

AK LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FILES SCOMM 155 3285

RISK/REWARD AND POTENTIAL PROJECT RETURN (continued)

➤ **Assuming all FT sold prior to initial construction**

- If all of the FT capacity on the system is sold prior to initial construction, revenue risk is mitigated
- Capacity risk is reduced as project can be "right-sized" to meet committed market demand with expansion capabilities
- The Project Developer still faces significant risks
 - Construction risk – weather delays, design delays, construction quality issues, material/equipment availability delays, etc.
 - Capital Cost risk – raw material costs, labor, interest rate risk
 - Operating Cost risk – depending upon how FT is structured, negotiated rates will leave operational risk with Project Developer
 - Credit risk that is assessed based upon the creditworthiness of the companies standing behind the FT commitments
 - Regulatory risk

POTENTIAL COMPANY INVESTMENT

- **Evaluate the potential investment in the Alaska Pipeline Project in the context of each company's investment philosophy, asset portfolio, and financial structure**
 - Assess how investing in the project could impact each company's financial stability
 - Assess the project in light of other likely alternative project investments available to the companies
- **TransCanada**
- **COP**
- **BP**

POTENTIAL COMPANY INVESTMENT - TRANSCANADA

➤ Financial Stability

- In the last five years, net income has doubled and the company has been able to take on additional debt, almost doubling long-term debt in the same period
- The company has also been able to define and capture new opportunities that have provided a solid foundation for new equity
- The "midstream" energy services sector has been in favor with investors
- More than 60 percent of TransCanada's equity is held by institutional investors
 - Favor predictable, stable returns
 - Favor low risk investments for the majority of their portfolios
 - Sometimes take on medium to high risk investments, but do so in "small bites"
- A project the size of the Alaska Gas Pipeline dwarfs cumulative total TransCanada capital spending in the last 5 years *(But do have core competencies for such a project - it's just HUGE)*
- On a stand-alone basis, at today's market capitalization, taking on this project will be highly leveraging to TransCanada, both positive and negative, in contrast to historical investments
 - Would likely require raising additional equity
 - Would likely impact equity returns in the medium-term, dependent upon project timeline and cash funding needs

➤ Relative to other TransCanada Investments

- Complements existing Canadian gas pipeline and storage assets, owned by TransCanada and others
- Long lead time does not provide support for near- to medium-term earnings growth; TransCanada *(could be problem to them)* would have to identify, consummate, and execute other projects in the interim
- May provide needed infusion of natural gas liquids into Alberta
 - Supports expected supply shortfall in petrochemical feedstock
 - May provide some supply to meet heavy crude diluent demand

dilute w/ C₅ (heavy natural gas liquids)

POTENTIAL COMPANY INVESTMENT - CONOCOPhillips

➤ Financial Stability

- COP routinely takes on large, medium- to high-risk projects; however, as a large, integrated multi-national corporation, such higher risk projects are offset by long-term producing reserves, midstream assets, and other investments
- Approximately 80 percent of COP equity is held by institutional and mutual fund investors that own the stock because of the corporation's ability to manage such risks
- The capital required for execution of the project is of the same order of magnitude as COP's current capital budget
- In any case, the financial risk of the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project will ride on the shoulders of those companies that own or control the majority of the gas reserves in the state
 - Companies like BP are used to taking on such risks in return for developing reserves
 - Investors in companies like BP expect corporations to take on such risk to develop the reserves, but also trust the established track record of these companies in assessing and managing development risk

➤ Relative to other ConocoPhillips Investments

- The COP investment philosophy is based upon allocation of capital
- COP has been investing in stock buybacks in the last couple of years suggests that management views returning recent cash increases to investors to be more profitable than investing in additional new projects
- COP likely views the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project as leveraging and important to the company's future reserve position as they have allocated the initial capital to pursue the first phases of the Denali project development

POTENTIAL COMPANY INVESTMENT - BP

➤ Financial Stability

- Even larger than COP, BP is one of the largest, integrated multi-national energy corporations and does take on medium- to high-risk projects in balance with the corporation's total portfolio risk
- The capital required for execution of the project is in line with BP's current capital budget
- In any case, the financial risk of Alaska Gas Pipeline Project will ride on the shoulders of those companies that own or control the majority of the gas reserves in the state
 - Companies like COP are used to taking on such risks in return for developing reserves
 - Investors in companies like COP expect corporations to take on such risk to develop the reserves, but also trust the established track record of these companies in assessing and managing development risk

➤ Relative to other BP Investments

- Like COP, BP has also been buying back stock
- BP also invests, as do most large, integrated companies, based upon an allocation model that considers the health of each asset sector and the ranking of available projects on a risk/return basis
- Stock buyback typically signals board confidence in the existing asset base and a preference for returning recent cash increases to investors rather than increasing capital spending with additional new investments

FUTURE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN GAS ASSETS

FUTURE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN GAS ASSETS

- **TransCanada Gas Pipeline and Storage Assets**
- **Forecast of future natural gas production in Canada, specifically with respect to Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin gas and potential McKenzie Delta gas**
 - Forecast of Canadian regional gas demand, including oil sands project demand, based upon likely scenarios for the rate of development of those projects and associated natural gas demand
 - Address the status of announced oil sands projects as the result of:
 - The impact of ballooning capital costs
 - The impact of carbon dioxide (CO₂) sequestration
- **Evaluation of existing natural gas storage locations and future supply/demand for storage**
- **Future Performance of TransCanada's Canadian Gas Assets**
 - Without Alaska Gas Supply
 - With Alaska Gas Supply

TRANSCANADA GAS PIPELINE AND STORAGE ASSETS

- Gas pipeline assets are either wholly-owned by or affiliated with the parent
- TransCanada's gas pipeline assets are summarized in the table at the right
- TransCanada is also general partner and a common unit holder of TC PipeLines, LP, a publicly held limited partnership with interests in the Tuscarora, Northern Border Pipelines and Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company
- Specific information associated with each of these assets is provided in the Appendix – Natural Gas Pipelines

Pipeline System	Length	Average throughput (2006)
Alberta System	23,498 km	11.1 Bcf/d
Canadian Mainline	14,957 km	8.1 Bcf/d
Foothills System*	1,241 km	3.8 Bcf/d
ANR Pipeline	17,000 km	4.0 Bcf/d
GTN	2,174 km	2.2 Bcf/d
North Baja	129 km	0.3 Bcf/d
Tamazunchale Pipeline	130 km	In service December 2006
*This information includes 2006 data from the B.C. System assets, which were integrated with the Foothills System on April 1, 2007.		
Affiliated Pipelines	Length	Average throughput (2006)
Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company* (53.55% direct; 6.2% indirect ownership)	3,404 km	2.2 Bcf/d
Iroquois Gas Transmission System (44.5% ownership)	666 km	1.1 Bcf/d
Northern Border Pipeline Company* (6.7% indirect ownership)	2,250 km	2.2 Bcf/d
Portland Natural Gas Transmission System* (61.71% ownership)	474 km	0.1 Bcf/d
Trans Québec and Maritimes Pipeline (TQM)* (50% ownership)	572 km	0.4 Bcf/d
Tuscarora Gas Transmission* (1% direct; 13.1% indirect ownership)	491 km	0.1 Bcf/d
*Operated by TransCanada		

Source: TransCanada

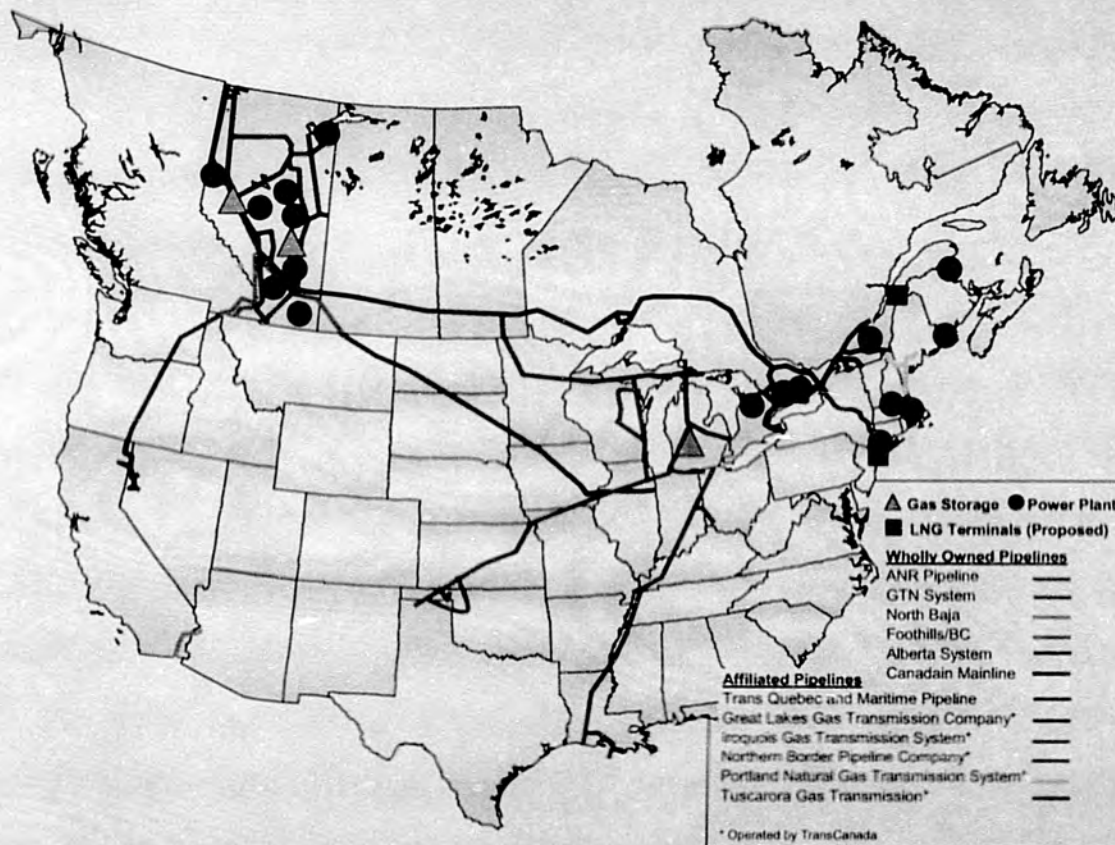
CANADIAN GAS PIPELINES

- **Alberta System** - gathers natural gas for use within the province for delivery to provincial boundary points. Connects with
 - Canadian Mainline
 - BC System
 - Foothills System
 - Other pipelines
- **Canadian Mainline** – extends from the Alberta/Saskatchewan border east to the Québec/Vermont border and connects with other natural gas pipelines in Canada and the U.S.
- **Foothills** - carries natural gas for export from central Alberta to the U.S. border serving markets in the U.S. Midwest, Pacific Northwest, California and Nevada. Western leg runs through British Columbia to connect to Gas Transmission Network (GTN) and the Eastern leg runs through Saskatchewan connecting with Northern Border Pipeline Company (NBP)
- **Ventures LP** – supplies natural gas in Alberta to the oil sands region and a petrochemical complex at Joffre
- **TQM** – transports gas from interconnection with Canadian Mainline at Montreal to Quebec City and connects to the Portland system
- **Additional background information is located in the Appendix**

GAS STORAGE OVERVIEW

➤ Canadian Natural Gas Storage

- 120 Bcf capacity
 - 100 percent owned Edson facility
 - 50 Bcf capacity
 - 725 million Standard cubic feet per day (MMScf/d) injection/withdrawal
 - 60 percent owned Crossalta facility
 - 32 Bcf capacity (net)
 - 288 MMScf/d injection/withdrawal (net)
- Contracted storage
 - 38 Bcf capacity (net)

