

HYDRO ONE INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the financial condition and results of operations should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes thereto of Hydro One Inc. (Hydro One or the Company) for the year ended December 31, 2022 (together, the Consolidated Financial Statements). The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with United States (US) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). All financial information in this MD&A is presented in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The Company has prepared this MD&A in accordance with National Instrument 51-102 - Continuous Disclosure Obligations of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Under the US/Canada Multijurisdictional Disclosure System, the Company is permitted to prepare this MD&A in accordance with the disclosure requirements of Canadian securities laws and regulations, which can vary from those of the US. This MD&A provides information as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022, based on information available to management as of February 13, 2023.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS AND STATISTICS

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars, except as otherwise noted)	2022	2021	Change
Revenues	7,740	7,185	7.7%
Purchased power	3,724	3,579	4.1%
Revenues, net of purchased power ¹	4,016	3,606	11.4%
Operation, maintenance and administration (OM&A) costs	1,226	1,081	13.4%
Depreciation, amortization and asset removal costs	957	913	4.8%
Financing charges	478	453	5.5%
Income tax expense	290	179	62.0%
Net income to common shareholder of Hydro One	1,057	972	8.7%
Basic earnings per common share (EPS)	\$7,431	\$6,834	8.7%
Diluted EPS	\$7,431	\$6,834	8.7%
Net cash from operating activities	2,185	2,108	3.7%
Funds from operations (FFO) ¹	2,181	2,031	7.4%
Capital investments	2,108	2,104	0.2%
Assets placed in-service	2,258	1,746	29.3%
Transmission: Average monthly Ontario 60-minute peak demand (MW)	20,368	19,915	2.3%
Distribution: Electricity distributed to Hydro One customers (GWh)	30,803	29,966	2.8%
<hr/>			
As at December 31	2022	2021	
Debt to capitalization ratio ²	55.1%	55.2%	

¹ The Company prepares and presents its financial statements in accordance with US GAAP. The Company also utilizes non-GAAP financial measures to assess its business and measure overall underlying business performance. Revenues, net of purchased power and FFO are non-GAAP financial measures. Non-GAAP financial measures do not have a standardized meaning under GAAP, which is used to prepare the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and might not be comparable to similar financial measures presented by other entities. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a discussion of these non-GAAP financial measures and a reconciliation of such measures to the most directly comparable GAAP measure.

² Debt to capitalization ratio is a non-GAAP ratio. Non-GAAP ratios do not have a standardized meaning under GAAP, which is used to prepare the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, and might not be comparable to similar financial measures presented by other entities. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a discussion of this non-GAAP ratio and its component elements.

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OVERVIEW

Hydro One is Ontario's largest electricity transmission and distribution utility. Hydro One owns and operates substantially all of Ontario's electricity transmission network and is the largest electricity distributor in Ontario by number of customers. The Company's regulated transmission and distribution operations are owned by Hydro One. Hydro One delivers electricity safely and reliably to approximately 1.5 million customers across the province of Ontario, and to large industrial customers and municipal utilities. Hydro One Inc. owns and operates approximately 30,000 circuit kilometres of high-voltage transmission lines and approximately 125,000 circuit kilometres of primary low-voltage distribution lines. Hydro One has three segments: (i) transmission; (ii) distribution; and (iii) other.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, Hydro One's segments accounted for the Company's total revenues, as follows:

Year ended December 31	2022	2021
Transmission	27 %	25 %
Distribution	73 %	75 %
Other	— %	— %

When adjusted for the recovery of purchased power costs, Hydro One's segments accounted for the Company's total revenues, net of purchased power,¹ for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 as follows:

Year ended December 31	2022	2021
Transmission	52 %	51 %
Distribution	48 %	49 %
Other	— %	— %

At December 31, 2022 and 2021, Hydro One's segments accounted for the Company's total assets as follows:

As at December 31	2022	2021
Transmission	60 %	60 %
Distribution	38 %	38 %
Other	2 %	2 %

Transmission Segment

Hydro One's transmission business owns, operates and maintains Hydro One's transmission system, which accounts for approximately 92% (2021 - 98%) of Ontario's transmission capacity based on revenue approved by the Ontario Energy Board (OEB). As at December 31, 2022, the Company's transmission business consists of the transmission system operated by its subsidiaries, which include Hydro One Networks Inc. (Hydro One Networks) and Hydro One Sault Ste. Marie LP (HOSSM), as well as an approximately 66% interest in B2M Limited Partnership (B2M LP), and an approximately 55% interest in Niagara Reinforcement Limited Partnership (NRLP). The Company's transmission business is rate-regulated and earns revenues mainly by charging transmission rates that are approved by the OEB.

As at and for the year ended December 31	2022	2021
Electricity transmitted ¹ (MWh)	137,569,865	133,844,210
Transmission lines spanning the province (circuit-kilometres)	29,910	30,023
Rate base (millions of dollars)	14,450	13,745
Capital investments (millions of dollars)	1,209	1,320
Assets placed in-service (millions of dollars)	1,405	1,008

¹ Electricity transmitted represents total electricity transmitted in Ontario by all transmitters.

Distribution Segment

Hydro One's distribution business is the largest in Ontario and consists of the distribution systems operated by its subsidiaries, Hydro One Networks, and Hydro One Remote Communities Inc. (Hydro One Remotes). The Company's distribution business is rate-regulated and earns revenues mainly by charging distribution rates that are approved by the OEB, as well as amounts to recover the cost of purchased power.

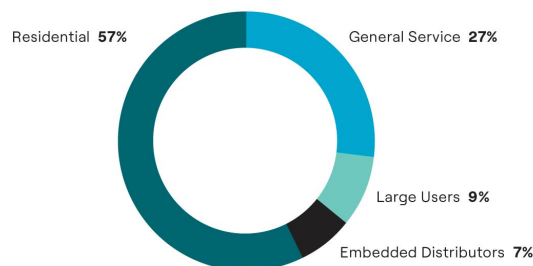
¹ Revenues, net of purchased power, is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

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As at and for the year ended December 31	2022	2021
Electricity distributed to Hydro One customers (GWh)	30,803	29,966
Electricity distributed through Hydro One lines (GWh) ¹	40,875	40,433
Distribution lines spanning the province (circuit-kilometres)	125,013	124,825
Distribution customers (number of customers)	1,492,404	1,476,491
Rate base (millions of dollars)	9,155	8,854
Capital investments (millions of dollars)	899	784
Assets placed in-service (millions of dollars)	853	738

¹ Units distributed through Hydro One lines represent total distribution system requirements and include electricity distributed to consumers who purchased power directly from the Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO).

2022 Distribution Revenues



Other Segment

Hydro One's other segment consists of certain corporate activities, and is not rate-regulated. The other segment also includes the deferred tax asset which arose from the revaluation of the tax bases of Hydro One's assets to fair market value when the Company transitioned from the provincial payments in lieu of tax regime to the federal tax regime at the time of the initial public offering of Hydro One Limited in 2015.

PRIMARY FACTORS AFFECTING RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Transmission Revenues

Transmission revenues primarily consist of regulated transmission rates approved by the OEB which are charged based on the monthly peak electricity demand across Hydro One's high-voltage network. Transmission rates are designed to generate revenues necessary to construct, upgrade, extend and support a transmission system with sufficient capacity to accommodate maximum forecasted demand and a regulated return on the Company's investment. Peak electricity demand is primarily influenced by weather and economic conditions. Transmission revenues also include export revenues associated with transmitting electricity to markets outside of Ontario as well as ancillary revenues associated with providing maintenance services to power generators and from third-party land use.

Distribution Revenues

Distribution revenues primarily consist of regulated distribution rates approved by the OEB, as well as the recovery of purchased power costs. Distribution rates are designed to generate revenues necessary to construct and support the local distribution system with sufficient capacity to accommodate existing and new customer demand and a regulated return on the Company's investment. Accordingly, distribution revenues are influenced by distribution rates, the cost of purchased power, and the amount of electricity the Company distributes. Distribution revenues also include ancillary distribution service revenues, such as fees related to the joint use of Hydro One's distribution poles by the telecommunications and cable television industries, as well as miscellaneous revenues such as charges for late payments.

Purchased Power Costs

Purchased power costs are incurred by the distribution business and represent the cost of the electricity purchased by the Company for delivery to customers within Hydro One's distribution service territory. These costs are comprised of: (i) the wholesale commodity cost of energy; (ii) the Global Adjustment, which is the difference between the guaranteed price and the money the generators earn in the wholesale marketplace; and (iii) the wholesale market service and transmission charges levied by the IESO. Hydro One passes on the cost of electricity that it delivers to its customers, and is therefore not exposed to wholesale electricity commodity price risk.

Operation, Maintenance and Administration Costs

OM&A costs are incurred to support the operation and maintenance of the transmission and distribution systems, and include other costs such as property taxes related to transmission and distribution stations and buildings, and the operation of information technology (IT) systems. Transmission OM&A costs are required to sustain the Company's high-voltage transmission stations, lines, and rights-of-way, and include preventive and corrective maintenance costs related to power equipment, overhead transmission lines, transmission station sites, and forestry control to maintain safe distances between line spans and trees. Distribution OM&A costs are required to maintain the Company's low-voltage distribution system to provide safe and reliable electricity to the Company's residential, small business, commercial, and industrial customers across the province. These include costs related to distribution line clearing and forestry control to reduce power outages caused by trees, line maintenance and repair, land assessment and remediation, as well as issuing timely and accurate bills and responding to customer inquiries.

Hydro One manages its costs through ongoing efficiency and productivity initiatives, while continuing to complete planned work programs associated with the development and maintenance of its transmission and distribution networks.

Depreciation, Amortization and Asset Removal Costs

Depreciation and amortization costs relate primarily to depreciation of the Company's property, plant and equipment, and amortization of certain intangible assets and regulatory assets. Asset removal costs consist of costs incurred to remove property, plant and equipment where no asset retirement obligations have been recorded on the balance sheet.

Financing Charges

Financing charges relate to the Company's financing activities, and include interest expense on the Company's long-term debt and short-term borrowings, as well as gains and losses on interest rate swap agreements, foreign exchange or other similar contracts, net of interest earned on short-term investments. A portion of financing charges incurred by the Company is capitalized to the cost of property, plant and equipment associated with the periods during which such assets are under construction before being placed in-service.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Income

Net income attributable to the common shareholder for the year ended December 31, 2022 of \$1,057 million is an increase of \$85 million, or 8.7%, from the prior year. Significant influences on the change in net income attributable to common shareholder of Hydro One included:

- higher revenues, net of purchased power,² resulting from:
 - an increase in transmission revenues due to OEB-approved 2022 transmission rates, higher peak demand and the recognition of conservation and demand management (CDM) revenues following receipt of the OEB's Decision and Order approving Hydro One's Joint Rate Application (JRAP) Settlement Proposal in November 2022 (JRAP Decision); and
 - an increase in distribution revenues, net of purchased power,² mainly due to OEB-approved 2022 distribution rates.
- higher OM&A costs primarily resulting from higher work program expenditures including environmental management, stations and lines maintenance, and IT initiatives.
- higher depreciation, amortization and asset removal costs due to growth in capital assets as the Company continues to place new assets in-service, consistent with its ongoing capital investment program, as well as higher asset removal costs primarily resulting from storm restoration efforts, partially offset by a gain realized on the sale of surplus property.
- higher financing charges attributable to the recognition of carrying charges associated with the recovery of deferred tax asset (DTA) amounts previously shared with ratepayers (DTA Recovery Amounts) pursuant to the OEB's decision in April 2021 (DTA Implementation Decision) in the second quarter of 2021, as well as higher weighted-average interest rates on short-term notes.
- higher income tax expense primarily attributable to:
 - higher pre-tax earnings adjusted for the impact of the DTA Recovery Amounts pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision; partially offset by
 - higher deductible timing differences compared to the prior year.

Revenue was also positively impacted by the DTA Implementation Decision. In its decision, the OEB approved recovery of DTA amounts allocated to ratepayers and included in customer rates for the 2017 to 2021 period plus carrying charges over a two-year recovery period commencing on July 1, 2021. In addition, the DTA Implementation Decision required that Hydro One adjust the transmission revenue requirement and base distribution rates effective January 1, 2022 to eliminate any further tax savings flowing to customers. These impacts are partially offset by the impact of a regulatory adjustment recognized following receipt of

² Revenues, net of purchased power, is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

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the JRAP decision which resulted from the deduction of capitalized overheads for tax purposes in excess of those deducted for rate making purposes (Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance). Together these items are offset by a net increase in tax expense and are therefore net income neutral in the period. See section "Regulation" for additional details.

Revenues

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars, except as otherwise noted)	2022	2021	Change
Transmission	2,080	1,826	13.9%
Distribution	5,660	5,359	5.6%
Total revenues	7,740	7,185	7.7%
Transmission	2,080	1,826	13.9%
Distribution revenues, net of purchased power ¹	1,936	1,780	8.8%
Total revenues, net of purchased power¹	4,016	3,606	11.4%
Transmission: Average monthly Ontario 60-minute peak demand (MW)	20,368	19,915	2.3%
Distribution: Electricity distributed to Hydro One customers (GWh)	30,803	29,966	2.8%

¹ Revenues, net of purchased power, is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

Transmission Revenues

Transmission revenues increased by 13.9% compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to the following:

- higher revenues resulting from OEB-approved 2022 rates;
- higher peak demand; and
- positive regulatory adjustments, including the recognition of CDM revenues following the receipt of the JRAP Decision which was partially offset by a deferred adjustment associated with the OEB-approved Earnings Sharing Mechanism; partially offset by
- net income neutral items, including DTA Recovery Amounts and the adjustment to transmission revenue requirement effective January 1, 2022 to cease sharing of DTA amounts going forward, pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision which was partially offset by a regulatory adjustment associated with the Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance. The net increase in revenue is offset by a corresponding net increase in tax expense.

Distribution Revenues

Distribution revenues increased by 5.6% compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to the following:

- higher purchased power costs, which are fully recovered from ratepayers and are thus net income neutral;
- higher revenues resulting from OEB-approved 2022 rates; and
- a lower deferred regulatory adjustment associated with the Earnings Sharing Mechanism in 2022; partially offset by
- net income neutral items, including DTA Recovery Amounts and the adjustment to base distribution rates effective January 1, 2022 to cease sharing of DTA amounts going forward, pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision which was partially offset by a regulatory adjustment associated with the Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance. The net increase in revenue is offset by a corresponding net increase in tax expense.

