations and plans relating to the future. Readers are cautioned that such information may not be appropriate for other purposes. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by law.

Financial information is presented in United States dollars unless otherwise specified. The condensed consolidated financial statements and MD&A in this interim report were approved by the Audit Committee.

July 31, 2017

Financial and Operational Highlights

(\$ thousands, except basic earnings per ordinary share, dividends paid per ordinary share and where otherwise indicated)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Electricity Sales Revenues	21,078	20,592	39,227	38,609	618	2%
Fuel Factor Revenues	21,081	17,323	41,250	39,039	2,211	6%
Operating Revenues	42,159	37,915	80,477	77,648	2,829	4%
Fuel and Lube Costs	21,081	17,323	41,250	39,039	2,211	6%
Other Operating Expenses	13,582	13,381	26,378	26,302	76	0%
Total Operating Expenses	34,663	30,704	67,628	65,341	2,287	4%
Earnings for the Period	6,136	7,544	10,595	12,475	(1,880)	-15%
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	8,448	10,053	22,497	29,808	(7,311)	-25%
<i>Per Class A Ordinary Share:</i>						
Basic Earnings	0.19	0.23	0.32	0.38	(0.06)	-16%
Dividends Paid	0.170	0.170	0.340	0.335	0.005	1%
Total Customers	28,803	28,372	28,803	28,372	431	2%
Total Full Time Employees	209	201	209	201	8	4%
Customers per Employee (#)	138	141	138	141	(3)	-2%
System Availability (%)	99.95	99.88	99.95	99.89	0.06	0%
Peak Load Gross (MW)	104.8	101.8	104.8	101.8	3.0	3%
<i>Millions of kWh:</i>						
Net Generation	168.1	167.4	314.6	312.7	1.9	1%
Kilowatt-Hour Sales	161.0	156.2	297.6	291.7	5.9	2%
Sales per employee	0.77	0.78	1.42	1.45	(0.03)	-2%

Corporate and Regulatory Overview

The principal activity of the Company is to generate, transmit and distribute electricity in its licence area of Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands pursuant to a 20-year exclusive Transmission & Distribution (“T&D”) Licence and a 25-year non-exclusive Generation Licence (the “Licences”) granted by the Cayman Islands Government (the “Government”), which expire in April 2028 and November 2039, respectively.

The Company is regulated by the Cayman Islands Utility Regulation and Competition Office (“OfReg”), which has the overall responsibility of regulating the electricity, information and communications technology, and the petroleum industries in the Cayman Islands in accordance with the Utility Regulation and Competition Office Law (2016). Effective January 16, 2017 as a consequence of the commencement of the Utility Regulation and Competition Office, Law 2016, along with other sector specific laws, the Electricity Regulatory Authority (“ERA”), the Information & Communication Technology Authority (“ICTA”) and the Cayman Petroleum Inspectorate merged into one entity - OfReg. This merger did not impact the terms and conditions of the Licences.

The Licences contain the provision for a rate cap and adjustment mechanism (“RCAM”) based on published consumer price indices. CUC’s return on rate base (“RORB”) for 2016 was 7.4% (2015: 7.4%). CUC’s RORB for 2017 is targeted in the 6.75% to 8.75% range (2016: 6.75% to 8.75%).

CUC's base rates are designed to recover all non-fuel and non-regulatory costs and include per kilowatt-hour ("kWh") electricity charges and fixed facilities charges. Fuel cost charges and regulatory fees are billed as separate line items. Base rates are subject to an annual review and adjustment each June through the RCAM. In June 2017, following review and approval by the OfReg, the Company increased its base rates by 1.6%. This increase was a result of the 2016 RORB and the increase in the applicable United States ("US") and Cayman Islands consumer price indices, adjusted to exclude food and fuel, for calendar year 2016. The change in the base rates as a percentage of the US and Cayman Islands consumer price indices was 80% based on the range of the RORB values. The required rate adjustment of 1.6% can be calculated by applying 80% to the total price level index (60% of the Cayman Islands CPI and 40% of the US CPI) of 2.0%. All fuel and lubricating oil costs are passed through to customers without mark-up as a per kWh charge. Rate base is the value of capital upon which the Company is permitted an opportunity to earn a return. The value of this capital is the average of the beginning and ending values for the applicable financial year of: fixed assets less accumulated depreciation, plus the allowance for working capital, plus regulatory assets less regulatory liabilities.

In June 2016, the Company commissioned its newest power plant, one of the most fuel efficient in the Caribbean. The new engine room houses two 18.5 megawatts ("MW") diesel generating units, one 2.7 MW waste heat recovery steam turbine, and associated auxiliary equipment. The total project cost for the 40 MW power plant was \$79.0 million. A total of \$11.6 million was spent in 2014, an additional \$47.9 million was spent during 2015 and \$19.5 million was spent during 2016.

In December 2016 the ERA approved CUC's 2017-2021 Capital Investment Plan in the amount of \$219 million.

A licence fee of 1%, payable to the Government, is charged on gross revenues, then prorated and applied only to customer billings with consumption over 1,000 kWh per month as a pass-through charge. In addition to the licence fee, a regulatory fee of ½ of 1% is charged on gross revenues, then prorated and applied only to customer billings with consumption over 1,000 kWh per month.

In the event of a natural disaster as defined in the T&D Licence, the actual increase in base rates will be capped for the year at 60% of the change in the Price Level Index and the difference between the calculated rate increase and the actual increase expressed as a percentage, shall be carried over and applied in addition to the normal RCAM adjustment in either of the two following years if the Company's RORB is below the target range. In the event of a disaster the Company would also write-off destroyed assets over the remaining life of the asset that existed at time of destruction. Z Factor rate changes will be required for insurance deductibles and other extraordinary expenses. The Z Factor is the amount, expressed in cents per kWh, approved by the ERA to recover the costs of items deemed to be outside of the constraints of the RCAM.

Performance standards provide a balanced framework of potential penalties or rewards compared to historical performance in the areas of planning, reliability, operating and overall performance. Standards include "zones of acceptability" where no penalties or rewards would apply. In April 2017, the OfReg approved a penalty related to the Company's performance for 2015-2016 in accordance with the T&D Licence. The total performance penalty of \$0.15 million was applied to customer billings as a per kWh credit on a one time-basis in June 2017.

CUC's wholly-owned subsidiary, DataLink, Ltd. ("DataLink"), was granted a licence in 2012 from the ICTA (now referred to as the OfReg) permitting DataLink to provide fibre optic infrastructure and other information and communication technology ("ICT") services to the ICT industry. DataLink is subject to regulation by OfReg in accordance with the terms and conditions of its Licence which currently extends to March 27, 2027. CUC and DataLink have entered into three regulator approved agreements:

1. The Management and Maintenance agreement;
2. The Pole Attachment agreement; and
3. The Fibre Optic agreement

Consolidation Accounting Policy

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary DataLink. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Sales

Sales for the three months ended June 30, 2017 ("Second Quarter 2017") totalled 161.0 million kWh, an increase of 4.8 million kWh in comparison to 156.2 million kWh for the Second Quarter 2016.

Sales for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled 297.6 million kWh, an increase of 5.9 million kWh in comparison to 291.7million kWh for the six months ended June 30, 2016. These increases were driven primarily by growth in customer numbers and higher average residential customer consumption.

Total customers as at June 30, 2017 were 28,803, an increase of 431 customers, or 2%, compared to 28,372 customers as at June 30, 2016.

The following tables present customer and sales highlights:

Customers (#)	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	Change %
Residential	24,531	24,154	2%
Commercial	<u>4,272</u>	<u>4,218</u>	<u>1%</u>
Total Customers	28,803	28,372	2%

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Sales (thousands kWh)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Residential	84,265	76,120	149,221	140,273	8,948	6%
Commercial	74,986	78,356	144,936	148,065	(3,129)	-2%
Other (street lighting, etc.)	1,707	1,714	3,407	3,410	(3)	0%
Total Sales	160,958	156,190	297,564	291,748	5,816	2%

Average Consumption per Customer	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Residential	1,146	1,051	1,015	969	46	5%
Commercial	55,133	60,941	55,474	58,101	(2,627)	-5%

Earnings

Operating income for Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$7.5 million, an increase of \$0.3 million when compared to operating income of \$7.2 million for Second Quarter 2016. The increase is attributable to the decrease in maintenance expenses partially offset by higher depreciation costs.

Despite the factors positively impacting operating income, net earnings decreased \$1.4 million from \$7.5 million in Second Quarter 2016 to \$6.1 million in Second Quarter 2017. This was due primarily to a \$1.0 million increase in Finance charges in Second Quarter 2017. This increase in Finance charges was as a result of a reduction in Allowance for Funds Used During Construction ("AFUDC") upon completion of the 40 MW power plant in June 2016. AFUDC is the capitalisation of Financing Cost which is calculated by multiplying the Company's Cost of Capital rate by the average construction work in progress for each month.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Second Quarter 2017 were \$6.0 million, or \$0.19 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of \$7.4 million or \$0.23 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Second Quarter 2016.

Net earnings for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$10.6 million, a decrease of \$1.9 million when compared to net earnings of \$12.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The decrease is attributable to the increase in finance charges and depreciation costs. These items were partially offset by lower maintenance costs.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$ 10.4 million, or \$0.32 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of \$12.3 million or \$0.38 per Class A Ordinary Share for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Operating Revenues

Total operating revenues were as follows:

Revenues (\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Residential	10,964	9,878	19,472	18,270	1,202	7%
Commercial	9,952	10,544	19,425	20,022	(597)	-3%
Other (street lighting, etc.)	162	170	330	317	13	4%
Electricity Sales Revenues	21,078	20,592	39,227	38,609	618	2%
Fuel Factor Revenues	21,081	17,323	41,250	39,039	2,211	6%
Total Operating Revenues	42,159	37,915	80,477	77,648	2,829	4%

Operating revenues for the Second Quarter 2017 were \$42.2 million, an increase of \$4.3 million from \$37.9 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Operating revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$80.5 million, an increase of \$2.9 million from \$77.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. The increase in operating revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was due primarily to higher fuel factor revenues.

Other revenues (street lighting, etc.) for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$0.2 million, comparable to \$0.2 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Other revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$0.3 million comparable to \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Electricity sales revenues were \$21.1 million for the Second Quarter 2017, an increase of \$0.5 million from \$20.6 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Electricity sales revenues were \$39.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, an increase of \$0.6 million from \$38.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Electricity sales revenues for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 increased when compared to the same periods last year due to the increase in kWh sales and the 1.6% and 0.1% base rate increases effective June 1, 2017 and June 1, 2016 respectively.

Fuel factor revenues for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$21.1 million, an increase of \$3.8 million, compared to fuel factor revenues of \$17.3 million for the Second Quarter 2016. The average Fuel Cost Charge rate billed to consumers for the Second Quarter 2017 was \$0.14 per kWh, compared to the average Fuel Cost Charge rate of \$0.12 per kWh for the Second Quarter 2016. CUC passes through all fuel costs to consumers on a two-month lag basis with no mark-up.

Fuel factor revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$41.3 million, an increase of \$2.3 million compared to fuel factor revenues of \$39.0 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Fuel factor revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2017 increased when compared to the six month period ended June 30, 2016 due to an increase in global oil prices.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Operating Expenses (\$ thousands)						
Power Generation Expenses	21,943	18,324	42,951	41,087	1,864	5%
General and Administration	2,134	2,373	4,253	4,460	(207)	-5%
Consumer Service	1,174	722	1,684	1,352	332	25%
Transmission and Distribution	706	864	1,254	1,621	(367)	-23%
Depreciation	7,659	6,830	15,104	13,598	1,506	11%
Maintenance	925	1,440	2,126	2,921	(795)	-27%
Amortization of Intangible Assets	122	151	256	302	(46)	-15%
Total Operating Expenses	34,663	30,704	67,628	65,341	2,287	4%

Operating expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$34.7 million, a \$4 million increase from \$30.7 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This increase was due primarily to higher power generation and depreciation expenses, partially offset by lower maintenance costs for the Second Quarter 2017 when compared to the Second Quarter 2016.

Operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$67.6 million, a \$2.3 million increase from \$65.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This increase was due primarily to higher power generation and depreciation expenses, partially offset by lower maintenance costs.

