

AECON GROUP INC.
FIRST QUARTER

**INTERIM CONDENSED
CONSOLIDATED
FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS**
(unaudited)

March 31, 2024

INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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MANAGEMENT REPORT

April 24, 2024

Notice to Reader

The management of Aecon Group Inc. (the “Company”) is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying interim condensed consolidated financial statements. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements including International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” and are considered by management to present fairly the consolidated financial position, operating results and cash flows of the Company.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company’s auditor. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and include all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring items, that management considers necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company.

(signed) Jean-Louis Servranckx, President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Jerome Julier, Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS AT MARCH 31, 2024 AND DECEMBER 31, 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	\$ 433,470	\$ 645,784
Trade and other receivables	7	907,213	969,756
Unbilled revenue		789,803	719,243
Inventories	8	24,696	20,815
Income tax recoverable		38,442	23,863
Prepaid expenses		89,572	93,795
		2,283,196	2,473,256
Non-current assets			
Long-term financial assets		21,181	21,423
Projects accounted for using the equity method	9	234,793	232,752
Deferred income tax assets		89,764	93,285
Property, plant and equipment	10	296,584	251,899
Intangible assets	11	121,195	123,013
		763,517	722,372
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 3,046,713	\$ 3,195,628
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	12	922,648	1,017,836
Provisions	13	27,059	35,270
Deferred revenue		526,909	519,084
Income taxes payable		7,588	11,359
Current portion of long-term debt	14	38,624	42,608
Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	15	156,690	157,110
		1,679,518	1,783,267
Non-current liabilities			
Bank indebtedness	16	75,700	111,700
Provisions	13	3,928	3,976
Long-term debt	14	107,175	106,770
Deferred income tax liabilities		126,925	125,337
Other liabilities		-	252
		313,728	348,035
TOTAL LIABILITIES		1,993,246	2,131,302
EQUITY			
Capital stock	20	430,759	430,709
Contributed surplus		82,943	80,706
Retained earnings		533,283	551,263
Accumulated other comprehensive income		6,482	1,648
TOTAL EQUITY		1,053,467	1,064,326
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$ 3,046,713	\$ 3,195,628
Contingencies (Note 19)			

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

	Note	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Revenue	28	\$ 846,592	\$ 1,107,155
Direct costs and expenses	21	(783,806)	(1,040,322)
Gross profit		62,786	66,833
Marketing, general and administrative expense	21	(52,075)	(54,238)
Depreciation and amortization	21	(18,843)	(22,924)
Income from projects accounted for using the equity method	9	2,293	3,287
Other income	22	1,658	12,636
Operating profit (loss)		(4,181)	5,594
Finance income		3,159	1,418
Finance cost	23	(5,672)	(16,924)
Loss before income taxes		(6,694)	(9,912)
Income tax recovery	17	577	474
Loss for the period		\$ (6,117)	\$ (9,438)
Basic loss per share	24	\$ (0.10)	(0.15)
Diluted loss per share	24	\$ (0.10)	(0.15)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Loss for the period		\$ (6,117)	\$ (9,438)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Currency translation differences - foreign operations		4,246	(147)
Cash flow hedges - equity accounted investees		(542)	(3,087)
Cash flow hedges - joint operations		(4)	(1,198)
Fair value gain on Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	15	900	-
Income taxes on the above		234	1,143
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period		4,834	(3,289)
Comprehensive loss for the period		\$ (1,283)	\$ (12,727)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

	Capital stock	Convertible debentures	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			Fair value loss on preferred shares	Shareholders' equity
					Currency translation differences	Actuarial gains and losses	Cash flow hedges		
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 430,709	\$ -	\$ 80,706	\$ 551,263	\$ (3,950)	\$ 803	\$ 6,635	\$ (1,840)	\$ 1,064,326
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(6,117)	-	-	-	-	(6,117)
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Currency translation differences - foreign operations	-	-	-	-	4,246	-	-	-	4,246
Cash flow hedges - equity accounted investees	-	-	-	-	-	-	(542)	-	(542)
Cash flow hedges - joint operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)
Fair value gain on Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	900
Taxes with respect to above items included in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	234	-	234
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	4,246	-	(312)	900	4,834
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	(6,117)	4,246	-	(312)	900	(1,283)
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(11,831)	-	-	-	-	(11,831)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	2,286	-	-	-	-	-	2,286
Shares issued to settle LTIP/ESU/Director DSU obligations	50	-	(81)	(32)	-	-	-	-	(63)
Stock-based compensation settlements and receipts	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 430,759	\$ -	\$ 82,943	\$ 533,283	\$ 296	\$ 803	\$ 6,323	\$ (940)	\$ 1,053,467

	Capital stock	Convertible debentures	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income			Fair value loss on preferred shares	Shareholders' equity
					Currency translation differences	Actuarial gains and losses	Cash flow hedges		
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 419,357	\$ 12,707	\$ 63,312	\$ 435,305	\$ 3,274	\$ 1,018	\$ 19,022	\$ -	\$ 953,995
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(9,438)	-	-	-	-	(9,438)
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Currency translation differences - foreign operations	-	-	-	-	(147)	-	-	-	(147)
Cash flow hedges - equity-accounted investees	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,087)	-	(3,087)
Cash flow hedges - joint operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,198)	-	(1,198)
Taxes with respect to above items included in other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	-	1,143
Total other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(147)	-	(3,142)	-	(3,289)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(9,438)	(147)	-	(3,142)	-	(12,727)
Dividends declared	-	-	-	(11,383)	-	-	-	-	(11,383)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	-	4,853	-	-	-	-	-	4,853
Shares issued to settle LTIP/ESU/Director DSU obligations	16	-	(28)	(8)	-	-	-	-	(20)
Stock based compensation settlements and receipts	-	-	(134)	-	-	-	-	-	(134)
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$ 419,373	\$ 12,707	\$ 68,003	\$ 414,476	\$ 3,127	\$ 1,018	\$ 15,880	\$ -	\$ 934,584

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company declared dividends amounting to \$0.19 per share (March 31, 2023 - \$0.185 per share).

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Note	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)			
Operating activities			
Loss before income taxes		\$ (6,694)	\$ (9,912)
Income taxes paid		(12,457)	(6,161)
Defined benefit pension		(680)	(29)
Stock-based compensation settlements and receipts		(31)	(154)
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation and amortization		18,843	22,924
Income from projects accounted for using the equity method		(2,293)	(3,287)
Gain on sale of assets		(1,084)	(12,254)
Gain on fair value change of Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	15	(4,266)	-
Provision for expected credit losses		353	131
Concession deferred revenue		-	(1,004)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss		(25)	(2,226)
Increase in provisions		738	4,281
Accrued dividends on Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities and notional interest representing accretion		5,215	1,553
Stock-based compensation expense		4,717	7,008
Change in other balances relating to operations	25	(152,257)	(130,589)
		(149,921)	(129,719)
Investing activities			
Decrease in restricted cash balances		-	10,156
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(10,094)	(3,176)
Proceeds on sale of property, plant and equipment		1,466	13,074
Increase in intangible assets		-	(1,163)
Increase (decrease) in long-term financial assets		187	(177)
Distributions from projects accounted for using the equity method		3,311	276
		(5,130)	18,990
Financing activities			
(Decrease) increase in bank indebtedness		(36,000)	119,021
Issuance of long-term debt		3,011	4,186
Repayments of lease liabilities		(8,128)	(15,269)
Repayments of long-term debt		(5,840)	(2,845)
Repayments of non-recourse project debt		-	(2,024)
Dividends paid		(11,519)	(11,384)
		(58,476)	91,685
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period		(213,527)	(19,044)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash balances		1,213	194
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period		645,784	377,212
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	6	\$ 433,470	\$ 358,362

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Aecon Group Inc. (“Aecon” or the “Company”) is a publicly traded construction and infrastructure development company incorporated in Canada. Aecon and its subsidiaries provide services to private and public sector clients throughout Canada and on a selected basis internationally. Its registered office is located in Toronto, Ontario at 20 Carlson Court, Suite 105, M9W 7K6.