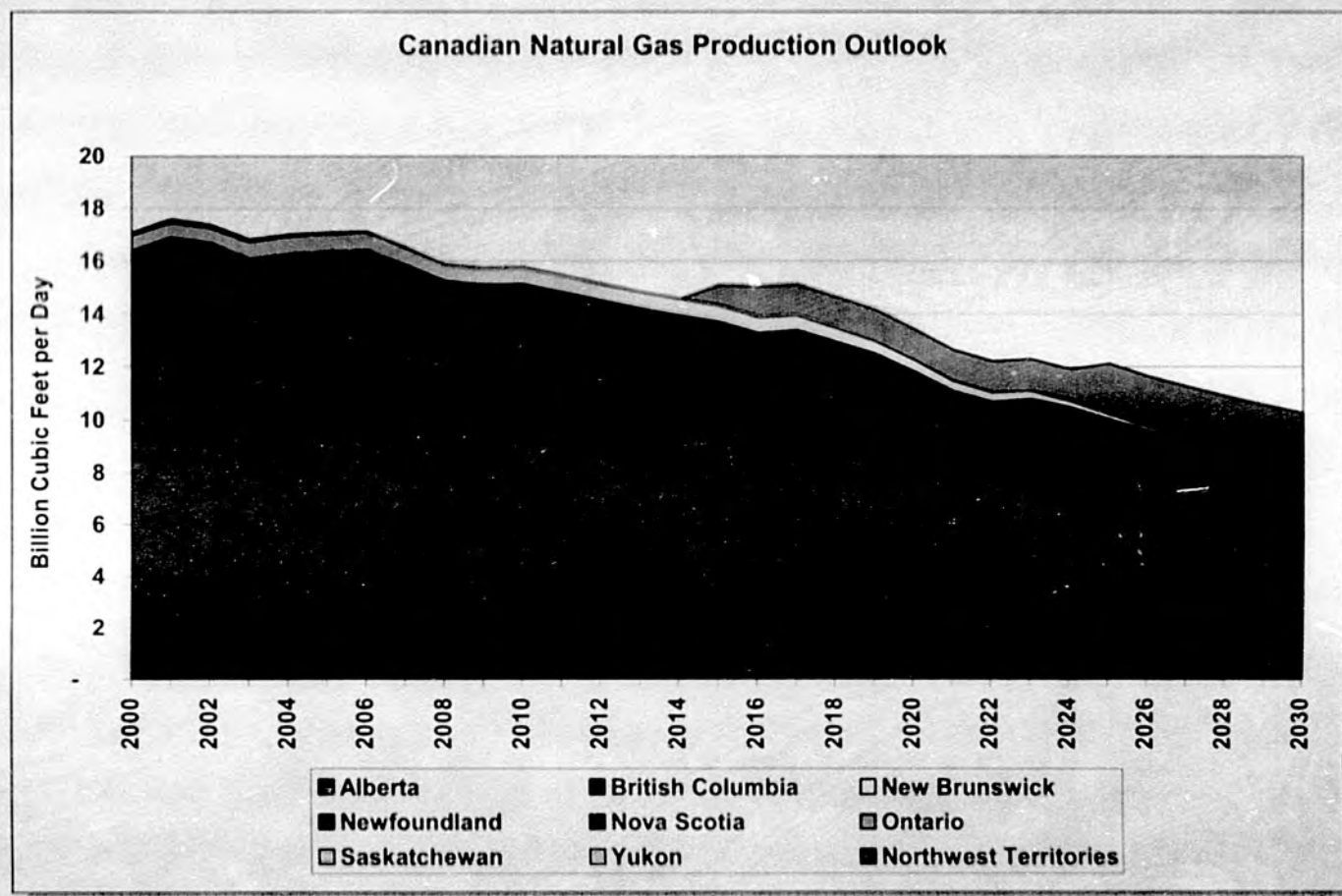


FORECAST OF CANADIAN GAS PRODUCTION

- **Production by Province**
- **Western Canada Natural Gas Production Outlook**
- **Western Canada Gas Demand**
- **Alberta Gas Demand**
- **Alberta Hub and Export Capacity**
- **Alberta Gas Supply Forecast**
- **Impact of Oil Sands Project Demand**

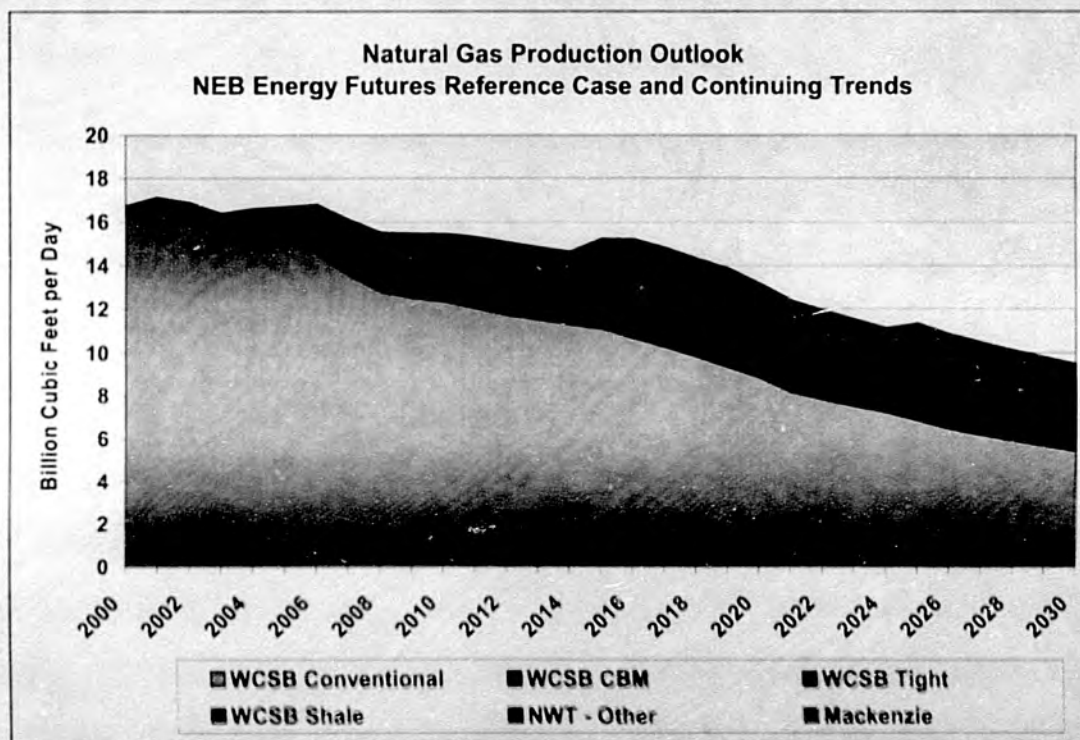
PRODUCTION BY PROVINCE

- The largest proportion of Western Canadian production is from Alberta
 - Alberta produces almost 75 percent of Western Canadian production



WESTERN CANADA NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

- **Forecast of future natural gas production in Western Canada by National Energy Board (NEB) completed in November 2007**
 - Mackenzie gas production beginning in 2015 at 1.2 Bcf/d with an expansion to 1.9 Bcf/d in 2025
- **The NEB has forecast declining Western Canadian gas production despite increases in tight gas and coal bed methane production. The NEB forecast is based on flat real Henry Hub price of \$7.00 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) in 2005 dollars**
- **Mackenzie gas, currently projected on stream in 2015 at 1.2 Bcf/d, only partially offsets the expected production decline**
- **Shale gas, in northeastern British Columbia, is a promising new trend that is not captured in the NEB forecast**



Source: NEB Canada's Energy Future 2007, Reference and Continuing Trends Case

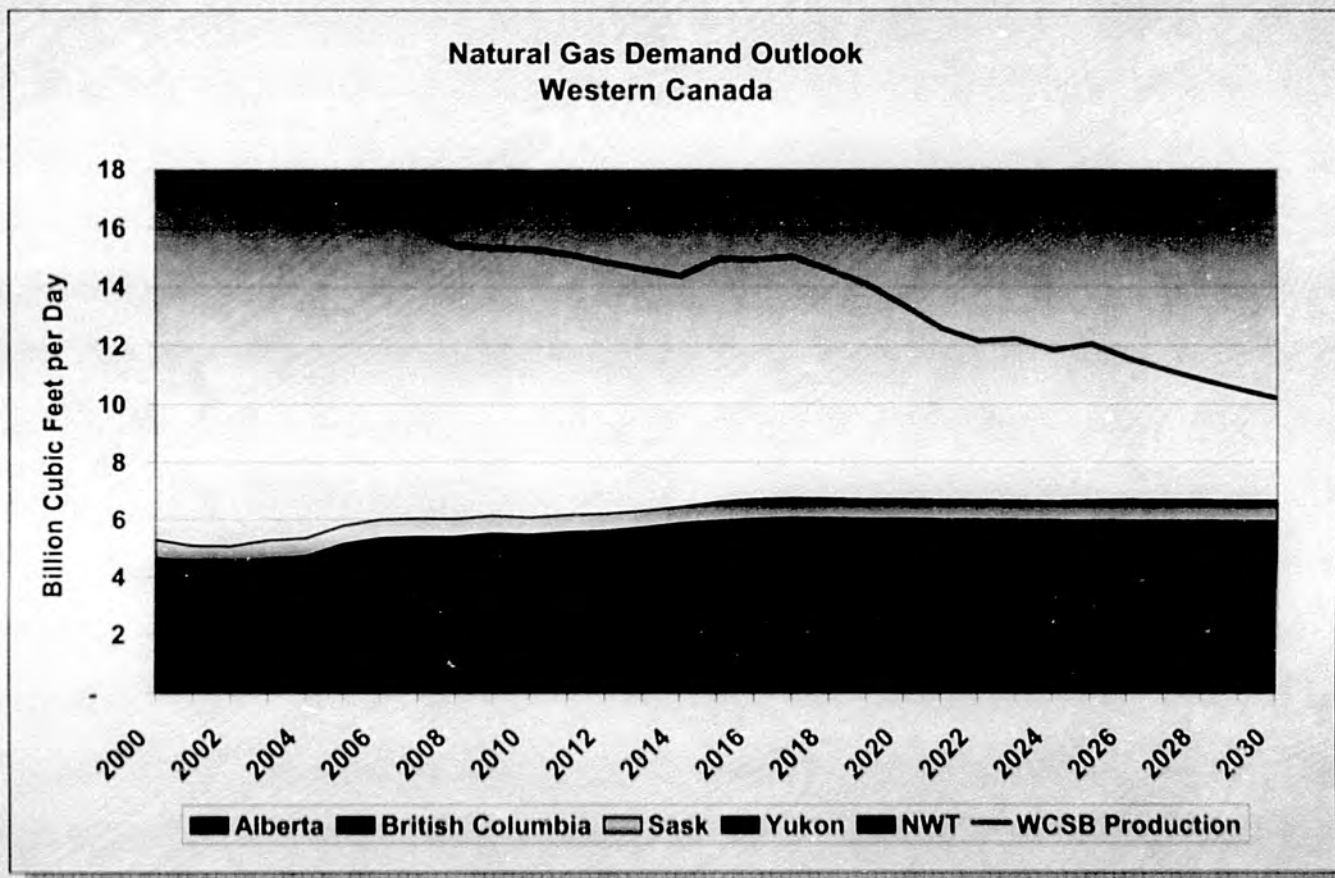
*Huge in USA -
Jung shill out
on how shale
will play
out in B.C.*