Power Generation

Power generation costs for the Second Quarter 2017 increased \$3.6 million to \$21.9 million when compared to \$18.3 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This increase is as a result of higher fuel costs.

Power generation costs for the six months ended June 30, 2017 increased \$1.9 million to \$43.0 million when compared to \$41.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This increase is as a result of higher fuel costs.

Power generation expenses were as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Power Generation (\$ thousands)						
Fuel costs (net of deferred fuel charges)	20,748	16,646	40,573	37,873	2,700	7%
Lubricating Oil costs (net of deferred lubricating oil charges)	333	677	678	1,166	(488)	-42%
Temporary generation costs	-	148	-	363	(363)	-100%
Other generation expenses	862	853	1,700	1,685	12	1%
Total power generation expenses	21,943	18,324	42,951	41,087	1,864	5%

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

The Company's average price per IG of fuel for the Second Quarter 2017 increased 21% to \$2.49, compared to \$2.06 for the Second Quarter 2016.

Net generation was 168.1 million kWh for the Second Quarter 2017, a 0.4% increase when compared to 167.4 million kWh for the Second Quarter 2016. During Second Quarter 2017 the Company recorded a new system peak load of 104.8 MW. Net fuel efficiency for the Second Quarter 2017 of 19.05 kWh per IG increased when compared to net fuel efficiency for the Second Quarter 2016 of 18.71 kWh per IG.

Net generation was 314.6 million kWh for the six months ended June 30, 2017 a 1% increase when compared to 312.7 million kWh for the six months ended June 30, 2016. Net fuel efficiency for the six months ended June 30, 2017 of 19.32 kWh per IG increased when compared to net fuel efficiency for the six months ended June 30, 2016 of 18.49 kWh per IG. This increase in net fuel efficiency for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 is due primarily to the new generation units that came on-line in May and June 2016.

The Company's average price per IG of lubricating oil for the Second Quarter 2017 decreased to \$9.44 when compared to \$10.59 for the Second Quarter 2016. The Company's average price per IG of lubricating oil for the six months ended June 30, 2017 decreased to \$9.39 when compared to \$11.04 for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

The Fuel Tracker Account (see Note 6 of the condensed consolidated financial statements) is comprised of total diesel fuel and lubricating oil costs to be recovered from consumers.

In March 2011 the ERA approved the Fuel Price Volatility Management Program. The objective of the program is to reduce the impact of volatility in the Fuel Cost Charge paid by the Company's customers for the fuel that the Company must purchase in order to provide electric service. Contracts initiated in 2016 utilize call options and call spreads to promote transparency in pricing. The monthly hedging costs and returns are also included within the Fuel Tracker Account.

CUC had secured the supply of 10.5 MW of temporary mobile generation following the retirement of 17.5 MW of generation in early 2014 in accordance with the Generation Licence. Temporary generation expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$nil, a \$0.1 million decrease when compared to Temporary generation expenses of \$0.1 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Temporary generation expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$nil, a \$0.4 million decrease when compared to temporary generation expenses of \$0.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. All temporary generating units had been returned to the supplier by the end of the Second Quarter 2016.

Other generation expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$0.9 million, comparable to other generation expenses of \$0.9 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Other generation expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$1.7 million, comparable to other generation expenses of \$1.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

General and Administration ("G&A")

G&A expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$2.1 million, a \$0.3 million decrease compared to \$2.4 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This decrease primarily relates to the reduction in legal, listing and filing fees which were partially offset by the decrease in General

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Expenses Capitalised (“GEC”). GEC totalled \$1.1 million for Second Quarter 2017, a decrease of \$0.1 million when compared to \$1.2 million for Second Quarter 2016.

G&A expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$4.3 million, \$0.2 million decrease compared to G&A expenses of \$4.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

GEC totalled \$2.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, comparable to GEC for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Consumer Services (“CS”)

CS expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$1.2 million, a \$0.5 million increase compared to \$0.7 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This increase is primarily attributable to increases in fees paid to payment agents and allowance for doubtful accounts in Second Quarter 2017.

CS expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$1.7 million, a \$0.3 million increase compared to \$1.4 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

In accordance with its AFDA policy, the Company maintains an accumulated provision for uncollectible customer accounts receivable that is estimated based on known accounts, historical experience and other currently available information, including the economic environment.

Trade and other accounts receivable (\$ thousands)	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Current	6,907	6,552
Past due 31-60 days	1	592
Past due 61-90 days	480	153
Past due over 90 days	<u>5,075</u>	<u>5,073</u>
Total Accounts Receivable	12,463	12,370
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,300)	(1,987)
Less: Consumer Deposits	<u>(8,052)</u>	<u>(7,754)</u>
Trade Receivables less allowance for doubtful accounts and consumer deposits	2,111	2,629

Trade receivables less allowance for doubtful accounts and consumer deposits as at June 30, 2017 totalled \$2.1 million, a decrease of \$0.5 million, or 19% when compared to the Net Exposure of \$2.6 million as at December 31, 2016. This decrease was primarily related to a decrease in receivables in the 31-60 day category partially offset by an increase in the current category and the 61-90 day category. The current category of receivables increased by \$0.3 million or 5% due to higher electricity billings. The 61-90 day category of receivables increased by \$0.3 million due to primarily to the aging of Datalink receivables. The 31-60 day category of receivables decreased by \$0.6 million due to a reduction of deferred revenue recorded by Datalink.

Transmission and Distribution (“T&D”)

T&D expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$0.7 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million compared to T&D expenses for the Second Quarter 2016 of \$0.9 million. T&D expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 were impacted by an increase in the T&D department’s capital projects.

T&D expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$1.3 million, a decrease of \$0.3 million compared to T&D expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2016 of \$1.6 million. T&D expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were impacted by an increase in T&D department’s capital projects.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment (“PP&E”)

Depreciation expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$7.7 million, an increase of \$0.9 million, from \$6.8 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Depreciation expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$15.1 million, an increase of \$1.5 million, from \$13.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

The increase in depreciation expenses is due to capital projects completed in prior periods.

Maintenance

Maintenance expenses for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$0.9 million, a decrease of \$0.5 million when compared to \$1.4 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This decrease was partially because a larger portion of the scheduled maintenance in the Second Quarter 2017 was of a capital nature, than in the Second Quarter of 2016. Certain types of major maintenance result in improvements to the life of the equipment and therefore the cost of such maintenance are capitalised. .

Maintenance expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$2.1 million a decrease of \$0.8 million when compared to \$2.9 million for maintenance expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Amortization

Amortization of intangible assets for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$0.1 million, a decrease of \$0.1 million when compared to \$0.2 million for the Second Quarter 2016. The decrease in amortization is attributable to software purchases made in prior periods.

Amortization of intangible assets for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$0.3 million, comparable to \$0.3 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Amortization represents the monthly recognition of the expense associated with software purchases as well as other intangible assets such as the costs associated with the licence negotiations. The negotiations for the Company’s electricity licence concluded in 2008 and the costs associated with the negotiations are being amortized over 20 years on a straight-line basis. The negotiations associated with DataLink's ICT licence ceased in 2012 and these costs are being amortized over 15 years on a straight-line basis.

Other Income and Expenses

Net Other Income and Expenses experienced a switch from Net Other Income for the Second Quarter 2016 of \$0.3 million to Net Other Expenses of \$1.4 million for the Second Quarter 2017, a decrease of \$1.7 million. A similar change was experienced for the six months ended June 30, 2017 as Net Other Expenses totalled \$2.3 million, a decrease of \$2.5 million compared to Net Other Income of \$0.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Other Income & Expenses (\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Total interest costs	(3,329)	(3,053)	(6,356)	(6,107)	(249)	4%
AFUDC	<u>1,067</u>	<u>1,734</u>	<u>1,981</u>	<u>3,646</u>	<u>(1,665)</u>	-46%
Total finance charges	(2,262)	(1,319)	(4,375)	(2,461)	(1,914)	78%
Foreign exchange gain	305	240	613	546	67	12%
Other income	<u>597</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>2,083</u>	<u>(575)</u>	-28%
Total Net Other Income / (Expense)	(1,360)	333	(2,254)	168	(2,422)	-1442%

Finance charges for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$2.3 million, a \$1.0 million increase from \$1.3 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Finance charges for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$4.4 million, a \$1.9 million increase from \$2.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This increase is as a result of lower Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (“AFUDC”) partially offset by higher interest on long and short term debt for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2016.

Under the T&D Licence there is a provision for an Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (“AFUDC”). This capitalisation of the Financing Cost is calculated by multiplying the Company’s Cost of Capital rate by the average work in progress for each month. The cost of capital rate for 2017 was 7.75% (2016:7.75%) as agreed with the ERA, in accordance with the T&D Licence, and is reviewed annually.

The AFUDC amount for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$1.1 million, a decrease of \$0.6 million from \$1.7 million for the Second Quarter 2016. The AFUDC amount for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$2.0 million, a decrease of \$1.6 million from \$3.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This decrease was attributable to lower capital expenditure, driven primarily by the generation project completed in 2016.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are the result of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are translated into United States dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Revenue and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into United States dollars at the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$0.3 million, a \$0.1 million increase when compared to \$0.2 million in the Second Quarter 2016.

Foreign exchange gains for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$0.6 million, a \$0.1 million increase when compared to \$0.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

Other income is comprised of income from the third party customers of DataLink, income from pipeline operations, sale of meter sockets, sale of recyclable materials, performance rewards as part of the T&D Licence and other miscellaneous income. Performance standards as prescribed by the T&D Licence provide a balanced framework of potential penalties or rewards compared to historical performance in the areas of planning, reliability, operating and overall performance. Standards include “zones of acceptability” where no penalties or rewards would apply.

Other income totalled \$0.6 million for the Second Quarter 2017, a \$0.8 million decrease when compared to other income of \$1.4 million for the Second Quarter 2016. Other income totalled \$1.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2017, a \$0.6 million decrease when compared to other income of \$2.1 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This decrease is mainly due to a decrease in the revenue recorded by Datalink in Second Quarter 2017.

The Economy

In May 2017, the Cayman Islands Government released the first quarter 2017 Consumer Price Index (“CPI”) Report. The average CPI for March 2017 increased 1.7% from the average CPI in March 2016. In comparison to the quarter ending December 2016, CPI increased by 0.3%. Of the 12 divisions monitored in the CPI calculation, seven divisions saw price increases in the first quarter of 2017 compared to the quarter ending December 2016: Food and non-alcoholic beverages, Transport, Clothing & Footwear, Alcohol and tobacco, Household Equipment, Housing and utilities, and Health. The divisions with the largest increases were Food & Non-alcoholic Beverages and Transport.

According to the 2016 Annual Economic Report from the Cayman Islands Economics and Statistics office (“ESO”) that was released in July 2017, overall economic activity in the Cayman Islands grew by an estimated 2.7% in 2016 compared to 2015. According to the report, construction led the growth, and growth rates were indicated for a number of other sectors including other services, real estate, renting and business activities, government services, utilities, wholesale and retail and financing and insurance. The ESO is forecasting Annual GDP growth of 2.3% for 2017. The Company’s annual sales growth and resource requirements, including number of employees, have historically been heavily influenced by changes in the level of economic activity in the country as illustrated by the GDP.

Financial services is one of the two main industries of the Cayman Islands. The table below itemises trends in some of the key financial areas:

	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 2016	As at December 2015	As at December 2014	As at December 2013
Bank Licences	158	159	184	198	213
Mutual Funds	10,621	10,586	10,940	11,010	11,379
Mutual Fund Administrators	103	106	108	115	121
Registered Companies	97,603	96,248	98,838	99,459	95,530
Captive insurance companies	730	740	739	793	788

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

The tourism sector is the second main pillar of the Cayman Islands economy. The Cayman Islands tourism demographic is largely comprised of visitors from the United States of America (“US”). For 2016 78% of air arrivals to the country were citizens of the US. As such the US economy has a large impact on the economy of the Cayman Islands.

Second Quarter 2017 air arrivals increased by 10% when compared to 2016 and cruise arrivals saw a decrease of 14% when compared to the same period in 2016. The Government has reported that cruise arrivals in 2017 were negatively impacted by unfavourable weather conditions. Air arrivals have a direct impact on the Company’s sales growth as these visitors are stay-over visitors who occupy local accommodation services. Cruise arrivals have an indirect impact as they affect the opening hours of the establishments operating for that market.