Distribution revenues, net of purchased power,³ increased by 8.8% during the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to the reasons noted above, adjusted for the recovery of purchased power costs.

OM&A Costs

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021	Change
Transmission	464	414	12.1%
Distribution	744	664	12.0%
Other	18	3	500.0%
	1,226	1,081	13.4%

Transmission OM&A Costs

Transmission OM&A costs were 12.1% higher than the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to:

- higher work program expenditures including those related to a higher volume of maintenance work on stations, lines and facilities;

³ Revenues, net of purchased power, is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

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- higher property taxes; and
- higher corporate support costs; partially offset by
- lower project write-offs.

Distribution OM&A Costs

Distribution OM&A costs were 12.0% higher than the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to:

- higher work program expenditures related to emergency restoration, environmental management, IT initiatives and customer programs as well as increased spend on technical studies;
- costs related to storm restoration efforts that have been recovered from third parties and are offset in revenue, therefore net income neutral;
- higher project write-offs; and
- higher allowance for doubtful accounts; partially offset by
- costs associated with the integration of the Peterborough Distribution and Orillia Power operations in the prior year.

Depreciation, Amortization and Asset Removal Costs

Depreciation, amortization and asset removal costs increased by \$44 million, or 4.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to growth in capital assets as the Company continues to place new assets in-service, consistent with its ongoing capital investment program, and higher asset removal costs primarily resulting from storm-related asset replacements. These increases were partially offset by a gain realized on the sale of surplus property in the fourth quarter of 2022.

Financing Charges

Financing charges increased by \$25 million, or 5.5%, for the year ended December 31, 2022, primarily due to higher weighted-average interest rates on short-term notes and the recognition of carrying charges associated with the DTA Recovery Amounts pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision in the prior year, which were partially offset by the change in gains and losses on interest-rate swap agreements year over year.

Income Tax Expense

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Current taxes are recorded based on the taxes expected to be paid in respect of the current and prior years' taxable income. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the respective tax basis of assets and liabilities including carryforward unused tax losses and credits.

As prescribed by the regulators, the Company recovers income taxes in revenues from ratepayers based on estimate of current tax expense in respect of regulated operations. The amounts of deferred income taxes related to regulated operations, which are considered to be more likely-than-not of recovery from, or refund to, ratepayers in future periods are recognized as deferred income tax regulatory assets or liabilities, with an offset to deferred tax expense. Therefore the consolidated tax expense or recovery for the current period is based on the total current and deferred tax expense or recovery, net of the regulatory accounting offset to deferred tax expense arising from temporary differences recoverable from or refundable to customers in the future.

Income tax expense was \$290 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to \$179 million in 2021. The \$111 million increase in income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2022 was primarily attributable to:

- net income neutral items, including incremental tax expense relating to the DTA Implementation Decision which was partially offset by the tax recovery relating to Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance. The net tax expense is offset by a corresponding net increase in revenue; and
- higher pre-tax earnings adjusted for the DTA Implementation Decision and Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance; partially offset by
- higher deductible timing differences compared to the prior year.

The Company realized an effective tax rate (ETR) of approximately 21.4% for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to approximately 15.4% realized in 2021. The increase of 6.0% was primarily attributable to the factors noted above.

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SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars, except per share amounts)	2022	2021	2020
Revenues	7,740	7,185	7,250
Net income to common shareholder of Hydro One	1,057	972	1,792
Basic EPS	\$7,431	\$6,834	\$12,599
Diluted EPS	\$7,431	\$6,834	\$12,599
Dividends per common share declared	\$4,584	\$4,359	\$7

As at December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021	2020
Total assets	31,290	30,221	30,133
Total non-current financial liabilities ¹	12,649	12,640	12,387

¹ Total non-current financial liabilities include long-term debt, long-term lease obligations, derivative liabilities, and long-term accounts payable.

Net Income - 2021 compared to 2020

Net income attributable to the common shareholder for the year ended December 31, 2021 of \$972 million is a decrease of \$820 million, or 45.8%, from the prior year. Significant influences on net income attributable to the common shareholder of Hydro One included:

- higher revenues, net of purchased power⁴, primarily resulting from:
 - an increase in distribution revenues, net of purchased power⁴, primarily due to OEB-approved distribution rates, DTA Recovery Amounts pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision, and the temporary suspension of late payment charges in the prior year, which were accompanied by the Company's efforts to help customers access relief programs, including flexible payment options; and
 - an increase in transmission revenues mainly due to OEB-approved 2021 transmission rates and DTA Recovery Amounts pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision, partially offset by the recognition of CDM revenues in the prior year following receipt of the 2020 OEB's Decision on transmission rates as well as higher regulatory adjustments.
- higher OM&A costs primarily resulting from:
 - higher work program expenditures including IT initiatives, emergency restoration efforts, and vegetation management;
 - higher project write-offs in 2021; and
 - lower insurance proceeds received in 2021; partially offset by
 - lower costs related to COVID-19.
- higher depreciation, amortization and asset removal costs due to growth in capital assets as the Company continues to place new assets in-service, consistent with its ongoing capital investment program, as well as higher environmental spend and higher asset removal cost.
- higher income tax expense primarily attributable to:
 - income tax recovery recorded in the prior year following the July 2020 decision of the Ontario Divisional Court (ODC Decision) (see section "Regulation - Deferred Tax Asset");
 - income tax expense relating to the DTA Recovery Amounts pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision; and
 - higher pre-tax earnings and lower net deductible timing differences.

Further contributing to the year-over-year impact on net income attributable to the common shareholder was the redemption of the Series 1 Preferred Shares announced in the third quarter of 2020.

⁴ Revenues, net of purchased power, is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

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QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter ended (millions of dollars, except EPS and ratio)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Revenues	1,851	2,022	1,830	2,037	1,768	1,903	1,712	1,802
Purchased power	895	963	852	1,014	914	933	838	894
Revenues, net of purchased power ¹	956	1,059	978	1,023	854	970	874	908
Net income to common shareholder	181	308	256	312	159	302	240	271
Basic and diluted EPS	\$ 1,273	\$ 2,165	\$ 1,800	\$ 2,193	\$ 1,118	\$ 2,123	\$1,687	\$1,905
Earnings coverage ratio ²	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0

¹ Revenues, net of purchased power is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

² Earnings coverage ratio is a non-GAAP ratio. Non-GAAP ratios do not have a standardized meaning under GAAP, which is used to prepare the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and might not be comparable to similar financial measures presented by other entities. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" for a discussion of this non-GAAP ratio and its component elements.

Variations in revenues and net income over the quarters are primarily due to the impact of seasonal weather conditions on customer demand and market pricing, as well as timing of regulatory decisions.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS

The Company makes capital investments to maintain the safety, reliability and integrity of its transmission and distribution system assets and to provide for the ongoing growth and modernization required to meet the expanding and evolving needs of its customers and the electricity market. This is achieved through a combination of sustaining capital investments, which are required to support the continued operation of Hydro One's existing assets, and development capital investments, which involve additions to both existing assets and large-scale projects such as new transmission lines and transmission stations.

Assets Placed In-Service

The following table presents Hydro One's assets placed in-service during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021	Change
Transmission	1,405	1,008	39.4%
Distribution	853	738	15.6%
Total assets placed in-service	2,258	1,746	29.3%

Transmission Assets Placed In-Service

Transmission assets placed in-service increased by \$397 million, or 39.4%, during the year ended December 31, 2022, compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to the following:

- substantial completion of the end-of-life air blast circuit breakers replacement at Bruce B Switching Station;
- timing of assets placed in-service for major development projects including the new Lakeshore Transmission Station (TS) and the Wataynikaneyap Line to Pickle Lake Connection, partially offset by the East-West Tie Connection;
- higher investments associated with customer connections placed in-service; and
- higher volume of transmission line refurbishments and replacements; partially offset by
- substantial completion of the new Ontario grid control centre in the City of Orillia in 2021.

Distribution Assets Placed In-Service

Distribution assets placed in-service increased by \$115 million, or 15.6%, during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to the following:

- higher volume of storm-related asset replacements following storms in May and December 2022;
- partial in-service of the South Middle Road feeder development project;
- higher volume of assets placed in-service associated with customer connections; and
- investment placed in-service for the Dunnville Operation Centre; partially offset by
- substantial completion of the new Ontario grid control centre in the City of Orillia in 2021; and
- lower volume of work on line refurbishments and wood pole replacements.

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Capital Investments

The following table presents Hydro One's capital investments during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021	Change
Transmission			
Sustaining	897	906	(1.0%)
Development	214	296	(27.7%)
Other	98	118	(16.9%)
	1,209	1,320	(8.4%)
Distribution			
Sustaining	433	332	30.4%
Development	383	332	15.4%
Other	83	120	(30.8%)
	899	784	14.7%
Total capital investments	2,108	2,104	0.2%

Total 2022 capital investments of \$2,108 million were largely in-line with the previously disclosed expected amount of \$2,021 million.

Transmission Capital Investments

Transmission capital investments decreased by \$111 million, or 8.4%, in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to the following:

- timing of work on major development projects;
- lower volume of station refurbishments and replacements;
- investment in the new Ontario grid control centre in the City of Orillia in 2021; and
- lower volume of work on customer connections; partially offset by
- higher volume of transmission line refurbishments and replacements;
- higher spend on minor fixed asset and spare transformer purchases; and
- higher spend on demand capital investment.

Distribution Capital Investments

Distribution capital investments increased by \$115 million, or 14.7%, in the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the year ended December 31, 2021, primarily due to the following:

- higher spend on storm-related asset replacements following the storms in May and December 2022;
- higher volume of work on customer connections; and
- higher spend on system capability reinforcement projects; partially offset by
- lower volume of line refurbishments and wood pole replacements; and
- investment in the new Ontario grid control centre in the City of Orillia in the prior year.

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Major Transmission Capital Investment Projects

The following table summarizes the status of significant transmission projects at December 31, 2022:

Project Name	Location	Type	Anticipated In-Service Date	Estimated Cost	Capital Cost To Date
			(year)	(millions of dollars)	
Development Projects:					
Barrie Area Transmission Upgrade	Barrie-Innisfil Southern Ontario	Upgraded transmission line and stations	2023	125	62
East-West Tie Station Expansion ¹	Northern Ontario	New transmission connection and station expansion	2024	191	182
Waasigan Transmission Line ²	Thunder Bay-Atikokan-Dryden Northwestern Ontario	New transmission line and station expansion	2024	68	38
Chatham to Lakeshore Transmission Line ³	Southwestern Ontario	New transmission line and station expansion	2025	268	30
St. Clair Transmission Line ⁴	Southwestern Ontario	New transmission line and station expansion	2025	38	48
Longwood to Lakeshore Transmission Line ⁵	Southwestern Ontario	New transmission line and station expansion	TBD	TBD	TBD
Second Longwood to Lakeshore Transmission Line ⁵	Southwestern Ontario	New transmission line and station expansion	TBD	TBD	TBD
Lakeshore to Windsor Transmission Line ⁵	Southwestern Ontario	New transmission line and station expansion	TBD	TBD	TBD
Sustainment Projects:					
Beck #2 Transmission Station Circuit Breaker Replacement	Niagara area Southwestern Ontario	Station sustainment	2023	135	113
Cherrywood Transmission Station Circuit Breaker Replacement	Pickering Central Ontario	Station sustainment	2023	115	90
Bruce B Switching Station Circuit Breaker Replacement	Tiverton Southwestern Ontario	Station sustainment	2024	185	166
Middleport Transmission Station Circuit Breaker Replacement	Middleport Southwestern Ontario	Station sustainment	2025	184	117
Lennox Transmission Station Circuit Breaker Replacement	Napanee Southeastern Ontario	Station sustainment	2026	152	116
Esplanade x Terauley Underground Cable Replacement	Toronto Southwestern Ontario	Line sustainment	2026	117	11

¹ The East-West Tie Station Expansion project has been placed in-service in phases, with significant portions of the project placed in-service over the 2021-22 period, and final project in-service expected in 2024.

² The estimated cost of the Waasigan Transmission Line relates to the development phase of the project and the anticipated in-service date reflects the anticipated completion date of the development phase only. On May 4, 2022 and November 18, 2022, Hydro One entered into agreements with First Nations communities that provide them the opportunity to acquire 50% ownership in the project. Completion of the line remains subject to stakeholder consultation and regulatory approvals.

³ The Chatham to Lakeshore Transmission Line project includes the line and associated facilities and is further discussed in the section "Other Developments - Supporting Critical Infrastructure in Southwestern Ontario".

⁴ The estimated cost of the St. Clair Transmission Line relates to the development phase of the project and the anticipated in-service date reflects the anticipated completion date of the development phase only. Completion of the line remains subject to stakeholder consultation and regulatory approvals.

⁵ The scope and timing of these Southwestern Ontario transmission reinforcements are currently under review.

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Future Capital Investments

The Company estimates future capital investments based on management's expectations of the amount of capital expenditures that will be required to provide transmission and distribution services that are efficient, reliable, and provide value for customers, consistent with the OEB's Renewed Regulatory Framework.

The 2023 to 2027 capital estimates differ from prior disclosures as the Company has updated its plan for timing and pacing of future capital investments, as well as re-prioritization of work. The overall increase in the transmission business is primarily related to projects outside of the OEB-approved JRAP investment plan.

The following tables summarize Hydro One's annual projected capital investments for 2023 to 2027 by business segment and by category:

By business segment: (millions of dollars)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Transmission ¹	1,565	1,547	1,446	1,475	1,539
Distribution	924	1,027	1,043	1,001	989
Total capital investments³	2,489	2,574	2,489	2,476	2,528

By category: (millions of dollars)	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Sustainment	1,534	1,658	1,629	1,548	1,480
Development ¹	691	710	669	730	891
Other ²	264	206	191	198	157
Total capital investments³	2,489	2,574	2,489	2,476	2,528

¹ Figures include investments in certain development projects of Hydro One Networks not included in the investment plan approved by the OEB in the JRAP decision.

² "Other" capital expenditures include investments in fleet, real estate, IT, and operations technology and related functions.

³ On March 29, 2021, the IESO requested Hydro One initiate work to develop and construct a new transmission line between Chatham and Lambton (the St Clair Line) to support agricultural growth in Southwestern Ontario. On March 31, 2022, the Minister of Energy directed the OEB to amend Hydro One Networks' transmission licence to require it to develop and seek approvals for this and three other priority transmission lines to meet growing demand in Southwestern Ontario (see section "Other Developments"). The future capital investments presented do not include capital expenditures of the three additional lines, as Hydro One is currently evaluating the scope and timing of this work.