The Company operates in two segments within the infrastructure development industry: Construction and Concessions.

2. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

The consolidated financial statements of the Company were authorized for issue on April 24, 2024 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of presentation

The Company prepares its interim condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements including International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”. The interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. The accounting policies that are set out in Note 5, “*Summary of Material Accounting Policies*” to the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 were consistently applied to all periods presented, except for new accounting standards and amendments that became effective on January 1, 2024 as described in Note 5, “*New Accounting Standards*”.

Seasonality

The construction industry in Canada is seasonal in nature for companies like Aecon who do a significant portion of their work outdoors, particularly road construction and utilities work. As a result, less work is performed in the winter and early spring months than in the summer and fall months. Accordingly, Aecon has historically experienced a seasonal pattern in its operating results, with the first half of the year, and particularly the first quarter, typically generating lower revenue and profits than the second half of the year. Therefore, results in any one quarter are not necessarily indicative of results in any other quarter, or for the year as a whole.

Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value, including derivative instruments.

Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and all of its subsidiaries. In addition, the Company’s participation in joint arrangements classified as joint operations is accounted for in the consolidated financial statements by reflecting, line by line, the Company’s share of the assets held jointly, liabilities incurred jointly, and revenue and expenses arising from the joint operations. The consolidated financial statements also include the Company’s investment in and share of the earnings of projects accounted for using the equity method.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in a material adjustment to the carrying value of the asset or liability affected.

Critical accounting estimates are those that require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate or assumption is made. Critical accounting estimates are also those that could potentially have a material impact on the Company's financial results were a different estimate or assumption used.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. These estimates and assumptions are subject to change at any time based on experience and new information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Critical accounting estimates are also not specific to any one segment unless otherwise noted below.

The Company's material accounting policies are described in Note 5, "Summary of Material Accounting Policies," in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. The following discussion is intended to describe those judgments and key assumptions concerning major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that have the most significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4.1 MAJOR SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

REVENUE AND GROSS PROFIT RECOGNITION

Revenue and income from fixed price construction contracts, including contracts in which the Company participates through joint operations, are determined on the percentage of completion method, based on the ratio of costs incurred to date over estimated total costs. The Company has a process whereby progress on jobs is reviewed by management on a regular basis and estimated costs to complete are updated. However, due to unforeseen changes in the nature or cost of the work to be completed or performance factors, contract profit can differ significantly from earlier estimates.

The Company's estimates of contract revenue and cost are highly detailed. Management believes, based on its experience, that its current systems of management and accounting controls allow the Company to produce materially reliable estimates of total contract revenue and cost during any accounting period. However, many factors can and do change during a contract performance period, which can result in a change to contract profitability from one financial reporting period to another. Some of the factors that can change the estimate of total contract revenue and cost include differing site conditions (to the extent that contract remedies are unavailable), the availability of skilled contract labour, the performance of major material suppliers to deliver on time, the performance of major subcontractors, unusual weather conditions and the accuracy of the original bid estimate. Fixed price contracts are common across all of the Company's sectors, as are change orders and claims, and therefore these estimates are not unique to one core segment. Because the Company has many contracts in process at any given time, these changes in estimates can offset each other without impacting overall profitability. Changes in cost estimates, which on larger, more complex construction projects can have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements, are reflected in the results of operations when they become known.

A change order results from a change to the scope of the work to be performed compared to the original contract that was signed. Unpriced change orders are change orders that have been approved as to scope but unapproved as to price. Claims are amounts in excess of the agreed contract price, or amounts not included in the original contract price, that the Company seeks to collect from clients for delays, errors in specifications and designs, contract terminations, change orders in dispute or unapproved as to both scope and price, or other causes of unanticipated additional costs. Management, in making judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the contract revenue and cost amounts from unpriced change orders and claims, also considered the impacts of recent economic conditions on the Company's operations. These judgments, estimates and assumptions affecting the revenue and cost forecasts of individual performance obligations were based on facts and circumstances that existed at the time when such judgments, estimates and assumptions were made. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, unpriced change orders and claims are recognized in revenue at the amount the Company expects to be entitled to, where it is highly probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. Where such revenue amounts cannot be estimated with reasonable assurance, they are

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

excluded from the revenue forecast of the related performance obligation. Therefore, it is possible for the Company to have substantial contract costs recognized in one accounting period with associated revenue recognized in a later period.

Given the above-noted critical accounting estimates associated with the accounting for construction contracts, including change orders and claims, it is reasonably possible, on the basis of existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year or later could be different from the estimates and assumptions adopted and could require a material adjustment to revenue and/or the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected. The Company is unable to quantify the potential impact to the consolidated financial results from a change in estimate in calculating revenue.

LITIGATION RISK AND CLAIMS RISK

Disputes are common in the construction industry and as such, in the normal course of business, the Company is involved in various legal actions and proceedings which arise from time to time, some of which may be substantial, including the legal proceedings discussed in Note 19, “Contingencies”. The Company must make certain assumptions and rely on estimates regarding potential outcomes of legal proceedings in order to determine if a provision is required. Estimating and recording the future outcome of litigation proceedings requires management to make significant judgments and assumptions, which are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties. Management regularly analyzes current information about these matters, and internal and external legal counsel, as well as other claim specialists, are often used for these assessments. In making decisions regarding the need for provisions, management considers the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a sufficiently reliable estimate of the amount of loss. The outcome of matters related to disputes, legal actions and proceedings may have a material effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company, and there is no guarantee that there will not be a future rise in litigation which, depending on the nature of the litigation, could impact the financial position, results of operations, or cash flows of the Company.

The Company also pursues claims against project owners for additional costs exceeding the contract price or for amounts not included in the original contract price. When these types of events occur and unresolved claims are pending, the Company may invest significant working capital in projects to cover costs pending the resolution of the relevant claims. A failure to ultimately recover on claims could have a material effect on liquidity and financial results.

FAIR VALUING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

From time to time, the Company, often through its subsidiaries, joint arrangements and equity accounted investees, enters into forward contracts and other foreign exchange hedging products to manage its exposure to changes in exchange rates related to transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, but does not hold or issue such financial instruments for speculative trading purposes. In addition, some of the Company’s equity accounted investees enter into derivative financial instruments, namely interest rate swaps, to hedge the variability of interest rates related to non-recourse project debt. The Company is required to measure certain financial instruments at fair value, using the most readily available market comparison data and where no such data is available, using quoted market prices of similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active, or other observable inputs that can be corroborated.

Preferred Shares issued by Aecon Utilities Group Inc. (“Aecon Utilities”) are recorded as a financial liability measured at fair value through profit and loss. The fair value of the Preferred Shares was determined at inception, represented by the aggregate subscription price, and subsequently remeasured to its fair value at each reporting date. This subsequent fair value was determined using significant unobservable inputs when readily available market comparison date was not available. The key inputs in the fair value measurement include credit spread, market volatility, and the underlying share price. The changes in these inputs and assumptions could materially affect the determination of the fair value at each reporting date. Refer to Note 15, “Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities” and Note 26, “Financial Instruments” for further details regarding the Preferred Shares.

While the Company considers its fair value measurements to be appropriate and reasonable, the use of alternative assumptions could result in different fair values. It is possible that other market participants may measure a same financial instrument and arrive at a different fair value on a given valuation date, with the valuation techniques and inputs used by these market participants still meeting the definition of fair value. The fact that different fair value measurements could

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

exist reflects the judgment, estimates and assumptions applied as well as the uncertainty involved in determining the fair value of these financial instruments.

Further information with regard to the treatment of other financial instruments can be found in Note 26, “*Financial Instruments.*”

INCOME TAXES

The Company is subject to income taxes in both Canada and several foreign jurisdictions. Significant estimates and judgments are required in determining the Company’s worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of business, there are transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Management estimates income taxes for each jurisdiction the Company operates in, taking into consideration different income tax rates, non-deductible expenses, valuation allowances, changes in tax laws, and management’s expectations of future results. Management bases its estimates of deferred income taxes on temporary differences between the assets and liabilities reported in the Company’s consolidated financial statements, and the assets and liabilities determined by the tax laws in the various countries in which the Company operates. Although the Company believes its tax estimates are reasonable, there can be no assurance that the final determination of any tax audits and litigation will not be materially different from that reflected in the Company’s historical income tax provisions and accruals. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the Company’s income tax expense and current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determinations are made. Although management believes it has adequately provided for any additional taxes that may be assessed as a result of an audit or litigation, the occurrence of either of these events could have an adverse effect on the Company’s current and future results and financial condition.

