



Full Year and Fourth Quarter Report 2014

For the Full Year and Three
month periods ended
December 31, 2014



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited annual consolidated financial statements of Harvest Operations Corp. ("Harvest", "we", "us", "our" or the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2014 together with the accompanying notes. The information and opinions concerning the future outlook are based on information available at March 31, 2015.

In this MD&A, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. Tabular amounts are in millions of dollars, except where noted. All financial data has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board except where otherwise noted.

Natural gas volumes are converted to barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") using the ratio of six thousand cubic feet ("mcf") of natural gas to one barrel of oil ("bbl"). Boes may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation. A boe conversion ratio of 6 mcf to 1 bbl is based on an energy equivalent conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalent at the wellhead. In accordance with Canadian practice, petroleum and natural gas revenues are reported on a gross basis before deduction of Crown and other royalties.

Additional information concerning Harvest, including its audited annual consolidated financial statements and Annual Information Form ("AIF") can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

ADVISORY

This MD&A contains non-GAAP measures and forward-looking information about our current expectations, estimates and projections. Readers are cautioned that the MD&A should be read in conjunction with the "Non-GAAP Measures" and "Forward-Looking Information" sections at the end of this MD&A.

FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Upstream				
Daily sales volumes (boe/d) ⁽¹⁾	42,539	49,154	45,825	52,473
Average realized price				
Oil and NGLs (\$/bbl) ⁽²⁾	62.75	70.68	79.00	75.49
Gas (\$/mcf) ⁽²⁾	3.21	3.86	4.82	3.46
Operating netback prior to hedging(\$/boe) ⁽³⁾	21.35	26.10	32.48	29.31
Operating income (loss) ⁽⁴⁾	(283.3)	2.3	(188.8)	(16.6)
Cash contribution from operations ⁽³⁾	82.8	119.5	485.4	518.2
Capital asset additions (excluding acquisitions)	135.2	108.5	408.5	322.3
Property and business (dispositions)				
acquisitions, net	(30.1)	(27.5)	(301.1)	(155.6)
Net wells drilled	24.3	22.2	82.2	84.1
Net undeveloped land additions (acres)	76,436	18,595	105,818	50,651
Net undeveloped land dispositions (acres)	(13,354)	(11,337)	(20,906)	(54,650)
BlackGold				
Capital asset additions	98.9	128.1	283.5	444.5
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS				
Downstream				
Average daily throughput (bbl/d)	76,455	92,339	86,520	98,081
Average refining margin (US\$/bbl) ⁽³⁾	2.76	2.50	4.43	1.07
Operating loss ⁽⁴⁾	(6.6)	(506.4)	(226.1)	(691.1)
Cash deficiency from operations ⁽³⁾	(14.6)	(32.3)	(36.2)	(152.4)
NET LOSS⁽⁵⁾	(337.5)	(517.8)	(440.2)	(781.9)

(1) Excludes volumes from Harvest's equity investment in the Deep Basin Partnership.

(2) Excludes the effect of risk management contracts designated as hedges.

(3) This is a non-GAAP measure; please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(4) This is an additional GAAP measure; please refer to "Additional GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(5) Net loss includes the consolidated operating results of Continuing and Discontinued operations.

REVIEW OF OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Harvest is an energy company with a petroleum and natural gas business focused on the exploration, development and production of assets in western Canada ("Upstream") and an oil sands project under construction and development in northern Alberta ("BlackGold"). During the year ended December 31, 2014, Harvest's refining and marketing business, located in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador ("Downstream") was sold. The Downstream results have been segregated from continuing operations and separately disclosed as "Discontinued Operations". Harvest is a wholly owned subsidiary of Korea National Oil Corporation ("KNOC"). Our earnings and cash flow from continuing operations are largely determined by the realized prices for our crude oil and natural gas production.

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Upstream

- Sales volumes for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 decreased by 6,615 boe/d and 6,648 boe/d, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2013. The decreases were primarily due to the disposition of assets to the Deep Basin Partnership (accounted for as an equity investment) and dispositions of certain non-core producing properties during 2013 and 2014, third party outages that restricted our gas and NGL production in the Deep Basin and West Central Alberta in 2014 and natural declines exceeding the volume additions from our drilling program.
- During the second quarter of 2014, Harvest entered into two joint ventures with KERR Canada Co. Ltd. ("KERR"): Deep Basin Partnership ("DBP") and HKMS Partnership ("HKMS"). The DBP was formed to explore, develop and produce from the Deep Basin area and HKMS was formed to construct and operate a gas processing facility, used primarily to process gas produced by DBP. Harvest's share of DBP's volumes for the quarter ended December 31, 2014 was 945 boe/d and 1,183 boe/d for the period from April 23, 2014 to December 31, 2014. The construction of the HKMS facility was completed in early 2015. Strategically, this facility provides the DBP an advantage of access to firm processing capability, the ability to extract maximum liquids from the natural gas produced by DBP and will allow DBP to pursue both acquisition and drilling opportunities in the region.
- Operating netbacks prior to hedging for the fourth quarter and 2014 year were \$21.35/boe and \$32.48/boe respectively, a decrease of \$4.75/boe and an increase of 3.17/boe from the same periods in 2013. The decrease in the fourth quarter was mainly due to lower realized prices and higher operating expenses per boe, partially offset by lower royalties and transportation and marketing expenses per boe. The increase for the year ended December 31, 2014 was mainly due to higher average realized prices partially offset by higher royalties and operating expense per boe.
- Operating loss was \$283.3 million (2013 – operating income of \$2.3 million) for the fourth quarter, a decrease in income of \$285.6 million mainly due to a \$267.6 million asset impairment combined with lower realized prices and sales volumes. Operating loss was \$188.8 million (2013 – \$16.6 million), for the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in operating loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 was mainly due to asset impairment and lower sales volumes, partially offset by higher realized prices, lower operating expense and the full year impact of the change in accounting estimate made in the fourth quarter of 2013 on DD&A expense.
- Cash contributions from Harvest's Upstream operations for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 were \$82.8 million and \$485.4 million, respectively (2013 – \$119.5 million and \$518.2 million, respectively). The decrease in cash contribution for the fourth quarter of 2014 as compared to the same period in the prior year was mainly due to lower sales volumes and lower realized prices. The decrease in cash contribution for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the prior year was mainly due to lower sales volumes, partially offset by higher realized prices and lower operating expense.
- Capital asset additions of \$135.2 million and \$408.5 million during the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 mainly related to the drilling, completion and tie-in of wells. Twenty-nine gross wells (24.3 net) were rig-released during the fourth quarter and 100.0 gross wells (82.2 net) were rig-released year to date.
- On February 27, 2015, Harvest closed the acquisition of Hunt Oil Company of Canada, Inc. ("Hunt") by acquiring all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Hunt for cash consideration of approximately \$36.5 million, subject to final purchase price adjustments.

BlackGold

- Capital asset additions were \$98.9 million and \$283.5 million for the fourth quarter and full year 2014, respectively, mainly related to the construction of the central processing facility ("CPF") (2013 - \$128.1 million and \$444.5 million).
- As at December 31, 2014, construction has been completed on well pads and connecting pipelines. The CPF was mechanically completed in early 2015. Minor pre-commissioning activities will continue at a measured pace throughout 2015 and first steam will occur once the heavy oil price environment becomes favourable.

CORPORATE

- During the third quarter of 2014, Harvest completed a strategic tax planning transaction which resulted in an increase of deferred tax assets in the amount of \$247.6 million, partially offset by a \$92.1 million write-down of deferred tax assets related to the sale of the Downstream segment.
- The strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar during the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 resulted in unrealized foreign exchange losses of \$51.7 million (2013 – \$43.3 million loss) and \$124.9 million (2013 – \$75.2 million loss), respectively in Upstream operations. Downstream recognized unrealized foreign exchange gains of \$0.5 million for the fourth quarter of 2014 (2013 – \$19.3 million gain) and \$21.6 million (2013 – \$34.3 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014.
- The net repayment to the credit facility was \$169.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 - \$293.8 million net borrowing). At December 31, 2014, Harvest had \$620.7 million drawn from the \$1.0 billion available under the credit facility (December 31, 2013 - \$788.5 million).
- On March 19, 2015, the KNOC Board approved a US\$171 million loan to Harvest repayable within one year from the date of the first drawing.
- Subsequent to the 2014 year end, Harvest reached an agreement in principle with its lenders to amend the terms of its existing credit facility and replace it with an up to \$1.0 billion syndicated revolving credit facility maturing April 30, 2017. As at March 31, 2015, Harvest has received lending commitments from its syndicated lenders in the amount of \$940 million. The amended credit facility will be guaranteed by KNOC.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Downstream

- On November 13, 2014 the sale of the Downstream segment closed for net proceeds of \$70.5 million. Harvest recorded a loss of \$56.6 million on the disposal of this segment.
- Throughput volume averaged 76,455 bbl/d and 86,520 bbl/d for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, respectively (2013 – 92,339 bbl/d and 98,081 bbl/d). Reduced throughput for the fourth quarter of 2014 compared to 2013 is mainly due to the sale of the Refinery on November 13, 2014, while the decrease for the 2014 year was mainly due to the sale of the Refinery, planned maintenance and unplanned operational outages.
- Refining gross margin per bbl averaged \$2.76 during the fourth quarter of 2014 (2013 – \$2.50) and \$4.43 for the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$1.07). The increase in gross margin per bbl for the fourth quarter was mainly due to lower sales volumes offset by higher realized crack spreads on all products. The increase in gross margin per bbl for the year ended December 31, 2014 was mainly due to higher

realized product margins in the first and third quarters of 2014 as a consequence of improved sour crude differentials.

- Operating loss totaled \$6.6 million for the fourth quarter of 2014 and \$226.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$506.4 million and \$691.1 million, respectively). The decrease in operating loss in the fourth quarter of 2014 is mainly due to a decrease in the impairment expense recorded in the fourth quarter of 2014, refinery operations for a period of October 1 to November 13, 2014 due to the sale, higher refining gross margin per bbl, partially offset by lower feedstock volume. The decrease in operating loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 is mainly due to a higher refining gross margin per bbl, lower impairment, depreciation and amortization and operating expense compared to 2013.
- Cash deficiency from Harvest's Downstream operations for the fourth quarter of 2014 was \$14.6 million (2013 – \$32.3 million) and \$36.2 million (2013 – \$152.4 million) for the year ended December 31, 2014. The decrease in Downstream's cash deficiency for the fourth quarter of 2014 is primarily due to the sale of the Refinery on November 13, 2014 compared to a full quarter of operations in 2013. The decrease in cash deficiency for the year ended December 31, 2014 is mainly due to a higher average refining gross margin.

GUIDANCE UPDATE

The following compares Harvest's actual results for the year 2014 to the guidance previously disclosed in the interim MD&A for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014:

Upstream

- Annual production was expected to average 45,500 boe/d and the actual was 45,825 boe/d.
- The 2014 annual capital budget was \$423 million and the actual amount spent was \$408.5 million. The Upstream capital spent was under budget because Harvest scaled back its winter drilling program at Hay and Loon as a result of the decrease in commodity prices during the fourth quarter of 2014.
- Harvest's operating expense was \$19.76/boe for the year ended December 31, 2014, which is within the targeted range of \$19.70 and \$20.00/boe.

BlackGold

- BlackGold's 2014 capital spent was \$283.5 million compared to the budget of \$235 million. The additional \$48.5 million is mainly due to capitalized borrowing costs, combined with higher than anticipated costs to complete the facility. Management's 2014 plan was to first steam the facility in the first quarter of 2015, resulting in a high level of activity during the year to complete construction at the site and to prepare for the operational phase. However, due to the decrease in heavy oil prices during the latter part of the fourth quarter of 2014, Management has now delayed first steam until the oil prices are more favourable.

Downstream

- Downstream previously anticipated to incur \$4.5 million on property, plant and equipment at September 30, 2014, before the sale of the segment and \$8.0 million was spent and impaired by November 13, 2014 due to the delay of the closing date of the sale.



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

CONTINUING OPERATIONS (UPSTREAM)

Summary of Financial and Operating Results

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
FINANCIAL				
Petroleum and natural gas sales ⁽¹⁾	202.8	260.7	1,046.0	1,101.7
Royalties	(27.4)	(37.5)	(149.7)	(153.9)
Loss from joint ventures	(2.7)	—	(4.7)	—
Revenues and other income⁽²⁾	172.7	223.2	891.6	947.8
Expenses				
Operating	79.6	82.3	330.5	345.6
Transportation and marketing	(2.7)	6.4	17.5	22.6
Realized losses (gains) on risk management contracts ⁽³⁾	1.9	(0.6)	1.4	(4.9)
Operating netback after hedging ⁽⁴⁾	93.9	135.1	542.2	584.5
General and administrative	15.4	16.5	64.8	68.1
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	110.3	113.4	435.2	530.0
Exploration and evaluation	0.6	0.7	10.2	12.3
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	267.6	24.1	267.6	24.1
Unrealized losses on risk management contracts ⁽⁵⁾	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.5
Gains on disposition of assets	(18.3)	(23.5)	(47.5)	(33.9)
Operating income (loss) ⁽²⁾	(283.3)	2.3	(188.8)	(16.6)
Capital asset additions (excluding acquisitions)	135.2	108.5	408.5	322.3
Property and business acquisitions (dispositions), net	(30.1)	(27.5)	(301.1)	(155.6)
OPERATING				
Light to medium oil (bbl/d)	10,132	10,820	10,520	11,671
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	13,116	16,348	14,893	16,905
Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	4,109	4,607	4,368	5,345
Natural gas (mcf/d)	91,092	104,269	96,265	111,313
Total (boe/d) ⁽⁶⁾	42,539	49,154	45,825	52,473

(1) Includes the effective portion of Harvest's realized natural gas and crude oil hedges.

(2) This is an additional GAAP measure; please refer to "Additional GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(3) Realized gains on risk management contracts include the settlement amounts for power, crude oil, natural gas and foreign exchange derivative contracts, excluding the effective portion of realized gains from Harvest's designated accounting hedges. See "Risk Management, Financing and Other" section of this MD&A for details.

(4) This is a non-GAAP measure; please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(5) Unrealized gains on risk management contracts reflect the change in fair value of derivative contracts that are not designated as accounting hedges and the ineffective portion of changes in fair value of designated hedges. See "Risk Management, Financing and Other" section of this MD&A for details.

(6) Excludes volumes from Harvest's equity investment in the Deep Basin Partnership.

Commodity Price Environment

	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") crude oil (US\$/bbl)	73.15	97.46	(25%)	93.00	97.97	(5%)
West Texas Intermediate crude oil (\$/bbl)	82.97	102.30	(19%)	102.49	100.95	2%
Edmonton light sweet crude oil ("EDM") (\$/bbl)	75.79	86.49	(12%)	94.59	93.04	2%
Western Canadian Select ("WCS") crude oil (\$/bbl)	66.73	68.41	(2%)	81.06	74.97	8%
AECO natural gas daily (\$/mcf)	3.60	3.53	2%	4.49	3.17	42%
U.S. / Canadian dollar exchange rate	0.880	0.953	(8%)	0.905	0.971	(7%)

Differential Benchmarks

EDM differential to WTI (\$/bbl)	7.18	15.81	(55%)	7.90	7.91	—
EDM differential as a % of WTI	8.7%	15.5%	(44%)	7.7%	7.8%	(1%)
WCS differential to WTI (\$/bbl)	16.24	33.89	(52%)	21.43	25.98	(18%)
WCS differential as a % of WTI	19.6%	33.1%	(41%)	20.9%	25.7%	(19%)

The average WTI benchmark price decreased 25% and 5%, respectively, for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the same periods in 2013. The average Edmonton light sweet crude oil price ("Edmonton Light") decreased 12% in the fourth quarter compared to 2013, due to the decrease in the WTI price, partially offset by the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar and the narrowing of the Edmonton light sweet differential. The average Edmonton Light price increased 2% for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013, mainly due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar more than offsetting the decrease in the WTI price.

Heavy oil differentials fluctuate based on a combination of factors including the level of heavy oil production and inventories, pipeline and rail capacity to deliver heavy crude to U.S. and offshore markets and the seasonal demand for heavy oil. The changes in the WCS price for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the same periods in 2013 were mainly the result of the decrease in the WTI price, the narrowing of the WCS differential to WTI and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar.

Realized Commodity Prices

	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Light to medium oil prior to hedging (\$/bbl)	69.69	79.67	(13%)	87.65	85.38	3%
Heavy oil prior to hedging (\$/bbl)	62.33	68.03	(8%)	78.59	74.37	6%
Natural gas liquids (\$/bbl)	46.96	58.97	(20%)	59.53	57.44	4%
Natural gas prior to hedging(\$/mcf)	3.21	3.86	(17%)	4.82	3.46	39%
Average realized price prior to hedging (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾	47.99	54.01	(11%)	62.24	56.58	10%
Heavy oil after hedging (\$/bbl) ⁽²⁾	72.10	74.51	(3%)	80.55	73.84	9%
Natural gas after hedging (\$/mcf) ⁽²⁾	3.38	3.94	(14%)	4.60	3.63	27%
Average realized price after hedging (\$/boe) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	51.38	56.34	(9%)	62.41	56.78	10%

(1) Inclusive of sulphur revenue.

(2) Inclusive of the realized gains (losses) from contracts designated as hedges. Foreign exchange swaps and power contracts are excluded from the realized price.

Harvest's realized prices prior to hedging for light to medium oil generally trend with the Edmonton Light benchmark price. Harvest's realized prices prior to hedging for heavy oil are a function of both the WCS and Edmonton Light benchmarks due to a portion of our heavy oil volumes being sold based on a discount to the Edmonton Light benchmark. For the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, the period-over-period variances and movements of light to medium oil and heavy oil were consistent with the changes in the Edmonton light and WCS benchmarks.

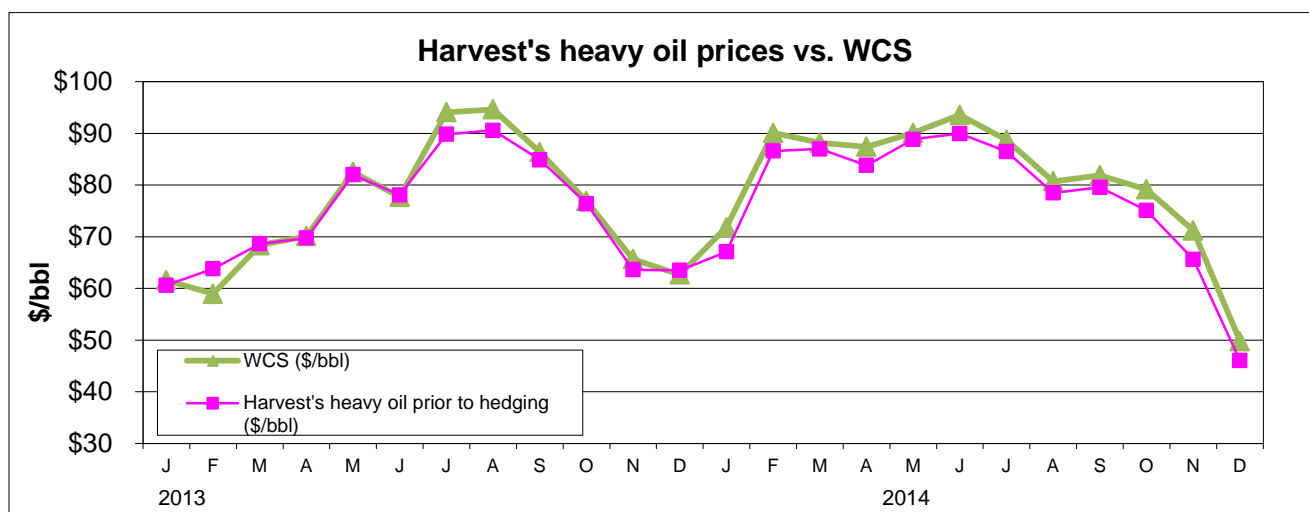
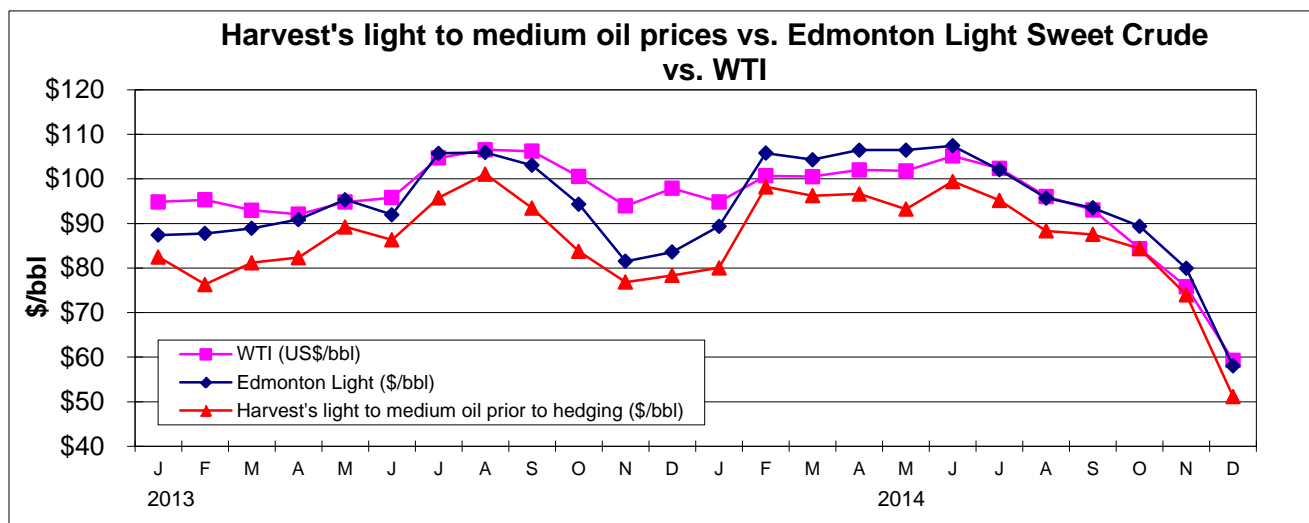
Harvest's realized prices prior to hedging for natural gas generally trend with the AECO benchmark price, however, for the fourth quarter of 2014, the realized gas price prior to hedging decreased 17% while AECO increased 2% from the fourth quarter of 2013. This decrease in 2014 was primarily due to the reclassification of prior quarters' transportation costs to gas revenues in the fourth quarter of 2014. The increase of 39% in the realized natural gas price before hedging for the year ended December 31, 2014 was consistent with the increase in the AECO benchmark from 2013.

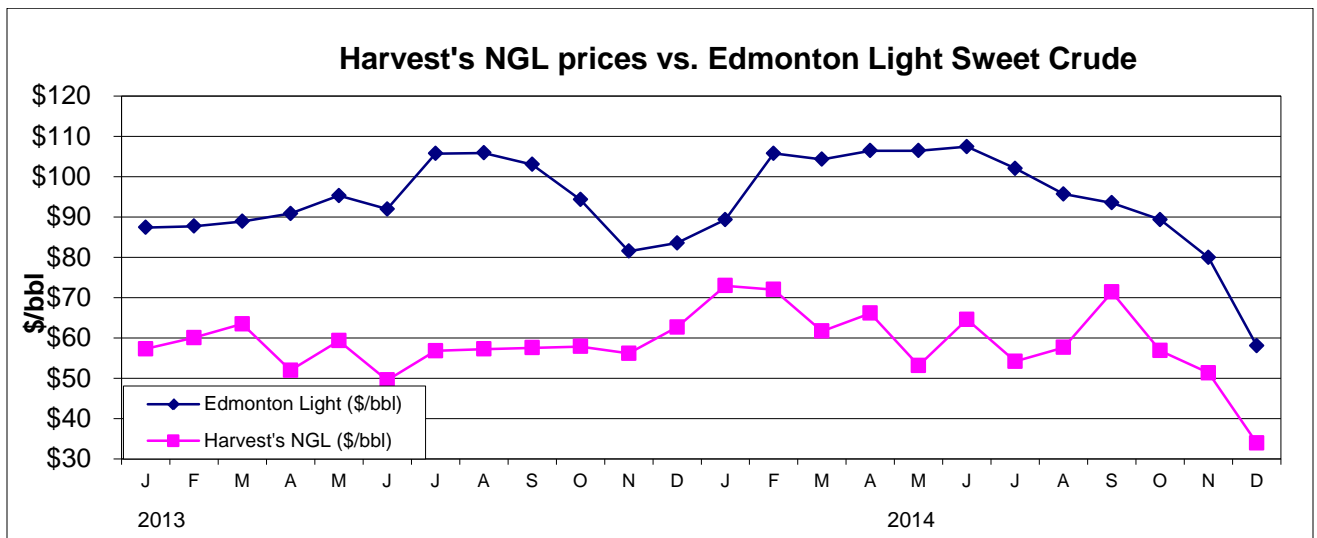
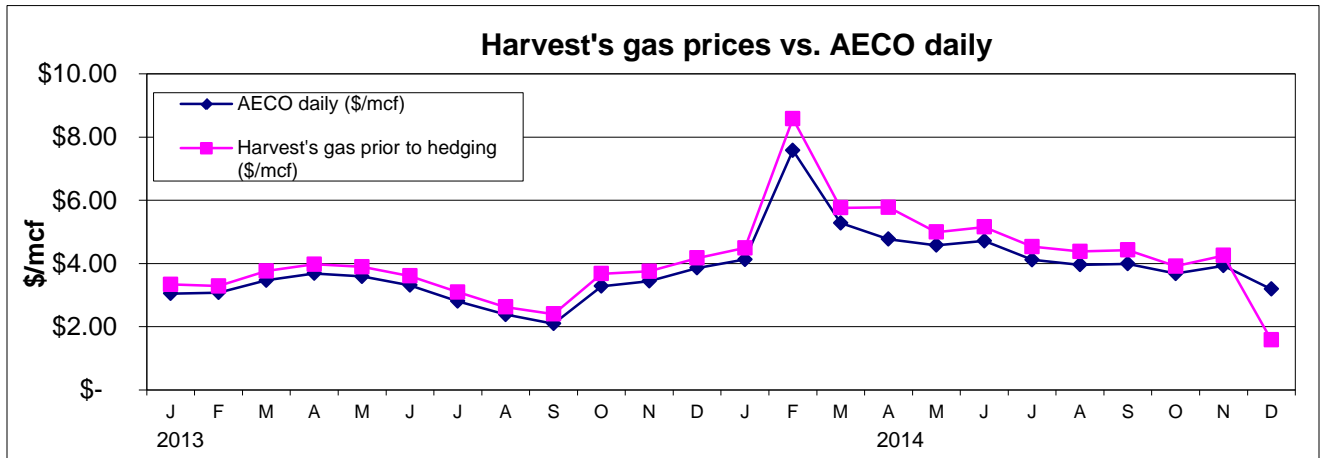
Realized natural gas liquids prices decreased by 20% and increased by 4% for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, respectively, as compared to the same periods in the prior year. The decrease in the fourth quarter was consistent with the decrease in oil prices late in the year. The increase in the full year price was mainly due to the higher average prices for propane and ethane more than offsetting the price declines in the fourth quarter of 2014.

In order to mitigate the risk of fluctuating cash flows due to oil and natural gas pricing volatility, Harvest had WCS and AECO derivative contracts in place during the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013. For the fourth quarter of 2014, the WCS hedge increased our heavy oil price by \$9.77/bbl (2013 – \$6.48/bbl) and for the year ended December 31, 2014, the WCS hedge increased our heavy oil price by \$1.96/bbl (2013 – decreased by \$0.53/bbl).

For the fourth quarter of 2014, the AECO hedge increased our natural gas price by \$0.17/mcf (2013 – \$0.08/mcf) and for the year ended December 31, 2014, the AECO hedge decreased our natural gas price by \$0.22/mcf (2013 – increased by \$0.17/mcf).

Please see "Cash Flow Risk Management" section in this MD&A for further discussion with respect to the cash flow risk management program.

