



ENBRIDGE INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Enbridge Inc.

Financial Reporting

Management of Enbridge Inc. (the Company) is responsible for the accompanying consolidated financial statements and all related financial information contained in the annual report, including Management's Discussion and Analysis. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP) and necessarily include amounts that reflect management's judgment and best estimates.

The Board of Directors (the Board) and its committees are responsible for all aspects related to governance of the Company. The Audit, Finance & Risk Committee (the AF&RC) of the Board, composed of directors who are unrelated and independent, has a specific responsibility to oversee management's efforts to fulfil its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal controls related thereto. The AF&RC meets with management, internal auditors and independent auditors to review the consolidated financial statements and the internal controls as they relate to financial reporting. The AF&RC reports its findings to the Board for its consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders. The internal auditors and independent auditors have unrestricted access to the AF&RC.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures to facilitate the preparation of relevant, reliable and timely information, to prepare consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with US GAAP and provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2020, based on the framework established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2020.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, independent auditors appointed by the shareholders of the Company, have conducted an audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and have issued an unqualified audit report, which is accompanying the consolidated financial statements.

"signed"

Al Monaco

President & Chief Executive Officer

"signed"

Colin K. Gruending

Executive Vice President &
Chief Financial Officer

February 12, 2021



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Enbridge Inc.

Opinions on the financial statements and internal control over financial reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Enbridge Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2020 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2020, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for opinions

The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

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"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.



Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical audit matters

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.



Goodwill impairment assessment

As described in Notes 2 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's goodwill balance was \$32,688 million at December 31, 2020. Management performs an annual goodwill impairment assessment at the reporting unit level as of April 1 of each year, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. Management has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment assessment. In making the qualitative assessment, management considers macroeconomic trends, changes to regulatory environments, capital accessibility, operating income trends, and changes to industry conditions. The quantitative goodwill impairment assessment involves determining the fair value of the Company's reporting units and comparing those values to the carrying value of each reporting unit, including goodwill. Fair value is estimated using a combination of discounted cash flow and earnings multiples techniques. The determination of fair value using the discounted cash flow technique requires the use of estimates and assumptions related to discount rates, projected operating income, terminal value growth rates, expected future capital expenditures and working capital levels. The determination of fair value using the earnings multiples technique requires assumptions to be made in relation to maintainable earnings and earnings multipliers for reporting units. In the current year, management elected to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment assessment for the following reporting units: Liquids Pipelines, Gas Transmission and Midstream ("Gas Transmission"), and Gas Distribution and Storage ("Gas Distribution").

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the goodwill impairment assessment is a critical audit matter are that there was significant judgment required by management when developing such significant assumptions as discount rates, projected operating income, expected future capital expenditures and earnings multipliers used to estimate the fair value of the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Transmission, and Gas Distribution reporting units. This led to a high degree of auditor judgment, effort and subjectivity in performing procedures to evaluate the significant assumptions used by management in their quantitative assessment of these reporting units. In addition, the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skill and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's goodwill impairment assessment, including controls over the determination of the fair value estimates of the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Transmission, and Gas Distribution reporting units. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for developing the fair value estimates of the Liquids Pipelines, Gas Transmission, and Gas Distribution reporting units; evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow and the earnings multiples models; testing the completeness, accuracy, and relevance of underlying data used in the models; and evaluating the reasonableness of significant assumptions used by management in determining the fair values of these reporting units including discount rates, projected operating income, expected future capital expenditures and earnings multipliers. When assessing the reasonableness of projected operating income and its trends, and expected future capital expenditures, we evaluated whether these significant assumptions were reasonable considering the current and past performance of the Company's reporting units, external industry data, and evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.



We utilized professionals with specialized skill and knowledge to assist in evaluating the appropriateness of management's discounted cash flow and earnings multiples models and evaluating the reasonableness of assumptions used in the models, specifically discount rates and earnings multipliers.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta, Canada
February 12, 2021

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1949.

ENBRIDGE INC. CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

Year ended December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)</i>	2020	2019	2018
Operating revenues			
Commodity sales	19,259	29,309	27,660
Gas distribution sales	3,663	4,205	4,360
Transportation and other services	16,165	16,555	14,358
Total operating revenues <i>(Note 4)</i>	39,087	50,069	46,378
Operating expenses			
Commodity costs	18,890	28,802	26,818
Gas distribution costs	1,779	2,202	2,583
Operating and administrative	6,749	6,991	6,792
Depreciation and amortization	3,712	3,391	3,246
Impairment of long-lived assets <i>(Note 8 and Note 11)</i>	—	423	1,104
Impairment of goodwill <i>(Note 8 and Note 16)</i>	—	—	1,019
Total operating expenses	31,130	41,809	41,562
Operating income	7,957	8,260	4,816
Income from equity investments <i>(Note 13)</i>	1,136	1,503	1,509
Impairment of equity investments <i>(Note 13)</i>	(2,351)	—	—
Other income/(expense)			
Net foreign currency gain/(loss)	181	477	(522)
Loss on dispositions	(17)	(300)	(46)
Other	74	258	516
Interest expense <i>(Note 18)</i>	(2,790)	(2,663)	(2,703)
Earnings before income taxes	4,190	7,535	3,570
Income tax expense <i>(Note 25)</i>	(774)	(1,708)	(237)
Earnings	3,416	5,827	3,333
Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests and redeemable noncontrolling interests	(53)	(122)	(451)
Earnings attributable to controlling interests	3,363	5,705	2,882
Preference share dividends	(380)	(383)	(367)
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	2,983	5,322	2,515
Earnings per common share attributable to common shareholders <i>(Note 6)</i>	1.48	2.64	1.46
Diluted earnings per common share attributable to common shareholders <i>(Note 6)</i>	1.48	2.63	1.46

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ENBRIDGE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019	2018
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
Earnings	3,416	5,827	3,333
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax			
Change in unrealized loss on cash flow hedges	(457)	(437)	(153)
Change in unrealized gain/(loss) on net investment hedges	102	281	(458)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) from equity investees	(1)	40	38
Excluded components of fair value hedges	5	—	—
Reclassification to earnings of loss on cash flow hedges	198	127	152
Reclassification to earnings of pension and other postretirement benefits amounts	13	13	12
Actuarial loss on pension plans and other postretirement benefits	(167)	(96)	(52)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(853)	(3,035)	4,599
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax	(1,160)	(3,107)	4,138
Comprehensive income	2,256	2,720	7,471
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests and redeemable noncontrolling interests	(22)	(7)	(801)
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interests	2,234	2,713	6,670
Preference share dividends	(380)	(383)	(367)
Comprehensive income attributable to common shareholders	1,854	2,330	6,303

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ENBRIDGE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019	2018
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)</i>			
Preference shares (Note 21)			
Balance at beginning of year	7,747	7,747	7,747
Balance at end of year	7,747	7,747	7,747
Common shares (Note 21)			
Balance at beginning of year	64,746	64,677	50,737
Shares issued on Sponsored Vehicles buy-in	—	—	12,727
Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan	—	—	1,181
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	22	69	32
Balance at end of year	64,768	64,746	64,677
Additional paid-in capital			
Balance at beginning of year	187	—	3,194
Stock-based compensation	30	34	49
Sponsored Vehicles buy-in (Note 20)	—	—	(4,323)
Repurchase of noncontrolling interest	—	65	—
Options exercised	(21)	(61)	(24)
Dilution gain on Spectra Energy Partners, LP restructuring (Note 20)	—	—	1,136
Change in reciprocal interest	76	117	47
Other	5	32	(158)
Sale of noncontrolling interest in subsidiaries (Note 20)	—	—	79
Balance at end of year	277	187	—
Deficit			
Balance at beginning of year	(6,314)	(5,538)	(2,468)
Earnings attributable to controlling interests	3,363	5,705	2,882
Preference share dividends	(380)	(383)	(367)
Common share dividends declared	(6,612)	(6,125)	(5,019)
Dividends paid to reciprocal shareholder	17	18	33
Modified retrospective adoption of ASU 2016-13 Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Note 3)	(66)	—	—
Modified retrospective adoption of ASC 606 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Note 3)	—	—	(86)
Redemption value adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	(456)
Other	(3)	9	(57)
Balance at end of year	(9,995)	(6,314)	(5,538)
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (Note 23)			
Balance at beginning of year	(272)	2,672	(973)
Impact of Sponsored Vehicles buy-in	—	—	(142)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to common shareholders, net of tax	(1,129)	(2,992)	3,787
Other	—	48	—
Balance at end of year	(1,401)	(272)	2,672
Reciprocal shareholding (Note 13)			
Balance at beginning of year	(51)	(88)	(102)
Change in reciprocal interest	22	37	14
Balance at end of year	(29)	(51)	(88)
Total Enbridge Inc. shareholders' equity	61,367	66,043	69,470
Noncontrolling interests (Note 20)			
Balance at beginning of year	3,364	3,965	7,597
Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests	53	122	334
Other comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests, net of tax			
Change in unrealized gain/(loss) on cash flow hedges	(6)	(7)	31
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(25)	(108)	294
Reclassification to earnings of loss on cash flow hedges	—	—	4
	(31)	(115)	329
Comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to noncontrolling interests	22	7	663
Distributions	(300)	(254)	(857)
Contributions	23	12	24
Spectra Energy Partners, LP restructuring (Note 20)	—	—	(1,486)
Sale of noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	1,183
Change in noncontrolling interests on Sponsored Vehicles buy-in (Note 20)	—	—	(2,867)
Redemption of noncontrolling interests (Note 20)	(112)	(300)	(210)
Repurchase of noncontrolling interest	—	(65)	—
Dilution gain and other	(1)	(1)	(82)
Balance at end of year	2,996	3,364	3,965
Total equity	64,363	69,407	73,435
Dividends paid per common share	3.24	2.95	2.68

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ENBRIDGE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019	2018
Operating activities			
Earnings	3,416	5,827	3,333
Adjustments to reconcile earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,712	3,391	3,246
Deferred income tax expense/(recovery) <i>(Note 25)</i>	447	1,156	(148)
Changes in unrealized (gain)/loss on derivative instruments, net <i>(Note 24)</i>	(756)	(1,751)	903
Earnings from equity investments	(1,136)	(1,503)	(1,509)
Distributions from equity investments	1,392	1,804	1,539
Impairment of long-lived assets	—	423	1,104
Impairment of equity investments	2,351	—	—
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	1,019
(Gain)/loss on dispositions	(6)	254	8
Other	268	56	92
Changes in operating assets and liabilities <i>(Note 28)</i>	93	(259)	915
Net cash provided by operating activities	9,781	9,398	10,502
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(5,405)	(5,492)	(6,806)
Long-term investments and restricted long-term investments	(487)	(1,159)	(1,312)
Distributions from equity investments in excess of cumulative earnings	705	417	1,277
Additions to intangible assets	(215)	(200)	(540)
Acquisition	(24)	—	—
Proceeds from dispositions	265	2,110	4,452
Other	—	(20)	(12)
Affiliate loans, net	(16)	(314)	(76)
Net cash used in investing activities	(5,177)	(4,658)	(3,017)
Financing activities			
Net change in short-term borrowings <i>(Note 18)</i>	223	(127)	(420)
Net change in commercial paper and credit facility draws	1,542	825	(2,256)
Debenture and term note issues, net of issue costs	5,230	6,176	3,537
Debenture and term note repayments	(4,463)	(4,668)	(4,445)
Sale of noncontrolling interest in subsidiary	—	—	1,289
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	23	12	24
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(300)	(254)	(857)
Contributions from redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	70
Distributions to redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	(325)
Sponsored Vehicle buy-in cash payment	—	—	(64)
Redemption of noncontrolling interests	—	(300)	(210)
Common shares issued	5	18	21
Preference share dividends	(380)	(383)	(364)
Common share dividends	(6,560)	(5,973)	(3,480)
Other	(90)	(71)	(23)
Net cash used in financing activities	(4,770)	(4,745)	(7,503)
Effect of translation of foreign denominated cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(20)	44	68
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash	(186)	39	50
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of year	676	637	587
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of year	490	676	637
Supplementary cash flow information			
Cash paid for income taxes	524	571	277
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized	2,538	2,738	2,508
Property, plant and equipment non-cash accruals	801	730	847

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

ENBRIDGE INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31,	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars; number of shares in millions)</i>		
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	452	648
Restricted cash	38	28
Accounts receivable and other <i>(Note 9)</i>	5,258	6,669
Accounts receivable from affiliates	66	69
Inventory <i>(Note 10)</i>	1,536	1,299
	7,350	8,713
Property, plant and equipment, net <i>(Note 11)</i>	94,571	93,723
Long-term investments <i>(Note 13)</i>	13,818	16,528
Restricted long-term investments <i>(Note 14)</i>	553	434
Deferred amounts and other assets	8,446	7,433
Intangible assets, net <i>(Note 15)</i>	2,080	2,173
Goodwill <i>(Note 16)</i>	32,688	33,153
Deferred income taxes <i>(Note 25)</i>	770	1,000
Total assets	160,276	163,157
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings <i>(Note 18)</i>	1,121	898
Accounts payable and other <i>(Note 17)</i>	9,228	9,951
Accounts payable to affiliates	22	21
Interest payable	651	624
Current portion of long-term debt <i>(Note 18)</i>	2,957	4,404
	13,979	15,898
Long-term debt <i>(Note 18)</i>	62,819	59,661
Other long-term liabilities	8,783	8,324
Deferred income taxes <i>(Note 25)</i>	10,332	9,867
	95,913	93,750
Commitments and contingencies <i>(Note 30)</i>		
Equity		
Share capital <i>(Note 21)</i>		
Preference shares	7,747	7,747
Common shares (2,026 and 2,025 outstanding at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively)	64,768	64,746
Additional paid-in capital	277	187
Deficit	(9,995)	(6,314)
Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) <i>(Note 23)</i>	(1,401)	(272)
Reciprocal shareholding	(29)	(51)
Total Enbridge Inc. shareholders' equity	61,367	66,043
Noncontrolling interests <i>(Note 20)</i>	2,996	3,364
	64,363	69,407
Total liabilities and equity	160,276	163,157

Variable Interest Entities (VIEs) *(Note 12)*.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"signed"

Gregory L. Ebel

Chair

"signed"

Teresa S. Madden

Director

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. BUSINESS OVERVIEW

The terms “we,” “our,” “us” and “Enbridge” as used in this report refer collectively to Enbridge Inc. and its subsidiaries unless the context suggests otherwise. These terms are used for convenience only and are not intended as a precise description of any separate legal entity within Enbridge.

Enbridge is a publicly traded energy transportation and distribution company. We conduct our business through five business segments: Liquids Pipelines; Gas Transmission and Midstream; Gas Distribution and Storage; Renewable Power Generation; and Energy Services. These reporting segments are strategic business units established by senior management to facilitate the achievement of our long-term objectives, to aid in resource allocation decisions and to assess operational performance.

LIQUIDS PIPELINES

Liquids Pipelines consists of pipelines and related terminals in Canada and the United States of America (US) that transport various grades of crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons, including the Mainline System, Regional Oil Sands System, Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent, Southern Lights Pipeline, Express-Platte System, Bakken System, and Feeder Pipelines and Other.

GAS TRANSMISSION AND MIDSTREAM

Gas Transmission and Midstream consists of investments in natural gas pipelines and gathering and processing facilities in Canada and the US, including US Gas Transmission, Canadian Gas Transmission, US Midstream and Other.

GAS DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Gas Distribution and Storage consists of our natural gas utility operations, the core of which is Enbridge Gas Inc. (Enbridge Gas), which serves residential, commercial and industrial customers, located throughout Ontario. Gas Distribution and Storage also includes natural gas distribution activities in Quebec and an investment in Noverco Inc. (Noverco).

RENEWABLE POWER GENERATION

Renewable Power Generation consists primarily of investments in wind and solar power generating assets, as well as geothermal, waste heat recovery, and transmission assets. In North America, assets are primarily located in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and Quebec and in the states of Colorado, Texas, Indiana and West Virginia. We also have offshore wind assets in operation and under development located in the United Kingdom, Germany, and France.

ENERGY SERVICES

The Energy Services businesses in Canada and the US undertake physical commodity marketing activity and logistical services to manage our volume commitments on various pipeline systems. Energy Services also provides energy marketing services to North American refiners, producers and other customers.

ELIMINATIONS AND OTHER

In addition to the segments noted above, Eliminations and Other includes operating and administrative costs which are not allocated to business segments and the impact of foreign exchange hedge settlements. Eliminations and Other also includes new business development activities and corporate investments.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) . Amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. As a Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) registrant, we are permitted to use US GAAP for purposes of meeting both our Canadian and US continuous disclosure requirements.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements. Significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to: carrying values of regulatory assets and liabilities (*Note 7*); purchase price allocations; unbilled revenues; expected credit losses; depreciation rates and carrying value of property, plant and equipment (*Note 11*); amortization rates of intangible assets (*Note 15*); measurement of goodwill (*Note 16*); fair value of Asset retirement obligations (ARO) (*Note 19*); valuation of stock-based compensation (*Note 22*); fair value of financial instruments (*Note 24*); provisions for income taxes (*Note 25*); assumptions used to measure retirement and other postretirement benefit obligations (OPEB) (*Note 26*); commitments and contingencies (*Note 30*); and estimates of losses related to environmental remediation obligations (*Note 30*). Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Certain comparative figures in our consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include our accounts and accounts of our subsidiaries and VIEs for which we are the primary beneficiary. A VIE is a legal entity that does not have sufficient equity at risk to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support or is structured such that equity investors lack the ability to make significant decisions relating to the entity's operations through voting rights or do not substantively participate in the gains and losses of the entity. Upon inception of a contractual agreement, we perform an assessment to determine whether the arrangement contains a variable interest in a legal entity and whether that legal entity is a VIE. The primary beneficiary has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. Where we conclude that we are the primary beneficiary of a VIE, we consolidate the accounts of that VIE. We assess all variable interests in the entity and use our judgment when determining if we are the primary beneficiary. Other qualitative factors that are considered include decision-making responsibilities, the VIE capital structure, risk and rewards sharing, contractual agreements with the VIE, voting rights and level of involvement of other parties. We assess the primary beneficiary determination for a VIE on an ongoing basis, if there are changes in the facts and circumstances related to a VIE. If an entity is determined to not be a VIE, the voting interest entity model is applied, where an investor holding the majority voting rights consolidates the entity. The consolidated financial statements also include the accounts of any limited partnerships where we represent the general partner and, based on all facts and circumstances, control such limited partnerships, unless the limited partner has substantive participating rights or substantive kick-out rights. For certain investments where we retain an undivided interest in assets and liabilities, we record our proportionate share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated upon consolidation. Ownership interests in subsidiaries represented by other parties that do not control the entity are presented in the consolidated financial statements as activities and balances attributable to noncontrolling interests and redeemable noncontrolling interests. Investments and entities over which we exercise significant influence are accounted for using the equity method.

REGULATION

Certain parts of our businesses are subject to regulation by various authorities including, but not limited to, the Canada Energy Regulator (CER), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), the Alberta Energy Regulator, the Ontario Energy Board (OEB) and La Régie de l'énergie du Québec. Regulatory bodies exercise statutory authority over matters such as construction, rates and ratemaking and agreements with customers. To recognize the economic effects of the actions of the regulator, the timing of recognition of certain revenues and expenses in these operations may differ from that otherwise expected under US GAAP for non rate-regulated entities.

Regulatory assets represent amounts that are expected to be recovered from customers in future periods through rates. Regulatory liabilities represent amounts that are expected to be refunded to customers in future periods through rates or expected to be paid to cover future abandonment costs in relation to the CER's Land Matters Consultation Initiative (LMCI). Long-term regulatory assets are recorded in Deferred amounts and other assets and current regulatory assets are recorded in Accounts receivable and other. Long-term regulatory liabilities are included in Other long-term liabilities and current regulatory liabilities are recorded in Accounts payable and other. Regulatory assets are assessed for impairment if we identify an event indicative of possible impairment. The recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities is based on the actions, or expected future actions, of the regulator. To the extent that the regulator's actions differ from our expectations, the timing and amount of recovery or settlement of regulatory balances could differ significantly from those recorded. In the absence of rate regulation, we would generally not recognize regulatory assets or liabilities and the earnings impact would be recorded in the period the expenses are incurred or revenues are earned. A regulatory asset or liability is recognized in respect of deferred income taxes when it is expected the amounts will be recovered or settled through future regulator-approved rates. We believe that the recovery of our regulatory assets as at December 31, 2020 is probable over the periods described in *Note 7 - Regulatory Matters*.

Allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) is included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and is depreciated over future periods as part of the total cost of the related asset. AFUDC includes both an interest component and, if approved by the regulator, a cost of equity component, which are both capitalized based on rates set out in a regulatory agreement. The corresponding impact on earnings is included in Interest expense for the interest component and Other income for the equity component. In the absence of rate regulation, we would capitalize interest using a capitalization rate based on our cost of borrowing, whereas the capitalized equity component, the corresponding earnings during the construction phase and the subsequent depreciation relating to the equity component would not be recognized.

Under the pool method prescribed by certain regulators, it is not possible to identify the carrying value of the equity component of AFUDC or its effect on depreciation. Similarly, gains and losses on the retirement of certain specific fixed assets in any given year cannot be identified or quantified.

With the approval of regulators, certain operations capitalize a percentage of specified operating costs. These operations are authorized to charge depreciation and earn a return on the net book value of such capitalized costs in future years. In the absence of rate regulation, a portion of such operating costs would be charged to earnings in the year incurred.

For certain regulated operations to which US GAAP guidance for phase-in plans applies, negotiated depreciation rates recovered in transportation tolls may be less than the depreciation expense calculated in accordance with US GAAP in early years of long-term contracts but recovered in future periods when tolls exceed depreciation. Depreciation expense on such assets is recorded in accordance with US GAAP and no deferred regulatory asset is recorded (*Note 7*).

REVENUE RECOGNITION

For businesses that are not rate-regulated, revenues are recorded when products have been delivered or services have been performed, the amount of revenue can be reliably measured and collectability is reasonably assured. Customer credit worthiness is assessed prior to agreement signing, as well as throughout the contract duration. Certain revenues from liquids and gas pipeline businesses are recognized under the terms of committed delivery contracts rather than the cash tolls received.

Long-term take-or-pay contracts, under which shippers are obligated to pay fixed amounts rateably over the contract period regardless of volumes shipped, may contain make-up rights. Make-up rights are earned by shippers when minimum volume commitments are not utilized during the period but under certain circumstances can be used to offset overages in future periods, subject to expiry periods. We recognize revenues associated with make-up rights at the earlier of when the make-up volume is shipped, the make-up right expires or when it is determined that the likelihood that the shipper will utilize the make-up right is remote.