SUMMARY OF SOURCES AND USES OF CASH

Hydro One's primary sources of cash flows are funds generated from operations, capital market debt issuances and bank credit facilities that are used to satisfy Hydro One's capital resource requirements, including the Company's capital expenditures, servicing and repayment of debt, and dividend payments.

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021
Net cash from operating activities	2,185	2,108
Net cash used in financing activities	(190)	(294)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,036)	(2,027)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(41)	(213)

Net cash from operating activities

Cash from operating activities increased by \$77 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the same period of 2021. The increase was impacted by various factors, including the following:

- higher pre-tax earnings; and
- the impacts of the DTA Implementation Decision recognized in the year; partially offset by
- decrease in net working capital deficiency primarily attributable to higher receivables including those from the IESO associated with provincial funding programs, partially offset by a higher cost of power payable to the IESO related to the global adjustment rate; and
- changes to regulatory account balances.

Net cash used in financing activities

Cash used in financing activities decreased by \$104 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the same period of 2021. This was impacted by various factors, including the following:

Uses of cash

- the Company repaid \$6,000 million of short-term notes in 2022, compared to \$3,905 million repaid in 2021.
- the Company repaid \$603 million of long-term debt in 2022, compared to \$804 million repaid in 2021.
- common share dividends paid in 2022 were \$652 million, compared to dividends of \$620 million paid in 2021.

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Sources of cash

- the Company received proceeds of \$6,335 million from the issuance of short-term notes in 2022, compared to \$4,150 million received in 2021.
- the Company issued \$750 million of long-term debt in 2022, compared to \$900 million of long-term debt issued in 2021.

Net cash used in investing activities

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2022 was \$9 million higher than the same period of 2021 as a result of higher capital investments in the current year. See section "Capital Investments" for comparability of capital investments made by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2022 compared to the prior year.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCING STRATEGY

Short-term liquidity is provided through FFO,⁵ Hydro One's commercial paper program, and the Company's consolidated bank credit facilities. Under the commercial paper program, Hydro One is authorized to issue up to \$2,300 million in short-term notes with a term to maturity of up to 365 days.

At December 31, 2022, Hydro One had \$1,374 million in commercial paper borrowings outstanding, compared to \$1,045 million outstanding at December 31, 2021. The Company also has revolving bank credit facilities (Operating Credit Facilities) with a total available balance of \$2,300 million at December 31, 2022. In January 2022, Hydro One successfully amended its Operating Credit Facilities to incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) targets. The facilities now include a pricing adjustment which can increase or decrease Hydro One's cost of funding based on its performance on certain Sustainability Performance Measures, which are related to Hydro One's sustainability goals. On January 12, 2023, Hydro One published a Sustainable Financing Framework (Framework), which allows the Company and its subsidiaries to issue sustainable financing instruments and allocate the net proceeds to investments in eligible green and social project categories. On June 1, 2022, the maturity date for the Operating Credit Facilities was extended from 2026 to 2027. No amounts were drawn on the Operating Credit Facilities at December 31, 2022 or 2021. The Company may use the Operating Credit Facilities for working capital and general corporate purposes. The short-term liquidity under the commercial paper program, the Operating Credit Facilities, available cash on hand and anticipated levels of FFO⁵ are expected to be sufficient to fund the Company's operating requirements.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had long-term debt outstanding in the principal amount of \$13,376 million, which included \$13,245 million of long-term debt issued by Hydro One and long-term debt in the principal amount of \$131 million issued by HOSSM. The majority of long-term debt issued by Hydro One has been issued under its Medium Term Note (MTN) Program, as further described below. The Company's total long-term debt consists of notes and debentures that mature between 2023 and 2064, and at December 31, 2022, had a weighted-average term to maturity of approximately 14.2 years (2021 - 15.1 years) and a weighted-average coupon rate of 3.9% (2021 - 3.9%).

In June 2022, Hydro One filed a short form base shelf prospectus in connection with its MTN Program, which has a maximum authorized principal amount of notes issuable of \$4,000 million, and expires in July 2024. At December 31, 2022, \$3,250 million remained available for issuance under the MTN Program prospectus. On January 27, 2023, Hydro One issued \$1,050 million of long-term debt under its MTN program, consisting of \$300 million (Series 53 notes) maturing in 2029 with a coupon rate of 3.93%, \$450 million (Series 54 notes) maturing in 2033 with a coupon rate of 4.16% and \$300 million (Series 55 notes) maturing in 2053 with a coupon rate of 4.46%. This represents Hydro One's first issuance of medium-term notes pursuant to the Framework.

Compliance

At December 31, 2022, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants and limitations associated with the outstanding borrowings and credit facilities.

Credit Ratings

Various ratings organizations review the Company's debt ratings from time to time. These ratings organizations may take various actions, positive or negative. The Company cannot predict what actions rating agencies may take in the future. The failure to maintain the Company's current credit ratings could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations, and a downgrade in the Company's credit ratings could restrict the Company's ability to access debt capital markets and increase the Company's cost of debt.

⁵ FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

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At December 31, 2022, Hydro One's long-term and short-term debt ratings were as follows:

Rating Agency	Short-term Debt Rating	Long-term Debt Rating
DBRS	R-1 (low)	A (high)
Moody's	Prime-2	A3
S&P	A-1 (low)	A-

Effect of Interest Rates

The Company is exposed to fluctuations of interest rates as its regulated return on equity (ROE) is derived using a formulaic approach that takes into account changes in benchmark interest rates for Government of Canada debt and the A-rated utility corporate bond yield spread. The Company issues debt from time to time to refinance maturing debt and for general corporate purposes. The Company is therefore exposed to fluctuations in interest rates in relation to such issuances of debt. See section "Risk Management and Risk Factors - Risks Relating to Hydro One's Business - Market, Financial Instrument and Credit Risk" for more details.

Pension Plan

In 2022, Hydro One made cash contributions of \$89 million to its pension plan, compared to cash contributions of \$62 million in 2021, and incurred \$53 million in net periodic pension benefit costs, compared to \$194 million incurred in 2021.

In September 2022, Hydro One filed a triennial actuarial valuation of its pension plan at December 31, 2021. Based on this valuation, Hydro One estimates that total Company pension contributions for 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027 are approximately \$91 million, \$101 million, \$103 million, \$106 million, and \$109 million, respectively. Future minimum contributions beyond 2024 will be updated following the actuarial funding valuation as of December 31, 2024, which is expected to be filed by no later than September 30, 2025. Should Hydro One elect to file a valuation earlier than required, contributions for 2023 and 2024 would also be updated, as applicable.

As a result of the transfer of 234 Inergi LP employees to Hydro One that occurred over a period ending January 1, 2022, the assets and liabilities of the Inergi Pension Plan will be transferred to the Hydro One Pension Plan (the Plan). The value of these assets and liabilities will be included in the Plan as of the date of transfer, which is expected to occur sometime in 2023.

The Company's pension benefits obligation is impacted by various assumptions and estimates, such as the discount rate, rate of return on plan assets, rate of cost of living increase and mortality assumptions. A full discussion of the significant assumptions and estimates can be found in the section "Critical Accounting Estimates - Employee Future Benefits".

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

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Summary of Contractual Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The following table presents a summary of Hydro One's debt and other major contractual obligations and commercial commitments:

As at December 31, 2022 (millions of dollars)	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Contractual obligations (due by year)					
Long-term debt - principal repayments	13,376	731	1,450	500	10,695
Long-term debt - interest payments	8,087	512	996	940	5,639
Short-term notes payable	1,374	1,374	—	—	—
Pension contributions ¹	510	91	204	215	—
Environmental and asset retirement obligations	138	28	40	4	66
Outsourcing and other agreements	208	184	10	1	13
Lease obligations	56	12	20	17	7
Long-term software/meter agreement	32	12	15	2	3
Total contractual obligations	23,781	2,944	2,735	1,679	16,423
Other commercial commitments (by year of expiry)					
Operating Credit Facilities ²	2,300	—	—	2,300	—
Letters of credit ³	188	186	2	—	—
Guarantees ⁴	475	475	—	—	—
Total other commercial commitments	2,963	661	2	2,300	—

¹ Contributions to the Hydro one Pension Plan are based on actuarial reports, including valuations performed at least every three years, and actual or projected levels of pensionable earnings, as applicable. The most recent actuarial valuation was performed effective December 31, 2021 and filed on September 26, 2022. See section "Liquidity and Financing Strategy - Pension Plan"

² On June 1, 2022, the maturity dates for the Operating Credit Facilities were extended from June 2026 to June 2027.

³ Letters of credit consist of \$163 million letters of credit related to retirement compensation arrangements, a \$18 million letter of credit provided to the IESO for prudential support, \$4 million in letters of credit to satisfy debt service reserve requirements, and \$3 million in letters of credit for various operating purposes.

⁴ Guarantees consist of \$475 million prudential support provided to the IESO by Hydro One on behalf of its subsidiaries.

SHARE CAPITAL

Hydro One is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The amount and timing of any dividends payable by Hydro One is at the discretion of the Hydro One Board of Directors (Board) and is established on the basis of Hydro One's results of operations, maintenance of its deemed regulatory capital structure, financial condition, cash requirements, the satisfaction of solvency tests imposed by corporate laws for the declaration and payment of dividends and other factors that the Board may consider relevant. At February 13, 2023, Hydro One had 142,239 issued and outstanding common shares.

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series. At February 13, 2023, the Company had no preferred shares issued and outstanding.

REGULATION

Electricity Rates - Joint Rate Application

In March 2018, the OEB issued a letter (OEB Letter) requesting Hydro One Networks file a single application for distribution rates and transmission revenue requirement for the period from 2023 to 2027. The OEB Letter had indicated that Hydro One Remotes should be included in the single application, however, this requirement was later removed by the OEB.

On August 5, 2021, Hydro One Networks filed a custom JRAP for 2023-2027. The JRAP included a proposed investment plan supporting the transmission and distribution revenue requirements. On March 31, 2022, Hydro One Networks filed updated evidence reflecting the impacts of updated inflation assumptions on the proposed investment plan as well as updated load forecasts. On October 24, 2022, Hydro One and the other parties involved in the JRAP proceeding entered into a Settlement Agreement, which was submitted to the OEB for approval. On November 16, 2022, Hydro One updated its revenue requirement to reflect the OEB's cost of capital parameters which were issued October 20, 2022. On November 29, the OEB issued a Decision and Order approving the JRAP Settlement Proposal in full. This marks the end of the JRAP proceeding. The following table lists the rate base and revenue requirements arising from the approved settlement:

Year	Hydro One Networks - Transmission		Hydro One Networks - Distribution	
	Rate Base	Revenue Requirement	Rate Base	Revenue Requirement
2023	\$14,534 million	\$1,952 million	\$9,460 million	\$1,727 million
2024	\$15,342 million	\$2,073 million	\$9,979 million	\$1,813 million
2025	\$16,271 million	\$2,168 million	\$10,573 million	\$1,886 million
2026	\$17,148 million	\$2,277 million	\$11,153 million	\$1,985 million
2027	\$17,940 million	\$2,362 million	\$11,656 million	\$2,071 million

Following the OEB approval of the JRAP Settlement and the pending completion of the recovery of DTA amounts previously shared with ratepayers in 2023, Hydro One's effective tax rate over the next five years is expected to be between 13% and 16%.

Deferred Tax Asset

On March 7, 2019, the OEB issued its reconsideration decision (DTA Decision) with respect to Hydro One's rate-setting treatment of the benefits of the DTA resulting from the transition from the payments in lieu of tax regime to tax payments under the federal and provincial tax regimes. On April 5, 2019, the Company filed an appeal with the ODC with respect to the DTA Decision.

On July 16, 2020, the ODC rendered its decision in which it agreed with the submissions of Hydro One that the DTA should be allocated to shareholders in its entirety.

On April 8, 2021, the OEB rendered its DTA Implementation Decision regarding the recovery of the DTA amounts allocated to ratepayers for the 2017 to 2022 period. In its DTA Implementation Decision, the OEB approved recovery of the DTA amounts allocated to ratepayers and included in customer rates for the 2017 to 2021 period, plus carrying charges, over a two-year recovery period commencing on July 1, 2021. The recovery of the previously shared DTA amounts plus carrying charges resulted in a \$135 million increase in FFO⁶ for the twelve months ended December 31, 2022 (2021 - \$65 million) and is expected to result in FFO⁶ of approximately \$65 million in 2023. In addition, the DTA Implementation Decision required that Hydro One adjust the transmission revenue requirement and the base distribution rates beginning January 1, 2022 to eliminate any further tax savings flowing to customers. This resulted in an incremental \$49 million of FFO⁶ in 2022 and is expected to result in additional FFO⁶ of approximately \$46 million in 2023, but will decline annually thereafter.

Hydro One Remotes

On November 3, 2021, Hydro One Remotes filed an application with the OEB seeking approval for a 2.2% increase to 2021 base rates, effective May 1, 2022. The application was subsequently updated to request a 3.3% increase to 2021 base rates to reflect the OEB's annually updated inflation parameters for electricity distributors for 2022. On March 24, 2022, the OEB approved the application for rates and other charges which became effective on May 1, 2022.

On August 31, 2022, Hydro One Remotes filed its price cap incentive rate application for 2023-2027 which includes a proposed 3.72% overall rate increase. A decision is anticipated in the first quarter of 2023.

⁶ FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures".

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS

Equity Partnership Model with First Nation Communities

On September 22, 2022, Hydro One announced its new equity partnership model pursuant to which it will offer First Nations a 50 per cent equity stake in all new, future large-scale capital transmission line projects with a value exceeding \$100 million.

Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021

In March 2021, the Province introduced Bill 257, *Supporting Broadband and Infrastructure Expansion Act, 2021*, to create a new act entitled the *Building Broadband Faster Act, 2021* that is aimed at supporting the timely deployment of broadband infrastructure within unserved and underserved rural Ontario communities. Bill 257 received Royal Assent on April 12, 2021. Bill 257 amended the *Ontario Energy Board Act* to provide the Province with regulation-making authority regarding the development of, access to, or use of electricity infrastructure for non-electricity purposes. The *Building Broadband Faster Act Guideline* and three regulations informing the legislative changes were published in 2021. In March 2022, the Province introduced Bill 93, *Getting Ontario Connected Act, 2022*. Bill 93 received Royal Assent on April 14, 2022. Bill 93 amended the *Building Broadband Faster Act* to ensure that organizations that own underground utility infrastructure near a designated high-speed internet project provide timely access to their infrastructure data, which would allow internet service providers to quickly start work on laying down underground high-speed internet infrastructure. The regulation regarding electricity infrastructure and designated broadband projects under the *Ontario Energy Board Act* came into force in April 2022. This regulation substantially adopted Hydro One's proposed approach to allocation of the costs of broadband-related work on utility assets. It also directed the OEB to establish a deferral account for rate-regulated distributors to record incremental costs associated with carrying out activities pertaining to designated broadband projects, which the OEB completed in July 2022. The Company continues to be engaged with the Province and the OEB on implementing an appropriate regulatory framework to support the published *Building Broadband Faster Act Guideline* and regulations, including arrangements to sustain the Company's revenues and recovery of reasonable associated costs. In September 2022, the Company launched its choice-based operating model to provide internet service providers with choices on how to access the Company's infrastructure in order to effectively execute designated broadband projects.