MUSE
STANCL

WESTERN CANADA GAS DEMAND

➤ **Western Canadian natural gas demand grows by almost 1.1 percent per year for the next 10 years**

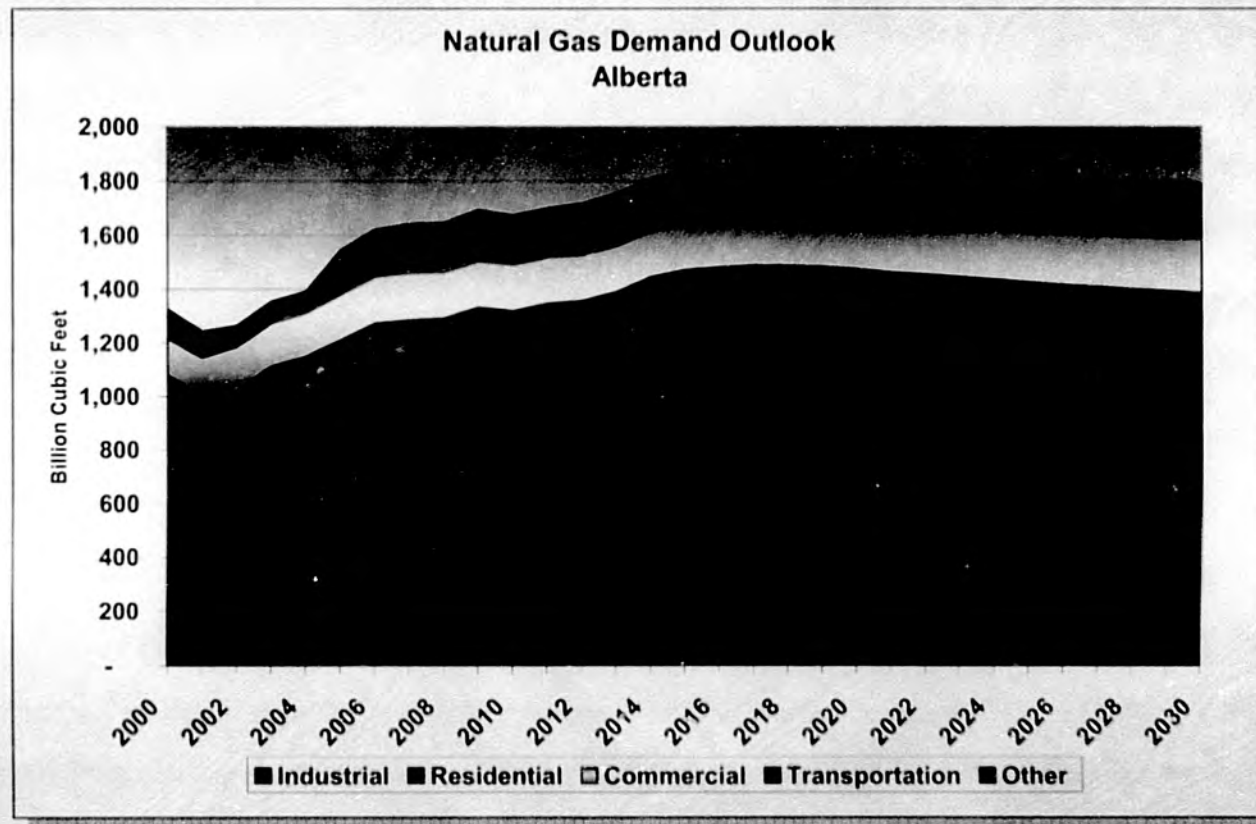
- Growth is driven by Alberta demand with 92 percent of increased demand in the next 10 years
- Demand growth slows in later years of forecast due to continuing energy improvements



*includes
tar sands &
power gen.
"plenty production
to meet demand"*

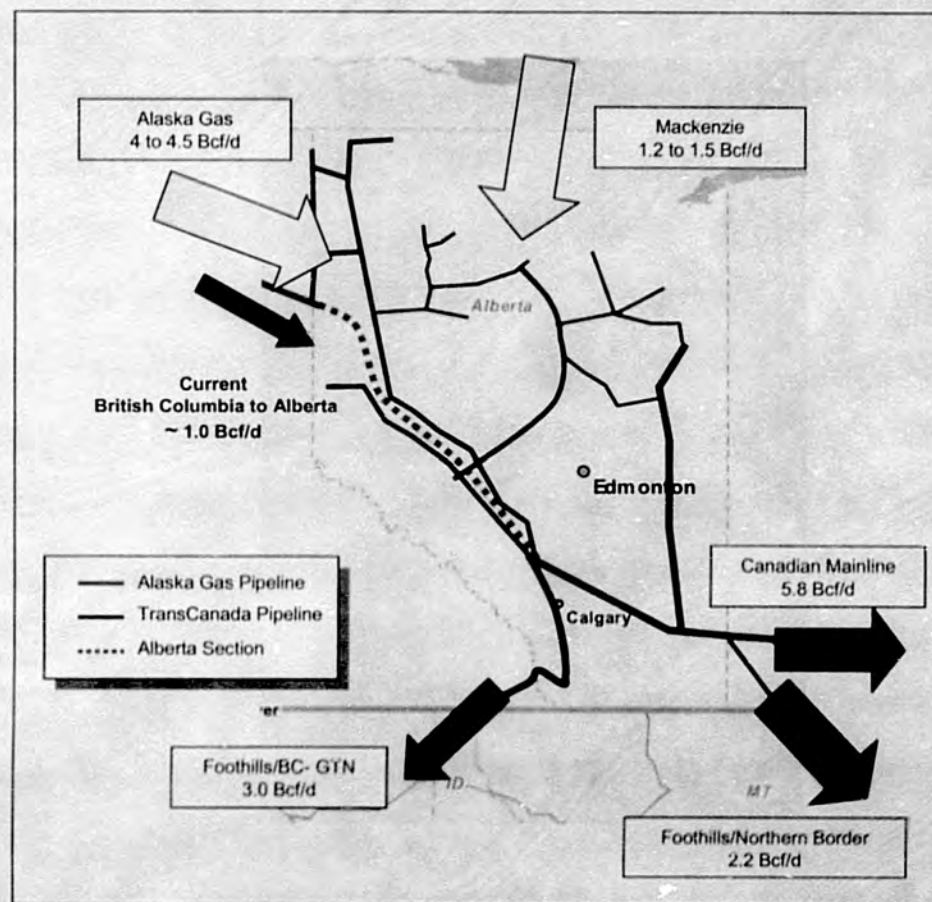
ALBERTA GAS DEMAND

- **Industrial demand growth reflects growing natural gas demand for oil sands developments**
 - Forecast of oil sands natural gas demand reflects continuing increases in fuel use efficiencies in oil sands production at the rate of 1 percent improvement per year, the historical rate of fuel efficiency improvement
 - Total oil sands development natural gas purchases are projected to increase from 0.65 Bcf/d in 2005 to 1.8 Bcf/d in 2015, despite use of alternative technologies such as coal gasification in some developments



ALBERTA HUB AND EXPORT CAPACITY

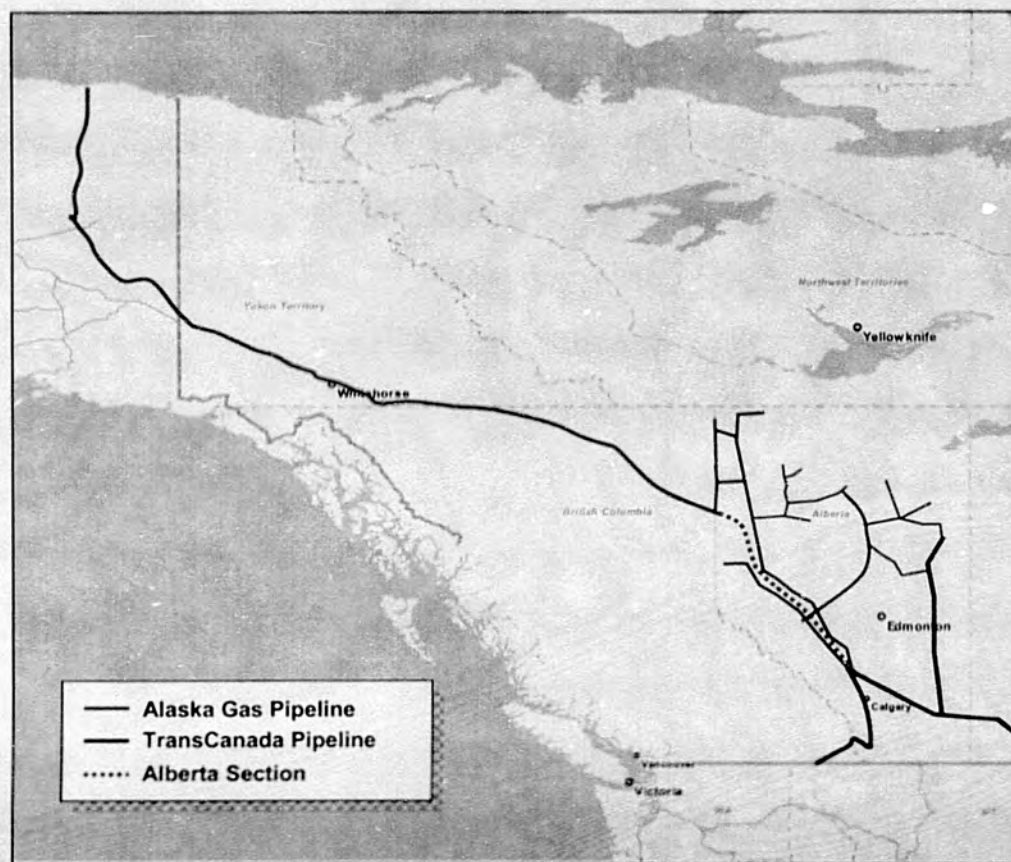
- **Current Alberta Hub supply comes from Alberta production and northeastern British Columbia production**
- **Total export capacity out of Alberta of 11 Bcf/d post conversion of a portion of Canadian Mainline gas export capacity to crude service for the Keystone Project**
- **New gas supply**
 - Mackenzie gas will come into the northern part of Alberta
 - Alaska gas under the TransCanada proposal will come into the Alberta Hub at Boundary Lake
- **Available capacity to be utilized for Alaska gas will be dependent upon projections of local production in Alberta and Northeastern British Columbia, development timeline for Mackenzie gas, and growing Alberta demand**



*important
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msg -
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presentation)*