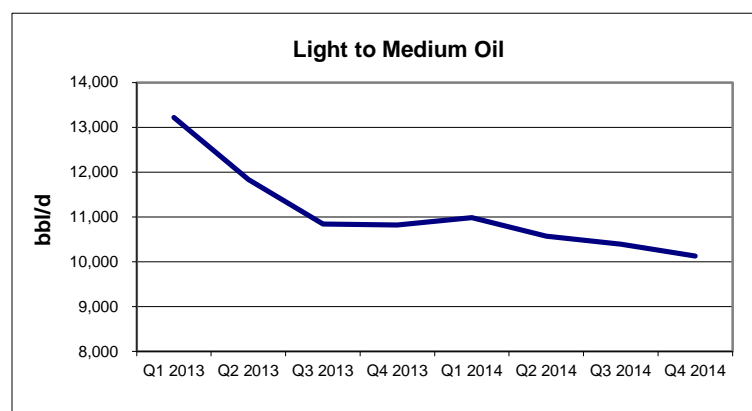




Sales Volumes

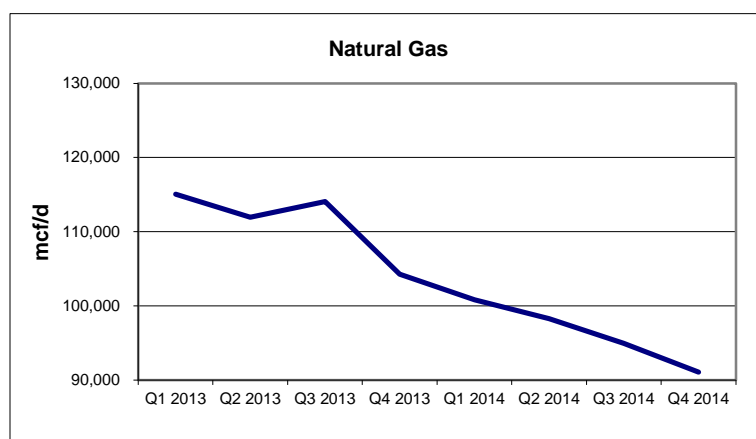
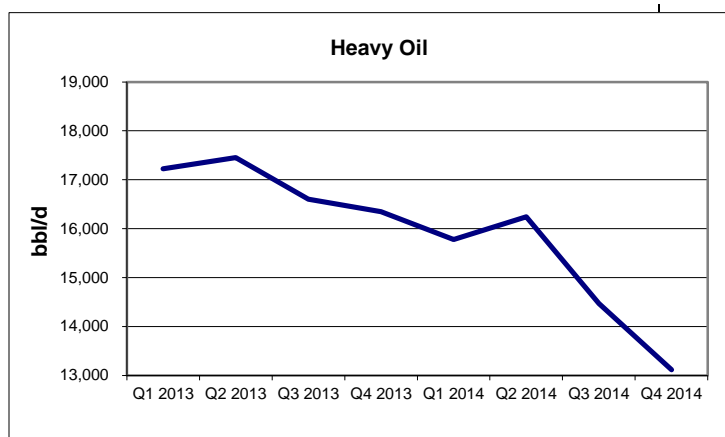
Three Months Ended December 31					
	2014		2013		
	Volume	Weighting	Volume	Weighting	% Volume Change
Light to medium oil (bbl/d)	10,132	24%	10,820	22%	(6%)
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	13,116	31%	16,348	33%	(20%)
Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	4,109	10%	4,607	9%	(11%)
Total liquids (bbl/d)	27,357	65%	31,775	64%	(14%)
Natural gas (mcf/d)	91,092	35%	104,269	36%	(13%)
Total oil equivalent (boe/d)	42,539	100%	49,154	100%	(13%)

Year Ended December 31					
	2014		2013		
	Volume	Weighting	Volume	Weighting	% Volume Change
Light to medium oil (bbl/d)	10,520	23%	11,671	22%	(10%)
Heavy oil (bbl/d)	14,893	32%	16,905	32%	(12%)
Natural gas liquids (bbl/d)	4,368	10%	5,345	10%	(18%)
Total liquids (bbl/d)	29,781	65%	33,921	64%	(12%)
Natural gas (mcf/d)	96,265	35%	111,313	36%	(14%)
Total oil equivalent (boe/d)	45,825	100%	52,473	100%	(13%)



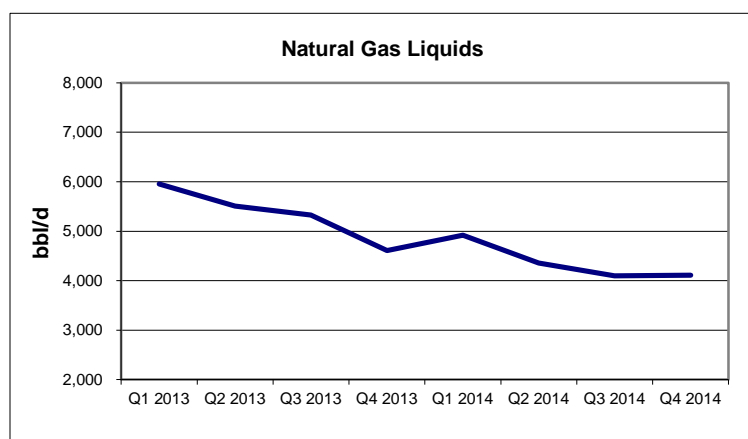
Harvest's average daily sales of light to medium oil decreased 6% and 10% for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2013. The decreases were due to natural declines and the disposition of non-core properties, partially offset by the results of our 2013 and 2014 drilling activity.

Heavy oil sales for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 decreased 20% and 12%, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2013 mainly due to non-core asset dispositions in the third quarter of 2014 (see the "Property Dispositions" section of this MD&A), previous dispositions and natural declines. 2013 sales were negatively impacted by an outage of a major oil battery in Alberta.



Natural gas sales during the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 decreased 13% and 14%, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2013. The decreases were mainly due to natural declines, third-party processing facility constraints, disposition of assets to the Deep Basin Partnership during the second quarter of 2014 and disposition of non-core assets during 2013, partially offset by the results of our 2013 and 2014 drilling activity.

Natural gas liquids sales for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 decreased by 11% and 18%, respectively, from the same periods in 2013 for reasons consistent with natural gas sales.



Revenues

	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Light to medium oil sales	65.0	79.3	(18%)	336.6	363.7	(7%)
Heavy oil sales after hedging ⁽¹⁾	87.0	112.1	(22%)	437.9	455.6	(4%)
Natural gas sales after hedging ⁽¹⁾	28.4	37.8	(25%)	161.6	147.6	9%
Natural gas liquids sales	17.8	25.0	(29%)	94.9	112.1	(15%)
Other ⁽²⁾	4.6	6.5	(29%)	15.0	22.7	(34%)
Petroleum and natural gas sales	202.8	260.7	(22%)	1,046.0	1,101.7	(5%)
Royalties	(27.4)	(37.5)	(27%)	(149.7)	(153.9)	(3%)
Revenues	175.4	223.2	(21%)	896.3	947.8	(5%)

(1) Inclusive of the effective portion of realized gains (losses) from natural gas and crude oil contracts designated as hedges.

(2) Inclusive of sulphur revenue and miscellaneous income.

Harvest's revenue is subject to changes in sales volumes, commodity prices, currency exchange rates and hedging activities. In the fourth quarter of 2014, total petroleum and natural gas sales decreased by 22% as compared to the fourth quarter of 2013, mainly due to the 13% decrease in sales volumes and the 9% decrease in realized prices after hedging activities. Total petroleum and natural gas sales decreased by 5% for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to 2013, mainly due to the 13% decrease in sales volumes, partially offset by the 10% increase in realized prices after hedging activities.

Sulphur revenue represented \$3.0 million of the total in other revenues for the fourth quarter of 2014 (2013 - \$0.6 million) and \$12.9 million for the 2014 year (2013 - \$8.5 million).

Royalties

Harvest pays Crown, freehold and overriding royalties to the owners of mineral rights from which production is generated. These royalties vary for each property and product and Crown royalties are based on various sliding scales dependent on incentives, production volumes and commodity prices.

For the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, royalties as a percentage of gross revenue averaged 13.5% and 14.3%, respectively (2013 - 14.4% and 14.0%). The decrease in royalties as a percentage of gross revenue for the fourth quarter of 2014 as compared to the same period in the prior year was mainly due to net positive royalty adjustments and lower commodity prices. The increase in royalties as a percentage of gross revenue for the 2014 year as compared to the prior year was mainly due to an unfavourable Alberta Crown gas cost allowance adjustment and the impacts of higher commodity prices.

Operating and Transportation Expenses

	Three Months Ended December 31				
	2014	\$/boe	2013	\$/boe	\$/boe Change
Power and purchased energy	12.2	3.12	18.6	4.11	(0.99)
Repairs and maintenance	13.9	3.54	12.6	2.78	0.76
Well servicing	9.3	2.38	11.0	2.44	(0.06)
Processing and other fees	13.1	3.35	11.2	2.48	0.87
Lease rentals and property tax	10.6	2.71	10.1	2.23	0.48
Labour - internal	7.1	1.81	7.0	1.54	0.27
Chemicals	4.5	1.15	4.4	0.98	0.17
Labour - contract	3.9	1.00	3.7	0.81	0.19
Trucking	4.2	1.07	3.0	0.66	0.41
Other ⁽¹⁾	0.8	0.21	0.7	0.17	0.04
Total operating expenses	79.6	20.34	82.3	18.20	2.14
Transportation and marketing	(2.7)	(0.68)	6.4	1.42	(2.10)

(1) Other operating expenses include Environmental, Health and Safety (2014 – \$3.4 million, 2013 – \$3.6 million), insurance and accruals.

	Year Ended December 31				
	2014	\$/boe	2013	\$/boe	\$/boe Change
Power and purchased energy	67.6	4.04	89.1	4.65	(0.61)
Repairs and maintenance	53.2	3.18	51.6	2.70	0.48
Well servicing	39.6	2.37	49.9	2.60	(0.23)
Processing and other fees	38.2	2.28	36.8	1.92	0.36
Lease rentals and property tax	38.8	2.32	37.3	1.95	0.37
Labour - internal	30.9	1.85	31.8	1.66	0.19
Chemicals	19.9	1.19	18.7	0.98	0.21
Labour - contract	14.2	0.85	15.3	0.80	0.05
Trucking	13.8	0.82	13.9	0.72	0.10
Other ⁽¹⁾	14.3	0.86	1.2	0.07	0.79
Total operating expenses	330.5	19.76	345.6	18.05	1.71
Transportation and marketing	17.5	1.05	22.6	1.18	(0.13)

(1) Other operating expenses include Environmental, Health and Safety (2014 – \$12.2 million, 2013 – \$9.5 million), insurance and accruals.

Operating expenses for the fourth quarter of 2014 decreased by \$2.7 million compared to the same period in 2013, mainly due to the decrease in the cost of power. Operating costs for the fourth quarter on a per barrel basis increased by 12% to \$20.34 primarily due to the impact of lower sales volumes. Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased by \$15.1 million compared to the same period in 2013, mainly attributable to the decrease in the cost of power, lower well servicing expenses and the impact of asset dispositions in 2013 and 2014. Operating costs for the 2014 year on a per barrel basis increased by 9% to \$19.76 primarily due to the impact of lower sales volumes.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(\$/boe)	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Power and purchased energy costs	3.12	4.11	(0.99)	4.04	4.65	(0.61)
Realized losses (gain) on electricity risk management contracts	0.48	0.06	0.42	0.10	(0.16)	0.26
Net power and purchased energy costs	3.60	4.17	(0.57)	4.14	4.49	(0.35)
Alberta Power Pool electricity price (\$/MWh)	30.55	48.39	(17.84)	49.63	79.95	(30.32)

Power and purchased energy costs, comprised primarily of electric power costs, represented approximately 15% of total operating expenses for the fourth quarter of 2014 (2013 – 23%). Power and purchased energy costs per boe were lower in the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to 2013 primarily due to the lower average Alberta electricity price.

Transportation and marketing expenses relate primarily to delivery of natural gas and the cost of trucking crude oil to pipeline or rail receipt points. The total dollar amount of costs generally fluctuates in relation to sales volumes. Transportation and marketing expenses in the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 decreased by \$9.1 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, as compared to the same periods in 2013. These decreases were primarily due to the reclassification of prior quarters' gas transportation costs to revenue and favourable prior year trucking credits from the BC Crown during the fourth quarter of 2014, partially offset by higher transportation costs caused by third-party facility turnarounds, pipeline outages and facility restrictions in the Hay River and Deep Basin areas which required sales volumes to be trucked to different pipeline inlets.

Operating Netback⁽¹⁾

(\$/boe)	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
Petroleum and natural gas sales prior to hedging ⁽²⁾	47.99	54.01	(6.02)	62.24	56.58	5.66
Royalties	(6.98)	(8.29)	1.31	(8.95)	(8.04)	(0.91)
Operating expenses	(20.34)	(18.20)	(2.14)	(19.76)	(18.05)	(1.71)
Transportation and marketing	0.68	(1.42)	2.10	(1.05)	(1.18)	0.13
Operating netback prior to hedging ⁽¹⁾	21.35	26.10	(4.75)	32.48	29.31	3.17
Hedging gain ⁽³⁾	2.91	2.47	0.44	0.10	0.47	(0.37)
Operating netback after hedging ⁽¹⁾	24.26	28.57	(4.31)	32.58	29.78	2.80

(1) This is a non-GAAP measure; please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(2) Excludes miscellaneous income not related to oil and gas production

(3) Hedging gain includes the settlement amounts for natural gas, crude oil, foreign exchange and power contracts.

General and Administrative ("G&A") Expenses

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
G&A	15.4	16.5	64.8	68.1
G&A (\$/boe)	3.93	3.65	3.88	3.56

For the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, G&A expenses decreased \$1.1 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, from the same periods in the prior year mainly due to lower consulting costs. On a per boe basis, G&A expenses increased \$0.28 and \$0.32 in the fourth quarter and year to date 2014, respectively, from the same periods in the prior year mainly due to lower sales volumes in the current year periods. Harvest does not have a stock option program, however there is a long-term incentive program which is a cash settled plan that has been included in the G&A expense.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization ("DD&A") Expenses

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
DD&A	110.3	113.4	435.2	530.0
DD&A (\$/boe)	28.18	25.08	26.02	27.67

DD&A expense for the year ended December 31, 2014 decreased by \$94.8 million as compared to the prior year, mainly due to a change in Harvest's DD&A accounting estimate in the fourth quarter of 2013, combined with lower sales volumes in 2014, partially offset by the decrease in reserves at December 31, 2014.

Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

For the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, Harvest recognized an impairment loss of \$267.6 million against PP&E relating to the North Alberta light oil (2014 – \$131.8 million, 2013 – \$nil), East Saskatchewan light oil (2014 – \$100.8 million, 2013 – \$nil) and South Alberta gas (2014 – \$35.0 million, 2013 – \$24.1 million) CGUs. Impairment in the oil CGUs was triggered by reserves write-downs as a result of a decline in the short-term oil prices and reduced estimates of recoverable oil from the CGUs. Impairment in the gas CGU was triggered by a reserves write-down as a result of lower forecast development activities and a decline in the long-term gas prices. The recoverable amount was based on the assets' value-in-use ("VIU"), estimated using the net present value of proved plus probable reserves discounted at a pre-tax rate of 8% (2013 – 8%) for the gas CGU and 10% for oil CGUs. Please refer to note 8 of the December 31, 2014 consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

Property Dispositions & Acquisitions

At the end of the fourth quarter of 2014, Harvest sold certain non-core heavy oil assets with approximately 600 boe/d of production in Saskatchewan for net proceeds of \$30.2 million before customary closing adjustments. The transaction resulted in a gain of \$20.0 million which is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

During the third quarter of 2014, Harvest sold certain non-core heavy oil assets with approximately 2,000 boe/d of production in southeastern Alberta for net proceeds of \$167.0 million before customary closing adjustments. The transaction resulted in a gain of \$27.0 million which is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2014.

In addition, Harvest also disposed of producing and non-producing assets with a net book value of \$81.8 million to the Deep Basin Partnership and \$8.4 million of construction assets-in-progress to the HKMS

Partnership in the second quarter of 2014. Please see the "Investments in Joint Arrangements" section in this MD&A for further discussion with respect to the Deep Basin Partnership and HK MS Partnership.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, Harvest disposed 20,906 acres of net undeveloped land (2013 – 54,650 acres).

On February 27, 2015, Harvest closed the acquisition of Hunt by acquiring all of the issued and outstanding common shares for cash consideration of approximately \$36.5 million, subject to final purchase price adjustments. Hunt is a private oil and gas company with operations immediately offsetting Harvest's lands and production in the Deep Basin area of Alberta.

Capital Asset Additions

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Drilling and completion	75.6	62.1	235.7	180.9
Well equipment, pipelines and facilities	35.9	28.8	123.3	100.8
Land and undeveloped lease rentals	7.0	3.5	15.1	6.6
Geological and geophysical	5.0	5.9	10.6	14.4
Corporate	10.8	2.1	14.6	4.6
Other	0.9	6.1	9.2	15.0
Total additions excluding acquisitions	135.2	108.5	408.5	322.3

Total capital additions were higher for year ended December 31, 2014 compared to 2013 mainly due to a higher capital budget for the current year to support drilling deeper and more expensive wells in the Red Earth and Deep Basin areas. Harvest's capital expenditures in the fourth quarter related to the remainder of the 2014 drilling program as well as the commencement of the winter 2014/2015 drilling program in Hay River and Red Earth, and included drilling, well completions, equipping and tie-ins.

The following table summarizes the wells drilled in our six core growth areas, supplemented with drilling in strategic revenue generating areas in Heavy Oil, Suffield and other non-core areas, and the related drilling and completion costs incurred in the period. A well is recorded in the table as having being drilled after it has been rig-released, however related drilling costs may be incurred in a period before a well has been spud (including survey, lease acquisition and construction costs) and related completion costs may be incurred in a period afterwards, depending on the timing of the completion work.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Area	Three Months Ended December 31			Year Ended December 31		
	Gross	Net	Drilling and completion	Gross	Net	Drilling and completion
Deep Basin	5.0	3.7	\$ 31.8	15.0	8.3	\$ 67.8
Red Earth	—	—	8.0	8.0	7.9	48.8
Hay River	3.0	3.0	8.1	19.0	19.0	34.6
Western Alberta	5.0	1.6	6.9	12.0	3.5	15.7
Cecil	—	—	1.2	5.0	5.0	11.8
SE Saskatchewan	7.0	7.0	7.7	9.0	9.0	10.9
Heavy oil	6.0	6.0	6.0	19.0	18.4	17.5
Suffield	3.0	3.0	4.6	7.0	7.0	10.6
Other areas	—	—	1.3	6.0	4.1	18.0
Total	29.0	24.3	\$ 75.6	100.0	82.2	\$ 235.7

In Red Earth, Harvest is pad drilling 6 wells from one surface location to reduce per well costs. All surface holes are drilled, followed by the main holes, and then the wells are completed and equipped for production. Several surface holes were drilled at Red Earth in the fourth quarter of 2014, but since these wells were not drilled and rig released before December 31, 2014, \$8.0 million of capital was spent during the fourth quarter of 2014 with no related well additions in 2014. The drilling and completions in Cecil during the fourth quarter of 2014 related to the completion of wells drilled and rig released during the third quarter of 2014.

The primary areas of focus for Harvest's Upstream drilling program were as follows:

- Deep Basin – participated or drilled horizontal multi-stage fractured wells to develop the liquids-rich Falher and Montney gas formations;
- Red Earth – drilled wells at Loon Lake, Girouxville and Evi targeting light oil in the Slave Point formation;
- Hay River – drilled producing and injection wells, pursuing slightly heavy (low 20 degree API) gravity oil in the Bluesky formation using multi-leg horizontal oil wells;
- West Central Alberta – drilled or participated in wells in several fields with recent efforts targeting the Bluesky, Cardium, Glauconite, and Notikewin formations;
- Cecil – drilled horizontal wells targeting light oil in the Charlie Lake formation.
- SE Saskatchewan – drilled horizontal wells targeting light oil in the Tilston formation.
- Heavy Oil area – drilled horizontal heavy oil wells in the Lloydminster region of Alberta into the Dina, General Petroleum, Lloydminster, McLaren and Sparky formations.
- Suffield and other areas – drilled light to heavy oil wells in southern Alberta, including Suffield, Enchant and Montgomery.

Harvest's net undeveloped land additions of 105,818 acres during the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – 50,651 acres) were primarily in our core growth areas.

Decommissioning Liabilities

Harvest's Upstream decommissioning liabilities at December 31, 2014 were \$752.0 million (December 31, 2013 – \$709.4 million) for future remediation, abandonment, and reclamation of Harvest's oil and gas properties. The \$42.6 million net increase in the liability is mainly a result of the change in discount rate from

December 31, 2013 to 2014, partially offset by disposals of properties discussed in the "Property Dispositions" section above. The total of the decommissioning liabilities are based on management's best estimate of costs to remediate, reclaim, and abandon wells and facilities. The costs will be incurred over the operating lives of the assets with the majority being at or after the end of reserve life. Please refer to the "Contractual Obligations and Commitments" section of this MD&A for the payments expected for each of the next five years and thereafter in respect of the decommissioning liabilities.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded when the purchase price of an acquired business exceeds the fair value of the net identifiable assets and liabilities of that acquired business. At December 31, 2014, Harvest had \$353.1 million (December 31, 2013 – \$379.8 million) of goodwill on the balance sheet related to the Upstream segment, a decrease of \$26.7 million as a result of dispositions of certain oil and gas properties (see the "Property Dispositions" section above). The goodwill balance is assessed annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances occur that would reasonably be expected to reduce the fair value of the acquired business to a level below its carrying amount. No impairment was recorded in 2013 or 2014.

Investments in Joint Arrangements

On April 23, 2014, Harvest entered into the DBP and HKMS joint ventures with KERR, where Harvest contributed selected assets with upside development potential and KERR contributed cash for both infrastructure and development capital. These unique partnerships allow Harvest to grow its core business region while conserving capital. The principal place of operations for both DBP and HKMS is in Canada.

Deep Basin Partnership

DBP was established for the purposes of exploring, developing and producing from certain oil and gas properties in the Deep Basin area in Northwest Alberta. On April 23, 2014, Harvest contributed certain producing and non-producing properties to DBP in exchange for 467,386,000 of common partnership units (82.32% ownership interest), while KERR contributed \$100.4 million for 100,368,000 preferred partnership units (17.68% ownership interest). On August 29, 2014, KERR contributed an additional \$32.9 million to the DBP for an additional 32,913,506 preferred partnership units increasing KERR's ownership interest to 22.19% and diluting Harvest's ownership interest to 77.81%.

Amounts contributed by KERR are being spent by the DBP to purchase land, drill and develop partnership properties in the Deep Basin area. As the initial funding from KERR is consumed and additional funds are required to fund the entire agreed initial multi-year development program, Harvest will be obligated to fund the balance of the program from its share of partnership distributions. At December 31, 2014, Harvest received a total of \$2.3 million in distributions from the DBP.

The preferred partnership units provide KERR certain preference rights, including a put option right exercisable after 10.5 years, whereby KERR could cause DBP to redeem all its preferred partnership units for consideration equal to its initial contribution plus a minimum after-tax internal rate of return of two percent. If DBP does not have sufficient funds to complete the redemption obligation and after making efforts to secure funding, whether via issuing new equity, entering into a financing arrangement or selling assets, the partnership can cash-call Harvest to meet such obligation (the "top-up obligation"). This obligation could also

arise upon the termination of this arrangement. This top-up obligation is accounted for by Harvest at fair value through profit and loss and is estimated using a probabilistic model of the estimated future cash flows of the DBP. The cash flow forecast is based on management's internal assumptions of the volumes, commodity prices, royalties, operating costs and capital expenditures specific to the DBP. As at December 31, 2014, the fair value of the top-up obligation was estimated as \$nil, therefore, no top-up obligation was recorded by Harvest. Once KERR achieves the minimum after-tax internal rate of return on its investment, Harvest is entitled to increased return on its investment.

Harvest derives its income or loss from its investment in the DBP based upon Harvest's share in the change of the net assets of the joint venture. Harvest's share of the change in the net assets does not directly correspond to its ownership interest of 77.81% because of contractual preference rights to KERR. Considering that fact, Harvest's share of the production of the DBP are as follows:

	DBP volumes	Harvest's share
Three months ended December 31, 2014 (boe/d)	1,214	945
Period between April 23 - December 31, 2014 (boe/d)	1,520	1183

During the second half of the 2014 year, DBP drilled 9 gross and net wells in the Deep Basin, targeting the Cadotte, Dunvegan, Falher and Montney locations. All wells were horizontal, multi-stage fracture stimulated wells targeting liquids rich gas. Production from these wells is processed through the new HKMS gas plant that was completed in early 2015.

HKMS Partnership

HKMS was formed for the purposes of constructing and operating a gas processing facility, which is primarily used to process the gas produced from the properties owned by the Deep Basin Partnership. A gas processing agreement was entered by the two partnerships. For the HKMS Partnership, KERR initially contributed \$22.6 million on April 23, 2014 for 22,632,000 partnership units, which represented 34.82% of the outstanding partnership units. On August 29, 2014, KERR contributed an additional \$7.4 million to HKMS for an additional 7,421,673 partnership units increasing KERR's ownership interest to 46.24%. The remaining 53.76% (34,946,327 partnership units) will be contributed by Harvest as cash is required for the completion of construction of the gas processing facility. On the earlier of 10.5 years after the formation of HKMS or when KERR achieves specified internal rate of return, Harvest will have the right but not the obligation to purchase all of KERR's interest in HKMS Partnership for nominal consideration. As at December 31, 2014, \$26.7 million of contribution has been made by Harvest to the HKMS partnership. The remaining \$8.2 million of committed cash contribution will be contributed to HKMS in 2015.

For the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, Harvest recognized losses of \$2.7 million and \$4.7 million, respectively, from its investment in these joint ventures.

See note 11 of the December 31, 2014 audited consolidated financial statements for discussion of the accounting implications of these joint arrangements.

BLACKGOLD OIL SANDS

Capital Asset Additions

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Well equipment, pipelines and facilities	68.7	111.4	198.8	404.0
Pre-operating costs	11.8	0.6	32.2	0.6
Drilling and completion	4.1	5.3	6.3	13.7
Capitalized borrowing costs and other	14.3	10.8	46.2	26.2
Total BlackGold additions	98.9	128.1	283.5	444.5

During the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, Harvest invested \$68.7 million and \$198.8 million, respectively, on the CPF.

Oil Sands Project Development

Harvest is developing its BlackGold oil sands CPF under the engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contract. Initial drilling of 30 steam assisted gravity drainage ("SAGD") wells (15 well pairs) was completed by the end of 2012 and the majority of the well completion activities were completed by the end of 2014. More SAGD wells will be drilled in the future to compensate for the natural decline in production of the initial well pairs and maintain the Phase 1 production capacity of 10,000 bbl/d. Subsequent to December 31, 2014, construction has been substantially completed, including the building of the CPF plant site, well pads, and connecting pipelines. The CPF was mechanically completed in early 2015. Minor pre-commissioning activities will continue at a measured pace throughout 2015 and first steam will occur once the heavy oil price environment becomes favourable. Phase 2 of the project, which is targeted to increase production capacity to 30,000 bbl/d, received all required regulatory approvals in 2013.

As at December 31, 2014, Harvest has incurred \$659.5 million on the EPC contract from inception to date. After the accounting impact of the deferred liability described below, Harvest has recorded \$642.2 million of costs for the EPC contract and has recorded \$1,014.4 million of costs on the entire project since acquiring the BlackGold assets in 2010. This \$1,014.4 million includes certain Phase 2 pre-investment which is expected to improve the capital efficiency over the project lifecycle. Under the EPC contract, a maximum of approximately \$101 million of the EPC costs will be paid in equal installments, without interest, over 10 years commencing on the completion of the EPC work in 2015. The liability is considered a financial liability and is initially recorded at fair value, which is estimated as the present value of all future cash payments discounted using the prevailing market rate of interest for similar instruments. As at December 31, 2014, Harvest recognized a liability of \$77.8 million (December 31, 2013 - \$76.2 million) using a discount rate of 4.5% (December 31, 2013 - 4.5%).

Decommissioning Liabilities

Harvest's BlackGold decommissioning liabilities at December 31, 2014 were \$47.5 million (December 31, 2013 - \$34.3 million) relating to the future remediation, abandonment, and reclamation of the SAGD wells and CPF. Please see the "Contractual Obligations and Commitments" section of this MD&A for the payments expected for each of the next five years and thereafter in respect of the decommissioning liabilities.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (DOWNSTREAM)

The sale of the Downstream segment closed on November 13, 2014, which resulted in presentation of operations from October 1 to November 13, 2014 for the fourth quarter of 2014 and from January 1 to November 13, 2014 for the year ended December 31, 2014. Comparative results for 2013 are for the full quarter and year ended December 31, 2013.

Summary of Financial and Operating Results

	October 1 - November 13	Three Months Ended December 31	Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
FINANCIAL				
Refined products sales ⁽¹⁾	321.2	1,084.2	3,432.1	4,416.9
Purchased products for processing and resale ⁽¹⁾	305.1	1,049.2	3,250.0	4,327.4
Gross margin ⁽²⁾	16.1	35.0	182.1	89.5
Operating expense	16.0	31.3	107.4	126.4
Purchased energy expense	13.0	30.7	102.4	106.7
Marketing expense	0.7	1.8	6.0	5.4
General and administrative	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
Depreciation and amortization	-	18.6	12.8	82.8
Gain on dispositions of PP&E	-	-	(0.2)	(0.2)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment and other	(7.1)	458.9	179.3	458.9
Operating loss ⁽³⁾	(6.6)	(506.4)	(226.1)	(691.1)
Capital expenditures	8.0	18.1	27.8	53.2
OPERATING				
Feedstock volume (bbl/d) ⁽⁴⁾	76,455	92,339	86,520	98,081
Yield (% of throughput volume) ⁽⁵⁾				
Gasoline and related products	32%	32%	32%	31%
Ultra low sulphur diesel and jet fuel	35%	37%	37%	37%
High sulphur fuel oil	31%	29%	28%	29%
Total	98%	98%	97%	97%
Average refining gross margin (US\$/bbl) ⁽⁶⁾	2.76	2.50	4.43	1.07

(1) Refined product sales and purchased products for processing and resale are net of intra-segment sales of \$56.4 million and \$491.1 million for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2014 (2013 - \$146.1 million and \$555.4 million), reflecting the refined products produced by the refinery and sold by the marketing division.

(2) These are non-GAAP measures; please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(3) These are additional GAAP measures; please refer to "Additional GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(4) Barrels per day are calculated using total barrels of crude oil feedstock and purchased vacuum gas oil.

(5) Based on production volumes after adjusting for changes in inventory held for resale.

(6) Average refining gross margin is calculated based on per barrel of feedstock throughput.

