



Encana Corporation

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
(unaudited)

For the period ended December 31, 2011

(U.S. Dollars)

Consolidated Statement of Earnings *(unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>(\$ millions, except per share amounts)</i>				
		(Note 20)		(Note 20)
Revenues, Net of Royalties	(Note 4) \$ 2,461	\$ 1,431	\$ 8,467	\$ 8,870
Expenses	(Note 4)			
Production and mineral taxes	45	47	198	217
Transportation	247	217	978	859
Operating	276	283	1,074	1,060
Purchased product	127	179	635	739
Exploration and evaluation	(Note 10) 7	45	142	65
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	(Note 11) 881	843	3,423	3,318
Impairments	(Note 11) 1,304	496	1,304	496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	(Note 5) (156)	29	(326)	(141)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	(Note 14) 13	12	51	48
Administrative	102	99	348	361
Interest	(Note 6) 122	121	468	501
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	(Note 7) (86)	(184)	170	(250)
	2,882	2,187	8,465	7,273
Net Earnings (Loss) Before Income Tax	(421)	(756)	2	1,597
Income tax expense (recovery)	(Note 8) (175)	(287)	(126)	427
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (246)	\$ (469)	\$ 128	\$ 1,170
Net Earnings (Loss) per Common Share	(Note 16)			
Basic	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.64)	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.58
Diluted	\$ (0.33)	\$ (0.64)	\$ 0.17	\$ 1.55

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income *(unaudited)*

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
<i>(\$ millions)</i>				
		(Note 20)		(Note 20)
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (246)	\$ (469)	\$ 128	\$ 1,170
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax				
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	143	155	(55)	250
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ (103)	\$ (314)	\$ 73	\$ 1,420

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet *(unaudited)*

<i>(\$ millions)</i>	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010	As at January 1, 2010
		<i>(Note 20)</i>	<i>(Note 20)</i>
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 732	\$ 629	\$ 4,275
Accounts receivable and accrued revenues	1,073	1,103	1,180
Risk management	1,806	729	328
Income tax receivable	521	390	-
Inventories	2	3	12
Assets held for sale	793	-	-
	4,927	2,854	5,795
Exploration and Evaluation	2,458	2,158	1,885
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	23,913	26,145	24,288
Investments and Other Assets	763	196	119
Risk Management	241	505	32
Goodwill	1,616	1,725	1,663
	\$ 33,918	\$ 33,583	\$ 33,782
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,310	\$ 2,269	\$ 2,181
Income tax payable	-	-	1,776
Risk management	1	65	126
Current debt	492	500	200
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	17	-	-
	2,820	2,834	4,283
Long-Term Debt	7,591	7,129	7,568
Other Liabilities and Provisions	2,048	1,758	1,215
Risk Management	6	8	42
Asset Retirement Obligation	1,043	953	819
Deferred Income Taxes	4,086	4,068	3,360
	17,594	16,750	17,287
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	2,321	2,319	2,360
Paid in surplus	4	-	6
Retained earnings	13,804	14,264	14,129
Accumulated other comprehensive income	195	250	-
Total Shareholders' Equity	16,324	16,833	16,495
	\$ 33,918	\$ 33,583	\$ 33,782

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity *(unaudited)*

(\$ millions)		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
		2011	2010
			(Note 20)
Share Capital	(Note 16)		
Balance, Beginning of Year		\$ 2,319	\$ 2,360
Common Shares Issued under Option Plans		2	5
Share-Based Compensation		-	2
Common Shares Purchased		-	(48)
Balance, End of Year		\$ 2,321	\$ 2,319
Paid in Surplus			
Balance, Beginning of Year		\$ -	\$ 6
Share-Based Compensation	(Notes 16, 17)	4	-
Common Shares Purchased	(Note 16)	-	(6)
Balance, End of Year	(Note 16)	\$ 4	\$ -
Retained Earnings			
Balance, Beginning of Year		\$ 14,264	\$ 14,129
Net Earnings		128	1,170
Dividends on Common Shares	(Note 16)	(588)	(590)
Charges for Normal Course Issuer Bid	(Note 16)	-	(445)
Balance, End of Year		\$ 13,804	\$ 14,264
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance, Beginning of Year		\$ 250	\$ -
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment		(55)	250
Balance, End of Year		\$ 195	\$ 250
Total Shareholders' Equity		\$ 16,324	\$ 16,833