The Company is unable to quantify the potential future impact to its consolidated financial results from a change in estimate in calculating income tax assets and liabilities.

IMPAIRMENT OF GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful lives. Goodwill, which has an indefinite life, is not amortized. Management evaluates intangible assets that are not amortized at the end of each reporting period to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life. Intangible assets with finite lives, including the Company’s intangible assets in Skypoint which is accounted for using the equity method, are tested for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, if any, are tested for impairment by applying a fair value test in the fourth quarter of each year and between annual tests if events occur or circumstances change, which suggest the goodwill or intangible assets should be evaluated.

Impairment assessments inherently involve management judgment as to the assumptions used to project these amounts and the impact of market conditions on those assumptions. The key assumptions used to estimate the fair value of cash generating units under the fair value less cost to disposal approach are: weighted average cost of capital used to discount the projected cash flows; cash flows generated from new work awards; and projected operating margins.

The weighted average cost of capital rates used to discount projected cash flows are developed via the capital asset pricing model, which is primarily based on market inputs. Management uses discount rates it believes are an accurate reflection of the risks associated with the forecasted cash flows of the respective reporting units.

To develop the cash flows generated from project awards and projected operating margins, the Company tracks prospective work primarily on a project-by-project basis as well as the estimated timing of when new work will be bid or prequalified, started and completed. Management also gives consideration to its relationships with prospective customers, the competitive landscape, changes in its business strategy, and the Company’s history of success in winning new work in each reporting unit. With regard to operating margins, consideration is given to historical operating margins in the end markets where prospective work opportunities are most significant, and changes in the Company’s business strategy.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

Unanticipated changes in these assumptions or estimates could materially affect the determination of the fair value of a reporting unit and, therefore, could reduce or eliminate the excess of fair value over the carrying value of a reporting unit entirely and could potentially result in an impairment charge in the future.

See Note 14, “*Intangible Assets*”, in the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 for further details regarding goodwill and other intangible assets.

4.2 JUDGMENTS

The following are critical judgments management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on how certain amounts are reported in the consolidated financial statements.

BASIS FOR CONSOLIDATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF JOINT ARRANGEMENTS

Assessing the Company’s ability to control or influence the relevant financial and operating policies of another entity may, depending on the facts and circumstances, require the exercise of significant judgment to determine whether the Company controls, jointly controls, or exercises significant influence over the entity performing the work. This assessment of control impacts how the operations of these entities are reported in the Company’s consolidated financial statements (i.e., full consolidation, equity investment or proportional share).

The Company performs the majority of its construction and concession projects through wholly owned subsidiary entities, which are fully consolidated. However, a number of projects, particularly some larger, multi-year, multi-disciplinary projects and concession projects, are executed through partnering agreements. As such, the classification of these entities as a subsidiary, joint operation, joint venture, associate or financial instrument requires judgment by management to analyze the various indicators that determine whether control exists. In particular, when assessing whether an entity is classified as either a joint operation, joint venture or associate, management considers the contractual rights and obligations, voting shares, share of board members and the legal structure of the joint arrangement. Subject to reviewing and assessing all the facts and circumstances of each joint arrangement, joint arrangements contracted through agreements and general partnerships would generally be classified as joint operations whereas joint arrangements contracted through corporations would be classified as joint ventures. The majority of the current partnering agreements are classified as joint operations.

The application of different judgments when assessing control or the classification of joint arrangements could result in materially different presentations in the consolidated financial statements.

SERVICE CONCESSION ARRANGEMENTS

The accounting for concession arrangements requires the application of judgment in determining if the project falls within the scope of IFRIC Interpretation 12, “*Service Concession Arrangements*”, (“IFRIC 12”). Additional judgments are needed when determining, among other things, the accounting model to be applied under IFRIC 12, the allocation of the consideration receivable between revenue-generating activities, the classification of costs incurred on such activities, as well as the effective interest rate to be applied to the financial asset. As the accounting for concession arrangements under IFRIC 12 requires the use of estimates over the term of the arrangement, any changes to these long-term estimates could result in a significant variation in the accounting for the concession arrangement.

5. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The following amendments to IFRS accounting standards and interpretations became effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements)

The amendments to IAS 1 revise the approach to the classification of liabilities based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the right to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place at the end of the

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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reporting period should affect the classification of a liability. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and were applied retrospectively.

Upon adoption of the amendments to IAS 1, the entire balance of Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities was reclassified from non-current liabilities to current liabilities and all bank indebtedness was reclassified from current liabilities to non-current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. As such, the current portion of Preferred Shares increased by \$156,690, \$157,110, and \$nil, respectively, at March 31, 2024, December 31, 2023, and January 1, 2023, respectively, while the long-term portion of Preferred Shares decreased by the same amount in each period. In addition, the long-term portion of bank indebtedness increased by \$75,700, \$111,700, and \$120,979, respectively, at March 31, 2024, December 31, 2023, and January 1, 2023, respectively, while the current portion of bank indebtedness decreased by the same amount in each period.

Other New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted In 2024

The following amendments to standards and interpretations also became effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2024. The application of these amendments and interpretations had no significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)

The amendments to IAS 1 specify that only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. In addition, an entity should disclose information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months.

Lease Liability Measurement in a Sale and Leaseback transaction (Amendments to IFRS 16, Leases)

The amendments to IFRS 16 clarify how a seller-lessee should apply the subsequent measurement requirements in IFRS 16 to the lease liability that arises in a sale and leaseback transaction. The amendments specify that the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains when lease liabilities are subsequently measured. However, the new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognizing, in profit or loss, any gain or loss that relates to the partial or full termination of a lease.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND RESTRICTED CASH

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Cash balances excluding joint operations	\$ 122,715	\$ 258,734
Cash balances of joint operations	310,755	387,050
	\$ 433,470	\$ 645,784

Cash and cash equivalents on deposit in the bank accounts of joint operations cannot be accessed directly by the Company.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Trade receivables	\$ 533,706	\$ 601,467
Holdbacks receivable	355,419	341,690
Other	18,981	27,447
Allowance for expected credit losses	(893)	(848)
	907,213	969,756
Amounts receivable beyond one year	\$ 10,731	\$ 13,198

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending carrying amounts of the Company's allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Balance - beginning of period	\$ (848)	\$ (1,362)
Additional amounts provided for during the period	(105)	(353)
Trade receivables written off during the period	60	554
Amounts recovered	-	49
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	264
Balance - end of period	\$ (893)	\$ (848)

8. INVENTORIES

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 18,550	\$ 15,100
Finished goods	6,146	5,715
	\$ 24,696	\$ 20,815

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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9. PROJECTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

The Company performs some construction and concession related projects through non-consolidated entities. The Company's participation in these entities is conducted through joint ventures and associates and is accounted for using the equity method. The Company's joint ventures and associates are private entities and there is no quoted market price available for their shares.