Refining Benchmark Prices

	Three Months Ended December 31 ⁽¹⁾			Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	Change	2014	2013	Change
WTI crude oil (US\$/bbl)	73.15	97.46	(25%)	93.00	97.97	(5%)
Brent crude oil (US\$/bbl)	77.03	109.36	(30%)	99.48	108.75	(9%)
Argus sour crude index ("ASCI") (US\$/bbl)	77.02	95.51	(19%)	92.37	102.02	(9%)
Brent – WTI differential (US\$/bbl)	3.88	11.90	(67%)	6.48	10.78	(40%)
Brent – ASCI differential (US\$/bbl)	0.01	13.85	(100%)	7.11	6.73	6%
Refined product prices						
Platts RBOB (US\$/bbl)	85.43	112.11	(24%)	110.70	119.11	(7%)
Platts Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (US\$/bbl)	98.19	125.49	(22%)	117.15	125.76	(7%)
Platts High Sulphur Fuel Oil (US\$/bbl)	63.23	91.45	(31%)	84.04	93.15	(10%)
U.S. / Canadian dollar exchange rate	0.880	0.953	(8%)	0.905	0.971	(7%)

(1) The 2014 quarterly benchmark prices and exchange rate are averages from October 1 to December 31, 2014.

Summary of Gross Margins

	October 1 – November 13, 2014			Three Months Ended December 31, 2013		
	Volumes ⁽¹⁾	(US\$/bbl)		Volumes ⁽¹⁾	(US\$/bbl)	
Refinery						
Sales						
Gasoline products	70.8	0.7	88.36	367.4	3.2	109.76
Distillates	143.9	1.2	104.37	444.0	3.4	125.15
High sulphur fuel oil	52.9	0.7	64.28	190.7	2.1	87.44
Other ⁽²⁾	41.3	0.4	84.08	48.4	0.4	110.52
Total sales	308.9	3.0	88.41	1,050.5	9.1	110.43
Feedstock⁽³⁾						
Crude oil	290.9	3.3	77.73	911.1	8.1	106.57
Vacuum Gas Oil ("VGO")	4.4	0.1	88.16	38.5	0.4	105.20
Total feedstock	295.3	3.4	77.87	949.6	8.5	106.51
Other ⁽⁴⁾	3.0			78.6		
Total feedstock and other costs	298.3			1,028.2		
Refinery gross margin⁽⁵⁾	10.6		2.76	22.3		2.50
Marketing						
Sales	68.7			179.8		
Cost of products sold	63.2			167.1		
Marketing gross margin⁽⁵⁾	5.5			12.7		
Total gross margin⁽⁵⁾	16.1			35.0		

Year Ended December 31						
	2014			2013		
	Volumes ⁽¹⁾	(US\$/bbl)		Volumes ⁽¹⁾	(US\$/bbl)	
Refinery						
Sales						
Gasoline products	1,111.7	9.1	110.69	1,446.0	12.3	113.83
Distillates	1,442.8	11.0	119.08	1,833.2	14.5	122.76
High sulphur fuel oil	633.5	6.8	84.32	759.3	8.3	89.28
Other ⁽²⁾	126.2	1.1	100.91	249.4	2.2	109.39
Total sales	3,314.2	28.0	107.18	4,287.9	37.3	111.60
Feedstock⁽³⁾						
Crude oil	2,885.8	27.0	96.90	3,645.8	33.4	105.90
Vacuum Gas Oil ("VGO")	55.1	0.5	105.05	270.5	2.4	110.81
Total feedstock	2,940.9	27.5	97.04	3,916.3	35.8	106.22
Other ⁽⁴⁾	239.0			332.1		
Total feedstock and other costs	3,179.9			4,248.4		
Refinery gross margin⁽⁵⁾	134.3	4.43		39.5		1.07
Marketing						
Sales	609.0			684.4		
Cost of products sold	561.2			634.4		
Marketing gross margin⁽⁵⁾	47.8			50.0		
Total gross margin⁽⁵⁾	182.1			89.5		

(1) Volumes in million bbls.

(2) Includes sales of vacuum gas oil and hydrocracker bottoms.

(3) Cost of feedstock includes all costs of transporting the crude oil to the refinery in Newfoundland.

(4) Includes inventory adjustments, additives and blendstocks and purchased product for resale.

(5) This is a non-GAAP measure; please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

Feedstock throughput averaged 76,455 bbl/d in the fourth quarter of 2014, 17% lower than the 92,339 bbl/d average feedstock in the fourth quarter of the prior year, mainly due to the sale of the refinery on November 13, 2014. The average throughput rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 was 86,520 bbl/d, a 12% decrease from the 98,081 bbl/d in the prior year. The lower daily average throughput rate for 2014 is a consequence of a power outage in January, an unplanned outage in the last week of March, a planned three week outage on the platformer unit for regular maintenance followed by an unplanned ten day outage on the isomax unit. The daily average throughput rate for 2013 has been negatively impacted as a consequence of an unplanned two-week outage in February due to a power failure during a storm, a partial outage in March for additional repairs, reduced throughput rates in the second quarter of 2013 as a result of economic conditions and an unplanned isomax outage in July.

The table below provides a comparison between the product crack spreads realized by Downstream and the benchmark crack spread for the three months and year ended December 31, with both crack spreads referring to the price of Brent crude oil.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

	October 1 – November 13, 2014			Three Months Ended December 31, 2013		
	Refinery	Benchmark ⁽¹⁾	Difference	Refinery	Benchmark ⁽¹⁾	Difference
Gasoline products (US\$/bbl)	10.49	8.40 ⁽²⁾	2.09	3.25	2.75 ⁽²⁾	0.50
Distillates (US\$/bbl)	26.50	21.16 ⁽²⁾	5.34	18.64	16.13 ⁽²⁾	2.51
High Sulphur Fuel Oil (US\$/bbl)	(13.59)	(13.80) ⁽³⁾	0.21	(19.07)	(17.91) ⁽³⁾	(1.16)

	Year Ended December 31					
	2014			2013		
	Refinery	Benchmark ⁽¹⁾	Difference	Refinery	Benchmark ⁽¹⁾	Difference
Gasoline products (US\$/bbl)	13.65	11.22 ⁽²⁾	2.43	7.61	10.36 ⁽²⁾	(2.75)
Distillates (US\$/bbl)	22.04	17.67 ⁽²⁾	4.37	16.54	17.01 ⁽²⁾	(0.47)
High Sulphur Fuel Oil (US\$/bbl)	(12.72)	(15.44) ⁽³⁾	2.72	(17.76)	(15.60) ⁽³⁾	(2.16)

(1) Benchmark product crack is relative to Brent crude oil

(2) RBOB benchmark market price sourced from Platts.

(3) High Sulphur Fuel Oil benchmark market price sourced from Platts. Our high sulphur fuel oil normally contains higher sulphur content than the 3% content reflected in the benchmark price.

Downstream's product crack spreads are different from the above noted benchmarks due to several factors, including the timing of actual sales and feedstock purchases differing from the calendar month benchmarks, transportation costs, sour crude differentials, quality differentials and variability in the throughput volume over a given period of time. The refinery sales also include products for which market prices are not reflected in the benchmarks. Downstream's crack spreads for gasoline products and distillates in the above tables include the actual cost of renewable identification numbers ("RIN") that are necessary to meet blending requirements for RBOB gasoline and ultra-low sulphur diesel ("ULSD") in the US market as mandated by the US government. Our average RINs cost for the quarter was approximately US\$2.15/bbl for RBOB gasoline and US\$2.20/bbl for ULSD products compared to US\$1.20/bbl and US\$1.50/bbl, respectively, for the fourth quarter of 2013. Average RINs cost year to date was approximately US\$2.00/bbl for RBOB gasoline and US\$2.10/bbl for ULSD products compared to US\$2.50/bbl and US\$3.00/bbl, respectively, for the prior year.

Our crude feedstock differential for the year ended December 31, 2014 is slightly lower than the differentials in 2013. Our realized sour crude differential of US\$2.58/bbl for the year ended December 31, 2014 is US\$0.27/bbl lower than our sour crude differential of US\$2.85/bbl in the prior year. The narrowing realized differential is the result of processing more higher priced light sweet crudes which comprised 26% of our feedstock crude slate this year as compared to 21% in 2013. The improved yields normally associated with processing light sweet crudes (higher yield of the high value light end products and a lower yield of the low value heavy products) have been offset by outages on the refinery units in both years.

The refinery gross margin for the period from October 1 to November 13, 2014 decreased as compared to the gross margin in the fourth quarter of 2013. The overall decrease can be attributed to lower sales volumes as a result of the sale of the Refinery on November 13, 2014, partially offset by higher realized product crack spreads on all our products. The cost of our crude feedstock in the fourth quarter of 2014 was a premium of US\$0.84/bbl to the benchmark Brent crude oil as compared to a discount of US\$2.85/bbl in the same period

of the prior year; the increased feedstock cost as compared to benchmark is mainly the result of processing more expensive light sweet crudes in 2014 as compared to processing more heavier sour crudes in 2013.

The refinery gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2014 was significantly higher than the \$39.5 million as reported in the prior year due to higher realized product margins.

The overall gross margin for our refinery is also impacted by the purchasing of blendstocks to meet summer gasoline specifications, additives to meet product specifications, the build of unfinished saleable products, some of which are recorded at a value lower than cost, and inventory write-downs and reversals. These costs are included in "other costs" in the Summary of Gross Margin Table above.

The gross margin from the marketing operations is comprised of the margin from both the retail and wholesale distribution of gasoline and home heating fuels as well as the revenues from marine services including tugboat revenues.

Operating Expenses

	October 1 – November 13, 2014			Three Months Ended December 31, 2013		
	Refining	Marketing	Total	Refining	Marketing	Total
Operating cost	12.6	3.4	16.0	26.0	5.3	31.3
Purchased energy	13.0	-	13.0	30.7	-	30.7
	25.6	3.4	29.0	56.7	5.3	62.0
(\$/bbl of feedstock throughput)						
Operating cost	3.77	-	-	3.06	-	-
Purchased energy	3.85	-	-	3.62	-	-
	7.62	-	-	6.68	-	-
Year Ended December 31						
	2014			2013		
	Refining	Marketing	Total	Refining	Marketing	Total
Operating cost	88.5	18.9	107.4	104.8	21.6	126.4
Purchased energy	102.4	-	102.4	106.7	-	106.7
	190.9	18.9	209.8	211.5	21.6	233.1
(\$/bbl of feedstock throughput)						
Operating cost	3.23	-	-	2.92	-	-
Purchased energy	3.73	-	-	2.98	-	-
	6.96	-	-	5.90	-	-

The refining operating cost per barrel of feedstock throughput increased by 23% in the fourth quarter of 2014 and 11% for the year ended as compared to the prior year mainly as a result of decreased throughput in 2014.

Purchased energy, consisting of LSFO and electricity, is required to provide heat and power to refinery operations. The purchased energy cost per barrel of feedstock throughput increased by 6% and 25% respectively during the quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 from the same periods of 2013.

Capital Assets Additions

Capital asset additions for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$8.0 million and \$27.8 million respectively (2013 - \$18.1 million and \$53.2 million respectively), relating to various capital projects.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

	October 1 – November 13		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Refining	-	17.7	10.3	79.0
Marketing	-	0.9	2.5	3.8
Total depreciation and amortization	-	18.6	12.8	82.8

There was no depreciation and amortization expense in the fourth quarter of 2014 as a result of the assets being fully impaired at the end of the third quarter. Likewise, the decrease in depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to 2013 is due to an impairment of assets of \$458.9 million at the end of 2013 and depreciation recorded from January 1, 2014 to September 30, 2014 before the impairment of assets. The process units were amortized over an average useful life of 20 to 35 years and turnaround costs were amortized to the next scheduled turnaround.

Currency Exchange

As Downstream operations' functional currency is denominated in U.S. dollars, the strengthening (weakening) of the U.S. dollar resulted in unrealized currency exchange gains (losses) from its decommissioning liabilities, pension obligations, accounts payable and other balances that are denominated in Canadian dollars. At December 31, 2014, the U.S. dollar had strengthened compared to the Canadian dollar as at September 30, 2014 resulting in an unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$0.5 million for the fourth quarter of 2014 (2013 – \$19.3 million). The U.S. dollar also strengthened at December 31, 2014 as compared to December 31, 2013 resulting in an unrealized foreign exchange gain of \$21.6 million (2013 – \$34.3 million).

The cumulative translation adjustment in other comprehensive income represents the translation of the Downstream operations' U.S. dollar functional currency financial statements to Canadian dollars. During the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014, Downstream incurred a net cumulative translation loss of \$0.7 million (2013 – gain of \$0.8 million) and \$9.9 million (2013 – gain of \$7.9 million), respectively, reflecting the changes in the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar on Harvest's net investment in the Downstream segment at December 31, 2014 compared to December 31, 2013.

Disposition of the Downstream Segment and Impairment on PP&E and other

Downstream operations included the purchase and refining of crude oil at a medium gravity sour crude oil hydrocracking refinery, and the sale of the refined products to commercial, wholesale and retail customers. Downstream was located in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. On November 13, 2014, Harvest closed the sale of the Downstream segment for net proceeds of approximately \$70.5 million subject to post-closing adjustments. The Downstream segment has been classified as discontinued operations as at December 31, 2014.

The purchase and sale agreement to sell the Downstream segment triggered an impairment and onerous contract assessment during the third quarter of 2014. As a result of this assessment an onerous contract provision was recorded in the third quarter of 2014. Downstream recorded a recovery of \$7.1 million during the fourth quarter of 2014 and a \$179.3 million impairment loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$458.9 million) of the Downstream segment relating to the PP&E to reflect a recoverable amount of \$nil at December 31, 2014. The recovery during the fourth quarter of 2014 resulted from the reversal of the onerous contract provision previously recorded. This amount has been included in the operating loss from discontinued operations. Also see note 7, Discontinued Operations of the December 31, 2014 audited consolidated financial statements.

Upon the disposal of the Downstream segment, a \$44.1 million cumulative foreign translation adjustment loss was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to the loss on disposal of the Downstream segment. Harvest recognized a loss on disposal of the Downstream segment of \$56.6 million during the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014.

As it was no longer probable for Downstream to utilize the deferred tax assets of \$92.1 million, it was written down to \$nil during the third quarter of 2014. Harvest also completed a strategic tax planning transaction during the third quarter of 2014, which resulted in an increase of deferred tax assets in the amount of \$247.6 million. See note 18, Income Taxes of the December 31, 2014 audited consolidated financial statements.

RISK MANAGEMENT, FINANCING AND OTHER
Cash Flow Risk Management

The Company at times enters into natural gas, crude oil, electricity and foreign exchange contracts to reduce the volatility of cash flows from some of its forecast sales and purchases, and when allowable, will designate these contracts as cash flow hedges. During 2014, Harvest entered into WCS price and foreign exchange swaps concurrently as they complement each other. The WCS swap mitigated crude oil price risk by fixing a certain U.S. dollar price per barrel on certain heavy oil volumes. The foreign exchange swap mitigated currency exchange risk by swapping the U.S. dollar notional value of the WCS price swap back to Harvest's functional currency, the Canadian dollar. At December 31, 2014, these contracts matured. The following is a summary of Harvest's risk management contracts outstanding at December 31, 2014:

Contracts Designated as Hedges

Contract Quantity	Type of Contract	Term	Contract Price	Fair value
5,400 GJ/day	AECO swap	Jan - Dec 2015	\$3.65/GJ	\$ 1.9

Contracts Not Designated as Hedges

Contract Quantity	Type of Contract	Term	Contract Price	Fair value
30 MWh	AESO power swap	Jan - Dec 2015	\$47.75/MWh	\$ (1.2)

The following is a summary of Harvest's realized and unrealized (gains) losses on risk management contracts:

Three Months Ended December 31										
Realized (gains) losses recognized in:	2014					2013				
	Power	Crude Oil	Currency	Natural Gas	Total	Power	Crude Oil	Currency	Natural Gas	Total
Revenues	—	(11.8)	—	(1.5)	(13.3)	—	(9.7)	—	(0.8)	(10.5)
Risk management (gains) losses	1.9	—	—	—	1.9	0.2	(0.9)	0.1	—	(0.6)
Unrealized (gains) losses recognized in:										
OCI, before tax	—	(10.3)	—	(4.6)	(14.9)	—	(5.8)	—	0.8	(5.0)
Risk management (gains) losses	1.6	—	—	—	1.6	0.8	0.8	—	—	1.6

Year Ended December 31										
Realized (gains) losses recognized in:	2014					2013				
	Power	Crude Oil	Currency	Natural Gas	Total	Power	Crude Oil	Currency	Natural Gas	Total
Revenues	—	(10.7)	—	7.7	(3.0)	—	3.3	—	(7.2)	(3.9)
Risk management (gains) losses	1.6	—	(0.2)	—	1.4	(3.1)	(0.4)	(1.4)	—	(4.9)
Unrealized (gains) losses recognized in:										

OCI, before tax	—	(10.6)	—	5.9	(4.7)	—	3.3	—	(5.7)	(2.4)
Risk management gains	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	0.5	—	—	—	0.5

Finance Costs

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Credit facility	5.4	6.3	25.0	20.3
Convertible debentures	—	—	—	14.9
6%% senior notes	10.4	9.6	40.3	37.4
2½% senior notes ⁽¹⁾	5.0	4.8	19.6	11.7
Related party loans	5.7	2.1	20.2	8.1
Amortization of deferred finance charges and other	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.4
Interest and other financing charges ⁽²⁾	26.9	23.1	106.7	93.8
Accretion of decommission and environmental remediation liabilities	5.1	5.5	22.0	21.8
Gain on redemption of convertible debentures	—	—	—	(3.6)
Less: capitalized interest	(9.5)	(8.7)	(33.4)	(19.8)
Total finance costs ⁽²⁾	22.5	19.9	95.3	92.2

(1) Includes guarantee fee to KNOC.

(2) Excludes discontinued operations of the Downstream segment.

The finance costs on the credit facility have increased from the year ended December 31, 2013 to 2014, mainly due to the greater average amount of principal outstanding during 2014 and a higher effective interest rate, as compared to the 2013. See note 12 of the December 31, 2014 audited consolidated financial statements.

No interest has been paid on convertible debentures in 2014 as all remaining convertible debentures were redeemed in the second quarter 2013.

The finance costs on the 2½% senior notes have increased for the year ended December 31, 2014 as the notes were issued in May of 2013 and now full-period interest has been accrued for the 2014 year.

The finance costs on related party loans has increased in 2014 due to the additional borrowings in February and June 2014, under the KNOC subordinated agreement. See discussion in the "Related Party Transaction" section of this MD&A.

Capitalized interest relates to amounts borrowed to fund the capital expenditures of BlackGold. The increase in capitalized interest for the three months and year ended December 31, 2014 is mainly due to the increase in our long-term borrowings attributable to BlackGold.

Currency Exchange

	Three Months Ended December 31		Year Ended December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Realized losses on foreign exchange ⁽¹⁾	0.6	1.1	1.5	3.5
Unrealized losses on foreign exchange ⁽¹⁾	51.7	43.3	124.9	75.2
	52.3	44.4	126.4	78.7

(1) Excludes discontinued operations of the Downstream segment.

Currency exchange gains and losses are attributed to the changes in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar on the U.S. dollar denominated 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ % and 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ % senior notes, the ANKOR related party loan and on any U.S. dollar denominated monetary assets or liabilities. At December 31, 2014, the Canadian dollar had weakened compared to the US dollar as at September 30, 2014 resulting in an unrealized foreign exchange loss of \$51.7 million for the fourth quarter of 2014 (2013 – \$43.3 million loss). Harvest recognized a realized foreign exchange loss of \$0.6 million for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$1.1 million loss) as a result of the settlement of U.S. dollar denominated transactions. The Canadian dollar also weakened for the year ended December 31, 2014 as compared to the US dollar as at December 31, 2013 resulting in an unrealized foreign exchange loss of \$124.9 million (2013 – \$75.2 million loss). Harvest recognized a realized foreign exchange loss of \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$3.5 million loss) as a result of the settlement of U.S. dollar denominated transactions.

Deferred Income Taxes

For the three months and year ended December 31, 2014 Harvest recorded deferred income tax recoveries from its Upstream operations of \$82.5 million and \$324.9 million, respectively (2013 – \$12.2 million and \$39.4 million, respectively). The large increase in Harvest's deferred income tax recovery is mainly due to the net result of a strategic tax reorganization undertaken during the third quarter of 2014 in which \$247.6 million of deferred tax assets were recognized in the Upstream segment. See the "Disposition of the Downstream Segment and Impairment Loss" section of this MD&A for further discussion.

Harvest's deferred income tax asset (liability) will fluctuate during each accounting period to reflect changes in the temporary differences between the book value and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Currently, the principal sources of temporary differences relate to the Company's property, plant and equipment, decommissioning liabilities and the unclaimed tax pools.

Related Party Transactions

The following provides a summary of the related party transactions between Harvest and KNOC for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2014:

Related Party Loans

On December 30, 2013, Harvest entered into a subordinated loan agreement with KNOC to borrow up to \$200 million at a fixed interest rate of 5.3% per annum. The full principal and accrued interest is payable on December 30, 2018. As of December 31, 2014, Harvest has drawn \$200.0 million from the loan agreement (December 31, 2013 - \$80.0 million). The loan amount was recorded at fair value on initial recognition by discounting the future cash payments at the rate of 7% which is considered the market rate applicable to the liability. As at December 31, 2014, the carrying value of the KNOC loan was \$191.2 million (December 31,

2013 - \$75.7 million). The difference between the fair value and the loan amount was recognized in contributed surplus. As at December 31, 2014, \$10.3 million (December 31, 2013 - \$4.3 million) has been recognized in contributed surplus related to the KNOC loan. For the year ended December 31, 2014, interest expense of \$11.5 million was recorded (2013 and 2012 - \$nil), of which \$4.9 million remains outstanding as at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 - \$nil).

On August 16, 2012, Harvest entered into a subordinated loan agreement with ANKOR to borrow US\$170 million at a fixed interest rate of 4.62% per annum. The principal balance and accrued interest is payable on October 2, 2017. At December 31, 2014, Harvest's related party loan from ANKOR included \$197.2 million (December 31, 2013 - \$180.8 million) of principal and \$3.1 million (December 31, 2013 - \$3.0 million) of accrued interest. Interest expense was \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 - \$8.1 million; 2012 - \$3.0 million).

The related party loans are unsecured and the loan agreements contain no restrictive covenants. For purposes of Harvest's credit facility covenant requirements, the related party loans are excluded from the 'total debt' amount but included in the 'total capitalization' amount.

	Transactions				Balance Outstanding			
	Three Months		Year Ended		Accounts Receivable as at		Accounts Payable as at	
	December 31		December 31		December 31		December 31	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues								
KNOC ⁽¹⁾	1.7	-	1.7	4.1	-	-	-	-
G&A Expenses								
KNOC ⁽²⁾	(1.2)	(1.2)	(3.7)	(3.5)	0.5	-	3.7	0.5
Finance costs								
KNOC ⁽³⁾	1.0	1.1	4.0	2.8	-	-	2.7	0.5

⁽¹⁾ Global Technology and Research Centre ("GTRC") is used as a training and research facility for KNOC. In 2014 and 2013, the amounts are related to a geological study performed by the GTRC on behalf of KNOC.

⁽²⁾ Amounts relate to the reimbursement from KNOC for general and administrative expenses incurred by the GTRC. Also included is Harvest's reimbursement to KNOC for secondees salaries paid by KNOC on behalf of Harvest.

⁽³⁾ Charges from KNOC for the irrevocable and unconditional guarantee they provided on Harvest's 2 1/2% senior notes and the senior unsecured credit facility. A guarantee fee of 52 basis points per annum is charged by KNOC.

The Company identifies its related party transactions by making inquiries of management and the Board of Directors, reviewing KNOC's subsidiaries and associates, and performing a comprehensive search of transactions recorded in the accounting system. Material related party transactions require the Board of Directors' approval. Also see note 11, "Investment in Joint Ventures" in the December 31, 2014 audited consolidated financial statements for details of related party transactions with DBP and HKMS.

On March 19, 2015, the KNOC Board approved a US\$171 million loan to Harvest repayable within one year from the date of the first drawing.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The following table summarizes Harvest's capital structure and provides the key financial ratios defined in the credit facility agreement.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Credit facility ⁽¹⁾	620.7	788.5
6 $\frac{7}{8}$ % senior notes (US\$500 million) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	580.1	531.8
2 $\frac{1}{8}$ % senior notes (US\$630 million) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	730.9	670.1
Related party loans (US\$170 million and CAD\$200 million) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	397.2	260.8
	2,328.9	2,251.2
Shareholder's equity		
386,078,649 common shares issued	1,534.8	1,939.2
	3,863.7	4,190.4
Financial Ratios ^{(4) (5)}		
Senior debt to annualized EBITDA	1.37	2.41
Annualized EBITDA to annualized interest expense	4.30	3.62
Senior debt to total capitalization	16%	22%
Total debt to total capitalization	49%	54%

(1) Excludes capitalized financing fees

(2) Face value converted at the period end exchange rate

(3) As at December 31, 2013, related party loans comprised of US\$170 million from ANKOR and CAD\$80 million from KNOC.

(4) Calculated based on Harvest's credit facility covenant requirements (see note 12 of the December 31, 2014 annual consolidated financial statements).

(5) The financial ratios and their components are non-GAAP measures; please refer to the "Non-GAAP Measures" section of this MD&A.

On April 15, 2014, Harvest amended its credit facility to accommodate the progression of non-wholly owned partnership and joint arrangements for the development of Company lands. The amendments included provisions that allow the formation, operation and funding of partnerships that Harvest does not fully own, within specific parameters regarding the amount of assets and production contributed to such non-wholly owned partnership and joint venture arrangements. Limitation on distributions has been amended to allow distributions to Harvest or third parties by a joint venture partnership under specific provisions. The definitions for financial measures that are used in covenant ratios, including annualized EBITDA, total debt and senior debt have also been amended to accommodate the partnership and joint venture arrangements. In addition, the amendment removed Harvest's option to cause the BlackGold assets to be removed from the security package of the credit facility, effectively enabling the Company to recognize equity related to BlackGold of \$456.7 million as at December 31, 2014 for purposes of total capitalization, and specified an incremental amount of \$229.5 million to be added to total capitalization for purposes of the total debt to total capitalization covenant, representing partial relief of the Downstream impairment charge incurred in 2013.

Subsequent to the 2014 year end, Harvest reached an agreement in principle with its lenders to amend the terms of its existing credit facility and replace it with an up to \$1.0 billion syndicated revolving credit facility maturing April 30, 2017. As at March 31, 2015, Harvest has received lending commitments from its syndicated lenders in the amount of \$940 million. The amended credit facility will be guaranteed by KNOC. Under the amended facility, applicable interest and fees will be based on a margin pricing grid based on the Moody's and S&P credit ratings of KNOC. The financial covenants under the existing credit facility will be

deleted and replaced with a new covenant: Total Debt to Capitalization ratio of 70% or less. The closing of the amended credit facility is expected to occur on or before April 16, 2015.

LIQUIDITY

The Company's liquidity needs are met through the following sources: cash generated from operations, proceeds from asset dispositions, joint arrangements, borrowings under the credit facility, related party loans, long-term debt issuances and capital injections by KNOC. Harvest's primary uses of funds are operating expenses, capital expenditures, and interest and principal repayments on debt instruments.

Cash flows for continuing and discontinued operations are presented on a combined basis in the consolidated financial statements. Cash flow from operating activities for the three months and year ended December, 2014 were \$64.1 million and \$482.9 million, respectively (2013 – \$6.1 million and \$200.6 million, respectively). The increase for the fourth quarter of 2014 is mainly a result of the increase in the change in non-cash working capital from the fourth quarter of 2013. The increase for the year ended December 31, 2014 is mainly a result of the decrease in cash deficiency in the Downstream segment and the increase in the change in non-cash working capital. Downstream cash used in operating activities was \$22.2 million and \$60.0 million for the three months and year ended December 31, 2014, respectively (2013 – \$72.7 million and \$177.4 million, respectively).

Cash contribution from Harvest's Upstream operations for the fourth quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 were \$82.8 million and \$485.4 million, respectively (2013 – \$119.5 million and \$518.2 million). The decrease in Upstream's cash contribution for the fourth quarter as compared to 2013 is mainly due to the decreases in average realized prices and lower sales volumes. The 2014 year to date Upstream cash contribution decreased from prior year mainly due to lower sales volumes, partially offset by higher realized prices than 2013.

Cash deficiency from Harvest's Downstream operations for the fourth quarter of 2014 was \$14.6 million (2013 – \$32.3 million). The decrease in Downstream's cash deficiency was mainly due to operations for 44 days in the fourth quarter of 2014 compared to a full quarter of operations in 2013. In addition, the decrease in cash deficiency was due to a higher refining gross margin as compared to the same quarter in the prior year, partially offset by the decrease in throughput volume. Cash deficiency from Harvest's Downstream operations for year ended December 31, 2014 was \$36.2 million (2013 – \$152.4 million). The decrease in Downstream's cash deficiency was mainly due to a higher average refining gross margin for the year to date, most of which occurred in the first and third quarters of 2014, partially offset by the decrease in throughput volume. See the "Cash Contribution (Deficiency) from Operations" section of this MD&A for further detail.

Harvest funded capital expenditures for the quarter and year ended December 31, 2014 of \$241.1 million and \$718.2 million, respectively (2013 – \$249.7 million and \$758.1 million) with cash generated from operating activities, property dispositions and borrowings under both the credit facility and KNOC subordinated loan.