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows *(unaudited)*

(\$ millions)	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010 <i>(Note 20)</i>	2011	2010 <i>(Note 20)</i>
Operating Activities				
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (246)	\$ (469)	\$ 128	\$ 1,170
Exploration and evaluation <i>(Note 10)</i>	-	40	122	50
Depreciation, depletion and amortization <i>(Note 11)</i>	881	843	3,423	3,318
Impairments <i>(Note 11)</i>	1,304	496	1,304	496
(Gain) loss on divestitures <i>(Note 5)</i>	(156)	29	(326)	(141)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation <i>(Note 14)</i>	13	12	51	48
Deferred income taxes <i>(Note 8)</i>	(290)	(262)	48	640
Cash tax on sale of assets <i>(Note 5)</i>	114	-	114	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on risk management <i>(Note 18)</i>	(581)	398	(879)	(945)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss <i>(Note 7)</i>	(124)	(191)	96	(278)
Other	61	21	94	79
Net change in other assets and liabilities	(27)	1	(94)	(84)
Net change in non-cash working capital	161	1	(38)	(1,990)
Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities	1,110	919	4,043	2,363
Investing Activities				
Capital expenditures <i>(Notes 4, 10, 11)</i>	(989)	(1,426)	(4,578)	(4,764)
Acquisitions <i>(Notes 5, 10, 11)</i>	(47)	(392)	(515)	(733)
Proceeds from divestitures <i>(Notes 5, 10, 11)</i>	1,585	309	2,080	883
Cash tax on sale of assets <i>(Note 5)</i>	(114)	-	(114)	-
Net change in investments and other	(384)	20	(578)	(80)
Net change in non-cash working capital	32	(59)	(20)	(33)
Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities	83	(1,548)	(3,725)	(4,727)
Financing Activities				
Issuance of revolving debt <i>(Note 13)</i>	2,267	1,219	13,606	1,660
Repayment of revolving debt <i>(Note 13)</i>	(3,364)	(1,219)	(13,568)	(1,660)
Issuance of long-term debt <i>(Note 13)</i>	989	-	989	-
Repayment of long-term debt <i>(Note 13)</i>	(500)	-	(500)	(200)
Issuance of common shares <i>(Note 16)</i>	-	-	2	5
Purchase of common shares <i>(Note 16)</i>	-	-	-	(499)
Dividends on common shares <i>(Note 16)</i>	(147)	(147)	(588)	(590)
Finance lease payments <i>(Note 11)</i>	(14)	-	(155)	-
Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities	(769)	(147)	(214)	(1,284)
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) on Cash and Cash Equivalents Held in Foreign Currency				
	(2)	8	(1)	2
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	422	(768)	103	(3,646)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	310	1,397	629	4,275
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 732	\$ 629	\$ 732	\$ 629
Cash, End of Period	\$ 2	\$ 126	\$ 2	\$ 126
Cash Equivalents, End of Period	730	503	730	503
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 732	\$ 629	\$ 732	\$ 629

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

1. Corporate Information

Encana Corporation and its subsidiaries ("Encana" or "the Company") are in the business of the exploration for, the development of, and the production and marketing of natural gas, oil and natural gas liquids ("NGLs"). The term liquids is used to represent Encana's oil, NGLs and condensate.

Encana Corporation is a publicly traded company, incorporated and domiciled in Canada. The address of its registered office is 1800, 855 - 2nd Street S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 2S5.

These interim Consolidated Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Audit Committee of Encana's Board of Directors (the "Board") on February 15, 2012.

2. Basis of Presentation

In conjunction with the Company's first annual audited Consolidated Financial Statements to be issued under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for the year ended December 31, 2011, these interim Consolidated Financial Statements present Encana's financial results of operations and financial position under IFRS as at and for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2011, including 2010 comparative periods. As a result, the Company has followed IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" and International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These interim Consolidated Financial Statements do not include all the necessary annual disclosures in accordance with IFRS. Prior to 2011, the Company prepared its interim and annual Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("previous GAAP").