Certain offshore pipeline transportation contracts require Enbridge to provide transportation services for the life of the underlying producing fields. Under these arrangements, shippers pay Enbridge a fixed monthly toll for a defined period of time which may be shorter than the estimated reserve life of the underlying producing fields, resulting in a contract period which extends past the period of cash collection. Fixed monthly toll revenues are recognized ratably over the committed volume made available to shippers throughout the contract period, regardless of when cash is received. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, cash received net of revenue recognized for contracts under make-up rights and similar deferred revenue arrangements was \$292 million, \$169 million, and \$208 million, respectively.

For rate-regulated businesses, revenues are recognized in a manner that is consistent with the underlying agreements as approved by the regulators. Natural gas utilities revenues are recorded on the basis of regular meter readings and estimates of customer usage from the last meter reading to the end of the reporting period. Estimates are based on historical consumption patterns and heating degree days experienced. Heating degree days is a measure of coldness that is indicative of volumetric requirements for natural gas utilized for heating purposes in our distribution franchise area.

Since July 1, 2011, Canadian Mainline (excluding Lines 8 and 9) earnings are governed by the Competitive Toll Settlement (CTS), under which revenues are recorded when services are performed. Effective on that date, we prospectively discontinued the application of rate-regulated accounting for those assets with the exception of flow-through income taxes covered by specific rate orders.

Our Energy Services segment enters into commodity purchase and sale arrangements that are recorded gross because the related contracts are not held for trading purposes and we are acting as the principal in the transactions. For our energy marketing contracts, an estimate of revenues and commodity costs for the month of December is included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for each year based on the best available volume and price data for the commodity delivered and received.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING

Non-qualifying Derivatives

Non-qualifying derivative instruments are used primarily to economically hedge foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity price earnings exposure. Non-qualifying derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings in Commodity Sales, Transportation and other services revenues, Commodity costs, Operating and administrative expense, Other income/(expense) and Interest expense.

Derivatives in Qualifying Hedging Relationships

We use derivative financial instruments to manage our exposure to changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and certain compensation tied to our share price. Hedge accounting is optional and requires Enbridge to document the hedging relationship and test the hedging item's effectiveness in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of the underlying hedged item on an ongoing basis. We present the earnings effects of hedging items with the hedged transaction. Derivatives in qualifying hedging relationships are categorized as cash flow hedges, fair value hedges or net investment hedges.

Cash Flow Hedges

We use cash flow hedges to manage our exposure to changes in commodity prices, foreign exchange rates, interest rates and certain compensation tied to our share price. The change in the fair value of a cash flow hedging instrument is recorded in Other comprehensive income/(loss) (OCI) and is reclassified to earnings when the hedged item impacts earnings.

If a derivative instrument designated as a cash flow hedge ceases to be effective or is terminated, hedge accounting is discontinued and the gain or loss at that date is deferred in OCI and recognized in earnings concurrently with the related transaction. If an anticipated hedged transaction is no longer probable, the gain or loss is recognized immediately in earnings. Subsequent gains and losses from derivative instruments for which hedge accounting has been discontinued are recognized in earnings in the period in which they occur.

Fair Value Hedges

We may use fair value hedges to hedge the fair value of debt instruments. The change in the fair value of the hedging instrument is recorded in earnings with changes in the fair value of the hedged risk of the asset or liability that is designated as part of the hedging relationship. If a fair value hedge is discontinued or ceases to be effective, the hedged risk of the asset or liability ceases to be remeasured at fair value and the cumulative fair value adjustment to the carrying value of the hedged item is recognized in earnings over the remaining life of the hedged item.

Net Investment Hedges

Gains and losses arising from translation of net investment in foreign operations from their functional currencies to Enbridge's Canadian dollar presentation currency are included in cumulative translation adjustments (CTA), a component of OCI. We designate foreign currency derivatives and US dollar denominated debt as hedges of net investments in US dollar denominated foreign operations. As a result, the change in the fair value of the foreign currency derivatives as well as the translation of US dollar denominated debt are reflected in OCI. Amounts recognized previously in Accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (AOCI) are reclassified to earnings when there is a reduction of the hedged net investment resulting from disposal of a foreign operation.

Classification of Derivatives

We recognize the fair market value of derivative instruments on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as current and non-current assets or liabilities depending on the timing of the settlements and the resulting cash flows associated with the instruments. Fair value amounts related to cash flows occurring beyond one year are classified as non-current.

Cash inflows and outflows related to derivative instruments are classified as Operating activities on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Balance Sheet Offset

Assets and liabilities arising from derivative instruments may be offset in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when we have the legal right and intention to settle them on a net basis.

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs are incremental costs directly related to the acquisition of a financial asset or the issuance of a financial liability. We incur transaction costs primarily from the issuance of debt and account for these costs as a deduction from Long-term debt on the Statements of Financial Position. These costs are amortized using the effective interest rate method over the term of the related debt instrument and are recorded in Interest expense.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Equity investments over which we exercise significant influence, but do not have controlling financial interests, are accounted for using the equity method. Equity investments are initially measured at cost and are adjusted for our proportionate share of undistributed equity earnings or loss. Equity investments are increased for contributions made to and decreased for distributions received from the investees. To the extent an equity investee undertakes activities necessary to commence its planned principal operations, we capitalize interest costs associated with the investment during such period.

RESTRICTED LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Long-term investments that are restricted as to withdrawal or usage, for the purposes of the CER's LMCI, are presented as Restricted long-term investments on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Generally, we classify equity investments in entities over which we do not exercise significant influence and that do not have readily determinable fair values as other investments measured at fair value measurement alternative and recorded at cost minus impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for an identical or similar investment of the same issuer. Investments in equity securities measured using the fair value measurement alternative are reviewed for impairment each reporting period and written down to their fair value if objective evidence of impairment is identified. Equity investments with readily determinable fair values are measured at fair value through net income. Dividends received from investments in equity securities are recognized in earnings when the right to receive payment is established.

Investments in debt securities are classified either as available for sale securities measured at fair value through OCI or as held to maturity securities measured at amortized cost.

NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

Noncontrolling interests represent ownership interests attributable to third parties in certain consolidated subsidiaries. The portion of equity not owned by us in such entities is reflected as Noncontrolling interests within the equity section of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

INCOME TAXES

Income taxes are accounted for using the liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for accounting purposes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rate that is expected to apply when the temporary differences reverse. For our regulated operations, a deferred income tax liability or asset is recognized with a corresponding regulatory asset or liability, respectively, to the extent taxes can be recovered through rates. Any interest and/or penalty incurred related to tax is reflected in income taxes.

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS AND TRANSLATION

Foreign currency transactions are those transactions whose terms are denominated in a currency other than the currency of the primary economic environment in which Enbridge or a reporting subsidiary operates, referred to as the functional currency. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses resulting from translation of monetary assets and liabilities are included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings in the period in which they arise.

Gains and losses arising from translation of foreign operations' functional currencies to our Canadian dollar presentation currency are included in the CTA component of AOCI and are recognized in earnings upon sale of the foreign operation. Asset and liability accounts are translated at the exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date, while revenues and expenses are translated using monthly average exchange rates.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term investments with a term to maturity of three months or less when purchased.

RESTRICTED CASH

Cash and cash equivalents that are restricted as to withdrawal or usage, in accordance with specific commercial arrangements, are presented as Restricted cash on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

Affiliate long-term notes receivable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, net of any impairment losses recognized. Accounts receivable and other are measured at cost.

CURRENT EXPECTED CREDIT LOSSES

For accounts receivable, a loss allowance matrix is utilized to measure lifetime expected credit losses. The matrix contemplates historical credit losses by age of receivables, adjusted for any forward-looking information and management expectations. Other loan receivables and applicable off-balance sheet commitments utilize a discounted cash flow methodology which calculates the current expected credit losses based on historical default probability rates associated with the credit rating of the counterparty and the related term of the loan or commitment, adjusted for forward-looking information and management expectations.

NATURAL GAS IMBALANCES

The Consolidated Statements of Financial Position include in-kind balances as a result of differences in gas volumes received and delivered for customers. Since settlement of certain imbalances is in-kind, changes in the balances do not have an effect on our Consolidated Statements of Earnings or Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Most natural gas volumes owed to or by us are valued at natural gas market index prices as at the balance sheet dates.

INVENTORY

Inventory is comprised of natural gas in storage held by Enbridge Gas, and crude oil and natural gas held primarily by energy services businesses in the Energy Services segment. Natural gas in storage held by Enbridge Gas is recorded at the quarterly prices approved by the OEB in the determination of distribution rates. The actual price of gas purchased may differ from the OEB approved price. The difference between the approved price and the actual cost of the gas purchased is deferred as a liability for future refund or as an asset for collection as approved by the OEB. Other commodities inventory is recorded at the lower of cost, as determined on a weighted average basis, or market value. Upon disposition, other commodities inventory is recorded to Commodity costs on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings at the weighted average cost of inventory, including any adjustments recorded to reduce inventory to market value.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment is recorded at historical cost. Expenditures for construction, expansion, major renewals and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Expenditures for project development are capitalized if they are expected to have future benefit. We capitalize interest incurred during construction for non-rate-regulated assets. For rate-regulated assets, AFUDC is included in the cost of property, plant and equipment and is depreciated over future periods as part of the total cost of the related asset. AFUDC includes both an interest component and, if approved by the regulator, a cost of equity component.

Two primary methods of depreciation are utilized. For distinct assets, depreciation is generally provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets commencing when the asset is placed in service. For largely homogeneous groups of assets with comparable useful lives, the pool method of accounting for property, plant and equipment is followed whereby similar assets are grouped and depreciated as a pool. When group assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, gains and losses are generally not reflected in earnings but are booked as an adjustment to accumulated depreciation.

LEASES

We recognize an arrangement as a lease when a customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of an asset, as well as the right to direct the use of the asset. We recognize right-of-use (ROU) assets and the related lease liabilities on the statements of financial position for operating lease arrangements with a term of 12 months or longer. We do not separate non-lease components from the associated lease components of our lessee contracts and account for both components as a single lease component. We combine lease and non-lease components within a contract for operating lessor leases when certain conditions are met. ROU assets are assessed for impairment using the same approach as is applied for other long-lived assets.

Lease liabilities and ROU assets require the use of judgment and estimates, which are applied in determining the term of a lease, appropriate discount rates, whether an arrangement contains a lease, whether there are any indicators of impairment for ROU assets and whether any ROU assets should be grouped with other long-lived assets for impairment testing.

DEFERRED AMOUNTS AND OTHER ASSETS

Deferred amounts and other assets primarily include costs which regulatory authorities have permitted, or are expected to permit, to be recovered through future rates including: deferred income taxes; contractual receivables under the terms of long-term delivery contracts; derivative financial instruments; and actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit pension plans.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist primarily of certain software costs, customer relationships and emission allowances. We capitalize costs incurred during the application development stage of internal use software projects. Customer relationships represent the underlying relationship from long-term agreements with customers that are capitalized upon acquisition. Intangible assets are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected lives, commencing when the asset is available for use, with the exception of emission allowances, which are not amortized as they will be used to satisfy compliance obligations as they come due.

GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets on acquisition of a business. The carrying value of goodwill, which is not amortized, is assessed for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances arise that suggest the carrying value of goodwill may be impaired. We perform our annual review of the goodwill balance on April 1.

We perform our annual review for impairment at the reporting unit level, which is identified by assessing whether the components of our operating segments constitute businesses for which discrete information is available, whether segment management regularly reviews the operating results of those components and whether the economic and regulatory characteristics are similar.

We have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative goodwill impairment assessment. When performing a qualitative assessment, we determine the drivers of fair value for each reporting unit and evaluate whether those drivers have been positively or negatively affected by relevant events and circumstances since the last fair value assessment. Our evaluation includes, but is not limited to, assessment of macroeconomic trends, regulatory environments, capital accessibility, operating income trends, and industry conditions. Based on our assessment of the qualitative factors, if we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, a quantitative goodwill impairment assessment is performed.

The quantitative goodwill impairment assessment involves determining the fair value of our reporting units and comparing those values to the carrying value of each reporting unit. If the carrying value of a reporting unit, including allocated goodwill, exceeds its fair value, goodwill impairment is measured at the amount by which the reporting unit's carrying value exceeds its fair value. This amount should not exceed the carrying amount of goodwill. Fair value of our reporting units is estimated using a combination of discounted cash flow and earnings multiples techniques. The determination of fair value using the discounted cash flow technique requires the use of estimates and assumptions related to discount rates, projected operating income, terminal value growth rates, capital expenditures and working capital levels. Cash flow projections include significant judgments and assumptions relating to discount rates and expected future capital expenditures. The determination of fair value using the earnings multiples technique requires assumptions to be made in relation to maintainable earnings and earnings multipliers for reporting units.

The allocation of goodwill to held for sale and disposed businesses is based on the relative fair value of businesses included in the relevant reporting unit.

On April 1, 2020 we performed a quantitative goodwill impairment assessment for the following reporting units: Liquids Pipelines, Gas Transmission and Midstream, and Gas Distribution and Storage. Our quantitative goodwill impairment assessment did not result in an impairment charge. Also, we did not identify any indicators of goodwill impairment during the remainder of 2020.

IMPAIRMENT

We review the carrying values of our long-lived assets as events or changes in circumstances warrant. If it is determined that the carrying value of an asset exceeds the undiscounted cash flows expected from the asset, we calculate fair value based on the discounted cash flows and write the assets down to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the fair value.

With respect to investments in debt securities and equity investments, we assess at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired by completing a quantitative or qualitative analysis of factors impacting the investment. If there is objective evidence of impairment, we value the expected discounted cash flows using observable market inputs. We determine whether the decline below carrying value is other than temporary for equity method investments or is due to a credit loss for investments in debt securities. If the decline is determined to be other than temporary for equity method investments or is due to a credit loss for investments in debt securities, an impairment charge is recorded in earnings with an offsetting reduction to the carrying value of the asset.

ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

ARO associated with the retirement of long-lived assets are measured at fair value and recognized as Accounts payable and other or Other long-term liabilities in the period in which they can be reasonably determined. The fair value approximates the cost a third party would charge to perform the tasks necessary to retire such assets and is recognized at the present value of expected future cash flows. ARO are added to the carrying value of the associated asset and depreciated over the asset's useful life. The corresponding liability is accreted over time through charges to earnings and is reduced by actual costs of decommissioning and reclamation. Our estimates of retirement costs could change as a result of changes in cost estimates and regulatory requirements. Currently, for the majority of our assets, there is insufficient data or information to reasonably determine the timing of settlement for estimating the fair value of the ARO.

PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

We sponsor defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, and defined benefit OPEB plans, which provide group health care, life insurance benefits and other postretirement benefits.

Defined benefit pension obligation and net periodic benefit cost are estimated using the projected unit credit method, which incorporates management's best estimates of future salary levels, other cost escalations, retirement ages of employees and other actuarial factors including discount rates and mortality. The OPEB benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost are estimated using the projected unit credit method, where benefits are attributed to years of service, taking into consideration projection of benefit costs.

We use mortality tables issued by the Society of Actuaries in the US (revised in 2020) and the Canadian Institute of Actuaries (revised in 2014) to measure the benefit obligations of our US pension plans (the US Plans) and our Canadian pension plans (the Canadian Plans), respectively.

We determine discount rates by reference to rates of high-quality long-term corporate bonds with maturities that approximate the timing of future payments we anticipate making under each of the respective plans.

Funded pension and OPEB plan assets are measured at fair value. The expected return on funded pension and OPEB plan assets is determined using market related values and assumptions on the invested asset mix consistent with the investment policies relating to the plan assets. The market related values reflect estimated return on investments consistent with long-term historical averages for similar assets.

Actuarial gains and losses arise from the difference between the actual and expected rate of return on plan assets for that period (funded pension and OPEB plans) or from changes in actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation, including discount rate, changes in headcount and salary inflation experience.

The excess of the fair value of a plan's assets over the fair value of a plan's benefit obligation is recognized as Deferred amounts and other assets in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The excess of the fair value of a plan's benefit obligation over the fair value of a plan's assets is recognized as Accounts payable and other and Other long-term liabilities in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Net periodic benefit cost is charged to Earnings and includes:

- cost of benefits provided in exchange for employee services rendered during the year (current service cost);
- interest cost of plan obligations;
- expected return on plan assets (funded pension and OPEB plans);
- amortization of prior service costs on a straight-line basis over the expected average remaining service period of the active employee group covered by the plans; and
- amortization of cumulative unrecognized net actuarial gains and losses in excess of 10% of the greater of the accrued benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets, over the expected average remaining service life of the active employee group covered by the plans.

Cumulative unrecognized net actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs arising from defined benefit pension plans for our non-utility operations and from defined benefit OPEB plans are presented as a component of AOCI in our Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity. Any unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs and credits related to those plans that arise during the period are recognized as a component of OCI, net of tax. Cumulative unrecognized net actuarial gains and losses and prior service costs arising from defined benefit pension plans for our utility operations, which have been permitted or are expected to be permitted by the Regulators, to be recovered through future rates, are presented as a component of Deferred amounts and other assets in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Our utility operations also record regulatory adjustments to reflect the difference between certain net periodic benefit costs for accounting purposes and net periodic benefit costs for ratemaking purposes. Offsetting regulatory assets or liabilities are recorded to the extent net periodic benefit costs are expected to be collected from or refunded to customers, respectively, in future rates. In the absence of rate regulation, regulatory assets or liabilities would not be recorded and net periodic benefit costs would be charged to Earnings and OCI on an accrual basis.

For defined contribution plans, contributions made by us are expensed in the period in which the contribution occurs.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Incentive Stock Options (ISO) granted are recorded using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the ISO granted as calculated by the Black-Scholes-Merton model and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the vesting period or the period to early retirement eligibility, with a corresponding credit to Additional paid-in capital. Balances in Additional paid-in capital are transferred to Share capital when the options are exercised.

Performance Stock Units (PSU) and Restricted Stock Units (RSU) are cash settled awards for which the related liability is remeasured each reporting period. PSUs vest at the completion of a three-year term and RSUs vest at the completion of a 35-month term. During the vesting term, compensation expense is recorded based on the number of units outstanding and the current market price of Enbridge's shares with an offset to Accounts payable and other or to Other long-term liabilities. The value of the PSUs is also dependent on our performance relative to performance targets set out under the plan.

COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

We expense or capitalize, as appropriate, expenditures for ongoing compliance with environmental regulations that relate to past or current operations. We expense costs incurred for remediation of existing environmental contamination caused by past operations that do not benefit future periods by preventing or eliminating future contamination. We record liabilities for environmental matters when assessments indicate that remediation efforts are probable and the costs can be reasonably estimated. Estimates of environmental liabilities are based on currently available facts, existing technology and presently enacted laws and regulations taking into consideration the likely effects of inflation and other factors. These amounts also consider prior experience in remediating contaminated sites, other companies' clean-up experience and data released by government organizations. Our estimates are subject to revision in future periods based on actual costs or new information and are included in Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at their undiscounted amounts. There is always a potential of incurring additional costs in connection with environmental liabilities due to variations in any or all of the categories described above, including modified or revised requirements from regulatory agencies, in addition to fines and penalties, as well as expenditures associated with litigation and settlement of claims. We evaluate recoveries from insurance coverage separately from the liability and, when recovery is probable, we record and report an asset separately from the associated liability in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Liabilities for other commitments and contingencies are recognized when, after fully analyzing available information, we determine it is either probable that an asset has been impaired, or that a liability has been incurred, and the amount of impairment or loss can be reasonably estimated. When a range of probable loss can be estimated, we recognize the most likely amount, or if no amount is more likely than another, the minimum of the range of probable loss is accrued. We expense legal costs associated with loss contingencies as such costs are incurred.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There were no changes in accounting policies during the year ended December 31, 2020.

ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Reference Rate Reform

Effective July 1, 2020, we adopted Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2020-04 on a prospective basis. The new standard was issued in March 2020 to provide temporary optional guidance in accounting for reference rate reform. The new guidance provides optional expedients and exceptions for applying generally accepted accounting principles when accounting for contract modifications, hedging relationships and other transactions impacted by rate reform, subject to meeting certain criteria. For eligible hedging relationships existing as at October 1, 2020 and prospectively, we have applied the optional expedients which allow an entity to assume that the hedged forecasted transaction in a cash flow hedge is probable of occurring and the hedged forecasted reference rate matches the hedging instrument for effectiveness assessment. ASU 2020-04 is effective until December 31, 2022. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Clarifying Interaction between Collaborative Arrangements and Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Effective January 1, 2020, we adopted ASU 2018-18 on a retrospective basis. The new standard was issued in November 2018 to provide clarity on when transactions between entities in a collaborative arrangement should be accounted for under the new revenue standard, Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 606. In determining whether transactions in collaborative arrangements should be accounted for under the revenue standard, the update specifies that entities shall apply unit of account guidance to identify distinct goods or services and whether such goods and services are separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. ASU 2018-18 also precludes entities from presenting transactions with a collaborative partner which are not in scope of the new revenue standard together with revenue from contracts with customers. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure Effectiveness

Effective January 1, 2020, we adopted ASU 2018-13 on both a retrospective and prospective basis depending on the change. The new standard was issued to improve the disclosure requirements for fair value measurements by eliminating and modifying some disclosures requirements, while also adding new disclosure requirements. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Credit Losses

Effective January 1, 2020, we adopted ASU 2016-13 on a modified retrospective basis.

The new standard was issued in June 2016 with the intent of providing financial statement users with more useful information about the expected credit losses on financial instruments and other commitments to extend credit held by a reporting entity at each reporting date. The previous accounting treatment used the incurred loss methodology for recognizing credit losses that delayed the recognition until it was probable a loss had been incurred. The accounting update adds a new impairment model, known as the current expected credit loss model, which is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses. Under the new guidance, an entity recognizes as an allowance its estimate of expected credit losses, which the Financial Accounting Standards Board believes results in more timely recognition of such losses.

Further, ASU 2018-19 was issued in November 2018 to clarify that operating lease receivables should be accounted for under the new leases standard, ASC 842, and are not within the scope of ASC 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses.

For accounts receivable, a loss allowance matrix is utilized to measure lifetime expected credit losses. The matrix contemplates historical credit losses by age of receivables, adjusted for any forward-looking information and management expectations. Other loan receivables and off-balance sheet commitments in scope of the new standard utilize a discounted cash flow methodology which calculates the current expected credit losses based on historical default probability rates associated with the credit rating of the counterparty and the related term of the loan or commitment, adjusted for forward-looking information and management expectations.