The summarized financial information below reflects the Company's share of the amounts presented in the financial statements of joint ventures and associates:

	March 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	Joint Ventures	Associates	Total	Joint Ventures	Associates	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 52,472	\$ -	\$ 52,472	\$ 37,719	\$ -	\$ 37,719
Other current assets	487,016	-	487,016	465,510	-	465,510
Total current assets	539,488	-	539,488	503,229	-	503,229
Non-current assets	1,304,636	-	1,304,636	1,301,771	-	1,301,771
Total assets	1,844,124	-	1,844,124	1,805,000	-	1,805,000
Trade and other payables and provisions	458,036	-	458,036	435,100	-	435,100
Total current liabilities	458,036	-	458,036	435,100	-	435,100
Non-current financial liabilities	1,146,026	-	1,146,026	1,132,052	-	1,132,052
Other non-current liabilities	5,269	-	5,269	5,096	-	5,096
Total non-current liabilities	1,151,295	-	1,151,295	1,137,148	-	1,137,148
Total liabilities	1,609,331	-	1,609,331	1,572,248	-	1,572,248
Net assets	\$ 234,793	\$ -	\$ 234,793	\$ 232,752	\$ -	\$ 232,752

	For the three months ended					
	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	Joint Ventures	Associates	Total	Joint Ventures	Associates	Total
Revenue	\$ 134,687	\$ -	\$ 134,687	\$ 121,654	\$ -	\$ 121,654
Depreciation and amortization	(3,766)	-	(3,766)	(160)	-	(160)
Other costs and expenses	(113,085)	-	(113,085)	(110,083)	47	(110,036)
Operating profit	17,836	-	17,836	11,411	47	11,458
Finance cost	(14,545)	-	(14,545)	(8,062)	-	(8,062)
Income tax expense	(998)	-	(998)	(109)	-	(109)
Profit for the period	2,293	-	2,293	3,240	47	3,287
Other comprehensive income (loss)	3,059	-	3,059	(2,734)	-	(2,734)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 5,352	\$ -	\$ 5,352	\$ 506	\$ 47	\$ 553

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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The movement in the investment in projects accounted for using the equity method is as follows:

	For the three months ended	For the year ended
	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Projects accounted for using the equity method - at beginning of period	\$ 232,752	\$ 107,871
Share of profit for the period	2,293	18,747
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	3,059	(12,745)
Disposal of joint venture	-	(23,796)
Commencement of equity method accounting for the Company's 50.1% interest in Skyport	-	156,531
Distributions from projects accounted for using the equity method	(3,311)	(13,856)
Projects accounted for using the equity method - at end of period	\$ 234,793	\$ 232,752

The following joint ventures and associates are included in projects accounted for using the equity method:

Name	Ownership interest	Joint Venture or Associate	Years included
Waterloo Light Rail Transit Concessionaire	10%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
Eglinton Crosstown Light Rail Transit Concessionaire	25%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
Finch West Light Rail Transit Concessionaire	33%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
Gordie Howe International Bridge Concessionaire	20%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
Highway 401 Expansion Project SPV	50%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
Pattullo Bridge Replacement Project SPV	50%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
Eglinton Crosstown West Extension Advance Tunnel Project SPV	40%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
ONxpress Operations Inc.	28%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023
Yellowline Asphalt Products Ltd.	50%	Joint Venture	2023
Bermuda International Airport Concessionaire ("Skyport")	50.1%	Joint Venture	2024, 2023

On September 20, 2023, the Company completed the sale of a 49.9% interest in Skyport to Connor, Clark & Lunn Infrastructure ("CC&L Infrastructure"). Subsequent to this transaction, the Company holds a 50.1% interest in Skyport, the concessionaire responsible for the Bermuda International Airport's operations, maintenance and commercial functions, and the entity that will manage and coordinate the overall delivery of the Bermuda International Airport Redevelopment Project over a 30-year concession term that commenced in 2017. Prior to the closing of the transaction with CC&L Infrastructure, the Company's participation in Skyport was 100% consolidated in the Concessions segment and, as such, was accounted for in the consolidated financial statements by reflecting, line by line, the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of Skyport. Subsequent to the closing of the sale of a 49.9% interest in Skyport, Aecon's remaining 50.1% interest in the Skyport concession joint venture is accounted for using the equity method.

On May 1, 2023, the Company completed the sale of its Aecon Transportation East ("ATE") roadbuilding, aggregates and materials businesses in Ontario to Green Infrastructure Partners Inc. Aecon's share of the results of the Yellowline Asphalt Products Ltd. joint venture was reported in projects accounted for using the equity method until its sale as part of the sale of the ATE business in the second quarter of 2023.

Projects accounted for using the equity method include various concession joint ventures or project special purpose vehicles ("SPVs") as listed above. However, the construction activities related to these concessions and project SPVs are classified as joint operations which are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements by reflecting, line by line, the Company's share of the assets held jointly, liabilities incurred jointly, and revenue and expenses arising from the joint operations.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and leasehold improvements	Aggregate properties	Machinery and construction equipment	Office equipment, furniture and fixtures, and computer hardware	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 39,676	\$ 149,384	\$ 21,872	\$ 226,775	\$ 37,941	\$ 70,646	\$ 546,294
Additions - purchased assets	-	491	-	9,505	1,062	90	11,148
Additions - right-of-use assets	2,146	2,599	-	2,716	-	2,894	10,355
Adjustments	(b) 120	12,593	-	95,444	4,276	18,369	130,802
Disposals	(41)	(1,505)	-	(5,235)	(819)	(6,200)	(13,800)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	1	100	-	482	-	57	640
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 41,902	\$ 163,662	\$ 21,872	\$ 329,687	\$ 42,460	\$ 85,856	\$ 685,439
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2024	1,814	74,219	9,729	132,699	33,859	42,075	294,395
Depreciation - purchased assets	-	1,186	24	6,224	550	257	8,241
Depreciation - right-of-use assets	(a) 426	2,387	-	2,561	-	2,833	8,207
Adjustments	(b) 95	6,884	-	70,519	3,601	5,642	86,741
Disposals	(41)	(1,497)	-	(4,566)	(251)	(2,655)	(9,010)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	-	67	-	191	-	23	281
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 2,294	\$ 83,246	\$ 9,753	\$ 207,628	\$ 37,759	\$ 48,175	\$ 388,855
Net book value at March 31, 2024	\$ 39,608	\$ 80,416	\$ 12,119	\$ 122,059	\$ 4,701	\$ 37,681	\$ 296,584
Net book value at January 1, 2024	\$ 37,862	\$ 75,165	\$ 12,143	\$ 94,076	\$ 4,082	\$ 28,571	\$ 251,899
Net book value of right-of-use assets included in property, plant & equipment at January 1, 2024							
	\$ 2,571	\$ 29,306	\$ 75	\$ 35,199	\$ -	\$ 23,959	\$ 91,110
Net book value of right-of-use assets included in property, plant & equipment at March 31, 2024							
	\$ 4,315	\$ 33,654	\$ 75	\$ 36,564	\$ -	\$ 32,989	\$ 107,597

(a) Depreciation of land relates to leases of land.

(b) Adjustments relate to property, plant and equipment in joint arrangement projects.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Goodwill	Licences, software and other rights	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 105,561	\$ 106,024	\$ 211,585
Additions			
Separately acquired or constructed	-	566	566
Foreign currency translation adjustments	11	-	11
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 105,572	\$ 106,590	\$ 212,162
Accumulated amortization and impairment			
Balance at January 1, 2024	-	88,572	88,572
Amortization	-	2,395	2,395
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ 90,967	\$ 90,967
Net book value at March 31, 2024	\$ 105,572	\$ 15,623	\$ 121,195
Net book value at January 1, 2024	\$ 105,561	\$ 17,452	\$ 123,013

Amortization of intangible assets is included in the depreciation and amortization expense line item on the consolidated statements of income.

12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 743,787	\$ 834,005
Holdbacks payable	178,861	183,831
	\$ 922,648	\$ 1,017,836

13. PROVISIONS

	Contract related obligations	Asset decommissioning costs	Tax assessments	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 29,561	\$ 3,976	\$ 3,544	\$ 2,165	\$ 39,246
Additions made	-	4	-	677	681
Amounts used	(8,000)	(109)	-	(888)	(8,997)
Other changes	-	57	-	-	57
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 21,561	\$ 3,928	\$ 3,544	\$ 1,954	\$ 30,987
Reported as:					
Current	\$ 21,561	-	\$ 3,544	\$ 1,954	\$ 27,059
Non-current	-	3,928	-	-	3,928
	\$ 21,561	\$ 3,928	\$ 3,544	\$ 1,954	\$ 30,987

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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14. LONG-TERM DEBT

LONG-TERM DEBT

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Long-term debt:		
Leases	\$ 120,205	\$ 120,735
Equipment and other loans	25,594	28,643
Total long-term debt	\$ 145,799	\$ 149,378
Reported as:		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 38,624	\$ 42,608
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term debt	107,175	106,770
	\$ 145,799	\$ 149,378

The following describes the components of long-term debt:

- (a) At March 31, 2024, leases of \$120,205 (December 31, 2023 - \$120,735) bore interest at fixed rates averaging 4.75% (December 31, 2023 – 4.62%) per annum, with specific equipment provided as security.
- (b) At March 31, 2024, equipment and other loans of \$25,594 (December 31, 2023 - \$28,643) bore interest at fixed rates averaging 3.84% (December 31, 2023 – 4.10%) per annum, with specific equipment provided as security.