Supporting Critical Transmission Infrastructure in Southwestern Ontario

On March 31, 2022, the Minister of Energy directed the OEB to amend Hydro One Networks' licence to require it to develop and seek approvals for four priority transmission line projects to meet growing electricity demand in Southwestern Ontario: the St. Clair Line (a 230kV line from Lambton TS to Chatham Switching Station (SS)); two 500 kV lines from Longwood TS to Lakeshore TS; and a 230kV line connecting the Windsor area to the Lakeshore TS.

On May 9, 2022, Hydro One filed a leave-to-construct application seeking OEB approval for the Chatham to Lakeshore Transmission Line project in Southwestern Ontario. In December 2020, the Minister of Energy issued a directive to the OEB to amend Hydro One Networks' transmission licence to include a requirement that Hydro One proceed to develop and seek all necessary approvals for the project. The cost of this project is estimated at \$268 million (see section "Major Transmission Capital Investment Projects"). On November 24, 2022, the OEB issued its Decision and Order granting leave to construct as requested in the application, with standard conditions of approval. On December 28, 2022, the Haudenosaunee Development Institute filed an appeal to the Divisional Court, under s.22 of the *Ontario Energy Board Act, 1998*, of this decision. The appeal, amongst other items, asked to set aside the OEB's decision granting Hydro One approval to construct the Chatham to Lakeshore Transmission Line project and to deny the application.

Sustainability Report

The Hydro One Limited 2021 Sustainability Report entitled "Energizing life for people & communities" is available on the Company's website at www.hydroone.com/sustainability.

The 2021 Sustainability Report discloses the Company's environmental, social and governance performance and provides a better understanding of how Hydro One manages the opportunities and challenges associated with its business. The report also includes disclosure relating to the Company's current efforts in its priority areas of People, Planet and Community.

HYDRO ONE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Board of Directors

On June 8, 2022, Jessica McDonald resigned from the Board of Hydro One. On the same day, Mark Podlasly was elected to the Board of Hydro One.

Executive Officers

On June 21, 2022, Mark Poweska resigned as a director and President and Chief Executive Officer of Hydro One. On the same day, William (Bill) Sheffield was appointed as Interim President and Chief Executive Officer of Hydro One. Upon his resignation,

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Mr. Poweska remained with Hydro One as an advisor until such time as he assumed the role of President of Enmax Corporation in September 2022.

On August 26, 2022, Lyla Garzouzi resigned as Chief Safety Officer of Hydro One.

On September 16, 2022, Jason Fitzsimmons resigned as Chief Corporate Affairs & Customer Care Officer of Hydro One.

On January 10, 2023, the Board of Directors of Hydro One announced the appointment of David Lebeter as President and Chief Executive Officer effective February 1, 2023. On February 1, 2023, Mr. Sheffield stepped down from his role as Interim President and Chief Executive Officer, however continues in his role as a director of Hydro One, but will not stand for re-election at the Company's upcoming Annual General Meeting.

HYDRO ONE WORK FORCE

At December 31, 2022, Hydro One had a skilled and flexible work force of approximately 6,400 (2021 - 6,100) regular employees and 1,100 (2021 - 2,100) non-regular employees province-wide, comprising a mix of skilled trades, engineering, professional, managerial and executive personnel. Hydro One's regular employees are supplemented primarily by accessing a large external labour force available through arrangements with the Company's trade unions for contingent workers, sometimes referred to as "hiring halls", and also by access to contract personnel. The hiring halls offer Hydro One the ability to flexibly use highly trained and appropriately skilled workers on a project-by-project and seasonal basis.

The following table sets out the number of Hydro One employees as at December 31, 2022:

	Regular Employees	Non-Regular Employees	Total
Power Workers' Union (PWU) ¹	3,801	839	4,640
Society of United Professionals (Society)	1,776	41	1,817
Canadian Union of Skilled Workers (CUSW) and construction building trade unions	—	169	169
Total employees represented by unions	5,577	1,049	6,626
Management and non-represented employees	810	23	833
Total employees ²	6,387	1,072	7,459

¹ Includes 732 non-regular "hiring hall" employees covered by the PWU agreement.

² The average number of Hydro One employees in 2022 was approximately 9,200, consisting of approximately 6,400 regular employees and approximately 2,800 non-regular employees.

Collective Agreements

In March 2022, Hydro One and the CUSW commenced collective bargaining with the official exchange of bargaining agendas. The agreement was ratified by the CUSW membership in May. The term of the agreement is for four years, expiring on April 30, 2026.

Hydro One's collective agreement with the PWU for Customer Service Operations expired on September 30, 2022. Collective bargaining to renew this agreement commenced on August 29, 2022 and is ongoing.

Hydro One's collective agreements with the PWU and Society will expire on March 31, 2023. Collective bargaining to renew these agreements commenced on January 11, 2023 and January 16, 2023, respectively, and are on-going.

Stock-based Compensation

Hydro One Limited granted Deferred Stock Units (DSUs) to Directors and Management and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) related to the new collective agreement with the Society (Society RSUs). At December 31, 2022 and 2021, the following Long-Term Incentive Plan and other awards were outstanding:

December 31 (number of units)	2022	2021
Management DSUs	118,505	90,240
Director DSUs	99,939	80,813
Society RSUs	34,619	68,005

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Hydro One uses a number of financial measures to assess its performance. Adjusted measures, which include Adjusted EPS (basic and diluted) and Adjusted net income (collectively, adjusted measures), remove items from reported results for EPS (basic and diluted) and net income to calculate the adjusted measures. The Company presents FFO or "funds from operations" to reflect a measure of the Company's cash flow; and revenues, net of purchased power to reflect revenues net of the cost of purchased power. Adjusted EPS (basic and diluted), Adjusted net income, FFO and revenues, net of purchased power are non-GAAP financial measures which do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and might not be comparable to

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similar measures presented by other entities. They should not be considered in isolation nor as a substitute for analysis of the Company's financial information reported under GAAP.

Hydro One also uses financial ratios that are non-GAAP ratios such as debt to capitalization ratio and earnings coverage ratio. Non-GAAP ratios do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and might not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. They should not be considered in isolation nor as a substitute for analysis of the Company's financial information reported under US GAAP.

FFO

FFO is defined as net cash from operating activities, adjusted for (i) changes in non-cash balances related to operations, (ii) dividends paid on preferred shares, and (iii) distributions to noncontrolling interest. Management believes that FFO is helpful as a supplemental measure of the Company's operating cash flows as it excludes timing-related fluctuations in non-cash operating working capital and cash flows not attributable to common shareholders. As such, management believes that FFO provides a consistent measure of the cash generating performance of the Company's assets.

The following table provides a reconciliation of GAAP (reported) results to non-GAAP (adjusted) results on a consolidated basis.

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021
Net cash from operating activities	2,185	2,108
Changes in non-cash balances related to operations	6	(69)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(10)	(8)
FFO	2,181	2,031

Revenues, Net of Purchased Power

Revenues, net of purchased power is defined as revenues less the cost of purchased power; distribution revenues, net of purchased power is defined as distribution revenues less the cost of purchased power. These measures are used internally by management to assess the impacts of revenue on net income and are considered useful because they exclude the cost of power that is fully recovered through revenues and therefore net income neutral.

The following tables provide a reconciliation of GAAP (reported) revenues to non-GAAP (adjusted) revenues, net of purchased power on a consolidated basis.

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021
Revenues	7,740	7,185
Less: Purchased power	3,724	3,579
Revenues, net of purchased power	4,016	3,606

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021
Distribution revenues	5,660	5,359
Less: Purchased power	3,724	3,579
Distribution revenues, net of purchased power	1,936	1,780

Quarter ended (millions of dollars)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Revenues	1,851	2,022	1,830	2,037	1,768	1,903	1,712	1,802
Less: Purchased power	895	963	852	1,014	914	933	838	894
Revenues, net of purchased power	956	1,059	978	1,023	854	970	874	908

Quarter ended (millions of dollars)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Distribution revenues	1,370	1,459	1,314	1,517	1,347	1,395	1,263	1,354
Less: Purchased power	895	963	852	1,014	914	933	838	894
Distribution revenues, net of purchased power	475	496	462	503	433	462	425	460

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Debt to Capitalization Ratio

The Company believes that the debt to capitalization ratio is an important non-GAAP ratio in the management of its debt levels. This non-GAAP ratio does not have a standardized meaning under US GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities. Debt to capitalization ratio has been calculated as total debt (including total long-term debt and short-term borrowings, net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total debt plus total shareholder's equity, but excluding any amounts related to noncontrolling interest. Management believes that the debt to capitalization ratio is helpful as a measure of the proportion of debt in the Company's capital structure.

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)	2022	2021
Short-term notes payable	1,374	1,045
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(458)	(499)
Long-term debt (current portion)	733	603
Long-term debt (long-term portion)	12,606	12,593
Total debt (A)	14,255	13,742
Shareholder's equity (excluding noncontrolling interest)	11,596	11,172
Total debt plus shareholder's equity (B)	25,851	24,914
Debt-to-capitalization ratio (A/B)	55.1 %	55.2 %

Earnings Coverage Ratio

Earnings coverage ratio is defined as earnings before income taxes and financing charges attributable to shareholder, divided by the sum of financing charges and capitalized interest, and is calculated on a rolling twelve-month basis. The Company believes that the earnings coverage ratio is an important non-GAAP measure in the management of its liquidity. This non-GAAP ratio does not have a standardized meaning under US GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other entities.

Quarter ended (millions of dollars)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Net income to common shareholder	181	308	256	312	159	302	240	271
Income tax expense	41	101	68	80	54	71	27	27
Financing charges	125	121	118	114	122	116	101	114
Earnings before income taxes and financing charges attributable to common shareholder	347	530	442	506	335	489	368	412
Twelve months ended (millions of dollars)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Earnings before income taxes and financing charges attributable to common shareholder (A)	1,825	1,813	1,772	1,698	1,604	1,579	1,516	1,526
Quarter ended (millions of dollars)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Financing charges	125	121	118	114	122	116	101	114
Capitalized interest	16	16	16	15	16	15	16	13
Financing charges and capitalized interest	141	137	134	129	138	131	117	127
Twelve months ended (millions of dollars)	Dec 31, 2022	Sep 30, 2022	Jun 30, 2022	Mar 31, 2022	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021
Financing charges and capitalized interest (B)	541	538	532	515	513	505	502	516
Earnings coverage ratio = A/B	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Hydro One is owned by Hydro One Limited. The Province is a shareholder of Hydro One Limited with approximately 47.2% ownership at December 31, 2022. The IESO, OPG, Ontario Electricity Financial Corporation (OEFC), the OEB, Acronym Solutions Inc. (Acronym) and Hydro One Broadband Solutions Inc. (HOBSI) are related parties to Hydro One because they are controlled or significantly influenced by the Ministry of Energy or by Hydro One Limited. The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021:

Year ended December 31 (millions of dollars)			
Related Party	Transaction	2022	2021
IESO	Power purchased	2,374	2,238
	Revenues for transmission services	2,062	1,832
	Amounts related to electricity rebates	1,031	1,065
	Distribution revenues related to rural rate protection	247	245
	Distribution revenues related to supply of electricity to remote northern communities	35	35
	Funding received related to CDM programs	3	1
OPG	Power purchased	20	13
	Revenues related to provision of services and supply of electricity	7	7
	Capital contribution received from OPG	5	3
	Costs related to the purchase of services	2	2
OEFC	Power purchased from power contracts administered by the OEFC	2	1
OEB	OEB fees	10	8
Hydro One Limited	Dividends paid	652	620
	Stock-based compensation costs	5	6
	Cost recovery for services provided	7	7
Acronym	Services received – costs expensed	26	24
	Revenues for services provided	2	2
HOBSI	Increase (decrease) in capital contribution from HOBSI	(2)	3
	Revenues for services provided	1	—

RISK MANAGEMENT AND RISK FACTORS

Hydro One is subject to numerous risks and uncertainties. Critical to Hydro One's success is the identification, management and, to the extent possible, mitigation of these risks. Hydro One's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) program assists decision-makers throughout the organization with the management of key business risks, including new and emerging risks and opportunities.

The material risks relating to Hydro One and its business that the Company believes would be the most likely to influence an investor's decision to purchase Hydro One's securities are set out in the risk factors below. These risks, if they materialize, could have a materially adverse effect on the Company or its business, financial condition, or results of operations. This list is not a comprehensive list of all the risks to the Company, and the actual effect of any of the risks cited below could be materially different from what is described below. Additionally, other risks may arise or risks currently not considered material may become material in the future.

Risks Relating to Hydro One's Business

Regulatory Risks and Risks Relating to Hydro One's Revenues

Risks Relating to Actual Performance Against Forecasts

The Company's ability to recover the actual costs of providing service and earn the allowed ROE depends on the Company achieving its forecasts established and approved in the rate-setting process. Actual costs could exceed the approved forecasts if, for example, the Company incurs operations, maintenance, administration, capital and financing costs above those included in the Company's approved revenue requirement. The inability to recover any significant difference between forecast and actual expenses and to obtain associated regulatory approvals to recover the difference could materially adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Further, the OEB approves the Company's transmission and distribution rates based on projected electricity load and consumption levels, among other factors. If actual load or consumption materially falls below projected levels, the Company's revenue, net income and cash flows for either, or both, of these businesses could be materially adversely affected.

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The Company's current revenue requirements for its transmission and distribution businesses are based on cost and other assumptions, including inflation, that may not materialize. There is no assurance that the OEB would allow rate increases sufficient to offset unfavourable financial impacts from unanticipated changes in electricity demand or in the Company's costs.