On January 1, 2020, we recorded \$66 million of additional Deficit on our Statements of Financial Position in connection with the adoption of ASU 2016-13. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings, Comprehensive Income or Cash Flows during the period.

FUTURE ACCOUNTING POLICY CHANGES

Accounting for Convertible Instruments and Contracts in an Entity's Own Equity

ASU 2020-06 was issued in August 2020 to simplify accounting for certain financial instruments. The ASU eliminates the current models that require separation of beneficial conversion and cash conversion features from convertible instruments and simplifies the derivative scope exception guidance pertaining to equity classification of contracts in an entity's own equity. The ASU also introduces additional disclosures for convertible debt and freestanding instruments that are indexed to and settled in an entity's own equity. The ASU amends the diluted earnings per share guidance, including the requirement to use if-converted method for all convertible instruments and an update for instruments that can be settled in either cash or shares. ASU 2020-06 is effective January 1, 2022 and should be applied on a full or modified retrospective basis, with early adoption permitted on January 1, 2021. We are currently assessing the impact of the new standard on our consolidated financial statements.

Clarifying Interaction between Equity Securities, Equity Method Investments and Derivatives

ASU 2020-01 was issued in January 2020 and clarifies that observable transactions should be considered for the purpose of applying the measurement alternative in accordance with ASC 321 immediately before the application or upon discontinuance of the equity method of accounting. Furthermore, the ASU clarifies that forward contracts or purchased options on equity securities are not out of scope of ASC 815 guidance only because, upon the contracts' exercise, the equity securities could be accounted for under the equity method of accounting or fair value option. ASU 2020-01 is effective January 1, 2021, with early adoption permitted, and is applied prospectively. The adoption of ASU 2020-01 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Income Taxes

ASU 2019-12 was issued in December 2019 with the intent of simplifying the accounting for income taxes. The accounting update removes certain exceptions to the general principles in ASC 740 as well as provides simplification by clarifying and amending existing guidance. ASU 2019-12 is effective January 1, 2021, and entities are permitted to adopt the standard early. The adoption of ASU 2019-12 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure Effectiveness

ASU 2018-14 was issued in August 2018 to improve disclosure requirements for employers that sponsor defined benefit pension or other postretirement plans. The amendment modifies the current guidance by adding and removing several disclosure requirements while also clarifying the guidance on current disclosure requirements. ASU 2018-14 is effective January 1, 2021, and entities are permitted to adopt the standard early. The adoption of ASU 2018-14 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

4. REVENUE

REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

Major Products and Services

Year ended December 31, 2020	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Energy Services	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>							
Transportation revenue	9,161	4,523	674	—	—	—	14,358
Storage and other revenue	94	274	203	—	—	—	571
Gas gathering and processing revenue	—	27	—	—	—	—	27
Gas distribution revenue	—	—	3,663	—	—	—	3,663
Electricity and transmission revenue	—	—	—	198	—	—	198
Total revenue from contracts with customers	9,255	4,824	4,540	198	—	—	18,817
Commodity sales	—	—	—	—	19,259	—	19,259
Other revenue ^{1,2}	584	44	17	389	—	(23)	1,011
Intersegment revenue	584	2	12	—	24	(622)	—
Total revenue	10,423	4,870	4,569	587	19,283	(645)	39,087

Year ended December 31, 2019	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Energy Services	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>							
Transportation revenue	9,082	4,477	743	—	—	—	14,302
Storage and other revenue	109	268	201	—	—	—	578
Gas gathering and processing revenue	—	423	—	—	—	—	423
Gas distribution revenue	—	—	4,210	—	—	—	4,210
Electricity and transmission revenue	—	—	—	180	—	—	180
Commodity sales	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Total revenue from contracts with customers	9,191	5,172	5,154	180	—	—	19,697
Commodity sales	—	—	—	—	29,305	—	29,305
Other revenue ^{1,2}	659	30	9	387	(2)	(16)	1,067
Intersegment revenue	369	5	16	—	71	(461)	—
Total revenue	10,219	5,207	5,179	567	29,374	(477)	50,069

Year ended December 31, 2018	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Energy Services	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>							
Transportation revenue	8,488	3,928	875	—	—	—	13,291
Storage and other revenue	101	222	196	—	—	—	519
Gas gathering and processing revenue	—	815	—	—	—	—	815
Gas distribution revenue	—	—	4,376	—	—	—	4,376
Electricity and transmission revenue	—	—	—	206	—	—	206
Commodity sales	—	1,590	—	—	—	—	1,590
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8,589	6,555	5,447	206	—	—	20,797
Commodity sales	—	—	—	—	26,070	—	26,070
Other revenue ¹	(894)	6	9	361	4	25	(489)
Intersegment revenue	384	10	14	—	154	(562)	—
Total revenue	8,079	6,571	5,470	567	26,228	(537)	46,378

¹ Includes mark-to-market gains/(losses) from our hedging program for the year ended December 31, 2020 of \$265 million gain, (2019 - \$346 million gain, 2018 - \$1.1 billion loss).

² Includes revenues from lease contracts. Refer to Note 27 Leases.

We disaggregate revenue into categories which represent our principal performance obligations within each business segment. These revenue categories represent the most significant revenue streams in each segment and consequently are considered to be the most relevant revenue information for management to consider in evaluating performance.

Contract Balances

	Contract Receivables	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
Balance as at December 31, 2020	2,042	226	1,815
Balance as at December 31, 2019	2,099	216	1,424

Contract receivables represent the amount of receivables derived from contracts with customers. Contract assets represent the amount of revenue which has been recognized in advance of payments received for performance obligations we have fulfilled (or partially fulfilled) and prior to the point in time at which our right to the payment is unconditional. Amounts included in contract assets are transferred to accounts receivable when our right to the consideration becomes unconditional.

Contract liabilities represent payments received for performance obligations which have not been fulfilled. Contract liabilities primarily relate to make-up rights and deferred revenue. Revenue recognized during the year ended December 31, 2020 included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the period is \$174 million. Increases in contract liabilities from cash received, net of amounts recognized as revenue during the year ended December 31, 2020 were \$591 million.

Performance Obligations

Segment	Nature of Performance Obligation
Liquids Pipelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation and storage of crude oil and natural gas liquids (NGLs)
Gas Transmission and Midstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Transportation, storage, gathering, compression and treating of natural gas• Transportation of NGLs• Sale of crude oil, natural gas and NGLs
Gas Distribution and Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Supply and delivery of natural gas• Transportation of natural gas• Storage of natural gas
Renewable Power Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Generation and transmission of electricity• Delivery of electricity from renewable energy generation facilities

There was no material revenue recognized in the year ended December 31, 2020 from performance obligations satisfied in previous periods.

Payment Terms

Payments are received monthly from customers under long-term transportation, commodity sales, and gas gathering and processing contracts. Payments from Gas Distribution and Storage customers are received on a continuous basis based on established billing cycles.

Certain contracts in the US offshore business provide for us to receive a series of fixed monthly payments (FMPs) for a specified period which is less than the period during which the performance obligations are satisfied. As a result, a portion of the FMPs are recorded as contract liabilities. The FMPs are not considered to be a financing arrangement because the payments are scheduled to match the production profiles of offshore oil and gas fields, which generate greater revenue in the initial years of their productive lives.

Revenue to be Recognized from Unfulfilled Performance Obligations

Total revenue from performance obligations expected to be fulfilled in future periods is \$59.5 billion, of which \$6.8 billion is expected to be recognized during the year ended December 31, 2021.

The revenues excluded from the amounts above based on optional exemptions available under ASC 606, as explained below, represent a significant portion of our overall revenues and revenues from contracts with customers. Certain revenues such as flow-through operating costs charged to shippers are recognized at the amount for which we have the right to invoice our customers and are excluded from the amounts of revenue to be recognized in the future from unfulfilled performance obligations above. Variable consideration is excluded from the amounts above due to the uncertainty of the associated consideration, which is generally resolved when actual volumes and prices are determined. For example, we consider interruptible transportation service revenues to be variable revenues since volumes cannot be estimated. Additionally, the effect of escalation on certain tolls which are contractually escalated for inflation has not been reflected in the amounts above as it is not possible to reliably estimate future inflation rates. Revenues for periods extending beyond the current rate settlement term for regulated contracts where the tolls are periodically reset by the regulator are excluded from the amounts above since future tolls remain unknown. Finally, revenues from contracts with customers which have an original expected duration of one year or less are excluded from the amounts above.

SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS MADE IN RECOGNIZING REVENUE

Long-Term Transportation Agreements

For long-term transportation agreements, significant judgments pertain to the period over which revenue is recognized and whether the agreement provides for make-up rights for the shippers. Transportation revenue earned from firm contracted capacity arrangements is recognized ratably over the contract period. Transportation revenue from interruptible or volumetric-based arrangements is recognized when services are performed.

Estimates of Variable Consideration

Revenue from arrangements subject to variable consideration is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Uncertainties associated with variable consideration relate principally to differences between estimated and actual volumes and prices. These uncertainties are resolved each month when actual volumes are sold or transported and actual tolls and prices are determined.

Recognition and Measurement of Revenue

Year ended December 31, 2020 (millions of Canadian dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Consolidated
Revenue from products transferred at a point in time	—	—	60	—	60
Revenue from products and services transferred over time ²	9,255	4,824	4,480	198	18,757
Total revenue from contracts with customers	9,255	4,824	4,540	198	18,817

Year ended December 31, 2019 (millions of Canadian dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Consolidated
Revenue from products transferred at a point in time	—	4	65	—	69
Revenue from products and services transferred over time ²	9,191	5,168	5,089	180	19,628
Total revenue from contracts with customers	9,191	5,172	5,154	180	19,697

Year ended December 31, 2018 (millions of Canadian dollars)	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Consolidated
Revenue from products transferred at a point in time ¹	—	1,590	68	—	1,658
Revenue from products and services transferred over time ²	8,589	4,965	5,379	206	19,139
Total revenue from contracts with customers	8,589	6,555	5,447	206	20,797

1 Revenue from sales of crude oil, natural gas and NGLs. Revenue from commodity sales where the commodity sold is not immediately consumed prior to use is recognized at the point in time when the contractually specified volume of the commodity has been delivered.

2 Revenue from crude oil and natural gas pipeline transportation, storage, natural gas gathering, compression and treating, natural gas distribution, natural gas storage services and electricity sales.

Performance Obligations Satisfied Over Time

For arrangements involving the transportation and sale of petroleum products and natural gas where the transportation services or commodities are simultaneously received and consumed by the shipper or customer, we recognize revenue over time using an output method based on volumes of commodities delivered or transported. The measurement of the volumes transported or delivered corresponds directly to the benefits received by the shippers or customers during that period.

Determination of Transaction Prices

Prices for gas processing and transportation services are determined based on the capital cost of the facilities, pipelines and associated infrastructure required to provide such services plus a rate of return on capital invested that is determined either through negotiations with customers or through regulatory processes for those operations that are subject to rate regulation.

Prices for commodities sold are determined by reference to market price indices plus or minus a negotiated differential and in certain cases a marketing fee.

Prices for natural gas sold and distribution services provided by regulated natural gas distribution operations are prescribed by regulation.

5. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Segmented information for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2020	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Energy Services	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>							
Revenues	10,423	4,870	4,569	587	19,283	(645)	39,087
Commodity and gas distribution costs	(20)	—	(1,810)	(2)	(19,450)	613	(20,669)
Operating and administrative	(3,331)	(1,859)	(1,091)	(191)	(67)	(210)	(6,749)
Income/(loss) from equity investments	558	479	9	94	(3)	(1)	1,136
Impairment of equity investments	—	(2,351)	—	—	—	—	(2,351)
Other income/(expense)	53	(52)	71	35	1	130	238
Earnings/(loss) before interest, income tax expense, and depreciation and amortization	7,683	1,087	1,748	523	(236)	(113)	10,692
Depreciation and amortization							(3,712)
Interest expense							(2,790)
Income tax expense							(774)
Earnings							3,416
Capital expenditures ¹	2,033	2,130	1,134	81	2	90	5,470
Total property, plant and equipment, net	48,799	25,745	16,079	3,495	24	429	94,571

Year ended December 31, 2019 <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Energy Services	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Revenues	10,219	5,207	5,179	567	29,374	(477)	50,069
Commodity and gas distribution costs	(29)	—	(2,354)	(2)	(29,091)	472	(31,004)
Operating and administrative	(3,298)	(2,232)	(1,149)	(189)	(44)	(79)	(6,991)
Impairment of long-lived assets	(21)	(105)	—	(297)	—	—	(423)
Income/(loss) from equity investments	780	682	4	31	8	(2)	1,503
Other income/(expense)	30	(181)	67	1	3	515	435
Earnings before interest, income tax expense, and depreciation and amortization	7,681	3,371	1,747	111	250	429	13,589
Depreciation and amortization							(3,391)
Interest expense							(2,663)
Income tax expense							(1,708)
Earnings							5,827
Capital expenditures ¹	2,548	1,753	1,100	23	2	124	5,550
Total property, plant and equipment, net	48,783	25,268	15,622	3,658	24	368	93,723

Year ended December 31, 2018 <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Renewable Power Generation	Energy Services	Eliminations and Other	Consolidated
Revenues	8,079	6,571	5,470	567	26,228	(537)	46,378
Commodity and gas distribution costs	(16)	(1,481)	(2,748)	(7)	(25,689)	540	(29,401)
Operating and administrative	(3,124)	(2,102)	(1,111)	(157)	(73)	(225)	(6,792)
Impairment of long-lived assets	(180)	(914)	—	(4)	—	(6)	(1,104)
Impairment of goodwill	—	(1,019)	—	—	—	—	(1,019)
Income/(loss) from equity investments	577	930	11	(28)	18	1	1,509
Other income/(expense)	(5)	349	89	(2)	(2)	(481)	(52)
Earnings/(loss) before interest, income tax expense, and depreciation and amortization	5,331	2,334	1,711	369	482	(708)	9,519
Depreciation and amortization							(3,246)
Interest expense							(2,703)
Income tax expense							(237)
Earnings							3,333
Capital expenditures ¹	3,102	2,644	1,066	33	—	27	6,872
Total property, plant and equipment, net	49,214	25,601	15,148	4,335	22	220	94,540

¹ Includes allowance for equity funds used during construction.

The measurement basis for preparation of segmented information is consistent with the significant accounting policies (Note 2).

Our largest non-affiliated customer accounted for approximately 13.6% of our third-party revenues for the year ended December 31, 2020. No non-affiliated customer exceeded 10% of our third-party revenues for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Revenues¹

Year ended December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019	2018
Canada	16,453	19,954	19,023
US	22,634	30,115	27,355
	39,087	50,069	46,378

¹ Revenues are based on the country of origin of the product or service sold.

Property, Plant and Equipment¹

December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019
Canada	46,499	45,993
US	48,072	47,730
	94,571	93,723

¹ Amounts are based on the location where the assets are held.

6. EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE

BASIC

Earnings per common share is calculated by dividing earnings attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding has been reduced by our pro-rata weighted average interest in our own common shares of approximately 5 million as at December 31, 2020, 6 million as at December 31, 2019, and 12 million as at December 31, 2018, resulting from our reciprocal investment in Noverco.

DILUTED

The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive impact of stock options. This method assumes any proceeds from the exercise of stock options would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Weighted average shares outstanding used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

December 31, (number of shares in millions)	2020	2019	2018
Weighted average shares outstanding	2,020	2,017	1,724
Effect of dilutive options	1	3	3
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	2,021	2,020	1,727

For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, 29.8 million, 17.8 million and 26.8 million, respectively, of anti-dilutive stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$51.42, \$53.56 and \$50.38, respectively, were excluded from the diluted earnings per common share calculation.

7. REGULATORY MATTERS

We record assets and liabilities that result from regulated ratemaking processes that would not be recorded under US GAAP for non-regulated entities. See *Note 2 - Significant Accounting Policies* for further discussion. Our significant regulated businesses and the related accounting impacts are described below.

Under the current authorized rate structure for certain operations, income tax costs are recovered in rates based on the current income tax payable and do not include accruals for deferred income tax. However, as income taxes become payable as a result of the reversal of temporary differences that created the deferred income taxes, it is expected that rates will be adjusted to recover these taxes. Since most of these temporary differences are related to property, plant and equipment costs, this recovery is expected to occur over the life of the related assets.

LIQUIDS PIPELINES

Canadian Mainline

Canadian Mainline includes the Canadian portion of Enbridge's mainline system and is subject to regulation by the CER. Tolls, excluding Lines 8 and 9, are currently governed by the 10-year CTS that is in place until June 30, 2021, which establishes a Canadian Local Toll (CLT) for all volumes shipped on the Canadian Mainline and an International Joint Tariff for all volumes shipped from western Canadian receipt points to delivery points on Enbridge's Lakehead System, as well as delivery points on the Canadian Mainline downstream of the Lakehead System. The CTS was negotiated with shippers in accordance with CER guidelines, was approved by the CER in June 2011, and took effect July 1, 2011. Under the CTS, we have a regulatory asset of \$1.9 billion as at December 31, 2020 (2019 - \$1.8 billion) to offset deferred income taxes, as a CER rate order governing flow-through income tax treatment permits future recovery. No other material regulatory assets or liabilities are recognized under the terms of the CTS.

Southern Lights Pipeline

The US and Canadian portions of the Southern Lights Pipeline are regulated by the FERC and CER, respectively. Shippers on the Southern Lights Pipeline are subject to long-term transportation contracts under a cost-of-service toll methodology. Toll adjustments are filed annually with the regulators and provide for the recovery of allowable operating and debt financing costs, plus a pre-determined after-tax return on equity (ROE) of 10%.

GAS TRANSMISSION AND MIDSTREAM

British Columbia Pipeline and Maritimes & Northeast Canada

British Columbia (BC) Pipeline and Maritimes & Northeast (M&N) Canada are regulated by the CER. Rates are approved by the CER through negotiated toll settlement agreements based on cost-of-service. Both BC Pipeline and M&N Canada are currently operating under the terms of their 2020-2021 and 2019-2021 toll settlements, respectively, which stipulate an allowable ROE and the continuation and establishment of certain deferral and variance accounts.

US Gas Transmission

Most of our US gas transmission and storage services are regulated by the FERC and may also be subject to the jurisdiction of various other federal, state and local agencies. The FERC regulates natural gas transmission in US interstate commerce including the establishment of rates for services, while rates for intrastate commerce and/or gathering services are regulated by the state gas commissions. Cost-of-service is the basis for the calculation of regulated tariff rates, although the FERC also allows the use of negotiated and discounted rates within contracts with shippers that may result in a rate that is above or below the FERC-regulated recourse rate for that service.

GAS DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE

Enbridge Gas

Enbridge Gas' distribution rates, commencing in 2019, are set under a five-year Incentive Regulation (IR) framework using a price cap mechanism. The price cap mechanism establishes new rates each year through an annual base rate escalation at inflation less a 0.3% stretch factor, annual updates for certain costs to be passed through to customers, and where applicable, the recovery of material discrete incremental capital investments beyond those that can be funded through base rates. The IR framework includes the continuation and establishment of certain deferral and variance accounts, as well as an earnings sharing mechanism that requires Enbridge Gas to share equally with customers any earnings in excess of 150 basis points over the annual OEB approved ROE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT EFFECTS

Accounting for rate-regulated activities has resulted in the recognition of the following regulatory assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position:

December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019	Recovery/Refund Period Ends
Current regulatory assets			
Federal carbon receivables ¹	—	145	2020
Under-recovery of fuel costs	86	119	2021
Other current regulatory assets	146	212	2021
Total current regulatory assets²	232	476	
Long-term regulatory assets			
Deferred income taxes ³	3,890	3,551	Various
Long-term debt ⁴	429	464	2022-2046
Pension plan receivable ⁵	402	275	Various
Negative salvage ⁶	246	5	Various
Accounting policy changes ⁷	169	175	Various
Other long-term regulatory assets	261	166	Various
Total long-term regulatory assets²	5,397	4,636	
Total regulatory assets	5,629	5,112	
Current regulatory liabilities			
Purchase gas variance	153	41	2021
Other current regulatory liabilities	117	202	2021
Total current regulatory liabilities⁸	270	243	
Long-term regulatory liabilities			
Future removal and site restoration reserves ⁹	1,455	1,424	Various
Regulatory liability related to US income taxes ¹⁰	941	866	Various
Pipeline future abandonment costs <i>(Note 14)</i>	578	454	Various
Other long-term regulatory liabilities	150	111	Various
Total long-term regulatory liabilities⁸	3,124	2,855	
Total regulatory liabilities	3,394	3,098	

1 The federal carbon balance is the difference between actual carbon costs and carbon costs recovered in rates, as well as the administration costs associated with the impacts of the federal carbon program requirements. This balance has been recovered from customers in the fourth quarter of 2020 in accordance with the OEB's approval.

2 Current regulatory assets are included in Accounts receivable and other, while long-term regulatory assets are included in Deferred amounts and other assets.

3 The deferred income taxes balance represents the regulatory offset to deferred income tax liabilities to the extent that it is expected to be included in future regulator-approved rates and recovered from customers. The recovery period depends on the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences. In the absence of rate-regulated accounting, this regulatory balance and the related earnings impact would not be recorded.

4 The debt balance represents our regulatory offset to the fair value adjustment to debt acquired in our merger with Spectra Energy Corp. (Spectra Energy). The offset is viewed as a proxy for the regulatory asset that would be recorded in the event such debt was extinguished at an amount higher than the carrying value.

- 5 *The pension plan balance represents the regulatory offset to our pension liability to the extent that it is expected to be included in regulator-approved future rates and recovered from customers. The settlement period for this balance is not determinable. In the absence of rate-regulated accounting, this regulatory balance and the related pension expense would be recorded in earnings and OCI.*
- 6 *The negative salvage balance represents the recovery in future rates of the actual cost of removal of previously retired or decommissioned plant assets, as approved by the FERC.*
- 7 *The accounting policy changes deferral reflects unamortized accumulated actuarial gains/losses and past service costs incurred by Union Gas Limited, relating to the period up to our merger with Spectra Energy, which were previously recorded in AOCI. The amortization of this balance is recognized as a component of accrual-based pension expenses, which are included in Other income/(expense) and recovered in rates, as previously approved by the OEB.*
- 8 *Current regulatory liabilities are included in Accounts payable and other, while long-term regulatory liabilities are included in Other long-term liabilities.*
- 9 *Future removal and site restoration reserves consists of amounts collected from customers, with the approval of the OEB, to fund future costs of removal and site restoration relating to property, plant and equipment. These costs are collected as part of the depreciation expense charged on property, plant and equipment that is reflected in rates. The settlement of this balance will occur over the long-term as costs are incurred. In the absence of rate-regulated accounting, depreciation rates would not include a charge for removal and site restoration and costs would be charged to earnings as incurred with recognition of revenue for amounts previously collected.*
- 10 *The regulatory liability related to US income taxes resulted from the US tax reform legislation dated December 22, 2017. These balances will be refunded to customers in accordance with the respective rate settlements approved by the FERC.*

8. DISPOSITIONS

DISPOSITIONS

Line 10 Crude Oil Pipeline

In the first quarter of 2018, we satisfied the condition as set out in our agreements for the sale of our Line 10 crude oil pipeline (Line 10), which originates near Hamilton, Ontario and terminates at West Seneca, New York. Our subsidiaries, Enbridge Pipelines Inc. and Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P. (EEP), owned the Canadian and US portions of Line 10, respectively, and the related assets were included in our Liquids Pipelines segment.