The weighted average interest rate on long-term debt outstanding at March 31, 2024 was 4.59% (December 31, 2023 – 4.52%).

Expenses relating to short-term leases and leases of low-value assets recognized in the statement of income during the three months ended March 31, 2024 were \$17,405 (2023 - \$21,159).

Total cash outflow related to lease liabilities for the three months ended March 31, 2024 was \$8,128 (2023 – \$15,269).

See Note 10, “*Property, Plant and Equipment*” for further details of additions to right-of-use assets and depreciation charged on right-of-use assets during the three months ended March 31, 2024.

See Note 23, “*Finance Cost*” for further details of interest on lease liabilities recognized during the three months ended March 31, 2024.

See Note 26, “*Financial Instruments*” for contractual maturities of lease liabilities at March 31, 2024.

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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15. PREFERRED SHARES OF AECON UTILITIES

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Reported as current liabilities:		
Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	\$ 156,690	\$ 157,110
Total Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	\$ 156,690	\$ 157,110

On October 23, 2023, Aecon Utilities, a wholly owned subsidiary of Aecon, entered into a subscription agreement with funds managed by the Power Opportunities strategy of Oaktree Capital Management LP ("Oaktree"). Oaktree subscribed for 154,640 convertible preferred shares (the "Preferred Shares") in Aecon Utilities at a subscription price of \$1,000 each resulting in gross proceeds of \$154,640, which represents \$150,000 after upfront fees ("Net Investment Amount"). The Preferred Shares are convertible at any time by Oaktree into a fixed 27.5% of the common equity of Aecon Utilities and is mandatorily convertible upon a qualified initial public offering ("IPO"). Prior to conversion, the Preferred Shares will accrue a 12% annual coupon for the first three years and 14% annual coupon thereafter. At Aecon's option, the coupon is payable in kind by accreting the principal amount or in cash. On conversion of the Preferred Shares, Aecon's 72.5% equity interest in Aecon Utilities is not diluted as a result of the accretion feature. Accrued dividends of \$4,746 were included in finance costs for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (2023 - \$nil).

Aecon has the option to purchase the Preferred Shares for cash at any time at a value equivalent to the greatest of: (a) the as-converted value of the Preferred Shares, (b) the accreted value of the Preferred Shares, and (c) 1.5 times the Net Investment Amount less all cash dividends and distributions paid to Oaktree. Following the seven-year anniversary of the Investment, Oaktree may sell its Preferred Shares, subject to a right of first offer in favour of Aecon, or may require Aecon, at Aecon's election, to either (i) initiate an IPO process and/or (ii) initiate a sale of Aecon Utilities or (iii) purchase the Preferred Shares for cash at a price equal to the greater of (A) the accreted value of the Preferred Shares and (B) the as-converted value of the Preferred Shares being the fair market value of the common shares into which the Preferred Shares is convertible at that time.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control event, or in the event of the dissolution, liquidation or winding-up of Aecon Utilities, the preferred shares will be redeemed for cash at the greatest of: (a) the as-converted value of the Preferred Shares, (b) the accreted value of the Preferred Shares, and (c) 1.5 times the Net Investment Amount less all cash dividends and distributions paid to Oaktree.

A six-person board of directors will oversee Aecon Utilities, comprised of four members nominated by Aecon and two members nominated by Oaktree.

The following table sets out the movements in the Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities:

	For three months ended	For the year ended
	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 157,110	\$ 154,640
Accrued dividends	4,746	3,557
Fair value (gain) through profit or loss	(4,266)	(2,927)
Fair value (gain) loss through other comprehensive income	(900)	1,840
Balance at end of period	\$ 156,690	\$ 157,110

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16. BANK INDEBTEDNESS

	March 31 2024	December 31 2023
Bank indebtedness	\$ 75,700	\$ 111,700
	\$ 75,700	\$ 111,700

At March 31, 2024, Aecon had a committed credit facility of \$450,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$450,000) and a separate \$400,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$400,000) committed credit facility for Aecon Utilities. At March 31, 2024, the two committed revolving credit facilities totalled \$850,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$850,000). Both credit facilities mature on October 24, 2027. The Company also has uncommitted demand letter of credit facilities of \$201,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$201,000) from Canadian banks and \$43,896 (€30,000) from a Spanish bank (December 31, 2023 - \$43,878 (€30,000)).

Bank indebtedness representing borrowings on the Aecon and Aecon Utilities revolving credit facilities at March 31, 2024 were \$nil and \$75,700, respectively (December 31, 2023 - \$nil and \$111,700, respectively). At March 31, letters of credit amounting to \$5,022 and \$1,585, respectively, were issued against Aecon and Aecon Utilities revolving credit facilities (December 31, 2023 - \$4,971 and \$540, respectively). Letters of credit amounting to \$29,767 and \$nil, respectively, were issued against Aecon and Aecon Utilities uncommitted demand letter of credit facilities (December 31, 2023 - \$22,169 and \$nil, respectively). Cash drawings under the two revolving credit facilities bear interest at rates between prime and prime plus 1.85% per annum. Letters of credit drawn on the revolving credit facilities reduce the amount available-for-use under the facilities.

At March 31, 2024, the Company also maintains an additional performance security guarantee facility of \$900,000 (December 31, 2023 - \$900,000) to support letters of credit provided by Export Development Canada of which \$654,240 was utilized at March 31, 2024 (December 31, 2023 - \$622,392). This performance security guarantee facility matures on June 30, 2025.

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17. INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes differs from the result that would be obtained by applying combined Canadian federal and provincial (Ontario, Alberta, Quebec and British Columbia) statutory income tax rates to profit or loss before income taxes. This difference results from the following:

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Loss before income taxes	\$ (6,694)	\$ (9,912)
Statutory income tax rate	26.40%	26.40%
Expected income tax recovery	1,767	2,617
Effect on income taxes of:		
Projects accounted for under equity method	628	146
Provincial and foreign rate differences	(1,433)	(2,100)
Other non-deductible expenses	(1,511)	(189)
Non-taxable fair value gains	1,126	-
	(1,190)	(2,143)
Income tax recovery	\$ 577	\$ 474

18. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Employee future benefit expenses for the period are as follows:

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Defined benefit pension expense:		
Company sponsored pension plans	\$ 86	\$ 102
Defined contribution pension expense:		
Company sponsored pension plans	2,361	2,524
Multi-employer pension plans	18,997	20,161
Total employee future benefit expense	\$ 21,444	\$ 22,787

19. CONTINGENCIES

Coastal GasLink Pipeline, Sections 3 and 4

The project has been delayed and impacted by various events for which SA Energy Group ("SAEG"), a partnership in which the Company holds a 50% interest, asserts Coastal GasLink ("CGL") is contractually responsible, including, but not limited to, significant scope changes and delays by CGL, unforeseen site conditions, compensable adverse weather impacts and a suspension implemented by CGL as a result of regulatory restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. SAEG asserts that it is entitled to additional compensation for costs associated with those delays and impacts and commenced an arbitration in the second quarter of 2021 pursuant to the terms of the contract to resolve the matter. CGL has issued a counterclaim for recovery of certain advance payments made during construction. The arbitration

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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hearing is scheduled to commence in the third quarter of 2024. While this commercial dispute could result in a material impact to Aecon's earnings, cash flow, and financial position if not resolved favourably through ongoing negotiations or arbitration, the ultimate results cannot be predicted at this time.