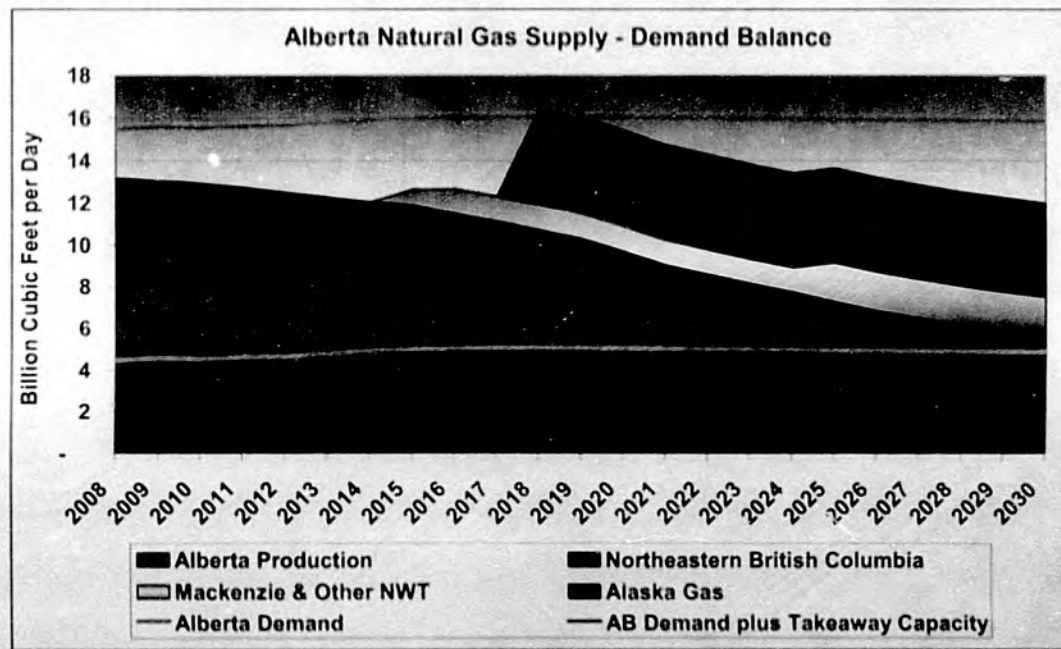
PROPOSED ALASKA GAS PIPELINE ROUTE

- **Alaska Gas Pipeline will connect with Alberta Hub at Boundary Lake and utilize a combination of new build and pre-build existing pipe to allow connection to markets in Alberta on the Alberta system, Canadian markets east of Alberta, and U.S. markets in the Midwest, Northeast, Pacific Northwest, and California**



ALBERTA GAS SUPPLY FORECAST

- Alberta Hub supply consists of local Alberta gas production, anticipated production from northeastern British Columbia, Mackenzie gas, and Alaska gas
- Alberta Hub demand includes Alberta natural gas demand and Alberta export capacity on Canadian Mainline and Foothills
- Under NEB reference case projections of production and demand, Alberta Hub supply will exceed total demand and take away capacity by 0.3 Bcf/d in the first year of Alaska gas flows
 - Reference case forecast is a lower production scenario than would be projected at the higher prices utilized in the Alaska gas line evaluations
 - A higher gas price forecast would result in higher production and require additional Alberta gas export capacity with Alaska gas



FUTURE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN GAS ASSETS

➤ Status of oil sand development

- Impact of capital costs
 - Recent work completely by Muse concluded
 - Approximately two-thirds of the bitumen expected will be realized by 2020 due to the combination of capital cost increases and oil price predictions
 - Bitumen production is likely to be higher if the recent high oil price environment is sustained in the medium to long term
 - Similarly, bitumen upgrader capacity development will also be impacted; if prices remain at relatively high levels, the capacity will likely be developed but project schedules will be impacted
- Impact of CO₂ sequestration
 - The Canadian government has considered various methods to meet commitments under the Kyoto Accord
 - Canada's current government has stated that emissions would be cut by up to 65 percent from 2006 levels by 2050 and in January 2008 government officials suggested that the focus will be on industrial regulation rather than implementation of a carbon tax
 - In February 2008, British Columbia unveiled a provincial comprehensive tax program aimed at curbing emissions of greenhouse gases
 - Beginning July 1st, 2008, businesses and residents of British Columbia will be taxed \$10 per metric ton of carbon emitted by fuels such as gasoline, diesel, natural gas, coal, propane, and home heating fuel and the tax will increase yearly by \$5 per ton to \$30 per ton in 2012, at which point the government will re-evaluate the tax rate
 - The plan is said to be designed to be revenue neutral with income generated returned in the form of tax cuts and environmental rebates

FUTURE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN GAS ASSETS

➤ Status of oil sand development

- Impact of CO₂ sequestration (continued)
 - Existing tar sands development is concentrated in Alberta, therefore, the current regulations will not impact oil sands development
 - Future industrial regulation could impact project costs, but are not likely to impact oil sands development
 - Near- to medium-term disposal is likely focused on injection into geologic reservoirs
 - Alberta has a long history of reservoir development, potential for tertiary recovery, and available technological resources to implement underground sequestration programs
 - Technological advances are also expected to both limit the production of and develop new economic uses for such gas streams

EVALUATION OF NATURAL GAS STORAGE AND OUTLOOK

➤ **Existing Canadian gas storage locations**

- TransCanada owns approximately one-third of all gas storage capacity in Alberta
- Existing Edson and CrossAlta facilities provide much needed flexibility in existing gas delivery infrastructure
- These facilities are expected to remain vital to the region and profitable in the future

➤ **Future supply/demand for storage**

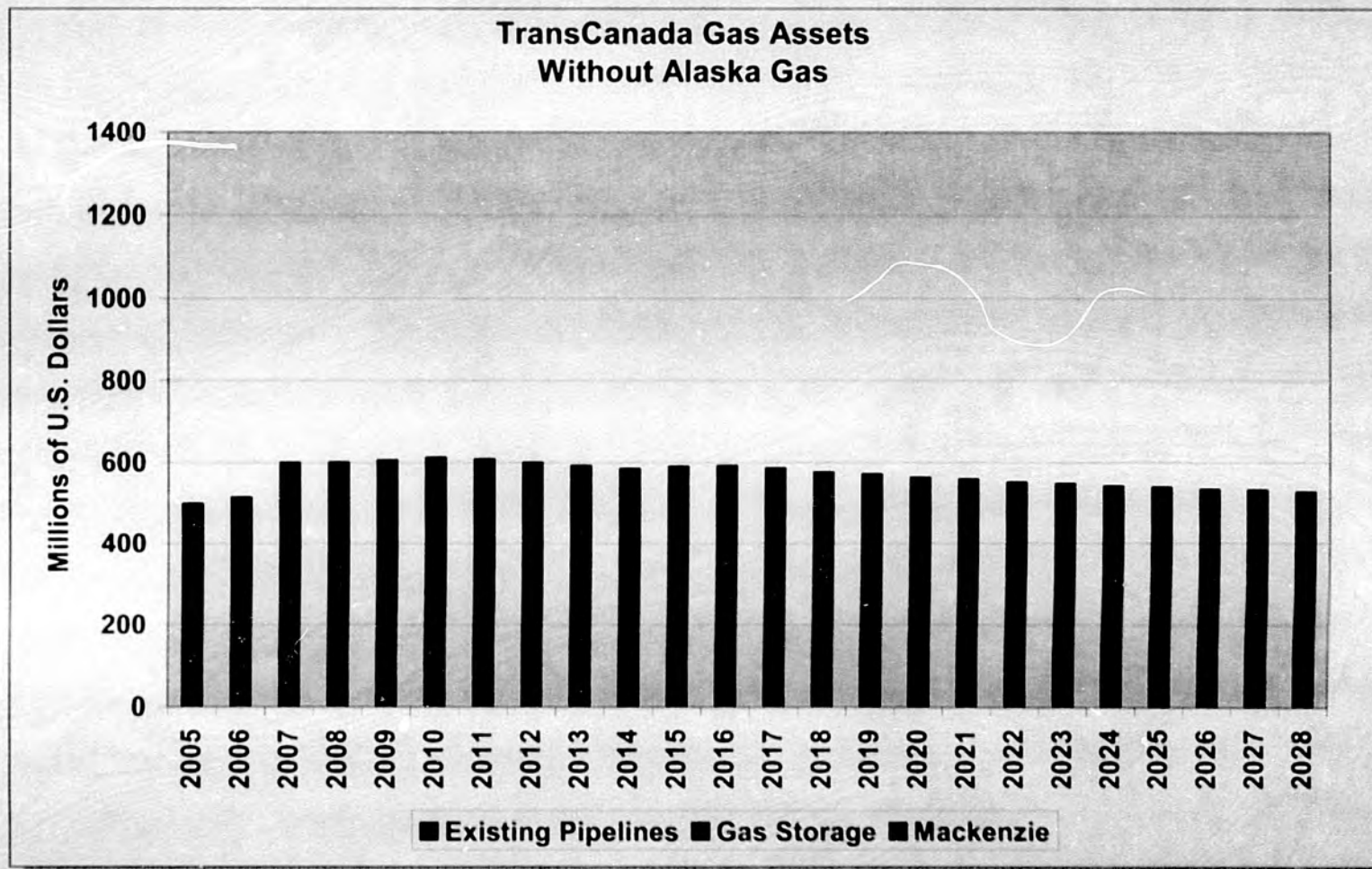
- As provincial supply sources shift over time, well-located gas storage capacity will increase in importance with respect to maintaining the relative supply/demand balance in the region
- Continue to realize significant synergistic benefit in association with TransCanada's Alberta power assets

FUTURE PERFORMANCE OF TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN GAS ASSETS

- **Without Alaska Gas Pipeline**
- **With Alaska Gas Pipeline**

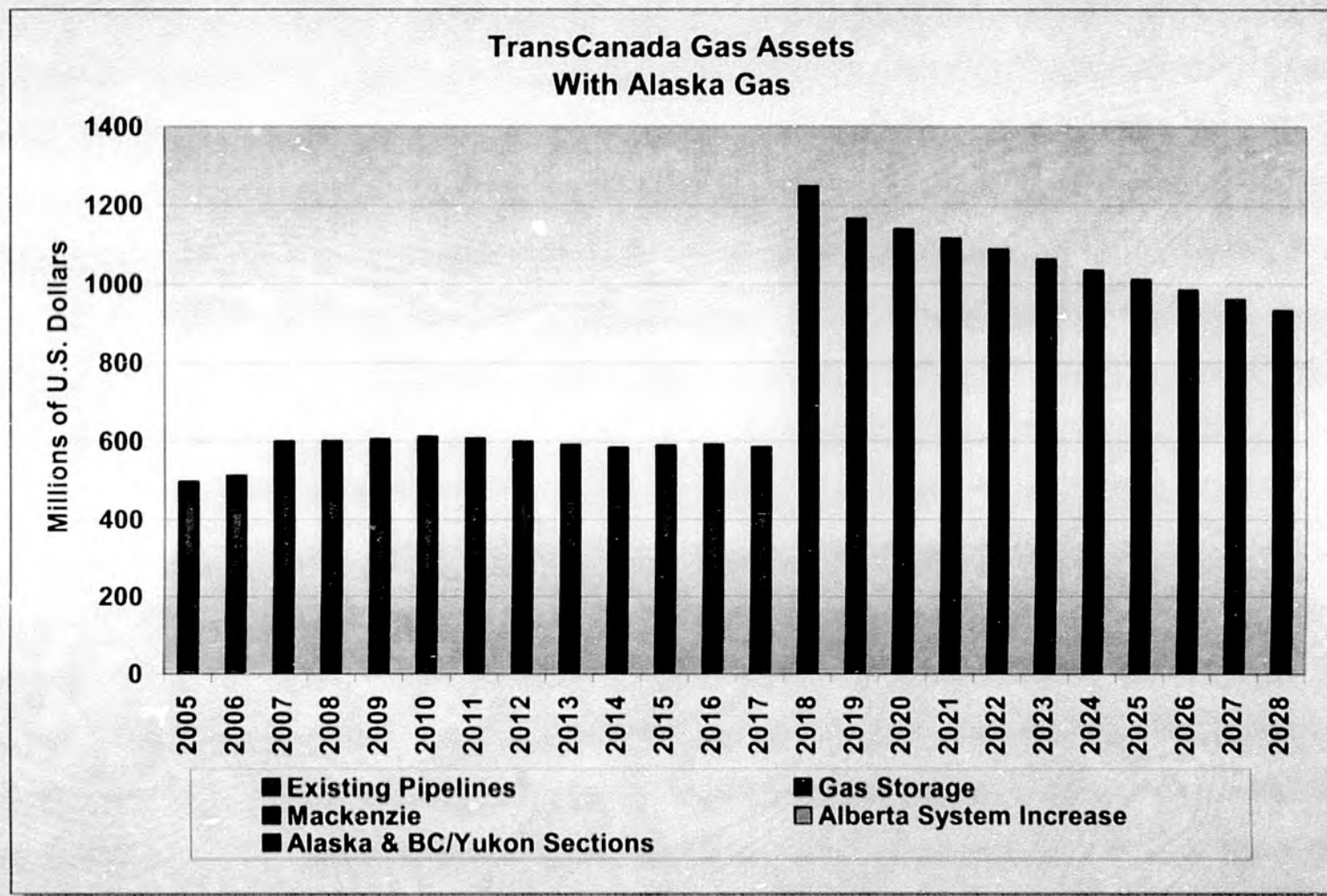
TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN GAS ASSETS WITHOUT ALASKA GAS SUPPLY