On February 28, 2014, Harvest borrowed \$80.0 million under the subordinated loan agreement with KNOC and borrowed a further \$40.0 million on June 18, 2014 (see the "Related Party Loans" section). These funds were partly used to repay a portion of the credit facility.

Harvest's net repayment to the credit facility was \$169.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 - \$293.8 million net borrowing). The funds used to repay the credit facility in 2014 mainly came from the \$167.0 million net proceeds of the property disposition in the third quarter of 2014 (see the "Property Dispositions" paragraphs in the Upstream section of this MD&A) and incremental drawings under the KNOC subordinated loan during the year.

Harvest had a working capital deficiency of \$300.5 million as at December 31, 2014, as compared to a \$75.4 million deficiency at December 31, 2013, mainly due to the disposal of the Downstream segment and the increase in accounts payable for amounts owing to DBP and HKMS, which were not present at December 31, 2013. Harvest's working capital is expected to fluctuate from time to time, and will be funded from cash flows from operations and borrowings from the credit facility, as required.

Harvest ensures its liquidity through the management of its capital structure, seeking to balance the amount of debt and equity used to fund investment in each of our operating segments. Harvest evaluates its capital structure using the same financial covenant ratios as the ones externally imposed under the Company's credit facility. The Company continually monitors its credit facility covenants and actively takes steps, such as reducing borrowings, increasing capitalization, amending or renegotiating covenants as and when required, to ensure compliance. Harvest was in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2014.

In response to the low commodity price environment, Harvest is currently reviewing its 2015 capital program. Harvest plans to incur capital expenditures in 2015 based on project viability, growth opportunities in certain core development areas, as well as availability of funding. Harvest has also postponed first steam for the BlackGold project in response to the unfavourable heavy oil prices and will continually assess the commodity price environment to determine when the project will become viable. In addition, subsequent to December 31, 2014, Harvest reached an agreement in principle with its lenders to amend existing credit facility to provide for more financial flexibility. Harvest expects to meet its future cash requirements and financial obligations with cash from operations, the undrawn borrowing room under the new credit facility, the additional loan from KNOC, and proceeds from asset dispositions and joint arrangements.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

Harvest has recurring and ongoing contractual obligations and estimated commitments entered into in the normal course of operations. As at December 31, 2014, Harvest has the following significant contractual obligations and estimated commitments:

	Payments Due by Period				
	1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	Total
Debt repayments ⁽¹⁾	—	1,398.0	930.9	—	2,328.9
Debt interest payments ^{(1) (2)}	74.5	164.5	66.1	—	305.1
Purchase commitments ⁽³⁾	23.4	20.0	20.0	40.0	103.4
Operating leases	5.2	16.0	14.6	42.1	77.9
Firm processing commitments	20.1	38.0	32.7	84.0	174.8
Firm transportation agreements	17.1	54.7	43.6	75.5	190.9
Employee benefits ⁽⁴⁾	0.4	4.3	—	—	4.7
Decommissioning and environmental liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	33.8	59.5	38.3	1,288.8	1,420.4
Total	174.5	1,755.0	1,146.2	1,530.4	4,606.1

(1) Assumes constant foreign exchange rate.

(2) Assumes interest rates as at December 31, 2014 will be applicable to future interest payments.

(3) Relates to drilling and BlackGold oil sands project commitment.

(4) Relates to the long-term incentive plan payments.

(5) Represents the undiscounted obligation by period.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

See "Investments in Joint Arrangements" section in this MD&A and note 11, "Investment in Joint Ventures" in the December 31, 2014 audited consolidated financial statements.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table and discussion highlights the fourth quarter of 2014 results relative to the preceding 7 quarters:

	2014				2013			
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
FINANCIAL								
Revenue, Upstream	172.7	223.1	244.3	251.5	223.1	245.3	243.2	236.2
Revenue, Downstream ⁽¹⁾	321.2	877.0	1,120.4	1,113.4	1,084.2	1,054.6	1,156.1	1,122.0
Total Revenues and other income ⁽²⁾	493.9	1,100.1	1,364.7	1,364.9	1,307.3	1,299.9	1,399.3	1,358.2
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(275.8)	197.0	45.1	(51.9)	(49.8)	7.7	(55.3)	(50.7)
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	(61.7)	(277.9)	(69.9)	54.9	(468.0)	(87.2)	(33.9)	(44.7)
Net income (loss)	(337.5)	(80.9)	(24.8)	3.0	(517.8)	(79.5)	(89.2)	(95.4)
OPERATIONS								
Upstream								
Daily sales volumes (boe/d)	42,539	44,794	47,556	48,487	49,154	51,783	53,461	55,571
Realized price prior to hedging (\$/boe)	47.99	62.99	69.30	67.29	54.01	60.62	58.22	53.43
Downstream								
Average daily throughput (bbl/d)	76,455	73,495	95,410	95,767	92,339	93,798	106,245	100,074
Average refining gross margin (loss) (\$US/bbl) ⁽³⁾	2.76	4.09	0.25	9.58	2.50	(1.43)	0.74	2.51

(1) Downstream operations for the fourth quarter of 2014 ended on November 13, 2014 and have been classified as "Discontinued Operations".

(2) This is an additional GAAP measure; please refer to "Additional GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(3) This is a non-GAAP measure; please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

The quarterly revenues and cash from operating activities are mainly impacted by the Upstream sales volumes, realized prices and operating expenses and Downstream throughput volumes, cost of feedstock and refined product prices. Significant items that impacted Harvest's quarterly revenues include:

- Total revenues were highest in the second quarter of 2013, as a result of high daily throughput volumes from the refinery.
- Revenue from Upstream operations was the lowest in the fourth quarter of 2014 due to low realized prices combined with lower sales volumes.
- Revenues from Downstream operations were lowest in the fourth quarter of 2014 primarily due to the sale of the downstream segment on November 13, 2014.
- The declines in Upstream's sales volumes since 2013 were mainly due to asset dispositions and a capital program that was insufficient to offset declines in production.
- Downstream's average daily throughput was lowest in the third quarter of 2014 than comparative periods due to a scheduled month long refinery outage.
- Downstream's refining gross margin/bbl was highest in the first quarter of 2014 mainly due to improved sour crude differentials. The weaker margins during 2013 reflected poorer yield and the

decrease in the sour-crude differential from the Brent benchmark price for crude oil. The refining gross margin was negatively impacted by increased RINs costs since the second quarter of 2013.

Net income (loss) reflects both cash and non-cash items. Changes in non-cash items including deferred income tax, DD&A expense, accretion of decommissioning and environmental remediation liabilities, impairment of long-lived assets, unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses, and unrealized gains and losses on risk management contracts impact net loss from period to period. For these reasons, the net loss may not necessarily reflect the same trends as revenues or cash from operating activities, nor is it expected to. Net losses in the fourth quarters of 2014 and 2013 and third quarter of 2014 were mainly due to the \$267.6 million Upstream, \$458.9 million and \$186.4 million Downstream impairments, respectively.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Revenue, Upstream	891.6	947.8	1,028.9
Revenue, Downstream ⁽¹⁾	3,432.1	4,416.9	4,752.1
Total revenues and other income ⁽²⁾	4,323.7	5,364.7	5,781.0
Net loss from continuing operations	(85.6)	(148.1)	(91.1)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(354.6)	(633.8)	(629.9)
Net loss	(440.2)	(781.9)	(721.0)
Total assets	5,091.6	5,289.9	5,654.6
Total financial liabilities, non-current ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	2,374.8	2,301.8	1,454.7

(1) Downstream operations for 2014 ended on November 13, 2014 and have been classified as "Discontinued Operations".

(2) This is an additional GAAP measure; please refer to "Additional GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

(3) Total financial liabilities, non-current consists of the non-current portion of long-term debt, related party loans and long-term liability.

(4) This is a non-GAAP measure; please refer to "Non-GAAP Measures" in this MD&A.

Revenues and other income have decreased since 2012, mainly due to the decrease in Upstream sales volumes, decreased Downstream throughput volumes and declining average refining gross margins.

Total assets have decreased since 2012 mainly due to the impairment charges recorded in the Downstream segment of \$179.3 million, \$458.9 million and \$535.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012, respectively. In addition, Harvest also recorded an impairment of \$267.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2014 in its Upstream segment.

The increase in non-current financial liabilities in 2013 was a result of the issuance of the US\$630 million 2½% senior notes due 2018 which were used to early redeem Harvest's convertible debentures, further draws of \$494.2 million on our credit facility and an \$80 million draw under the KNOC subordinated loan agreement.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

(a) *Joint arrangements*

Judgment is required to determine whether or not Harvest has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. Harvest has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement, such as approval of the capital expenditure program. The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. Refer to note 4 for more details.

In addition, judgment is required in determining whether joint arrangement structured through a separate vehicle is a joint operation or joint venture and involves determining whether the legal form and contractual arrangements give the Company direct rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. Other facts and circumstances are also assessed by management, including but not limited to, the Company's rights to the economic benefits of assets and its involvement and responsibility for settling liabilities associated with the arrangement.

(b) *Reserves*

The provision for depletion and depreciation of Upstream assets is calculated on the unit-of-production method based on proved developed reserves. As well, reserve estimates impact net income through the application of impairment tests. Provision for Upstream and BlackGold's decommissioning liability may change as changes in reserve lives affect the timing of decommissioning activities. The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets relating to Upstream and BlackGold may change as reserve estimates impact Harvest's estimates of the likely recoverability of such assets. Revisions or changes in the reserve estimates can have either a positive or a negative impact on net income and PP&E.

The process of estimating reserves is complex and requires significant judgments based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. In the process of estimating the recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and related future net cash flows, Harvest incorporates many factors and assumptions, such as:

- expected reservoir characteristics based on geological, geophysical and engineering assessments;
- future production rates based on historical performance and expected future operating and investment activities;
- future commodity prices and quality differentials;
- discount rates; and
- future development costs.

The recent downward trend in the commodity price environment could materially impact reserve estimates. As a result, accounting estimates based on reserves are expected to change from period to period. These changes could be material.

On an annual basis, the Company engages qualified, independent reserves evaluators to evaluate Harvest's reserves data.

Significant judgment is required to determine the future economic benefits of the oil and gas assets and in turn, to derive the proper DD&A estimate. This includes the interpretation and application of reserves estimates, the selection of the reserves base for the unit of production calculation and the matching of capitalized costs with the benefit of production.

(c) *Impairment of long-lived assets*

Long-lived assets (goodwill and PP&E) are aggregated into CGUs based on their ability to generate largely independent cash inflows and are used for impairment testing. The determination of the Company's CGUs is subject to significant judgment; product type, internal operational teams, geology and geography were key factors considered when grouping Harvest's oil and gas assets into the CGUs.

PP&E is tested for impairment when indications of impairment exist. PP&E impairment indicators include declines in commodity prices, production, reserves and operating results, cost overruns and construction delays. E&E impairment indicators include expiration of the right to explore and cessation of exploration in specific areas, lack of potential for commercial viability and technical feasibility and when E&E costs are not expected to be recovered from successful development of an area. The determination of whether such indicators exist requires significant judgment.

The recoverable amounts of CGUs and individual assets are determined based on the higher of VIU calculations and estimated FVLCD. To determine the recoverable amounts under VIU, Harvest uses reserve estimates for both the Upstream and BlackGold operating segments. The estimates of reserves, future commodity prices, discount rates, operating expenses and future development costs require significant judgments.

During 2014, Harvest recognized an impairment loss of \$131.8 million and \$100.8 million against its Upstream PP&E in the North Alberta light oil and East Saskatchewan light oil CGUs, respectively (2013 and 2012 – \$nil). A 200 bps increase in the discount rate would result in an additional impairment for the North Alberta light oil and East Saskatchewan light oil CGUs of approximately \$15.9 million and \$10.3 million, respectively. A 10% decrease in the forward oil price estimate would result in an additional impairment of approximately \$50.1 million and \$35.1 million for the North Alberta light oil and East Saskatchewan light oil CGUs, respectively.

During 2014, Harvest recognized an impairment loss of \$35.0 million (2013 – \$24.1 million; 2012 – \$21.8 million) against its Upstream PP&E in the South Alberta gas. A 200 bps increase in the discount rate would result in an additional impairment for the South Alberta gas CGU of approximately \$1.6 million

while a 10% decrease in the forward gas price estimate would result in an additional impairment of approximately \$9.1 million.

(d) Provisions

In the determination of provisions, management is required to make a significant number of estimates and assumptions with respect to activities that will occur in the future including the ultimate amounts and timing of settlements, inflation factors, risk-free discount rates, emergence of new restoration techniques and expected changes in legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. A change in any one of the assumptions could impact the estimated future obligation and in return, net income and in the case of decommissioning liabilities, PP&E.

(e) Income taxes

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which Harvest and its subsidiaries operate are subject to change. The Company is also subject to income tax audits and reassessments which may change its provision for income taxes. Therefore, the determination of income taxes is by nature complex, and requires making certain estimates and assumptions.

Harvest recognizes the net deferred tax benefit related to deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires the Company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

(f) Fair value measurements

Significant judgment is required to determine what assumptions market participants would use to price an asset or a liability, such as forward prices, foreign exchange rates and discount rates. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. To determine "highest and best use" requires further judgment. Changes in estimates and assumptions about these inputs could affect the reported fair value.

(g) Contingencies

Contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND POLICIES**Change in accounting estimate**

Up to September 30, 2013, Harvest calculated depletion expense using a unit-of-production method where all unamortized PP&E costs were depleted based on proved developed oil and gas reserves.

As at October 1, 2013, a change in estimate was prospectively applied to the depletion calculation whereby costs related to developed oil and gas properties continue to be depleted based on proved developed reserves. Depletion of costs related to undeveloped oil and gas properties will start once such properties are developed. The costs relating to undeveloped oil and gas assets are transferred to the depletable pool as the underlying reserves are developed through drilling activities. The method of depleting oil and gas assets using the unit-of-production method over proved developed reserves remains unchanged.

Harvest's reserves profile was trending towards a greater weighting of undeveloped reserves as a proportion of total reserves which triggered management to review the historical capital expenditures, reserves profile, and expected production profile of the Company. This change in estimate was made after the review and management concluded that the new estimation method would provide better matching of PP&E costs against the economic benefits from the periodic consumption of developed and undeveloped oil and gas assets of the Company.

If the new estimation method had been applied for the full year 2013, then the annual depreciation and depletion expense would have been \$83.4 million lower than if the previous estimation method remained applicable for the full year of 2013. See the "Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization ("DDA") Expenses" section of this MD&A for details.

Changes in accounting policies

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company has adopted the following new IFRS standards and amendments:

- IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation" has been amended to clarify that the right to offset financial assets and liabilities must be available on the current date and cannot be contingent on a future event. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.
- IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") 21 "Levies", clarifies the recognition requirements concerning a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government other than income tax. IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment occurs. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on Harvest's financial statements.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

- On May 28, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requiring entities to provide users of financial statements with more disclosure. The standard supersedes IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction

Contracts", and related interpretations. IFRS 15 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. Harvest is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on its consolidated financial statements.

- On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" to replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting. No changes were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Harvest is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

OPERATIONAL AND OTHER BUSINESS RISKS FOR CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Harvest's Upstream and BlackGold operations are conducted in the same business environment as most other operators in the respective businesses and the business risks are very similar. Harvest has a risk management committee that meets on a regular basis to assess and manage operational and business risks and has a corporate Environment, Health and Safety ("EH&S") policy. The following summarizes the significant risks:

Risks Associated with Commodity Prices

- Prices received for petroleum and natural gas have fluctuated widely in recent years. Natural gas prices have experienced significant declines since 2010 and crude oil prices have recently experienced a sharp decline. Crude oil differentials continue to be volatile. Decreases in commodity prices could reduce Harvest's earnings and cash flow and have resulted in shut-in of certain natural gas properties. Low commodity prices and/or wide crude oil differentials may also result in asset impairment. Harvest manages commodity price risks by entering into various commodity price risk management contracts. Refer to the "Cash Flow Risk Management" section of this MD&A for further information.

Risks Associated with Operations

- The markets for petroleum and natural gas produced in western Canada are dependent upon available capacity to refine crude oil and process natural gas as well as pipeline or other methods to transport the products to consumers.
- Exploration and development activities may not yield anticipated production, and the associated cost outlay may not be recovered.
- Pipeline capacity and natural gas liquids fractionation capacity in Alberta has not kept pace with the drilling of liquid rich gas properties in some areas of the province which may limit production periodically.
- The production of petroleum and natural gas may involve a significant use of electrical power and since deregulation of the electric system in Alberta, electrical power prices in Alberta have been

volatile. Increases in power prices reduce our cash flow and earnings. From time to time, Harvest may enter into electricity price swaps to manage our exposure to power price volatility.

- Certain of Harvest's properties are held in the form of licences and leases and working interests in licences and leases. If Harvest or the holder of the licence or lease fails to meet the specific requirements of a licence or lease, the licence or lease may terminate or expire.
- Aboriginal peoples have claimed aboriginal title and rights in portions of western Canada. Harvest is not aware that any claims have been made in respect of its properties and assets. However, if a claim arose and was successful, such claim may have a material adverse effect on Harvest's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Risks Associated with Reserve Estimates

- The reservoir and recovery information in reserve reports prepared by independent reserve evaluators are estimates and actual production and recovery rates may vary from the estimates and the variations may be significant.
- Prices paid for acquisitions are based in part on reserve report estimates and the assumptions made preparing the reserve reports are subject to change as well as geological and engineering uncertainty. The actual reserves acquired may be lower than expected, which could adversely impact our cash flow and earnings.

Risks Associated with the Oil Sands Project

- The BlackGold oil sands project is exposed to the risks associated with major construction projects. These risks include the possibility that the project will not be completed on budget and/or will not achieve the design objectives. This would have a significant impact on the financial results of the project.
- When operational, the BlackGold oil sands project will be subject to similar operating risks described above in "Risks associated with operations" such as: refinery and transportation constraints and the cost of Alberta Power.

Risks Associated with Acquisitions and Dispositions

- Harvest makes acquisitions and dispositions of businesses and assets in the ordinary course of business. Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner as well as the Harvest's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of Harvest.
- Non-core assets are periodically disposed of, so that Harvest can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such non-core assets, certain non-core assets, if disposed of, could be expected to realize less than their carrying value on the financial statements.

Risks Associated with Environment, Health & Safety ("EH&S")

- The operations of petroleum and natural gas properties involves a number of operating and natural hazards which may result in health and safety incidents, environmental damage and other unexpected and/or dangerous conditions.

- Decommissioning liabilities are calculated using estimated costs and timelines based upon current operational plans, technology and reclamation practices, and environmental regulations. These factors are subject to change and such changes may impact the actual timing and amount of Harvest's decommissioning costs.
- The operations of petroleum and natural gas properties are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to local, provincial and federal legislation. Changes in these regulations could have a material adverse effect as regards to operating costs and capital costs. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines as well as higher operating standards that may increase costs.
- Harvest's corporate EH&S program has a number of specific policies and practices to minimize the risk of safety hazards and environmental incidents. It also includes an emergency response program should an incident occur. If areas of higher risk are identified, Harvest will undertake to analyze and recommend changes to reduce the risk including replacement of specific infrastructure. In addition, our business units conduct emergency response training on a regular basis in all of our operating fields to ensure a high level of response capability when placed in a challenging situation. Harvest also performs safety and environmental audits of our operating facilities. In addition to the above, Harvest maintains business interruption insurance, commercial general liability insurance as well as specific environmental liability insurance, in amounts consistent with industry standards.
- Harvest carries industry standard property and liability insurance on its Upstream operations. Losses associated with potential incidents described above could exceed insurance coverage limits.

Risks Associated with Liquidity

- Absent capital reinvestment or acquisition, Harvest's reserves and production levels from petroleum and natural gas properties will decline over time as a result of natural declines. As a result, cash generated from operating these properties may decline.
- Fluctuations in interest rates and the U.S./Canada exchange rate on our current and/or future financing arrangements may result in significant increases in our borrowing costs.
- Harvest is required to comply with covenants under the credit facility and the senior notes. In the event that the Company does not comply with the covenants, its access to capital may be restricted or repayment may be required.
- Although the Company monitors the credit worthiness of third parties it contracts with through a formal risk management policy, there can be no assurance that the Company will not experience a loss for nonperformance by any counterparty with whom it has a commercial relationship. Such events may result in material adverse consequences on the business of the Company.
- Harvest's ability to make scheduled repayments or refinance its debt obligations will depend upon its financial and operating performance, which in turn will partially depend upon prevailing industry and general economic conditions. There can be no assurance that our operating performance, cash flow and capital resources will be sufficient to service and/or repay the Company's debt in the future, in which case the Company may sell assets, enter into joint ventures with 3rd parties to support current and future capital projects, defer capital expenditures, and/or raise additional debt, to the extent available.

Harvest monitors its cash flow projections and covenants on a routine basis and will adjust its development plans accordingly in response to changes in commodity prices and cash flows. Harvest is currently reviewing

its 2015 capital program and plans to incur capital expenditures based on project viability, growth opportunities in certain core development areas, as well as availability of funding. Harvest has also postponed first steam for the BlackGold project in response to the unfavourable heavy oil prices and will continually assess the commodity price environment to determine when the commissioning of the CPF will begin.

Risks Associated with Investment in Joint Arrangement

- As KERR has the ability to cause DBP to redeem all its preferred partnership units for consideration equal to its initial contribution plus a minimum after-tax internal rate of return of two percent, there is a risk that Harvest would have to meet this obligation if DBP does not have sufficient funds to complete the redemption obligation. This obligation could also arise upon the termination of this arrangement.

General Business Risks

- The operation of petroleum and natural gas properties requires physical access for people and equipment on a regular basis which could be affected by weather, accidents, government regulations or third party actions.
- Skilled labor is necessary to run operations (both those employed directly by Harvest and by our contractors) and there is a risk that we may have difficulty in sourcing skilled labor which could lead to increased operating and capital costs.
- The loss of a member of our senior management team and/or key technical operations employee could result in a disruption to our operations.
- In the future, Harvest may acquire or move into new industry related activities or new geographical areas or may acquire different energy related assets, and as a result may face unexpected risks or alternatively, significantly increase Harvest's exposure to one or more existing risk factors, which may in turn result in the Harvest's future operational and financial conditions being adversely affected.
- Upstream's crude oil sales and a large portion of Harvest's long-term debt are denominated in US dollars while the Company incurs operating and capital costs in Canadian dollars which results in a currency exchange exposure.
- The operations of Harvest operate under permits issued by the federal and provincial governments and these permits must be renewed periodically. The federal and provincial governments may make operating requirements more stringent which may require additional spending.
- Income tax laws, other laws or government incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry, may in the future be changed or interpreted in a manner that affects Harvest or its stakeholders.
- In the normal course of operations, Harvest may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions, related to personal injuries, property damage, property tax, land rights, the environment and contract disputes. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and it is possible that there could be material adverse developments in pending or future proceedings and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on Harvest's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Harvest may disclose confidential information relating to its business, operations or affairs while discussing potential business relationships or other transactions with third parties. Although confidentiality agreements are signed by third parties prior to the disclosure of any confidential information, a breach could put us at competitive risk and may cause significant damage to the

business. The harm to the business from a breach of confidentiality cannot presently be quantified, but may be material and may not be compensable in damages.

CHANGES IN REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT

The oil and gas industry is subject to extensive regulations imposed by many levels of government in Canada. Harvest currently operates in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, all of which have different legislations and royalty programs which may be amended from time to time. A change in the royalty programs or legislations may have adverse impacts on Harvest's future earnings and cash flows.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company has evaluated the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2014 as defined under the rules adopted by the Canadian securities regulatory authorities and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that as of December 31, 2014, the disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by Harvest in reports that it files or submits to Canadian and U.S. securities authorities was recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in Canadian and U.S. securities laws and was accumulated and communicated to management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") as defined under National Instrument 52-109 – Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings. The Company's DC&P are designed to provide reasonable assurance that (i) material information relating to the Company is made known to management by others, particularly during the period in which the annual filings are being prepared; and (ii) information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation. The Company's ICFR are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS as issued by IASB. The Company's CEO and CFO have evaluated, or caused to be evaluated under their supervision, the design and operation of the Company's DC&P and ICFR as of December 31, 2014. The evaluation was based on the Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013). Based on the evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2014.

There were no significant changes in internal controls over financial reporting for the year ended December 31, 2014 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Because of its inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, errors or fraud. Control systems, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control systems are met.

ADDITIONAL GAAP MEASURES

Throughout this MD&A, Harvest uses additional GAAP measures that are not defined under IFRS (hereinafter also referred to as "GAAP"). "Operating income (loss)" is commonly used for comparative purposes in the petroleum and natural gas and refining industries to reflect operating results before items not directly related to operations. Harvest uses this measure to assess and compare the performance of its operating segments. "Revenues and other income" comprises sales of sales of petroleum, natural gas, and refined product sales, net of related royalties, and Harvest's share of the net income from its joint ventures.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

Throughout this MD&A, the Company has referred to certain measures of financial performance that are not specifically defined under GAAP such as "operating netback", "operating netback prior to/after hedging", "gross margin (loss)", "refining margin", "average refining gross margin", "cash contribution (deficiency) from operations", "total financial liabilities, non-current", "Annualized EBITDA", "senior debt to Annualized EBITDA", "total debt to Annualized EBITDA", "senior debt to total capitalization", and "total debt to total capitalization". "Operating netbacks" are reported on a per boe basis and used extensively in the Canadian energy sector for comparative purposes. "Operating netbacks" include revenues, operating expenses, transportation and marketing expenses, and realized gains or losses on risk management contracts. "Gross margin (loss)", "refining margin" or "average refining gross margin" are commonly used in the refining industry to reflect the net funds received from the sale of refined products after considering the cost to purchase the feedstock and is calculated by deducting purchased products for resale and processing from total revenue. "Cash contribution (deficiency) from operations" is calculated as operating income (loss) adjusted for non-cash items. The measure demonstrates the ability of the each segment of Harvest to generate the cash from operations necessary to repay debt, make capital investments, and fund the settlement of decommissioning and environmental remediation liabilities. "total financial liabilities, non-current" and "Annualized EBITDA" are used to assist management in assessing liquidity and the Company's ability to meet financial obligations. "Senior debt to Annualized EBITDA", "total debt to Annualized EBITDA", "senior debt to total capitalization" and "total debt to total capitalization" are terms defined in Harvest's credit facility agreement for the purpose of calculation of financial covenants. The non-GAAP measures do not have any standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other issuers. The determination of the non-GAAP measures have been illustrated throughout this MD&A, with reconciliations to IFRS measures and/or account balances, except for Annualized EBITDA and cash contribution (deficiency) which are shown below.

Annualized EBITDA

The measure of Consolidated EBITDA (herein referred to as "Annualized EBITDA") used in Harvest's credit facility agreement is defined as earnings before finance costs, income tax expense or recovery, DD&A, exploration and evaluation costs, impairment of assets, unrealized gains or losses on risk management contracts, unrealized gains or losses on foreign exchange, gains or losses on disposition of assets and other non-cash items. The following is a reconciliation of Annualized EBITDA to the nearest GAAP measure net loss:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Net loss	(440.2)	(781.9)
DD&A	448.0	612.8
Finance costs	96.8	94.2
Income tax recovery	(232.8)	(64.2)
EBITDA	(128.2)	(139.1)
Unrealized losses on risk management contracts	0.7	0.5
Unrealized losses on foreign exchange	103.3	40.8
Unsuccessful exploration and evaluation costs	9.4	11.5
Impairment of PP&E	446.9	483.0
Gains on disposition of assets	8.9	(34.1)
Loss from joint ventures	4.7	-
Other non-cash items	8.7	(1.7)
Adjustments on acquisitions and dispositions ⁽¹⁾	4.6	(15.4)
Annualized EBITDA	459.0	345.5

(1) Annualized EBITDA is on a consolidated basis for any period, the aggregate of the last four quarters of the earnings (calculated in accordance with GAAP) and accordingly is a twelve month rolling measure which, as well, is required to be adjusted to the net income impact from acquisitions or dispositions (with net proceeds over \$20 million) as if the transaction had been effected at the beginning of the period. The year ended December 31, 2014 includes the sale of the Downstream segment on November 13, 2014.

Cash Contribution (Deficiency) from Operations

Cash contribution (deficiency) from operations represents operating income (loss) adjusted for non-cash expense items within: operating, general and administrative, exploration and evaluation, depletion, depreciation and amortization, gains on disposition of assets, risk management contracts gains or losses, impairment and other charges, and the inclusion of cash interest, realized foreign exchange gains or losses and other cash items not included in operating income (loss). The measure demonstrates the ability of the Upstream and Downstream segments of Harvest to generate cash from their operations and is calculated before changes in non-cash working capital. Effective November 13, 2014, the Downstream segment was discontinued and therefore there will no longer be cash deficiencies going forward from the Downstream segment. There are no operating activities to report for the BlackGold segment as it is under development. The most directly comparable additional GAAP measure is operating income (loss). Operating income (loss) as presented in the notes to Harvest's consolidated financial statements is reconciled to cash contribution (deficiency) from operations below:

	Three Months Ended December 31					
	Upstream		Downstream ⁽¹⁾		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating income (loss)	(283.3)	2.3	(6.6)	(506.4)	(289.9)	(504.1)
Adjustments:						
Loss from joint ventures	2.7	—	—	—	2.7	—
Operating, non-cash	1.2	0.3	(0.9)	(3.4)	0.3	(3.1)
General and administrative, non-cash	0.6	0.6	—	—	0.6	0.6
Exploration and evaluation, non-cash	0.4	0.7	—	—	0.4	0.7
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	110.3	113.4	—	18.6	110.3	132.0
Gains on disposition of assets	(18.3)	(23.5)	—	—	(18.3)	(23.5)
Unrealized losses on risk management contracts	1.6	1.6	—	—	1.6	1.6
Impairment and other charges, non-cash	267.6	24.1	(7.1)	458.9	260.5	483.0
Cash contribution (deficiency) from operations	82.8	119.5	(14.6)	(32.3)	68.2	87.2
Inclusion of items not attributable to segments:						
Net cash interest					10.4	11.7
Realized foreign exchange (gains) losses					(0.5)	1.1
Consolidated cash contribution from operations					58.3	74.4

(1) Downstream fourth quarter 2014 results are from October 1 – November 13, 2014. The Downstream segment was sold on November 13, 2014 and results have been classified as "Discontinued Operations".