The preparation of these interim Consolidated Financial Statements under IFRS resulted in selected changes to Encana's accounting policies as compared to those disclosed in the Company's annual audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2010 issued under previous GAAP. A summary of the significant changes to Encana's accounting policies is disclosed in Note 20 along with reconciliations presenting the impact of the transition to IFRS for the comparative periods as at January 1, 2010 and as at and for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2010.

A summary of Encana's significant accounting policies under IFRS is presented in Note 3. These policies have been retrospectively and consistently applied except where specific exemptions permitted an alternative treatment upon transition to IFRS in accordance with IFRS 1, as disclosed in Note 20. These interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities as detailed in the Company's accounting policies presented in Note 3.

In these interim Consolidated Financial Statements, unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts are expressed in United States ("U.S.") dollars. Encana's functional currency is Canadian dollars; however, the Company has adopted the U.S. dollar as its presentation currency to facilitate a more direct comparison to other North American oil and gas companies. All references to US\$ or to \$ are to United States dollars and references to C\$ are to Canadian dollars.

In December 2011, Encana announced that it will adopt U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("U.S. GAAP") for 2012 financial reporting. As a result, the Company will report its first quarter 2012 results in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A) Principles of Consolidation

The interim Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Encana and its subsidiaries. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Intercompany balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

Interests in jointly controlled assets are accounted for using the proportionate consolidation method, whereby Encana's proportionate share of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are included in the accounts.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

B) Foreign Currency Translation

For the accounts of foreign operations, assets and liabilities are translated at period end exchange rates, while revenues and expenses are translated using average rates over the period. Translation gains and losses relating to the foreign operations are included in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity. As at December 31, 2011 and 2010, accumulated other comprehensive income is composed solely of foreign currency translation adjustments.

Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated into its functional currency at the rates of exchange in effect at the period end date. Any gains or losses are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

C) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The timely preparation of the interim Consolidated Financial Statements requires that Management make estimates and use judgment regarding the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the interim Consolidated Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as at the date of the interim Consolidated Financial Statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts as future confirming events occur. Significant estimates and judgments made by Management in the preparation of these interim Consolidated Financial Statements are outlined below.

Amounts recorded for depreciation, depletion and amortization and amounts used for impairment calculations are based on estimates of natural gas, oil and NGLs reserves. By their nature, the estimates of reserves, including the estimates of future prices, costs, discount rates and the related future cash flows, are subject to measurement uncertainty. Accordingly, the impact in the Consolidated Financial Statements of future periods could be material.

Upstream assets are aggregated into cash-generating units based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows and are used for impairment testing. The determination of the Company's cash-generating units is subject to Management's judgment.

The decision to transfer assets from exploration and evaluation to property, plant and equipment or to expense capitalized exploration and evaluation assets is based on the estimated proved reserves used in the determination of an area's technical feasibility and commercial viability.

Amounts recorded for asset retirement costs and obligations and the related accretion expense requires the use of estimates with respect to the amount and timing of asset retirements, site remediation and related cash flows. Other provisions are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future cash outflow.

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments resulting in financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Compensation costs accrued for long-term stock-based compensation plans are subject to the estimation of what the ultimate payout will be using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes-Merton model. These models are based on significant assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield and expected term. Several compensation plans are also performance-based and are subject to Management's judgment as to whether or not the performance criteria will be met.

The values of pension assets and obligations and the amount of pension costs charged to net earnings depend on certain actuarial and economic assumptions which, by their nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company and its subsidiaries operate are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred income tax assets are assessed by Management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

D) Revenue Recognition

Revenues associated with the sales of Encana's natural gas and liquids are recognized when title passes from the Company to its customer. Realized gains and losses from the Company's commodity price risk management activities are recognized in revenue when the contract is settled. Unrealized gains and losses from the Company's commodity price risk management activities are recognized in revenue based on the changes in fair value of the contracts at the end of the respective periods.