The tourism industry is expected to be positively impacted by the expansion of the Owen Roberts International Airport in Grand Cayman. The expansion is expected to be completed in 2018 and will accommodate the anticipated growth in air arrivals. The expanded airport will provide a vastly improved airlift service for Grand Cayman’s tourists. The new design expands the current facility and will feature a larger terminal which will accommodate the projected growth in air arrivals. In addition to the airport expansion, the tourism sector is expected to receive a boost by the completion of the Kimpton Seafire Resort and Residences. The luxury resort hotel was completed in November 2016, and hosts five restaurants and six beach front bungalows in addition to the 10 storey, 265 room ocean front complex. Both projects are expected to create additional employment opportunities and increase stay over tourism.

The following table presents statistics for tourist arrivals in the Cayman Islands for the three months ending June 30:

Arrivals	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
By Air	106,998	97,712	97,855	101,085	88,382
By Sea	<u>310,616</u>	<u>363,219</u>	<u>364,808</u>	<u>318,500</u>	<u>260,713</u>
Total	417,614	460,931	462,663	419,585	349,095

All data is sourced from the Cayman Islands Government, Cayman Islands Economics & Statistics Office, Cayman Islands Monetary Authority, Cayman Financial Review, Cayman Islands Department of Tourism and Health City websites; www.gov.ky www.ESO.ky www.cimoney.com.ky www.caymanfinancialreview.com www.caymanislands.ky www.healthcitycaymanislands.com.

Liquidity

The following table outlines the summary of the Company’s cash flows:

Cash Flows (\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016	Change	% Change
Beginning cash	19,314	3,147	9,861	1,365	8,496	622%
Cash provided by/(used in):						
Operating activities	8,448	10,053	22,497	29,809	(7,312)	-25%
Investing activities	(13,772)	(15,477)	(23,221)	(28,486)	5,265	-18%
Financing activities	7,780	<u>11,622</u>	<u>12,633</u>	<u>6,657</u>	5,976	90%
Ending cash	21,770	9,345	21,770	9,345	12,425	133%

Operating Activities:

Cash flow provided by operations, after working capital adjustments, for the Second Quarter 2017, was \$8.4 million, a \$1.7 million decrease when compared to \$10.1 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This decrease is primarily attributable to lower earnings, the movement in non-cash working capital balances in the Second Quarter 2017 when compared to the same period last year.

Cash flow provided by operations, after working capital adjustments, for the six months ended June 30, 2017, was \$22.5 million, a \$7.3 million decrease when compared to \$29.8 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This decrease is primarily attributable to lower earnings, the movement in non-cash working capital balances for the six month period ending June 30, 2017 when compared to the same period last year.

Investing Activities:

Cash used in investing activities for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$13.8 million, a decrease of \$1.7 million from \$15.5 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This decrease is due mainly to lower expenditures related to property, plant and equipment for the Second Quarter 2017 when compared to the Second Quarter 2016.

Cash used in investing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$23.2 million, a decrease of \$5.3 million from \$28.5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This decrease is due mainly to lower expenditures related to property, plant and equipment for the Second Quarter 2017.

Financing Activities:

Cash provided by financing activities for the Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$7.8 million, a decrease of \$3.8 million compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$11.6 million for the Second Quarter 2016. This decrease in cash provided by financing activities is attributable to lower proceeds from debt financing and lower repayments of debt, partially offset by proceeds from shares issued in the Second Quarter 2017.

Cash provided by financing activities for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$12.6 million, an increase of \$5.9 million compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$6.7 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016. This increase in cash provided by financing activities is attributable to proceeds from debt financing and shares issued, partially offset by repayment of long term debt and short term financing in 2017.

Cash Flow Requirements:

The Company expects that operating expenses and interest costs will generally be paid from the Company's operating cash flows, with residual cash flows available for capital expenditures and dividend payments. Borrowings under credit facilities may be required from time to time to support seasonal working capital requirements. Cash flows required to complete planned capital expenditures are expected to be financed from a combination of proceeds from operating cash, debt and equity transactions. The Company expects to be able

to source the cash required to fund its 2017 capital expenditure program (see the “Business Risks” section of this MD&A for Liquidity Risk details).

Transactions with Related Parties

Miscellaneous receivables from Newfoundland Power, a subsidiary of Fortis Inc., was \$7,286 at June 30, 2017 (\$10,526 as at December 31, 2016). Miscellaneous payables to Fortis Inc., the Company’s majority shareholder was \$2,407 at June 30, 2017 for travel expenses, hurricane preparedness, membership fees and insurance premiums (\$4,485 as at December 31, 2016 for travel expenses). The Company rents office facilities from a related party, Adare Investments Ltd., a Company owned by the retired Chairman of the Company’s Board of Directors, on a 5 year lease agreement ending June 30, 2019. Rent totalled \$38,678 for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

Contractual Obligations

The contractual obligations of the Company over the next five years and periods thereafter, as at June 30, 2017, are outlined in the following table:

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	Total	< 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 5 years	> 5 years
Total debt	276.00	16.70	27.60	32.70	199.00
Long-term debt interest	127.70	13.40	23.40	22.00	68.90
Defined benefit pension	<u>0.02</u>	<u>0.02</u>	=	=	=
Total	403.72	30.10	51.00	54.70	267.90

1. Relates to principal payments on long-term debt only.
2. The defined benefit pension funding contribution is based on an estimate provided under the latest completed actuarial valuation.

Power Purchase Obligation

During 2015, the Company entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (“PPA”) with Entropy Cayman Solar Limited for a 25-year term. This 5 MW solar project was completed in June 2017. It is expected to significantly reduce emissions into the atmosphere through the avoidance of diesel fuel consumption. The PPA will also provide renewable energy at a competitive initial price of \$0.17 cents per kWh. The PPA was approved by the ERA during the Fourth Quarter 2015. The PPA qualifies for the Normal Purchase Normal Sale exemption under ASC 815 and does not qualify as a derivative.

Fuel Purchase Obligation

The Company has a primary fuel supply contract with RUBiS Cayman Islands Limited (“RUBiS”). Under the agreement the Company is committed to purchase approximately 60% of its diesel fuel requirements for its generating plant from RUBiS. The Company also has a secondary fuel supply contract with Sol Petroleum Cayman Limited (“Sol”) and is committed to purchase approximately 40% of the Company’s fuel requirements for its generating plant from Sol. Contracts with RUBiS and Sol were executed in September 2012. Both contracts expired on July 31, 2014 with the option to renew for two additional 18 month terms. The Company executed 18 month fuel supply contracts in September 2014 upon the expiration of its previous fuel supply contract with both RUBiS and Sol. The Company renewed its contract with RUBiS on September 1, 2016 for the final term which expires on August 31, 2017. The approximate remaining quantities per the fuel contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2017 – 3.6. The contract with Sol was renewed for the final term on March 1, 2016 which expires on August 31, 2017. The approximate remaining quantities per the fuel

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2017 – 2.4. Both contracts qualify for the Normal Purchase Normal Sale exemption under ASC 815 and do not qualify as derivatives.

Financial Position

The following table is a summary of significant changes to the Company's balance sheet from December 31, 2016 to June 30, 2017:

Significant changes in Balance Sheets between December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017 (\$ millions)	Increase/ (Decrease)	Explanation
Cash	11.9	Increase due to cash provided by operating activities of \$22.5 million, and cash provided by financing activities of \$12.6 million partially offset by cash used in investing activities of \$23.2 million.
Regulatory Assets	3.6	Change attributable to an increase in fuel costs.
Prepayments	(1.9)	Decrease due to timing of expense recognition.
Property, Plant and Equipment	9.8	Net increase is comprised of capital expenditures of (1) \$23.2 million (2) depreciation expense of \$15.1 million (3) \$1.7 million in accrued capital expenditure.
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	1.4	Change mainly attributable to increases in accruals and increases in fuel costs.
Regulatory Liabilities	(1.2)	Decrease in the Government and Regulatory Tracker Account.
Short Term Debt	(30.0)	Repayment of Scotiabank capital expenditure credit facility in Second Quarter 2017.
Current Portion of Long Term Debt	5.7	Increase due to debt payment schedule.
Long-Term Debt	46.1	Increase due to proceeds from debt issuance in March and May partially offset by principal payments made on the Company's Senior Unsecured Notes in the Second Quarter 2017.
Share Premium	2.4	The Company issued 205,068 shares through its share purchase plans.

Capital Resources

The Company's principal activity of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity in Grand Cayman requires CUC to have ongoing access to capital to build and maintain the electrical system for the community it serves.

To help ensure access to capital, the Company targets a long-term capital structure containing approximately 45% equity, including preference shares, and 55% debt. The Company's objective is to maintain investment-grade credit ratings. The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The debt to equity ratio is managed through various methods such as the Class A Ordinary Share rights offering that occurred in 2015 and the Company's Share Purchase Plans.

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Certain of the Company's long-term debt obligations have covenants restricting the issuance of additional debt such that consolidated debt cannot exceed 60% of the Company's consolidated capital structure, as defined by short-term and long-term debt agreements. As at June 30, 2017, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

The Company's capital structure is presented in the following table:

Capital Structure	June 30, 2017 (\$ millions)	%	December 31, 2016 (\$ millions)	%
Total debt	274.5	55	252.7	53
Shareholder's equity	<u>221.8</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>220.0</u>	<u>47</u>
Total	496.3	100	472.7	100

The change in the Company's capital structure between December 31, 2016 and June 30, 2017 was driven by an increase in equity resulting from the issuance of Class A Ordinary Shares under its share purchase plans and an increase in long-term debt.

The Company's credit ratings under Standard & Poors ("S&P") and the Dominion Bond Rating System ("DBRS") are as follows:

S&P A-/Stable
DBRS A (low)

The S&P rating is in relation to long-term corporate credit and unsecured debt while the DBRS rating relates to senior unsecured debt.

In June 2017, S&P affirmed the Company's "A-" rating with a stable outlook. The stable outlook reflects S&P Global Ratings's expectation that the Company will continue to generate stable cash from its regulated utility operations. The A- rating reflects S&P's positive view of the Company's current position as the sole provider of generation services, and the Company's licenced position as the sole provider of T&D services. The rating also reflects S&P's positive view of regulatory support and stable cash flows offset by the economic uncertainty and the limited history of the regulator. The recent formation of the new regulatory agency, the Utility Regulation and Competition Office ("OFReg") will not negatively affect the company's rate-setting decisions.

In March 2017, DBRS affirmed the Company's "A" credit rating while maintaining the categorisation of low with a Stable trend. Considerations for the rating were a supportive regulatory regime, solid credit metrics and a stable island economy and the demand for electricity. Impacting the rating were such factors as hurricane event risk and the small size of the Company's customer base.

Credit Facilities

The Company currently has \$50.0 million of unsecured credit financing facilities with the Scotiabank & Trust (Cayman) Limited ("Scotia") and Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"). The financing facilities are comprised of:

Credit Facilities	(\$ millions)
Provided by Scotia:	
Letters of Credit	\$1.0
Operating, Revolving Line of Credit	\$10.0
Catastrophe Standby Loan	\$7.5
Demand Loan Facility- Interim Funding of Capital Expenditures	<u>\$31.0</u>
Total	\$49.5
Provided by RBC:	
Corporate Credit Card Line	\$0.5
Total	\$0.5

Of the total above, \$49.0 million was available at June 30, 2017.

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2017 were \$13.9 million, a \$1.6 million, or 10% decrease from \$15.5 million in capital expenditures for the three months ended June 30, 2016.

Capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2017 were \$23.3 million, a \$2.8 million, or 11% decrease from \$26.1 million in capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2016.