The Company is subject to risk of revenue loss from other factors, such as economic trends and conditions, changes in service territory, and weather conditions that influence the demand for electricity. The Company's overall operating results may fluctuate substantially on a seasonal and year-to-year basis based on these trends and weather conditions. For instance, a cooler than normal summer or warmer than normal winter can be expected to reduce demand for electricity below that forecast by the Company, causing a decrease in the Company's revenues, net income and cash flows as compared to the same period of the previous year.

The Company's load could also be negatively affected by successful CDM programs whose results exceed forecasted expectations.

Risks Relating to Non-Rate Applications to the OEB

In addition to the matters described in the "Risks Relating to Obtaining Rate Orders" subsection below, the Company is also subject to the risk that it will not obtain, or will not obtain in a timely manner, required regulatory approvals for other matters, such as leave to construct applications, applications for mergers, acquisitions, amalgamations and divestitures, and environmental approvals. Appeals of OEB decisions and/or the need to obtain required occupation rights may result in significant delays, which could also lead to increased costs and project delays.

Decisions to acquire or divest other regulated businesses licensed by the OEB are subject to OEB approval. Accordingly, there is the risk that such matters may not be approved, that the Company may not be selected to build new transmission as part of the competitive process, or that unfavourable conditions will be imposed by the OEB.

Hydro One may face increased competition with other transmitters for opportunities to build new, large-scale transmission facilities in Ontario. The Company is subject to the risk that it will not be selected to build new transmission in Ontario, which could impair growth, disrupt operations and/or development, or have other adverse impacts.

Risks Relating to Rate-Setting Models for Transmission and Distribution

The OEB approves and periodically changes the rate-setting models and methodology for the transmission and distribution businesses. Changes to the application type, filing requirements, rate-setting model or methodology, or revenue requirement determination may have a material negative impact on Hydro One's revenue and net income. For example, the OEB may in the future decide to reduce the allowed ROE for either of these businesses, modify the formula or methodology it uses to determine the ROE, or reduce the weighting of the equity component of the deemed capital structure. Any such reduction could reduce the net income of the Company. Similarly, the OEB is currently considering other utility remuneration models, and any such change could affect Hydro One's revenue and net income.

The OEB's Custom Incentive Rate-setting model requires that the term of a custom rate application be for multi-year periods. There are risks associated with forecasting key inputs such as revenues, operating expenses and capital over such a long period. For instance, if unanticipated capital expenditures arise that were not contemplated in the Company's most recent rate decision, the Company may be required to incur costs that may not be recoverable until a future period or not recoverable at all in future rates. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

When rates are set for a multi-year period, including under a Custom Incentive Rate application, the OEB expects there to be no further rate applications for annual updates within the multi-year period, unless there are exceptional circumstances, with the exception of the clearance of established deferral and variance accounts. For example, the OEB does not expect to address annual rate applications for updates for cost of capital (including ROE), working capital allowance or sales volumes. If there were an increase in interest rates over the period of a rate decision and no corresponding changes were permitted to the Company's revenue requirement (including cost of capital parameters), then the result could be a decrease in the Company's financial performance.

To the extent that the OEB approves an in-service variance account for the transmission and/or distribution businesses, and should the Company fail to meet the threshold levels of in-service capital, the OEB may reclaim a corresponding portion of the Company's revenues.

Risks Relating to Capital Expenditures

In order to be recoverable in rates, capital expenditures require the approval of the OEB. There can be no assurance that all capital expenditures, including any imposed by or resulting from government or regulatory bodies, incurred by Hydro One will be approved by the OEB. For example, capital cost overruns including those due to economic trends and conditions including inflation, unexpected capital expenditures in maintaining or improving the Company's assets, unexpected costs as a result of proposed legislation, including that relating to the expansion of broadband service in Canada, may not be recoverable in transmission or distribution rates. To the extent possible, Hydro One aims to mitigate this risk by ensuring expenditures are

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reasonable and prudent, and also by seeking from the regulator clear policy direction on cost responsibility, and by obtaining pre-approval of the need for capital expenditures.

Any regulatory decision by the OEB to disallow or limit the recovery of any capital expenditures would lead to a lower-than-expected approved revenue requirement or rate base, potential asset impairment or charges to the Company's results of operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Risks Relating to Obtaining Rate Orders

The Company is subject to the risk that the OEB will not approve the Company's transmission and distribution revenue requirements requested in outstanding or future applications for rates. Rate applications for revenue requirements are subject to the OEB's review process, usually involving participation from intervenors and a public hearing process. There can be no assurance that resulting decisions or rate orders issued by the OEB will permit Hydro One to recover all costs actually incurred, including the costs of debt and income taxes, or to earn a particular ROE. A failure to obtain acceptable rate orders, or approvals of appropriate returns on equity and the ability to recover in rates costs actually incurred, may materially adversely affect: Hydro One's transmission and distribution businesses, the undertaking or timing of capital expenditures, ratings assigned by credit rating agencies, the cost and issuance of long-term debt, and other matters, any of which may in turn have a material adverse effect on the Company. In addition, there is no assurance that the Company will receive regulatory decisions in a timely manner and, therefore, the Company may incur costs before having an approved revenue requirement and cash flows could be impacted. The Company is also subject to the risk that the OEB could change the regulatory treatment of certain costs which may affect the Company's accounting treatment of and ability to recover such costs.

Risk of Recoverability of Total Compensation Costs

Hydro One manages all of its total compensation costs, including pension and other post-employment and post-retirement benefits (OPEBs), subject to restrictions and requirements imposed by the collective bargaining process and legislative requirements. Any element of total compensation costs which is disallowed in whole or part by the OEB and therefore not recoverable from customers in rates could result in costs which could be material and could decrease net income, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The OEB Act prohibits Hydro One from recovering specified executive compensation costs in its rates.

The Company provides OPEBs, including workers' compensation benefits and long-term disability benefits to qualifying employees. Hydro One currently maintains the accrual accounting method with respect to OPEBs. If the OEB directed Hydro One to transition to a different accounting method for OPEBs or otherwise adjusted the basis of recovery for OPEB costs, this could result in income volatility, due to an inability of the Company to book the difference between the accrual and cash as a regulatory asset, and the Company might not be able to recover some costs. A determination that some of the Company's post-employment and post-retirement benefit costs are not recoverable could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Risks Relating to Government Action

The Province is, and is likely to remain, the largest shareholder in Hydro One Limited. The Province may be in a position of conflict from time to time as a result of being an investor in Hydro One Limited and also being a government actor setting broad policy objectives in the electricity industry. Government actions may not be in the interests of the Company or investors.

Governments may pass legislation or issue regulations at any time, including legislation or regulation impacting Hydro One, which could have potential material adverse effects on Hydro One and its business. Such government actions may include, but are not limited to, legislation, regulation, directives or shareholder action intended to reduce electricity rates, place constraints on compensation, or affect the governance of Hydro One. Such government actions could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations, as well as public opinion and the Company's reputation. Government action may also hinder Hydro One's ability to pursue its strategy and/or objectives.

The Province has in the past passed legislation to place limits on executive compensation at Hydro One and there is no guarantee they may not do so in the future. Potential involvement by the Province in the Company's executive compensation practices may inhibit the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified executive talent, which may also impact the Company's performance, strategy and/or objectives. The failure to attract and retain qualified executives could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Government action may also impact the Company's credit ratings as the Company's credit ratings reflect, in part, the rating agencies' assessment of government involvement in the business of Hydro One. The Company cannot predict what actions rating agencies may take in the future, positive or negative, including in response to government action or inaction relating to or impacting Hydro One. The failure to maintain the Company's current credit ratings could adversely affect the Company's financial condition and results of operations, and a downgrade in the Company's credit ratings could restrict the Company's ability to access debt capital markets and increase the Company's cost of debt.

Indigenous Claims Risk

Some of the Company's current and proposed transmission and distribution assets are or may be located on reserve (as defined in the *Indian Act* (Canada)) (Reserve) lands, or lands over which Indigenous people have Aboriginal, treaty, or other legal rights

or claims. Some Indigenous leaders, communities, and their members have made assertions related to sovereignty and jurisdiction over Reserve lands and traditional territories (land traditionally occupied or used by a First Nation, Métis or Inuit group) and are increasingly willing to assert their claims through the courts, tribunals, or direct action. These claims, and/or the settlement or resolution of these claims could have a material adverse effect on the Company or otherwise materially adversely impact the Company's operations, including the development of current and future projects.

The Company's operations and activities may give rise to the Crown having a duty to consult and potentially accommodate Indigenous communities. Procedural aspects of the Crown's duty to consult may be delegated to the Company by the Province or the federal government. A perceived failure by the Crown to sufficiently consult an Indigenous community, including communities with a traditional governance model not recognized under the *Indian Act* (Canada), or a perceived failure by the Company in relation to delegated consultation obligations, could result in legal challenges against the Crown or the Company, including judicial review or injunction proceedings, or could potentially result in direct action against the Company by a community or its citizens. If this occurs, it could disrupt or delay the Company's operations and activities, including current and future projects, and have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Risk from Transfer of Assets Located on Reserves

The transfer orders by which the Company acquired certain of Ontario Hydro's businesses as of April 1, 1999 did not transfer title to assets located on Reserves. The transfer of title to these assets did not occur because authorizations originally granted by the federal government for the construction and operation of these assets on Reserves could not be transferred without required consent. In several cases, the authorizations had either expired or had never been issued.

Currently, OEFC holds legal title to these assets and it is expected that the Company will manage them until it has obtained permits to complete the title transfer. To occupy Reserves, the Company must have valid permits as required by the *Indian Act* (Canada). For each permit, the Company may need to negotiate (an) agreement(s) with the First Nation, OEFC and any members of the First Nation who have occupancy rights. Any such agreement(s) include provisions whereby the First Nation consents to the issuance of a permit. For transmission assets, the Company must negotiate terms of payment. It is difficult to predict the aggregate amount that the Company may have to pay to obtain the required agreements from First Nations. If the Company cannot reach satisfactory agreements with the relevant First Nation to obtain federal permits, or is unable to obtain the actual federal permits for any other reason, it may have to relocate these assets to other locations and restore the lands at a cost that could be substantial. In a limited number of cases, it may be necessary to abandon a line and replace it with diesel generation facilities. In either case, the costs relating to these assets could have a material adverse effect on the Company if the costs are not recoverable in future rate orders.

Compliance with Laws and Regulations

Hydro One must comply with numerous laws and regulations affecting its business, including requirements relating to transmission and distribution companies, environmental laws, employment laws and health and safety laws. The failure of the Company to comply with these laws could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. See also "Environment Risk" and "Health and Safety Risk".

For example, Hydro One's licensed transmission and distribution businesses are required to comply with the terms of their licences, with codes and rules issued by the OEB, and with other regulatory requirements. In Ontario, the Market Rules issued by the IESO require the Company to, among other things, comply with applicable reliability standards established by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) and Northeast Power Coordinating Council, Inc. (NPCC). The costs associated with compliance with these reliability standards are expected to be recovered through rates, but there can be no assurance that the OEB will approve the recovery of all of such costs. Failure to obtain such approvals could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

There is the risk that new legislation, regulations, requirements or policies will be introduced in the future. These may reduce Hydro One's revenue, or may require Hydro One to incur additional costs, which may or may not be recovered in future transmission and distribution rates.

Risk of Natural and Other Unexpected Occurrences

The Company's facilities are exposed to the effects of severe weather conditions, natural disasters, man-made events including, but not limited to, cyber and physical terrorist type attacks, events which originate from third-party connected systems, and any other potentially catastrophic events. The Company's facilities may not withstand occurrences of these types in all circumstances.

The Company could also be subject to claims for damages from events which may be proximately connected with the Company's assets (for example, forest fires), claims for damages caused by its failure to transmit or distribute electricity, costs related to ensuring its continued ability to transmit or distribute electricity or costs related to information or cyber security.

The Company does not have insurance for damage to its transmission and distribution wires, poles and towers located outside its transmission and distribution stations resulting from these or other events. Where insurance is available for the Company's

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other assets and for damage claims and cyber security claims, such insurance coverage may have deductibles, limits and/or exclusions that may still expose the Company to material losses. Losses from lost revenues and repair costs could be substantial, especially for many of the Company's facilities that are located in remote areas.

In the event that the Company is unable to recover such costs, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Risk Associated with Information Technology (IT), Operational Technology (OT) Infrastructure, and Data Security

The Company's ability to operate effectively in the Ontario electricity market is, in part, dependent upon it developing, modernizing, maintaining and managing complex IT and OT systems which are employed to operate and monitor its transmission and distribution facilities, financial and billing systems and other business systems. The Company's increasing reliance on information systems and expanding data networks, as well as growing volume and complexity of data, increases its vulnerability, and exposure to information security threats. The Company's transmission business is required to comply with various rules and standards for transmission reliability, including mandatory standards established by the NERC and the NPCC. These include standards relating to cyber-security and OT, which only apply to certain of the Company's assets (generally being those whose failure could impact the functioning of the bulk electricity system). The Company may maintain different or lower levels of security for its assets that are not subject to these mandatory standards. The Company must also comply with various cyber-security and privacy-related regulatory requirements under the OEB's Ontario Cyber Security Framework and legislative and licence requirements relating to the collection, use and disclosure of personal information and information regarding consumers, wholesalers, generators and retailers.

Cyber-attacks or unauthorized access to corporate IT and OT systems could result in service disruptions and system failures, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including as a result of a failure to provide electricity to customers. Because it operates critical infrastructure, Hydro One may be at greater risk of cyber-attacks from third parties (including state run or controlled parties) that could impair or incapacitate its assets. In addition, in the course of its operations, the Company collects, uses, processes and stores information which could be exposed in the event of a cyber-security incident or other unauthorized access or disclosure, such as information about customers, suppliers, counterparties, employees and other third parties.

Security and system disaster recovery controls are in place; however, there can be no assurance that there will not be system failures or security breaches or that such threats would be detected or mitigated on a timely basis. Upon occurrence and detection, the focus would shift from prevention to isolation, remediation and recovery until the incident has been fully addressed. Any such system failures or security breaches could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Environment Risk

The Company is subject to extensive Canadian federal, provincial and municipal environmental regulation. Failure to comply could subject the Company to fines or other penalties. In addition, the presence or release of hazardous or other harmful substances could lead to claims by third parties or governmental orders requiring the Company to take specific actions such as investigating, controlling and remediating the effects of these substances. Although Hydro One is not a large emitter of greenhouse gases, the Company monitors its emissions to track and report on all sources, including sulphur hexafluoride or "SF6". The Company could be subject to costs and other risks related to emissions. Contamination of the Company's properties could limit its ability to sell or lease these assets in the future.