	Year Ended December 31					
	Upstream		Downstream ⁽¹⁾		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating income (loss)	(188.8)	(16.6)	(226.1)	(691.1)	(414.9)	(707.7)
Adjustments:						
Loss from joint ventures	4.7	—	—	—	4.7	—
Operating, non-cash	2.3	0.9	(2.0)	(2.8)	0.3	(1.9)
General and administrative, non-cash	1.8	1.7	—	—	1.8	1.7
Exploration and evaluation, non-cash	9.4	11.5	—	—	9.4	11.5
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	435.2	530.0	12.8	82.8	448.0	612.8
Gains on disposition of assets	(47.5)	(33.9)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(47.7)	(34.1)
Unrealized gains on risk management contracts	0.7	0.5	—	—	0.7	0.5
Impairment and other charges, non-cash	267.6	24.1	179.3	458.9	446.9	483.0
Cash contribution (deficiency) from operations	485.4	518.2	(36.2)	(152.4)	449.2	365.8
Inclusion of items not attributable to segments:						
Net cash interest					63.0	72.9
Realized foreign exchange losses					1.4	3.4
Consolidated cash contribution from operations					384.8	289.5

(1) Downstream results are from January 1 – November 13, 2014. The Downstream segment was sold on November 13, 2014 and results have been classified as "Discontinued Operations".

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A highlights significant business results and statistics from the consolidated financial statements for the three months and year ended December 31, 2014 and the accompanying notes thereto. In the interest of providing Harvest's lenders and potential lenders with information regarding Harvest, including the Company's

assessment of future plans and operations, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties.

Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: risks associated with conventional petroleum and natural gas operations; risks associated with the construction of the oil sands project; the volatility in commodity prices, interest rates and currency exchange rates; risks associated with realizing the value of acquisitions; general economic, market and business conditions; changes in environmental legislation and regulations; the availability of sufficient capital from internal and external sources; and, such other risks and uncertainties described from time to time in regulatory reports and filings made with securities regulators. The impact of any one risk, uncertainty or factor on a particular forward-looking statement is not determinable with certainty as these factors are interdependent, and management's future course of action would depend on the assessment of all information at that time. Please also refer to "Operational and Other Business Risks" in this MD&A and "Risk Factors" in the Annual Information Form for detailed discussion on these risks.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to: commodity prices, price risk management activities, acquisitions and dispositions, capital spending and allocation of such to various projects, reserve estimates and ultimate recovery of reserves, potential timing and commerciality of Harvest's capital projects, the extent and success rate of Upstream and BlackGold drilling programs, the ability to achieve the maximum capacity from the BlackGold central processing facilities, availability of the credit facility, access and ability to raise capital, ability to maintain debt covenants, debt levels, recovery of long-lived assets, the timing and amount of decommission and environmental related costs, income taxes, cash from operating activities, regulatory approval of development projects and regulatory changes. For this purpose, any statements that are contained herein that are not statements of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements often contain terms such as "may", "will", "should", "anticipate", "expect", "target", "plan", "potential", "intend", and similar expressions.

All of the forward-looking statements in this MD&A are qualified by the assumptions that are stated or inherent in such forward-looking statements. Although Harvest believes that these assumptions are reasonable based on the information available to us on the date such assumptions were made, this list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the forward-looking statements and the reader should not place an undue reliance on these assumptions and such forward-looking statements. The key assumptions that have been made in connection with the forward-looking statements include the following: that the Company will conduct its operations and achieve results of operations as anticipated; that its development plans and sustaining maintenance programs will achieve the expected results; the general continuance of current or, where applicable, assumed industry conditions; the continuation of assumed tax, royalty and regulatory regimes; the accuracy of the estimates of the Company's reserve volumes; commodity price, operation level, and cost assumptions; the continued availability of adequate cash flow and debt and/or equity financing to fund the Company's capital and operating requirements as needed; and the extent of Harvest's liabilities. Harvest believes the material factors, expectations and assumptions reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these factors, expectations and assumptions will prove to be correct.

Although management believes that the forward-looking information is reasonable based on information available on the date such forward-looking statements were made, no assurances can be given as to future results, levels of activity and achievements. Therefore, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as the plans, intentions or expectations upon which the forward-looking information is based might not occur. Forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Further information about us can be accessed under our public filings found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or at www.harvestenergy.ca. Information can also be found by contacting our Investor Relations department at (403) 265-1178 or at 1-866-666-1178.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

In management's opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Harvest Operations Corp. (the "Company") have been prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Since a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent on future events, the preparation of financial statements necessarily involves the use of estimates and approximations. These have been made using careful judgment and with all information available up to March 31, 2015. Management is responsible for the consistency, therewith, of all other financial and operating data presented in Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2014.

To meet our responsibility for reliable and accurate financial statements, management has developed and maintains internal controls, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is relevant, reliable and accurate, and that assets are safeguarded and transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization.

Under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. We have concluded that as of December 31, 2014, our internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

Because of inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements and even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to the financial statement preparation and presentation.

The consolidated financial statements have been examined in 2014 and 2013 by our auditors, KPMG LLP and in 2012 by Ernst & Young LLP. Their responsibility is to express a professional opinion on the fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The Auditors' Report outlines the scope of their examination and sets forth their opinion on our consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for approving the consolidated financial statements. The Board fulfills its responsibilities related to financial reporting mainly through the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee consists exclusively of independent directors, including at least one director with financial expertise. The Audit Committee meets regularly with management and the external auditors to discuss reporting and governance issues and ensures each party is discharging its responsibilities. The Audit Committee has reviewed these financial statements with management and the auditors and has recommended their approval to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has approved the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

(Signed)

Kyungluck Sohn
President and Chief Executive Officer

(Signed)

Sungki Lee
Chief Financial Officer

Calgary, Alberta
March 31, 2015



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and Directors of Harvest Operations Corp.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Harvest Operations Corp., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flow for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Harvest Operations Corp. as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Comparative Information

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements which describes that the Company changed its accounting policy for the adoption of the revised International Accounting Standard 19 (Employee Benefits) on January 1, 2013, and discontinued an operation in 2014 as described in Note 7, and the comparative information presented as at and for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 has been restated and included in the presentation of the statement of financial position as at January 1, 2013.

The consolidated financial statements of Harvest Operations Corp. as at and for the year ended December 31, 2012, excluding the retrospective adjustments described in Notes 2 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on February 28, 2013.

As part of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2014, we also audited the retrospective adjustments described in Notes 2 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements that were applied to restate the comparative information presented as at January 1, 2013, (derived from the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended December 31, 2012) and comparative information presented for the year ended December 31, 2012. In our opinion, the restatements have been properly applied.

We were not engaged to audit, review, or apply any procedures to the December 31, 2012 consolidated financial statements or the January 1, 2013 consolidated statement of financial position, other than with respect to the retrospective adjustments described in Notes 2 and 7 to the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on such information.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Accountants

March 31, 2015
Calgary, Canada

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT OF REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and the Shareholder of Harvest Operations Corp.:

We have audited, before the effects of the retrospective adjustments (1) for the adoption of International Accounting Standard 19: Employee Benefits (Revised) disclosed in Note 2, and (2) for the reclassification of Downstream operations discussed in Notes 6 and 7, to the consolidated financial statements, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Harvest Operations Corp., which comprise of the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flow for the year ended December 31, 2012, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above, prior to the adjustments to record the impact of adopting the change in accounting policy for employee benefits disclosed in Note 2, and for the reclassification of Downstream operations discussed in Notes 6 and 7, to the consolidated financial statements, present fairly, in all material respects, the financial performance and cash flows of Harvest Operations Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2012 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

We were not engaged to audit, review or apply any procedures to the retrospective adjustments for the adoption of IAS19 disclosed in Note 2, and for the reclassification of Downstream operations discussed in Notes 6 and 7, to the consolidated financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or any other form of assurance about whether such retrospective adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied. Those retrospective adjustments were audited by other auditors.

Calgary, Canada
February 28, 2013

Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered accountants



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at (millions of Canadian dollars)	Notes	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets			
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	15	\$ 89.8	\$ 168.9
Inventories	24	2.6	51.6
Prepaid expenses		13.9	14.1
Risk management contracts	15	1.9	0.3
		108.2	234.9
Non-current assets			
Long-term deposit and other		—	5.6
Deferred income tax asset	18	382.5	148.8
Exploration and evaluation assets	10	62.1	59.4
Property, plant and equipment	8	4,109.9	4,461.4
Investments in joint ventures	11	75.8	—
Goodwill	9	353.1	379.8
		4,983.4	5,055.0
Total assets		\$ 5,091.6	\$ 5,289.9
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15, 17	\$ 370.2	\$ 258.3
Promissory note		—	12.3
Current portion of provisions	16	37.3	39.1
Risk management contracts	15	1.2	0.6
		408.7	310.3
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	12, 15	1,916.8	1,973.0
Related party loans	15, 25	396.5	259.6
Long-term liability	15, 17	61.5	69.5
Non-current provisions	16	773.3	731.5
Post-employment benefit obligations		—	6.8
		3,148.1	3,040.4
Total liabilities		\$ 3,556.8	\$ 3,350.7
Shareholders' equity			
Shareholder's capital	13	3,860.8	3,860.8
Contributed surplus	25	10.3	4.3
Deficit		(2,337.7)	(1,893.2)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	23	1.4	(32.7)
Total shareholder's equity		1,534.8	1,939.2
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		\$ 5,091.6	\$ 5,289.9
Commitments [Note 26]			
Subsequent Events [Note 27]			

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

(Signed) _____

Randall Henderson, Director

(Signed) _____

Allan Buchignani, Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the years ended December 31,

(millions of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2014	2013	2012
Petroleum and natural gas sales		\$ 1,046.0	\$ 1,101.7	\$ 1,193.5
Royalties		(149.7)	(153.9)	(164.6)
Loss from joint ventures	11	(4.7)	—	—
Revenues and other income		891.6	947.8	1,028.9
Expenses				
Operating	19	330.5	345.6	359.0
Transportation and marketing		17.5	22.6	22.2
General and administrative	19	64.8	68.1	65.0
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	8	435.2	530.0	579.5
Exploration and evaluation	10	10.2	12.3	24.9
Gains on disposition of assets	8	(47.5)	(33.9)	(30.3)
Finance costs	20	95.3	92.2	112.2
Risk management contracts losses (gains)	15	2.1	(4.4)	(0.5)
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	21	126.4	78.7	(10.7)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	8	267.6	24.1	21.8
Loss from continuing operations before income tax		(410.5)	(187.5)	(114.2)
Income tax recovery	18	(324.9)	(39.4)	(23.1)
Net loss from continuing operations		(85.6)	(148.1)	(91.1)
Net loss from discontinued operations	7	(354.6)	(633.8)	(629.9)
Net loss		\$ (440.2)	\$ (781.9)	\$ (721.0)
Other comprehensive income ("OCI")				
<i>Items that may be reclassified to net income</i>				
Gains (losses) on designated cash flow hedges, net of tax	15, 23	1.3	(1.1)	(13.2)
Gains (losses) on foreign currency translation	23	(9.9)	7.9	(17.7)
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation on disposal of subsidiary	23	44.1	—	—
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to net income</i>				
Actuarial gains (losses), net of tax	23	(5.7)	18.1	(9.9)
Comprehensive loss		\$ (410.4)	\$ (757.0)	\$ (761.8)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	Shareholder's Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ("AOCI")	Total Shareholder's Equity
Balance at December 31, 2013		\$ 3,860.8	\$ 4.3	\$ (1,893.2)	\$ (32.7)	\$ 1,939.2
Gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax	23	—	—	—	1.3	1.3
Losses on foreign currency translation	23	—	—	—	(9.9)	(9.9)
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation losses on disposal of subsidiary	23	—	—	—	44.1	44.1
Actuarial losses, net of tax	23	—	—	—	(5.7)	(5.7)
Shareholder loan	25	—	6.0	—	—	6.0
Transfer of cumulative actuarial losses to deficit	23	—	—	(4.3)	4.3	—
Net loss		—	—	(440.2)	—	(440.2)
Balance at December 31, 2014		\$ 3,860.8	\$ 10.3	\$ (2,337.7)	\$ 1.4	\$ 1,534.8
Balance at December 31, 2012		\$ 3,860.8	\$ —	\$ (1,111.3)	\$ (57.6)	\$ 2,691.9
Losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax	23	—	—	—	(1.1)	(1.1)
Gains on foreign currency translation	23	—	—	—	7.9	7.9
Actuarial gains, net of tax	23	—	—	—	18.1	18.1
Shareholder loan	25	—	4.3	—	—	4.3
Net loss		—	—	(781.9)	—	(781.9)
Balance at December 31, 2013		\$ 3,860.8	\$ 4.3	\$ (1,893.2)	\$ (32.7)	\$ 1,939.2
Balance at December 31, 2011		\$ 3,860.8	\$ —	\$ (390.3)	\$ (16.8)	\$ 3,453.7
Losses on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax		—	—	—	(13.2)	(13.2)
Losses on foreign currency translation		—	—	—	(17.7)	(17.7)
Actuarial losses, net of tax		—	—	—	(9.9)	(9.9)
Net loss		—	—	(721.0)	—	(721.0)
Balance at December 31, 2012		\$ 3,860.8	\$ —	\$ (1,111.3)	\$ (57.6)	\$ 2,691.9

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the years ended December 31,

<i>(millions of Canadian dollars)</i>	Notes	2014	2013	2012
Cash provided by (used in)				
Operating Activities				
Net loss		\$ (440.2)	\$ (781.9)	\$ (721.0)
Items not requiring cash				
Loss from joint ventures	11	4.7	—	—
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	8	448.0	612.8	688.4
Accretion of decommissioning and environmental remediation liabilities	16	22.4	22.3	20.7
Unrealized losses on risk management contracts	15	0.7	0.5	1.1
Unrealized (gains) losses on foreign exchange	7, 21	103.3	40.8	(1.2)
Unsuccessful exploration and evaluation cost	10	9.4	11.5	22.0
Gains on disposition of assets	7, 8	(47.7)	(34.1)	(30.3)
Loss on disposition of Downstream subsidiary	7	56.6	—	—
Gain on redemption of convertible debentures	12	—	(3.6)	(0.1)
Deferred income tax recovery	7, 18	(232.8)	(64.2)	(81.6)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	7, 8	446.9	483.0	557.3
Other non-cash items		13.4	2.4	(3.1)
Realized foreign exchange loss on senior unsecured credit facility	12	—	1.3	—
Settlement of decommissioning and environmental remediation liabilities	16	(14.0)	(19.6)	(20.4)
Change in non-cash working capital	22	112.2	(70.6)	11.0
Cash from operating activities		\$ 482.9	\$ 200.6	\$ 442.8
Financing Activities				
Credit facility (repayment) borrowings, net	12	(169.4)	293.8	135.1
Borrowing on senior unsecured credit facility	12	—	395.4	—
Repayment of senior unsecured credit facility	12	—	(396.7)	—
Repayment of promissory note		(12.3)	(11.9)	—
Borrowings from related party loans	25	120.0	80.0	168.0
Issuance of senior notes, net of issuance costs	12	—	634.4	—
Redemption of convertible debentures	12	—	(627.2)	(106.8)
Other cash-items		—	—	(0.3)
Cash from (used in) financing activities		\$ (61.7)	\$ 367.8	\$ 196.0
Investing Activities				
Additions to property, plant and equipment	8	(695.9)	(741.4)	(620.1)
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	10	(22.3)	(16.7)	(41.1)
Property dispositions (acquisitions), net	8, 10, 11	237.4	160.5	87.2
Net cash inflow from disposition of Downstream subsidiary	7	37.9	—	—
Investment in joint ventures	11	(26.7)	—	—
Distributions received from joint ventures	11	2.3	—	—
Change in non-cash working capital	22	47.1	21.6	(63.8)
Cash used in investing activities		\$ (420.2)	\$ (576.0)	\$ (637.8)
Change in cash		1.0	(7.6)	1.0
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(1.0)	—	—
Cash, at beginning of the year		—	7.6	6.6
Cash, at end of the year		\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7.6
Interest paid		\$ 82.1	\$ 78.4	\$ 83.9

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013 and 2012

(Tabular amounts in millions of Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Nature of Operations and Structure of the Company

Harvest Operations Corp. ("Harvest" or the "Company") is an energy company in the business of the exploration, development, and production of crude oil, bitumen, natural gas and natural gas liquids in western Canada.

Harvest is a wholly owned subsidiary of Korea National Oil Corporation ("KNOC"). The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Canada. Harvest's principal place of business is located at 1500, 700 – 2nd Street SW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 2W1.

2. Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 31, 2015.

On November 13, 2014, Harvest completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary North Atlantic Refining Limited ("North Atlantic" or "Downstream"). Results of Downstream have been presented as discontinued operations and the comparative consolidated statements of comprehensive loss have been adjusted to show the discontinued operation separately from continuing operations (also see note 7 – Discontinued Operations).

In addition, effective January 1, 2013, Harvest adopted IAS 19, "Employee Benefits" as amended in June 2011 ("IAS 19R"). The transition to IAS 19R impacted Harvest's net loss and other comprehensive loss due to the requirement to recognize the net interest cost in profit or loss and the elimination of expected return on plan assets. For the year ended December 31, 2012, operating expense increased by \$1.1 million, as a result of increased pension expense and net actuarial losses on defined benefit plans recognized in other comprehensive loss decreased by \$1.1 million pre-tax or \$0.9 million after-tax.

Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for held-for-trading financial assets and derivative financial instruments, which are measured at fair value.

Functional and Presentation Currency

In these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency. All references to US\$ are to United States dollars.

3. Changes in Accounting Policies

(a) New and amended accounting standards adopted

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company has adopted the following new IFRS standards and amendments:

- IAS 32 "Financial instruments: Presentation" has been amended to clarify that the right to offset financial assets and liabilities must be available on the current date and cannot be contingent on a future event. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.
- IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") 21 "Levies", clarifies the recognition requirements concerning a liability to pay a levy imposed by a government other than income tax. IFRIC 21 clarifies that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers payment occurs. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on Harvest's financial statements.

(a) New standards and interpretation issued but not yet adopted

- On May 28, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", which specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requiring entities to provide users of financial statements with more disclosure. The standard supersedes IAS 18 "Revenue", IAS 11 "Construction Contracts", and related interpretations. IFRS 15 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Application

of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. Harvest is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on its consolidated financial statements.

- On July 24, 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” to replace IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. IFRS 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting. No changes were introduced for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Harvest is currently evaluating the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

4. Significant Accounting Policies

(b) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Harvest and its subsidiaries. All inter-entity transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which Harvest obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Control is achieved when Harvest is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, Harvest controls its subsidiaries as the Company has all of the following via its 100% ownership:

- Power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as Harvest, using consistent accounting policies. The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the following material subsidiaries:

Subsidiary	Principal activities	Country of incorporation	% Equity interest
Harvest Breeze Trust No. 1	Oil exploration and production	Canada	100
Harvest Breeze Trust No. 2	Oil exploration and production	Canada	100
Breeze Resources Partnership	Oil exploration and production	Canada	100
Hay River Partnership	Oil exploration and production	Canada	100
North Atlantic Refining Limited ⁽¹⁾	Petroleum refining and marketing	Canada	100

⁽¹⁾ Sold on November 13, 2014 (see note 7 – Discontinued Operations)

(c) Interests in Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement is an arrangement in which two or more parties have joint control established by a contractual agreement. Joint control requires unanimous consent for decisions regarding the relevant activities of the arrangement. A joint arrangement is either a joint operation, whereby the parties have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, or a joint venture, whereby the parties have rights to the net assets.

Interests in joint operations are recognized in the consolidated financial statements by including Harvest's share of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the arrangement.

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, interests in joint ventures are initially recognized at cost, with the carrying value subsequently increased or decreased to reflect the Company's proportionate share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying value of the Company's investment. When necessary, adjustments are made to investee financial statements to align accounting policies of investees with those applied by the Company in its consolidated financial statements.

The carrying values of Harvest's equity accounted investments are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether any indicators of impairment are present. If an indicator of impairment is identified, the recoverable amount of the investment is estimated. If the carrying value of the investment exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment charge is recognized.

Unrealized gains resulting from transactions with joint ventures are eliminated, to the extent of the Company's interest in the joint venture. For sales of products or services from the Company to its joint ventures, unrealized gains are eliminated against the carrying value of the investment.

On April 23, 2014, Harvest entered into two joint arrangements with KERR Canada Co. Ltd. ("KERR"): Deep Basin Partnership ("DBP") and HK MS Partnership ("HKMS") (also see note 11). Unanimous consent must be obtained from the shareholders for decisions about relevant activities that impact the returns on investment. Such activities include but are not limited to the approval of the overall capital program and budget. Based on management's assessment, Harvest concluded that both joint arrangements are joint ventures as neither KERR nor Harvest has a direct interest in the underlying assets or liabilities. These joint ventures have been recognized using the equity method of accounting. However, based on the terms of the agreement, which provide for differing proportions of earnings based on ownership percentages that are not representative of the economic substance, Harvest cannot simply apply its percentage ownership to pick up the net income from these joint ventures. Therefore, Harvest applies a hypothetical liquidation at book value ("HLBV") method to calculate its equity share of net income for each reporting period. HLBV takes a balance sheet approach in calculating the earnings Harvest should recognize based on the change in Harvest's economic interest in the net assets in the partnerships under the provisions of the joint venture agreements in a liquidation scenario.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenues associated with the sale of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids and refined products are recognized when title passes to customers and payment has either been received or collection is reasonably certain. Revenues for retail services related to Downstream operations were recorded when the services were provided. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The costs of petroleum product inventory are determined using the first in, first out method in Upstream. Downstream inventory costs were determined using the weighted average cost method. Inventory costs include all cost of production such as the cost of purchased crude oil and other feedstocks, other related operating costs and purchased products for resale. The valuation of inventory is reviewed at the end of each month. When the circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist or when there is clear evidence of an increase in net realizable value because of changed economic circumstances, the amount of the write-down is reversed. The reversal is limited to the amount of the original write-down. The costs of parts and supplies inventories are determined under the average cost method.

(f) Property, Plant, and Equipment ("PP&E") and Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E") Assets

(i) Upstream and BlackGold

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Prior to acquiring the legal rights to explore an area, all costs are charged directly to the statement of comprehensive loss as E&E expense.

Once the legal rights to explore are acquired, all costs directly associated with the E&E are capitalized. E&E costs are those expenditures incurred for identifying, exploring and evaluating new pools including acquisition of land and mineral leases, geological and geophysical costs, decommissioning costs, E&E drilling, sampling, appraisals and directly attributable general and administrative costs. All such costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review to confirm the continued intent to develop. When this is no longer the case, the costs are impaired. When technical feasibility and commercial viability are established, the relevant expenditure is transferred to PP&E after impairment is assessed and any resulting impairment loss is recognized. If no potentially commercial petroleum is discovered from exploration drilling, the relating E&E assets are impaired.

E&E assets are not amortized but are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. For purposes of impairment testing, E&E assets are allocated to cash generating units ("CGUs"). The impairment of E&E assets, and any eventual reversal thereof, is recognized as E&E expense in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Development costs

The Upstream and BlackGold PP&E generally represent costs incurred in acquiring and developing proved and/or probable reserves, and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves. Development costs include the initial purchase price and directly attributable costs relating to land and mineral leases, geological and seismic studies, property acquisitions, development drilling, construction of gathering systems and

infrastructure facilities, decommissioning costs, transfers from E&E assets, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. These costs are accumulated on a field or an area basis (major components).

Major capital maintenance projects such as well work-overs, major overhauls and turnarounds are capitalized but general maintenance and repair costs are charged against income. Where a major part of an asset is replaced, it is capitalized within PP&E and the carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized immediately. The capitalized major capital maintenance projects and replacement parts are amortized as separate components if their useful lives are different from the associated assets. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of PP&E are recognized in net income as incurred.

PP&E are stated at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation, depletion, amortization and impairment losses.

For exchanges that involve only unproven properties, the exchange is accounted for at cost. Exchanges of development and production assets are measured at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or if neither the fair value of the assets given up nor the assets received can be reliably estimated. Any gains or losses on de-recognition of the asset given up is included in net income.

Depletion, Depreciation and Amortization

Costs incurred related to developed oil and gas properties are depleted using the unit-of-production basis over the proved developed reserves. Cost related to undeveloped oil and gas properties are not immediately included in the depletable pool of developed assets but are transferred to the depletable pool as the reserves are developed through drilling activities.

Certain major components within PP&E such as capitalized maintenance and replacement parts are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective useful lives, which in general is around four years. Costs of major development projects under construction are excluded from the costs subject to depletion until they are available for use.

Corporate and administrative assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the individual assets' useful lives.

Harvest reviews its PP&E's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation at each reporting period and adjust prospectively, if appropriate.

(ii) *Downstream*

PP&E related to the refining assets were recorded at cost. General maintenance and repair costs were expensed as incurred. Major replacements and capital maintenance projects such as turnaround costs were capitalized. Improvements that increase or prolong the service life or capacity of an asset were capitalized.

Depreciation

When significant parts of an item of PP&E have different useful lives, they were accounted for as separate items (major components). Depreciation of recorded cost less the residual value was provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the major components as set out below.

Asset	Period
Refining and production plant:	
Processing equipment	5 – 35 years
Structures	15 – 20 years
Catalysts and turnarounds	2 – 8 years
Tugs	25 years
Buildings	10 – 20 years
Vehicles	2 – 7 years
Office and computer equipment	3 – 5 years

(iii) *Disposal of assets*

An item of PP&E and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or abandonment. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of PP&E and are recognized in the period of disposal.

(iv) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment and Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Harvest assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, Harvest estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to dispose ("FVLCD") and its value-in-use ("VIU"). The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. In such case, an impairment test is performed at the CGUs level. A CGU is a group of assets that Harvest aggregates based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. To determine VIU, the Company estimates the present value of the future net cash flows expected to derive from the continued use of the asset or CGU without consideration for potential enhancement or improvement of the underlying asset's performance. Discount rates that reflect the market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU are used. In determining FVLCD, discounted cash flows, future developments, and recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators. Inputs are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Such reversal is recognized in net income.

(g) Capitalized Interest

Interest on major development projects is capitalized until the project is complete, ready for its intended use, or if development is suspended using the weighted-average interest rate on Harvest's general borrowings. In situations where Harvest borrows funds specifically to acquire a qualifying asset or project, interests on these funds are also capitalized. Capitalized interest is limited to the actual interest incurred.

(h) Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is met when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified and presented as discontinued operations if the assets or disposal groups are disposed of or classified as held for sale and:

- the assets or disposal groups are a major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- the assets or disposal groups are part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- the assets or disposal groups are a subsidiary acquired solely for the purpose of resale.

The assets or disposal groups that meet these criteria are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and FVLCD, with impairments recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. Non-current assets held for sale are presented in current assets and liabilities within the consolidated statement of financial positions. Assets held for sale are not depreciated, depleted or amortized. Comparative period consolidated statements of financial positions are not restated.

The results of discontinued operations are shown separately in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, and comparative figures are restated.

(i) Business Combinations and Goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition including any contingent consideration is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred at acquisition date fair value. The acquired identifiable net assets are measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficiency of the consideration transferred below the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as a gain in net income. Associated transaction costs are expensed when incurred. Any contingent consideration to be transferred to the vendor is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as a financial asset or liability is measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in net income.

Those petroleum reserves and resources that are able to be reliably valued are recognized in the assessment of fair values on acquisition. The fair value of oil and natural gas interests is estimated with reference to the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from oil and natural gas production based on reserve estimates. The risk-adjusted discount rate is specific to the asset with reference to general market conditions.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the combination. Goodwill is carried at cost less impairment and is not amortized.

Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually at year-end or more frequently if events occur that indicate possible impairment. The recoverable amount is determined by calculating the recoverable amount of the group of CGUs that goodwill has been allocated to. The excess of the carrying value of goodwill over the recoverable amount is then recognized as impairment and charged to net income in the period in which it occurs. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

Where goodwill forms part of a CGU and part of the operation in that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed of in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the CGU retained, unless the Company determines there is a better method of allocating the goodwill on disposition.

(j) Provisions

(i) General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expenses relating to provisions are generally presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement except for decommissioning liabilities. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current discount rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(ii) Decommissioning Liabilities

Harvest recognizes the present value of any decommissioning liabilities as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that result from the acquisition, construction, development, and normal use of the assets. Harvest uses a risk-free rate to estimate the present value of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The associated decommissioning costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related asset and the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance costs whereas changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligation are charged against the decommissioning liabilities.