➤ Net Income Forecast



TRANSCANADA'S CANADIAN GAS ASSETS WITH ALASKA GAS SUPPLY

➤ Net Income Forecast



OVERVIEW OTHER TRANSCANADA ASSETS

OVERVIEW OF OTHER TRANSCANADA ASSETS

- **Other pipeline assets**
- **Power overview**
- **Keystone**
- **LNG terminal development-assessment of timing/competitive projects**

TRANSCANADA OTHER GAS PIPELINE ASSETS

- **ANR - major gas transmission system transporting gas from the U.S. Gulf Coast and Mid-continent supply areas to northern Midwest markets. Purchased in February 2007**
- **GTN System – consists of GTN and North Baja Systems. GTN links Foothills with Pacific Gas and Electric Company's California Gas Transmission System. North Baja extends from southwestern Arizona to the California/Mexico border**
- **Great Lakes - owned by TransCanada and TC Pipelines LP. Connects with Canadian Mainline at Emerson, Manitoba and serves markets in Midwestern U.S. and central Canada**
- **Iroquois – connects with the Canadian Mainline in New York and delivers gas to customers in the northeastern U.S.**
- **Portland – connects with TQM to provide gas to customers in the northeastern U.S.**
- **Tamazunchale -supplies natural gas under a long-term contract with the CFE from facilities of PEMEX Gas to an electricity generation station near Naranjos, Veracruz**
- **Transgas – Colombia natural gas pipeline**
- **Gas Pacific/INNERGY – pipeline extending from Argentinian to Chile and industrial gas marketing company in Concepcion, Chile**
- **Additional pipeline information located in the Appendix**

POWER DEMAND AND POSITIONING OF TRANSCANADA ASSETS

➤ Overview

- History
- Strategic Goals
- Summary Description of Assets

➤ Market

- Alberta
- Quebec
- Ontario
- NEPOOL
- NYISO

➤ Growth

- Strategic Goals
- Projects in Development
- Capital Requirements
- Growth Assumptions

➤ Financial

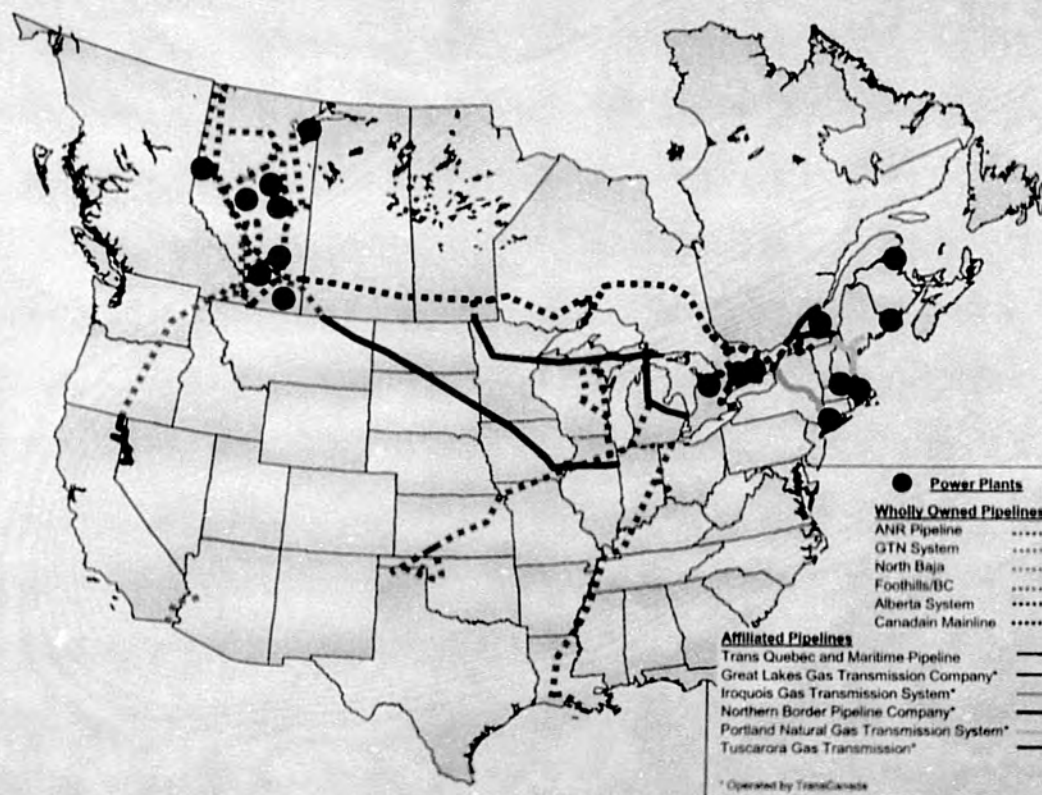
- Historical
- Projections

➤ Risk Factors

POWER SEGMENT OVERVIEW

➤ 16 Power Plants

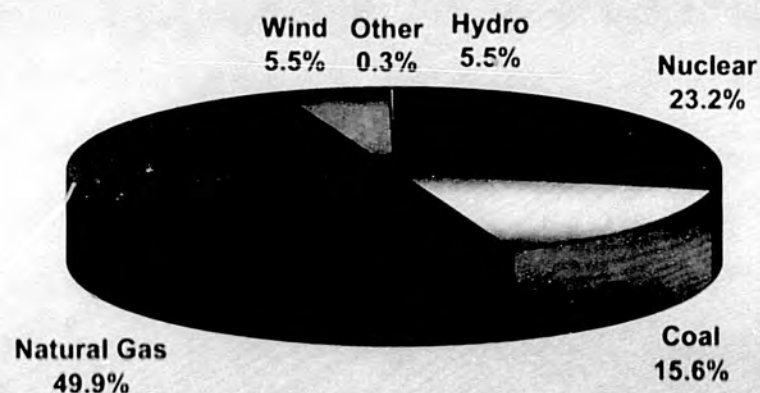
- 7,700 MW
- Primarily low cost base load capacity
 - Nuclear (32 percent)
 - Coal (22 percent)
 - Gas PPA (21 percent)
 - Gas Merchant (12 percent)
 - Hydro (7 percent)
 - Wind (6 percent)



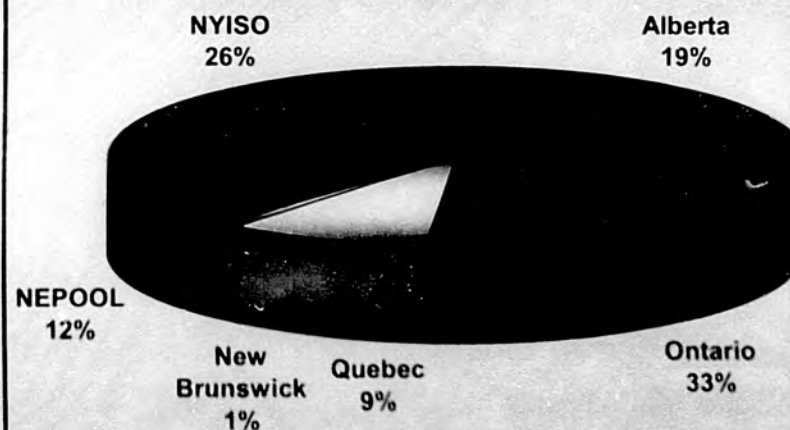
GENERATION ASSET SUMMARY

- TransCanada is well diversified by type of fuel used for generation as well as by market
- Exposure to natural gas fuel type is mostly cogeneration which is high efficiency and offsets market exposure with long-term host steam and power contracts
- Capacity with merchant exposure is either low cost or located where significant capacity is available