In addition, actual future environmental expenditures may vary materially from the estimates used in the calculation of the environmental liabilities provided for in the Company's financial statements. The Company does not have insurance coverage for these environmental expenditures.

There is also risk associated with obtaining governmental approvals, permits, or renewals of existing approvals and permits related to constructing or operating facilities. This may require environmental assessment or result in the imposition of conditions, or both, which could result in delays and cost increases. Failure to obtain necessary approvals or permits could result in an inability to complete projects which may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company's facilities are exposed to the effects of severe weather conditions and natural disasters. The Company recognizes the risks associated with potential climate change and has developed plans to respond as appropriate. Climate change may have the effect of shifting weather patterns and increasing the severity and frequency of extreme weather events and natural disasters, which could impact Hydro One's business. The Company's facilities may not withstand occurrences of these types in all circumstances. Notwithstanding Hydro One's efforts to adapt and increase grid resilience, the Company's facilities are exposed to risks which may have an adverse effect on grid resilience. The Company could also be subject to claims for damages from events which may be proximately connected with the Company's assets (for example, forest fires), claims for damages caused by its failure to transmit or distribute electricity or costs related to ensuring its continued ability to transmit or distribute electricity. The Company does not have insurance for damage to its transmission and distribution wires, poles and towers located outside its transmission and distribution stations resulting from these or other events. Where insurance is available for the Company's other assets and for damage claims, such insurance coverage may have deductibles, limits and/or exclusions that may still expose the Company to material losses.

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Losses from lost revenues and repair costs could be substantial, especially for many of the Company's facilities that are located in remote areas.

In the event that the Company is unable to recover such costs, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Labour Relations Risk

A substantial majority of the Company's employees are unionized and are primarily represented by either the PWU or the Society. Over the past several years, significant effort has been expended to increase Hydro One's flexibility to conduct operations in a more cost-efficient manner. Although the Company has achieved improved flexibility in its collective agreements, the Company may not be able to achieve further improvements, or at least not without increasing the risk of labour disruption. The Company reached an agreement with the Society for a collective agreement, covering the period from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2023. Agreements were also reached with the Society and the PWU to facilitate the insourcing of Customer Service Operations (CSO) services effective March 1, 2018, as well as all remaining services provided by Inergi LP (IT, Supply Chain, Finance and Accounting, and Payroll) on various dates between March 1, 2021 and January 1, 2022. The Company also reached a main collective agreement with the PWU, covering the period from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2023, and a CSO collective agreement with the PWU covering the period from October 1, 2019 to September 30, 2022. The Company also reached a collective agreement with the CUSW, covering the period from May 1, 2022 to April 30, 2026. Additionally, Electrical Power Systems Construction Association (EPSCA) and a number of building trade unions have agreements, to which Hydro One is bound, covering the period from May 1, 2020 to April 30, 2025.

Future negotiations with unions present the risk of a labour disruption or dispute, risk to the Company's ability to sustain the continued supply of electricity to customers, as well as potential risks to public safety and reputation. The Company also faces financial risks related to its ability to negotiate collective agreements consistent with its rate orders. Any of these could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Negotiations with the PWU for the renewal of the CSO collective agreement that expired on September 30, 2022 remain ongoing. Collective agreements requiring renewal in 2023 include the Society collective agreement and the main PWU collective agreement, both expiring on March 31, 2023. Failure to renew these agreements on terms acceptable to Hydro One could have a material adverse effect on its business and results of operations and expose Hydro One to the risks noted above.

Risks Relating to Asset Condition, Capital Projects and Innovation

The Company continually incurs sustainment and development capital expenditures and monitors the condition of its assets to manage the risk of equipment failures and to determine the need for and timing of major refurbishments and replacements of its transmission and distribution infrastructure.

While traditionally a mature and stable industry, the electricity industry is facing rapid and dramatic technological change and increasing innovation, the consequences of which could have a material adverse effect on the Company, including a reduction in revenue.

Execution of the Company's capital expenditure programs is partially dependent on external factors, such as OEB approvals; environmental approvals; municipal permits; equipment outage schedules that accommodate the IESO, generators and customers; other interrelated projects being on schedule; supply chain availability and/or cost and schedule variability for equipment suppliers, contracted services, and consulting services; and availability of contractor resources including in relation to workforce and equipment. Many of these external factors are beyond the Company's control. There may also be a need for, among other things, *Environmental Assessment Act* (Ontario) approvals, approvals which require public meetings, appropriate engagement with Indigenous communities, OEB approvals of expropriation or early access to property, and other activities. Obtaining approvals and carrying out these processes may also be impacted by opposition to the proposed site of the capital investments. Delays in obtaining required approvals or failure to complete capital projects on a timely basis, or at all, could materially adversely affect transmission reliability or customers' service quality or increase maintenance costs which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Failure to receive approvals for projects when spending has already occurred would result in the inability of the Company to recover the investment in the project as well as forfeit the anticipated return on investment. The assets involved may be considered impaired and result in the write off of the value of the asset, negatively impacting net income. If the Company is unable to carry out capital expenditure plans in a timely manner, equipment performance may degrade, which may reduce network capacity, result in customer interruptions, compromise the reliability of the Company's networks or increase the costs of operating and maintaining these assets. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Increased competition for the development of large transmission projects and legislative changes relating to the selection of transmitters could impact the Company's ability to expand its existing transmission system, which may have an adverse effect on the Company. To the extent that other parties are selected to construct, own and operate new transmission assets, the Company's share of Ontario's transmission network would be reduced. Any delays in these new transmitters' projects may impact the Company's own projects that it is undertaking to in-service these new transmission assets.

Infectious Disease Risk

An outbreak of infectious disease, in the form of an epidemic, a pandemic (such as COVID-19 and the emergence of its variants), or a similar public health threat, could materially adversely impact the Company. The extent of any such adverse impact on the Company is uncertain, and may depend on the length and severity of any such infectious disease outbreak, any resultant government regulations, guidelines and actions, and any related adverse changes in general economic and market conditions. Such circumstances could impact, in particular: the Company's operations and workforce, including security of supply, both with respect to availability and affordability, which individually or collectively may impact the Company's ability to complete operating and capital work programs as planned, including within scope and budget; certain financial obligations of the Company, including pension contributions and other post-retirement benefits, as a result of changes in prevailing market conditions; the Company's expected revenues; reductions in overall electricity consumption and load, both short term and long term; overdue accounts and bad debt increases as a result of changes in the ability of the Company's customers to pay; liquidity and the Company's ability to raise capital; the timing of increased rates; the Company's ability to recover incremental costs and lost revenues linked to the outbreak; the Company's ability to file regulatory filings on a timely basis; timing of regulatory decisions and the impacts those decisions may have on the Company or its ability to implement them; and customer and stakeholder needs and expectations.

The Company also faces risks and costs associated with implementation of business continuity plans and modified work conditions, including the risks and costs associated with maintaining or reducing its workforce, making the required resources available to its workforce to enable essential work, including remotely where possible, and to keep its workforce healthy, as well as risks and costs associated with recovery of normal operations. Furthermore, the Company is dependent on third party providers for certain activities, and relies on a strong international supply chain. Any significant disruption to those providers or the supply chain resulting from an outbreak of infectious disease could materially adversely impact the Company.

Work Force Demographic Risk

By the end of 2022, approximately 10% of the Company's employees who are members of the Company's defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans were eligible for retirement, and by the end of 2023, approximately 11% could be eligible. These percentages are not evenly spread across the Company's work force, but tend to be most significant in the most senior levels of the Company's staff and among management staff. During 2022, approximately 4% of the Company's work force (remaining consistent with 2021) elected to retire. Accordingly, the Company's continued success will be tied to its ability to continue to attract and retain sufficient qualified staff to replace the capability lost through retirements and meet the demands of the Company's work programs.

In addition, the Company expects the skilled labour market for its industry will remain highly competitive. Many of the Company's current and potential employees are sought after as they possess skills and experience that are also highly coveted by other organizations inside and outside the electricity sector. The failure to attract, retain and deploy qualified personnel for Hydro One's business could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Risk Associated with Arranging Debt Financing

The Company expects to borrow to repay its existing indebtedness and to fund a portion of capital expenditures. Hydro One has substantial debt principal repayments coming due, including \$731 million in 2023, \$700 million in 2024 and \$750 million in 2025. In addition, from time to time, the Company may draw on its syndicated bank lines and/or issue short-term debt under Hydro One Inc.'s \$2,300 million commercial paper program which would mature within one year of issuance. The Company also plans to incur continued material capital expenditures for each of 2023 and 2024. Cash generated from operations, after the payment of expected dividends, will not be sufficient to fund the repayment of the Company's existing indebtedness and capital expenditures. The Company's ability to arrange sufficient and cost-effective debt financing could be materially adversely affected by numerous factors, including the regulatory environment in Ontario, the Company's results of operations and financial position, market conditions, the ratings assigned to its debt securities by credit rating agencies, an inability of the Company to comply with its debt covenants, and general economic conditions (such as, among other things, changes in interest rates). A downgrade in the Company's credit ratings could restrict the Company's ability to access debt capital markets and increase the Company's cost of debt. Any failure or inability on the Company's part to borrow the required amounts of debt on satisfactory terms could impair its ability to repay maturing debt, fund capital expenditures and meet other obligations and requirements and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Increasing investor interest in ESG performance and reporting also has the potential to impact the cost and availability of the Company's funding, as these factors may be increasingly connected to the quality of the Company's ESG practices and related reporting, including reports addressing the allocation of funds and impact reporting under Hydro One's Sustainable Financing Framework.

Market, Financial Instrument and Credit Risk

Market risk refers primarily to the risk of loss that results from changes in costs, foreign exchange rates and interest rates, including potentially negative interest rates. The Company is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates as its regulated ROE is derived using a formulaic approach that takes into account anticipated interest rates. The Company issues debt from time to time to refinance maturing debt and for general corporate purposes. The Company is therefore exposed to fluctuations in interest

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rates in relation to such issuances of debt. Fluctuations in interest rates may also impact the funded position of Hydro One's Defined Benefit Pension Plan, and associated pension asset or liability (see also "Pension Plan Risk"). The Company is not currently exposed to material foreign exchange risk.

The OEB-approved adjustment formula for calculating ROE in a deemed regulatory capital structure of 60% debt and 40% equity provides for increases and decreases depending on changes in benchmark interest rates for Government of Canada debt and the A-rated utility corporate bond yield spread. For the transmission and distribution businesses, during the Custom Incentive Rate period from 2023 to 2027, the OEB does not expect to address annual rate applications for updates to allowed ROE, so fluctuations will have no impact to net income. The Company has interest rate exposure in 2023 and beyond associated with the refinancing of maturing short- and long-term debt, as well as with debt issued for general corporate purposes and under the Sustainable Financing Framework which may include debt issued in relation to growth in rate base. The Company periodically uses interest rate swap agreements to mitigate elements of interest rate risk.

Financial assets create a risk that a counterparty will fail to discharge an obligation, causing a financial loss. Derivative financial instruments result in exposure to credit risk, since there is a risk of counterparty default. Hydro One monitors and minimizes credit risk through various techniques, including dealing with highly rated counterparties, limiting total exposure levels with individual counterparties, entering into agreements which enable net settlement, and monitoring the financial condition of counterparties. The Company does not trade in any energy derivatives. The Company is required to procure electricity on behalf of competitive electricity retailers and certain local distribution companies for resale to their customers. The resulting concentrations of credit risk are mitigated through the use of various security arrangements, including letters of credit, which are incorporated into the Company's service agreements with these retailers in accordance with the OEB's Retail Settlement Code.

The failure to properly manage these risks could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Health and Safety Risk

Hydro One's work environment can be inherently dangerous and there is a risk to health and safety of both the public and our employees, as well as possible resultant operational and/or financial impacts. The Company is subject to federal and provincial legislation and regulations relating to health and safety. Findings of a failure to comply with these requirements could result in penalties and reputational risk, which could negatively impact the Company. Failure to comply could subject the Company to fines or other penalties. Any regulatory decision to disallow or limit the recovery of such costs could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Pension Plan Risk

Hydro One has the Hydro One Defined Benefit Pension Plan in place for the majority of its employees. Contributions to the pension plan are established by actuarial valuations which are required to be filed with the Financial Services Regulatory Authority of Ontario on a triennial basis. The most recently filed valuation was prepared as at December 31, 2021, and was filed in September 2022, covering a three-year period from 2022 to 2024. The next required valuation will be prepared as at December 31, 2024 and is expected to be filed by no later than September 2025. Hydro One's contributions to its pension plan satisfy, and are expected to continue to satisfy, minimum funding requirements. Contributions beyond 2023 will depend on the funded position of the plan, which is determined by investment returns, interest rates and changes in benefits and actuarial assumptions at that time. A determination by the OEB that some of the Company's pension expenditures are not recoverable through rates could have a material adverse effect on the Company, and this risk may be exacerbated if the amount of required pension contributions increases.

Hydro One currently reports and recovers its pension costs on a cash basis, and maintains the accrual method with respect to OPEBs. Transitioning from the cash basis to an accrual method for pension costs may have material negative rate impacts for customers or material negative impacts on the Company should recovery of costs be disallowed by the OEB.

See also "Regulatory Risks and Risks Relating to Hydro One's Revenues - Risk of Recoverability of Total Compensation Costs" for risks relating to recovery of pension costs.

Risk from Provincial Ownership of Transmission Corridors

The Province owns some of the corridor lands underlying the Company's transmission system. Although the Company has the statutory right to use these transmission corridors, the Company may be limited in its options to expand or operate its systems. Also, other uses of the transmission corridors by third parties in conjunction with the operation of the Company's systems, or adjacent land use by third parties, may increase safety or environmental risks, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Litigation Risks

In the normal course of the Company's operations, it becomes involved in, is named as a party to and is the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions, relating to actual or alleged violations of law, common law damages claims, personal injuries, property damage, property taxes, land rights, the environment, contract

disputes, claims by former employees and claims and proceedings by Indigenous groups. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to the Company, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Even if the Company prevails in any such legal proceeding, the proceedings could be costly and time-consuming and would divert the attention of management and key personnel from the Company's business operations, which could adversely affect the Company.