(iii) Environmental Remediation Liabilities

Environmental expenditures related to an existing condition caused by past operations are expensed. Environmental liabilities are recognized when a clean-up is probable and the associated costs can be reliably estimated. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required. When the liability will not be settled for a number of years, the amount recognized is the present value of the estimated future expenditure using a risk-free rate.

(iv) Contingencies

A contingency is disclosed where the existence of an obligation will only be confirmed by future events, or where the amount of a present obligation cannot be measured reliably or will likely not result in an economic outflow. Contingent assets are only disclosed when the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(k) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are generally not recognized for temporary differences arising on:

- investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint ventures;
- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, and Harvest intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary difference the carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets, both recognized and unrecognized are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to the extent that it is probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Prior to the disposal of Downstream, Harvest was entitled to certain investment tax credits on qualifying manufacturing capital expenditures relating to its Downstream operations. At each period end, Harvest reviewed and if appropriate reduced the balance to the extent that it is no longer probable that the investment tax credit will be realized.

(l) Post-Employment Benefits

Prior to its disposal, Harvest's Downstream operations maintained a defined benefit pension plan and a defined benefit health care plan, which cover the majority of its employees and their surviving spouses.

The cost of providing the defined pension benefits and other post-retirement benefits was actuarially determined by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method reflecting management's best estimates of discount rates, rate of compensation increase, retirement ages of employees, and expected health care costs. The benefit plan expenses included the current service costs and the net interest expense on the net obligation. Net interest expense was calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability. Prior to the disposal, Harvest recognized the benefit plan expenses under operating expenses in net income. Harvest did not have any past service costs arising from plan amendments, curtailment or restructuring.

Pension plan assets were measured at fair values with the difference between the fair value of the plan assets and the total employee benefit obligation recorded on the statement of financial position. Actuarial gains or losses were recognized in other comprehensive income immediately, and were not reclassified to net income in subsequent periods.

(m) Currency Translation

Foreign currency-denominated transactions are translated to the respective functional currencies of Harvest's entities at exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are not subsequently re-translated. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted into Harvest's functional currencies at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Conversion gains and losses on monetary items are included in net income in the period in which they arise.

Harvest's Downstream operations' functional currency was the U.S. dollar, while Harvest's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar. Therefore, the Downstream operations' assets and liabilities were translated at the period-end exchange rates, while revenues and expenses were translated using monthly average rates. Up until the disposal of Downstream, translation gains and losses relating to the foreign operations were included in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholder's equity. Upon disposal, the cumulative foreign currency translation differences were reclassified to profit and loss.

(n) Financial Instruments

Harvest recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivatives, on the consolidated statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contract. Financial liabilities are removed from the consolidated financial statements when the liability is extinguished either through settlement of or release from the obligation of the underlying liability. Financial assets are derecognized when (1) the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or (2) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the assets or

has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets, but has transferred control of the asset.

Harvest initially measures all financial instruments at fair value. Subsequent measurement of the financial instruments is based on their classification. Financial assets are classified into the following categories: held for trading, available for sale, held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading or other financial liabilities. Harvest has not designated any financial asset or liability at fair value through profit or loss.

Commodity contracts that are entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of commodity in accordance with the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage fall within the normal purchase or sale exemption and are accounted for as executory contracts.

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as held for trading are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in net income. Financial assets classified as either held-to-maturity or loans and receivables, and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair values with changes in those fair values recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Transaction costs relating to financial instruments classified as held for trading are expensed in net income in the period that they are incurred. For transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial instruments not classified as held for trading, they are included in the costs of the financial instruments upon initial recognition.

Harvest assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired, as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. For loans and receivables, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

(o) Hedges

Harvest uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency contracts and financial commodity contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks and commodity price risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recorded in net income, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in other comprehensive income.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, Harvest formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company intends to apply hedge accounting. The designation document includes the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, the identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess the hedge effectiveness. Upon designation and at each reporting date, Harvest assesses hedge effectiveness by performing regression analysis to assess the relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument. Only if such hedges are highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows will Harvest continue to apply hedge accounting.

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized directly in other comprehensive income, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in net income. Amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to the statement of comprehensive loss when the hedged transaction affects net income, such as when the hedged forecasted transaction occurs. Where the hedged item is the cost of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, the amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are transferred to the initial carrying amount of the non-financial asset or liability.

If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred to net income. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or

exercised without replacement or rollover, or if its designation as a hedge is revoked, any cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income remain in other comprehensive income until the forecast transaction affects net income.

(p) Leases

Leases or other arrangements that convey a right to use a specific asset are classified as either finance or operating leases. Finance leases transfer to the Company substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item. Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease term at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments. Capitalized leased assets are amortized over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the assets and the lease term. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(q) Fair Value Measurement

Harvest measures derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date and, for the purposes of impairment testing, uses FVLCD to determine the recoverable amount of some of its non-financial assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the following markets that are accessible by the Company:

- the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

Harvest uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy; described as follows, based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, Harvest determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization (based on the lowest-level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

5. Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are outlined below:

(a) Joint arrangements

Judgment is required to determine whether or not Harvest has joint control over an arrangement, which requires an assessment of the relevant activities and when the decisions in relation to those activities require unanimous consent. Harvest has determined that the relevant activities for its joint arrangements are those relating to the operating and capital decisions of the arrangement, such as approval of the capital expenditure program. The considerations made in determining joint control are similar to those necessary to determine control over subsidiaries. Refer to note 4 for more details.

In addition, judgment is required in determining whether joint arrangement structured through a separate vehicle is a joint operation or joint venture and involves determining whether the legal form and contractual arrangements give the Company direct rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. Other facts and circumstances are also assessed by management, including but not limited to, the Company's rights to the economic benefits of assets and its involvement and responsibility for settling liabilities associated with the arrangement.

(b) Reserves

The provision for depletion and depreciation of Upstream assets is calculated on the unit-of-production method based on proved developed reserves. As well, reserve estimates impact net income through the application of impairment tests. Provision for Upstream and BlackGold's decommissioning liability may change as changes in reserve lives affect the timing of decommissioning activities. The recognition and carrying value of deferred income tax assets relating to Upstream and BlackGold may change as reserve estimates impact Harvest's estimates of the likely recoverability of such assets. Revisions or changes in the reserve estimates can have either a positive or a negative impact on net income and PP&E.

The process of estimating reserves is complex and requires significant judgments based on available geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. In the process of estimating the recoverable oil and natural gas reserves and related future net cash flows, Harvest incorporates many factors and assumptions, such as:

- expected reservoir characteristics based on geological, geophysical and engineering assessments;
- future production rates based on historical performance and expected future operating and investment activities;
- future commodity prices and quality differentials;
- discount rates; and
- future development costs.

On an annual basis, the Company engages qualified, independent reserves evaluators to evaluate Harvest's reserves data.

Significant judgment is required to determine the future economic benefits of the oil and gas assets and in turn, to derive the proper DD&A estimate. This includes the interpretation and application of reserves estimates, the selection of the reserves base for the unit of production calculation and the matching of capitalized costs with the benefit of production.

(c) Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets (goodwill and PP&E) are aggregated into CGUs based on their ability to generate largely independent cash inflows and are used for impairment testing. The determination of the Company's CGUs is subject to significant judgment; product type, internal operational teams, geology and geography were key factors considered when grouping Harvest's oil and gas assets into the CGUs.

PP&E is tested for impairment when indications of impairment exist. PP&E impairment indicators include declines in commodity prices, production, reserves and operating results, cost overruns and construction delays. E&E impairment indicators include expiration of the right to explore and cessation of exploration in specific areas, lack of potential for commercial viability and technical feasibility and when E&E costs are not expected to be recovered from successful development of an area. The determination of whether such indicators exist requires significant judgment.

The recoverable amounts of CGUs and individual assets are determined based on the higher of VIU calculations and estimated FVLCD. To determine the recoverable amounts under VIU, Harvest uses reserve estimates for both the Upstream and BlackGold operating segments. The estimates of reserves, future commodity prices, discount rates, operating expenses and future development costs require significant judgments. FVLCD is determined using judgments, see note 5(f) below for further discussion.

(d) Provisions

In the determination of provisions, management is required to make a significant number of estimates and assumptions with respect to activities that will occur in the future including the ultimate amounts and timing of settlements, inflation factors, risk-free discount rates, emergence of new restoration techniques and expected changes in legal, regulatory, environmental and political environments. A change in any one of the assumptions could impact the estimated future obligation and in return, net income and in the case of decommissioning liabilities, PP&E.

(e) Income taxes

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which Harvest and its subsidiaries operate are subject to change. The Company is also subject to income tax audits and reassessments which may change its provision for income taxes. Therefore, the determination of income taxes is by nature complex, and requires making certain estimates and assumptions.

Harvest recognizes the net deferred tax benefit related to deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires the Company to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the net deferred tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted.

(f) Fair value measurements

Significant judgment is required to determine what assumptions market participants would use to price an asset or a liability, such as forward prices, foreign exchange rates and discount rates. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. To determine "highest and best use" requires further judgment. Changes in estimates and assumptions about these inputs could affect the reported fair value.

(g) Contingencies

Contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

6. Segment Information

Harvest's operating segments are determined based on information regularly reviewed for the purposes of decision making, allocating resources and assessing operational performance by Harvest's chief operating decision makers. The Company's reportable segments are:

- Upstream Operations, which consists of exploration, development, production and subsequent sale of petroleum, natural gas and natural gas liquids in western Canada.
- BlackGold Oil Sands, which is an oil sands project located near Conklin, Alberta. Phase 1 of the project is designed to produce 10,000 barrels of bitumen per day and is currently under construction and development.

The company reports activities not directly attributable to an operating segment under Corporate.

Harvest's Downstream segment was sold during 2014 and has been classified as discontinued operations (see note 7).

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Year Ended December 31 ⁽¹⁾								
	Upstream			Corporate			Total		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Petroleum and natural gas sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,046.0	\$ 1,101.7	\$ 1,193.5	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,046.0	\$ 1,101.7	\$ 1,193.5
Royalties	(149.7)	(153.9)	(164.6)	—	—	—	(149.7)	(153.9)	(164.6)
Loss from joint ventures	(4.7)	—	—	—	—	—	(4.7)	—	—
Revenues and other income	891.6	947.8	1,028.9	—	—	—	891.6	947.8	1,028.9
Expenses									
Operating	330.5	345.6	359.0	—	—	—	330.5	345.6	359.0
Transportation and marketing	17.5	22.6	22.2	—	—	—	17.5	22.6	22.2
General and administrative	64.8	68.1	65.0	—	—	—	64.8	68.1	65.0
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	435.2	530.0	579.5	—	—	—	435.2	530.0	579.5
Exploration and evaluation	10.2	12.3	24.9	—	—	—	10.2	12.3	24.9
Gains on disposition of assets	(47.5)	(33.9)	(30.3)	—	—	—	(47.5)	(33.9)	(30.3)
Finance costs	—	—	—	95.3	92.2	112.2	95.3	92.2	112.2
Risk management contracts (gains) losses	2.1	(4.4)	(0.5)	—	—	—	2.1	(4.4)	(0.5)
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	—	—	—	126.4	78.7	(10.7)	126.4	78.7	(10.7)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	267.6	24.1	21.8	—	—	—	267.6	24.1	21.8
Operating loss	\$ (188.8)	\$ (16.6)	\$ (12.7)	\$ (221.7)	\$ (170.9)	\$ (101.5)	\$ (410.5)	\$ (187.5)	\$ (114.2)
Income tax recovery							(324.9)	(39.4)	(23.1)
Net loss from continuing operations							(85.6)	(148.1)	(91.1)
Net loss from discontinued operations							(354.6)	(633.8)	(629.9)
Net loss							\$ (440.2)	\$ (781.9)	\$ (721.0)

(1) The BlackGold segment is under development, as such, there are no operating activities to report.

	Year Ended December 31								
	Upstream			BlackGold			Total		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Capital Additions									
Additions to PPE	\$ 386.2	\$ 305.6	\$ 406.4	\$ 283.5	\$ 444.5	\$ 164.1	\$ 669.7	\$ 750.1	\$ 570.5
Additions to E&E	22.3	16.7	41.1	—	—	—	22.3	16.7	41.1
Property acquisitions (dispositions), net	(301.1)	(155.6)	(84.3)	0.2	0.7	—	(300.9)	(154.9)	(84.3)
Net capital additions	\$ 107.4	\$ 166.7	\$ 363.2	\$ 283.7	\$ 445.2	\$ 164.1	\$ 391.1	\$ 611.9	\$ 527.3

	Total Assets		PP&E		E&E		Goodwill	
December 31, 2014								
Upstream	\$	3,656.8	\$	2,675.3	\$	62.1	\$	353.1
BlackGold		1,434.8		1,434.6		—		—
Total	\$	5,091.6	\$	4,109.9	\$	62.1	\$	353.1

December 31, 2013								
Upstream	\$	3,794.0	\$	3,166.2	\$	59.4	\$	379.8
BlackGold		1,144.0		1,138.8		—		—
Downstream (see note 7)		351.9		156.4		—		—
Total	\$	5,289.9	\$	4,461.4	\$	59.4	\$	379.8

7. Discontinued Operations

Downstream operations included the purchase and refining of crude oil at a medium gravity sour crude oil hydrocracking refinery, and the sale of the refined products to commercial, wholesale and retail customers. Downstream was located in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador. On November 13, 2014, Harvest closed the sale of its wholly owned Downstream segment for net proceeds of approximately \$70.5 million subject to post-closing adjustments. The Downstream segment has been classified as discontinued operations as at December 31, 2014. Results of the Downstream segment are presented as discontinued operations for the current and prior periods.

The purchase and sale agreement to sell the Downstream segment triggered an impairment assessment during the third quarter of 2014. As a result of this assessment, Downstream recorded an impairment loss of \$179.3 million (2013 – \$458.9 million, 2012 – \$535.5 million) in its refinery CGU relating to the PP&E to reflect a recoverable amount of \$nil (2013 – \$132.7 million; 2012 – \$581.9 million) at December 31, 2014. This amount has been included in the operating loss from discontinued operations. The recoverable amount was based on the asset's FVLCD. The FVLCD was determined in accordance with the terms of the purchase and sale agreement, which is level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Also see note 8, Property, Plant & Equipment.

As it was no longer probable for Downstream to utilize deferred tax assets of \$92.1 million, it was written down to \$nil as at December 31, 2014. Harvest completed a strategic tax planning transaction during the third quarter of 2014, which resulted in an increase of deferred tax assets in the amount of \$247.6 million. Harvest also realized a capital loss of \$1.6 billion (\$796 million taxable capital loss) on the sale of the Downstream segment, of which none has been recognized in the deferred tax asset. See note 18 - Income Taxes.

Harvest recorded a loss of \$56.6 million on the disposal of the Downstream segment, which has been included in the net loss from discontinued operations.

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Refined products sales	\$ 3,432.1	\$ 4,416.9	\$ 4,752.1
Expenses			
Purchased products for resale and processing	3,250.0	4,327.4	4,520.3
Operating	209.8	233.1	262.6
Transportation and marketing	6.0	5.4	4.4
General and administrative	0.5	0.6	0.6
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	12.8	82.8	108.9
Gains on disposition of assets	(0.2)	(0.2)	—
Impairment	179.3	458.9	535.5
Operating loss from discontinued operations	\$ (226.1)	\$ (691.1)	\$ (680.2)
Finance costs (income)	1.5	2.0	(1.2)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses ⁽¹⁾	(21.7)	(34.5)	9.4
Loss before income tax from discontinued operations	\$ (205.9)	\$ (658.6)	\$ (688.4)
Income tax expense (recovery)	92.1	(24.8)	(58.5)
Loss from discontinued operations after income tax	\$ (298.0)	\$ (633.8)	\$ (629.9)
Loss on disposal of the Downstream subsidiary ⁽²⁾	56.6	—	—
Net loss from discontinued operations	\$ (354.6)	\$ (633.8)	\$ (629.9)

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2014, the unrealized foreign exchange gain was \$21.6 million (2013 - \$34.3 million; 2012 - loss of \$8.6 million)

(2) Includes the reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation loss from AOCI of \$44.1 million.

The following table summarizes the components of the discontinued operations cash flows:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Cash flow used in operating activities	\$ (60.0)	\$ (177.4)	\$ (52.9)
Cash flow from financing activities	129.1	226.8	149.5
Cash flow used in investing activities	(35.5)	(56.3)	(95.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(1.0)	—	—
Total cash inflow (outflow)	\$ 32.6	\$ (6.9)	\$ 0.9

Net cash inflow from the disposal of Downstream subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$37.9 million, calculated based on the net cash consideration received of \$70.5 million less Downstream's ending cash balance of \$32.6 million.

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

	Upstream	BlackGold	Downstream	Total
Cost:				
As at December 31, 2012	\$ 5,085.5	\$ 679.8	\$ 1,390.3	\$ 7,155.6
Additions	305.6	444.5	53.2	803.3
Acquisitions	16.3	0.7	—	17.0
Disposals	(177.9)	—	(4.9)	(182.8)
Change in decommissioning liabilities	31.5	13.8	—	45.3
Transfer from E&E	11.3	—	—	11.3
Exchange adjustment	—	—	99.4	99.4
As at December 31, 2013	\$ 5,272.3	\$ 1,138.8	\$ 1,538.0	\$ 7,949.1
Additions	386.2	283.5	27.8	697.5
Acquisitions	3.1	0.2	—	3.3
Disposals	(500.2)	—	(0.2)	(500.4)
Change in decommissioning liabilities	116.6	12.1	—	128.7
Transfer from E&E	7.2	—	—	7.2
Exchange adjustment	—	—	107.1	107.1
Disposal of Downstream subsidiary	—	—	(1,672.7)	(1,672.7)
As at December 31, 2014	\$ 5,285.2	\$ 1,434.6	\$ —	\$ 6,719.8

Accumulated depletion, depreciation, amortization and impairment losses:

As at December 31, 2012	\$ 1,577.9	\$ —	\$ 785.8	\$ 2,363.7
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	530.0	—	82.8	612.8
Disposals	(25.9)	—	(4.7)	(30.6)
Impairment	24.1	—	458.9	483.0
Exchange adjustments	—	—	58.8	58.8
As at December 31, 2013	\$ 2,106.1	\$ —	\$ 1,381.6	\$ 3,487.7
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	435.2	—	12.8	448.0
Disposals	(199.0)	—	—	(199.0)
Impairment	267.6	—	179.3	446.9
Exchange adjustments	—	—	99.0	99.0
Disposal of Downstream subsidiary	—	—	(1,672.7)	(1,672.7)
As at December 31, 2014	\$ 2,609.9	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,609.9

Net Book Value:

As at December 31, 2014	\$ 2,675.3	\$ 1,434.6	\$ —	\$ 4,109.9
As at December 31, 2013	\$ 3,166.2	\$ 1,138.8	\$ 156.4	\$ 4,461.4

General and administrative costs directly attributable to PP&E addition activities of \$23.4 million have been capitalized during the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$19.6 million; 2012 – \$21.6 million). Borrowing costs relating to the development of BlackGold assets have been capitalized within PP&E during the year ended December 31, 2014 in the amount of \$33.4 million (2013 – \$19.8 million; 2012 – \$10.8 million), at a weighted average interest rate of 4.7% (2013 – 4.8%; 2012 – 5.7%). PP&E additions also include non-cash additions relating to the BlackGold deferred payment of \$1.6 million (December 31, 2013 – \$71.5 million) (see note 17).

At December 31, 2014, the BlackGold oil sands assets of \$1.4 billion (December 31, 2013 – \$1.1 billion) was excluded from the asset base subject to depreciation, depletion and amortization.

During 2014, Harvest's Upstream segment closed the disposition of certain non-core oil and gas assets in Alberta and Saskatchewan for total proceeds of approximately \$243.0 million. Harvest recognized \$47.5 million of gains on disposition during the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$33.9 million; 2012 – \$30.3 million) relating to the de-recognition of PP&E, E&E, goodwill and decommissioning liabilities.

During 2014, Harvest recognized an impairment loss of \$131.8 million and \$100.8 million against its Upstream PP&E in the North Alberta light oil and East Saskatchewan light oil CGUs, respectively (2013 and 2012 – \$nil). This was triggered by reserves write-down as a result of a decline in the short-term oil prices and reduced estimates of recoverable oil from the CGUs. The recoverable amount was based on the assets' VIU, estimated using the net present value of proved plus probable reserves discounted at a pre-tax rate of 10% and the forecast commodity prices noted below. The recoverable amount as at December 31, 2014 for the North Alberta light oil CGU was \$211.6 million and \$118.8 million for the East Saskatchewan light oil CGU. A 200 bps increase in the discount rate would result in an additional impairment for the North Alberta light oil and East Saskatchewan light oil CGUs of approximately \$15.9 million and \$10.3 million, respectively. A 10% decrease in the forward oil price estimate would result in an additional impairment of approximately \$50.1 million and \$35.1 million for the North Alberta light oil and East Saskatchewan light oil CGUs, respectively.

Harvest also recognized an impairment loss of \$35.0 million (2013 – \$24.1 million; 2012 – \$21.8 million) against its Upstream PP&E in the South Alberta gas CGU, which was triggered by reserves write-down as a result of lower forecast development activities and a decline in the long-term gas prices. The recoverable amount was based on the assets' VIU, estimated using the net present value of proved plus probable reserves discounted at a pre-tax rate of 8% (2013 – 8%; 2012 – 10%) and forecast commodity prices noted below. The recoverable amount as at December 31, 2014 for the South Alberta gas CGU was \$33.2 million (2013 – \$77.7 million 2012 – \$155.1 million). A 200 bps increase in the discount rate would result in an additional impairment for the South Alberta gas CGU of approximately \$1.6 million while a 10% decrease in the forward gas price estimate would result in an additional impairment of approximately \$9.1 million.

The following forecast commodity prices were used:

Year	Edmonton Light			US\$/Cdn\$ Exchange Rate
	WTI Crude Oil (\$US/bbl)	Crude Oil (\$Cdn/bbl)	AECO Gas (\$Cdn/Mmbtu)	
2015	62.50	64.71	3.31	0.850
2016	75.00	80.00	3.77	0.875
2017	80.00	85.71	4.02	0.875
2018	85.00	91.43	4.27	0.875
2019	90.00	97.14	4.53	0.875
Thereafter ⁽¹⁾	+2%/year	+2%/year	+2%/year	0.875

⁽¹⁾ Represents the average escalation percentage in each year after 2019 to the end of reserve life

9. Goodwill

As at December 31, 2012	\$	391.8
Disposals		(12.0)
As at December 31, 2013	\$	379.8
Disposals		(26.7)
As at December 31, 2014	\$	353.1

Goodwill of \$353.1 million (December 31, 2013 – \$379.8 million) has been allocated to the Upstream operating segment. In assessing whether goodwill has been impaired, the carrying amount of the Upstream operating segment (including goodwill) is compared with the recoverable amount of the Upstream operating segment. The estimated recoverable amount of Upstream was determined based on its FVLCD.

Market participants generally apply the market multiple enterprise value per barrel of proved and probable reserves ("EV/2P") when estimating the fair value of an oil and gas company. As such, Harvest determined the fair value of its Upstream segment by applying the observed EV/2P multiple of comparable public companies to its proved and probable reserves (Level 2 fair value input). Harvest's proved and probable reserves were estimated by an independent qualified reserves evaluator and are subject to significant judgment. For December 31, 2014, the EV/2P multiples ranged from \$10.60 to \$49.99 per barrel of proved and probable reserves for a group of comparable companies of similar size and production profile. Harvest used an average EV/2P multiple of \$23.12 per barrel of proved and probable reserves when determining the implied fair value of Harvest's Upstream segment. As at December 31, 2014, the recoverable amount exceeded the carrying amount of the Upstream segment, as such, no goodwill impairment was recorded (2013 and 2012

– \$nil). An EV/2P multiple of \$12.85 per barrel of proved and probable reserves or lower will cause impairment to goodwill.

10. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (“E&E”)

As at December 31, 2012	\$	73.4
Additions		16.7
Disposition		(7.9)
Unsuccessful E&E costs		(11.5)
Transfer to property, plant and equipment		(11.3)
As at December 31, 2013	\$	59.4
Additions		22.3
Acquisition		3.1
Disposition		(6.1)
Unsuccessful E&E costs		(9.4)
Transfer to property, plant and equipment		(7.2)
As at December 31, 2014	\$	62.1

The Company determined certain E&E costs to be unsuccessful and not recoverable, which were expensed as follows, together with pre-licensing expenses.

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Pre-licensing costs	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8	\$ 2.9
Unsuccessful E&E costs	9.4	11.5	22.0
E&E expense	\$ 10.2	\$ 12.3	\$ 24.9

11. Investment in Joint Ventures

On April 23, 2014, Harvest entered into the DBP and HKMS joint ventures with KERR. The principal place of operations for both DBP and HKMS is in Canada. DBP was established for the purposes of exploring, developing and producing from oil and gas properties in the Deep Basin area in Northwest Alberta. On April 23, 2014, Harvest contributed certain producing and non-producing properties to DBP in exchange for 467,386,000 of common partnership units (82.32% ownership interest), while KERR contributed \$100.4 million for 100,368,000 preferred partnership units (17.68% ownership interest). On August 29, 2014, KERR contributed an additional \$32.9 million to the DBP for an additional 32,913,506 preferred partnership units increasing KERR’s ownership interest to 22.19% and diluting Harvest’s ownership interest to 77.81%.

Amounts contributed by KERR are being spent by the DBP to purchase land, drill and develop partnership properties in the Deep Basin area. As the initial funding from KERR is consumed and additional funds are required to fund the entire agreed initial multi-year development program, Harvest will be obligated to fund the balance of the program from its share of partnership distributions.

The preferred partnership units provide KERR certain preference rights, including a put option right exercisable after 10.5 years, whereby KERR could cause DBP to redeem all its preferred partnership units for consideration equal to its initial contribution plus a minimum after-tax internal rate of return of two percent. If DBP does not have sufficient funds to complete the redemption obligation and after making efforts to secure funding, whether via issuing new equity, entering into a financing arrangement or selling assets, the partnership can cash-call Harvest to meet such obligation (the “top-up obligation”). This top-up obligation is accounted for by Harvest at fair value through profit and loss and is estimated using a probabilistic model of the estimated future cash flows of the DBP (level 3 fair value inputs). The cash flow forecast is based on management’s internal assumptions of the volumes, commodity prices, royalties, operating costs and capital expenditures specific to the DBP. As at December 31, 2014, the fair value of the top-up obligation was estimated as \$nil, therefore, no top-up obligation was recorded by Harvest. Once KERR achieves the minimum after-tax internal rate of return on its investment, Harvest is entitled to increased return on its investment.

HKMS was formed for the purposes of constructing and operating a gas processing facility, which will be primarily used to process the gas produced from the properties owned by the Deep Basin Partnership. A gas processing agreement was entered by the two partnerships. For the HKMS Partnership, KERR initially contributed \$22.6 million on April 23,

2014 for 22,632,000 partnership units, which represented 34.82% of the outstanding partnership units. On August 29, 2014, KERR contributed an additional \$7.4 million to HKMS for an additional 7,421,673 partnership units increasing KERR's ownership interest to 46.24%. The remaining 53.76% (34,946,327 partnership units) will be contributed by Harvest as cash is required for the completion of construction of the gas processing facility. On the earlier of 10.5 years after the formation of HKMS or when KERR achieves a specified internal rate of return, Harvest will have the right but not the obligation to purchase all of KERR's interest in HKMS Partnership for nominal consideration. As at December 31, 2014, \$26.7 million of contribution has been made by Harvest to the HKMS partnership. The remaining \$8.2 million of committed cash contribution will be contributed to HKMS in 2015.

The following tables show the balance and the movement in the investments in joint ventures account during the period:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Deep Basin Partnership	\$ 49.2	\$ —
HK MS Partnership	26.6	—
Investments in joint ventures	\$ 75.8	\$ —
Balance as at December 31, 2013		\$ —
Initial investment on April 23, 2014		54.9
Additional investments in joint ventures		26.7
Share of loss from investments in joint ventures using HLBV method		(4.7)
Distributions received from joint ventures		(2.3)
Dilution gain recognized on disposal of assets		1.2
Balance as at December 31, 2014		\$ 75.8

The initial investment of \$54.9 million in DBP represents the net book value of the assets Harvest contributed to the partnership. As KERR's ownership interest in DBP is considered a liability and not an equity interest, Harvest's unrecognized dilution gain on the transaction of approximately \$91.5 million will be recognized over 10.5 years based on KERR's interest being converted to equity as distributions are made to KERR during the term. For the year ended December 31, 2014, Harvest recognized a dilution gain of \$1.2 million.

The following tables summarize the financial information of the DBP and HKMS joint ventures:

	December 31, 2014	
	DBP	HKMS
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1.7	\$ —
Other current assets	51.7	0.6
Total current assets	\$ 53.4	\$ 0.6
Non-current assets	170.7	79.0
Total assets⁽¹⁾	\$ 224.1	\$ 79.6
Current liabilities	\$ 46.4	\$ 13.6
Non-current financial liabilities	125.5	61.4
Other non-current liabilities	4.2	4.7
Total liabilities⁽¹⁾	\$ 176.1	\$ 79.7
Net assets (liabilities)⁽¹⁾	\$ 48.0	\$ (0.1)

(1) Balances represent 100% share of DBP and HKMS

	For the period April 23 to December 31, 2014	
	DBP	HKMS
Revenues, net of royalties	\$ 9.9	\$ —
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	(9.0)	—
Finance costs	(1.7)	—
Other	(3.8)	(0.1)
Net loss⁽¹⁾	\$ (4.6)	\$ (0.1)

(1) Balances represent 100% share of DBP and HKMS

The following table summarizes 100% of DBP's contractual obligations and estimated commitments as at December 31, 2014:

	Payments Due by Period					
	1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	Total	
Preferred distribution liability payments	\$ 6.7	\$ 2.1	\$ —	\$ 123.4	\$ 132.2	
Firm processing commitment	11.7	28.0	28.0	67.7	135.4	
Decommissioning and environmental liabilities ⁽¹⁾	—	0.1	0.4	9.6	10.1	
Total	\$ 18.4	\$ 30.2	\$ 28.4	\$ 200.7	\$ 277.7	

(1) Represents the undiscounted obligation by period.