The capital expenditures for the six months ended June 30, 2017 primarily relate to:

- Distribution system extension and upgrades - \$9.6 million
- Generation Replacement Cost – \$8.3 million
- REC 580 Retrofit North Sound - \$1.2 million
- AFUDC of \$2.0 million was capitalized in the six months ended June 30, 2017

Capital expenditures (\$ Millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six months Ended June 30, 2017	Six months Ended June 30, 2016
Transmission	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.8
Distribution	7.1	4.8	10.8	8.2
Generation	5.0	10.0	9.5	16.1
Other	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	13.9	15.5	23.3	26.1

Off Balance-Sheet Arrangements

Disclosure is required of all off-balance sheet arrangements such as transactions, agreements or contractual arrangements with unconsolidated entities, structured finance entities, special purpose entities or variable interest entities that are reasonably likely to materially affect liquidity of or the availability of, or requirements for, capital resources. The Company has no such off-balance sheet arrangements as at June 30, 2017.

Business Risks

The following is a summary of the Company's significant business risks:

Operational Risks

Operational risks are those risks normally inherent in the operation of generating, transmission and distribution facilities. The Company's facilities are subject to the risk of equipment failure due to deterioration of the asset from use or age, latent defects and design or operator error, among other things. These risks could lead to longer-than-forecast equipment downtimes for maintenance and repair, disruptions of power generation, customer service interruptions, and could result in injury to employees and the public. Accordingly, to ensure the continued performance of the physical assets, the Company determines expenditures that must be made to maintain and replace the assets.

The Company continually develops capital expenditure, safety management and risk controls programs and assesses current and future operating and maintenance expenses that will be incurred in the ongoing operation of its systems. The Company also has an insurance program that provides coverage for business interruption, liability and property damage, although the coverage offered by this program is limited (see the "Insurance" section for discussion of insurance terms and coverage). In the event of a large uninsurable loss, the Company would apply to the OfReg for recovery of these costs through higher rates. However, there is no assurance that the OfReg will approve any such application (see the "Regulation" section for discussion of regulatory risk).

Economic Conditions

The general economic condition of CUC's service area, Grand Cayman, influences electricity sales as with most utility companies. Changes in consumer income, employment and housing are all factors in the amount of sales generated. As the Company supplies electricity to all hotels and large properties, its sales are therefore partially based on tourism and related industry fluctuations.

Regulation

The Company operates within a regulated environment. As such, the operations of the Company are subject to the normal uncertainties faced by regulated companies. Such uncertainties include approval by the OfReg of billing rates that allow a reasonable opportunity to recover on a timely basis the estimated costs of providing services, including a fair return on rate base assets. The Company's capital expenditure plan requires

regulatory approval. There is no assurance that capital projects perceived as required by the management of the Company will be approved by the OfReg.

Weather

CUC's facilities are subject to the effects of severe weather conditions principally during the hurricane season months of June through November. Despite preparations for disasters such as hurricanes, adverse conditions will always remain a risk. In order to mitigate some of this risk, the Company maintains insurance coverage which Management believes is appropriate and consistent with insurance policies obtained by similar companies.

Environmental Matters

CUC's operations are subject to local environmental protection laws concerning emissions to the air, discharges to surface and subsurface waters, noise, land use activities, and the handling, storage, processing, use, and disposal of materials and waste products.

CUC's Environmental Management System ("EMS") is registered to the ISO 14001 Environmental Standard. The Company was initially registered in 2004, pursuant to an audit by a third party of the Company's EMS to ensure that the Company was meeting requirements put in place by the Government as well as self-imposed requirements. Under the ISO 14001 standard companies are required to establish, document, implement, maintain and continually improve their environmental performance with an aim of prevention of pollution. In order to maintain the Company's registration to this standard an external surveillance audit is conducted annually, and an external audit is conducted every three years for re-certification. Internal audits of the system must also be conducted on an annual basis. CUC has most recently conducted, and passed its re-certification audit in March 2016.

In May 2002, the United Kingdom ("UK") ratified the Kyoto Protocol, which sets targets and timetables for the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which was later extended to the Cayman Islands in March 2007. Under the Kyoto Protocol, the UK is legally bound to reduce its GHG emissions, but Cayman has no emissions reduction target. As an overseas territory, the Cayman Islands are required to give available national statistics on an annual basis to the UK which will be added to its inventory and reported to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat. Under the Convention governments are obligated to gather and report information on GHG emissions through the preparation of a national greenhouse gas inventory. The inventory primarily requires the Cayman Islands to quantify as best as possible the country's fuel consumption across a variety of sectors, production processes and distribution means. CUC continues to supply the Department of Environment with data for Cayman's GHG inventory.

Through the EMS, CUC has determined that its exposure to environmental risks is not significant and does not have an impact on CUC's financial reporting including the recording of any Asset Retirement Obligations ("ARO's").

Insurance - Terms and Coverage

The Company renewed its insurance policy as at July 1, 2017 for one year under similar terms and coverage as in prior years. Insurance terms and coverage include \$100.0 million in property and machinery breakdown insurance and business interruption insurance per annum with a 24-month indemnity period and a waiting period on Non-Named Wind, Quake and Flood of 60-days. Any named Wind, Quake and Flood deductible has a 45-day waiting period. All T&D assets outside of 1,000 feet from the boundaries of the main power plant and substations are excluded, as the cost of such coverage is not considered economical. There is a single event cap of \$100 million. Each "loss occurrence" is subject to a deductible of \$1.0 million, except for windstorm (including hurricane) and earth movement for which the deductible is 2% of the value of each location that suffers loss, but subject to a minimum deductible of \$1.0 million and maximum deductible of \$4.0 million for all interests combined.

In accordance with the T&D Licence, when an asset is impaired or disposed of within its original estimated useful life, the cost of the asset is reduced and the net book value is charged to accumulated depreciation. This treatment is in accordance with rate regulated accounting and differs from the GAAP treatment of a loss being recognised on the statement of earnings. The amount charged to accumulated depreciation is net of any proceeds received in conjunction with the disposal of the asset. Insurance proceeds are included within the criteria.

In addition to the coverage discussed above, the Company has also purchased an excess layer of an additional \$100.0 million limit on property and business interruption (excluding windstorm, earth movement and flood).

The Company's insurance policy includes business interruption which covers losses resulting from the necessary interruption of business caused by direct physical loss or damage to CUC's covered property and loss of revenues resulting from damage to customers' property.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The Company maintains a defined benefit pension plan, which provides a specified monthly benefit on retirement irrespective of individual investment returns. The assumed long-term rate of return on pension plan assets for the purposes of estimating pension expense for 2017 is 5%. This compares to assumed long-term rates of return of 5% used during 2016. There is no assurance that the pension plan assets will be able to earn the assumed rate of returns. The loss on pension plan assets during 2016 was 1% (2015: loss of 2%).

Market driven changes impacting the performance of the pension plan assets may result in material variations in actual return on pension plan assets from the assumed return on the assets, causing material changes in consolidated pension expense and funding requirements. Net pension expense is impacted by, among other things, the amortization of experience and actuarial gains or losses and expected return on plan assets. Market driven changes impacting other pension assumptions, including the assumed discount rate, may also result in future consolidated contributions to pension plans that differ significantly from current estimates as well as causing material changes in consolidated pension expense. The discount rate assumed for 2017 is 4.3% compared to the discount rate assumed during 2016 of 4.5%.

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

There is also measurement uncertainty associated with pension expense, future funding requirements, the accrued benefit asset, accrued benefit liability and benefit obligation due to measurement uncertainty inherent in the actuarial valuation process.

A discussion of the critical accounting estimates associated with pensions is provided in the “Critical Accounting Estimates” section of this MD&A.

Financial Instruments

The Company is primarily exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk as a result of holding financial instruments in the normal course of business. Financial instruments of the Company consist mainly of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses, consumers’ deposits and advances for construction and long-term debt.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments which include fuel option contracts. If a counterparty fails to perform on its contractual obligation to deliver payment when the market price of fuel is greater than the strike price, the Company may find it necessary to purchase diesel at the market price, which will be higher than the contract price. The Company manages this credit risk associated with counterparties by conducting business with high credit-quality institutions. The Company does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations.

There is risk that the Company may not be able to collect all of its accounts receivable and other assets. This does not represent a significant concentration of risk. The requirements for security deposits for certain customers, which are advance cash collections from customers to guarantee payment of electricity billings, reduces the exposure to credit risk. The Company manages credit risk primarily by executing its credit collection policy, including the requirement for security deposits, through the resources of its customer service department.

Liquidity Risk

The Company’s financial position could be adversely affected if it failed to arrange sufficient and cost-effective financing to fund, among other things, capital expenditures and the repayment of maturing debt. The ability to arrange such financing is subject to numerous factors, including the results of operations and financial position of the Company, conditions in the capital and bank credit markets, ratings assigned by ratings agencies and general economic conditions. These factors are mitigated by the legal requirement under the Licences which requires rates be set to enable the Company to achieve and maintain a sound credit rating in the financial markets of the world. The Company has also secured committed credit facilities to support short-term financing of capital expenditures and seasonal working capital requirements. The cost of renewed and extended credit facilities could increase in the future; however, any increase in interest expense and fees is not expected to materially impact the Company’s consolidated financial results in 2017.

Interest Rate Risk

Long-term debt is issued at fixed interest rates, thereby minimizing cash flow and interest rate exposure. The Company is primarily exposed to risks associated with fluctuating interest

rates on its short-term borrowings and other variable interest credit facilities. The current amount of short-term borrowings is nil.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company considers the applicability and impact of all ASUs issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”). The following updates have been issued by FASB, but have not yet been adopted by the Company. Any ASUs not included below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable to the Company or are not expected to have a material impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

ASU No. 2014-09 was issued in May 2014 and the amendments in this update create Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and supersede the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, including most industry-specific revenue recognition guidance throughout the codification. This standard clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and can be applied consistently across various transactions, industries and capital markets. In 2016 a number of additional ASUs were issued that clarify implementation guidance in ASC Topic 606. This standard, and all related ASUs, is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company has elected not to early adopt.

The new guidance permits two methods of adoption: (i) the full retrospective method, under which comparative periods would be restated, and the cumulative impact of applying the standard would be recognized as at January 1, 2017, the earliest period presented; and (ii) the modified retrospective method, under which comparative periods would not be restated and the cumulative impact of applying the standard would be recognized at the date of initial adoption, January 1, 2018. The Company expects to use the modified retrospective approach; however, it continues to monitor interpretative issues that remain outstanding. Any significant developments in interpretative issues could change the Company’s expected method of adoption.

The majority of the Company’s revenue is generated from energy sales to retail customers based on published tariff rates, as approved by the respective regulators, and from transmission services and is considered to be in the scope of ASU No. 2014-09. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard, and all related ASUs, will have a material impact on the recognition of revenue; however, the Company does expect it will impact its required disclosures. Certain specific interpretative issues remain outstanding and the conclusions reached, if different than currently anticipated, could have a material impact on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company continues to closely monitor developments related to the new standard.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASU No. 2016-01, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, was issued in January 2016 and the amendments in this update address certain aspects of

recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. Most notably, the amendments require the following: (i) equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting) to be measured at fair value through earnings; however, entities will be able to elect to record equity investments without readily determinable fair values at cost, less impairment, and plus or minus subsequent adjustments for observable price changes; and (ii) financial assets and financial liabilities to be presented separately in the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements, grouped by measurement category and form of financial asset. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Leases

ASU No. 2016-02 was issued in February 2016 and the amendments in this update create ASC Topic 842, *Leases*, and supersede lease requirements in ASC Topic 840, *Leases*. The main provision of ASC Topic 842 is the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet by lessees for those leases that were previously classified as operating leases. For operating leases, a lessee is required to do the following: (i) recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, on the balance sheet; (ii) recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term on a generally straight-line basis; and (iii) classify all cash payments within operating activities in the statement of cash flows. These amendments also require qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach with practical expedient options. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments

ASU No. 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, was issued in June 2016 and the amendments in this update require entities to use an expected credit loss methodology and to consider a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and is to be applied on a modified retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost

ASU No. 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, was issued in March 2017 and the amendments in this update require that an employer disaggregate the current service costs component of net benefit cost and present it in the same statement of earnings line item(s) as other employee compensation costs arising from services rendered. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented separately from the service cost component and outside of operating income. Additionally, the amendments allow only the service cost component to be eligible for

capitalization when applicable. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this update should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the net periodic benefit costs and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization in assets of only the service cost component of net periodic benefit costs. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Estimates are based on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Due to changes in facts and circumstances and the inherent uncertainty involved in making estimates, actual results may differ significantly from the current estimates. Estimates are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary, are reported in earnings in the period in which they become known. The Company's critical accounting estimates relate to:

Revenue Recognition

Following the recent completion of the AMI meter change-out project which allows for all customer meters to be read on the same date, during the Second Quarter 2017 the Company amended its billing processes to have all meters read on the last day of each month. As a result Revenues/kWhs recorded as at June 30, 2017 are based upon actual bills-rendered during the period.