Upon the reclassification and subsequent remeasurement of Line 10 assets as held for sale, a loss of \$154 million was included within Impairment of long-lived assets in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The transaction closed on June 1, 2020. No gain or loss on disposition was recorded.

Montana-Alberta Tie Line

In the fourth quarter of 2019, we committed to a plan to sell the Montana-Alberta Tie Line (MATL) transmission asset, a 345 kilometer transmission line from Great Falls, Montana to Lethbridge, Alberta. MATL was included in our Renewable Power Generation segment. The purchase and sale agreement was signed in January 2020.

Upon the reclassification and subsequent remeasurement of MATL assets as held for sale, a loss of \$297 million was included within Impairment of long-lived assets in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019.

On May 1, 2020 we closed the sale of MATL for cash proceeds of approximately \$189 million. After closing adjustments, a gain on disposal of \$4 million was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Ozark Gas Transmission

In the first quarter of 2020, we agreed to sell our Ozark Gas Transmission and Ozark Gas Gathering assets (Ozark assets). The Ozark assets are composed of a transmission system that extends from southeastern Oklahoma through Arkansas to southeastern Missouri, and a fee-based gathering system that accesses Fayetteville Shale and Arkoma production. These assets were included in our Gas Transmission and Midstream segment.

On April 1, 2020 we closed the sale of the Ozark assets for cash proceeds of approximately \$63 million. After closing adjustments, a gain on disposal of \$1 million was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Canadian Natural Gas Gathering and Processing Businesses

On July 4, 2018, we entered into agreements to sell our Canadian natural gas gathering and processing businesses to Brookfield Infrastructure Partners L.P. and its institutional partners for a cash purchase price of approximately \$4.3 billion, subject to customary closing adjustments. Separate agreements were entered into for those facilities currently governed by provincial regulations and those governed by federal regulations (collectively, Canadian Natural Gas Gathering and Processing Businesses assets); these assets were part of our Gas Transmission and Midstream segment.

As the Canadian Natural Gas Gathering and Processing Businesses assets represented a portion of a reporting unit, we allocated a portion of the goodwill of the reporting unit of these assets using a relative fair value approach. As a result of the goodwill allocation, the carrying value of Canadian Natural Gas Gathering and Processing Businesses assets was greater than the sale price consideration less the cost to sell and we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$1.0 billion on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018. The held for sale classification represented a triggering event and required us to perform a goodwill impairment test for the related reporting unit. The results of the test did not indicate any additional goodwill impairment. Goodwill of \$366 million and \$55 million was allocated to the provincially and federally regulated facilities, respectively and was held for sale until closing.

On October 1, 2018, we closed the sale of the provincially regulated facilities for proceeds of approximately \$2.5 billion. After closing adjustments, a gain on disposal of \$34 million before tax was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018.

On December 31, 2019, we closed the sale of the federally regulated facilities for proceeds of approximately \$1.7 billion. After closing adjustments, a loss on disposal of \$268 million before tax was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019. As these assets represented a portion of a reporting unit, we allocated a portion of the goodwill of the reporting unit to these assets using a relative fair value approach.

St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc.

In August 2017, we entered into an agreement to sell the issued and outstanding shares of St. Lawrence Gas Company, Inc. (St. Lawrence Gas). St. Lawrence Gas assets were included in the Gas Distribution and Storage segment. On November 1, 2019 we closed the sale of St. Lawrence Gas for cash proceeds of approximately \$72 million. After closing adjustments, a loss on disposal of \$10 million was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Enbridge Gas New Brunswick

In December 2018, we entered into an agreement for the sale of Enbridge Gas New Brunswick Limited Partnership and Enbridge Gas New Brunswick Inc. (collectively, EGNB). EGNB assets were a part of our Gas Distribution and Storage segment. On October 1, 2019 we closed the sale of EGNB to Liberty Utilities (Canada) LP, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Algonquin Power and Utilities Corp. for cash proceeds of approximately \$331 million. After closing adjustments, a loss on disposal of \$3 million was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2019.

As EGNB assets represented a portion of a reporting unit, we allocated a portion of the goodwill of the reporting unit to these assets using a relative fair value approach. As such, allocated goodwill of \$133 million was included in assets subsequently disposed.

Renewable Assets

On August 1, 2018, we closed the sale of a 49% interest in all of our Canadian renewable assets, a 49% interest in two US renewable assets and 49% of our interest in the Hohe See Offshore wind power project and its subsequent expansion (collectively, the Renewable Assets) to Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPP Investments). Total cash proceeds from the transaction were \$1.75 billion. In addition, CPP Investments have been funding their pro-rata share of the remaining capital expenditures on the Hohe See Offshore wind power project. We maintain a 51% interest in the Renewable Assets and will continue to manage, operate and provide administrative services for these assets.

A loss on disposal of \$20 million was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018 for the sale of 49% of our interest in the Hohe See Offshore wind power project and its subsequent expansion. Subsequent to the sale, the remaining interests in these assets continue to be accounted for as an equity method investment, and are a part of our Renewable Power Generation segment.

Gains of \$62 million and \$17 million were included in Additional paid-in capital in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for the year ended December 31, 2018 for the sale of 49% interest in the Canadian and US renewable assets, respectively.

Also, a deferred income tax recovery of \$267 million (\$196 million attributable to us) was recorded in the year ended December 31, 2018 as a result of the sale.

Midcoast Operating, L.P.

On August 1, 2018, we closed the sale of Midcoast Operating, L.P. and its subsidiaries (MOLP) to AL Midcoast Holdings, LLC (an affiliate of ArcLight Capital Partners, LLC) for total cash proceeds of \$1.4 billion. After closing adjustments recorded in the fourth quarter of 2018, a loss on disposal of \$41 million was included in Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. MOLP conducted our US natural gas and natural gas liquids gathering, processing, transportation and marketing businesses, and was a part of our Gas Transmission and Midstream segment.

As a result of entering into a definitive sales agreement, the fair value of the assets held for sale as at March 31, 2018 were revised based on the sale price. Accordingly, we recorded a loss of \$913 million included within Impairment of long-lived assets on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018.

In the second quarter of 2018, our equity method investment in the Texas Express NGL pipeline system, also met the conditions for assets held for sale. The \$447 million carrying value of Texas Express NGL pipeline system equity investment and an allocated goodwill of \$262 million, were included within the disposal group as at June 30, 2018 and subsequently disposed on August 1, 2018.

Upon closing of the sale, we also recorded a liability of \$387 million for future volume commitments retained by us. The associated loss is included in the loss on disposal of \$41 million discussed above. As at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 respectively, \$225 million and \$299 million were included in liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

Sandpiper Project

During the year ended December 31, 2018 we sold unused pipe related to the Sandpiper Project for cash proceeds of approximately \$38 million. A gain on disposal of \$29 million before tax was included in Operating and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the year ended December 31, 2018. These assets were a part of our Liquids Pipelines segment.

9. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER

December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019
Trade receivables and unbilled revenues ¹	3,923	5,164
Short-term portion of derivative assets	323	327
Taxes receivable	374	323
Other	638	855
	5,258	6,669

¹ Net of allowance for expected credit losses of \$70 million as at December 31, 2020 and allowance for doubtful accounts of \$50 million as at December 31, 2019.

10. INVENTORY

December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019
Natural gas	710	696
Crude oil	744	542
Other commodities	82	61
	1,536	1,299

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Weighted Average Depreciation Rate	2020	2019
Pipelines	2.7 %	57,391	56,330
Facilities and equipment	2.8 %	30,057	29,287
Land and right-of-way ¹	2.1 %	2,924	2,947
Gas mains, services and other	2.7 %	12,476	12,194
Storage	2.4 %	2,872	2,748
Wind turbines, solar panels and other	4.1 %	4,877	4,914
Other	8.1 %	1,595	1,486
Under construction	— %	5,762	4,057
Total property, plant and equipment		117,954	113,963
Total accumulated depreciation		(23,383)	(20,240)
Property, plant and equipment, net		94,571	93,723

¹ The measurement of weighted average depreciation rate excludes non-depreciable assets.

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$3.4 billion, \$3.0 billion and \$2.9 billion, respectively.

IMPAIRMENT

Access Northeast Project

In 2019, we announced that we terminated the agreements with Eversource Energy and National Grid USA Service Company, Inc. related to the Access Northeast project. As a result, we recognized an impairment loss of \$105 million for the year ended December 31, 2019, which is included in Impairment of long-lived assets in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Access Northeast is part of our Gas Transmission and Midstream segment.

Impairment charges were based on the amount by which the carrying values of the assets exceeded fair value, determined using expected discounted future cash flows.

12. VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

CONSOLIDATED VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

Enbridge Canadian Renewable LP (ECRLP)

ECRLP, an entity which we have a 51% ownership in, is a VIE as its limited partners lack substantive kick-out rights or participating rights. Because we have the power to direct the activities of ECRLP, we are exposed to potential losses, and we have the right to receive benefits from ECRLP, we are considered the primary beneficiary.

Renewable Power Generation

Through various subsidiaries, we have a majority ownership interest in Magic Valley, Wildcat, Keechi Wind Project (Keechi), New Creek and Chapman Ranch wind facilities. These wind facilities are considered VIEs due to the members' lack of substantive kick-out rights and participating rights. We are the primary beneficiary of these VIEs by virtue of our power to direct the activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the wind facilities, and our obligation to absorb losses and the right to receive benefits that are significant.

Enbridge Holdings (DakTex) L.L.C.

Enbridge Holdings (DakTex) L.L.C. (DakTex) is owned 75% by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enbridge and 25% by EEP, through which we have an effective 27.6% interest in the equity investment, Bakken Pipeline System (*Note 13*). EEP is the primary beneficiary because it has the power to direct DakTex's activities that most significantly impact its economic performance. We consolidate EEP and by extension, also consolidate DakTex.

Other Limited Partnerships

By virtue of limited partners' lack of substantive kick-out rights and participating rights, substantially all limited partnerships wholly-owned by us and/or our subsidiaries are considered VIEs, including EEP and Spectra Energy Partners, LP (SEP). As these wholly-owned limited partnership entities are directed by us with no third parties having the ability to direct any of the significant activities, we are considered the primary beneficiary.

The following table includes assets to be used to settle liabilities of our consolidated VIEs and liabilities of our consolidated VIEs for which creditors do not have recourse to our general credit as the primary beneficiary. These assets and liabilities are included in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

December 31,	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	215	208
Restricted cash	1	1
Accounts receivable and other	65	76
Inventory	7	4
	288	289
Property, plant and equipment, net	3,201	3,392
Long-term investments	14	15
Restricted long-term investments	84	69
Deferred amounts and other assets	3	4
Intangible assets, net	115	124
	3,705	3,893
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and other	52	56
	52	56
Other long-term liabilities	175	130
Deferred income taxes	5	5
	232	191
Net assets before noncontrolling interests	3,473	3,702

We do not have an obligation to provide financial support to any of our consolidated VIEs.

UNCONSOLIDATED VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITIES

We currently hold several equity investments in limited partnerships that are assessed to be VIEs due to limited partners not having substantive kick-out rights or participating rights. We have determined that we do not have the power to direct the activities of the VIEs that most significantly impact the VIEs' economic performance. Specifically, the power to direct the activities of a majority of these VIEs is shared amongst the partners. Each partner has representatives that make up an executive committee that makes significant decisions for the VIE and none of the partners may make major decisions unilaterally.

The carrying amount of our interest in VIEs that are unconsolidated and our estimated maximum exposure to loss as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 are presented below:

December 31, 2020	Carrying Amount of Investment in VIE	Enbridge's Maximum Exposure to Loss
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
Aux Sable Liquid Products L.P. ¹	106	187
Éolien Maritime France SAS ²	96	949
Enbridge Renewable Infrastructure Investments S.a.r.l. ³	100	2,516
Enbridge Éolien France 2 S.a.r.l. ⁴	2	230
PennEast Pipeline Company, LLC ⁵	116	371
Rampion Offshore Wind Limited ⁶	599	650
Vector Pipeline L.P. ⁷	201	390
Other ⁸	131	131
	1,351	5,424

December 31, 2019	Carrying Amount of Investment in VIE	Enbridge's Maximum Exposure to Loss
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
Aux Sable Liquid Products L.P. ¹	123	148
Éolien Maritime France SAS ²	67	725
Enbridge Renewable Infrastructure Investments S.a.r.l. ³	141	2,720
Gray Oak Holdings LLC ⁹	463	935
PennEast Pipeline Company, LLC ⁵	106	368
Rampion Offshore Wind Limited ⁶	600	620
Vector Pipeline L.P. ⁷	195	392
Other ⁸	57	57
	1,752	5,965

1 At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to loss includes a guarantee issued by us for our respective share of the VIE's borrowing on a bank credit facility.

2 At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to loss includes the portion of our parental guarantee that has been committed in project construction contracts for which we would be liable in the event of default by the VIE and an outstanding affiliate loan receivable for \$132 million and \$166 million held by us as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

3 At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to loss includes the portion of our parental guarantee that has been committed in project construction contracts for which we would be liable in the event of default by the VIE and an outstanding affiliate loan receivable for \$904 million and \$766 million held by us as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

4 At December 31, 2020, the maximum exposure to loss includes our portion of project construction costs.

5 At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to loss includes the remaining expected contributions to the joint venture.

6 At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to loss includes the portion of our parental guarantee that has been committed in project construction contracts for which we would be liable in the event of default by the VIE.

7 At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to loss includes the carrying value of an outstanding affiliate loan receivable for \$84 million and \$92 million held by us as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, in addition an outstanding credit facility for \$105 million as at December 31, 2020.

8 At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the maximum exposure to loss is limited to our equity investment as these companies are in operation and self-sustaining.

9 At December 31, 2019, the maximum exposure to loss includes our portion of project construction costs.

We do not have an obligation to and did not provide any additional financial support to the VIEs during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Enbridge Éolien France 2 S.a.r.l (EEF2)

In September 2020, Enbridge closed a share purchase agreement with EDF Renouvelables to acquire a 50% interest in Parc Eoilien Offshore de Provence Grand Large, which is developing and constructing an offshore wind facility. Subsequently, on September 18, 2020, Enbridge sold half of its interest to CPP Investments.

EEF2 is a VIE as it does not have sufficient equity at risk to finance its activities and requires subordinated financial support from Enbridge and other partners. We have determined that we do not have the power to direct the activities of EEF2 that most significantly impact its economic performance. Specifically, the power to direct the activities of the VIE is shared amongst the partners. Each partner has representatives that make up an executive committee that makes the significant decisions for the VIE and none of the partners may make significant decisions unilaterally. Therefore, the VIE is accounted for as an unconsolidated VIE.

Gray Oak Holdings LLC

In December 2018, Enbridge acquired an effective 22.8% interest in the Gray Oak crude oil pipeline through acquisition of a 35% membership interest in Gray Oak Holdings LLC (Gray Oak Holdings), which operates the Gray Oak crude oil pipeline from Texas to the Gulf coast of the US.

The Gray Oak Pipeline construction was completed and the pipeline was placed into service in March 2020. After Gray Oak Holdings received its last significant equity contribution in 2020, it became capable of financing its own operations without any additional subordinated financial support. As a result, it was concluded that Gray Oak Holdings was no longer a VIE.

13. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

December 31,	Ownership Interest	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
EQUITY INVESTMENTS			
Liquids Pipelines			
MarEn Bakken Company LLC ¹	75.0 %	1,795	1,892
Gray Oak Holdings LLC	35.0 %	502	463
Seaway Crude Holdings LLC	50.0 %	2,668	2,907
Illinois Extension Pipeline Company, L.L.C. ²	65.0 %	623	662
Other	30.0% - 43.8%	73	73
Gas Transmission and Midstream			
Alliance Pipeline ³	50.0 %	269	310
Aux Sable ⁴	42.7% - 50.0%	251	267
DCP Midstream, LLC ⁵	50.0 %	331	2,193
Gulfstream Natural Gas System, L.L.C.	50.0 %	1,175	1,213
Nexus Gas Transmission, LLC	50.0 %	1,745	1,778
PennEast Pipeline Company, LLC	20.0 %	116	106
Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC	50.0 %	1,510	1,533
Southeast Supply Header, LLC	50.0 %	84	484
Steckman Ridge, LP	50.0 %	90	222
Vector Pipeline ⁶	60.0 %	201	195
Offshore - various joint ventures	22.0% - 74.3%	338	362
Other	33.3% - 50.0%	4	5
Gas Distribution and Storage			
Noverco Common Shares	38.9 %	156	95
Other	50.0 %	13	14
Renewable Power Generation			
Éolien Maritime France SAS	50.0 %	96	67
Enbridge Renewable Infrastructure Investments S.a.r.l.	51.0 %	100	141
Rampion Offshore Wind Limited	24.9 %	599	600
Other	21.0% - 50.0%	196	127
Eliminations and Other			
Other	30% - 50%	32	16
OTHER LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS			
Gas Distribution and Storage			
Noverco Preferred Shares		567	580
Green Power and Transmission			
Emerging Technologies and Other		32	78
Eliminations and Other			
Other		252	145
		13,818	16,528

¹ Owns 49% interest in Bakken Pipeline Investments L.L.C., which owns 75% of the Bakken Pipeline System resulting in a 27.6% effective interest in the Bakken Pipeline System.

² Owns the Southern Access Extension Project.

³ Includes Alliance Pipeline Limited Partnership in Canada and Alliance Pipeline L.P. in the US.

4 Includes Aux Sable Canada LP in Canada and Aux Sable Liquid Products LP and Aux Sable Midstream LLC in the US.

5 Our ownership in DCP Midstream, LLC (DCP Midstream) holds an interest of 56.5% in DCP Midstream, LP.

6 Includes Vector Pipeline Limited Partnership in Canada and Vector Pipeline L.P. in the US.

Equity investments include the unamortized excess of the purchase price over the underlying net book value of the investees' assets at the purchase date. As at December 31, 2020, this was comprised of \$1.8 billion in Goodwill and \$657 million in amortizable assets. As at December 31, 2019, this was comprised of \$2.1 billion in Goodwill and \$681 million in amortizable assets.

For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, distributions received from equity investments were \$2.1 billion, \$2.2 billion and \$2.8 billion, respectively.

Summarized combined financial information of our interest in unconsolidated equity investments (presented at 100%) is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2020	2019	2018
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
Operating revenues	13,987	15,687	19,217
Operating expenses	12,223	13,153	15,634
Earnings	2,306	3,016	2,954
Earnings attributable to Enbridge	1,136	1,503	1,509

	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
Current assets	3,136	2,481
Non-current assets	45,955	48,942
Current liabilities	3,539	4,047
Non-current liabilities	19,639	18,126
Noncontrolling interests	3,810	2,779

Noverco Inc.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, we owned an equity interest in Noverco through our ownership of 38.9% of its common shares and an investment in preferred shares. The preferred shares are entitled to a cumulative preferred dividend based on the average yield of Government of Canada bonds maturing in 10 years plus a margin of 4.38%.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, Noverco owned an approximate 0.2% and 0.5% reciprocal shareholding in our common shares, respectively. Noverco sold 1.0 million common shares in March 2020, 5.7 million common shares in August 2020 and 11.6 million common shares in January 2019. Shares sold were treated as treasury stock on the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

As a result of Noverco's reciprocal shareholding in our common shares, as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, we had an indirect pro-rata interest of 0.1% and 0.2%, respectively, in our own shares. Both the equity investment in Noverco and shareholders' equity have been reduced by the reciprocal shareholding of \$29 million and \$51 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019. Noverco records dividends paid by us as dividend income and we eliminate these dividends from our equity earnings of Noverco. We record our pro-rata share of dividends paid by us to Noverco as a reduction of dividends paid and an increase in our investment in Noverco.

Impairment of Equity Investments

Steckman Ridge, LP

Steckman Ridge, LP (Steckman Ridge) is engaged in the storage of natural gas, is owned 50% by Enbridge and is recorded as an equity method investment. During the third quarter, Steckman Ridge's forecasted performance was adjusted for the expectation that future available capacity will be re-contracted at lower than expected rates and an other than temporary impairment loss on our investment of \$221 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 was recorded based on a discounted cash flow analysis. The carrying value of this investment as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$90 million and \$222 million, respectively.

Southeast Supply Header, L.L.C.

Southeast Supply Header, L.L.C. (SESH) provides natural gas transmission services from east Texas and northern Louisiana to the southeast markets of the Gulf Coast. SESH is owned 50% by Enbridge and is recorded as an equity method investment. The forecasted performance of SESH was revised in the third quarter to reflect downward revisions to future negotiated rates as well as higher than expected available capacity levels, caused primarily by a significant contract expiry. An other than temporary impairment loss on our investment of \$394 million for the year ended December 31, 2020 was recorded based on a discounted cash flow analysis. The carrying value of this investment as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$84 million and \$484 million, respectively.

DCP Midstream, LLC

DCP Midstream, a 50% owned equity method investment of Enbridge, holds an equity interest in DCP Midstream, LP. A decline in the market price of DCP Midstream, LP's publicly traded units during the first quarter of 2020 resulted in an other than temporary impairment loss on our investment in DCP Midstream of \$1.7 billion for the year ended December 31, 2020. In addition, we incurred losses of \$324 million through our equity earnings pick up in relation to asset and goodwill impairment losses recorded by DCP Midstream, LP. The carrying value of our investment in DCP Midstream as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$331 million and \$2.2 billion, respectively.