Transmission Assets on Third-Party Lands Risk

Some of the lands on which the Company's transmission assets are located are owned by third parties, including the Province and federal Crown, and are or may become subject to land claims by First Nations. The Company requires valid occupation rights to occupy such lands (which may take the form of land use permits, easements or otherwise). If the Company does not have valid occupational rights on third-party owned or controlled lands or has occupancy rights that are subject to expiry, it may incur material costs to obtain or renew such occupancy rights, or if such occupancy rights cannot be renewed or obtained it may incur material costs to remove and relocate its assets and restore the subject land. If the Company does not have valid occupancy rights and must incur costs as a result, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company or otherwise materially adversely impact the Company's operations.

Reputational, Public Opinion and Political Risk

Reputation risk is the risk of negative publicity or the public's negative perceptions towards Hydro One that may result in a detrimental impact to Hydro One's business, operations or financial condition leading to a deterioration of Hydro One's reputation. Hydro One's reputation could be negatively impacted by changes in public opinion, attitudes towards the Company's privatization, failure to deliver on its customer and/or stakeholder promises, failure to comply with mandatory reliability regulations established by the NERC and NPCC, failure to adequately respond to social issues raised by employees, partners and/stakeholders and other external forces. Adverse reputational events or political actions could have a material adverse effect on Hydro One's business and prospects including, but not limited to, delays or denials of requisite approvals, such as denial of requested rates, and accommodations for Hydro One's planned projects, escalated costs, legal or regulatory action, and damage to stakeholder and community relationships. Any of these could have a material adverse impact on Hydro One and its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risk Associated with Outsourcing Arrangements

Hydro One has entered into an outsourcing arrangement with a third party for the provision of certain back office and IT services. If the services are disrupted, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Additionally, if the outsourcing arrangement or statements of work thereunder are terminated for any reason or expire before a new supplier is selected and fully transitioned, the Company could be required to transfer to another service provider or insource, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results, financial condition or prospects.

Risks Associated with Acquisitions

Acquisitions include inherent risks that some or all of the expected benefits may fail to materialize, or may not occur within the time periods anticipated, and Hydro One may incur material unexpected costs or liabilities. Realization of the anticipated benefits would depend, in part, on the Company's ability to successfully integrate the acquired business, including the requirement to devote management attention and resources to integrating business practices and support functions. The failure to realize the anticipated benefits, the diversion of management's attention, or any delays or difficulties encountered in connection with the integration could have an adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Risks Relating to the Company's Relationship with Hydro One Limited and the Province

Indirect Ownership and Continued Influence by the Province and Voting Power

The Province currently owns approximately 47.2% of the outstanding common shares of Hydro One Limited and it is expected to continue to maintain a significant ownership interest in voting securities of Hydro One Limited for an indefinite period.

As a result of its significant ownership of the common shares of Hydro One Limited, the Province has, and is expected indefinitely to have, the ability to determine or significantly influence the outcome of shareholder votes at Hydro One Limited, subject to the restrictions in the Governance Agreement between Hydro One Limited and the Province dated November 5, 2015 (Governance Agreement) (available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com). Despite the terms of the Governance Agreement in which the Province has agreed to engage in the business and affairs of Hydro One Limited as an investor and not as a manager, there is a risk that the Province's engagement in the business and affairs of Hydro One Limited as an investor will be informed by its policy objectives and may influence the conduct of the business and affairs of Hydro One Limited in ways that may not be aligned with the interests of other investors in Hydro One Limited. Notwithstanding the Governance Agreement, and in light of actions historically taken by the Province, there can be no assurance that the Province will not take other actions in the future that could be detrimental to the interests of investors in Hydro One Limited. This influence may also extend to Hydro One. As a result, the Province may influence the conduct of the business and affairs of Hydro One, and decisions may be made by the

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Province as a shareholder of Hydro One Limited which may not be aligned with the interests of the other security holders of Hydro One. See "Risks Relating to Government Action" above.

Composition of the Board of Directors of Hydro One

Under the Governance Agreement, Hydro One Limited has agreed that the Board of Hydro One and Hydro One Networks will be constituted to have the same members as the Board of Hydro One Limited, unless the Board of Hydro One Limited determines otherwise. The Governance Agreement contains provisions governing the independence of the members of the Board of Hydro One Limited and the ability of the Province to nominate and, in certain circumstances, remove directors, which could indirectly impact the composition of the Board of Hydro One in a manner which may not be aligned with the interests of the other security holders of Hydro One. There is a risk that the Province will nominate or confirm individuals who satisfy the independence requirements but who it considers are disposed to support and advance its policy objectives and give disproportionate weight to the Province's interests in exercising their business judgment and balancing the interests of the stakeholders of Hydro One Limited. Those same individuals, to the extent they are also on the Board of Hydro One, could similarly give disproportionate weight to the Province's indirect interest in Hydro One in exercising their business judgment and balancing the interests of the stakeholders of Hydro One.

More Extensive Regulation

Although under the Governance Agreement, the Province has agreed to engage in the business and affairs of Hydro One Limited as an investor and not as a manager and has stated that its intention is to achieve its policy objectives through legislation and regulation as it would with respect to any other utility operating in Ontario, there is a risk that the Province will exercise its legislative and regulatory power to achieve policy objectives in a manner that has a material adverse effect on Hydro One Limited, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on Hydro One. See "Risks Relating to Government Action" above.

Prohibitions on Selling the Company's Transmission or Distribution Business

The Electricity Act, 1998 (Ontario) prohibits Hydro One Limited from selling all or substantially all of the business, property or assets related to its transmission system or distribution system that is regulated by the OEB. There is a risk that these prohibitions may limit the ability of Hydro One Limited, and in turn, Hydro One, to engage in sale transactions involving a substantial portion of either system, even where such a transaction may otherwise be considered to provide substantial benefits to Hydro One Limited, Hydro One or their security holders.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of Hydro One Consolidated Financial Statements requires the Company to make key estimates and critical judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and costs, and related disclosures of contingencies. Hydro One bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities, as well as identifying and assessing the Company's accounting treatment with respect to commitments and contingencies. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgments. Hydro One has identified the following critical accounting estimates and judgements used in the preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements:

Revenues

Distribution revenues attributable to the delivery of electricity are based on OEB-approved distribution rates and are recognized on an accrual basis and include billed and unbilled revenues. Billed revenues are based on electricity delivered as measured from customer meters. At the end of each month, electricity delivered to customers since the date of the last billed meter reading is estimated, and the corresponding unbilled revenue is recorded. The unbilled revenue estimate is affected by energy consumption, weather, and changes in the composition of customer classes.

Regulatory Assets and Liabilities

Hydro One's regulatory assets represent certain amounts receivable from future electricity customers and costs that have been deferred for accounting purposes because it is probable that they will be recovered in future rates. The regulatory assets mainly include amounts related to the deferred income taxes, pension benefit liability, post-retirement and post-employment non-service costs, deferred tax asset sharing, environmental liabilities and share-based compensation costs. The Company's regulatory liabilities represent certain amounts that are refundable to future electricity customers. They pertain primarily to deferral and variance accounts, and includes amounts related to the pension asset in the current year. The regulatory assets and liabilities can be recognized for rate-setting and financial reporting purposes only if the amounts have been approved for inclusion in the electricity rates by the OEB, or if such approval is judged to be probable by management. If, at some future date, management judges that it is no longer probable that the OEB will allow the inclusion of a regulatory asset or liability in future electricity rates, the appropriate carrying amount would be reflected in results of operations prospectively from the date the Company's assessment is made, unless the change meets the requirements for a subsequent event adjustment.

Environmental Liabilities

Hydro One records a liability for the estimated future expenditures associated with the removal and destruction of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated insulating oils and related electrical equipment, and for the assessment and remediation of chemically contaminated lands. There are uncertainties in estimating future environmental costs due to potential external events such as changes in legislation or regulations and advances in remediation technologies. In determining the amounts to be recorded as environmental liabilities, the Company estimates the current cost of completing required work and makes assumptions as to when the future expenditures will actually be incurred, in order to generate future cash flow information. All factors used in estimating the Company's environmental liabilities represent management's best estimates of the present value of costs required to meet existing legislation or regulations. However, it is reasonably possible that numbers or volumes of contaminated assets, cost estimates to perform work, inflation assumptions and the assumed pattern of annual cash flows may differ significantly from the Company's current assumptions. Environmental liabilities are reviewed annually or more frequently if significant changes in regulations or other relevant factors occur. Estimate changes are accounted for prospectively.

Employee Future Benefits

Hydro One's employee future benefits consist of pension and post-retirement and post-employment plans, and include pension, group life insurance, health care, and long-term disability benefits provided to the Company's current and retired employees. Employee future benefits costs are included in Hydro One's labour costs that are either charged to results of operations or capitalized as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Changes in assumptions affect the benefit obligation of the employee future benefits and the amounts that will be charged to results of operations or capitalized in future years. The following significant assumptions and estimates are used to determine employee future benefit costs and obligations:

Weighted Average Discount Rate

The weighted average discount rate used to calculate the employee future benefits obligation is determined at each year end by referring to the most recently available market interest rates based on "AA"-rated corporate bond yields reflecting the duration of the applicable employee future benefit plan. The discount rate at December 31, 2022 increased to 5.06% (from 3.00% at December 31, 2021) for pension benefits and increased to 5.07% (from 3.00% at December 31, 2021) for the post-retirement and post-employment plans. The increase in the discount rate has resulted in a corresponding decrease in employee future benefits liabilities for the pension, post-retirement and post-employment plans for accounting purposes. The liabilities are determined by independent actuaries using the projected benefit method prorated on service and based on assumptions that reflect management's best estimates.

Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets

The expected rate of return on pension plan assets of 6.00% (2021 - 5.40%) is based on expectations of long-term rates of return at the beginning of the year and reflects the current pension plan asset mix dated November 8, 2022. The expected rate of return for the December 31, 2022 disclosures and the 2023 registered pension plan expense is based on the plan's ultimate target asset mix.

Rates of return on the respective portfolios are determined with reference to respective published market indices. The expected rate of return on pension plan assets reflects the Company's long-term expectations. The Company believes that this assumption is reasonable because, with the pension plan's balanced investment approach, the higher volatility of equity investment returns is intended to be offset by the greater stability of fixed-income and short-term investment returns. The net result, on a long-term basis, is a lower return than might be expected by investing in equities alone. In the short term, the pension plan can experience fluctuations in actual rates of return.

Rate of Cost of Living Increase

The rate of cost of living increase is determined by considering differences between long-term Government of Canada nominal bonds and real return bonds, which increased from 1.80% per annum as at December 31, 2021 to approximately 2.12% per annum as at December 31, 2022. Based on the Bank of Canada's commitment to keep long-term inflation between 1.00% and 3.00%, in addition to current and anticipated trends, management believes that a long-term assumption of 2.00% per annum is reasonable for employee future benefits liability valuation purposes as at December 31, 2022 (1.75% per annum was used for the purpose of December 31, 2021 disclosures and 2022 benefit cost).

Salary Increase Assumptions

Salary increases should reflect general wage increases plus an allowance for merit and promotional increases for current members of the plan and should be consistent with the assumptions for consumer price inflation and real wage growth in the economy. The merit and promotion scale was developed based on the salary increase assumption review performed in 2017. The review considers actual salary experience from 2002 to 2016 using valuation data for all active members as at December

31, 2016, based on age and service and Hydro One's expectation of future salary increases. Additionally, the salary scale reflects negotiated salary increases over the contract period as well as slightly lower expected increases in the short term.

Mortality Assumptions

The Company's employee future benefits liability is also impacted by changes in life expectancies used in mortality assumptions. Increases in life expectancies of plan members result in increases in the employee future benefits liability. For the pension and post-retirement plans, the mortality assumption used at December 31, 2022 is 90% of the 2014 Canadian Pensioners Mortality Private Sector table projected generationally using improvement Scale B. The multiplier applied to the assumed mortality table is based on the result of a mortality experience study that was conducted in 2021. For the post-employment plan, the mortality assumption used at December 31, 2022 is the disability mortality table from the 2009-2015 Canadian Institute of Actuaries Group Long Term Disability Termination Study, which is the most recent publicly available table that reflects Canadian experience and is commonly used by Canadian plan sponsors.

Rate of Increase in Health Care Cost Trends

The costs of post-retirement and post-employment benefits are determined at the beginning of the year and are based on assumptions for expected claims experience and future health care cost inflation. For the post-retirement benefit plans, a study of Hydro One's historical per capita health care cost trend experience was conducted in 2017. The health and dental trends reflect the results of this study as well as macroeconomic inputs such as the expected long-term rates of general inflation and real GDP growth. The current environment of high general inflation in Canada is resulting in short-term upward pressure on the cost of certain medical services covered by Hydro One's post-retirement and post-employment benefit plans. However, these effects are muted somewhat by plan design and government regulation. Based on this, Hydro One has adopted a modest increase of 25 basis points to its health care trend assumptions for the purpose of the December 31, 2022 disclosures. This adjustment aligns with the adjustment to the assumed long-term rate of cost of living increase being adopted at December 31, 2022.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES AND INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure controls and procedures are the processes designed to ensure that information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported on a timely basis to the Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to make timely decisions regarding required disclosure in the MD&A and consolidated financial statements. At the direction of the Company's CEO and CFO, management evaluated disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, management concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2022.

Internal control over financial reporting is designed by, or under the direction of the CEO and CFO to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with US GAAP. The Company's internal control over financial reporting framework includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and disposition of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with US GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorization of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company's management, at the direction of the CEO and CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established in the Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that evaluation, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as at December 31, 2022.

Internal controls, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and due to its inherent limitations, may not prevent or detect all misrepresentations. Furthermore, the effectiveness of internal control is affected by change and subject to the risk that internal control effectiveness may change over time.

There were no changes in the design of the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended December 31, 2022 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the operation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management will continue to monitor its systems of internal control over reporting and disclosure and may make modifications from time to time as considered necessary.