Prior to May 2017, revenue was derived from the sale of electricity taken to income on a bills-rendered basis, adjusted for unbilled revenues. Customer bills were issued throughout the month based on meter readings that establish electricity consumption since the last meter reading. The unbilled revenue accrual was based on actual electricity sales to billed in arrears. The process for recording accrued unbilled electricity consumption resulted in adjustments of electricity revenue in the periods they were earned. As at June 30, 2017, the amount of unbilled revenue recorded in Electricity Sales was \$nil (June 30, 2016: \$2.7 million).

Kilowatt Hour ("kWh") Sales

KWh sales throughout the month are based on meter readings that establish electricity consumption since the last meter reading. Prior to May 2017, the kWh accrual for the period was based on estimated electricity sales to customers since the last meter reading. The estimation process for electricity consumption resulted in adjustments of kWh sales statistics in the periods they become known when actual results differ from the estimates. As at June 30, 2017, the amount of estimated kWh sales was nil kWh (June 30, 2016: 21.2 million kWh).

Employee Future Benefits

The Company's defined benefit pension plan is subject to judgments utilised in the actuarial determination of the expense and related obligation. There are currently two participants in the Company's defined benefit pension plan. The main assumptions utilized by Management in determining pension expense and obligations were the discount rate for the accrued benefit obligation, pension commencement date, inflation and the expected rate of return on plan assets. As at June 30, 2017, the Company has a long term liability of \$0.9 million (December 31, 2016: \$1.0 million).

Property, Plant and Equipment Depreciation

Depreciation is an estimate based primarily on the estimated useful life of the asset. Estimated useful lives are based on current facts and historical information and take into consideration the anticipated physical life of the assets. As at June 30, 2017, the net book value of the Company's PP&E was \$477.0 million compared to \$467.2 million as at December 31, 2016, increasing as a result of the Company's generation and T&D capital expenditures. Depreciation expense for the Second Quarter 2017 was \$7.7 million (\$6.8 million for the Second Quarter 2016). Due to the value of the Company's property, plant and equipment, changes in depreciation rates can have a significant impact on the Company's depreciation expense.

Quarterly Results

The table "Quarterly Results" summarises unaudited quarterly information for each of the eight quarters ended September 30, 2015 through June 30, 2017. This information has been obtained from CUC's unaudited interim Financial Statements which, in the opinion of Management, have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. These operating results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period and should not be relied upon to predict future performance.

Quarterly results (\$ thousands, except basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share)	Operating Revenue	Net earnings	Income applicable to ordinary shares	Earnings per ordinary share	Diluted earnings per ordinary share
June 30, 2017	42,159	6,136	6,023	0.19	0.19
March 31, 2017	38,319	4,461	4,348	0.13	0.13
December 31, 2016	41,181	5,368	4,760	0.15	0.15
September 30, 2016	42,873	7,371	7,258	0.22	0.22
June 30, 2016	37,915	7,544	7,431	0.23	0.23
March 31, 2016	39,732	4,975	4,862	0.15	0.15
December 31, 2015	45,882	6,151	5,558	0.18	0.18
September 30, 2015	50,242	7,893	7,780	0.25	0.25

June 2017/June 2016

Operating income for Second Quarter 2017 totalled \$7.5 million, an increase of \$0.3 million when compared to operating income of \$7.2 million for Second Quarter 2016. The increase is attributable to the decrease in maintenance expenses partially offset by higher depreciation and maintenance costs.

Despite the factors positively impacting operating income, net earnings decreased \$1.4 million from \$7.5 million in Second Quarter 2016 to \$6.1 million in Second Quarter 2017. This was due primarily to a \$1.0 million increase in Finance charges in Second Quarter 2017. This increase in Finance charges was as a result of a reduction in Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (“AFUDC”) upon completion of the 40 MW power plant in June 2016. AFUDC is the capitalisation of Financing Cost which is calculated by multiplying the Company’s Cost of Capital rate by the average construction work in progress for each month.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Second Quarter 2017 were \$6.0 million, or \$0.19 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of \$7.4 million or \$0.23 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Second Quarter 2016.

March 2017/March 2016

Operating income for First Quarter 2017 totalled \$5.4 million, an increase of \$0.3 million when compared to operating income of \$5.1 million for the three months ended March 31st, 2016 (“First Quarter 2016”). The increase was attributable to a 1% increase in kilowatt hour (“kWh”) sales and lower maintenance expenses resulting from lower overtime costs in First Quarter 2017. Overtime costs in 2016 were impacted by a series of system outages that occurred prior to the completion of the Company’s 40 MW power plant in June 2016. These items were partially offset by higher depreciation costs.

Despite the factors positively impacting operating income, net earnings decreased \$0.5 million from \$5.0 million in First Quarter 2016 to \$4.5 million in First Quarter 2017. This was due primarily to a \$1.0 million increase in Finance charges in First Quarter 2017. This increase in Finance charges was as a result of a reduction in Allowance for Funds Used During Construction (“AFUDC”) upon completion of the 40 MW power plant in June 2016. AFUDC is the capitalisation of Financing Cost which is calculated by multiplying the Company’s Cost of Capital rate by the average construction work in progress for each month.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the First Quarter 2017 were \$4.3 million, or \$0.13 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of \$4.9 million or \$0.15 per Class A Ordinary Share for the First Quarter 2016.

December 2016/December 2015

Net earnings for the three months ended December 31, 2016 (“Fourth Quarter 2016”) were \$5.4 million, a \$0.8 million decrease when compared to \$6.2 million for the three months ended December 31, 2015 (“Fourth Quarter 2015”). This decrease was attributable to higher depreciation and finance charges. These items were partially offset by lower consumer service costs for the Fourth Quarter 2016 when compared to the Fourth Quarter 2015.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Fourth Quarter 2016 were \$4.7 million, or \$0.15 per Class A Ordinary Share, as compared to \$5.6 million, or \$0.18 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Fourth Quarter 2015

September 2016/September 2015

Net earnings for the three months ended September 30, 2016 (“Third Quarter 2016”) totaled \$7.4 million, a decrease of \$0.5 million when compared to net earnings of \$7.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2015 (“Third Quarter 2015”). This decrease was due mainly to higher depreciation and finance charges. The higher depreciation and finance charges were as anticipated by the Company and were driven by the completion of the 39.7 megawatts (“MW”) Generation Project in June 2016. These items were partially offset by higher electricity sales revenues.

After the adjustment for dividends on the preference shares of the Company, earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares for the Third Quarter 2016 were \$7.3 million, or \$0.22 per Class A Ordinary Share, compared to earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares of \$7.8 million or \$0.25 per Class A Ordinary Share for the Third Quarter 2015.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The President and Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and the VP Finance and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), together with Management, have established and maintained the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P), to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to them by others, particularly during the year ending December 31, 2016; and information required to be disclosed by the issuer 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 the evaluation performed over disclosure controls and procedures, it was concluded that the DC&P of CUC is adequately designed and operating effectively as of June 30, 2017.

Internal Controls over Financial Reporting (“ICFR”)

The CEO and CFO of the Company, together with Management, have established and maintained the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with US GAAP.

The design of CUC’s internal controls over financial reporting has been established and evaluated using the criteria set forth in the Internal Control-Integrated Framework by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the assessment, it was concluded that CUC’s internal controls over financial reporting are adequately designed and operating effectively as of June 30, 2017

Outlook

In December 2016 the ERA approved CUC's 2017-2021 Capital Investment Plan in the amount of \$219 million. Approved projects for the upcoming period include completion of ongoing generation and T&D system replacements and upgrades.

During the First Quarter 2017 the Company closed on the first tranche in the amount of US\$40 million of an aggregate US\$60 million private placement at favourable rates. The second tranche of US\$20 million closed in May 2017. The debt offering was privately placed with institutional investors in the United States. Proceeds from the offering will be used to repay short-term indebtedness and to finance ongoing capital expenditures.

The Company launched the Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") study in 2016. The study analyses all energy resources that are viable and considers their cost, reliability, environmental impact and other aspects and provides a recommended portfolio of energy resources for the market. The Company's goal is to ensure that all energy options are explored before decisions are made on what the grid can accommodate in a safe, reliable and efficient manner. The IRP is expected to be completed by Third Quarter 2017 and will give shape to the energy generation plans for Grand Cayman over the next 30 years.

The Cayman Islands Government approved the National Energy Policy 2017-2037 in February 2017. The objective of the policy is to ensure the security, reliability and affordability of energy supplies in Grand Cayman and to reduce the carbon footprint and diversify power sources.

Effective 16 January 2017 as a consequence of the commencement of the Utility Regulation and Competition Office, Law 2016, along with other sector specific laws, the Electricity Regulatory Authority ("ERA"), the Information & Communication Technology Authority ("ICTA") and the Cayman Petroleum Inspectorate merged into one entity - OfReg. This merger did not impact the terms and conditions of the T&D Licence, the Generation Licence, nor the DataLink License.

Outstanding Share Data

At July 31, 2017 the Company had issued and outstanding 32,852,346 Ordinary Shares and 250,000 9% cumulative Participating Class B Preference Shares.

The number of common shares of the Company that would be issued if all outstanding stock options were converted as at July 31, 2017 is as follows.

Conversion of Securities into Common Shares	Number of Common Shares
As at July 31, 2017 (Unaudited)	
Stock Options	88,000

Additional information, including CUC's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.cuc-cayman.com.

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets
(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

Unaudited	Note	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Assets			
<i>Current Assets</i>			
Cash		21,770	9,861
Accounts Receivable	4	10,156	10,366
Related Party Receivables	20	7	17
Regulatory Assets	5	17,207	13,605
Inventories	6	3,154	3,136
Prepayments		<u>684</u>	<u>2,599</u>
Total Current Assets		52,978	39,584
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	7	476,990	467,214
Intangible Assets, net	8	2,936	3,039
Other Assets	9	<u>52</u>	<u>24</u>
Total Assets		<u>532,956</u>	<u>509,861</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
<i>Current Liabilities</i>			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	10	24,876	23,471
Related Party Payables	20	2	4
Regulatory Liabilities	5	437	1,625
Short-Term Debt	11	-	30,000
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		16,714	11,000
Consumers' Deposits and Advances for Construction		<u>9,815</u>	<u>10,231</u>
Total Current Liabilities		51,844	76,331
Defined Benefit Pension Liability		928	1,036
Long-Term Debt	15	257,831	211,746
Other Long Term Liabilities	13	<u>506</u>	<u>626</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>311,109</u>	<u>289,739</u>
Commitments	22		
Shareholders' Equity			
Share Capital	12	2,205	2,193
Share Premium		121,533	119,096
Additional Paid in Capital	13	467	467
Retained Earnings		98,395	99,156
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss		<u>(753)</u>	<u>(790)</u>
Total Shareholders' Equity		<u>221,847</u>	<u>220,122</u>
 Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		<u>532,956</u>	<u>509,861</u>

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Earnings

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars, except basic and diluted earnings per ordinary share)