Our investments in Steckman Ridge, SESH, and DCP Midstream form part of our Gas Transmission and Midstream segment. The impairment losses were recorded within Impairment of Equity Investments in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

14. RESTRICTED LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Effective January 1, 2015, we began collecting and setting aside funds to cover future pipeline abandonment costs for all CER regulated pipelines as a result of the CER's regulatory requirements under LMCI. The funds collected are held in trusts in accordance with the CER decision. The funds collected from shippers are reported within Transportation and other services revenues on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Restricted long-term investments on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Concurrently, we reflect the future abandonment cost as an increase to Operating and administrative expense on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings and Other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

We routinely invest excess cash and various restricted balances in securities such as commercial paper, bankers acceptances, corporate debt securities, Canadian equity securities, treasury bills and money market securities in the US and Canada.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, we had restricted long-term investments held in trust and classified as available for sale or held to maturity of \$553 million and \$434 million, respectively. Within Other long-term liabilities we had estimated future abandonment costs related to LMC1 of \$578 million and \$454 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively (*Note 7*).

15. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The following table provides the weighted average amortization rate, gross carrying value, accumulated amortization and net carrying value for each of our major classes of intangible assets:

December 31, 2020	Weighted Average Amortization Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Customer relationships	5.0 %	724	(139)	585
Power purchase agreements	4.5 %	63	(18)	45
Project agreement ¹	4.0 %	153	(21)	132
Software	10.5 %	2,292	(1,334)	958
Other intangible assets ²	2.7 %	456	(96)	360
		3,688	(1,608)	2,080

December 31, 2019	Weighted Average Amortization Rate	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Customer relationships	5.0 %	734	(104)	630
Power purchase agreements	4.5 %	64	(16)	48
Project agreement ¹	4.0 %	156	(16)	140
Software	11.0 %	2,115	(1,141)	974
Other intangible assets ²	2.9 %	463	(82)	381
		3,532	(1,359)	2,173

¹ Represents a project agreement acquired from the merger of Enbridge and Spectra Energy.

² The measurement of weighted average amortization rate excludes non-depreciable intangible assets.

For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, our amortization expense related to intangible assets totaled \$294 million, \$296 million and \$281 million, respectively. The following table presents our expected amortization expense associated with existing intangible assets for the years indicated as follows:

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Forecast of amortization expense <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	298	270	245	222	202

16. GOODWILL

	Liquids Pipelines	Gas Transmission and Midstream	Gas Distribution and Storage	Energy Services	Consolidated
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>					
Balance at January 1, 2019	8,324	20,777	5,356	2	34,459
Foreign exchange and other	(373)	(933)	—	—	(1,306)
Balance at December 31, 2019 ^{1,2}	7,951	19,844	5,356	2	33,153
Foreign exchange and other	(123)	(364)	—	—	(487)
Acquisition	—	—	22	—	22
Balance at December 31, 2020 ^{1,2}	7,828	19,480	5,378	2	32,688

1 Gross cost of goodwill as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$34.3 billion and \$34.7 billion, respectively.

2 Accumulated impairment as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 was \$1.6 billion .

17. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND OTHER

December 31,	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
Trade payables and operating accrued liabilities	3,497	4,536
Construction payables and contractor holdbacks	855	804
Current derivative liabilities	896	920
Dividends payable	1,728	1,678
Taxes payable	622	778
Current deferred credits	978	652
Other	652	583
	9,228	9,951

18. DEBT

December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Weighted Average Interest Rate ⁹	Maturity	2020	2019
Enbridge Inc.				
US dollar senior notes	3.8 %	2022-2049	8,536	8,689
Medium-term notes	3.8 %	2021-2064	8,323	7,623
Fixed-to-fixed subordinated term notes ¹	2.8 %	2080	1,274	—
Fixed-to-floating rate subordinated term notes ²	5.9 %	2077-2078	6,477	6,550
Floating rate notes ³		2022	956	1,556
Commercial paper and credit facility draws	0.8 %	2021-2024	8,719	5,210
Other ⁴			5	5
Enbridge (U.S.) Inc.				
Commercial paper and credit facility draws	0.3 %	2022-2024	492	1,734
Other ⁴			7	—
Enbridge Energy Partners, L.P.				
Senior notes	6.0 %	2021-2045	3,886	3,955
Enbridge Gas Inc.				
Medium-term notes	3.9 %	2021-2050	8,485	7,685
Debentures	9.1 %	2024-2025	210	210
Commercial paper and credit facility draws	0.3 %	2022	1,121	898
Enbridge Pipelines (Southern Lights) L.L.C.				
Senior notes	4.0 %	2040	1,038	1,129
Enbridge Pipelines Inc.				
Medium-term notes ⁵	4.2 %	2022-2049	4,775	5,125
Debentures	8.2 %	2024	200	200
Commercial paper and credit facility draws	0.3 %	2022	1,278	2,030
Enbridge Southern Lights LP				
Senior notes	4.0 %	2040	257	272
Spectra Energy Capital, LLC				
Senior notes	7.1 %	2032-2038	220	224
Spectra Energy Partners, LP				
Senior secured notes			—	143
Senior notes	4.0 %	2021-2048	8,332	8,481
Floating rate notes			—	519
Westcoast Energy Inc.				
Medium-term notes	4.5 %	2021-2041	1,625	1,875
Debentures	8.1 %	2025-2026	275	375
Fair value adjustment			750	844
Other ⁶			(344)	(369)
Total debt⁷			66,897	64,963
Current maturities			(2,957)	(4,404)
Short-term borrowings⁸			(1,121)	(898)
Long-term debt			62,819	59,661

1 For the initial 10 years, the notes carry a fixed interest rate. Subsequently, the interest rate will be set to equal to the Five-Year US Treasury Rate plus a margin of 5.31% from years 10 to 30 and a margin of 6.06% from years 30 to 60.

2 For the initial 10 years, the notes carry a fixed interest rate. Subsequently, the interest rate will be floating and set to equal to the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (CDOR) or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus a margin. The notes would be converted automatically into Conversion Preference Shares in the event of bankruptcy and related events.

3 The notes carry an interest rate equal to the three-month LIBOR plus a margin of 50 basis points.

4 Primarily capital lease obligations.

5 Included in medium-term notes is \$100 million with a maturity date of 2112.

6 Primarily unamortized discounts, premiums and debt issuance costs.

7 2020 - \$35.4 billion and US\$24.4 billion; 2019 - \$33.4 billion and US\$23.9 billion. Totals exclude capital lease obligations, unamortized discounts, premiums and debt issuance costs and fair value adjustment.

8 Weighted average interest rates on outstanding commercial paper were 0.3% as at December 31, 2020 (2019 - 2.0%).

9 Calculated based on term notes, debentures, commercial paper and credit facility draws outstanding as at December 31, 2020.

As at December 31, 2020, all outstanding debt was unsecured.

CREDIT FACILITIES

The following table provides details of our committed credit facilities as at December 31, 2020:

	Maturity	Total Facilities	Draws ¹	Available
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Enbridge Inc.	2021-2024	11,854	8,719	3,135
Enbridge (U.S.) Inc.	2022-2024	7,007	492	6,515
Enbridge Pipelines Inc.	2022 ²	3,000	1,278	1,722
Enbridge Gas Inc.	2022 ²	2,000	1,121	879
Total committed credit facilities		23,861	11,610	12,251

¹ Includes facility draws and commercial paper issuances that are back-stopped by the credit facility.

² Maturity date is inclusive of the one-year term out option.

On February 24, 2020, Enbridge Inc. entered into a two year, non-revolving credit facility for US\$1.0 billion with a syndicate of lenders.

On February 25, 2020, Enbridge Inc. entered into two, one year, non-revolving, bilateral credit facilities for a total of US\$500 million.

On March 31, 2020, Enbridge Inc. entered into a one year, revolving, syndicated credit facility for \$1.7 billion. On April 9, 2020, Enbridge Inc. exercised an accordion provision and increased the facility to \$3.0 billion.

On July 23 and 24, 2020, we extended approximately \$10.0 billion of our 364 day extendible credit facilities to July 2022, inclusive of a one-year term out provision.

On February 10, 2021, we entered into a three year, sustainability linked credit facility for \$1.0 billion with a syndicate of lenders. As a result of the sustainability linked credit facility and other financing activities completed in 2020, and our current liquidity position, we concurrently cancelled a one year, revolving, syndicated credit facility for \$3.0 billion ahead of its scheduled March 2021 maturity.

In addition to the committed credit facilities noted above, we maintain \$849 million of uncommitted demand letter of credit facilities, of which \$533 million were unutilized as at December 31, 2020. As at December 31, 2019, we had \$916 million of uncommitted demand letter of credit facilities, of which \$476 million were unutilized.

Our credit facilities carry a weighted average standby fee of 0.3% per annum on the unused portion and draws bear interest at market rates. Certain credit facilities serve as a back-stop to the commercial paper programs and we have the option to extend such facilities, which are currently scheduled to mature from 2021 to 2024.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, commercial paper and credit facility draws, net of short-term borrowings and non-revolving credit facilities that mature within one year, of \$9.9 billion and \$9.0 billion, respectively, are supported by the availability of long-term committed credit facilities and, therefore, have been classified as long-term debt.

LONG-TERM DEBT ISSUANCES

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we completed the following long-term debt issuances totaling \$2.5 billion and US\$2.1 billion:

Company	Issue Date		Principal Amount
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)</i>			
Enbridge Inc.			
	February 2020	Floating rate notes due February 2022 ¹	US\$750
	May 2020	3.20% medium-term notes due June 2027	\$750
	May 2020	2.44% medium-term notes due June 2025	\$550
	July 2020	Fixed-to-fixed subordinated term notes due July 2080 ²	US\$1,000
Enbridge Gas Inc.			
	April 2020	2.90% medium-term notes due April 2030	\$600
	April 2020	3.65% medium-term notes due April 2050	\$600
Spectra Energy Partners, LP			
	October 2020	3.10% senior notes due October 2040 ³	US\$300

¹ Notes mature in two years and carry an interest rate set to equal the three-month LIBOR plus a margin of 50 basis points.

² Notes mature in 60 years and are callable on or after year 10. For the initial 10 years, the notes carry a fixed interest rate of 5.75%. Subsequently, the interest rate will be set to equal the Five-Year US Treasury Rate plus a margin of 5.31% from years 10 to 30 and a margin of 6.06% from years 30 to 60.

³ Issued through Texas Eastern Transmission, L.P., a wholly-owned operating subsidiary of SEP.

LONG-TERM DEBT REPAYMENTS

During the year ended December 31, 2020, we completed the following long-term debt repayments totaling \$1.7 billion and US\$2.1 billion, respectively:

Company	Repayment Date		Principal Amount
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)</i>			
Enbridge Inc.			
	January 2020	Floating rate notes	US\$700
	March 2020	4.53% medium-term notes	\$500
	June 2020	Floating rate notes	US\$500
	November 2020	4.85% medium-term notes	\$100
Enbridge Gas Inc.			
	November 2020	4.04% medium-term notes	\$400
Enbridge Pipelines (Southern Lights) L.L.C.			
	June and December 2020	3.98% senior notes	US\$56
Enbridge Pipelines Inc.			
	April 2020	4.45% medium-term notes	\$350
Enbridge Southern Lights LP			
	June and December 2020	4.01% senior notes	\$15
Spectra Energy Partners, LP			
	January 2020	6.09% senior secured notes	US\$111
	June 2020	Floating rate notes	US\$400
	October 2020	4.13% senior notes due 2020	US\$300
Westcoast Energy Inc.			
	January 2020	9.90% debentures	\$100
	July 2020	4.57% medium-term notes	\$250

DEBT COVENANTS

Our credit facility agreements and term debt indentures include standard events of default and covenant provisions whereby accelerated repayment and/or termination of the agreements may result if we were to default on payment or violate certain covenants. As at December 31, 2020, we were in compliance with all debt covenants.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Year ended December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019	2018
Debentures and term notes	2,913	2,783	3,011
Commercial paper and credit facility draws	123	273	171
Amortization of fair value adjustment	(54)	(67)	(131)
Capitalized interest	(192)	(326)	(348)
	2,790	2,663	2,703

19. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

Our ARO relate mostly to the retirement of pipelines, renewable power generation assets, obligations related to right-of way agreements and contractual leases for land use.

The liability for the expected cash flows as recognized in the financial statements reflected discount rates ranging from 1.8% to 9.0%.

A reconciliation of movements in our ARO liabilities is as follows:

December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019
Obligations at beginning of year	520	989
Liabilities disposed	—	(59)
Liabilities incurred	—	15
Liabilities settled	(30)	(12)
Change in estimate and other	—	(417)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(6)	(18)
Accretion expense	12	22
Obligations at end of year	496	520
Presented as follows:		
Accounts payable and other	56	7
Other long-term liabilities	440	513
	496	520

20. NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

NONCONTROLLING INTERESTS

The following table provides additional information regarding Noncontrolling interests as presented in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position:

December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019
Algonquin Gas Transmission, L.L.C	384	394
Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline, L.L.C	558	579
Renewable energy assets	1,646	1,864
Westcoast Energy Inc. ¹	408	527
	2,996	3,364

¹ Represents 12 million and 16.6 million cumulative redeemable preferred shares as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Westcoast Preferred Shares Redemption

On March 20, 2019, Westcoast Energy Inc. (Westcoast) exercised its right to redeem all of its outstanding 5.5% Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series 7 (Series 7 Shares) and all of its outstanding 5.6% Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series 8 (Series 8 Shares) at a price of \$25.00 per Series 7 Share and \$25.00 per Series 8 Share, respectively, for a total payment of \$300 million. In addition, payment of \$4 million was made for all accrued and unpaid dividends. As a result, we recorded a \$300 million decrease in Noncontrolling interests for the year ended December 31, 2019.

On December 16, 2020, Westcoast declared its intent to exercise its right to redeem all of its outstanding Cumulative Redeemable First Preferred Shares, Series 10 (Series 10 Shares) on January 15, 2021 at a price of \$25.00 per Series 10 Share, for a par value of \$115 million. This amount was included in Accounts payable and other in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as at December 31, 2020. As a result, we recorded a decrease of \$112 million, which represents the par value less related issuance costs, in Noncontrolling interests for the year ended December 31, 2020.

US Sponsored Vehicles Buy-in

On August 24, 2018, we entered into a definitive agreement with SEP under which we agreed to acquire all of the outstanding public common units of SEP not already owned by us or our subsidiaries on the basis of 1.111 of our common shares for each common unit of SEP. Upon the closing of the transaction on December 17, 2018, we acquired all of the public common units of SEP and SEP became an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of Enbridge. The transaction was valued at \$3.9 billion based on the closing price of our common shares on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on December 14, 2018. As a result of this buy-in, we recorded a decrease in Noncontrolling interests, Additional paid-in capital and Deferred income tax liabilities of \$3.0 billion, \$642 million and \$167 million, respectively.

On September 17, 2018, we entered into definitive agreements with each of EEP and Enbridge Energy Management, L.L.C. (EEM) under which we agreed to acquire all of the outstanding public class A common units of EEP and all of the outstanding public listed shares of EEM not already owned by us or our subsidiaries. Under the agreements, EEP public unitholders received 0.335 of our common shares for each class A common unit of EEP, and EEM public shareholders received 0.335 of our common shares for each listed share of EEM. Upon the closing of the respective transactions on December 20, 2018, we acquired all of the public Class A common units of EEP and shares of EEM, and both EEP and EEM became indirect, wholly-owned subsidiaries of Enbridge. The EEP and EEM transactions were valued at \$3.0 billion and \$1.3 billion, respectively, based on the closing price of our common shares on the NYSE on December 19, 2018. As a result of the buy-ins, collectively for EEP and EEM, we recorded an increase in Noncontrolling interests and a decrease in Additional paid-in capital and Deferred income tax liabilities of \$185 million, \$3.7 billion and \$707 million, respectively.

Canadian Sponsored Vehicle Buy-in

On September 17, 2018, we entered into a definitive agreement with Enbridge Income Fund Holdings Inc. (ENF) under which we would acquire all of the outstanding public common shares of ENF not already owned by us or our subsidiaries on the basis of 0.735 of our common shares and cash of \$0.45 for each common share of ENF. Upon the closing of the transaction on November 8, 2018, we acquired all of the public common shares of ENF and ENF became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Enbridge. The transaction, excluding the cash component, was valued at \$4.5 billion based on the closing price of our common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange on November 7, 2018. As a result of this buy-in, we recorded a decrease in Redeemable noncontrolling interests and Additional paid-in capital of \$4.5 billion and \$25 million, respectively, with nil deferred tax impact. As at December 31, 2018, the balance of Redeemable noncontrolling interests was nil.

Renewable Assets

On August 1, 2018, we closed the sale of a 49% interest in all of our Canadian renewable assets and a 49% interest in two US renewable assets to CPP Investments (*Note 8*). As a result, we recorded an increase in Noncontrolling interests, Additional paid-in capital and Deferred income tax liabilities of \$1.2 billion, \$79 million and \$27 million, respectively, in the third quarter of 2018.

SEP Incentive Distribution Rights

On January 22, 2018, Enbridge and SEP announced the execution of a definitive agreement, resulting in us converting all of our ownership of incentive distribution rights (IDRs) and general partner economic interests in SEP into 172.5 million newly issued SEP common units. As part of the transaction, all of the IDRs were eliminated. As a result of this restructuring, in 2018 we recorded a decrease in Noncontrolling interests of \$1.5 billion and increases in Additional paid-in capital and Deferred income tax liabilities of \$1.1 billion and \$333 million, respectively. Subsequently in 2018, we acquired all of the outstanding common units of SEP (refer to *US Sponsored Vehicles Buy-in* above).

21. SHARE CAPITAL

Our authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preference shares.

COMMON SHARES

December 31,	2020		2019		2018	
	Number Shares	Amount	Number Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars; number of shares in millions)</i>						
Balance at beginning of year	2,025	64,746	2,022	64,677	1,695	50,737
Common shares issued in Sponsored Vehicle buy-in (<i>Note 20</i>)	—	—	—	—	297	12,727
Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan	—	—	—	—	28	1,181
Shares issued on exercise of stock options	1	22	3	69	2	32
Balance at end of year	2,026	64,768	2,025	64,746	2,022	64,677

PREFERENCE SHARES

December 31,	2020		2019		2018	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars; number of shares in millions)</i>						
Preference Shares, Series A	5	125	5	125	5	125
Preference Shares, Series B	18	457	18	457	18	457
Preference Shares, Series C	2	43	2	43	2	43
Preference Shares, Series D	18	450	18	450	18	450
Preference Shares, Series F	20	500	20	500	20	500
Preference Shares, Series H	14	350	14	350	14	350
Preference Shares, Series J	8	199	8	199	8	199
Preference Shares, Series L	16	411	16	411	16	411
Preference Shares, Series N	18	450	18	450	18	450
Preference Shares, Series P	16	400	16	400	16	400
Preference Shares, Series R	16	400	16	400	16	400
Preference Shares, Series 1	16	411	16	411	16	411
Preference Shares, Series 3	24	600	24	600	24	600
Preference Shares, Series 5	8	206	8	206	8	206
Preference Shares, Series 7	10	250	10	250	10	250
Preference Shares, Series 9	11	275	11	275	11	275
Preference Shares, Series 11	20	500	20	500	20	500
Preference Shares, Series 13	14	350	14	350	14	350
Preference Shares, Series 15	11	275	11	275	11	275
Preference Shares, Series 17	30	750	30	750	30	750
Preference Shares, Series 19	20	500	20	500	20	500
Issuance costs		(155)		(155)		(155)
Balance at end of year		7,747		7,747		7,747

Characteristics of the preference shares are as follows:

	Dividend Rate	Dividend ¹	Per Share Base Redemption Value ²	Redemption and Conversion Option Date ^{2,3}	Right to Convert Into ^{3,4}
<i>(Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated)</i>					
Preference Shares, Series A	5.50 %	\$1.37500	\$25	—	—
Preference Shares, Series B	3.42 %	\$0.85360	\$25	June 1, 2022	Series C
Preference Shares, Series C ⁵	3-month treasury bill plus 2.40%	—	\$25	June 1, 2022	Series B
Preference Shares, Series D	4.46 %	\$1.11500	\$25	March 1, 2023	Series E
Preference Shares, Series F	4.69 %	\$1.17224	\$25	June 1, 2023	Series G
Preference Shares, Series H	4.38 %	\$1.09400	\$25	September 1, 2023	Series I
Preference Shares, Series J	4.89 %	US\$1.22160	US\$25	June 1, 2022	Series K
Preference Shares, Series L	4.96 %	US\$1.23972	US\$25	September 1, 2022	Series M
Preference Shares, Series N	5.09 %	\$1.27152	\$25	December 1, 2023	Series O
Preference Shares, Series P	4.38 %	\$1.09476	\$25	March 1, 2024	Series Q
Preference Shares, Series R	4.07 %	\$1.01825	\$25	June 1, 2024	Series S
Preference Shares, Series 1	5.95 %	US\$1.48728	US\$25	June 1, 2023	Series 2
Preference Shares, Series 3	3.74 %	\$0.93425	\$25	September 1, 2024	Series 4
Preference Shares, Series 5	5.38 %	US\$1.34383	US\$25	March 1, 2024	Series 6
Preference Shares, Series 7	4.45 %	\$1.11224	\$25	March 1, 2024	Series 8
Preference Shares, Series 9	4.10 %	\$1.02424	\$25	December 1, 2024	Series 10
Preference Shares, Series 11 ⁶	3.94 %	\$0.98452	\$25	March 1, 2025	Series 12
Preference Shares, Series 13 ⁶	3.04 %	\$0.76076	\$25	June 1, 2025	Series 14
Preference Shares, Series 15 ⁶	2.98 %	\$0.74576	\$25	September 1, 2025	Series 16
Preference Shares, Series 17	5.15 %	\$1.28750	\$25	March 1, 2022	Series 18
Preference Shares, Series 19	4.90 %	\$1.22500	\$25	March 1, 2023	Series 20

1 The holder is entitled to receive a fixed, cumulative, quarterly preferential dividend, as declared by the Board of Directors. With the exception of Series A and Series C Preference Shares, such fixed dividend rate resets every five years beginning on the initial redemption and conversion option date. The Series 17 and Series 19 Preference Shares contain a feature where the fixed dividend rate, when reset every five years, will not be less than 5.15% and 4.90%, respectively. No other series of Preference Shares has this feature.

2 Series A Preference Shares may be redeemed any time at our option. For all other series of Preference Shares, we, may at our option, redeem all or a portion of the outstanding Preference Shares for the Base Redemption Value per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends on the Redemption Option Date and on every fifth anniversary thereafter.

3 The holder will have the right, subject to certain conditions, to convert their shares into Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of a specified series on a one-for-one basis on the Conversion Option Date and every fifth anniversary thereafter at an ascribed issue price equal to the Base Redemption Value.