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NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following tables present Accounting Standards Updates (ASUs) issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) that are applicable to Hydro One:

Recently Adopted Accounting Guidance

Guidance	Date issued	Description	Effective date	Impact on Hydro One
ASU 2020-06	August 2020	The update addresses the complexity associated with applying US GAAP for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity. The amendments reduce the number of accounting models for convertible debt instruments and convertible preferred stock.	January 1, 2022	No impact upon adoption
ASU 2021-05	July 2021	The amendments are intended to align lease classification requirements for lessors under Topic 842 with Topic 840's practice.	January 1, 2022	No impact upon adoption
ASU 2021-10	November 2021	The update addresses diversity on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of government assistance received by business entities.	January 1, 2022	No impact upon adoption

Recently Issued Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

Guidance	Date issued	Description	Effective date	Anticipated Impact on Hydro One
ASU 2021-08	October 2021	The amendments address how to determine whether a contractual obligation represents a liability to be recognized by the acquirer in a business combination.	January 1, 2023	No expected impact upon adoption
ASU 2022-02	March 2022	The amendments eliminate the troubled debt restructuring (TDR) accounting model for entities that have adopted Topic 326 Financial Instrument – Credit Losses and modifies the guidance on vintage disclosure requirements to require disclosure of current-period gross write-offs by year of origination.	January 1, 2023	Upon adoption, the Company will disclose the current period gross write-offs by year of origination relating to its accounts receivable

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SUMMARY OF FOURTH QUARTER RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended December 31 (millions of dollars, except EPS)	2022	2021	Change
Revenues			
Distribution	1,370	1,347	1.7%
Transmission	481	421	14.3%
	1,851	1,768	4.7%
Costs			
Purchased power	895	914	(2.1%)
OM&A			
Distribution	223	163	36.8%
Transmission	148	107	38.3%
Other	8	3	166.7%
	379	273	38.8%
Depreciation, amortization and asset removal costs	229	244	(6.1%)
	1,503	1,431	5.0%
Income before financing charges and income tax expense	348	337	3.3%
Financing charges	125	122	2.5%
Income before income tax expense	223	215	3.7%
Income tax expense	41	54	(24.1%)
Net income	182	161	13.0%
Net income to common shareholder of Hydro One	181	159	13.8%
Basic and Diluted EPS	\$1,273	\$1,118	13.9%
Assets Placed In-Service			
Distribution	326	257	26.8%
Transmission	761	526	44.7%
	1,087	783	38.8%
Capital Investments			
Distribution	253	218	16.1%
Transmission	310	303	2.3%
	563	521	8.1%

Net Income

Net income attributable to common shareholder for the quarter ended December 31, 2022 of \$181 million is an increase of \$22 million, or 13.8%, from the prior year. Significant influences on net income included:

- higher revenues, net of purchased power,⁷ primarily resulting from:
 - an increase in transmission and distribution OEB-approved 2022 rates; and
 - positive regulatory adjustments, including the recognition of CDM revenues following the receipt of the JRAP Decision and a lower deferred adjustment as a result of the Earnings Sharing Mechanism in 2022.
- higher OM&A costs primarily resulting from:
 - higher work program expenditures including stations and lines maintenance, environmental management, IT initiatives and storm restoration; and
 - higher corporate support costs.
- lower depreciation, amortization and asset removal costs primarily resulting from a gain realized on the sale of surplus property, partially offset by higher depreciation resulting from the growth in capital assets as the Company continues to place new assets in-service, consistent with its ongoing capital investment program, and higher asset removal costs.

⁷ Revenues, net of purchased power, is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

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- lower income tax expense primarily resulting from:
 - higher deductible timing differences compared to the prior year; partially offset by
 - higher pre-tax earnings.

Revenues

The year-over-year increase of \$60 million or 14.3% in transmission revenues during the quarter was primarily due to the following:

- positive regulatory adjustments, including the recognition of CDM revenues following receipt of the JRAP Decision, partially offset by a deferred adjustment associated with the OEB-approved Earnings Sharing Mechanism; and
- higher revenues resulting from OEB-approved 2022 rates; partially offset by
- a regulatory adjustment associated with the Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance and an adjustment to transmission revenue requirement effective January 1, 2022 to cease sharing of DTA amounts pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision, the net impact of which is offset by a decrease in income tax and therefore net income neutral.

The year-over-year increase of \$23 million or 1.7% in distribution revenues during the quarter was primarily due to the following:

- higher revenues resulting from OEB-approved 2022 rates; and
- positive regulatory adjustments including a lower adjustment to the Earnings Sharing Mechanism in 2022; partially offset by
- lower purchased power costs, which are fully recovered from ratepayers and are thus net income neutral; and
- a regulatory adjustment associated with the Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance and an adjustment to base distribution rates effective January 1, 2022 to cease sharing of DTA amounts pursuant to the DTA Implementation Decision, the net impact of which is offset by a decrease in income tax and therefore net income neutral.

Distribution revenues, net of purchased power,⁸ increased by 9.7% during the fourth quarter of 2022 compared to the prior year, primarily due to the reasons noted above, adjusted for the recovery of purchased power costs.

OM&A Costs

The year-over-year increase of \$41 million or 38.3% in transmission OM&A costs during the quarter was primarily due to the following:

- higher work program expenditures, including higher volume of maintenance work on stations, as well as higher spend on lines and facilities;
- higher corporate support costs; and
- higher property taxes; partially offset by
- lower project write-offs.

The year-over-year increase of \$60 million or 36.8% in distribution OM&A costs during the quarter was primarily due to the following:

- higher work program expenditures, including higher volume of emergency restoration and environmental management as well as higher spend associated with IT initiatives and customer programs;
- higher corporate support costs;
- higher project write-offs; and
- costs related to storm restoration efforts that have been recovered from third parties and are offset in revenue, therefore net income neutral.

Depreciation, Amortization and Asset Removal Costs

The decrease of \$15 million or (6.1%), in depreciation, amortization and asset removal costs in the fourth quarter of 2022 was primarily due to a gain realized on the sale of surplus property, partially offset by higher depreciation resulting from the growth in capital assets as the Company continues to place new assets in-service, consistent with its ongoing capital investment program, and higher asset removal costs.

Financing Charges

The \$3 million or 2.5% increase in financing charges for the quarter ended December 31, 2022, was primarily due to higher weighted-average interest rates on short-term notes, partially offset by gains on interest rate swap agreements.

⁸ Revenues, net of purchased power, is a non-GAAP financial measure. See section "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the fourth quarter of 2022 decreased by \$13 million compared to the same period in 2021. This resulted in a realized effective tax rate of approximately 18.4% in the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to approximately 25.1% in the fourth quarter of the prior year.

The decrease in income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2022 was primarily attributable to:

- higher deductible timing differences compared to the prior year; and
- net income neutral items, including incremental tax recovery relating to the Capitalized Overhead Tax Variance which was partially offset by the tax expense relating to the DTA Implementation Decision. This decrease in tax expense is offset by a corresponding decrease in revenue and therefore net income neutral; partially offset by
- higher earnings adjusted for the DTA Implementation Decision and impacts of the JRAP Decision.

Assets Placed In-Service

The increase in transmission assets placed in-service during the fourth quarter was primarily due to the following:

- substantial completion of the end-of-life air blast circuit breakers replacement at Bruce B Switching Station;
- higher investments associated with customer connections placed in-service;
- timing of investments placed in-service for information technology initiatives; and
- higher volume of transmission line refurbishments and replacements; partially offset by
- timing of investments placed in-service for major development projects.

The increase in distribution assets placed in-service during the fourth quarter was primarily due to the following:

- partial in-service of South Middle Road feeder development project;
- higher volume of storm-related asset replacements;
- timing of investments placed in-service for information technology initiatives; and
- higher volume of assets placed in-service associated with customer connections; partially offset by
- lower volume of line refurbishments and replacements.

Capital Investments

The increase in transmission capital investments during the fourth quarter was primarily due to the following:

- higher volume of refurbishment and replacement work on transmission stations and lines; and
- higher volume of work on wood poles; partially offset by
- lower volume of work on customer connections.

The increase in distribution capital investments during the fourth quarter was primarily due to the following:

- higher spend on storm-related asset replacements; and
- higher volume of work on customer connections.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION

The Company's oral and written public communications, including this document, often contain forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about the Company's business, the industry, regulatory and economic environments in which it operates, and includes beliefs and assumptions made by the management of the Company. Such statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: the Company's and Hydro One Remotes' transmission and distribution rate applications including the JRAP and its proposed investment plan, resulting and related decisions including the DTA Implementation Decision, as well as resulting rates, recovery and expected impacts and timing; expected timing of the Company's update to its transmission and distribution revenue requirements; expected timing for a decision in respect of Hydro One Remotes' price cap incentive rate application; expectations about the Company's liquidity and capital resources and operational requirements; the Operating Credit Facilities; expectations regarding the Company's financing activities; the Company's maturing debt; the Company's ongoing and planned projects, initiatives and expected capital investments, including expected results, costs and in-service and completion dates; contractual obligations and other commercial commitments; collective bargaining and agreements and expectations regarding the ability to negotiate renewal collective agreements; Equity Partnership Model with First Nation communities; Bill 257 and Bill 93, related regulations and the expected timing and impacts; future pension contributions; non-GAAP financial measures; internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure; recent accounting-related guidance and anticipated impacts; and the MTN Program. Words such as "expect", "anticipate", "intend", "attempt", "may", "plan", "will", "would", "believe", "seek", "estimate", "goal", "aim", "target", and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve assumptions and risks and uncertainties that are difficult to predict. Therefore, actual outcomes and results may differ materially from what is expressed, implied or forecasted in such forward-looking statements. Hydro One does not intend, and it disclaims any obligation, to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by law.

These forward-looking statements are based on a variety of factors and assumptions including, but not limited to, the following: the scope of the COVID-19 pandemic and duration thereof as well as the effect and severity of corporate and other mitigation measures on the Company's operations, supply chain or employees; no unforeseen changes in the legislative and operating framework for Ontario's electricity market or for Hydro One specifically; favourable decisions from the OEB and other regulatory bodies concerning outstanding and future rate and other applications; no unexpected delays in obtaining the required approvals; no unforeseen changes in rate orders or rate setting methodologies for the Company's distribution and transmission businesses; no unfavourable changes in environmental regulation; continued use of US GAAP; a stable regulatory environment; no significant changes to the Company's current credit ratings; no unforeseen impacts of new accounting pronouncements; no changes to expectations regarding electricity consumption; no unforeseen changes to economic and market conditions; recoverability of costs and expenses related to the COVID-19 pandemic, including the costs of customer defaults resulting from the pandemic; completion of operating and capital projects that have been deferred; and no significant event occurring outside the ordinary course of business. These assumptions are based on information currently available to the Company, including information obtained from third-party sources. Actual results may differ materially from those predicted by such forward-looking statements. While Hydro One does not know what impact any of these differences may have, the Company's business, results of operations, financial condition and credit stability may be materially adversely affected if any such differences occur. Factors that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from the results expressed or implied by forward-looking statements include, among other things:

- regulatory risks and risks relating to Hydro One's revenues, including risks relating to actual performance against forecasts, competition with other transmitters and other applications to the OEB, the rate-setting models for transmission and distribution, the recoverability of capital expenditures, obtaining rate orders or recoverability of total compensation costs;
- risks associated with the Province's share ownership of Hydro One Limited and other relationships with the Province, including potential conflicts of interest that may arise between Hydro One, the Province and related parties, risks associated with the Province's exercise of further legislative and regulatory powers, risks relating to the ability of the Company to attract and retain qualified executive talent or the risk of a credit rating downgrade for the Company and its impact on the Company's funding and liquidity;
- risks relating to the location of the Company's assets on Reserve lands, that the company's operations and activities may give rise to the Crown's duty to consult and potentially accommodate Indigenous communities, and the risk that Hydro One may incur significant costs associated with transferring assets located on Reserves;
- the risk that the Company may be unable to comply with regulatory and legislative requirements or that the Company may incur additional costs for compliance that are not recoverable through rates;
- the risk of exposure of the Company's facilities to the effects of severe weather conditions, natural disasters, man-made events or other unexpected occurrences for which the Company is uninsured or for which the Company could be subject to claims for damage;
- the risk of non-compliance with environmental regulations and inability to recover environmental expenditures in rate applications and the risk that assumptions that form the basis of the Company's recorded environmental liabilities and related regulatory assets may change;

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- risks associated with information system security and maintaining complex information technology and operational technology system infrastructure, including system failures or risks of cyber-attacks or unauthorized access to corporate information technology and operational technology systems;
- the risk that the Company may not be able to execute plans for capital projects necessary to maintain the performance of the Company's assets or to carry out projects in a timely manner or the risk of increased competition for the development of large transmission projects or legislative changes affecting the selection of transmitters;
- risks relating to an outbreak of infectious disease, including the COVID-19 pandemic (including a significant expansion in length or severity of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the spread of its variants, restricting or prohibiting the Company's operations or significantly impacting the Company's supply chain or workforce; severity of mitigation measures relating to the COVID-19 pandemic and delays in completion of and increases in costs of operating and capital projects; and the regulatory and accounting treatment of incremental costs and lost revenues of the Company related to the COVID-19 pandemic);
- the risk of labour disputes and inability to negotiate or renew appropriate collective agreements on acceptable terms consistent with the Company's rate decisions;
- risks related to the Company's work force demographic and its potential inability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- the risk that the Company is not able to arrange sufficient cost-effective financing to repay maturing debt and to fund capital expenditures or the risk of a downgrade in the Company's credit ratings;
- risks associated with fluctuations in interest rates and failure to manage exposure to credit and financial instrument risk;
- risks associated with economic uncertainty and financial market volatility;
- risks associated with asset condition, capital projects and innovation, including public opposition to or delays or denials of the requisite approvals and accommodations for the Company's planned projects;
- the risk of failure to mitigate significant health and safety risks;
- the risk of not being able to recover the Company's pension expenditures in future rates and uncertainty regarding the future regulatory treatment of pension, other post-employment benefits and post-retirement benefits costs;
- the impact of the ownership by the Province of lands underlying the Company's transmission system;
- the risk associated with legal proceedings that could be costly, time-consuming or divert the attention of management and key personnel from the Company's business operations;
- the impact if the Company does not have valid occupational rights on third-party owned or controlled lands and the risks associated with occupational rights of the Company that may be subject to expiry;
- risks relating to adverse reputational events or political actions;
- the potential that Hydro One may incur significant expenses to replace functions currently outsourced if agreements are terminated or expire before a new service provider is selected;
- risks relating to acquisitions, including the failure to realize the anticipated benefits of such transactions at all, or within the time periods anticipated, and unexpected costs incurred in relation thereto;
- the inability to continue to prepare financial statements using U.S. GAAP; and
- the risk related to the impact of any new accounting pronouncements.

Hydro One cautions the reader that the above list of factors is not exhaustive. Some of these and other factors are discussed in more detail in the section entitled "Risk Management and Risk Factors" in this MD&A.

In addition, Hydro One cautions the reader that information provided in this MD&A regarding the Company's outlook on certain matters, including potential future investments, is provided in order to give context to the nature of some of the Company's future plans and may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Additional information about Hydro One, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, the US Securities and Exchange Commission's EDGAR website at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml, and the Company's website at www.HydroOne.com/Investors.