Unaudited	Note	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Operating Revenues					
Electricity Sales		21,078	20,592	39,227	38,609
Fuel Factor		<u>21,081</u>	<u>17,323</u>	<u>41,250</u>	<u>39,039</u>
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>		42,159	37,915	80,477	77,648
Operating Expenses					
Power Generation		21,943	18,324	42,951	41,087
General and Administration		2,134	2,373	4,253	4,460
Consumer Services		1,174	722	1,684	1,352
Transmission and Distribution		706	864	1,254	1,621
Depreciation		7,659	6,830	15,104	13,598
Maintenance		925	1,440	2,126	2,921
Amortization of Intangible Assets		<u>122</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>256</u>	<u>302</u>
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>		34,663	30,704	67,628	65,341
Operating Income		7,496	7,211	12,849	12,307
Other Income / (Expenses):					
Finance Charges	17	(2,262)	(1,319)	(4,375)	(2,461)
Foreign Exchange Gain	19	305	240	613	546
Other Income		<u>597</u>	<u>1,412</u>	<u>1,508</u>	<u>2,083</u>
<i>Total Net Other (Expenses)/Income</i>		(1,360)	333	(2,254)	168
Net Earnings for the Period		6,136	7,544	10,595	12,475
<i>Preference Dividends Paid- Class B</i>		<u>(113)</u>	<u>(113)</u>	<u>(225)</u>	<u>(225)</u>
Earnings on Class A Ordinary Shares		6,023	7,431	10,370	12,250
Weighted-Average Number of Class A Ordinary Shares Issued and Fully Paid (in thousands)	14	32,750	32,431	32,778	32,462
Earnings per Class A Ordinary Share	14	0.19	0.23	0.32	0.38
Diluted Earnings per Class A Ordinary Share	14	0.19	0.23	0.32	0.38
Dividends Declared per Class A Ordinary Share		0.170	0.170	0.340	0.335

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

Unaudited	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Net Earnings for the Period	6,136	7,544	10,595	12,475
Defined Benefit Pension plans:				
Amortization of net actuarial loss	<u>18</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>112</u>
Total Other Comprehensive Income	18	56	37	112
Comprehensive Income	6,154	7,600	10,632	12,587

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars except Common Shares)

Unaudited	Class A Ordinary Shares (in thousands)	Class A Ordinary Shares Value (\$)	Preference Shares (\$)	Share Premium (\$)	Additional Paid-in Capital (\$)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (\$)	Retained Earnings (\$)	Total Equity (\$)
As at January 1, 2017	32,647	1,943	250	119,096	467	(790)	99,156	220,122
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,595	10,595
Common share issuance and stock options plans	205	12	-	2,437	-	-	-	2,449
Defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	37
Dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,131)	(11,131)
Dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(225)	(225)
As at June 30, 2017	32,852	1,955	250	121,533	467	(753)	98,395	221,847
As at January 1, 2016	32,382	1,927	250	116,201	467	(1,178)	96,822	214,489
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,475	12,475
Common share issuance and stock options plans	135	9	-	1,429	-	-	-	1,438
Defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	112	-	112
Dividends on common shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,859)	(10,859)
Dividends on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	(225)	(225)
As at June 30, 2016	32,517	1,936	250	117,630	467	(1,066)	98,213	217,430

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(expressed in thousands of United States Dollars)

Unaudited	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
<i>Operating Activities</i>				
Net Earnings for the period	6,136	7,544	10,595	12,475
Items not affecting cash:				
Depreciation	7,659	6,830	15,104	13,598
Amortization of Intangible Assets	122	151	256	302
Non-cash Pension Expenses	-	61	(43)	122
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	37	40	70	80
Stock-based Compensation	=	=	=	<u>1</u>
	13,954	14,626	25,982	26,578
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations	(2,960)	(4,457)	1,305	70
Net Change in Regulatory Deferrals	<u>(2,546)</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>(4,790)</u>	<u>3,161</u>
<i>Cash flow related to operating activities</i>	8,448	10,053	22,497	29,809
<i>Investing Activities</i>				
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(14,351)	(15,355)	(23,800)	(28,304)
Costs related to Intangible Assets	(83)	(122)	(136)	(182)
Contributions in Aid of Construction	<u>662</u>	=	<u>715</u>	=
<i>Cash flow related to investing activities</i>	(13,772)	(15,477)	(23,221)	(28,486)
<i>Financing Activities</i>				
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt Financing	20,000	-	60,000	-
Short-Term Debt	-	30,000	-	30,000
Repayment of Long-Term Debt	(8,000)	(11,000)	(38,000)	(11,000)
Decrease in Bank Overdraft	-	(2,662)	-	(1,735)
Dividends Paid	(5,652)	(5,628)	(11,816)	(12,043)
Net proceeds from share issues	<u>1,432</u>	<u>912</u>	<u>2,449</u>	<u>1,435</u>
<i>Cash flow related to financing activities</i>	7,780	11,622	12,633	6,657
Increase in net cash	2,456	6,198	11,909	7,980
Cash - Beginning of period	<u>19,314</u>	<u>3,147</u>	<u>9,861</u>	<u>1,365</u>
Cash - End of period	21,770	9,345	21,770	9,345
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Interest paid during the period	5,610	6,067	5,785	6,081

See Accompanying Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

Unaudited – June 30, 2017 (expressed in thousands of United States dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. Nature of Operations and Consolidated Financial Statement Presentation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the regulated operations and the wholly owned subsidiary DataLink and reflect the decisions of Utility Regulation and Competition Office (“OfReg”). The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary DataLink, Ltd (“DataLink”). These decisions affect the timing of the recognition of certain transactions resulting in the recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities, which Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd., (“CUC” or the “Company”) considers it is probable to recover or settle subsequently through the rate-setting process.

The principal activity of the Company is to generate and distribute electricity in its licence area of Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, pursuant to a 20-year exclusive Transmission & Distribution (“T&D”) Licence and a 25 year non-exclusive Generation Licence (collectively the “Licences”) with the Cayman Islands Government (the “Government”), which expire in April 2028 and November 2039 respectively.

The Company is regulated by the Cayman Islands Utility Regulation and Competition Office (“OfReg”), which has the overall responsibility of regulating the electricity, information and communications technology, and the petroleum industries in the Cayman Islands in accordance with the Utility Regulation and Competition Office Law (2016). Effective January 16, 2017 as a consequence of the commencement of the Utility Regulation and Competition Office, Law 2016, along with other sector specific laws, the Electricity Regulatory Authority (“ERA”), the Information & Communication Technology Authority (“ICTA”) and the Cayman Petroleum Inspectorate merged into one entity – OfReg. This merger did not impact the terms and conditions of the Licences.

CUC’s wholly-owned subsidiary, DataLink, Ltd. (“DataLink”), was granted a licence in 2012 from the ICTA (now regulated by the OfReg) permitting DataLink to provide fibre optic infrastructure and other information and communication technology (“ICT”) services to the ICT industry. DataLink is subject to regulation by OfReg in accordance with the terms and conditions of its Licence which currently extends to March 27, 2027.

All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

Rate Regulated Operations

CUC’s base rates are designed to recover all non-fuel and non-regulatory costs and include per kilowatt-hour (“kWh”) electricity charges and fixed facilities charges. Fuel cost charges and regulatory fees are billed as separate line items. Base rates are subject to an annual review and adjustment each June through the Rate Cap and Adjustment Mechanism (“RCAM”). Effective June 2017, following review and approval by the OfReg, the Company increased its base rates by 1.6%. This increase was a result of the 2016 Return on Rate Base (“RORB”) and the increase in the applicable United States (“US”) and Cayman Islands consumer price indices, adjusted to exclude food and fuel, for calendar year 2016. The change in the base rates as a percentage of the US and Cayman Islands consumer price indices was 80% based on the range

of the RORB values. The required rate adjustment of 1.6% can be calculated by applying 80% to the total price level index (60% of the Cayman Islands CPI and 40% of the US CPI) of 2.02%. All fuel and lubricating oil costs are passed through to customers without mark-up as a per kWh charge.

For regulatory purposes fixed assets comprise the completed Property, Plant and Equipment ("PP&E") and intangible assets acquired or constructed by the Company as reported in the Company's consolidated financial statements. The original book value of these fixed assets includes an Allowance for Funds Used During Construction ("AFUDC") (Note 7) and an allowance for General Expenses Capitalised ("GEC")(Note 7). GEC is calculated as a percentage of up to 10% of Non-Fuel Operating Expenses, varying annually depending on the level of capital activity.

Seasonality

Interim results will fluctuate due to the seasonal nature of electricity consumption. In Grand Cayman, demand is highest in the summer months due to air-conditioning load. Consequently, interim results are not necessarily indicative of annual results.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

These Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP") for interim financial information. Accordingly, these Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements do not include all information and notes required by US GAAP for annual financial statements. Since the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements and Notes do not include all information and notes required by US GAAP for annual financial statements, the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements and other information included in this quarterly report should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Future Accounting Policies

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

ASU No. 2014-09 was issued in May 2014 and the amendments in this update create Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, and supersede the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, *Revenue Recognition*, including most industry-specific revenue recognition guidance throughout the codification. This standard clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue and can be applied consistently across various transactions, industries and capital markets. In 2016 a number of additional ASUs were issued that clarify implementation guidance in ASC Topic 606. This standard, and all related ASUs, is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company has elected not to early adopt.

The new guidance permits two methods of adoption: (i) the full retrospective method, under which comparative periods would be restated, and the cumulative impact of applying the standard would be recognized as at January 1, 2017, the earliest period presented; and (ii) the modified retrospective method, under which comparative periods would not be restated and the cumulative impact of applying the standard would be recognized at the date of initial adoption, January 1, 2018. The Company expects to use the modified retrospective approach; however, it continues to monitor interpretative issues that remain outstanding. Any significant developments in interpretative issues could change the Company's expected method of adoption.

The majority of the Company's revenue is generated from energy sales to retail customers based on published tariff rates, as approved by the respective regulators, and from transmission services and is considered to be in the scope of ASU No. 2014-09. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard, and all related ASUs, will have a material impact on the recognition of revenue; however, the Company does expect it will impact its required disclosures. Certain specific interpretative issues remain outstanding and the conclusions reached, if different than currently anticipated, could have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company continues to closely monitor developments related to the new standard.

Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

ASU No. 2016-01, Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, was issued in January 2016 and the amendments in this update address certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of financial instruments. Most notably, the amendments require the following: (i) equity investments in unconsolidated entities (other than those accounted for using the equity method of accounting) to be measured at fair value through earnings; however, entities will be able to elect to record equity investments without readily determinable fair values at cost, less impairment, and plus or minus subsequent adjustments for observable price changes; and (ii) financial assets and financial liabilities to be presented separately in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, grouped by measurement category and form of financial asset. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Leases

ASU No. 2016-02 was issued in February 2016 and the amendments in this update create ASC Topic 842, *Leases*, and supersede lease requirements in ASC Topic 840, *Leases*. The main provision of ASC Topic 842 is the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet by lessees for those leases that were previously classified as operating leases. For operating leases, a lessee is required to do the following: (i) recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability, initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, on the balance sheet; (ii) recognize a single lease cost, calculated so that the cost of the lease is allocated over the lease term on a generally straight-line basis; and (iii) classify all cash payments within operating activities in the statement of cash flows. These amendments also require qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018 and is to be applied using a modified

retrospective approach with practical expedient options. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments

ASU No. 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, was issued in June 2016 and the amendments in this update require entities to use an expected credit loss methodology and to consider a broader range of reasonable and supportable information to inform credit loss estimates. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and is to be applied on a modified retrospective basis. Early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost

ASU No. 2017-07, *Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost*, was issued in March 2017 and the amendments in this update require that an employer disaggregate the current service costs component of net benefit cost and present it in the same statement of earnings line item(s) as other employee compensation costs arising from services rendered. The other components of net benefit cost are required to be presented separately from the service cost component and outside of operating income. Additionally, the amendments allow only the service cost component to be eligible for capitalization when applicable. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. The amendments in this update should be applied retrospectively for the presentation of the net periodic benefit costs and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization in assets of only the service cost component of net periodic benefit costs. The Company is assessing the impact that the adoption of this update will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable (\$ thousands)	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Billings to consumers	11,442	8,915
Unbilled revenues	-	2,241
Other receivables	1,014	1,197
Allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>(2,300)</u>	<u>(1,987)</u>
Total accounts receivable	10,156	10,366

Unbilled Revenues

Following the recent completion of the AMI meter change-out project which allows for all customer meters to be read on the same date, during the Second Quarter 2017 the Company amended its billing processes to have all meters read on the last day of each month. As a result Revenues/kWhs recorded as at June 30, 2017 are based on actual bills-rendered during the period.

Prior to May 2017, revenue was derived from the sale of electricity taken to income on a bills-rendered basis, adjusted for unbilled revenues. Customer bills were issued throughout the month based on meter readings that establish electricity consumption since the last meter reading. The unbilled revenue accrual for the period was based on estimated electricity sales to customers since the last meter reading. The estimation process for accrued unbilled electricity consumption resulted in adjustments of electricity revenue in the periods they become known when actual results differ from the estimates. Consumers were billed at the beginning of each month leading to the accrual of approximately three weeks of unbilled revenue.