4 With the exception of Series A Preference Shares, after the redemption and conversion option dates, holders may elect to receive quarterly floating rate cumulative dividends per share at a rate equal to: \$25 x (number of days in quarter/number of days in a year) x three-month Government of Canada treasury bill rate + 2.4% (Series C), 2.4% (Series E), 2.5% (Series G), 2.1% (Series I), 2.7% (Series O), 2.5% (Series Q), 2.5% (Series S), 2.4% (Series 4), 2.6% (Series 8), 2.7% (Series 10), 2.6% (Series 12), 2.7% (Series 14), 2.7% (Series 16), 4.1% (Series 18) or 3.2% (Series 20); or US\$25 x (number of days in quarter/number of days in a year) x three-month US Government treasury bill rate + 3.1% (Series K), 3.2% (Series M), 3.1% (Series 2) or 2.8% (Series 6).

5 The floating quarterly dividend amount for the Series C Preference Shares was increased to \$0.25458 from \$0.25305 on March 1, 2020, was decreased to \$0.16779 from \$0.25458 on June 1, 2020, was decreased to \$0.15975 from \$0.16779 on September 1, 2020 and was decreased to \$0.15349 from \$0.15975 on December 1, 2020, due to reset on a quarterly basis following the issuance thereof.

6 No Series 11, 13 or 15 Preference shares were converted on the March 1, 2020, June 1, 2020 or September 1, 2020 conversion option dates, respectively. However, the quarterly dividend amounts for Series 11, 13 or 15, was decreased to \$0.24613 from \$0.27500 on March 1, 2020, decreased to \$0.19019 from \$0.27500 on June 1, 2020, decreased to \$0.18644 from \$0.27500 on September 1, 2020, respectively, due to reset on every fifth anniversary thereafter.

DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AND SHARE PURCHASE PLAN

On November 2, 2018, we announced the suspension of our dividend reinvestment and share purchase plan (DRIP), effective immediately. Prior to the announcement, our shareholders were able to participate in the DRIP, which enabled participants to reinvest their dividends in our common shares at a 2% discount to market price and to make additional optional cash payments to purchase common shares at the market price, free of brokerage or other charges. Refer to *Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources - Dividends* for details on dividends paid.

SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN

The Shareholder Rights Plan is designed to encourage the fair treatment of our shareholders in connection with any takeover offer. Rights issued under the plan become exercisable when a person and any related parties acquires or announces its intention to acquire 20% or more of our outstanding common shares without complying with certain provisions set out in the plan or without approval of our Board of Directors. Should such an acquisition occur, each rights holder, other than the acquiring person and related parties, will have the right to purchase our common shares at a 50% discount to the market price at that time.

22. STOCK OPTION AND STOCK UNIT PLANS

We maintain four long-term incentive compensation plans: the ISO Plan, the Performance Stock Options (PSO) Plan, the PSU Plan and the RSU Plan. Total stock-based compensation expense recorded for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$145 million, \$117 million and \$106 million, respectively. Disclosure of activity and assumptions for material stock-based compensation plans are included below.

INCENTIVE STOCK OPTIONS

Certain key employees are granted ISOs to purchase common shares at the grant date market price. ISOs vest in equal annual installments over a four-year period and expire 10 years after the issue date.

December 31, 2020	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
<i>(options in thousands; intrinsic value in millions of Canadian dollars; weighted average exercise price in Canadian dollars)</i>				
Options outstanding at beginning of year	35,047	47.73		
Options granted	4,783	55.50		
Options exercised ¹	(2,656)	37.12		
Options cancelled or expired	(1,680)	52.43		
Options outstanding at end of year	35,494	49.35	6.0	54
Options vested at end of year ²	22,005	48.65	4.6	34

¹ The total intrinsic value of ISOs exercised during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$13 million, \$58 million and \$42 million, respectively, and cash received on exercise was \$4 million, \$1 million and \$15 million, respectively.

² The total fair value of ISOs vested during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 was \$30 million, \$32 million and \$36 million, respectively.

Weighted average assumptions used to determine the fair value of ISOs granted using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019	2018
Fair value per option (Canadian dollars) ¹	4.01	4.37	3.86
Valuation assumptions			
Expected option term (years) ²	6	5	5
Expected volatility ³	18.3 %	19.9 %	21.9 %
Expected dividend yield ⁴	5.9 %	6.1 %	6.4 %
Risk-free interest rate ⁵	1.3 %	2.0 %	2.2 %

1 Options granted to US employees are based on NYSE prices. The option value and assumptions shown are based on a weighted average of the US and the Canadian options. The fair values per option for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 were \$3.75, \$4.04 and \$3.75, respectively, for Canadian employees and US\$3.62, US\$4.09 and US\$3.30, respectively, for US employees.

2 The expected option term is six years based on historical exercise practice and five years for retirement eligible employees.

3 Expected volatility is determined with reference to historic daily share price volatility and consideration of the implied volatility observable in call option values near the grant date.

4 The expected dividend yield is the current annual dividend at the grant date divided by the current stock price.

5 The risk-free interest rate is based on the Government of Canada's Canadian Bond Yields and the US Treasury Bond Yields.

Compensation expense recorded for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 for ISOs was \$24 million, \$32 million and \$28 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2020, unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock-based compensation arrangements granted under the ISO Plan was \$13 million. The expense is expected to be fully recognized over a weighted average period of approximately two years.

PERFORMANCE STOCK UNITS

Under PSU awards for certain key employees, cash awards are paid following a three-year performance cycle. Awards are calculated by multiplying the number of units outstanding at the end of the performance period by Enbridge's weighted average share price for 20 days prior to the maturity of the grant and by a performance multiplier. The performance multiplier ranges from zero, if our performance fails to meet threshold performance levels, to a maximum of two if we perform within the highest range of the performance targets. The performance multiplier is derived through a calculation of our Total Shareholder Return percentile rank, in each case relative to a specified peer group of companies and our distributable cash flow, adjusted for unusual, non-operating or non-recurring items, relative to targets established at the time of grant. To calculate the 2020 expense, a multiplier of 1.5 was used for 2020 PSU grants, 1.0 for 2019 PSU grants and 1.8 for the 2018 PSU grants.

December 31, 2020	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
<i>(units in thousands; intrinsic value in millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
Units outstanding at beginning of year	2,189		
Units granted	1,034		
Units cancelled	(154)		
Units matured ¹	(219)		
Dividend reinvestment	206		
Units outstanding at end of year	3,056	2.2	129

1 The total amount paid during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 for PSUs was \$14 million, \$19 million and \$18 million, respectively.

Compensation expense recorded for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 for PSUs was \$76 million, \$40 million and \$15 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2020, unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested PSUs was \$46 million. The expense is expected to be fully recognized over a weighted average period of approximately two years.

RESTRICTED STOCK UNITS

Under RSU awards, cash awards are paid to certain of our employees following a 35-month maturity period. RSU holders receive cash equal to our weighted average share price for 20 days prior to the maturity of the grant multiplied by the units outstanding on the maturity date.

December 31, 2020	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
<i>(units in thousands; intrinsic value in millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
Units outstanding at beginning of year	1,624		
Units granted	1,281		
Units cancelled	(87)		
Units matured ¹	(561)		
Dividend reinvestment	196		
Units outstanding at end of year	2,453	2.5	104

¹ The total amount paid during the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 for RSUs was \$27 million, \$34 million and \$41 million, respectively.

Compensation expense recorded for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 for RSUs was \$44 million, \$41 million and \$32 million, respectively. As at December 31, 2020, unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested RSUs was \$50 million. The expense is expected to be fully recognized over a weighted average period of approximately two years.

23. COMPONENTS OF ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME/(LOSS)

Changes in AOCI attributable to our common shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Cash Flow Hedges	Excluded Components of Fair Value Hedges	Net Investment Hedges	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Equity Investees	Pension and OPEB Adjustment	Total
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>							
Balance at January 1, 2020	(1,073)	—	(317)	1,396	67	(345)	(272)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) retained in AOCI	(591)	5	115	(828)	(2)	(221)	(1,522)
Other comprehensive (income)/loss reclassified to earnings							
Interest rate contracts ¹	253	—	—	—	—	—	253
Foreign exchange contracts ³	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other contracts ⁴	(2)	—	—	—	—	—	(2)
Amortization of pension and OPEB actuarial loss and prior service costs ⁵	—	—	—	—	—	17	17
	(335)	5	115	(828)	(2)	(204)	(1,249)
Tax impact							
Income tax on amounts retained in AOCI	140	—	(13)	—	1	54	182
Income tax on amounts reclassified to earnings	(58)	—	—	—	—	(4)	(62)
	82	—	(13)	—	1	50	120
Balance at December 31, 2020	(1,326)	5	(215)	568	66	(499)	(1,401)

	Cash Flow Hedges	Net Investment Hedges	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Equity Investees	Pension and OPEB Adjustment	Total
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>						
Balance at January 1, 2019	(770)	(598)	4,323	34	(317)	2,672
Other comprehensive income/(loss) retained in AOCI	(599)	320	(2,927)	34	(124)	(3,296)
Other comprehensive (income)/loss reclassified to earnings						
Interest rate contracts ¹	157	—	—	—	—	157
Commodity contracts ²	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Foreign exchange contracts ³	5	—	—	—	—	5
Other contracts ⁴	(3)	—	—	—	—	(3)
Amortization of pension and OPEB actuarial loss and prior service costs ⁵	—	—	—	—	17	17
	(441)	320	(2,927)	34	(107)	(3,121)
Tax impact						
Income tax on amounts retained in AOCI	169	(39)	—	6	28	164
Income tax on amounts reclassified to earnings	(31)	—	—	—	(4)	(35)
	138	(39)	—	6	24	129
Other	—	—	—	(7)	55	48
Balance at December 31, 2019	(1,073)	(317)	1,396	67	(345)	(272)

	Cash Flow Hedges	Net Investment Hedges	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Equity Investees	Pension and OPEB Adjustment	Total
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>						
Balance at January 1, 2018	(644)	(139)	77	10	(277)	(973)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) retained in AOCI	(244)	(509)	4,301	16	(85)	3,479
Other comprehensive (income)/loss reclassified to earnings						
Interest rate contracts ¹	157	—	—	—	—	157
Commodity contracts ²	(1)	—	—	—	—	(1)
Foreign exchange contracts ³	7	—	—	—	—	7
Other contracts ⁴	22	—	—	—	—	22
Amortization of pension and OPEB actuarial loss and prior service costs ⁵	—	—	—	—	16	16
	(59)	(509)	4,301	16	(69)	3,680
Tax impact						
Income tax on amounts retained in AOCI	57	50	—	8	33	148
Income tax on amounts reclassified to earnings	(37)	—	—	—	(4)	(41)
	20	50	—	8	29	107
Sponsored Vehicles buy-in ⁶	(87)	—	(55)	—	—	(142)
Balance at December 31, 2018	(770)	(598)	4,323	34	(317)	2,672

1 Reported within Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

2 Reported within Transportation and other services revenue, Commodity sales revenues, Commodity costs and Operating and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

3 Reported within Transportation and other services revenues and Net foreign currency gain/(loss) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

4 Reported within Operating and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

5 These components are included in the computation of net benefit costs and are reported within Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

6 Represents the historical noncontrolling interests and redeemable noncontrolling interests related to the Sponsored Vehicles reclassified to AOCI, upon the completion of the buy-in.

24. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

MARKET RISK

Our earnings, cash flows and OCI are subject to movements in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, commodity prices and our share price (collectively, market risks). Formal risk management policies, processes and systems have been designed to mitigate these risks.

The following summarizes the types of market risks to which we are exposed and the risk management instruments used to mitigate them. We use a combination of qualifying and non-qualifying derivative instruments to manage the risks noted below.

Foreign Exchange Risk

We generate certain revenues, incur expenses and hold a number of investments and subsidiaries that are denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars. As a result, our earnings, cash flows and OCI are exposed to fluctuations resulting from foreign exchange rate variability.

We employ financial derivative instruments to hedge foreign currency denominated earnings exposure. A combination of qualifying and non-qualifying derivative instruments is used to hedge anticipated foreign currency denominated revenues and expenses and to manage variability in cash flows. We hedge certain net investments in US dollar denominated investments and subsidiaries using foreign currency derivatives and US dollar denominated debt.

Interest Rate Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are exposed to short-term interest rate variability due to the regular repricing of our variable rate debt, primarily commercial paper. We monitor our debt portfolio mix of fixed and variable rate debt instruments to manage a consolidated portfolio of floating rate debt within the Board of Directors approved policy limit of a maximum of 30% of floating rate debt as a percentage of total debt outstanding. We primarily use qualifying derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk. Pay fixed-receive floating interest rate swaps may be used to hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements. We have implemented a program to significantly mitigate the impact of short-term interest rate volatility on interest expense via execution of floating to fixed interest rate swaps with an average swap rate of 3%.

We are exposed to changes in the fair value of fixed rate debt that arise as a result of changes in market interest rates. Pay floating-receive fixed interest rate swaps are used, when applicable, to hedge against future changes to the fair value of fixed rate debt which mitigates the impact of fluctuations in fair value via execution of fixed to floating interest rate swaps. As at December 31, 2020, we do not have any pay floating-receive fixed interest rate swaps outstanding.

Our earnings and cash flows are also exposed to variability in longer term interest rates ahead of anticipated fixed rate term debt issuances. Forward starting interest rate swaps are used to hedge against the effect of future interest rate movements. We have established a program within some of our subsidiaries to mitigate our exposure to long-term interest rate variability on select forecast term debt issuances via execution of floating to fixed interest rate swaps with an average swap rate of 2.3%.

Commodity Price Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are exposed to changes in commodity prices as a result of our ownership interests in certain assets and investments, as well as through the activities of our energy services subsidiaries. These commodities include natural gas, crude oil, power and NGL. We employ financial and physical derivative instruments to fix a portion of the variable price exposures that arise from physical transactions involving these commodities. We use primarily non-qualifying derivative instruments to manage commodity price risk.

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk of earnings fluctuations due to changes in our share price. We have exposure to our own common share price through the issuance of various forms of stock-based compensation, which affect earnings through revaluation of the outstanding units every period. We use equity derivatives to manage the earnings volatility derived from one form of stock-based compensation, restricted share units. We use a combination of qualifying and non-qualifying derivative instruments to manage equity price risk.

COVID-19 PANDEMIC RISK

The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic has caused significant volatility in Canada, the US and international markets. While we have taken proactive measures to deliver energy safely and reliably during this pandemic, given the ongoing dynamic nature of the circumstances surrounding COVID-19, the impact of this pandemic on our business remains uncertain.

TOTAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The following table summarizes the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position location and carrying value of our derivative instruments.

We generally have a policy of entering into individual International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. agreements, or other similar derivative agreements, with the majority of our financial derivative counterparties. These agreements provide for the net settlement of derivative instruments outstanding with specific counterparties in the event of bankruptcy or other significant credit events and reduce our credit risk exposure on financial derivative asset positions outstanding with the counterparties in those circumstances. The following table summarizes the maximum potential settlement amounts in the event of these specific circumstances. All amounts are presented gross in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

The following table summarizes the maximum potential settlement amounts in the event of these specific circumstances. All amounts are presented gross in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

December 31, 2020	Derivative Instruments Used as Cash Flow Hedges	Derivative Instruments Used as Net Investment Hedges	Derivative Instruments Used as Fair Value Hedges	Non- Qualifying Derivative Instruments	Total Gross Derivative Instruments as Presented	Amounts Available for Offset	Total Net Derivative Instruments
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>							
Accounts receivable and other							
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	—	180	180	(28)	152
Interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts	—	—	—	143	143	(81)	62
Other contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	323	323 ¹	(109)	214
Deferred amounts and other assets							
Foreign exchange contracts	14	—	—	452	466	(218)	248
Interest rate contracts	56	—	—	—	56	(25)	31
Commodity contracts	—	—	—	39	39	(9)	30
Other contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	70	—	—	491	561	(252)	309
Accounts payable and other							
Foreign exchange contracts	(5)	—	(29)	(151)	(185)	28	(157)
Interest rate contracts	(423)	—	—	(2)	(425)	—	(425)
Commodity contracts	(2)	—	—	(278)	(280)	81	(199)
Other contracts	(1)	—	—	(3)	(4)	—	(4)
	(431)	—	(29)	(434)	(894) ²	109	(785)
Other long-term liabilities							
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	(87)	(673)	(760)	218	(542)
Interest rate contracts	(218)	—	—	(23)	(241)	25	(216)
Commodity contracts	(1)	—	—	(57)	(58)	9	(49)
Other contracts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(219)	—	(87)	(753)	(1,059)	252	(807)
Total net derivative asset/(liability)							
Foreign exchange contracts	9	—	(116)	(192)	(299)	—	(299)
Interest rate contracts	(585)	—	—	(25)	(610)	—	(610)
Commodity contracts	(3)	—	—	(153)	(156)	—	(156)
Other contracts	(1)	—	—	(3)	(4)	—	(4)
	(580)	—	(116)	(373)	(1,069)	—	(1,069)

¹ Reported within Accounts receivable and other (2020 - \$323 million; 2019 - \$327 million) and Accounts receivable from affiliates (2020 - nil; 2019 - \$1 million) on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

² Reported within Accounts payable and other (2020 - \$894 million; 2019 - \$920 million) and Accounts payable to affiliates (2020 - nil; 2019 - \$16 million) on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

December 31, 2019	Derivative Instruments Used as Cash Flow Hedges	Derivative Instruments Used as Net Investment Hedges	Non- Qualifying Derivative Instruments	Total Gross Derivative Instruments as Presented	Amounts Available for Offset	Total Net Derivative Instruments
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>						
Accounts receivable and other						
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	161	161	(78)	83
Commodity contracts	—	—	163	163	(47)	116
Other contracts	1	—	3	4	—	4
	1	—	327	328	(125)	203
Deferred amounts and other assets						
Foreign exchange contracts	10	—	71	81	(42)	39
Commodity contracts	—	—	17	17	(2)	15
Other contracts	2	—	1	3	—	3
	12	—	89	101	(44)	57
Accounts payable and other						
Foreign exchange contracts	(5)	(13)	(392)	(410)	78	(332)
Interest rate contracts	(353)	—	—	(353)	—	(353)
Commodity contracts	—	—	(173)	(173)	47	(126)
	(358)	(13)	(565)	(936)	125	(811)
Other long-term liabilities						
Foreign exchange contracts	—	—	(934)	(934)	42	(892)
Interest rate contracts	(181)	—	—	(181)	—	(181)
Commodity contracts	(5)	—	(60)	(65)	2	(63)
	(186)	—	(994)	(1,180)	44	(1,136)
Total net derivative asset/(liability)						
Foreign exchange contracts	5	(13)	(1,094)	(1,102)	—	(1,102)
Interest rate contracts	(534)	—	—	(534)	—	(534)
Commodity contracts	(5)	—	(53)	(58)	—	(58)
Other contracts	3	—	4	7	—	7
	(531)	(13)	(1,143)	(1,687)	—	(1,687)

The following table summarizes the maturity and notional principal or quantity outstanding related to our derivative instruments.

As at December 31,	2020						2019	
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter	Total	Total
Foreign exchange contracts - US dollar forwards - purchase (millions of US dollars)	1,772	1,750	—	—	—	—	3,522	1,121
Foreign exchange contracts - US dollar forwards - sell (millions of US dollars)	5,718	5,853	3,784	1,856	648	—	17,859	19,419
Foreign exchange contracts - British pound (GBP) forwards - sell (millions of GBP)	88	28	29	30	30	60	265	298
Foreign exchange contracts - Euro forwards - sell (millions of Euro)	94	94	92	91	86	428	885	909
Foreign exchange contracts - Japanese yen forwards - purchase (millions of yen)	—	72,500	—	—	—	—	72,500	72,500
Interest rate contracts - short-term pay fixed rate (millions of Canadian dollars)	4,036	397	47	35	30	90	4,635	10,784
Interest rate contracts - long-term pay fixed rate (millions of Canadian dollars)	2,067	1,992	1,337	—	—	—	5,396	5,102
Equity contracts (millions of Canadian dollars)	44	7	11	—	—	—	62	54
Commodity contracts - natural gas (billions of cubic feet)	114	32	13	3	11	—	173	(1)
Commodity contracts - crude oil (millions of barrels)	14	1	—	—	—	—	15	28
Commodity contracts - NGL (millions of barrels)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Commodity contracts - power (megawatt per hour (MW/H))	(3)	(43)	(43)	(43)	(43)	—	(35) ¹	(16) ¹

¹ Total is an average net purchase/(sell) of power.

The Effect of Derivative Instruments on the Statements of Earnings and Comprehensive Income

The following table presents the effect of cash flow hedges and net investment hedges on our consolidated earnings and consolidated comprehensive income, before the effect of income taxes:

	2020	2019	2018
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
Amount of unrealized gain/(loss) recognized in OCI			
Cash flow hedges			
Foreign exchange contracts	(1)	(19)	19
Interest rate contracts	(595)	(559)	(190)
Commodity contracts	2	(25)	2
Other contracts	(3)	10	(3)
Fair value hedges			
Foreign exchange contracts	5	—	—
Net investment hedges			
Foreign exchange contracts	13	2	31
	(579)	(591)	(141)
Amount of (gain)/loss reclassified from AOCI to earnings			
Foreign exchange contracts ¹	5	5	5
Interest rate contracts ²	253	157	184
Commodity contracts ³	—	(1)	(1)
Other contracts ⁴	(2)	(3)	3
	256	158	191

1 Reported within Transportation and other services revenues and Net foreign currency gain/(loss) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

2 Reported within Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

3 Reported within Transportation and other services revenue, Commodity sales revenues, Commodity costs and Operating and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

4 Reported within Operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

We estimate that a loss of \$127 million from AOCI related to cash flow hedges will be reclassified to earnings in the next 12 months. Actual amounts reclassified to earnings depend on the foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices in effect when derivative contracts that are currently outstanding mature. For all forecasted transactions, the maximum term over which we are hedging exposures to the variability of cash flows is 36 months as at December 31, 2020.