TransCanada Power Generation
by Fuel Type



TransCanada Power Generation
by Market



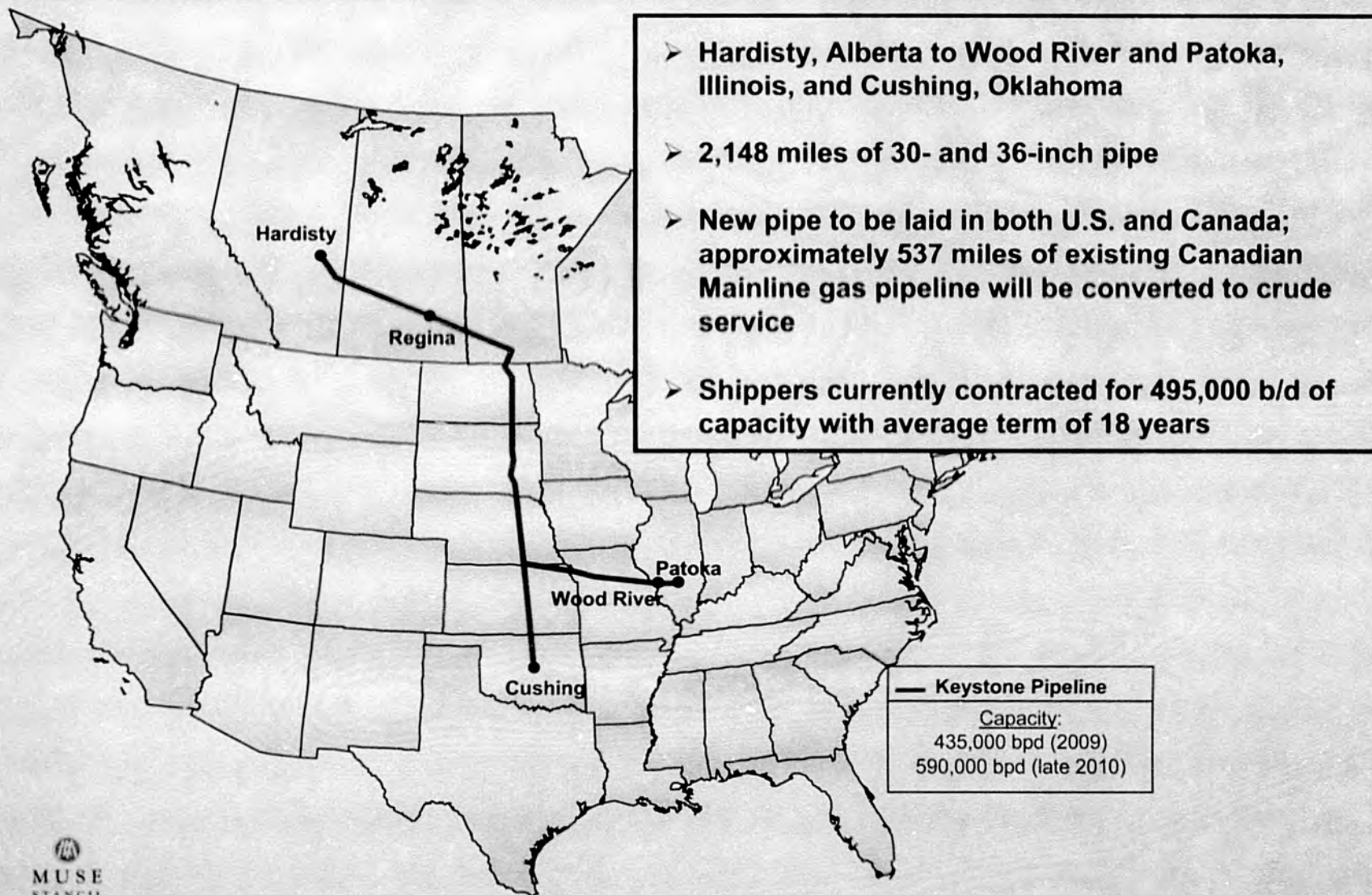
GENERATION ASSET SUMMARY

- **TransCanada's Energy Assets are concentrated in the Alberta supply region and the Eastern terminus of their pipeline system**
 - Energy assets are positioned to enhance the value of the pipeline system and visa versa
 - Long-term experience in these markets helps to successfully compete in utility RFPs for new projects
- **See the Appendix for a summary of each market region and development projects**

POWER PROJECTS IN DEVELOPMENT

- **TransCanada has a strong pipeline of development prospects which will assure growth over the next several years**
- **In Construction**
 - Bruce B restart of two units (2010)
 - Portlands Energy combined cycle (2Q 2009)
 - Halton Hills (3Q 2010)
 - Cartier Wind 110 MW
- **In Development**
 - Quebec Wind RFP
 - Future RFPs
 - Bruce B Refurbishment of New Build
 - Bell Plain Polygeneration
 - Slave River Hydro
 - Northern Lights Transmission
 - Cacouna LNG Terminal
 - Broadwater LNG Terminal
- **In Advanced Development**
 - Cartier Wind 419 MW
 - Kibby Wind 132 MW (2009 to 2010)
 - Coolidge Generating Station 550 MW Combined Cycle (2011)

TRANSCANADA'S KEYSTONE CRUDE PIPELINE PROJECT



TRANSCANADA'S KEYSTONE CRUDE PIPELINE PROJECT (continued)

- **Keystone received NEB approval in 2007 for construction and operation of the Canadian portion of the project**
- **The U.S. Department of State issued a Record of Decision and National Interest Determination in early 2008**
- **In January 2008, ConocoPhillips executed an option to acquire a 50 percent ownership interest in the Keystone project. ConocoPhillips has also committed to ship crude oil on the pipeline**
- **In March 2008, the U.S. State Department issued a Presidential Permit to Keystone authorizing the construction, maintenance, and operation of facilities at the United States and Canadian border to transport crude oil between the two countries**
- **Applications for U.S. regulatory approvals at the state level have also been received allowing for the initiation of construction activities**
- **The project is on track to achieve an in-service date by the end of 2009**

LNG TERMINAL DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS

- **TransCanada's LNG focus is on regasification terminals supported by long-term, fee-for-service contracts**
- **TransCanada has announced two LNG terminal development projects**
 - Broadwater Energy
 - Cacouna Energy
- **In general, many announced North American LNG terminal projects have stalled or been cancelled**
 - Capital cost escalation
 - Uncertainty of available gas supply
 - Public opposition to terminal site development
 - Lagging North American natural gas price support for imports relative to other LNG import markets such as Spain

NORTH AMERICAN GAS SUPPLY AND DEMAND COMPETITION ISSUES

NORTH AMERICAN GAS SUPPLY AND DEMAND IMPACTS ON TRANSCANADA

- **Reserve development along the U.S. Gulf Coast (ANR)**
 - Longer lead time on deep water development
 - Recent "finds" and production development has been farther west in the GOM or farther east in the GOM relative to ANR mainline origin
 - Expect ANR to transport relatively more gas supplied from the North Texas, Southwestern Arkansas, and Northern Louisiana shale plays and relatively lower volumes from offshore GOM in the future

- **Reserve development and competition in the U.S. Rocky Mountains**
 - Gas producers in the U.S. Rocky Mountain region have endured a relatively lengthy period of gas oversupply
 - Recent capacity expansions and the development of new gas transmission capacity out of the region (e.g., Rockies Express Pipeline) has "uncorked the bottle" and new supplies of Rockies gas are moving eastward to supply markets in the upper Midwest
 - New gas-on-gas competition may result in modifications to long-term historical gas distribution patterns as end-use markets adjust to the availability of new sources of supply

- **LNG terminal development and expected supply competition overall**
 - LNG terminal development to date has largely been regionalized and limited to U.S. Gulf Coast locations
 - FERC approved 14 new terminal sites between 2002 to 2007, of which are on the U.S. Gulf Coast
 - LNG imports increased steadily from 2002 to 2007 from 0.6 Bcf/d to 2.1 Bcf/d. However, LNG import volumes for 2008 are down. Year-to-date LNG imports through March 2008 are 0.8 Bcf/d, reflecting lower U.S. gas prices relative to other international markets
 - Supplies of imported LNG will offset pipeline capacity restraints in some areas (such as TransCanada's proposed Broadwater Import Terminal), but will offset production declines from fields in the GOM in the longer term IF U.S. gas prices are competitive in pulling LNG supplies from other import markets in Europe and Asia

TRANSCANADA'S FUTURE EARNINGS

IMPACT OF ALASKA GAS SUPPLY ON TRANSCANADA'S FUTURE EARNINGS

➤ Net Income Forecast

- With Alaska Gas
- Without Alaska Gas

➤ Potential financing, debt and equity, return on equity

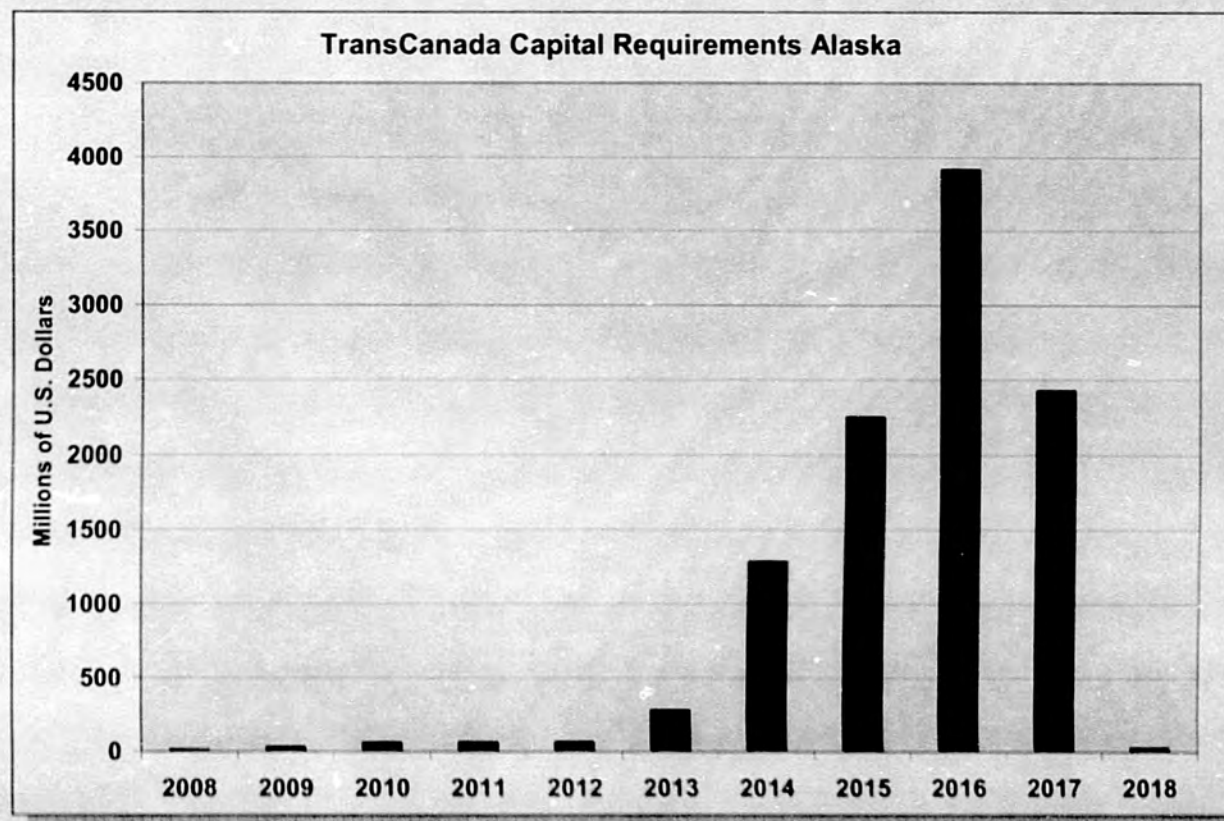
- Financing: Assuming sufficient risk allocation to other parties and barring unforeseen environmental credit constraints, financing should be available for the Alaska Gas Pipeline Project
 - Project risk must be allocated, for example
 - Credit Risk to FT shippers
 - Construction Risk to EPC contractors and material/equipment suppliers
 - Operational Risk to Insurance providers
 - Capital Cost Risk to Government Guarantee
 - Health of the capital markets could impact timing of the project
- Debt and Equity
 - TransCanada has demonstrated track record with respect to raising equity
 - Depending on total amount of equity required, equity partners may be included
 - The availability of non-recourse project debt will be a function of project risk accepted by other parties
 - Debt holders will require high degree of risk management and risk allocation

*Risk management
allocation
key — for
any project
mgr.*

*part of commercial firm
are the allocation of risk
— to engineer firm
— to etc*

ALASKA PROJECT CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

- Net of anticipated state contribution of \$500 million
- Includes Alaska Section, Yukon and British Columbia Section, and Alberta Section development and execution capital
 - Excludes Gas Treatment Plant
- Assumes 30 percent equity during construction



TC FINANCIAL FORECAST

➤ Canadian Pipelines

- Under the current regulatory environment, the primary factor in projected pipeline earnings is increased or continued capital investment above the rate of depreciation
- Earnings are not impacted by changes in throughput levels or changes in contract levels
- With the exception of the Alberta System, earnings contributions from Canadian Pipelines is expected to be in long-term decline despite continuing negotiations with the NEB for increased return on equity rates
- Continuing investments in the Alberta System will maintain the rate base and result in continued increases in equity earnings

➤ U.S. Pipelines

- Earnings contribution from U.S. pipelines is projected to increase due to increasing capital expenditure, growing volumes in end-use markets, and differences in regulatory environment
- FERC regulated tariffs offer higher equity returns
- The systems are permitted to discount or negotiate tariffs on a non-discriminatory basis