Market optimization revenues and purchased product expenses are recorded on a gross basis when Encana takes title to the product and has the risks and rewards of ownership. Purchases and sales of products that are entered into in contemplation of each other with the same counterparty are recorded on a net basis. Revenues associated with the services provided where Encana acts as agent are recorded as the services are provided. Sales of electric power are recognized when power is provided to the customer.

E) Production and Mineral Taxes

Costs paid by Encana to certain mineral and non-mineral interest owners based on production of natural gas and liquids are recognized when the product is produced.

F) Transportation Costs

Costs paid by Encana for the transportation of natural gas and liquids are recognized when the product is delivered and the services provided.

G) Employee Benefit Plans

The Company sponsors defined contribution and defined benefit plans, providing pension and other post-employment benefits to its employees in Canada and the U.S. As of January 1, 2003, the defined benefit pension plan was closed to new entrants.

Pension expense for the defined contribution pension plan is recorded as the benefits are earned by the employees covered by the plans. Encana accrues for its obligations under its defined benefit plan and the related costs, net of plan assets.

The cost of defined benefit pensions and other post-employment benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method based on length of service and reflects Management's best estimate of salary escalation, retirement ages of employees and expected future health care costs. The expected return on plan assets is based on historical and projected rates of return for assets in the investment plan portfolio. The actual return on plan assets is based on the fair value of those assets. The accrued benefit obligation is discounted using the market interest rate on high-quality corporate debt instruments as at the measurement date.

Pension expense for the defined benefit pension plan includes the cost of pension benefits earned during the current year, the interest cost on pension obligations, the expected return on pension plan assets, the amortization of adjustments arising from pension plan amendments and the amortization of the excess of the net actuarial gain or loss over 10 percent of the greater of the benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Amortization is done on a straight-line basis over a period covering the expected average remaining service lives of employees covered by the plans.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

H) Income Taxes

Income tax is recognized in net earnings except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in shareholders' equity, in which case the income tax is recognized directly in shareholders' equity. Current income taxes are measured at the amount expected to be recoverable from or payable to the taxation authorities based on the income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and reflect adjustments relating to prior periods.

Encana follows the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income taxes are recorded for the effect of any temporary difference between the accounting and income tax basis of an asset or liability.

Deferred income tax is calculated using the enacted or substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply when the assets are realized or liabilities are settled. The effect of a change in the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates is recognized in net earnings or in shareholders' equity depending on the item to which the adjustment relates.

Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are not recognized for temporary differences arising on:

- Investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future;
- The initial recognition of goodwill; or
- The initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting net earnings nor taxable earnings.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. Deferred income tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

I) Earnings Per Share Amounts

Basic net earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For the diluted net earnings per common share calculation, the weighted average number of shares outstanding is adjusted for the potential number of shares which may have a dilutive effect on net earnings.

Diluted net earnings per common share is calculated giving effect to the potential dilution that would occur if outstanding stock options or potentially dilutive share units were exercised or converted to common shares. Potentially dilutive share units include tandem stock appreciation rights ("TSARs"), performance TSARs and restricted share units ("RSUs"). The weighted average number of diluted shares is calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method. The treasury stock method assumes that the proceeds received from the exercise of all potentially dilutive instruments are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price.

For share units issued that may be settled in cash or shares at Encana's option and where there is no obligation to settle in cash, the share units are accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions and included in diluted earnings per share if the effect is dilutive.

For share units issued that may be settled in cash or shares at the employees' option, the more dilutive of cash-settled and equity-settled is used in calculating diluted net earnings per common share regardless of how the compensation plan is accounted for. Accordingly, share units that are reported as cash-settled for accounting purposes may require an adjustment to the numerator for any changes in net earnings that would result if the share units had been reported as equity instruments for the purposes of calculating diluted net earnings per common share.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

J) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include short-term investments, such as money market deposits or similar type instruments, with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

K) Upstream Assets

Exploration and Evaluation

All costs directly associated with the exploration and evaluation of natural gas and liquids reserves are initially capitalized. Exploration and evaluation costs are those expenditures for an area where technical feasibility and commercial viability has not yet been determined. These costs include unproved property acquisition costs, geological and geophysical costs, asset retirement costs, exploration and evaluation drilling, sampling and appraisals. Costs incurred prior to acquiring the legal rights to explore an area are charged directly to net earnings as exploration and evaluation expense.