Other receivables

Other receivables relate to amounts due outside of the normal course of operations. Items in other receivables include sale of inventory and machine break-down costs covered by warranties. Other receivables at June 30, 2017 also include billing adjustments for commercial customers.

5. Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Asset/Liability (\$ thousands)	Description	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Regulatory Assets	Fuel Tracker Account (a)	16,920	13,244
Regulatory Assets	Derivative contract (b)	55	116
Regulatory Assets	Miscellaneous Regulatory Assets (c)	<u>232</u>	<u>245</u>
Total Regulatory Assets		17,207	13,605
Regulatory Liabilities	Government & Regulatory Tracker Account (d)	(437)	(1,625)
Total Regulatory Liabilities		(437)	(1,625)

- a) Fuel Tracker Account – The 2008 T&D Licence established a fuel tracker mechanism to ensure the Company and the consumers neither gain nor lose from the pass through of fuel costs. The purpose of the fuel tracker account is to accumulate actual fuel costs incurred less fuel factor revenues collected. This account represents deferred accumulated fuel costs to be recovered from or reimbursed to the consumers. The receivable or payable value represents a regulatory asset or liability. The net position of the fuel tracker accounts fluctuates monthly and is affected by fuel prices and electricity consumption.
- b) Derivative contract - The Company’s purpose of hedging is to reduce the impact of volatility in the Fuel Cost Charge paid by the Company’s customers in the face of price volatility for the fuel that the Company must purchase in order to provide electric service. This account represents the fair value adjustments for the call options. The Company’s current call option contracts will expire in October 2017.
- c) Miscellaneous regulatory assets represent costs incurred by the Company, other than fuel and the specifically itemised licence and regulatory fees, to be recovered through the Company’s base rates on terms as agreed with the OfReg.
- d) Government and Regulatory Tracker Account - A licence fee of 1% of gross revenues applies to customer billings for consumption over 1,000 kWh per month as a pass-

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

through charge on a per kWh basis. Additionally, a regulatory fee of ½ of 1% is charged on gross revenues then prorated and applied only to customer billings with consumption over 1,000 kWh per month. The government and regulatory tracker account is the actual fee incurred less the amount of funds received from consumers.

6. Inventories

The composition of inventories is shown in the table below:

Inventories (\$ thousands)	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Fuel	2,389	2,289
Lubricating Oil	439	524
Line spares	115	104
Network & Fiber equipment	211	211
Other	-	8
Total	3,154	3,136

7. Property, Plant and Equipment ("PP&E")

Property, plant and equipment (\$ thousands)	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value June 30, 2017
Transmission & Distribution (T&D)	335,906	126,867	209,039
Generation	424,055	178,323	245,732
Other:			
Land	5,304	-	5,304
Buildings	20,942	11,796	9,146
Equipment, motor vehicles and computers	<u>26,004</u>	<u>18,683</u>	<u>7,321</u>
<i>Total of T&D, Generation and Other</i>	812,211	335,669	476,542
Telecommunications assets	<u>544</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>448</u>
Property, plant and equipment	<u>812,755</u>	<u>335,765</u>	<u>476,990</u>

Property, plant and equipment	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value December 31, 2016
Transmission & Distribution (T&D)	322,512	121,149	201,363
Generation	413,515	169,159	244,356
Other:			
Land	5,304	-	5,304
Buildings	20,167	11,549	8,618
Equipment, motor vehicles and computers	<u>25,158</u>	<u>18,044</u>	<u>7,114</u>
<i>Total of T&D, Generation and Other</i>	786,656	319,901	466,755
Telecommunications assets	<u>541</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>459</u>
Property, plant and equipment	<u>787,197</u>	<u>319,983</u>	<u>467,214</u>

Included in PP&E are a number of capital projects in progress with a total cost to date of \$54.1 million (December 31, 2016: \$35.9 million). These projects primarily relate to various improvements to the Distribution System. Included in the total cost is an amount of \$0.06 million that relates to fibre optic assets for DataLink.

Also included in Generation and T&D is freehold land with a cost of \$5.0 million (December 31,

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

2016: \$5.0 million). In addition, line inventory with a cost of \$5.0 million (December 31, 2016: \$3.3 million) is included in T&D. Engine spares with a net book value of \$13.6 million (December 31, 2016: \$13.8 million) are included in Generation.

The capitalisation of AFUDC is calculated by multiplying the Company's Cost of Capital rate by the average work in progress for each month. The cost of capital rate for calendar 2017 is 7.75% (2016: 7.75%) and will be adjusted annually. As a result, during the Second Quarter 2017, the Company recognised \$1.1 million in AFUDC (Second Quarter 2016: \$1.7 million). AFUDC for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$2.0 million (\$3.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.)

GEC is calculated as a percentage of up to 10% of Non-Fuel Operating Expenses, varying annually depending on the level of capital activity. GEC totalled \$1.1 million for the Second Quarter 2017 (Second Quarter 2016: \$1.2 million). GEC for the six months ended June 30, 2017 totalled \$2.2 million (\$2.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2016.)

In accordance with the Licences, when an asset is impaired or disposed of before the original estimated useful life, the cost of the asset is reduced and the net book value is charged to accumulated depreciation. This treatment is in accordance with the rate regulation standard under US GAAP and differs from non-regulatory treatment of a loss being recognized on the statement of earnings. The amount charged to accumulated depreciation is net of any proceeds received in conjunction with the disposal of the asset. This amount within accumulated depreciation is to be depreciated as per the remaining life of the asset based on the original life when the unit was initially placed into service.

8. Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets (\$ thousands)	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value June 30, 2017
Deferred licence renewal costs	1,890	868	1,022
Datalink Ltd. deferred licence renewal costs	200	70	130
Computer Software	6,749	5,167	1,582
Other Intangible Assets in progress	127	-	127
Trademark Costs	75	-	75
Total	9,041	6,105	2,936
Intangible Assets (\$ thousands)	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value December 31, 2016
Deferred licence renewal costs	1,890	821	1,069
Datalink Ltd. deferred licence renewal costs	200	63	137
Computer Software	6,594	4,963	1,631
Other Intangible Assets in progress	127	-	127
Trademark Costs	75	-	75
Total	8,886	5,847	3,039

Deferred licence renewal costs relate to negotiations with the Government for licences for the Company. Amortization of deferred licence renewal costs commenced upon conclusion of licence negotiations in April 2008 and extends over the life of the T & D Licence. Amortization of DataLink's deferred licence renewal costs commenced upon conclusion of licence negotiations in March 2012 and extends over the life of its ICTA licence.

9. Other Assets

Other Assets (\$ thousands)	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Miscellaneous other assets	52	24
Total	52	24

Other assets relate to transaction costs incurred in respect of the deferred costs of various assets. These costs are deferred on the balance sheet and are being amortized over the life of the related asset.

10. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts Payable (\$ thousands)	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Fuel Cost Payable	14,724	13,175
Trade Accounts Payable & Accrued expenses	5,145	5,323
Accrued Interest	1,434	934
Dividends Payable	112	607
Other Accounts Payable	<u>3,461</u>	<u>3,432</u>
Total Accounts Payable	24,876	23,471

Included in Other Accounts Payable is an amount related to the fuel option contracts (see Note 14) of \$0.1 million at June 30, 2017 (\$0.1 million at December 31, 2016).

11. Short-Term Financing

The Company has \$50.0 million of unsecured credit financing facilities with the Scotiabank & Trust (Cayman) Limited ("Scotia") and Royal Bank of Canada ("RBC"). The total available amount was \$49.0 million at June 30, 2017 (\$19 million at December 31, 2016).

(\$ thousands)	Total Credit Financing Facilities June 30, 2017	Total Utilized June 30, 2017	Total Available June 30, 2017
Provided by Scotia:			
Letter of Credit	1,000	500	500
Operating, Revolving Line of Credit	10,000	-	10,000
Catastrophe Standby Loan	7,500	-	7,500
Demand Loan Facility- Interim Funding of Capital Expenditures	<u>31,000</u>	-	<u>31,000</u>
Total	49,500	500	49,000
Provided by RBC:			
Corporate Credit Card Line*	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	-
Total	500	500	-

*. Included in Accounts payable and accrued expenses

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

A stand-by fee of 0.10% per annum is applied to the daily unused portion of the Standby Loan and Demand Loan facilities. An annual review fee of 0.05% of the total credit facilities is payable upon confirmation that the Facility has been renewed for a further period, being the earlier of 12 months or the next annual review date.

12. Capital Stock

The table below shows the number of authorised and issued and outstanding shares of the Company (shares as follows fully stated, not in thousands):

Capital Stock	As at June 30, 2017	As at December 31, 2016
Class A Ordinary Shares of CI\$0.05 each	60,000,000	60,000,000
9% Cumulative Participating Class B Preference Shares of \$1.00 each	250,000	250,000
Class C Preference Shares of \$1.00	419,666	419,666
Cumulative Participating Class D Share of CI\$0.56	1	1
Issued and Outstanding Class A shares	32,852,346	32,647,278

13. Share Based Compensation Plans

Share Options:

The shareholders of the Company approved an Executive Stock Option Plan ("ESOP") on October 24, 1991, under which certain employees and officers may be granted options to purchase Class A Ordinary Shares of the Company.

The exercise price per share in respect of options is equal to the fair market value of the Class A Ordinary Shares on the date of grant. Each option is for a term not exceeding ten years, and will become exercisable on a cumulative basis at the end of each year following the date of grant. The maximum number of Class A Ordinary Shares under option shall be fixed and approved by the shareholders of the Company from time to time and is currently set at 1,220,100. Options are forfeited if they are not exercised prior to their respective expiry date or upon termination of employment prior to the completion of the vesting period.

Share Options	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Number of options	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 Weighted average exercise price per share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$ millions))
Outstanding at beginning of period	193,500	10.92	-	-
Granted	-	-	-	-
Exercised	(105,500)	10.97	-	0.11
Forfeited/Cancelled	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	<u>88,000</u>	<u>10.85</u>	<u>2.91</u>	-
Vested, end of the period	88,000	10.85	2.91	-

Under the fair value method, the compensation expense was \$0.2 million for the six month

period ended June 30, 2017 (June 30, 2016: \$0.01 million), resulting in a corresponding increase of Additional Paid in Capital.

Performance Share Unit ("PSU") Plan:

In September 2013, the Board of Directors approved a PSU plan under which officers and certain employees of the Company would receive PSUs. Each PSU represents a unit with an underlying value which is based on the value of one common share relative to the S&P/TSX Utilities Index.

In September 2013, 21,500 PSUs were granted, with additional grants occurring in March 2014 of 26,000, March 2015 of 27,500, March 2016 of 25,000 and March 2017 of 31,279. The vesting period of the grant is three years, at which time a cash payment may be made to plan participants after evaluation by the Board of Directors of the achievement of certain payment criteria.

PSU Compensation expense was \$0.1 million for the three month period ended June 30, 2017 (June 30, 2016: \$0.01 million), resulting in a corresponding increase to Other Long-Term Liabilities.

14. Earnings per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share on the weighted average number of Class A Ordinary Shares outstanding. The weighted average Class A Ordinary Shares outstanding were 32,750,492 and 32,431,017 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 respectively. The weighted average Class A Ordinary Shares outstanding were 32,778,482 and 32,461,660 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 respectively.

The weighted average of Class A Ordinary Shares used for determining diluted earnings were 32,765,734 and 32,450,643 for the three month periods ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 respectively. The weighted average of Class A Ordinary Shares used for determining diluted earnings were 32,793,883 and 32,400,151 for the six month periods ended June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016 respectively. Diluted earnings per Class A Ordinary Share was calculated using the treasury stock method.

As at June 30, 2017 the outstanding options are not materially dilutive as the market price of common shares is below or marginally higher than the exercise price.