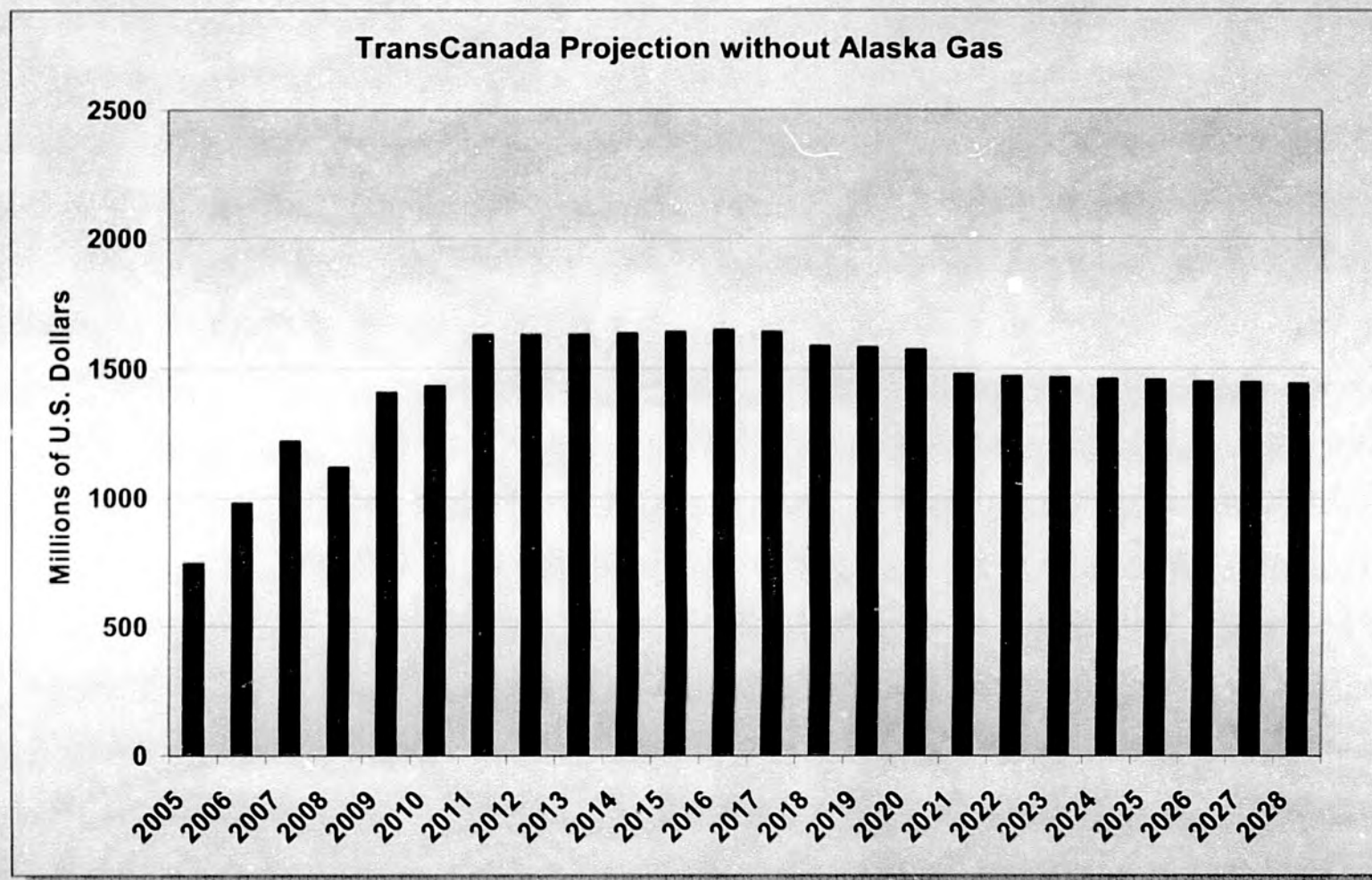
➤ Energy

- Current operating projects and projects in construction will continue to increase earning from this business segment
- Identified development opportunities will provide continued growth into the next decade

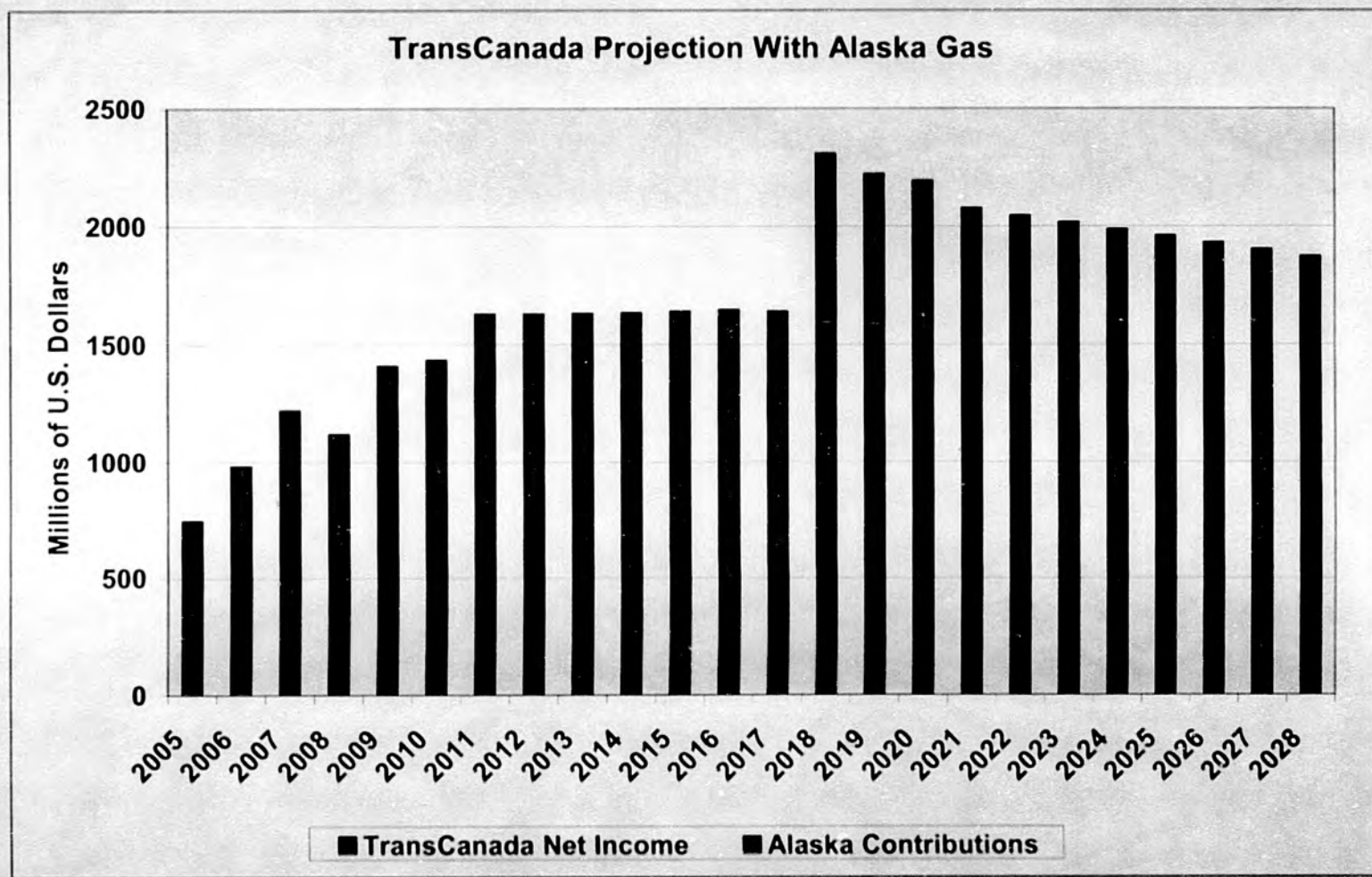
➤ New Projects

- Keystone Pipeline
- Mackenzie Gas
- LNG development

NET INCOME WITHOUT ALASKA GAS



NET INCOME WITH ALASKA GAS



APPENDIX I

TRANSCANADA FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

➤ Financial Performance (Canadian Dollars)

- 2007 net income and net income from continuing operations of \$1.223 billion (\$2.31 per share)
 - Compares to net income of \$1.079 billion (\$2.21 per share), and net earnings of \$1.051 billion (\$2.15 per share) in 2006
 - Increase of 7 percent on a per-share basis in 2007
- Comparable earnings of \$1.107 billion or \$2.09 per share in 2007, compared to \$925 million or \$1.90 per share for 2006
 - Comparable earnings grew by 10 percent on a per-share basis in 2007
 - Comparable earnings per share increased at a compound average annual growth rate of 8.6 percent, from \$1.08 per share in 1999 to \$2.09 per share in 2007
- Funds generated from operations increased to \$2.621 billion in 2007
 - Increase of \$243 million or 10 percent above 2006 performance
- Quarterly dividend on the company's common shares increased for the 8th straight year – 2007 increase of 6 percent to \$0.36 per share, or \$1.44 per share on an annualized basis
- Raised \$1.725 billion in common equity in 2007 through a public offering to help fund the ANR acquisition, the largest fully-funded subscription receipts transaction in Canadian history
- Initiated a 2 percent discount on common shares issued under the corporation's dividend reinvestment and share purchase plan; 30 percent participation rate and common equity raise of over \$150 million in 2007
- Sold U.S. \$1 billion of 30-year senior notes
- Issued U.S. \$1 billion of junior subordinated notes, both at very competitive market rates reflective of 'A' credit ratings
- In the last 8 years
 - TransCanada invested approximately \$18 billion in value-creating pipeline and energy growth opportunities
 - Funds generated from operations grew at a compound average annual growth rate of 12.2 percent from \$1 billion to \$2.6 billion
- Compound average annual total shareholder return of approximately 21 percent

CONOCOPHILLIPS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Selected Financial Data					
<i>Millions of Dollars (except per share amounts)</i>					
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Sales/Operating Revenue	187,437	183,650	179,442	135,076	104,246
Income/Continuing Ops	11,891	15,550	13,640	8,107	4,593
Net Income	11,891	15,550	13,529	8,129	4,735
Net Income per Common Share, Basic	7	10	10	6	3
Total Assets	177,757	167,781	106,999	92,861	82,455
Cash Dividends per Common Share	1.640	1.440	1.180	0.895	0.815

Source: COP Annual Report

BP FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Selected Financial Data

Millions of Dollars (except per share amounts)

	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Net Cash From Operations	24,709	28,172	26,721	23,378	16,303
Replacement Cost Profit, EBIT	29,014	35,346	29,648	24,381	18,593
Earnings Per Share	6.47	4.31	6.22	4.26	2.75
Dividends	2.54	2.3	2.09	1.66	1.53

Source: BP Annual Report, Standard & Poor's Stock Report May 2008

APPENDIX – NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

TRANSCANADA ALBERTA SYSTEM OVERVIEW

- **The Alberta System gathers natural gas for use within the province for delivery to provincial boundary points for connection with**
 - Canadian Mainline
 - BC System
 - Foothills System
 - Other pipelines
- **100 percent owned by TransCanada**
- **One of the largest carriers of natural gas in North America (23,186 km)**
- **Regulated by the Alberta Energy and Utilities Board (EUB) primarily under the provisions of the Gas Utilities Act (Alberta) (GUA) and the Pipeline Act (Alberta)**

TRANSCANADA MAINLINE OVERVIEW

- Extends from the Alberta/Saskatchewan border east to the Québec/Vermont border and connects with other natural gas pipelines in Canada and the U.S.