Kemano Generating Station Second Tunnel Project

During the second quarter of 2020, Rio Tinto issued a notice of termination of contract to the joint venture in which Aecon holds a 40% interest with respect to the Kemano Generating Station Second Tunnel Project. Rio Tinto also issued notice to the joint ventures' sureties asserting a claim on the 50% performance bonds; the sureties entered into a cooperation agreement with Rio Tinto but have not taken a position on the validity of this claim on the bonds. In the third quarter of 2020, the joint venture issued a notice of civil claim seeking approximately \$105,000 in damages from Rio Tinto. The joint venture also registered and perfected a builders' lien against project lands, providing security over approximately \$97,000 of the claimed damages. In the first quarter of 2021, Rio Tinto issued a counterclaim against the joint venture but did not articulate the amount of damages it may seek from the joint venture. Near the end of the first quarter of 2024, Rio Tinto applied to the Court to amend its pleadings to add the joint venture's parent companies to the action pursuant to parent company guarantees issued by said companies, and also to articulate counterclaim damages of approximately \$428,000; the Court's decision is pending on Rio Tinto's application. While it is possible that this commercial dispute could result in a material impact to Aecon's earnings and cash flow if not resolved, the ultimate results cannot be predicted at this time. The aforementioned notice of civil claim was commenced in the Supreme Court of British Columbia between Frontier Kemper Constructors and Frontier Kemper – Aecon Joint Venture as plaintiffs/defendants by counterclaim and Rio Tinto Alcan Inc. and Aluminum Company of Canada Limited/Aluminum Du Canada Limitée as the defendants/plaintiffs by counterclaim.

K+S Potash Canada

During the second quarter of 2018, the Company filed a statement of claim in the Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan (the "Court") against K+S Potash Canada ("KSPC") and KSPC filed a statement of claim in the Court against the Company. Both actions relate to the Legacy mine project in Bethune, Saskatchewan. The Company is seeking \$180,000 in payments due to it pursuant to agreements entered into between the Company and KSPC with respect to the project plus approximately \$14,000 in damages. The Company has recorded \$140,667 of unbilled revenue and accounts receivable at March 31, 2024. Offsetting this amount to some extent, the Company has accrued \$45,000 in trade and other payables for potential payments to third parties pending the outcome of the claim against KSPC. KSPC is seeking an order that the Company repay to KSPC approximately \$195,000 already paid to the Company pursuant to such agreements. The Company has also been brought into two other lawsuits in the same Court between KSPC and various other contractors involved with the Legacy mine project, both relating to matters which the Company believes are materially covered by insurance coverage, to the extent of any liability. In the fourth quarter of 2022, the Court issued a decision allowing an application by Aecon to add KSPC's parent company K+S Aktiengesellschaft ("KSAG") as a defendant to the lawsuit arising from KSAG's conduct in inducing KSPC to breach its contract with Aecon. These claims may not be resolved for several years. While the Company considers KSPC's claim to be without merit and does not expect that the resolution of these claims will cause a material impact to its financial position, the ultimate results cannot be predicted at this time.

The Company is involved in various other disputes and litigation both as plaintiff and defendant. In the opinion of management, the resolution of other disputes against the Company, including those provided for (see Note 13, "Provisions"), will not result in a material effect on the consolidated financial position of the Company.

See also Note 4, "Critical Accounting Estimates" for judgments and estimates impacting litigation risk and claims risk.

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As part of regular operations, the Company has the following guarantees and letters of credit outstanding:

	Project	March 31 2024
Letters of credit:		
Financial and performance - issued by Export Development Canada	Various joint arrangement projects	\$ 654,240
Financial and performance - issued in the normal conduct of business	Various	\$ 36,374

Under the terms of many of the Company's associate and joint arrangement contracts with project owners, each of the partners is jointly and severally liable for performance under the contracts. At March 31, 2024, the value of uncompleted work for which the Company's associate and joint arrangement partners are responsible, and which the Company could be responsible for assuming, amounted to approximately \$4,609,927. In the event the Company assumed this additional work, it would have the right to receive the partner's share of billings to the project owners pursuant to the respective associate or joint arrangement contract.

20. CAPITAL STOCK

	For the three months ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended December 31, 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Number of common shares outstanding - beginning of period	62,266,403	\$ 430,709	61,535,925	\$ 419,357
Common shares issued on conversion of 5.5% Debentures	-	-	86	2
Shares issued to settle LTIP/ESU/Director DSU obligations	-	50	730,392	11,350
Number of common shares outstanding - end of period	62,266,403	\$ 430,759	62,266,403	\$ 430,709

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Long-Term Incentive Plan

In 2005 and 2014, the Company adopted Long-Term Incentive Plans (collectively "LTIP" or individually "2005 LTIP" or "2014 LTIP") to provide a financial incentive for its senior executives to devote their efforts to the long-term success of the Company's business. Awards to participants are based on the financial results of the Company and are made in the form of Deferred Share Units ("DSUs") or in the form of Restricted Share Units ("RSUs"). Awards made in the form of DSUs will vest only on the retirement or termination of the participant. Awards made in the form of RSUs will vest annually over three years. Compensation charges related to the LTIP are expensed over the estimated vesting period of the awards in marketing, general and administrative expense. Awards made to individuals who are eligible to retire under the plan are assumed, for accounting purposes, to vest immediately.

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company recorded LTIP compensation charges of \$2,068 (2023 - \$4,525) respectively.

Other Stock-based Compensation – Director DSU Awards

In February 2021, the Board of Directors modified its director compensation program by replacing the 2014 Director DSU Plan (as defined below) with a director deferred share unit plan that provides for the settlement of DSUs in cash only (the

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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“2021 Director DSU Plan”) for future grants. A DSU is a right to receive an amount from the Company equal to the value of one common share. In addition to the discretionary award of DSUs, directors have an option to elect to receive 50% or 100% of their Board annual retainer fee that is otherwise payable in cash in the form of DSUs. The number of DSUs awarded to a director is equal to the value of the compensation that a director elects to receive in DSUs or the value awarded by the Company on an annual basis divided by the volume weighted average trading price of a common share on the TSX for the five trading days prior to the date of the award. DSUs are redeemable on the first business day following the date the director ceases to serve on the Board.

The Board of Directors will no longer issue new DSUs under the director deferred share unit plan dated May 2014 (the “2014 Director DSU Plan”). The last award of DSUs under the 2014 Director DSU Plan was made on March 12, 2020. DSUs granted under the 2014 Director DSU Plan will continue to be governed by the terms of the 2014 Director DSU Plan.

Director DSU awards are expensed in full on the date of grant and recognized in marketing, general and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of income. DSU awards under the 2014 Director DSU Plan are accounted for as equity-settled stock-based transactions. DSU awards under the 2021 Director DSU Plan are accounted for as cash-settled stock-based transactions with the related liability revalued to fair value at the end of each reporting period. Director DSUs have accompanying dividend equivalent rights, which are also expensed as earned in marketing, general and administrative expense.

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company recorded Director DSU compensation expense, net of fair value adjustments, of \$2,502 (2023 - \$2,176).

Other Stock-based Compensation – Employee Share Unit (ESU) Awards

In April 2019, the Company adopted an Employee Share Unit (“ESU”) plan, an employee benefit program that enables all permanent, non-unionized, Canadian resident employees to become shareholders of the Company. The program includes ESUs gifted to eligible employees, and additional ESUs that may be purchased by eligible employees during a predetermined window each year at a discounted price.

ESU awards and purchases vest annually over three years. ESUs are equity settled awards with compensation charges related to ESU awards and purchases expensed over the estimated vesting period in marketing, general and administrative expense.

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company recorded an ESU compensation expense of \$148 (2023 - \$307).