When an area is determined to be technically feasible and commercially viable, the accumulated costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment. When an area is determined not to be technically feasible and commercially viable or the Company decides not to continue with its activity, the unrecoverable costs are charged to net earnings as exploration and evaluation expense.

Property, Plant and Equipment

All costs directly associated with the development of natural gas and liquids reserves are capitalized on an area-by-area basis. Development costs include expenditures for areas where technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined. These costs include proved property acquisitions, development drilling, completions, gathering and infrastructure, asset retirement costs and transfers of exploration and evaluation assets, less impairments recognized.

Costs accumulated within each area are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proved reserves using estimated future prices and costs. Costs subject to depletion include estimated future costs to be incurred in developing proved reserves. Costs of major development projects are excluded from the costs subject to depletion until they are available for use.

For divestitures of properties, a gain or loss is recognized in net earnings. Exchanges of properties are measured at fair value, unless the transaction lacks commercial substance or fair value can not be reliably measured. Where the exchange is measured at fair value, a gain or loss is recognized in net earnings.

L) Other Property, Plant and Equipment

Market Optimization

Midstream facilities, including power generation facilities, are carried at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets, which range from 20 to 25 years.

Corporate

Costs associated with office furniture, fixtures, leasehold improvements, information technology and aircraft are carried at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated service lives of the assets, which range from three to 25 years. Assets under construction are not subject to depreciation until put into use. Land is carried at cost.

M) Capitalization of Costs

Expenditures related to renewals or betterments that improve the productive capacity or extend the life of an asset are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Borrowing costs are capitalized during the construction phase of qualifying assets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

N) Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The acquired identifiable net assets are measured at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired is recognized as goodwill. Any deficiency of the purchase price below the fair value of the net assets acquired is recorded as a gain in net earnings. Associated transaction costs are expensed when incurred.

O) Goodwill

Upon acquisition, goodwill is attributed to the applicable cash-generating unit or aggregated cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination's synergies. Goodwill is attributed to the aggregated cash-generating units that collectively form the respective Canadian and USA Divisions. This represents the lowest level that goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Subsequent measurement of goodwill is at cost less any accumulated impairments.

Goodwill is assessed for impairment at least annually at December 31. If the goodwill carrying amount for each Division exceeds the recoverable amount of the Division, the associated goodwill is written down with an impairment recognized in net earnings. The recoverable amounts are determined annually based on the greater of fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is derived by estimating the discounted after-tax future net cash flows for the aggregated cash-generating units. Discounted future net cash flows are based on forecast commodity prices and costs over the expected economic life of the proved and probable reserves and discounted using market-based rates. Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the aggregated cash-generating units.

The Company's reserves are evaluated annually by independent qualified reserves evaluators ("IQREs"). The cash flows used in determining the recoverable amounts are based on information contained in the IQREs reserves reports and Management's assumptions based on past experience.

Goodwill impairments are not reversed.

P) Impairment of Long-Term Assets

The carrying value of long-term assets, excluding goodwill, is reviewed quarterly for indicators that the carrying value of an asset or cash-generating unit may not be recoverable. If indicators of impairment exist, the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is estimated. If the carrying value of the asset or cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is written down with an impairment recognized in net earnings.

Upstream assets, including exploration and evaluation costs and development costs, are aggregated into cash-generating units based on their ability to generate largely independent cash inflows.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its fair value less costs to sell or its value in use. Fair value is determined to be the amount for which the asset could be sold in an arm's length transaction.

For upstream assets, fair value less costs to sell may be determined using after-tax discounted future net cash flows of proved and probable reserves using forecast prices and costs. Value in use is determined by estimating the present value of the future net cash flows expected to be derived from the continued use of the cash-generating unit.