The following table summarizes 100% of HKMS's contractual obligations and estimated commitments as at December 31, 2014:

	Payments Due by Period					Total
	1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years		
Decommissioning and environmental liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14.5	\$ 14.5	
Total	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 14.5	\$ 14.5	

(1) Represents the undiscounted obligation by period.

Related party transactions

Deep Basin Partnership

As the operator of the DBP assets, Harvest has collected revenues and paid expenses on behalf of DBP. As at December 31, 2014, \$3.8 million remains outstanding in accounts payable. A cash call payable of \$44.4 million is also outstanding to DBP as at December 31, 2014 relating to the estimated drilling and completion costs to be incurred on behalf of the DBP.

In addition to the above, as managing partner, Harvest charges DBP for marketing fees and general and administrative expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2014, Harvest charged DBP marketing fee of \$0.1 million and general and administrative expenses of \$1.1 million. As at December 31, 2014, \$nil balance remains outstanding in accounts receivable.

HK MS Partnership

As the managing partner, Harvest incurs expenditures relating to the construction of the midstream facility on behalf of HKMS. As at December 31, 2014, the balance of \$0.6 million remains outstanding in accounts receivable.

12. Long-Term Debt

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Credit facility	\$ 617.6	\$ 785.2
6½% senior notes due 2017 (US\$500 million)	572.0	522.1
2½% senior notes due 2018 (US\$630 million)	727.2	665.7
Long-term debt outstanding	\$ 1,916.8	\$ 1,973.0

a) Credit Facility

On April 15, 2014, Harvest amended its credit facility to accommodate the progression of non-wholly owned partnership and joint venture arrangements for the development of Company lands. The amendments included provisions that allow the formation, operation and funding of partnerships that Harvest does not fully own, within specific parameters regarding the amount of assets and production contributed to such non-wholly owned partnership and joint arrangements. Limitation on distributions has been amended to allow distributions to Harvest or third parties by a joint venture partnership under specific provisions. The definitions for financial measures that are used in covenant ratios, including annualized EBITDA, total debt and senior debt have also been amended to accommodate the partnership and joint venture arrangements. In addition, the amendment removed Harvest's option to cause the BlackGold assets to be removed from the security package of the credit facility, effectively enabling the Company to recognize equity related to BlackGold of \$456.7 million as at December 31, 2014 for purposes of total capitalization, and specified an incremental amount of \$229.5 million to be added to total capitalization for purposes of the total debt to total capitalization covenant,

representing partial relief of the Downstream impairment charge incurred in 2013. The credit facility maturity date of April 30, 2017 remains unchanged. Also see note 27 – Subsequent Events.

Borrowings under the credit facility are available by way of bankers' acceptances, Canadian prime rate loans, LIBOR based loans, or U.S. base rate loans at the Company's discretion. At December 31, 2014, Harvest had \$620.7 million drawn from the \$1.0 billion available under the credit facility (December 31, 2013 – \$788.5 million). The carrying value of the credit facility includes \$3.1 million of deferred financial charges at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 – \$3.3 million). For the year ended December 31, 2014, interest charges on the facility aggregated to \$23.6 million (2013 – \$20.3 million; 2012 – \$17.2 million), reflecting an effective interest rate of 3.4% (2013 and 2012 – 3.0% for both periods).

The credit facility is secured by a first floating charge over all of the assets of Harvest and its restricted subsidiaries. The most restrictive covenants of Harvest's credit facility include an aggregate limitation of \$25 million on financial assistance and/or capital contributions to parties other than Harvest or its restricted subsidiaries, a limitation to carrying on business in countries that are not members of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development and a limitation on the payment of distributions to the shareholder in certain circumstances such as an event of default. The credit facility requires standby fees on undrawn amounts and interest on amounts borrowed at varying rates depending on Harvest's ratio of senior debt to its annualized EBITDA. Availability under this facility is subject to the following quarterly financial covenants as defined in the credit facility agreement:

	Covenant	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Senior debt ⁽¹⁾ to annualized EBITDA ⁽²⁾	3.00 to 1.0 or less	1.37	2.41
Annualized EBITDA ⁽²⁾ to annualized interest expense ⁽³⁾	2.50 to 1.0 or higher	4.30	3.62
Senior debt ⁽¹⁾ to total capitalization ⁽⁴⁾	50% or less	16%	22%
Total debt ⁽⁵⁾ to total capitalization ⁽⁶⁾	55% or less	49%	54%

(1) Senior debt consists of letters of credit of \$11.7 million (December 31, 2013 – \$13.3 million), credit facility of \$617.6 million (December 31, 2013 – \$785.2 million), guarantees of \$nil (December 31, 2013 – \$32.8 million) and risk management contracts liabilities of \$1.2 million (December 31, 2013 – \$0.6 million) at December 31, 2014.

(2) The measure of Consolidated EBITDA (herein referred to as "annualized EBITDA") used in Harvest's credit facility agreement is defined as earnings before finance costs, income tax expense or recovery, DD&A, exploration and evaluation costs, impairment of assets, unrealized gains or losses on risk management contracts, unrealized gains or losses on foreign exchange, gains or losses on disposition of assets, income or loss from joint venture, and other non-cash items during the last four quarters.

(3) Annualized interest expense is a reference to Consolidated Interest Expense as defined in Harvest's credit facility agreement and includes all interest expenses and finance charges incurred during the last four quarters.

(4) Senior debt to total capitalization was amended on April 15, 2014. For the purposes of calculating the senior debt to total capitalization ratio, total capitalization will include total debt, related party loans, and shareholder's equity as at December 31, 2014. Prior to the amendment, Harvest excluded equity related to BlackGold of \$457.7 million as at December 31, 2013 in total capitalization.

(5) Total debt consists of senior debt, senior notes, plus an incremental net amount of \$112.0 million representing the implied redemption obligation owed to KERR by the Deep Basin Partnership.

(6) Total debt to total capitalization was amended on April 15, 2014. For the purposes of calculating the total debt to total capitalization ratio, total capitalization will include total debt, related party loans, shareholder's equity, plus an incremental amount of \$229.5 million representing partial relief of the Downstream impairment charge incurred in 2013.

b) 6½% Senior Notes

On October 4, 2010, Harvest issued US\$500 million of 6½% senior notes for net cash proceeds of US\$484.6 million. The senior notes are unsecured with interest payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1 and mature on October 1, 2017. The senior notes are unconditionally guaranteed by Harvest and all of its wholly-owned subsidiaries that guarantee the revolving credit facility and every future restricted subsidiary that guarantees certain debt. The notes are redeemable at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus a make-whole redemption premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. Harvest may also redeem the notes at any time in the event that certain changes affecting Canadian withholding taxes occur.

There are covenants restricting, among other things, the sale of assets and the incurrence of additional indebtedness if such issuance would result in an interest coverage ratio, as defined, of less than 2.0 to 1. Notwithstanding the interest coverage ratio limitation, the incurrence of additional indebtedness may be permitted under certain incurrence tests. One provision allows Harvest's incurrence of indebtedness under the credit facility or other future bank debt in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed the greater of \$1.0 billion and 15% of total assets. In addition, the covenants of the senior notes restrict the amount of dividends Harvest can pay to shareholders; no dividends have been paid during the year ended December 31, 2014.

c) 2½% Senior Notes

On May 14, 2013, Harvest issued US\$630 million senior unsecured notes due May 14, 2018 with a coupon rate of 2½% for net proceeds of US\$626.1 million. Interest on the 2½% senior notes is paid semi-annually on May 14 and November 14 of each year.

The senior notes are unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by Harvest's parent company KNOC. A guarantee fee of 0.52% per annum of the principal balance is payable to KNOC semi-annually on May 14 and November 14 of each year. Also see note 25 - Related Party Transactions.

d) Convertible Debentures

On April 2 and April 15, 2013, respectively, Harvest early redeemed the 7.25% Debentures Due 2013 and the 7.25% Debentures Due 2014. Both series of debentures were redeemed at par with the total redemption payment, including all accrued and unpaid interest up to the respective redemption dates being \$1,002.9794 per \$1,000 principal amount for the 7.25% Debentures Due 2013 and \$1,006.5547 per \$1,000 principal amount for the 7.25% Debentures Due 2014.

On June 13, 2013, Harvest early redeemed the 7.50% Debentures Due 2015 at par with the total redemption payment, including all accrued and unpaid interest up to the respective redemption dates being \$1,002.6712 per \$1,000 principal amount.

As a result of the early redemption of all three series of debentures in 2013, Harvest recognized a total gain on redemption of \$3.6 million, which has been included in "finance costs" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss (see note 20).

On September 19, 2012, Harvest redeemed its 6.40% of convertible debentures at a redemption price of \$1,024.90 per \$1,000 principal amount for a total amount of \$106.8 million. The redemption price was equal to the principal plus all accrued and unpaid interest thereon. Harvest recognized a nominal gain on the redemption in 2012, which has been included in "finance costs" in the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (see note 20).

e) Senior Unsecured Credit Facility

On March 14, 2013, Harvest entered into a US\$400 million senior unsecured credit facility. The facility was irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by KNOC and would, unless terminated earlier in accordance with its terms, terminate on October 2, 2013. Proceeds of borrowings under the senior unsecured credit facility were restricted and used to fund the early redemption of the 7.25% Debentures Due 2013 and the 7.25% Debentures Due 2014. Draws from the senior unsecured credit facility during the second quarter of 2013 were repaid with the proceeds from the issuance of the 2½% senior notes after which the senior unsecured credit facility was cancelled.

13. Shareholder's Capital

(a) Authorized

The authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series.

(b) Number of Common Shares Issued

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, there are 386,078,649 of common shares outstanding.

14. Capital Structure

Harvest considers its capital structure to be its long term debt, related party loans, and shareholder's equity.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Credit facility ⁽¹⁾	\$ 620.7	\$ 788.5
6½% senior notes (US\$500 million) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	580.1	531.8
2½% senior notes (US\$630 million) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	730.9	670.1
Related party loans (US\$170 million and CAD\$200 million) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	397.2	260.8
	\$ 2,328.9	\$ 2,251.2
Shareholder's equity	1,534.8	1,939.2
	\$ 3,863.7	\$ 4,190.4

(1) Excludes capitalized financing fees

(2) Face value converted at the period end exchange rate

(3) As at December 31, 2013, related party loans comprised of US\$170 million from ANKOR and CAD\$80 million from KNOC.

Harvest's primary objective in its management of capital resources is to have access to capital to fund its financial obligations as well as future operating and capital activities. Harvest monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments according to market conditions to remain flexible while meeting these objectives. Accordingly, Harvest may adjust its capital spending programs, issue equity, issue new debt or repay existing debt.

Harvest evaluates its capital structure using the same financial covenant ratios as the ones externally imposed under the Company's credit facility (see note 12a). The Company continually monitors its credit facility covenants and actively takes steps, such as reduce borrowings, increase capitalization, amending or renegotiating covenants as and when required, to ensure compliance. Harvest was in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2014 and the prior period.

15. Financial Instruments

a) Fair Values

Financial instruments of Harvest consist of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, borrowings under the credit facility, risk management contracts, promissory note, senior notes, related party loans and long term liability. Cash and risk management contracts are the only financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Harvest classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the fair value hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument. During the year ended December 31, 2014, there were no transfers among Levels 1, 2 and 3.

	December 31, 2014		Fair Value Measurements	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)
Financial Assets				
<u>Loans and Receivables Measured at Cost</u>				
Accounts receivable	\$ 89.8	\$ 89.8	\$ —	\$ 89.8
<u>Held for Trading</u>				
Fair value of risk management contracts	1.9	1.9	—	1.9
Total Financial Assets	\$ 91.7	\$ 91.7	\$ —	\$ 91.7
Financial Liabilities				
<u>Held for Trading</u>				
Fair value of risk management contracts	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.2	\$ —	\$ 1.2
<u>Measured at Amortized Cost</u>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	370.2	370.2	—	370.2
Credit Facility	617.6	620.7	—	620.7
6 $\frac{7}{8}$ % senior notes	572.0	561.9	—	561.9
2 $\frac{1}{8}$ % senior notes	727.2	727.2	727.2	—
Related party loans	396.5	367.9	—	367.9
Long-term liability	61.5	47.6	—	47.6
Total Financial Liabilities	\$ 2,746.2	\$ 2,696.7	\$ 727.2	\$ 1,969.5

	December 31, 2013		Fair Value Measurements	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)
Financial Assets				
<u>Loans and Receivables Measured at Cost</u>				
Accounts receivable	\$ 168.9	\$ 168.9	\$ —	\$ 168.9
<u>Held for Trading</u>				
Fair value of risk management contracts	0.3	0.3	—	0.3
Total Financial Assets	\$ 169.2	\$ 169.2	\$ —	\$ 169.2
Financial Liabilities				
<u>Held for Trading</u>				
Fair value of risk management contracts	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6	\$ —	\$ 0.6
<u>Measured at Amortized Cost</u>				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	258.3	258.3	—	258.3
Credit facility	785.2	788.5	—	788.5
6 $\frac{7}{8}$ % senior notes	522.1	577.7	—	577.7
2 $\frac{1}{8}$ % senior notes	665.7	653.2	653.2	—
Promissory note	12.3	12.3	—	12.3
Related party loans	259.6	242.1	—	242.1
Long-term liability	69.2	60.7	—	60.7
Total Financial Liabilities	\$ 2,573.0	\$ 2,593.4	\$ 653.2	\$ 1,940.2

Non-derivative financial instruments

Due to the short term maturities of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and promissory note, their carrying values approximate their fair values.

The credit facility bears a floating market rate, thus, the fair value approximates the carrying value (excluding deferred financing charges). The carrying value of the credit facility includes \$3.1 million of deferred financing charges at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 – \$3.3 million).

The fair value of the 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ % senior notes was based on the quoted market price of the notes on the Singapore Exchange as at December 31, 2014 (Level 1 fair value input), which includes the benefit of the guarantee offered by KNOC. The fair value of the 6 $\frac{7}{8}$ % senior notes was estimated based on the period end trading price of the notes on the secondary market (Level 2 fair value input).

The fair values of the related party loans and long-term liability are estimated by discounting the future interest and principal payments using the current market interest rates of instruments with similar terms. At December 31, 2014, the rate used in determining the fair values of the related party loans was 8.5% and 9.5% for the long-term liability (December 31, 2013 – 7.0% for both).

Derivative financial instruments

Harvest enters into risk management contracts with various counterparties, principally financial institutions with investment grade credit ratings. The fair values of the risk management contracts are determined based on the quoted forward prices of similar transactions observable in active markets as at December 31, 2014. The fair values of the risk management contracts are net of a credit valuation adjustment attributable to derivative counterparty default risk or the Company's own default risk. The changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in the hedging relationship and other financial instruments recognized at fair value. Derivative financial instruments carried at fair value are as follows:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Assets	Liability	Assets	Liability
Natural gas swap	\$ 1.9	\$ —	\$ 0.2	\$ —
Power swap	—	(1.2)	0.1	(0.6)

	\$	1.9	\$	(1.2)	\$	0.3	\$	(0.6)
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b) Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Subject to Offsetting

The following table presents the recognized financial instrument that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or other similar agreements but not offset, as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and shows in the “net” column what the net impact would be on Harvest’s statement of financial position if all set-off rights was exercised.

	Amounts offset			Related financial instruments that are not offset	Net
	Gross assets (liabilities)	Gross assets (liabilities) offset	Net amount presented		
December 31, 2014					
Financial assets					
Account receivable ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 2.2	\$ (2.1)	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ 0.1
Risk management contracts ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	1.9	—	1.9	(0.8)	1.1
	\$ 4.1	\$ (2.1)	\$ 2.0	\$ (0.8)	\$ 1.2
Financial Liabilities					
Account payable and accrued liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ (2.1)	\$ 2.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Risk management contracts ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(1.2)	—	(1.2)	0.8	(0.4)
	\$ (3.3)	\$ 2.1	\$ (1.2)	\$ 0.8	\$ (0.4)
December 31, 2013					
Financial assets					
Account receivable ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 197.5	\$ (189.7)	\$ 7.8	\$ —	\$ 7.8
Risk management contracts ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.3	—	0.3	(0.1)	0.2
	\$ 197.8	\$ (189.7)	\$ 8.1	\$ (0.1)	\$ 8.0
Financial Liabilities					
Account payable and accrued liabilities ⁽ⁱ⁾⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	\$ (189.7)	\$ 189.7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Risk management contracts ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	(0.6)	—	(0.6)	0.1	(0.5)
	\$ (190.3)	\$ 189.7	\$ (0.6)	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.5)

- (i) Various master netting agreements with counterparties that allow net settlement of payments in the normal course of business.
- (ii) Harvest entered into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (“ISDA”) master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances – e.g. When credit event such as default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is settled for all transactions. The ISDA agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position as Harvest does not have currently enforceable right to offset recognized amounts because the rights to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as a default on the bank loan or other credit events.
- (iii) Standard terms of the Downstream supply and off take (“SOA”) agreement included a provision allowing for net settlement of payments in the normal course of business.

c) Risk Exposure

Harvest manages its exposures to financial risks in accordance with its risk management profile with the objective to support the Company’s cash flow requirements and to deliver financial targets. Harvest is exposed to market risks resulting from fluctuations in commodity prices, currency exchange rates and interest rates in the normal course of operations. Harvest is also exposed, to a lesser extent, to credit risk on accounts receivable, counterparty risk from price risk management contracts and to liquidity risk relating to the Company’s debt. Management monitors and measures these risks and report to the Board of Directors on a regular basis. Risk management targets, such as hedging ratio, hedge contracts, prices and duration of contracts are reviewed and approved by the Board at least annually.

- (i) *Risk Management Contracts*

The Company at times enters into natural gas, crude oil, electricity and foreign exchange contracts to reduce the volatility of cash flows from some of its forecast sales and purchases, and when allowable, will designate these contracts as cash flow hedges. These derivative contracts are entered for periods consistent with the underlying hedged transactions. Under hedge accounting, the effective portion of the unrealized gains and losses is included in OCI. The effective portion of the realized gains and losses is removed from AOCI and included in petroleum and natural gas sales. The ineffective portion of the unrealized and realized gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Risk management contracts (gains) losses recorded to income include the ineffective portion of the gains or losses on the derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges, the gains or losses on the derivatives that were not designated as hedges and the gains or losses subsequent to the discontinuation of hedge accounting on the previously designated derivatives:

Year Ended December 31									
2014			2013			2012			
	Realized (gains) losses	Unrealized losses	Total	Realized gains	Unrealized losses	Total	Realized (gains) losses	Unrealized losses	Total
Power	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.3	\$ (3.1)	\$ 0.5	\$ (2.6)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Crude Oil	—	—	—	(0.4)	—	(0.4)	(2.1)	1.1	(1.0)
Currency	(0.2)	—	(0.2)	(1.4)	—	(1.4)	0.5	—	0.5
	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.1	\$ (4.9)	\$ 0.5	\$ (4.4)	\$ (1.6)	\$ 1.1	\$ (0.5)

The following is a summary of Harvest's risk management contracts outstanding at December 31, 2014:

Contracts Designated as Hedges

Contract Quantity	Type of Contract	Term	Contract Price	Fair value
5,400 GJ/day	AECO swap	Jan - Dec 2015	\$3.65/GJ	\$ 1.9

Contracts Not Designated as Hedges

Contract Quantity	Type of Contract	Term	Contract Price	Fair value
30 MWh	AESO power swap	Jan - Dec 2015	\$47.75/MWh	\$ (1.2)

(ii) Credit Risk

Upstream Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable in Harvest's Upstream operations are due from crude oil and natural gas purchasers as well as joint venture partners in the petroleum and natural gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. Concentration of credit risk is mitigated by having a broad customer base, which includes a significant number of companies engaged in joint operations with Harvest. Harvest periodically assesses the financial strength of its crude oil and natural gas purchasers and will adjust its marketing plan to mitigate credit risks. This assessment involves a review of external credit ratings of the counterparty; however, if external ratings are not available, Harvest performs an internal credit review based on the purchaser's past financial performance. Credit is allocated to a counterparty dependent on the external and internal credit rating, and if required, parent guarantees, letter of credit or prepayments are requested. The credit risk associated with joint venture partners is mitigated by reviewing the credit history of partners and requiring some partners to provide cash prior to incurring significant capital costs on their behalf. Additionally, most agreements have a provision enabling Harvest to use the proceeds from the sale of production that would otherwise be taken in kind by the partner to offset amounts owing from the partner that is in default. Generally, the only instances of impairment are when a purchaser or partner is facing bankruptcy or extreme financial distress.

Risk Management Contract Counterparties

Harvest is exposed to credit risk from the counterparties to its risk management contracts. This risk is managed by diversifying Harvest's risk management portfolio among a number of counterparties limited to lenders in its syndicated credit facility; Harvest has no history of losses with these counterparties.

Downstream Accounts Receivable

Prior to the disposal of the Downstream operations, the SOA exposed Harvest to the credit risk of Macquarie Energy Canada Ltd. ("Macquarie") as all feedstock purchases and the majority of product sales were made with

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Macquarie. However, this credit risk was mitigated by the amounts owing to Macquarie for feedstock purchases that are offset against amounts receivable from Macquarie for product sales with the balance being net settled.

Harvest's maximum exposure to credit risk relating to the above classes of financial assets at December 31, 2014 and 2013 is the carrying value of accounts receivable. The tables below provide an analysis of Harvest's current and past due but not impaired receivables.

December 31, 2014						
Overdue AR						
> 30 days, > 60 days,						
	Current	< 30 days	≤ 60 days	≤ 90 days	> 90 days ⁽²⁾	Total
Upstream accounts receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 86.2	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 2.3	\$ 89.8

⁽¹⁾ Net of payables subject to master netting arrangements or other similar agreements. See note 15(b).

⁽²⁾ Net of \$1.6 million of allowance for doubtful accounts.

December 31, 2013						
Overdue AR						
> 30 days, > 60 days,						
	Current	< 30 days	≤ 60 days	≤ 90 days	> 90 days ⁽²⁾	Total
Upstream accounts receivable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 111.2	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 2.1	\$ 114.9
Downstream accounts receivable ⁽¹⁾	44.8	—	5.9	1.6	1.7	54.0
Total	\$ 156.0	\$ 1.1	\$ 6.3	\$ 1.7	\$ 3.8	\$ 168.9

⁽¹⁾ Net of payables subject to master netting arrangements or other similar agreements. See note 15(b).

⁽²⁾ Net of \$2.5 million of allowance for doubtful accounts.

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Harvest is exposed to liquidity risk due to the Company's accounts payables and accrued liabilities, risk management contracts liability, borrowings under its credit facility, senior notes, related party loans and long-term liability. This risk is mitigated by managing the maturity dates on the Company's obligations, utilizing the undrawn borrowing capacity in the credit facility, complying with covenants and managing the Company's cash flow by entering into price risk management contracts. Additionally, when Harvest enters into price risk management contracts it selects counterparties that are also lenders in its syndicated credit facility thereby using the security provided in the credit agreement and eliminating the requirement for margin calls and the pledging of collateral. Majority of the financial liabilities are an integral part of Harvest's capital structure which is monitored and managed as discussed in note 14.

The following tables provide an analysis of Harvest's financial liability maturities based on the remaining terms of its liabilities including the related interest charges as at December 31, 2014 and 2013:

December 31, 2014						
	<1 year	>1 year ≤3 years	>3 years ≤5 years	>5 years	Total	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 370.2	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 370.2	
Credit facility and interest	19.1	646.2	—	—	665.3	
6%% senior notes and interest	40.0	659.8	—	—	699.8	
2%% senior notes and interest	15.5	31.1	738.6	—	785.2	
Related party loans and interest	—	225.4	258.3	—	483.7	
Long-term liability	—	21.7	19.0	38.1	78.8	
Risk management contracts liability	1.2	—	—	—	1.2	
Total	\$ 446.0	\$ 1,584.2	\$ 1,015.9	\$ 38.1	\$ 3,084.2	

⁽¹⁾ Net of receivables subject to master netting arrangements or other similar agreements. See note 15(b).

December 31, 2013						
	<1 year	>1 year ≤3 years	>3 years ≤5 years	>5 years	Total	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 258.3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$	258.3
Credit facility and interest	25.8	51.7	789.2	—		866.7
6% senior notes and interest	36.5	73.1	568.4	—		678.0
2% senior notes and interest	14.2	28.5	691.4	—		734.1
Promissory note and interest	12.5	—	—	—		12.5
Related party loans and interest	—	—	316.0	—		316.0
Long-term liability	—	21.8	19.3	48.2		89.3
Risk management contracts liability	0.6	—	—	—		0.6
Total	\$ 347.9	\$ 175.1	\$ 2,384.3	\$ 48.2	\$	2,955.5

⁽¹⁾ Net of receivables subject to master netting arrangements or other similar agreements. See note 15(b).

(iv) Market Risks and Sensitivity Analysis

Interest rate risk

Harvest is exposed to interest rate risk on its bank borrowings as interest rates are determined in relation to floating market rates plus an incremental charge based on the Company's senior debt to annualized EBITDA. Harvest's 6% and 2% senior notes and related party loans have fixed interest rates and therefore do not have any additional interest rate risk. Harvest manages its interest rate risk by targeting appropriate levels of debt relative to its expected cash flow from operations.

If the interest rate applicable to Harvest's bank borrowings at December 31, 2014 increased or decreased by approximately 25 basis points with all other variables held constant, pre-tax income for the year would change by \$1.6 million (2013 - \$2.3 million) as a result of change in interest expense on variable rate borrowings under the credit facility.

Currency exchange rate risk

Harvest is exposed to the risk of changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate on its U.S. dollar denominated revenues. In addition, Harvest's 6% and 2% senior notes, related party loan from ANKOR and LIBOR based loans are denominated in U.S. dollars, collectively US\$1.3 billion (2013 - US\$1.3 billion). Interest on such debt is also payable in U.S. dollars and accordingly, the future cash payments of the principal and interest obligations will be sensitive to fluctuations in the U.S. dollars relative to the Canadian dollars.

Prior to the disposal, Downstream operations operated with a U.S. dollar functional currency which gave rise to currency exchange rate risk on the Company's Canadian dollar denominated monetary assets and liabilities such as Canadian dollar bank accounts, accounts receivable and payable, and defined benefit obligations. Prior to the sale, Harvest managed these exchange rate risks by occasionally entering into fixed rate currency exchange contracts on future U.S. dollar payments and U.S. dollar sales receipts.

If the U.S. dollar strengthened or weakened by 10% relative to the Canadian dollar, the impact on pre-tax income and other comprehensive income due to the translation of financial instruments held at December 31 would be as follows:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Increase (decrease) in income before tax ⁽¹⁾	Increase (decrease) in OCI before tax ⁽¹⁾	Increase (decrease) in income before tax ⁽¹⁾	Increase (decrease) in OCI before tax ⁽¹⁾
10% strengthening in U.S. dollar relative to Canadian dollar	\$ (133.1)	\$ —	\$ (50.6)	\$ (64.3)

10% weakening in U.S. dollar relative to
Canadian dollar

\$ 133.1 \$ — \$ 50.6 \$ 64.3

⁽¹⁾ The sensitivity to net income and other comprehensive income is done independently.

Commodity Price Risk

Harvest is exposed to natural gas and crude oil price movements as part of its normal business operations. The Company uses price risk management contracts to protect a portion of the Company's future cash flows and net income against unfavorable movements in commodity prices. These contracts are recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value as of the reporting date. These fair values are generally determined as the difference between the stated fixed price of the contract and an expected future price of the commodity. Variances in expected future prices expose Harvest to commodity price risk as changes will result in a gain or loss that Harvest will realize on settlement of these contracts. This risk is mitigated by continuously monitoring the effectiveness of these contracts.