The Canadian Mainline is regulated by the National Energy Board (NEB)

- Sets rules which provide TransCanada the opportunity to recover projected costs of transporting natural gas and provide a return on the Canadian Mainline's average investment base
- New facilities are approved by the NEB before construction begins and changes in investment base, the rate of return on common equity, the level of deemed common equity and the potential for incentive earnings are overseen by the NEB

ANR PIPELINE

- **TransCanada purchased ANR in February 2007**
- **ANR is a major gas transmission system transporting gas from the U.S. Gulf Coast and Mid-Continent supply areas to northern Midwest markets**
 - Supply areas include offshore GOM shelf and deepwater, onshore Louisiana, West Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma
 - Market areas include Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana
 - ANR assets complement TransCanada's other systems, in particular Great Lakes Pipeline
 - Other pipeline interconnections provide access to gas supplies from Western Canada and the U.S. Rockies
- **ANR owns significant storage capacity in Michigan 235 billion cubic feet (Bcf) that allows for peak day system deliveries of 7.1 Bcf/d. Approximately half of ANR's peak day deliverability comes from storage capacity**
 - Gas storage capacity in ANR's market areas allows for more level demand load for gas through winter/shoulder/summer seasons

TRANSCANADA FOOTHILLS OVERVIEW

- **The Foothills natural gas transmission system carries natural gas for export from central Alberta to the U.S. border serving markets in the U.S. Midwest, Pacific Northwest, California and Nevada**
- **Annual deliveries of natural gas on the Foothills System totaled 1,403 billion cubic feet (Bcf) in 2006, compared to deliveries of 1,372 Bcf in 2005**
- **The Western leg of the Foothills System, the B.C. Zone, runs from Caroline, Alberta along the foothills of the Rocky Mountains through the Crowsnest Pass to Kingsgate, B.C., connecting with Gas Transmission Northwest (GTN) in Idaho**
- **The Eastern Leg of the Foothills System, the Saskatchewan Zone, runs from Caroline, Alberta south-easterly across Alberta and Saskatchewan to the Canada/U.S. border through Monchy, Saskatchewan connecting with Northern Border Pipeline Company in Montana**
- **The Foothills System is regulated by the National Energy Board (NEB).**

TRANSCANADA GTN SYSTEM OVERVIEW

- **Has been transporting natural gas to Western energy markets safely and reliably for more than 40 years**
- **Length of System: 612 miles**
- **Location of Pipeline: Begins at British Columbia-Idaho border, extends through northern Idaho, southeastern Washington and central Oregon, and ends at the Oregon-California border**
 - Interconnects
 - TransCanada's BC System at Kingsgate, British Columbia
 - Williams (Northwest Pipeline Corporation) at Spokane and Palouse, Wash., and at Stanfield, Ore.
 - Pacific Gas & Electric Company and Tuscarora Gas Transmission Company at Malin, Ore
 - Multiple taps also connecting to Avista Corporation and Cascade Natural Gas
 - Gas Sources
 - Western Canada – primary
 - U.S. domestic gas supplies at Stanfield, Ore.
 - System Capacity
 - Transport - more than 2.9 billion cubic feet of gas a day (Bcf/d)
 - Deliveries
 - More than 2.1 Bcf/d can be delivered to California
 - Up to 1 Bcf/d to the Pacific Northwest (though typical deliveries there are 600-700 million cubic feet a day)
 - 12 compressor stations (5 stations have three units, 7 stations have 2 units), spaced 50 to 60 miles apart along the pipeline, providing approximately 513,400 horsepower (ISO).

TRANSCANADA GTN SYSTEM OVERVIEW (continued)

➤ **Services**

- Transportation of natural gas, both firm and interruptible.
- Parking: Customers can store gas in pipeline.
- Lending: Customers can borrow gas from inventory and return it later.
- Customers can conduct transactions via Internet portal
- Market centers: Customers can move gas into and out of their own "paper pools" to increase flexibility in the purchase and sale of gas.

➤ **Customers**

- More than 45 companies receive firm transportation under long-term contracts
- Firm and interruptible transportation is also provided for more than 100 producers, marketers, electric and gas utilities, and other end-users, many of whom use firm capacity acquired through capacity release.

TRANSCANADA NORTH BAJA SYSTEM OVERVIEW

- **Partners - TransCanada GTN System and Sempra Energy International**
- **220-mile natural gas transportation pipeline serves the growing energy demand in Baja California, Mexico and portions of Riverside, Imperial and San Diego Counties in California.**
 - Began initial service on September 1, 2002, with an initial capacity of 200 million cubic feet per day
 - Completion of the pipeline's 21,000-horsepower compressor station in December of 2002 brought the pipeline's capacity to 500 million cubic feet in December 2002
 - 36/30-inch pipeline
 - Route: 80-mile U.S. segment (owned by TransCanada) and a 140-mile Mexican segment (Sempra Energy International)
- **Origin: Interconnection with El Paso Natural Gas Co. near Ehrenberg, Arizona**
- **Destination: Interconnection with the Transportadora de Gas Natural (TGN) Pipeline which runs from an interconnect with SDG&E at the U.S./Mexico border south of San Diego to the Presidente Juarez Power Plant in Rosarito, Baja California**
- **North Baja Pipeline Expansion Project**
 - Will allow natural gas arriving at terminals in Mexico from the western Pacific Rim to be delivered into California and other southwestern U.S. markets, providing an entirely new natural gas supply basin for the region
 - Will consist of 42- and 48-inch welded steel pipeline built immediately adjacent to the one installed in 2002

TRANSCANADA TAMAZUNCHALE SYSTEM OVERVIEW

- **TransCanada's Tamazunchale pipeline is a 36-inch, 130-kilometre pipeline that extends from the facilities of PEMEX Gas near Naranjos, Veracruz**
- **Supplies natural gas under a long-term contract with the CFE to an electricity generation station near Tamazunchale, San Luis Potosi**
- **Began commercial service on Dec. 1, 2006 and initially transporting 170 MMScf/d**
- **The Tamazunchale Pipeline is owned and operated by Transportadora de Gas Natural de La Huasteca (TGNH), a wholly owned subsidiary of TransCanada**

TRANSCANADA TC PIPELINES, LP OVERVIEW

- **TC PipeLines GP, Inc, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TransCanada, is the general partner of TC PipeLines, LP, a United States growth-oriented Master Limited Partnership**
- **TC PipeLines, LP was formed by TransCanada to acquire, own and actively participate in the management of U.S.-based natural gas pipelines and related assets**
- **TC PipeLines, LP owns:**
 - A 50 per cent interest in Northern Border Pipeline Company which owns a 1,249-mile interstate pipeline system that transports natural gas from the Montana-Saskatchewan border to markets in the Midwestern United States
 - Or controls a 99 per cent interest in Tuscarora Gas Transmission Company, which owns a 240-mile interstate pipeline system that transports natural gas from Oregon (where it interconnects with TransCanada's GTN System, to northern Nevada).
 - A 46.45 per cent interest in Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, which owns a 2,115-mile interstate pipeline system that transports gas from Emerson on the Manitoba-Minnesota border to St. Clair on the Michigan-Ontario border.

TRANSCANADA GAS STORAGE OVERVIEW

➤ **Non-regulated Gas Storage**

- One of the largest natural gas storage providers in North America with approximately 360 Bcf of storage capacity

➤ **Non-regulated gas storage business owns or controls approximately 130 Bcf of capacity**

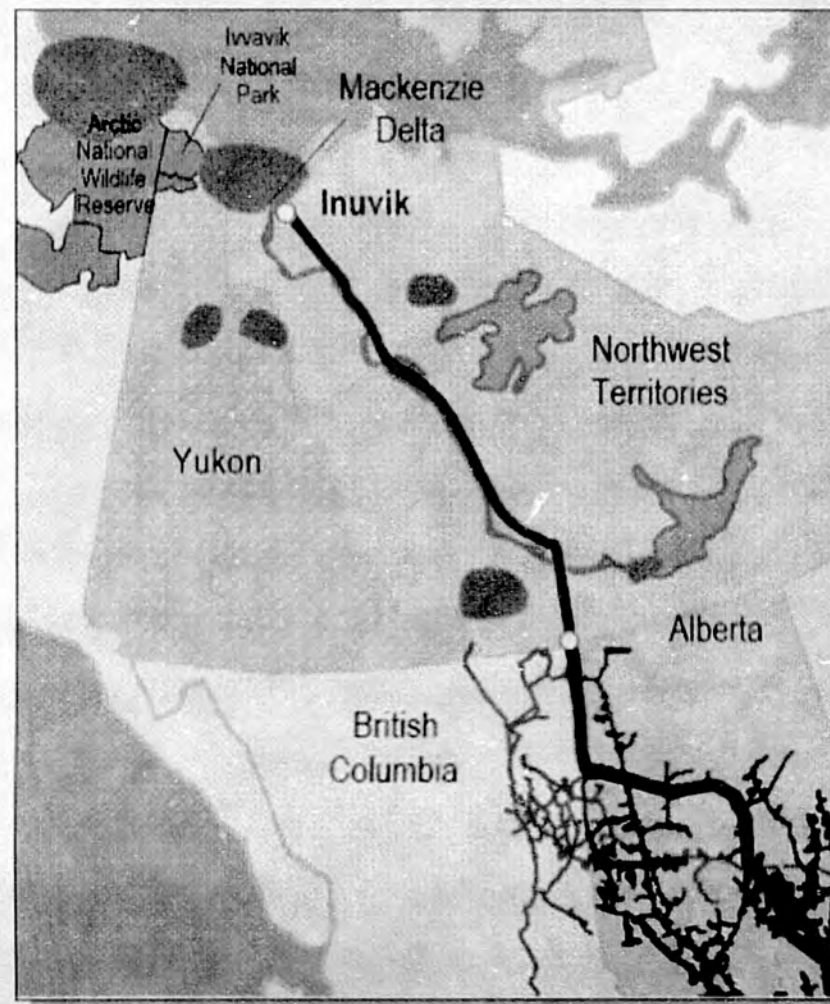
- Approximately one-third of all storage capacity in Alberta
 - Wholly-owned 50-Bcf Edson, Alberta Facility with contracted long-term capacity of approximately 30 Bcf from a third party
 - 60 per cent interest in CrossAlta Gas Storage & Services Ltd., operatin a 50-Bcf storage facility near Crossfield, Alberta

➤ **Regulated gas storage business**

- ANR Storage Company operating in the U.S.
- Serves the TransCanada Pipeline Segment and provides firm and interruptible natural gas storage services to customers on the Great Lakes Gas Transmission and ANR Pipeline systems

MACKENZIE GAS PIPELINE

- **The Mackenzie Gas Pipeline is a proposed pipeline project to bring gas from Inuvik, Northwest Territories to the northern border of Alberta where it will connect with the Alberta System**
- **TransCanada agreed to finance the Mackenzie Valley Aboriginal Pipeline Group's (APG) one third equity share in pre-development project costs**
 - Through the end of 2007, TransCanada had advanced \$137 million
 - Although total amount constitutes a loan to APG, there is no recourse should the project not proceed
 - TransCanada will be repaid out APG's share of equity returns in the project
 - TransCanada also holds an option to acquire 5 percent equity in the project at the decision to construct
 - TransCanada also gains rights of first refusal on 50 percent of any divestitures and an option to obtain a one-third interest in expansion opportunities once APG reaches its one-third equity share



APPENDIX - LNG