	Earnings (in thousands)	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Earnings per common shares for the three months ended June 30, 2017
Net earnings applicable to common shares	6,023		
Weighted Average share outstanding		32,750	
Basic Earnings Per Common Share			0.19
Effect of potential dilutive securities:			
Stock Options	-	<u>15</u>	-
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	6,023	32,765	0.19

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

	Earnings (in thousands)	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Earnings per common shares for the three months ended June 30, 2016
Net earnings applicable to common shares	7,431		
Weighted Average share outstanding		32,431	
Basic Earnings Per Common Share			0.23
Effect of potential dilutive securities:			
Stock Options	=	<u>19</u>	=
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	7,431	32,450	0.23

	Earnings (in thousands)	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Earnings per common shares for the six months ended June 30, 2017
Net earnings applicable to common shares	10,370		
Weighted Average share outstanding		32,778	
Basic Earnings Per Common Share			0.32
Effect of potential dilutive securities:			
Stock Options	=	<u>15</u>	=
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	10,370	32,793	0.32

	Earnings (in thousands)	Weighted average shares (in thousands)	Earnings per common shares for the six months ended June 30, 2016
Net earnings applicable to common shares	12,250		
Weighted Average share outstanding		32,462	
Basic Earnings Per Common Share			0.38
Effect of potential dilutive securities:			
Stock Options	=	<u>19</u>	=
Diluted Earnings per Common Share	12,250	32,481	0.38

15. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price at which a market participant could sell an asset or transfer a liability to an unrelated party. A fair value measurement is required to reflect the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability based on the best available information. These assumptions include the risks inherent in a particular valuation technique, such as a pricing model, and the risks inherent in the inputs to the model. A fair value hierarchy exists that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value.

The Company is required to determine the fair value of all derivative instruments in accordance with the following hierarchy:

The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

- Level 1: Fair value determined using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets.
- Level 2: Fair value determined using pricing inputs that are observable.

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Level 3: Fair value determined using unobservable inputs only when relevant observable inputs are not available.

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments, including derivatives, reflect a point-in-time estimate based on current and relevant market information about the instruments as at the balance sheet dates. The estimates cannot be determined with precision as they involve uncertainties and matters of judgment and, therefore, may not be relevant in predicting the Company's future earnings or cash flows.

The estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, are as follows:

(\$ thousands)	As at June 30, 2017		As at December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long term debt, including current portion	274,545	287,430	222,746	232,369
Fuel Option Contracts ¹	55	55	116	116

¹ Carrying value of fuel option contracts included in Accounts Payable and Accrued expenses

The fair value of long-term debt is determined by discounting the future cash flows of each debt instrument at an estimated yield to maturity equivalent to benchmark government bonds or treasury bills, with similar terms to maturity, plus a market credit risk premium equal to that of issuers of similar credit quality. Since the Company does not intend to settle the long-term debt prior to maturity, the fair value estimate does not represent an actual liability and, therefore, does not include exchange or settlement costs.

The Company measures the fair value of commodity contracts on a daily basis using the closing values observed on commodities exchanges and in over-the-counter markets, or through the use of industry-standard valuation techniques, such as option modelling or discounted cash flow methods, incorporating observable valuation inputs. The resulting measurements are the best estimate of fair value as represented by the transfer of the asset or liability through an orderly transaction in the marketplace at the measurement date.

The fair value of the fuel option contract reflects only the value of the heating oil derivative and not the offsetting change in the value of the underlying future purchases of heating oil. The derivatives' fair value shown in the below table reflects the estimated amount the Company would pay to terminate the contract at the stated date. The fair value has been determined using published market prices for heating oil commodities. The Company's current option contracts will expire by October 2017.

The derivatives entered into by the Company relate to regulated operations and any resulting gains or losses and changes to fair value are recorded in the regulatory asset/regulatory liability accounts, subject to regulatory approval and passed through to customers in future rates.

The following table summarizes the fair value measurements of the Company's long term debt and fuel derivative contracts based on the three levels that distinguish the level of pricing observability utilized in measuring fair value.

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Financial Liability (\$ thousands)	June 30, 2017 Total Fair Value	Level 1 - Quoted Prices in active markets for identical assets	Level 2 - Significant Other inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs
Long term debt, including current portion	287,430	-	287,430	-
Fuel Option Contracts ¹	55	-	55	-

¹ Carrying value of fuel option contracts included in Accounts Payable and Accrued expenses

16. Financial Risk Management

The Company is primarily exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk as a result of holding financial instruments in the normal course of business.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance by counterparties to derivative financial instruments which include fuel option contracts. If counterparty fails to perform on its contractual obligation to deliver payment when the market price of fuel is greater than the strike price, the Company may find it necessary to purchase diesel at the market price, which will be higher than the contract price. The Company manages this credit risk associated with counterparties by conducting business with high credit-quality institutions. The Company does not expect any counterparties to fail to meet their obligations.

There is risk that CUC may not be able to collect all of its accounts receivable and other assets. This does not represent a significant concentration of risk. The requirements for security deposits for certain customers, which are advance cash collections from customers to guarantee payment of electricity billings; reduces the exposure to credit risk. CUC manages credit risk primarily by executing its credit collection policy, including the requirement for security deposits, through the resources of its customer service department.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's financial position could be adversely affected if it failed to arrange sufficient and cost-effective financing to fund, among other things, capital expenditures and the repayment of maturing debt. The ability to arrange such financing is subject to numerous factors, including the results of operations and financial position of the Company, conditions in the capital and bank credit markets, ratings assigned by ratings agencies and general economic conditions. These factors are mitigated by the legal requirement per the Licences which requires rates be set to enable the Company to achieve and maintain a sound credit rating in the financial markets of the world.

(\$millions)	Total	2017	2018- 2019	2020- 2021	2022 Onward
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	24.9	24.9	-	-	-
Consumer's deposits and advances for construction	9.8	9.8	-	-	-
Letter of credit	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Current and Long-term debt	276.0	16.7	27.6	32.7	199.0
Current and Long-term debt interest	<u>127.7</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>22.0</u>	<u>68.9</u>
Total	438.9	65.3	51.0	54.7	267.9

Interest Rate Risk

Long-term debt is issued at fixed interest rates, thereby minimising cash flow and interest rate exposure. The Company is primarily exposed to risks associated with fluctuating interest rates on its short-term borrowings and other variable interest credit facilities. The current amount of short-term borrowings is nil (\$30 million: December 31, 2016).

17. Finance Charges

The composition of finance charges were as follows:

Financing costs (\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Interest costs - long-term debt	3,281	2,989	6,102	5,951
Other interest costs	49	64	254	156
AFUDC *	<u>(1,068)</u>	<u>(1,734)</u>	<u>(1,981)</u>	<u>(3,646)</u>
Total	2,262	1,319	4,375	2,461

*Refer to PP&E with regards to AFUDC (Note 7) methodology.

18. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

The pension costs of the defined benefit plan are actuarially determined using the projected benefits method. Compensation expense of \$0.037 million was recognised for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (\$0.1 million: six months ended June 30, 2016).

The composition of the expense was as follows:

(\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Six Months Ended June 30, 2016
Interest cost	77	82	153	164
Expected return on plan assets	(77)	(77)	(153)	(154)
Amortization of actuarial losses	<u>18</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>112</u>
Total	18	61	37	122

This expense has been recorded in general and administrative expenses.

19. Foreign Exchange

The closing rate of exchange on June 30, 2017 as reported by the Bank of Canada for the conversion of U.S. dollars into Canadian dollars was Cdn \$1.2977 per US\$1.00. The official exchange rate for the conversion of Cayman Islands dollars into U.S. dollars as determined by the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority is fixed at CI\$1.00 per US\$1.20. Thus, the rate of exchange as of June 30, 2017 for conversion of Cayman Islands dollars into Canadian dollars was Cdn \$1.5572 per CI\$1.00 (December 31, 2016: Cdn \$1.6112).

20. Transactions with Related Parties

Miscellaneous receivables from Newfoundland Power, a subsidiary of Fortis Inc., was \$7,286 at June 30, 2017 (\$10,526 as at December 31, 2016). Miscellaneous payables to Fortis Inc., the Company's majority shareholder was \$2,407 at June 30, 2017 for travel expenses, hurricane preparedness, membership fees and insurance premiums (\$4,485 as at December 31, 2016 for travel expenses). The Company rents office facilities from a related party, Adare Investments Ltd., a Company owned by the retired Chairman of the Company's Board of Directors, on a 5 year lease agreement ending June 30, 2019. Rent totalled \$38,678 for the six months ended June 30, 2017.

21. Taxation

Under current laws of the Cayman Islands, there are no income, estate, corporate, capital gains or other taxes payable by the Company.

The Company is levied custom duties of \$0.30 per IG of diesel fuel it imports. In addition, the Company pays customs duties of 15% on all other imports.

22. Commitments

The Company has a primary fuel supply contract with RUBiS Cayman Islands Limited ("RUBiS"). Under the agreement the Company is committed to purchase approximately 60% of its diesel fuel requirements for its generating plant from RUBiS. The Company also has a secondary fuel supply contract with Sol Petroleum Cayman Limited ("Sol") and is committed to purchase approximately 40% of the Company's fuel requirements for its generating plant from Sol. Contracts with RUBiS and Sol were executed in September 2012. Both contracts expired on July 31, 2014 with the option to renew for two additional 18 month terms. The Company executed 18 month fuel supply contracts in September 2014 upon the expiration of its previous fuel supply contract with both RUBiS and Sol. The Company renewed its contract with RUBiS on September 1, 2016 for the final term which expires on August 31, 2017. The approximate remaining quantities per the fuel contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2017 - 3.6. The contract with Sol was renewed for the final term on March 1, 2016 which expires on August 31, 2017. The approximate remaining quantities per the fuel contract on an annual basis are, by fiscal year in millions of IGs: 2017 - 2.4. Both contracts qualify for the Normal Purchase Normal Sale exemption under ASC 815 and do not qualify as derivatives.

As a result of the Company's bulk fuel inventory, the value of CUC's closing stock of fuel at June 30, 2017 was \$2.4 million (December 31, 2016: \$2.3 million). This amount includes all fuel held in CUC's bulk fuel storage tanks, service tanks and day tanks located at the North Sound Plant.

23. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated the possibility of subsequent events existing in the Company's financial statements through July 31, 2017, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The Company has determined that there are no material events that would require adjustments to or disclosure in the Company's financial statements other than those listed below.

On July 11, 2017 OfReg issued ICT 2017-1 Determination Pole Attachment Reservation Fees. OfReg's decision was that Datalink's charge of Reservation Fees in the manners provided for in the current contracts, in its view, was contrary to the ICT Law. Under the determination, Datalink is required to remove references to reservation fees in its contracts with other telecomm providers and provide a refund to the telecomms of fees charged, including fees charged prior to 2017. Datalink is to amend the contracts within 30 days of the determination and negotiate the amounts to be refunded within 60 days of the determination. The Company is in the process of reviewing its grounds for appeal of the decision and quantifying the maximum refund allowed if the determination is upheld.

Shareholder Information

Shareholder Plans

CUC offers its Shareholders a Dividend Reinvestment Plan. Please contact one of CUC's Registrar and Transfer Agents or write to CUC's Assistant to the Company Secretary if you would like to receive information about the plan or obtain an enrolment form.

CUC also has a Customer Share Purchase Plan for customers resident in Grand Cayman. Please contact our Customer Service Department at (345) 949-5200 if you are interested in receiving details.

Duplicate Annual Reports

While every effort is made to avoid duplications, some shareholders may receive extra reports as a result of multiple share registrations. Shareholders wishing to consolidate these accounts should contact the Registrar and Transfer Agents.

Our Registrar and Transfer Agents are as follows:

CST Trust Company

P.O. Box 700, Station B

Montreal, QC

H3B 3K3

North America toll free – 1-800-387-0825

Direct – 416-682-3860

Fax – 1-888-249-6189

E-mail: inquiries@canstockta.com

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Company Secretary

P.O. Box 38

Grand Cayman KY1-1101

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Tel: (345) 949-5200

Fax: (345) 949-4621

E-mail: investor@cuc.ky

Website: www.cuc-cayman.com

If you require further information or have any questions regarding CUC's Class A Ordinary Shares (listed in U.S. funds on the Toronto Stock Exchange), please contact:

Caribbean Utilities Company, Ltd.

Assistant to the Company Secretary

P.O. Box 38

Grand Cayman KY1-1101

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Tel: (345) 949-5200

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