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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Details of the changes in the balance of LTIP awards, Director DSUs, and ESUs outstanding are detailed below:

	For the three months ended March 31, 2024		
	LTIP	Director DSUs	ESUs
Share Units			
Balance outstanding - beginning of period	3,480,411	585,448	295,733
Granted	859,196	76,023	6,150
Dividend equivalent rights	48,928	8,227	8,258
Settled	-	-	(4,534)
Forfeited	(323,395)	-	(7,234)
Balance outstanding - end of period	4,065,140	669,698	298,373

	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Unit			
Balance outstanding - beginning of period	\$ 14.39	\$ 14.70	\$ 16.92	
Granted including Director DSU fair value adjustments	16.66	31.23	12.37	
Dividend equivalent rights	14.39	15.54	16.93	
Settled	-	-	17.96	
Forfeited	13.77	-	15.36	
Balance outstanding - end of period	\$ 14.92	\$ 16.58	\$ 16.85	

Amounts included in Contributed Surplus in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2024 in respect of LTIP, Director DSUs, and ESUs were \$47,949 (December 31, 2023 - \$45,881), \$5,118 (December 31, 2023 - \$5,047), and \$4,901 (December 31, 2023 - \$4,803), respectively. Amounts included in Trade and Other Payables in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at March 31, 2024 in respect of Director DSUs was \$5,989 (December 31, 2023 - \$3,558).

21. EXPENSES

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Personnel	\$ 296,711	\$ 353,875
Subcontractors	380,509	440,769
Materials	116,512	238,117
Equipment costs	37,733	54,505
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortization of intangible assets	18,843	22,924
Other expenses	4,416	7,294
Total expenses	\$ 854,724	\$ 1,117,484

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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Reported as:

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Direct costs and expenses	\$ 783,806	\$ 1,040,322
Marketing, general and administrative expense	52,075	54,238
Depreciation and amortization	18,843	22,924
Total expenses	\$ 854,724	\$ 1,117,484

22. OTHER INCOME

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Foreign exchange gain	\$ 574	\$ 382
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,084	12,254
Total other income	\$ 1,658	\$ 12,636

23. FINANCE COST

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Interest and notional interest on long-term debt, non-recourse project debt and debentures	\$ 718	\$ 9,919
Interest on leases	1,235	1,314
Interest on bank indebtedness	3,182	5,594
Dividend on Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	4,746	-
Gain on change in fair value of Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	(4,266)	-
Notional interest on provisions	57	97
Total finance cost	\$ 5,672	\$ 16,924

On December 29, 2023, convertible debentures were redeemed for a total principal amount of \$183,998 and convertible debentures with a face value of \$2 were converted at \$23.21 per share by the holders into 86 common shares. Finance cost associated with the convertible debentures consisting of interest expense on face value and notional interest representing accretion was \$nil for the three months ended March 31, 2024 (2023 - \$3,567).

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24. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Details of the calculation of earnings (loss) per share are set out below:

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Loss attributable to shareholders	\$ (6,117)	\$ (9,438)
Interest on convertible debentures, net of tax ⁽¹⁾	-	2,622
Diluted net loss	\$ (6,117)	\$ (6,816)
Average number of common shares outstanding	62,266,403	61,535,756
Effect of dilutive securities: ⁽¹⁾		
Convertible debentures ⁽²⁾	-	16,291,293
Long-term incentive plan	4,382,747	4,720,907
Weighted average number of diluted common shares outstanding	66,649,150	82,547,956
Basic loss per share	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.15)
Diluted loss per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.15)

⁽¹⁾ When the impact of dilutive securities increases the earnings per share or decreases the loss per share, they are excluded for purposes of the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share.

⁽²⁾ The convertible debentures were fully repaid on December 29, 2023.

25. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Change in other balances relating to operations

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Decrease (increase) in:		
Trade and other receivables	\$ 64,216	\$ 21,138
Unbilled revenue	(114,664)	(86,653)
Inventories	(3,870)	(3,224)
Prepaid expenses	4,594	(16,641)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Trade and other payables	(99,566)	44,662
Provisions	(8,997)	(797)
Deferred revenue	6,030	(89,074)
Total	\$ (152,257)	\$ (130,589)

NOTES TO THE INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

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Cash flows from interest

	For the three months ended	
	March 31 2024	March 31 2023
Operating activities		
Cash interest paid	\$ (4,496)	\$ (18,354)
Cash interest received	3,159	1,418

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

From time to time, the Company enters into forward contracts and other foreign exchange hedging products to manage its exposure to changes in exchange rates related to transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar but does not hold or issue such financial instruments for speculative trading purposes. At March 31, 2024, the Company had contracts to buy US\$800, sell US\$nil, and sell €nil (December 31, 2023 – buy US\$2,200, sell US\$14,920, and sell €1,200, respectively), on which there was a cumulative net unrealized exchange gain of \$43 recorded in the consolidated statements of income at that date (December 31, 2023 - gain \$526). In addition, at March 31, 2024, outstanding contracts to buy US\$9,854 (December 31, 2023 – buy US\$29,724) were designated as cash flow hedges on which there was a cumulative unrealized gain recorded in other comprehensive income of \$780 (December 31, 2023 – gain \$784). The net unrealized exchange gain or loss represents the estimated amount the Company would have received/paid if it terminated the contracts at the end of the respective periods.

In addition, some of the Company's investments in projects accounted for using the equity method enter into derivative financial instruments, namely interest rate swaps, to hedge the variability of interest rates related to non-recourse project debt. At March 31, 2024, for these derivative financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges, there was a cumulative unrealized gain recorded in other comprehensive income of \$7,829 (December 31, 2023 - gain \$8,371).

IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement", enhances disclosures about fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The fair value hierarchy is based on three levels of inputs. The first two levels are considered observable and the last unobservable. These levels are used to measure fair values as follows:

- Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 – Inputs, other than Level 1 inputs, that are observable for assets and liabilities, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include: quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

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The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy under which the Company's fair value disclosures of financial instruments are calculated.

	At March 31, 2024			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets (liabilities) measured at fair value:				
Cash flow hedges	\$ 8,609	\$ -	\$ 8,609	\$ -
Long-term financial assets	15,260	-	15,260	-
Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities	(156,690)	-	-	(156,690)
Financial assets (liabilities) disclosed at fair value:				
Long-term financial assets	5,921	-	5,921	-
Long-term debt	(149,682)	-	(149,682)	-

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into or out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities

The Preferred Shares are designated as fair value through profit or loss and is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as there are significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation. Management uses a lattice model to estimate the fair value of the preferred shares. It utilizes the binomial tree method to project the stock price movements, determine optimal timing to exercise the conversion feature and other optionalities included in the instrument, and calculates the possible payoffs of the instruments. The key inputs in determining fair value include credit spread, risk-free rate, market volatility, underlying share price and conversion price, and assumptions related to the probability of events that would trigger mandatory conversions.

Methodologies and procedures regarding Level 3 fair value measurements are determined by the Company's management. The calculation of Level 3 fair values is derived based on the underlying contractual terms of the Preferred Shares as well as observable and unobservable inputs. Development of unobservable inputs requires the use of significant judgment. Level 3 fair value measurements are reviewed and validated by the Company's management to ensure reasonability and accuracy on a quarterly basis.

The Preferred Shares were measured at fair value using the following significant unobservable inputs:

The Company used an underlying share price of Aecon Utilities at March 31, 2024 of \$1.00. If the Company had used an underlying share price that was higher or lower by 10%, the potential effect would be an increase of \$14,227 or a decrease of \$13,144 to the fair value of the Preferred Shares through the income statement. The Company used a market volatility of 38.5%. If the Company had used a market volatility that was higher or lower by 10%, the potential effect would be an increase of \$1,856 or a decrease of \$1,546 to the fair value of the preferred shares through the income statement. The Company used a credit spread of 14.46%. If the Company had used a credit spread that was higher or lower by 10%, the potential effect would be a decrease of \$1,701 or an increase of \$4,794 to the fair value of the preferred shares through other comprehensive income.

Risk management

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. These risks arise from exposures that occur in the normal course of business and are managed on a consolidated Company basis.

Credit risk

Concentration of credit risk associated with accounts receivable, holdbacks receivable and unbilled revenue is limited by the Company's diversified customer base and its dispersion across different business and geographic areas.

At March 31, 2024, the Company had \$70,369 in trade receivables that were past due. Of this amount, \$60,670 was over 60 days past due, against which the Company has recorded an allowance for expected credit losses of \$893.

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Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled in cash or another financial asset.