Fair Value Derivatives

For interest rate derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges, the gain or loss on the derivative as well as the offsetting loss or gain on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is included in Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
Unrealized loss on derivative	(116)	—
Unrealized gain on hedged item	133	—
Realized loss on derivative	(12)	—
Realized loss on hedged item	—	—

Non-Qualifying Derivatives

The following table presents the unrealized gains and losses associated with changes in the fair value of our non-qualifying derivatives:

Year ended December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019	2018
Foreign exchange contracts ¹	902	1,626	(1,390)
Interest rate contracts ²	(25)	178	5
Commodity contracts ³	(114)	(62)	485
Other contracts ⁴	(7)	9	(3)
Total unrealized derivative fair value gain/(loss), net	756	1,751	(903)

1 For the respective annual periods, reported within Transportation and other services revenue (2020 - \$533 million gain; 2019 - \$930 million gain; 2018 - \$1,108 million loss) and Net foreign currency gain/(loss) (2020 - \$369 million gain; 2019 - \$696 million gain; 2018 - \$282 million loss) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

2 Reported as an increase within Interest expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

3 For the respective annual periods, reported within Transportation and other services revenue (2020 - \$2 million loss; 2019 - \$26 million loss; 2018 - \$66 million gain), Commodity sales (2020 - \$321 million loss; 2019 - \$544 million loss; 2018 - \$599 million gain), Commodity costs (2020 - \$207 million gain; 2019 - \$459 million gain; 2018 - \$193 million loss) and Operating and administrative expense (2020 - \$2 million gain; 2019 - \$49 million gain; 2018 - \$13 million gain) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

4 Reported within Operating and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that we will not be able to meet our financial obligations, including commitments and guarantees, as they become due. In order to mitigate this risk, we forecast cash requirements over a 12-month rolling time period to determine whether sufficient funds will be available and maintain substantial capacity under our committed bank lines of credit to address any contingencies. Our primary sources of liquidity and capital resources are funds generated from operations, the issuance of commercial paper and draws under committed credit facilities and long-term debt, which includes debentures and medium-term notes. We also maintain current shelf prospectuses with securities regulators which enables ready access to either the Canadian or US public capital markets, subject to market conditions. In addition, we maintain sufficient liquidity through committed credit facilities with a diversified group of banks and institutions which, if necessary, enables us to fund all anticipated requirements for approximately one year without accessing the capital markets. We are in compliance with all the terms and conditions of our committed credit facility agreements and term debt indentures as at December 31, 2020. As a result, all credit facilities are available to us and the banks are obligated to fund and have been funding us under the terms of the facilities.

CREDIT RISK

Entering into derivative instruments may result in exposure to credit risk from the possibility that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations. In order to mitigate this risk, we enter into risk management transactions primarily with institutions that possess strong investment grade credit ratings. Credit risk relating to derivative counterparties is mitigated through maintenance and monitoring of credit exposure limits and contractual requirements, netting arrangements, and ongoing monitoring of counterparty credit exposure using external credit rating services and other analytical tools.

We have credit concentrations and credit exposure, with respect to derivative instruments, in the following counterparty segments:

December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019
Canadian financial institutions	481	146
US financial institutions	99	40
European financial institutions	28	3
Asian financial institutions	167	92
Other ¹	97	113
	872	394

¹ Other is comprised of commodity clearing house and physical natural gas and crude oil counterparties.

As at December 31, 2020, we provided letters of credit totaling nil in lieu of providing cash collateral to our counterparties pursuant to the terms of the relevant International Swaps and Derivatives Association agreements. We held no cash collateral on derivative asset exposures as at December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019.

Gross derivative balances have been presented without the effects of collateral posted. Derivative assets are adjusted for non-performance risk of our counterparties using their credit default swap spread rates, and are reflected at fair value. For derivative liabilities, our non-performance risk is considered in the valuation.

Credit risk also arises from trade and other long-term receivables, and is mitigated through credit exposure limits and contractual requirements, assessment of credit ratings and netting arrangements. Within Enbridge Gas, credit risk is mitigated by the utilities' large and diversified customer base and the ability to recover an estimate for doubtful accounts through the ratemaking process. We actively monitor the financial strength of large industrial customers and, in select cases, have obtained additional security to minimize the risk of default on receivables. Generally, we classify and provide for receivables older than 30 days as past due. The maximum exposure to credit risk related to non-derivative financial assets is their carrying value.

FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis include derivative instruments. We also disclose the fair value of other financial instruments not measured at fair value. The fair value of financial instruments reflects our best estimates of market value based on generally accepted valuation techniques or models and is supported by observable market prices and rates. When such values are not available, we use discounted cash flow analysis from applicable yield curves based on observable market inputs to estimate fair value.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We categorize our derivative instruments measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs employed in the measurement.

Level 1

Level 1 includes derivatives measured at fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date. An active market for a derivative is considered to be a market where transactions occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. Our Level 1 instruments consist primarily of exchange traded derivatives used to mitigate the risk of crude oil price fluctuations.

Level 2

Level 2 includes derivative valuations determined using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1. Derivatives in this category are valued using models or other industry standard valuation techniques derived from observable market data. Such valuation techniques include inputs such as quoted forward prices, time value, volatility factors and broker quotes that can be observed or corroborated in the market for the entire duration of the derivative. Derivatives valued using Level 2 inputs include non-exchange traded derivatives such as over-the-counter foreign exchange forward and cross currency swap contracts, interest rate swaps, physical forward commodity contracts, as well as commodity swaps for which observable inputs can be obtained.

We have also categorized the fair value of our held to maturity preferred share investment and long-term debt as Level 2. The fair value of our held to maturity preferred share investment is primarily based on the yield of certain Government of Canada bonds. The fair value of our long-term debt is based on quoted market prices for instruments of similar yield, credit risk and tenor.

Level 3

Level 3 includes derivative valuations based on inputs which are less observable, unavailable or where the observable data does not support a significant portion of the derivatives' fair value. Generally, Level 3 derivatives are longer dated transactions, occur in less active markets, occur at locations where pricing information is not available or have no binding broker quote to support Level 2 classification. We have developed methodologies, benchmarked against industry standards, to determine fair value for these derivatives based on extrapolation of observable future prices and rates. Derivatives valued using Level 3 inputs primarily include long-dated derivative power contracts and NGL and natural gas contracts, basis swaps, commodity swaps, power and energy swaps, as well as physical forward commodity contracts. We do not have any other financial instruments categorized in Level 3.

We use the most observable inputs available to estimate the fair value of our derivatives. When possible, we estimate the fair value of our derivatives based on quoted market prices. If quoted market prices are not available, we use estimates from third party brokers. For non-exchange traded derivatives classified in Levels 2 and 3, we use standard valuation techniques to calculate the estimated fair value. These methods include discounted cash flows for forwards and swaps and Black-Scholes-Merton pricing models for options. Depending on the type of derivative and nature of the underlying risk, we use observable market prices (interest, foreign exchange, commodity and share price) and volatility as primary inputs to these valuation techniques. Finally, we consider our own credit default swap spread as well as the credit default swap spreads associated with our counterparties in our estimation of fair value.

We have categorized our derivative assets and liabilities measured at fair value as follows:

December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Gross Derivative Instruments
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Financial assets				
Current derivative assets				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	180	—	180
Interest rate contracts	—	—	—	—
Commodity contracts	43	33	67	143
	43	213	67	323
Long-term derivative assets				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	466	—	466
Interest rate contracts	—	56	—	56
Commodity contracts	1	24	14	39
	1	546	14	561
Financial liabilities				
Current derivative liabilities				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	(185)	—	(185)
Interest rate contracts	—	(425)	—	(425)
Commodity contracts	(39)	(18)	(223)	(280)
Other contracts	—	(4)	—	(4)
	(39)	(632)	(223)	(894)
Long-term derivative liabilities				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	(760)	—	(760)
Interest rate contracts	—	(241)	—	(241)
Commodity contracts	(1)	(8)	(49)	(58)
	(1)	(1,009)	(49)	(1,059)
Total net financial asset/(liability)				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	(299)	—	(299)
Interest rate contracts	—	(610)	—	(610)
Commodity contracts	4	31	(191)	(156)
Other contracts	—	(4)	—	(4)
	4	(882)	(191)	(1,069)

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Gross Derivative Instruments
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Financial assets				
Current derivative assets				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	161	—	161
Commodity contracts	—	33	130	163
Other contracts	—	4	—	4
	—	198	130	328
Long-term derivative assets				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	81	—	81
Commodity contracts	—	12	5	17
Other contracts	—	3	—	3
	—	96	5	101
Financial liabilities				
Current derivative liabilities				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	(410)	—	(410)
Interest rate contracts	—	(353)	—	(353)
Commodity contracts	(5)	(23)	(145)	(173)
	(5)	(786)	(145)	(936)
Long-term derivative liabilities				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	(934)	—	(934)
Interest rate contracts	—	(181)	—	(181)
Commodity contracts	—	(6)	(59)	(65)
	—	(1,121)	(59)	(1,180)
Total net financial asset/(liability)				
Foreign exchange contracts	—	(1,102)	—	(1,102)
Interest rate contracts	—	(534)	—	(534)
Commodity contracts	(5)	16	(69)	(58)
Other contracts	—	7	—	7
	(5)	(1,613)	(69)	(1,687)

The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 derivative instruments were as follows:

December 31, 2020	Fair Value	Unobservable Input	Minimum Price/Volatility	Maximum Price/Volatility	Weighted Average Price/Volatility	Unit of Measurement
<i>(fair value in millions of Canadian dollars)</i>						
Commodity contracts - financial¹						
Natural gas	5	Forward gas price	2.59	4.50	3.14	\$/mmbtu ²
Crude	(17)	Forward crude price	41.31	57.40	47.57	\$/barrel
NGL	(2)	Forward NGL price	0.45	1.04	0.96	\$/gallon
Power	(48)	Forward power price	19.40	72.71	57.18	\$/MWH
Commodity contracts - physical¹						
Natural gas	16	Forward gas price	1.94	6.21	3.04	\$/mmbtu ²
Crude	(147)	Forward crude price	42.06	63.25	47.55	\$/barrel
NGL	2	Forward NGL price	0.44	1.50	0.71	\$/gallon
	(191)					

1 Financial and physical forward commodity contracts are valued using a market approach valuation technique.

2 One million British thermal units (mmbtu).

If adjusted, the significant unobservable inputs disclosed in the table above would have a direct impact on the fair value of our Level 3 derivative instruments. The significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement of Level 3 derivative instruments include forward commodity prices, and for option contracts, price volatility. Changes in forward commodity prices could result in significantly different fair values for our Level 3 derivatives. Changes in price volatility would change the value of the option contracts. Generally, a change in the estimate of forward commodity prices is unrelated to a change in the estimate of price volatility.

Changes in net fair value of derivative assets and liabilities classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy were as follows:

Year ended December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019
Level 3 net derivative liability at beginning of period	(69)	(11)
Total gain/(loss)		
Included in earnings ¹	(123)	27
Included in OCI	2	(25)
Settlements	(1)	(60)
Level 3 net derivative liability at end of period	(191)	(69)

¹ Reported within Transportation and other services revenue, Commodity costs and Operating and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 as at December 31, 2020 or 2019.

NET INVESTMENT HEDGES

We have designated a portion of our US dollar denominated debt, as well as a portfolio of foreign exchange forward contracts, as a hedge of our net investment in US dollar denominated investments and subsidiaries.

During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, we recognized an unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$117 million and a gain of \$317 million, respectively, on the translation of US dollar denominated debt and an unrealized gain on the change in fair value of our outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts of \$13 million and \$2 million, respectively, in OCI. During the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, we recognized a realized loss of \$15 million and nil, respectively, in OCI associated with the settlement of foreign exchange forward contracts and also recognized a realized loss of nil and loss of nil, respectively, in OCI associated with the settlement of US dollar denominated debt that had matured during the period.

FAIR VALUE OF OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Our other long-term investments in other entities with no actively quoted prices are classified as Fair Value Measurement Alternative (FVMA) investments and are recorded at cost less impairment. The carrying value of FVMA and other long-term investments totaled \$52 million and \$99 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

In the first quarter of 2020, we recorded an other than temporary impairment loss of \$1.7 billion on one of our equity method investments, DCP Midstream (*Note 13*). To calculate the impairment loss, we compared the carrying value of the DCP Midstream investment to its fair value at March 31, 2020. The fair value was based on the market price of DCP Midstream, LP's publicly-traded units as at March 31, 2020 and thus represented a Level 2 measurement. The carrying value of DCP Midstream was \$331 million as at December 31, 2020.

In the third quarter of 2020, we recorded other than temporary impairment losses on two of our equity method investments, SESH and Steckman Ridge (*Note 13*). To calculate the impairment losses, we compared the carrying values of the investments to their fair values. The fair values were determined based on a discounted cash flow model using inputs not observable in the market, and thus represent Level 3 measurements. We applied an 8% weighted average cost of capital and a long-term revenue growth rate of 0.5% to estimate the fair value of SESH, and a 9% weighted average cost of capital and a long-term revenue growth rate of 1% to estimate the fair value of Steckman Ridge. The carrying value of SESH and Steckman Ridge was \$84 million and \$90 million as at December 31, 2020, respectively.

We have Restricted long-term investments held in trust totaling \$553 million and \$434 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, which are recognized at fair value.

We have a held to maturity preferred share investment carried at its amortized cost of \$567 million and \$580 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. These preferred shares are entitled to a cumulative preferred dividend based on the yield of 10-year Government of Canada bonds plus a margin of 4.38%. The fair value of this preferred share investment approximates its face value of \$567 million and \$580 million as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, our long-term debt had a carrying value of \$66.1 billion and \$64.4 billion, respectively, before debt issuance costs and a fair value of \$75.1 billion and \$70.5 billion, respectively. We also have non-current notes receivable carried at book value and recorded in Deferred amounts and other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, the non-current notes receivable had a carrying value of \$1.1 billion and \$1.0 billion, respectively, which also approximates their fair value.

The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities other than derivative instruments, other long-term investments, restricted long-term investments and long-term debt approximate their cost due to the short period to maturity.

25. INCOME TAXES

INCOME TAX RATE RECONCILIATION

Year ended December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019	2018
Earnings before income taxes	4,190	7,535	3,570
Canadian federal statutory income tax rate	15%	15 %	15 %
Expected federal taxes at statutory rate	629	1,130	536
Increase/(decrease) resulting from:			
Provincial and state income taxes ¹	288	415	(24)
Foreign and other statutory rate differentials ²	(53)	129	94
Impact of US tax reform	—	—	(2)
Effects of rate-regulated accounting ³	(145)	(63)	(163)
Foreign allowable interest deductions ⁴	(4)	(29)	(134)
Part VI.1 tax, net of federal Part I deduction ⁵	76	78	76
Impairment of goodwill	—	—	192
US BEAT	44	67	43
Non-taxable portion of gain on sale of investment to unrelated party ⁶	—	—	31
Valuation allowance ⁷	(6)	26	(172)
Intercorporate investments ⁸	—	(14)	(149)
Noncontrolling interests	(8)	(13)	(47)
Other	(47)	(18)	(44)
Income tax expense	774	1,708	237
Effective income tax rate	18.5 %	22.7 %	6.6 %

1. The change in provincial and state income taxes from 2019 to 2020 reflects the decrease in earnings from operations and the impact of state tax apportionment and rate changes in both the US and Canada.
2. The change in foreign and other statutory rate differentials from 2019 to 2020 reflects the decrease in earnings from US operations.
3. The amount in 2019 included the federal component of the tax benefit of the write-off of regulatory assets.
4. The decrease in foreign allowable interest deductions in 2019 was due to changes in the related loan portfolio and tax legislative changes in Canada, the US, and Europe.
5. Part VI.1 tax is a tax levied on preferred share dividends paid in Canada.
6. The amount represents the federal component of the non-taxable portion of the gain on the sales of the Canadian Natural Gas Gathering and Processing Businesses in 2018.
7. The decrease in 2020 is due to the federal component of the tax effect of a valuation allowance on the deferred tax assets that, in 2019, were not more likely than not to be realized.
8. The amounts in 2019 and 2018 relate to the federal component of changes in assertions regarding the manner of recovery of intercorporate investments such that deferred tax related to outside basis temporary differences was required to be recorded for MATL and for Renewable Assets, respectively.

COMPONENTS OF PRETAX EARNINGS AND INCOME TAXES

Year ended December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019	2018
Earnings before income taxes			
Canada	2,789	3,560	118
US	407	3,115	2,582
Other	994	860	870
	4,190	7,535	3,570
Current income taxes			
Canada	165	347	311
US	64	107	66
Other	98	98	8
	327	552	385
Deferred income taxes			
Canada	378	490	(598)
US	66	672	439
Other	3	(6)	11
	447	1,156	(148)
Income tax expense	774	1,708	237

COMPONENTS OF DEFERRED INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Major components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	2020	2019
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment	(7,786)	(7,290)
Investments	(4,649)	(4,620)
Regulatory assets	(1,156)	(1,052)
Other	(127)	(40)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(13,718)	(13,002)
Deferred income tax assets		
Financial instruments	518	679
Pension and OPEB plans	251	206
Loss carryforwards	2,005	1,693
Other	1,461	1,641
Total deferred income tax assets	4,235	4,219
Less valuation allowance	(79)	(84)
Total deferred income tax assets, net	4,156	4,135
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(9,562)	(8,867)
Presented as follows:		
Total deferred income tax assets	770	1,000
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(10,332)	(9,867)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	(9,562)	(8,867)

A valuation allowance has been established for certain loss and credit carryforwards, and outside basis temporary differences on investments that reduce deferred income tax assets to an amount that will more likely than not be realized.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, we recognized the benefit of unused tax loss carryforwards of \$2.6 billion and \$3.2 billion, respectively, in Canada which expire in 2026 and beyond.

As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, we recognized the benefit of unused tax loss carryforwards of \$5.8 billion and \$3.6 billion, respectively, in the US which expire in 2023 and beyond.

We have not provided for deferred income taxes on the difference between the carrying value of substantially all of our foreign subsidiaries and their corresponding tax basis as the earnings of those subsidiaries are intended to be permanently reinvested in their operations. As such these investments are not anticipated to give rise to income taxes in the foreseeable future. The difference between the carrying values of the investments and their tax bases is largely a result of unremitted earnings and currency translation adjustments. The unremitted earnings and currency translation adjustment for which no deferred taxes have been recognized in respect of foreign subsidiaries were \$5.5 billion and \$5.3 billion for the period December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. If such earnings are remitted, in the form of dividends or otherwise, we may be subject to income taxes and foreign withholding taxes. The determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred income tax liabilities on such amounts is not practicable.

Enbridge and certain of our subsidiaries are subject to taxation in Canada, the US and other foreign jurisdictions. The material jurisdictions in which we are subject to potential examinations include the US (Federal) and Canada (Federal, Alberta and Ontario). We are open to examination by Canadian tax authorities for the 2013 to 2020 tax years and by US tax authorities for the 2017 to 2020 tax years. We are currently under examination for income tax matters in Canada for the 2014 to 2017 tax years. We are not currently under examination for income tax matters in any other material jurisdiction where we are subject to income tax.

UNRECOGNIZED TAX BENEFITS

Year ended December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	2020	2019
Unrecognized tax benefits at beginning of year	129	139
Gross increases for tax positions of current year	1	1
Gross decreases for tax positions of prior year	(1)	(1)
Change in translation of foreign currency	(3)	(4)
Lapses of statute of limitations	(5)	(6)
Unrecognized tax benefits at end of year	121	129

The unrecognized tax benefits as at December 31, 2020, if recognized, would impact our effective income tax rate. We do not anticipate further adjustments to the unrecognized tax benefits during the next 12 months that would have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

We recognize accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income taxes. Interest and penalties included in income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$3 million expense and \$3 million expense, respectively, of interest and penalties. As at December 31, 2020 and 2019, interest and penalties of \$17 million and \$15 million, respectively, have been accrued.

26. PENSION AND OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS

PENSION PLANS

We sponsor Canadian and US contributory and non-contributory registered defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, which provide benefits covering substantially all employees. The Canadian Plans provide defined benefit and defined contribution pension benefits to our Canadian employees. The US Plans provide defined benefit pension benefits to our US employees. We also sponsor supplemental non-contributory defined benefit pension plans, which provide non-registered benefits for certain employees in Canada and the US.

Defined Benefit Pension Plan Benefits

Benefits payable from the defined benefit pension plans are based on each plan participant's years of service and final average remuneration. Some benefits are partially inflation-indexed after a plan participant's retirement. Our contributions are made in accordance with independent actuarial valuations. Participant contributions to contributory defined benefit pension plans are based upon each plan participant's current eligible remuneration.

Defined Contribution Pension Plan Benefits

Our contributions are based on each plan participant's current eligible remuneration. Our contributions for some defined contribution pension plans are also based on age and years of service. Our defined contribution pension benefit costs are equal to the amount of contributions required to be made by us.

Benefit Obligations, Plan Assets and Funded Status

The following table details the changes in the projected benefit obligation, the fair value of plan assets and the recorded assets or liabilities for our defined benefit pension plans:

December 31, (millions of Canadian dollars)	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Change in projected benefit obligation				
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	4,446	3,997	1,230	1,214
Service cost	148	149	44	45
Interest cost	128	139	31	41
Participant contributions	31	32	—	—
Actuarial loss ¹	292	423	95	106
Benefits paid	(190)	(187)	(128)	(101)
Plan settlements ²	—	(99)	—	(1)
Transfers out	—	(8)	—	(6)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	(23)	(63)
Other	—	—	(6)	(5)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year ³	4,855	4,446	1,243	1,230
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	3,827	3,523	1,104	1,045
Actual return on plan assets	288	448	83	176
Employer contributions	121	114	27	46
Participant contributions	31	32	—	—
Benefits paid	(190)	(187)	(128)	(101)
Plan settlements ²	—	(99)	—	(1)
Transfers out	—	(4)	—	—
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	(18)	(56)
Other	—	—	(6)	(5)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year ⁴	4,077	3,827	1,062	1,104
Underfunded status at end of year	(778)	(619)	(181)	(126)
Presented as follows:				
Deferred amounts and other assets	35	35	—	—
Accounts payable and other	(9)	(9)	(3)	(4)
Other long-term liabilities	(804)	(645)	(178)	(122)
	(778)	(619)	(181)	(126)

¹ Primarily due to decrease in the discount rate used to measure the benefit obligations.

² Plan settlements for the Canadian Plans are related to the disposition of our federally regulated BC Field Services business.

³ The accumulated benefit obligation for our Canadian pension plans was \$4.5 billion and \$4.0 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The accumulated benefit obligation for our US pension plans was \$1.2 billion as at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

⁴ Assets in the amount of \$11 million (2019 - \$10 million) and \$59 million (2019 - \$51 million), related to our Canadian and US non-registered supplemental pension plan obligations, are held in grantor trusts and rabbi trusts that, in accordance with federal tax regulations, are not restricted from creditors. These assets are committed for the future settlement of benefit obligations included in the underfunded status as at the end of the year, however they are excluded from plan assets for accounting purposes.

Certain of our pension plans have projected and accumulated benefit obligations in excess of the fair value of plan assets. For these plans, the projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets were as follows:

December 31,	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Projected benefit obligation	4,434	1,481	1,243	103
Accumulated benefit obligation	4,094	1,361	1,207	98
Fair value of plan assets	3,621	1,087	1,062	—

Amount Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The amount of pre-tax AOCI relating to our pension plans are as follows:

December 31,	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Net actuarial loss	542	445	233	134
Prior service credit	—	—	(1)	(2)
Total amount recognized in AOCI ¹	542	445	232	132

¹ Excludes amounts related to cumulative translation adjustment.

Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Other Amounts Recognized in Comprehensive Income

The components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in pre-tax Comprehensive income related to our pension plans are as follows:

Year ended December 31,	Canada			US		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>						
Service cost	148	149	149	44	45	45
Interest cost ¹	128	139	130	31	41	38
Expected return on plan assets ¹	(260)	(245)	(245)	(88)	(78)	(88)
Amortization/settlement of net actuarial loss ¹	42	41	25	1	2	7
Amortization/curtailment of prior service (credit)/cost ¹	—	—	—	(1)	(1)	3
Net periodic benefit cost	58	84	59	(13)	9	5
Defined contribution benefit cost	6	8	11	—	—	—
Net pension cost recognized in Earnings	64	92	70	(13)	9	5
Amount recognized in OCI:						
Effect of plan combination	—	—	—	—	(6)	—
Amortization/settlement of net actuarial loss	(21)	(26)	(11)	(1)	(2)	(7)
Amortization/curtailment of prior service credit/(cost)	—	—	—	1	1	(3)
Net actuarial loss arising during the year	118	115	112	100	8	28
Total amount recognized in OCI	97	89	101	100	1	18
Total amount recognized in Comprehensive income	161	181	171	87	10	23

¹ Reported within Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Actuarial Assumptions

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the projected benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost of our pension plans are as follows:

	Canada			US		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Projected benefit obligation						
Discount rate	2.6 %	3.0 %	3.8 %	2.2 %	3.0 %	3.9 %
Rate of salary increase	2.3 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	2.7 %	2.9 %	2.8 %
Cash balance interest credit rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3 %	4.5 %	4.5 %
Net periodic benefit cost						
Discount rate	3.0 %	3.8 %	3.6 %	3.0 %	3.9 %	3.4 %
Rate of return on plan assets	6.8 %	7.0 %	6.8 %	7.9 %	8.0 %	7.4 %
Rate of salary increase	3.2 %	3.2 %	3.2 %	2.9 %	2.9 %	2.9 %
Cash balance interest credit rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.5 %	4.5 %	4.5 %

OTHER POSTRETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

We sponsor funded and unfunded defined benefit OPEB Plans, which provide non-contributory supplemental health, dental, life and health spending account benefit coverage for certain qualifying retired employees.

Benefit Obligations, Plan Assets and Funded Status

The following table details the changes in the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation, the fair value of plan assets and the recorded assets or liabilities for our defined benefit OPEB plans:

December 31,	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Change in accumulated postretirement benefit obligation				
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at beginning of year	293	282	288	305
Service cost	5	5	2	2
Interest cost	8	10	7	10
Participant contributions	—	—	4	5
Actuarial loss ¹	21	15	17	7
Benefits paid	(6)	(6)	(28)	(28)
Plan amendments	—	—	(33)	—
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	(4)	(15)
Other	—	(13)	1	2
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at end of year	321	293	254	288
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	—	—	188	181
Actual return on plan assets	—	—	14	27
Employer contributions	6	6	12	10
Participant contributions	—	—	4	5
Benefits paid	(6)	(6)	(28)	(28)
Foreign currency exchange rate changes	—	—	(3)	(9)
Other	—	—	1	2
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	—	—	188	188
Underfunded status at end of year	(321)	(293)	(66)	(100)
Presented as follows:				
Deferred amounts and other assets	—	—	19	—
Accounts payable and other	(13)	(12)	(6)	(8)
Other long-term liabilities	(308)	(281)	(79)	(92)
	(321)	(293)	(66)	(100)

¹ Primarily due to decrease in the discount rate used to measure the benefit obligations.

Certain of our OPEB plans have an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of the fair value of plan assets. For these plans, the accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets were as follows:

December 31,	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Accumulated benefit obligation	321	293	191	288
Fair value of plan assets	—	—	106	188

Amount Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The amount of pre-tax AOCI relating to our OPEB plans are as follows:

December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Net actuarial (gain)/loss	15	(7)	(7)	(23)
Prior service credit	(1)	(1)	(44)	(13)
Total amount recognized in AOCI¹	14	(8)	(51)	(36)

¹ Excludes amounts related to cumulative translation adjustment.

Net Periodic Benefit Cost and Other Amounts Recognized in Comprehensive Income

The components of net periodic benefit cost and other amounts recognized in pre-tax Comprehensive income related to our OPEB plans are as follows:

Year ended December 31, <i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Canada			US		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	5	5	8	2	2	3
Interest cost ¹	8	10	10	7	10	10
Expected return on plan assets ¹	—	—	—	(12)	(12)	(12)
Amortization/settlement of net actuarial gain ¹	(1)	(7)	—	(1)	—	(1)
Amortization/curtailment of prior service credit ¹	—	(1)	—	(2)	(2)	(4)
Net periodic benefit cost recognized in Earnings	12	7	18	(6)	(2)	(4)
Amount recognized in OCI:						
Amortization/settlement of net actuarial gain	1	7	—	1	—	1
Amortization/curtailment of prior service credit	—	1	—	2	2	4
Net actuarial (gain)/loss arising during the year	21	15	(46)	15	(8)	(1)
Prior service credit	—	—	—	(33)	—	(8)
Total amount recognized in OCI	22	23	(46)	(15)	(6)	(4)
Total amount recognized in Comprehensive income	34	30	(28)	(21)	(8)	(8)

¹ Reported within Other income/(expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

Actuarial Assumptions

The weighted average assumptions made in the measurement of the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation and net periodic benefit cost of our OPEB plans are as follows:

	Canada			US		
	2020	2019	2018	2020	2019	2018
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation						
Discount rate	2.6 %	3.1 %	3.8 %	2.0 %	2.8 %	4.0 %
Net periodic benefit cost						
Discount rate	3.1 %	3.8 %	3.6 %	2.8 %	4.0 %	3.3 %
Rate of return on plan assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7 %	6.7 %	5.7 %

Assumed Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The assumed rates for the next year used to measure the expected cost of benefits are as follows:

	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	4.0 %	4.0 %	6.8 %	7.2 %
Rate to which the cost trend is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)	4.0 %	4.0 %	4.5 %	4.5 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	N/A	N/A	2037	2037

PLAN ASSETS

We manage the investment risk of our pension funds by setting a long-term asset mix policy for each plan after consideration of: (i) the nature of pension plan liabilities; (ii) the investment horizon of the plan; (iii) the going concern and solvency funded status and cash flow requirements of the plan; (iv) our operating environment and financial situation and our ability to withstand fluctuations in pension contributions; and (v) the future economic and capital markets outlook with respect to investment returns, volatility of returns and correlation between assets.

The overall expected rate of return on plan assets is based on the asset allocation targets with estimates for returns based on long-term expectations.

The asset allocation targets and major categories of plan assets are as follows:

Asset Category	Canada			US		
	Target Allocation	December 31,		Target Allocation	December 31,	
		2020	2019		2020	2019
Equity securities	43.5 %	47.2 %	46.4 %	45.0 %	55.6 %	55.2 %
Fixed income securities	30.0 %	29.6 %	31.0 %	20.0 %	17.2 %	19.8 %
Alternatives ¹	26.5 %	23.2 %	22.6 %	35.0 %	27.2 %	25.0 %

¹ Alternatives include investments in private debt, private equity, infrastructure and real estate funds.

Pension Plans

The following table summarizes the fair value of plan assets for our pension plans recorded at each fair value hierarchy level:

	Canada				US			
	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³	Total	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³	Total
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>								
December 31, 2020								
Cash and cash equivalents	213	—	—	213	5	—	—	5
Equity securities								
Canada	178	188	—	366	—	—	—	—
US	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Global	—	1,556	—	1,556	—	590	—	590
Fixed income securities								
Government	207	378	—	585	—	75	—	75
Corporate	—	410	—	410	—	103	—	103
Alternatives ⁴	—	—	912	912	—	—	289	289
Forward currency contracts	—	33	—	33	—	—	—	—
Total pension plan assets at fair value	600	2,565	912	4,077	5	768	289	1,062
December 31, 2019								
Cash and cash equivalents	184	—	—	184	14	—	—	14
Equity securities								
Canada	165	183	—	348	—	—	—	—
US	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	93
Global	—	1,429	—	1,429	—	516	—	516
Fixed income securities								
Government	196	418	—	614	—	164	—	164
Corporate	—	388	—	388	—	41	—	41
Alternatives ⁴	—	—	852	852	—	—	276	276
Forward currency contracts	—	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Total pension plan assets at fair value	545	2,430	852	3,827	14	814	276	1,104

1 Level 1 assets include assets with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

2 Level 2 assets include assets with significant observable inputs.

3 Level 3 assets include assets with significant unobservable inputs.

4 Alternatives include investments in private debt, private equity, infrastructure and real estate funds. Fund values are based on the NAV of the funds that invest directly in the aforementioned underlying investments. The values of the investments have been estimated using the capital accounts representing the plan's ownership interest in the funds.

Changes in the net fair value of pension plan assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy were as follows:

December 31,	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Balance at beginning of year	852	562	276	130
Unrealized and realized gains/(losses)	(27)	10	7	13
Purchases and settlements, net	87	280	6	133
Balance at end of year	912	852	289	276

OPEB Plans

The following table summarizes the fair value of plan assets for our OPEB plans recorded at each fair value hierarchy level:

	Canada				US			
	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³	Total	Level 1 ¹	Level 2 ²	Level 3 ³	Total
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>								
December 31, 2020								
Equity securities								
US	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35
Global	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	79
Fixed income securities								
Government	—	—	—	—	38	6	—	44
Corporate	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Alternatives ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Total OPEB plan assets at fair value	—	—	—	—	38	128	22	188
December 31, 2019								
Cash and cash equivalents	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Equity securities								
US	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	75
Global	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	38
Fixed income securities								
Government	—	—	—	—	40	15	—	55
Alternatives ⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	18
Total OPEB plan assets at fair value	—	—	—	—	42	128	18	188

1 Level 1 assets include assets with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

2 Level 2 assets include assets with significant observable inputs.

3 Level 3 assets include assets with significant unobservable inputs.

4 Alternatives includes investments in private debt, private equity, infrastructure and real estate.

Changes in the net fair value of OPEB plan assets classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy were as follows:

December 31,	Canada		US	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>				
Balance at beginning of year	—	—	18	5
Unrealized and realized gains	—	—	1	1
Purchases and settlements, net	—	—	3	12
Balance at end of year	—	—	22	18

EXPECTED BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Year ending December 31,	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026-2030
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>						
Pension						
Canada	185	189	194	198	203	1,078
US	139	76	75	75	74	353
OPEB						
Canada	12	13	13	13	13	71
US	19	18	17	16	15	66

EXPECTED EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

In 2021, we expect to contribute approximately \$102 million and \$49 million to the Canadian and US pension plans, respectively, and \$12 million and \$7 million to the Canadian and US OPEB plans, respectively.

RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLANS

In addition to the pension and OPEB plans discussed above, we also have defined contribution employee savings plans available to both Canadian and US employees. Employees may participate in a matching contribution where we match a certain percentage of before-tax employee contributions of up to 2.5% and 6.0% of eligible pay per pay period for Canadian and US employees, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2020, 2019 and 2018, pre-tax employer matching contribution costs were nil, \$4 million and \$13 million, respectively, for Canadian employees and \$27 million each year for US employees.

27. LEASES

LESSEE

We incur operating lease expenses related primarily to real estate, pipelines, storage and equipment. Our operating leases have remaining lease terms of 1 month to 35 years as at December 31, 2020.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, we incurred operating lease expenses of \$107 million and \$113 million, respectively. Operating lease expenses are reported under Operating and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, operating lease payments to settle lease liabilities were \$133 million and \$123 million, respectively. Operating lease payments are reported under operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars, except lease term and discount rate)</i>		
Operating leases		
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net ¹	708	713
Operating lease liabilities - current ²	80	94
Operating lease liabilities - long-term ³	681	689
Total operating lease liabilities	761	783
Finance leases		
Finance lease right-of-use assets, net ¹	124	89
Finance lease liabilities - current ²	17	16
Finance lease liabilities - long-term ³	98	78
Total finance lease liabilities	115	94
Weighted average remaining lease term		
Operating leases	13 years	13 years
Finance leases	22 years	23 years
Weighted average discount rate		
Operating leases	4.1 %	4.3 %
Finance leases	2.9 %	3.6 %

¹ Right-of-use assets are reported under Deferred amounts and other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

² Current lease liabilities are reported under Accounts payable and other in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

³ Long-term lease liabilities are reported under Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

As at December 31, 2020, our operating and finance lease liabilities are expected to mature as follows:

	Operating leases	Finance leases
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
2021	121	18
2022	116	16
2023	96	16
2024	90	13
2025	84	6
Thereafter	531	84
Total undiscounted lease payments	1,038	153
Less imputed interest	(277)	(38)
Total	761	115

LESSOR

We receive revenues from operating leases primarily related to natural gas and crude oil storage and processing facilities, rail cars, and wind power generation assets. Our operating leases have remaining lease terms of 1 month to 23 years as at December 31, 2020.

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>		
Operating lease income	265	265
Variable lease income	361	360
Total lease income ¹	626	625

¹ Lease income is recorded under Transportation and other services in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

As at December 31, 2020, the following table sets out future lease payments to be received under operating lease contracts where we are the lessor:

	Operating leases
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	
2021	242
2022	229
2023	212
2024	206
2025	199
Thereafter	2,201
Future lease payments	3,289

28. CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Year ended December 31,	2020	2019	2018
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>			
Accounts receivable and other	1,546	(547)	857
Accounts receivable from affiliates	8	6	54
Inventory	(254)	(24)	164
Deferred amounts and other assets	(586)	133	226
Accounts payable and other	(770)	63	(151)
Accounts payable to affiliates	1	(24)	(122)
Interest payable	31	(41)	25
Other long-term liabilities	117	175	(138)
	93	(259)	915

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are conducted in the normal course of business and unless otherwise noted, are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Our transactions with significantly influenced investees are as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2020	Transportation and Other Services	Operating and Administrative	Commodity Sales	Commodity Costs	Gas Distribution costs
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>					
Alliance Pipeline Limited	—	—	—	81	—
Aux Sable Midstream LLC	—	—	—	2	—
Aux Sable Canada LP	—	—	—	91	—
Seaway Crude Pipeline System	—	342	—	256	—
Alliance Canada Marketing L.P.	—	—	64	17	—
NEXUS Gas Transmission, LLC	69	21	—	—	116
Vector Pipeline L.P.	—	7	—	—	19
Énergir, L.P.	37	—	—	—	—
DCP Midstream, LLC	3	—	24	—	—
Gulfstream Management and Operating Services, LLC	—	4	—	—	—
Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC	—	25	—	—	—
Steckman Ridge	—	4	—	—	—
Noverco	—	—	3	—	—

Year ended December 31, 2019	Transportation and Other Services	Operating and Administrative	Commodity Sales	Commodity Costs	Gas Distribution costs
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>					
Alliance Pipeline Limited	—	—	—	112	—
Aux Sable Midstream LLC	—	—	—	14	—
Aux Sable Canada LP	—	—	61	272	—
Seaway Crude Pipeline System	—	327	—	240	—
Alliance Canada Marketing L.P.	—	—	106	46	—
NEXUS Gas Transmission, LLC	62	17	—	—	114
Vector Pipeline L.P.	—	7	—	—	19
Énergir, L.P.	38	—	—	—	—
DCP Midstream, LLC	4	—	36	—	—
Gulfstream Management and Operating Services, LLC	—	4	—	—	—
Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC	—	23	—	—	—
Steckman Ridge	—	4	—	—	—

Year ended December 31, 2018 (millions of Canadian dollars)	Transportation and Other Services	Operating and Administrative	Commodity Sales	Commodity Costs	Gas Distribution costs
Alliance Pipeline Limited	—	—	—	93	—
Aux Sable Midstream LLC	—	—	—	8	—
Aux Sable Canada LP	—	—	72	189	—
Seaway Crude Pipeline System	—	309	—	149	—
Alliance Canada Marketing L.P.	—	—	125	49	—
NEXUS Gas Transmission, LLC	9	2	—	—	—
Vector Pipeline L.P.	—	7	—	1	20
DCP Midstream, LLC	5	—	52	—	—
Gulfstream Management and Operating Services, LLC	—	5	—	—	—
Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC	—	18	—	—	—
Steckman Ridge	—	4	—	—	—

LONG-TERM NOTES RECEIVABLE FROM AFFILIATES

As at December 31, 2020, amounts receivable from affiliates include a series of loans totaling \$1,108 million (\$1,023 million as at December 31, 2019), which require quarterly or semi-annual interest payments at annual interest rates ranging from 3% to 8%. These amounts are included in deferred amounts and other assets in the Consolidated Statements of Financial position.

30. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

COMMITMENTS

At December 31, 2020, we have commitments as detailed below:

	Total	Less than 1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Thereafter
<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>							
Annual debt maturities ¹	65,358	2,942	10,062	2,565	7,990	5,011	36,788
Interest obligations ²	34,799	2,417	2,332	2,193	2,037	1,881	23,939
Purchase of services, pipe and other materials, including transportation ^{3,4}	9,206	3,124	1,436	762	783	560	2,541
Maintenance agreements	454	61	59	29	28	27	250
Right-of-ways commitments	1,173	31	38	38	38	38	990
Total	110,990	8,575	13,927	5,587	10,876	7,517	64,508

¹ Includes debentures, term notes, commercial paper and credit facility draws based on the facility's maturity date and excludes short-term borrowings, debt discount, debt issue costs, finance lease obligations and fair value adjustment. We have the ability under certain debt facilities to call and repay the obligations prior to scheduled maturities. Therefore, the actual timing of future cash repayments could be materially different than presented above.

² Includes debentures and term notes bearing interest at fixed, floating and fixed-to-floating rates.

³ Includes capital and operating commitments.

⁴ Consists primarily of gas transportation and storage contracts, firm capacity payments and gas purchase commitments, transportation, service and product purchase obligations, and power commitments.

ENVIRONMENTAL

We are subject to various Canadian and US federal, state and local laws relating to the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations can change from time to time, imposing new obligations on us.

Environmental risk is inherent to liquid hydrocarbon and natural gas pipeline operations, and Enbridge and our affiliates are, at times, subject to environmental remediation obligations at various sites where we operate. We manage this environmental risk through appropriate environmental policies, programs and practices to minimize any impact our operations may have on the environment. To the extent that we are unable to recover payment for environmental liabilities from insurance or other potentially responsible parties, we will be responsible for payment of costs arising from environmental incidents associated with the operating activities of our liquids and natural gas businesses.

AUX SABLE

On October 14, 2016, an amended claim was filed against Aux Sable by a counterparty to an NGL supply agreement. On January 5, 2017, Aux Sable filed a Statement of Defence with respect to this claim.

On November 27, 2019, the counterparty filed an amended amended claim providing further particulars of its claim against Aux Sable, increasing its damages claimed, and adding defendants Aux Sable Liquid Products Inc. and Aux Sable Extraction LLC (general partners of the previously existing defendants). Aux Sable filed an amended Statement of Defence responding to the amended amended claim on January 31, 2020.

While the final outcome of this action cannot be predicted with certainty, at this time management believes that the ultimate resolution of this action will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

TAX MATTERS

We and our subsidiaries maintain tax liabilities related to uncertain tax positions. While fully supportable in our view, these tax positions, if challenged by tax authorities, may not be fully sustained on review.

OTHER LITIGATION

We and our subsidiaries are subject to various other legal and regulatory actions and proceedings which arise in the normal course of business, including interventions in regulatory proceedings and challenges to regulatory approvals and permits. While the final outcome of such actions and proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes that the resolution of such actions and proceedings will not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

31. GUARANTEES

In the normal course of conducting business, we may enter into agreements which indemnify third parties and affiliates. We may also be a party to agreements with subsidiaries, jointly owned entities, unconsolidated entities such as equity method investees, or entities with other ownership arrangements that require us to provide financial and performance guarantees. Financial guarantees include stand-by letters of credit, debt guarantees, surety bonds and indemnifications. To varying degrees, these guarantees involve elements of performance and credit risk, which are not included on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Performance guarantees require us to make payments to a third party if the guaranteed entity does not perform on its contractual obligations, such as debt agreements, purchase or sale agreements, and construction contracts and leases.

We typically enter into these arrangements to facilitate commercial transactions with third parties. Examples include indemnifying counterparties pursuant to sale agreements for assets or businesses in matters such as breaches of representations, warranties or covenants, loss or damages to property, environmental liabilities, and litigation and contingent liabilities. We may indemnify third parties for certain liabilities relating to environmental matters arising from operations prior to the purchase or transfer of certain assets and interests. Similarly, we may indemnify the purchaser of assets for certain tax liabilities incurred while we owned the assets, a misrepresentation related to taxes that result in a loss to the purchaser or other certain tax liabilities related to those assets.

The likelihood of having to perform under these guarantees and indemnifications is largely dependent upon future operations of various subsidiaries, investees and other third parties, or the occurrence of certain future events. We cannot reasonably estimate the total maximum potential amounts that could become payable to third parties and affiliates under such agreements described above; however, historically, we have not made any significant payments under guarantee or indemnification provisions. While these agreements may specify a maximum potential exposure, or a specified duration to the guarantee or indemnification obligation, there are circumstances where the amount and duration are unlimited. As at December 31, 2020 guarantees and indemnifications have not had, and are not reasonably likely to have, a material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, earnings, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

32. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
<i>(unaudited; millions of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)</i>					
2020					
Operating revenues	12,013	7,956	9,110	10,008	39,087
Operating income	1,513	2,098	2,095	2,251	7,957
Earnings/(loss)	(1,364)	1,777	1,104	1,899	3,416
Earnings/(loss) attributable to controlling interests	(1,333)	1,741	1,084	1,871	3,363
Earnings/(loss) attributable to common shareholders	(1,429)	1,647	990	1,775	2,983
Earnings/(loss) per common share					
Basic	(0.71)	0.82	0.49	0.88	1.48
Diluted	(0.71)	0.82	0.49	0.88	1.48
2019					
Operating revenues	12,856	13,263	11,598	12,352	50,069
Operating income	2,619	2,285	1,588	1,768	8,260
Earnings	2,023	1,830	1,060	914	5,827
Earnings attributable to controlling interests	1,986	1,832	1,045	842	5,705
Earnings attributable to common shareholders	1,891	1,736	949	746	5,322
Earnings per common share					
Basic	0.94	0.86	0.47	0.37	2.64
Diluted	0.94	0.86	0.47	0.36	2.63