If the following changes in expected forward prices were applied to the fair value of risk management contracts in place at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the pre-tax impact would be as follows:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
	Increase (decrease) in income before tax	Increase (decrease) in OCI before tax	Increase (decrease) in income before tax	Increase (decrease) in OCI before tax
Forward price of natural gas – 10% increase	\$ —	\$ (0.5)	\$ —	\$ (5.0)
Forward price of natural gas – 10% decrease	\$ —	\$ 0.5	\$ —	\$ 5.0
Forward price of electricity – 10% increase	\$ 1.1	\$ —	\$ 1.4	\$ —
Forward price of electricity – 10% decrease	\$ (1.1)	\$ —	\$ (1.4)	\$ —

16. Provisions

	Upstream	BlackGold	Downstream	Total
Decommissioning liabilities at December 31, 2012	\$ 709.3	\$ 19.8	\$ 16.2	\$ 745.3
Liabilities incurred	8.6	14.9	—	23.5
Settled during the period	(18.6)	(0.1)	—	(18.7)
Revisions (change in estimated timing and costs)	22.9	(1.1)	—	21.8
Disposals	(33.6)	—	—	(33.6)
Accretion	20.8	0.8	0.5	22.1
Decommissioning liabilities at December 31, 2013	\$ 709.4	\$ 34.3	\$ 16.7	\$ 760.4
Environmental remediation at December 31, 2013	6.7	—	—	6.7
Other provisions at December 31, 2013	3.5	—	—	3.5
Less current portion	(39.1)	—	—	(39.1)
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ 680.5	\$ 34.3	\$ 16.7	\$ 731.5
Decommissioning liabilities at December 31, 2013	\$ 709.4	\$ 34.3	\$ 16.7	\$ 760.4
Liabilities incurred	8.0	4.2	—	12.2
Settled during the period	(13.8)	—	—	(13.8)
Revisions (change in discount rate, estimated timing and costs)	108.6	7.9	—	116.5
Disposals	(80.9)	—	—	(80.9)
Accretion	20.7	1.1	0.4	22.2
Disposal of Downstream segment	—	—	(17.1)	(17.1)
Decommissioning liabilities at December 31, 2014	\$ 752.0	\$ 47.5	\$ —	\$ 799.5
Environmental remediation at December 31, 2014	7.6	—	—	7.6
Other provisions at December 31, 2014	3.5	—	—	3.5
Less current portion	(37.3)	—	—	(37.3)
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 725.8	\$ 47.5	\$ —	\$ 773.3

Harvest estimates the total undiscounted amount of cash flows required to settle its decommissioning and environmental remediation liabilities to be approximately \$1.4 billion at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 – \$1.6 billion), which will be incurred between 2015 and 2075. A risk-free discount rate of 2.3% (December 31, 2013 – 3.0%) and inflation rate of 1.7% (December 31, 2013 – 1.7%) were used to calculate the fair value of the decommissioning and environmental remediation liabilities. The actual decommissioning and environmental remediation costs will ultimately depend upon future market prices for the necessary decommissioning and remediation work required, which will reflect market conditions at the relevant time. Furthermore, the timing of decommissioning is likely to depend on when the fields cease to produce at economically viable rates. This in turn will depend upon future oil and gas prices, which are inherently uncertain.

Harvest's other provisions relates to legal claims against Harvest and their estimated settlement amounts. In addition to these claims, Harvest is defendant and plaintiff in a number of other legal actions that arise in the normal course of business and the company believes that any liabilities that might arise pertaining to such matters would not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

17. Long-Term Liability

On May 30, 2012, Harvest amended certain aspects of its BlackGold oil sands project engineering, procurement and construction ("EPC") contract, including revising the compensation terms from a lump sum price to a cost reimbursable price. Harvest and the EPC contractor also agreed to apply the cumulative progress payments made under the lump sum contract and the remaining deposit of \$24.4 million as at May 30, 2012 towards costs incurred to that date.

Under the EPC contract, a maximum of approximately \$101 million of the EPC costs will be paid in equal installments, without interest, over 10 years commencing on the completion of the EPC work in 2015. The liability is considered a financial liability and is initially recorded at fair value, which is estimated as the present value of all future cash payments discounted using the prevailing market rate of interest for similar instruments. As at December 31, 2014, Harvest recognized a total liability of \$77.8 million (December 31, 2013 – \$76.2 million) using a discount rate of 4.5% (December 31, 2013 – 4.5%) of which \$19.0 million (December 31, 2013 – \$9.6 million) is payable within a year and has been included with accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Also included in long-term liability is an accrual related to Harvest's long term incentive program of \$2.7 million (December 31, 2013 – \$2.6 million) as well as long term deferred credits of \$nil (December 31, 2013 – \$0.3 million).

18. Income Taxes

Income tax recovery recognized in net loss from continuing operations:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Current income tax expense	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred income tax ("DIT") recovery	(324.9)	(39.4)	(23.1)
Income tax recovery from continuing operations	\$ (324.9)	\$ (39.4)	\$ (23.1)

The income tax recovery, for continuing operations, varies from the amount that would be computed by applying the relevant Canadian income tax rates to reported losses before taxes as follows:

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Loss before income tax from continuing operations	\$ (410.5)	\$ (187.5)	\$ (114.2)
Combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate	27.51%	27.69%	27.65%
Computed income tax recovery at statutory rates	\$ (112.9)	\$ (51.9)	\$ (31.6)
Increased expense (recovery) resulting from the following:			
Difference between current and expected tax rates	10.2	4.8	2.4
Foreign exchange impact not recognized in income	18.7	8.0	(1.2)
Amended returns and pool balances	0.5	(1.7)	5.2
Recognition of previously unrecognized temporary difference (see note 7)	(247.6)	—	—
Non-deductible expenses (recoveries)	2.0	(1.1)	2.1
Other	4.2	2.5	—
Income tax recovery	\$ (324.9)	\$ (39.4)	\$ (23.1)

The change in the applicable tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2014 from the previous year is due to a decrease in the provincial component of the tax rate.

Movements in the DIT asset (liability) are as follows:

	PP&E	Decommissioning liabilities	Non-capital tax losses	Other	Total deferred asset/ (liability)
At December 31, 2012	\$ (323.0)	\$ 191.6	\$ 190.9	\$ 1.6	\$ 61.1
Recognized in profit or loss	28.4	0.8	57.3	5.3	91.8
Recognized in other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(4.1)	(4.1)
At December 31, 2013	\$ (294.6)	\$ 192.4	\$ 248.2	\$ 2.8	\$ 148.8
Recognized in profit or loss	295.1	14.9	(2.5)	17.4	324.9
Recognized in other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
Recognized in discontinued operations	(51.0)	(3.3)	(37.0)	(0.8)	(92.1)
At December 31, 2014	\$ (50.5)	\$ 204.0	\$ 208.7	\$ 20.3	\$ 382.5

As at December 31, 2014, Harvest had approximately \$811 million (December 31, 2013 – \$1.5 billion of which \$713.8 million was not recognized.) of carry-forward tax losses and approximately \$4.2 billion (December 31, 2013 – \$3.5 billion) of tax pools that would be available to offset against future taxable profit. The carry-forward losses will expire between the years 2024 and 2033. DIT assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax losses can be utilized. A deferred tax asset related to the carry-forward tax losses has been recorded as Harvest expects that future taxable profits, through a combination of future operating results and other tax planning opportunities will be sufficient to utilize the deferred tax asset.

As at December 31, 2014, Harvest had a contingent liability relating to an unsettled dispute with the Canada Revenue Agency. This contingent liability has not been provided for in the consolidated statement of financial position as the Company has assessed that it is possible but not probable that a payment will be necessary. The range of possible payment is estimated to be between \$3.6 million to \$7.1 million.

19. Operating and General and Administrative (“G&A”) Expenses

	Year Ended December 31		
Operating expenses	2014	2013	2012
Power and purchased energy	\$ 67.6	\$ 89.1	\$ 79.6
Well servicing	39.6	49.9	56.0
Repairs and maintenance	53.2	51.7	57.0
Lease rentals and property taxes	38.8	37.3	38.3
Salaries and benefits	30.9	31.8	31.5
Professional and consultation fees	14.2	15.3	19.3
Chemicals	19.9	18.7	18.0
Processing fees	38.2	36.8	33.4
Trucking	13.8	13.9	16.3
Other	14.3	1.1	9.6
	\$ 330.5	\$ 345.6	\$ 359.0

Year Ended December 31

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General and administrative expenses	2014	2013	2012
Salaries and benefits	\$ 64.5	\$ 60.2	\$ 64.8
Professional and consultation fees	10.3	13.9	10.8
Other	14.0	14.4	12.7
G&A capitalized and recovery	(24.0)	(20.4)	(23.3)
	\$ 64.8	\$ 68.1	\$ 65.0

20. Finance Costs

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Interest and other financing charges	\$ 106.7	\$ 93.8	\$ 105.5
Accretion of decommissioning and environmental remediation liabilities	22.0	21.8	20.2
Gain on redemption of convertible debentures	—	(3.6)	—
Less: interest capitalized	(33.4)	(19.8)	(13.5)
	\$ 95.3	\$ 92.2	\$ 112.2

21. Foreign Exchange

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Realized (gains) losses on foreign exchange	\$ 1.5	\$ 3.5	\$ (0.9)
Unrealized (gains) losses on foreign exchange	124.9	75.2	(9.8)
	\$ 126.4	\$ 78.7	\$ (10.7)

22. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Source (use) of cash:			
Accounts receivable	\$ 44.2	\$ 6.7	\$ 36.7
Prepaid expenses and long-term deposit	4.4	6.1	18.2
Inventories	(50.9)	29.2	(19.8)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	173.2	(114.7)	(89.2)
Net changes in non-cash working capital	170.9	(72.7)	(54.1)
Changes relating to operating activities	112.2	(70.6)	11.0
Changes relating to investing activities	47.1	21.6	(63.8)
Reclass of long-term liability to accounts payable	11.4	—	—
Reclass of accounts payable to promissory note	—	(24.2)	—
Add: Other non-cash changes	0.2	0.5	(1.3)
	\$ 170.9	\$ (72.7)	\$ (54.1)

23. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("AOCI")

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Designated Cash Flow Hedges, Net of Tax	Actuarial Loss, Net of Tax	Total
Balance at December 31, 2012	\$ (42.1)	\$ 1.2	\$ (16.7)	\$ (57.6)
Reclassification to net income of gains on cash flow hedges	—	(2.8)	—	(2.8)
Gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax	—	1.7	—	1.7
Actuarial gain, net of tax	—	—	18.1	18.1
Gains on foreign currency translation	7.9	—	—	7.9
Balance at December 31, 2013	\$ (34.2)	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.4	\$ (32.7)
Reclassification to net income of gains on cash flow hedges	—	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, net of tax	—	3.4	—	3.4
Actuarial loss, net of tax	—	—	(5.7)	(5.7)
Transfer of cumulative actuarial loss to deficit	—	—	4.3	4.3
Losses on foreign currency translation	(9.9)	—	—	(9.9)
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation to loss from discontinued operations	44.1	—	—	44.1
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$ —	\$ 1.4	\$ —	\$ 1.4

The following table summarizes the impacts of the cash flow hedges on the OCI:

	Year Ended December 31					
	After-tax			Pre-tax		
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2012
Gains reclassified from OCI to revenues	\$ (2.1)	\$ (2.8)	\$ (22.4)	\$ (3.0)	\$ (3.9)	\$ (29.6)
Gains recognized in OCI	3.4	1.7	9.2	4.7	2.4	12.2
Total	\$ 1.3	\$ (1.1)	\$ (13.2)	\$ 1.7	\$ (1.5)	\$ (17.4)

The Company expects the \$1.4 million after-tax accumulated gain (\$1.8 million pre-tax) reported in AOCI related to the natural gas cash flow hedges to be released to net income within the next twelve months.

24. Inventories

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Petroleum products		
Upstream – pipeline fill	\$ 2.6	\$ 3.0
Downstream	—	43.8
Total petroleum product inventory	2.6	46.8
Parts and supplies	—	4.8

	\$	2.6	\$	51.6
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25. Related Party Transactions
a) Related party loans

On December 30, 2013, Harvest entered into a subordinated loan agreement with KNOC to borrow up to \$200 million at a fixed interest rate of 5.3% per annum. The full principal and accrued interest is payable on December 30, 2018. As of December 31, 2014, Harvest has drawn \$200.0 million from the loan agreement (December 31, 2013 - \$80.0 million). The loan amount was recorded at fair value on initial recognition by discounting the future cash payments at the rate of 7% which is considered the market rate applicable to the liability. As at December 31, 2014, the carrying value of the KNOC loan was \$191.2 million (December 31, 2013 - \$75.7 million). The difference between the fair value and the loan amount was recognized in contributed surplus. As at December 31, 2014, \$10.3 million (December 31, 2013 - \$4.3 million) has been recognized in contributed surplus related to the KNOC loan. For the year ended December 31, 2014, interest expense of \$11.5 million was recorded (2013 and 2012 - \$nil), of which \$4.9 million remains outstanding as at December 31, 2014 (December 31, 2013 - \$nil).

On August 16, 2012, Harvest entered into a subordinated loan agreement with ANKOR to borrow US\$170 million at a fixed interest rate of 4.62% per annum. The principal balance and accrued interest is payable on October 2, 2017. At December 31, 2014, Harvest's related party loan from ANKOR included \$197.2 million (December 31, 2013 - \$180.8 million) of principal and \$3.1 million (December 31, 2013 - \$3.0 million) of accrued interest. Interest expense was \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 (2013 - \$8.1 million; 2012 - \$3.0 million).

The related party loans are unsecured and the loan agreements contain no restrictive covenants. For purposes of Harvest's credit facility covenant requirements, the related party loans are excluded from the 'total debt' amount but included in the 'total capitalization' amount.

b) Directors and Key Management Personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel include the Company's officers, other members of the executive management team and directors. The amounts disclosed in the table below are the amounts recognized as an expense during the reporting period related to key management personnel.

	Year Ended December 31		
	2014	2013	2012
Short-term benefits	\$ 5.2	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.3
Other long-term benefits	0.7	0.7	0.4
Other	0.2	—	0.5
	\$ 6.1	\$ 5.8	\$ 6.2

c) Other Related Party Transactions

	Transactions			Balance Outstanding			
	Year Ended December 31			Accounts receivable as at December 31,		Accounts payable as at December 31,	
	2014	2013	2012	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues							
KNOC ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1.7	\$ 4.1	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
G&A Expenses							
KNOC ⁽²⁾	\$ (3.7)	\$ (3.5)	\$ (5.6)	\$ 0.5	\$ —	\$ 3.7	\$ 0.5

Finance costs

KNOC ⁽³⁾	\$	4.0	\$	2.8	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—	\$	2.7	\$	0.5
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(1) Global Technology and Research Centre ("GTRC") is used as a training and research facility for KNOC. In 2014 and 2013, the amount is related to a geological study performed by the GTRC on behalf of KNOC.

(2) Amounts relate to the reimbursement from KNOC for general and administrative expenses incurred by the GTRC. Also included is Harvest's reimbursement to KNOC for secondees salaries paid by KNOC on behalf of Harvest.

(3) Charges from KNOC for the irrevocable and unconditional guarantee they provided on Harvest's 2½% senior notes and the senior unsecured credit facility. A guarantee fee of 52 basis points per annum is charged by KNOC.

26. Commitments

The following is a summary of Harvest's contractual obligations and estimated commitments as at December 31, 2014:

	Payments Due by Period				
	1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years	Total
Debt repayments ⁽¹⁾	\$ —	\$ 1,398.0	\$ 930.9	\$ —	\$ 2,328.9
Debt interest payments ^{(1) (2)}	74.5	164.5	66.1	—	305.1
Purchase commitments ⁽³⁾	23.4	20.0	20.0	40.0	103.4
Operating leases	5.2	16.0	14.6	42.1	77.9
Firm processing commitments	20.1	38.0	32.7	84.0	174.8
Firm transportation agreements	17.1	54.7	43.6	75.5	190.9
Employee benefits ⁽⁴⁾	0.4	4.3	—	—	4.7
Decommissioning and environmental liabilities ⁽⁵⁾	33.8	59.5	38.3	1,288.8	1,420.4
Total	\$ 174.5	\$ 1,755.0	\$ 1,146.2	\$ 1,530.4	\$ 4,606.1

(1) Assumes constant foreign exchange rate.

(2) Assumes interest rates as at December 31, 2014 will be applicable to future interest payments.

(3) Relates to drilling and BlackGold oil sands project commitment.

(4) Relates to the long-term incentive plan payments.

(5) Represents the undiscounted obligation by period.

27. Subsequent Events

On February 27, 2015, Harvest closed the acquisition of Hunt Oil Company of Canada, Inc. ("Hunt") by acquiring all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Hunt for cash consideration of approximately \$36.5 million, subject to final purchase price adjustments. Hunt is a private oil and gas company with operations immediately offsetting Harvest's lands and production in the Deep Basin area of Alberta. Due to the timing of the closing of the acquisition, the initial accounting for the business combination has not yet been finalized as Harvest is in the process of evaluating the fair value of the net assets acquired, as such, not all relevant disclosures are available.

On March 19, 2015, the KNOC Board approved a US\$171 million loan to Harvest repayable within one year from the date of the first drawing.

Subsequent to the 2014 year end, Harvest reached an agreement in principle with its lenders to amend the terms of its existing credit facility and replace it with an up to \$1.0 billion syndicated revolving credit facility maturing April 30, 2017. As at March 31, 2015, Harvest has received lending commitments from its syndicated lenders in the amount of \$940 million. The amended credit facility will be guaranteed by KNOC. Under the amended facility, applicable interest and fees will be based on a margin pricing grid based on the Moody's and S&P credit ratings of KNOC. The financial covenants under the existing credit facility will be deleted and replaced with a new covenant: Total Debt to Capitalization ratio of 70% or less. The closing of the amended credit facility is expected to occur on or before April 16, 2015.

28. Supplemental Guarantor Condensed Financial Information

Harvest Breeze Trust No. 1, Harvest Breeze Trust No. 2, Breeze Resources Partnership, Hay River Partnership, and 1496965 Alberta Ltd. (collectively "guarantor subsidiaries") fully and unconditionally guarantees the 6½% senior notes issued by Harvest Operations Corporation ("HOC"). Each of the guarantor subsidiaries is 100% owned by HOC. Prior to the disposal of North Atlantic Refining Limited on November 13, 2014, North Atlantic was also considered a guarantor subsidiary of HOC.

The full and unconditional guarantees may be automatically released under the following customary circumstances:

- the subsidiary is sold to a non-affiliate and ceases to be a restricted subsidiary;

- the subsidiary is designated as an “unrestricted” subsidiary for covenant purposes;
- the subsidiary’s guarantee of the indebtedness (such as indebtedness under the credit facility agreement) which resulted in the creation of the notes guarantee is terminated or (other than by payment) released; or
- upon legal defeasance or covenant defeasance or satisfaction and discharge of the indenture.

The following financial information for HOC, the guarantor subsidiaries and all other subsidiaries on a condensed consolidating basis is intended to provide investors with meaningful and comparable financial information about HOC and its subsidiaries and is provided pursuant to Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X in lieu of the separate financial statements of each guarantor subsidiary. Investments include the investments in subsidiaries recorded under the equity method for the purposes of the condensed consolidating financial information. Equity income of subsidiaries is the group’s share of profit related to such investments. The eliminations and reclassifications column includes the necessary amounts to eliminate the intercompany balances and transactions between subsidiaries. HOC’s cost basis has not been pushed down to the subsidiaries as push-down accounting is not permitted in the separate financial statements of the subsidiaries.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at December 31, 2014

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Assets					
Current assets					
Accounts receivable	\$ 78.7	\$ 11.1	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 89.8
Inventories	2.6	—	—	—	2.6
Prepaid expenses	13.9	—	—	—	13.9
Risk management contracts	1.9	—	—	—	1.9
Due from affiliates	412.0	94.2	0.3	(506.5)	—
	\$ 509.1	\$ 105.3	\$ 0.3	\$ (506.5)	\$ 108.2
Non-current assets					
Deferred income tax asset	\$ 441.7	\$ (59.7)	\$ 0.5	\$ —	\$ 382.5
Exploration & evaluation assets	51.4	10.7	—	—	62.1
Property, plant and equipment	3,567.8	540.8	1.3	—	4,109.9
Investment in subsidiaries	(15.3)	—	—	15.3	—
Investment in joint ventures	75.8	—	—	—	75.8
Goodwill	353.1	—	—	—	353.1
Total assets	\$ 4,983.6	\$ 597.1	\$ 2.1	\$ (491.2)	\$ 5,091.6
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 359.3	\$ 10.6	\$ 0.3	\$ —	\$ 370.2
Current portion of provisions	37.3	—	—	—	37.3
Risk management contracts	1.2	—	—	—	1.2
Due to affiliates	91.9	409.8	4.8	(506.5)	—
	\$ 489.7	\$ 420.4	\$ 5.1	\$ (506.5)	\$ 408.7
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term debt	\$ 1,916.8	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,916.8
Related party loans	396.5	—	—	—	396.5
Long-term liability	61.5	—	—	—	61.5
Non-current provisions	584.3	189.0	—	—	773.3
Intercompany loan	—	—	0.8	(0.8)	—
Total liabilities	\$ 3,448.8	\$ 609.4	\$ 5.9	\$ (507.3)	\$ 3,556.8
Shareholder’s equity	1,534.8	(12.3)	(3.8)	16.1	1,534.8
Total liabilities and shareholder’s	\$ 4,983.6	\$ 597.1	\$ 2.1	\$ (491.2)	\$ 5,091.6

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Petroleum and natural gas sales	\$ 817.3	\$ 228.7	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,046.0
Royalties	(114.4)	(35.3)	—	—	(149.7)
Loss from joint ventures	(4.7)	—	—	—	(4.7)
Earnings from equity accounted subsidiaries	(6.1)	—	—	6.1	—
Revenues and other income	692.1	193.4	—	6.1	891.6
Expenses					
Operating	271.1	58.9	0.5	—	330.5
Transportation and marketing	13.8	3.7	—	—	17.5
General and administrative	51.6	13.2	—	—	64.8
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	342.6	92.6	—	—	435.2
Exploration and evaluation	9.6	0.6	—	—	10.2
Gains on disposition of assets	(29.4)	(18.1)	—	—	(47.5)
Finance costs	90.6	4.7	—	—	95.3
Risk management contracts losses	2.1	—	—	—	2.1
Foreign exchange losses	126.4	—	—	—	126.4
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	252.6	15.0	—	—	267.6
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax	(438.9)	22.8	(0.5)	6.1	(410.5)
Income tax (recovery) expense	(353.3)	28.5	(0.1)	—	(324.9)
Net loss from continuing operations	(85.6)	(5.7)	(0.4)	6.1	(85.6)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(354.6)	(298.0)	(0.2)	298.2	(354.6)
Net loss	\$ (440.2)	\$ (303.7)	\$ (0.6)	\$ 304.3	\$ (440.2)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Gains on designated cash flow hedges, net of tax	1.3	—	—	—	1.3
Losses on foreign currency translation	—	(9.9)	—	—	(9.9)
Reclassification of cumulative foreign currency translation on disposal of subsidiary	44.1	—	—	—	44.1
Actuarial loss, net of tax	—	(5.7)	—	—	(5.7)
Share of equity accounted comprehensive loss	(15.6)	—	—	15.6	—
Comprehensive loss	\$ (410.4)	\$ (319.3)	\$ (0.6)	\$ 319.9	\$ (410.4)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31, 2014

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 371.0	\$ 110.2	\$ 1.7	\$ —	\$ 482.9
Cash proved by (used in) financing activities	(41.0)	(135.5)	2.0	112.8	(61.7)

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(330.0)	55.2	—	(145.4)	(420.2)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	—	29.9	3.7	(32.6)	1.0
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	(1.0)	—	—	(1.0)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	—	—	—	—	—
Cash disposed of on sale of Downstream subsidiary	—	(28.9)	(3.7)	32.6	—
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at December 31, 2013

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Assets					
Current assets					
Accounts receivable	\$ 95.2	\$ 71.6	\$ 2.1	\$ —	\$ 168.9
Inventories	3.0	47.0	1.6	—	51.6
Prepaid expenses	12.8	1.3	—	—	14.1
Risk management contracts	0.3	—	—	—	0.3
Due from affiliates	1,016.1	83.0	0.3	(1,099.4)	—
	\$ 1,127.4	\$ 202.9	\$ 4.0	\$ (1,099.4)	\$ 234.9
Non-current assets					
Long term deposit and other	5.0	0.6	—	—	5.6
Deferred income tax asset	88.9	59.7	0.2	—	148.8
Exploration & evaluation assets	52.0	7.4	—	—	59.4
Property, plant and equipment	3,715.5	744.4	1.5	—	4,461.4
Investment in subsidiaries	(316.4)	(2.8)	—	319.2	—
Goodwill	379.8	—	—	—	379.8
Total assets	\$ 5,052.2	\$ 1,012.2	\$ 5.7	\$ (780.2)	\$ 5,289.9
Liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 202.3	\$ 52.1	\$ 3.9	\$ —	\$ 258.3
Promissory note	—	12.3	—	—	12.3
Current portion of provisions	39.1	—	—	—	39.1
Risk management contracts	0.6	—	—	—	0.6
Due to affiliates	75.7	1,014.5	9.2	(1,099.4)	—
	\$ 317.7	\$ 1,078.9	\$ 13.1	\$ (1,099.4)	\$ 310.3
Non-current liabilities					
Long-term debt	1,965.2	9.9	(2.1)	—	1,973.0
Related party loans	259.6	—	—	—	259.6
Long term liability	69.5	—	—	—	69.5
Non-current provisions	501.0	230.5	—	—	731.5
Post-employment benefit obligations	—	6.8	—	—	6.8
Intercompany loan	—	1,189.8	0.8	(1,190.6)	—
Total liabilities	\$ 3,113.0	\$ 2,515.9	\$ 11.8	\$ (2,290.0)	\$ 3,350.7
Shareholder's equity	1,939.2	(1,503.7)	(6.1)	1,509.8	1,939.2
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity	\$ 5,052.2	\$ 1,012.2	\$ 5.7	\$ (780.2)	\$ 5,289.9

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Petroleum and natural gas sales	\$ 852.3	\$ 249.4	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,101.7
Royalties	(112.9)	(41.0)	—	—	(153.9)
Earnings from equity accounted subsidiaries	22.2	—	—	(22.2)	—
Revenues and other income	761.6	208.4	—	(22.2)	947.8
Expenses					
Operating	279.9	65.4	0.3	—	345.6
Transportation and marketing	22.5	0.1	—	—	22.6
General and administrative	54.7	13.4	—	—	68.1
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	425.3	104.7	—	—	530.0
Exploration and evaluation	11.0	1.3	—	—	12.3
Gains on disposition of assets	(34.0)	0.1	—	—	(33.9)
Finance costs	87.3	4.9	—	—	92.2
Risk management contracts gains	(4.4)	—	—	—	(4.4)
Foreign exchange losses	78.7	—	—	—	78.7
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	13.6	10.5	—	—	24.1
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax	(173.0)	8.0	(0.3)	(22.2)	(187.5)
Income tax recovery	(24.8)	(14.5)	(0.1)	—	(39.4)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(148.2)	22.5	(0.2)	(22.2)	(148.1)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(633.8)	(634.9)	(1.7)	636.6	(633.8)
Net loss	\$ (782.0)	\$ (612.4)	\$ (1.9)	\$ 614.4	\$ (781.9)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Losses on designated cash flow hedges, net of tax	\$ (1.1)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1.1)
Gains on foreign currency translation	—	7.9	—	—	7.9
Actuarial gains, net of tax	—	18.1	—	—	18.1
Share of equity accounted comprehensive loss	26.0	—	—	(26.0)	—
Comprehensive loss	\$ (757.1)	\$ (586.4)	\$ (1.9)	\$ 588.4	\$ (757.0)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31, 2013

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ (1.1)	\$ 204.0	\$ (2.3)	\$ —	\$ 200.6
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	371.9	(103.3)	(2.1)	101.3	367.8
Cash used in investing activities	(371.5)	(103.2)	—	(101.3)	(576.0)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(0.7)	(2.5)	(4.4)	—	(7.6)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	—	—	—	—

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	0.7	2.5	4.4	—	7.6
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	—

CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
For the year ended December 31, 2012

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Petroleum and natural gas sales	\$ 902.2	\$ 291.1	\$ 0.2	\$ —	\$ 1,193.5
Royalties	(114.7)	(49.9)	—	—	(164.6)
Earnings from equity accounted subsidiaries	72.0	—	—	(72.0)	—
Revenues and other income	859.5	241.2	0.2	(72.0)	1,028.9
Expenses					
Operating	288.6	72.6	(2.2)	—	359.0
Transportation and marketing	21.8	0.4	—	—	22.2
General and administrative	50.1	14.9	—	—	65.0
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	462.1	117.4	—	—	579.5
Exploration and evaluation	24.7	0.2	—	—	24.9
Gains on disposition of assets	(6.8)	(23.5)	—	—	(30.3)
Finance costs	107.2	5.0	—	—	112.2
Risk management contracts gains	(0.5)	—	—	—	(0.5)
Foreign exchange gains	(10.7)	—	—	—	(10.7)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	11.3	10.5	—	—	21.8
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income tax	(88.3)	43.7	2.4	(72.0)	(114.2)
Income tax expense (recovery)	2.9	(26.5)	0.5	—	(23.1)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	(91.2)	70.2	1.9	(72.0)	(91.1)
Net loss from discontinued operations	(629.9)	(628.7)	(1.3)	630.0	(629.9)
Net income (loss)	\$ (721.1)	\$ (558.5)	\$ 0.6	\$ 558.0	\$ (721.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss)					
Losses on designated as cash flow hedges, net of	\$ (13.2)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (13.2)
Losses on foreign currency translation	—	(17.7)	—	—	(17.7)
Actuarial loss, net of tax	—	(9.9)	—	—	(9.9)
Share of equity accounted comprehensive loss	(27.6)	—	—	27.6	—
Comprehensive loss	\$ (761.9)	\$ (586.1)	\$ 0.6	\$ 585.6	\$ (761.8)

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended December 31, 2012

	Issuer HOC	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated Totals
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 122.8	\$ 318.7	\$ 1.3	\$ —	\$ 442.8
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	196.0	(171.5)	—	171.5	196.0
Cash used in investing activities	(318.6)	(147.7)	—	(171.5)	(637.8)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	0.2	(0.5)	1.3	—	1.0

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	—	—	—	—	—
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	0.5	3.0	3.1	—	6.6
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.5	\$ 4.4	\$ —	\$ 7.6