Contractual maturities for financial liabilities at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due after five years	Total undiscounted cash flows	Effect of interest	Fair value adjustment	Carrying value
Bank indebtedness	\$ -	\$ 75,700	\$ -	\$ 75,700	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,700
Trade and other payables	\$ 922,648	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 922,648	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 922,648
Leases	\$ 38,794	\$ 84,277	\$ 11,557	\$ 134,628	\$ (14,423)	\$ -	\$ 120,205
Equipment and other loans	5,941	16,521	6,849	29,311	(3,717)	-	25,594
	44,735	100,798	18,406	163,939	(18,140)	-	145,799
Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities ⁽¹⁾	-	-	381,256	381,256	(218,313)	(6,253)	156,690
Long-term financial liabilities	\$ 44,735	\$ 100,798	\$ 399,662	\$ 545,195	\$ (236,453)	\$ (6,253)	\$ 302,489

(1) The Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities have no fixed repayment terms (see Note 15 "Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities"). The Preferred Shares are assumed to have a contractual maturity of 7 years from issuance in this summary.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its short-term deposits and its long-term debt to the extent that its investments or credit facilities are based on floating rates of interest.

For the three months ended March 31, 2024, a 1% increase or a 1% decrease in interest rates applied to the Company's variable rate long-term debt would not have a significant impact on net earnings or comprehensive income.

Currency risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to risk from changes in foreign currency rates. The Company is mainly exposed to fluctuations in the US dollar.

At March 31, 2024, a 10% change in the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would have impacted the Company's profit or loss in the current period by \$3,835 because of currency exposures. The sensitivity analysis includes foreign currency denominated monetary items but excludes all investments in joint ventures and hedges and adjusts their translation at year-end for the above 10% change in foreign currency rates.

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27. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

For capital management purposes, the Company defines capital as the aggregate of its shareholders' equity and debt. Debt includes the current and non-current portions of long-term debt (excluding non-recourse debt and drawings on the Company's credit facilities presented as bank indebtedness), convertible debentures, and Preferred Shares of Aecon Utilities.

Although the Company monitors capital on a number of bases, including liquidity and working capital, total debt (excluding non-recourse debt and drawings on the Company's credit facilities presented as bank indebtedness) as a percentage of total capitalization (debt to capitalization percentage) is considered by the Company to be the most important metric in measuring the strength and flexibility of its consolidated balance sheets. At March 31, 2024, the debt to capitalization percentage was 22% (December 31, 2023 - 22%). While the Company believes this debt to capitalization percentage is acceptable, because of the cyclical nature of its business, and due to the uncertainties described in Note 4, "Critical Accounting Estimates" and Note 19, "Contingencies", the Company will continue its current efforts to maintain a conservative capital position.

At March 31, 2024, the Company complied with all of its financial debt covenants.

28. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Segment reporting is based on the Company's divisional operations. The breakdown by division mirrors the Company's internal reporting systems.

The Company currently operates in two segments within the infrastructure development industry: Construction and Concessions. The other costs and eliminations category in the summary below includes corporate costs and other activities not directly allocable to segments and also includes inter-segment eliminations.

The Construction segment includes all aspects of the construction of both public and private infrastructure, primarily in Canada, and on a selected basis, internationally and focuses primarily on the following market sectors:

- Civil Infrastructure;
- Urban Transportation Solutions;
- Nuclear Power Infrastructure;
- Utility Infrastructure; and
- Industrial Infrastructure.

Activities within the Concessions segment include the development, financing, build and operation of construction projects primarily by way of public-private partnership contract structures, as well as integrating the services of all project participants, and harnessing the strengths and capabilities of Aecon. The Concessions segment focuses primarily on providing the following services:

- Development of domestic and international Public-Private Partnership projects;
- Private finance solutions;
- Developing strategic partnerships;
- Leading and/or actively participating in development teams; and
- Operations and maintenance of infrastructure assets.

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(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts) (unaudited)

For the three months ended March 31, 2024					
	Construction	Concessions	Other and eliminations		Total
Consolidated statements of income					
External customer revenue	\$ 843,641	\$ 2,951	\$ -		\$ 846,592
Inter-segment revenue	188	-	(188)		-
Total revenue	843,829	2,951	(188)		846,592
Expenses	\$ (837,874)	\$ (4,107)	\$ (12,743)		\$ (854,724)
Which include:					
Depreciation and amortization	(18,588)	(66)	(189)		(18,843)
Other income:					
Foreign exchange gain	288	27	259		574
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	1,084	-	-		1,084
Income from projects accounted for using the equity method	\$ 102	\$ 2,191	\$ -		\$ 2,293
Operating profit (loss)	\$ 7,429	\$ 1,062	\$ (12,672)		\$ (4,181)
Finance income (cost):					
Finance income				\$	3,159
Finance cost					(5,672)
Loss before income taxes				\$	(6,694)
Income tax recovery					577
Loss for the period				\$	(6,117)
Revenue by contract type					
Fixed price	\$ 392,771	\$ -	\$ -		\$ 392,771
Cost plus/unit price	451,058	-	(188)		450,870
Concession operations	-	2,951	-		2,951
Total revenue	843,829	2,951	(188)		846,592
Revenue by service type					
Construction revenue	\$ 843,829	\$ -	\$ (188)		\$ 843,641
Concession revenue	-	2,951	-		2,951
Total revenue	843,829	2,951	(188)		846,592
	Construction	Concessions	Other and eliminations		Total
Consolidated balance sheets					
Segment assets	\$ 2,583,965	\$ 235,829	\$ 226,919		\$ 3,046,713
Which include:					
Projects accounted for using the equity method	8,198	226,595	-		234,793
Segment liabilities	\$ 1,249,027	\$ (43,708)	\$ 787,927		\$ 1,993,246
Additions to non-current assets:					
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 20,373	\$ 76	\$ 1,054		\$ 21,503
Intangible assets	\$ -	\$ 566	\$ -		\$ 566

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For the three months ended March 31, 2023					
	Construction	Concessions	Other and eliminations	Total	
Consolidated statements of income					
External customer revenue	\$ 1,090,179	\$ 16,976	\$ -	\$ 1,107,155	
Inter-segment revenue	288	-	(288)	-	
Total revenue	1,090,467	16,976	(288)	1,107,155	
Expenses	\$ (1,086,637)	\$ (18,070)	\$ (12,777)	\$ (1,117,484)	
Which include:					
Depreciation and amortization	(16,983)	(5,668)	(273)	(22,924)	
Other income:					
Foreign exchange gain	\$ 290	\$ -	\$ 92	\$ 382	
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	12,254	-	-	12,254	
Income (loss) from projects accounted for using the equity method	\$ (223)	\$ 3,510	\$ -	\$ 3,287	
Operating profit (loss)	\$ 16,151	\$ 2,416	\$ (12,973)	\$ 5,594	
Finance income (cost):					
Finance income				\$	1,418
Finance cost					(16,924)
Loss before income taxes				\$	(9,912)
Income tax recovery					474
Loss for the period				\$	(9,438)
Revenue by contract type					
Fixed price	\$ 515,938	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 515,938	
Cost plus/unit price	574,529	-	(288)	574,241	
Concession operations	-	16,976	-	16,976	
Total revenue	1,090,467	16,976	(288)	1,107,155	
Revenue by service type					
Construction revenue	\$ 1,090,467	\$ -	\$ (288)	\$ 1,090,179	
Concession revenue	-	16,976	-	16,976	
Total revenue	1,090,467	16,976	(288)	1,107,155	
	Construction	Concessions	Other and eliminations	Total	
Consolidated balance sheets					
Segment assets	\$ 2,960,518	\$ 704,745	\$ (42,240)	\$ 3,623,023	
Which include:					
Projects accounted for using the equity method	9,307	74,826	-	84,133	
Segment liabilities	\$ 1,337,980	\$ 426,293	\$ 924,166	\$ 2,688,439	
Additions to non-current assets:					
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 5,848	\$ 74	\$ 367	\$ 6,289	
Intangible assets	\$ -	\$ 682	\$ 481	\$ 1,163	