Reversals of impairments are recognized when there has been a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount. In this event, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to its revised recoverable amount with an impairment reversal recognized in net earnings. The recoverable amount is limited to the original carrying amount less depreciation, depletion and amortization as if no impairment had been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit for prior periods.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Q) Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets, or disposal groups consisting of assets and liabilities, 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 classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, with impairments recognized in net earnings in the period measured. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are presented in current assets and liabilities within the Consolidated Balance Sheet. Assets held for sale are not depreciated, depleted or amortized.

R) Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured based on the discounted expected future cash outflows.

Asset Retirement Obligation

Asset retirement obligations include present obligations where the Company will be required to retire tangible long-lived assets such as producing well sites, offshore production platforms and natural gas processing plants. The asset retirement obligation is measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be incurred. The associated asset retirement cost is capitalized as part of the cost of the related long-lived asset. Changes in the estimated obligation resulting from revisions to estimated timing, amount of cash flows, or changes in the discount rate are recognized as a change in the asset retirement obligation and the related asset retirement cost.

Amortization of asset retirement costs are included in depreciation, depletion and amortization in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Increases in asset retirement obligations resulting from the passage of time are recorded as accretion of asset retirement obligation in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Actual expenditures incurred are charged against the asset retirement obligation.

Contingencies

When a contingency is substantiated by confirming events, can be reliably measured and will likely result in an economic outflow, a liability is recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements as the best estimate required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability 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. When the economic benefit becomes virtually certain, the asset is no longer contingent and is recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

S) Share-Based Payments

Obligations for payments of cash or common shares under Encana's stock-based compensation plans are accrued over the vesting period using fair values. Fair values are determined using observable share prices and/or pricing models such as the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model. For equity-settled stock-based compensation plans, fair values are determined at the grant date and are recognized as compensation costs with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity. For cash-settled stock-based compensation plans, fair values are determined at each reporting date and periodic changes are recognized as compensation costs with a corresponding change to current liabilities.

Obligations for payments for share units of Cenovus Energy Inc. ("Cenovus") held by Encana employees are accrued as compensation costs based on the fair value of the financial liability.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

T) Leases

Leases or other arrangements entered into for the use of an 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. All other leases are classified as operating leases and the payments are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

U) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition of the instrument. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as "fair value through profit or loss", "loans and receivables", "available-for-sale", "held-to-maturity", or "financial liabilities measured at amortized cost" as defined by the accounting standard.

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

The Company's financial assets, excluding derivative instruments, are classified as "loans and receivables". Financial liabilities, excluding derivative instruments, are classified as "financial liabilities measured at amortized cost". All derivative instruments are classified as "held for trading".

Encana capitalizes long-term debt transaction costs, premiums and discounts. These costs are capitalized within long-term debt and amortized using the effective interest method.

Risk Management Assets and Liabilities

Risk management assets and liabilities are derivative financial instruments classified as "held for trading" and are recorded at fair value. These instruments are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as either an asset or liability with changes in fair value recognized in net earnings. Realized gains or losses from financial derivatives related to natural gas and oil commodity prices are recognized in revenue as the contracts are settled. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in revenue at the end of each respective reporting period based on the changes in fair value of the contracts. Realized gains or losses from financial derivatives related to power commodity prices are recognized in operating costs as the related power contracts are settled. The estimated fair value of all derivative instruments is based on quoted market prices or, in their absence, third-party market indications and forecasts.

Derivative financial instruments are used by Encana to manage economic exposure to market risks relating to commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's policy is not to utilize derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

V) New Pronouncements Adopted

Accounting standards effective for periods beginning on January 1, 2011 have been adopted as part of the transition to IFRS.

W) Recent Pronouncements Issued

As of January 1, 2013, the following standards and amendments issued by the IASB become effective:

- IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", which is the result of the IASB's project to replace Standing Interpretations Committee 12, "Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities" and the consolidation requirements of IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". The new standard eliminates the current risk and rewards approach and establishes control as the single basis for determining the consolidation of an entity.
- IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", which is the result of the IASB's project to replace IAS 31, "Interests in Joint Ventures". The new standard redefines joint operations and joint ventures and requires joint operations to be proportionately consolidated and joint ventures to be equity accounted. Under IAS 31, joint ventures could be proportionately consolidated.
- IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", which outlines the required disclosures for interests in subsidiaries and joint arrangements. The new disclosures require information that will assist financial statement users to evaluate the nature, risks and financial effects associated with an entity's interests in subsidiaries and joint arrangements.
- IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement", which provides a common definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under IFRS and enhances the disclosures required for fair value measurements. The standard applies where fair value measurements are required and does not require new fair value measurements.
- IAS 19, "Employee Benefits", which amends the recognition and measurement of defined benefit pension expense and expands disclosures for all employee benefit plans.
- IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures", which requires disclosure of both gross and net information about financial instruments eligible for offset in the balance sheet and financial instruments subject to master netting arrangements. Concurrent with the amendments to IFRS 7, the IASB also amended IAS 32, "Financial Instruments: Presentation" to clarify the existing requirements for offsetting financial instruments in the balance sheet. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective as of January 1, 2014.

As of January 1, 2015, the following standard issued by the IASB becomes effective:

- IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments", which is the result of the first phase of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The new standard replaces the current multiple classification and measurement models for financial assets and liabilities with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. The impairment and hedge accounting principles to be included in IFRS 9 have not yet been issued by the IASB.

As disclosed in Note 2, Encana is adopting U.S. GAAP and will be reporting its first quarter 2012 results in accordance with U.S. GAAP. As a result, the above new IASB standards and amendments will not be adopted. If Encana continued to report under IFRS, the Company expects that the new IASB standards and amendments would not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

4. Segmented Information

Encana is organized into Divisions which represent the Company's operating and reportable segments as follows:

- **Canadian Division** includes the exploration for, development of, and production of natural gas, oil and NGLs and other related activities within Canada. Four key resource plays are located in the Division: (i) Greater Sierra in northeast British Columbia, including Horn River; (ii) Cutbank Ridge in Alberta and British Columbia, including Montney; (iii) Bighorn in west central Alberta; and (iv) Coalbed Methane in southern Alberta. The Canadian Division also includes the Deep Panuke natural gas project offshore Nova Scotia.
- **USA Division** includes the exploration for, development of, and production of natural gas, oil and NGLs and other related activities within the U.S. Four key resource plays are located in the Division: (i) Jonah in southwest Wyoming; (ii) Piceance in northwest Colorado; (iii) Haynesville in Louisiana; and (iv) Texas, including East Texas and North Texas.
- **Market Optimization** is primarily responsible for the sale of the Company's proprietary production. These results are included in the Canadian and USA Divisions. Market optimization activities include third-party purchases and sales of product that provide operational flexibility for transportation commitments, product type, delivery points and customer diversification. These activities are reflected in the Market Optimization segment.
- **Corporate and Other** mainly includes unrealized gains or losses recorded on derivative financial instruments. Once amounts are settled, the realized gains and losses are recorded in the operating segment to which the derivative instrument relates.

Market Optimization sells substantially all of the Company's upstream production to third-party customers. Transactions between segments are based on market values and eliminated on consolidation. The tables in this note present financial information on an after eliminations basis.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

4. Segmented Information *(continued)*

Results of Operations *(For the three months ended December 31)*

Segment and Geographic Information

	Canadian Division		USA Division		Market Optimization	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 733	\$ 693	\$ 1,002	\$ 961	\$ 146	\$ 194
Expenses						
Production and mineral taxes	4	-	41	47	-	-
Transportation	67	52	180	165	-	-
Operating	155	163	109	117	14	8
Purchased product	-	-	-	-	127	179
	507	478	672	632	5	7
Exploration and evaluation	4	1	3	44	-	-
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	356	335	502	487	3	3
Impairments	199	496	1,105	-	-	-
(Gain) loss on divestitures	1	(37)	(168)	67	-	-
	\$ (53)	\$ (317)	\$ (770)	\$ 34	\$ 2	\$ 4

	Corporate & Other		Consolidated	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 580	\$ (417)	\$ 2,461	\$ 1,431
Expenses				
Production and mineral taxes	-	-	45	47
Transportation	-	-	247	217
Operating	(2)	(5)	276	283
Purchased product	-	-	127	179
	582	(412)	1,766	705
Exploration and evaluation	-	-	7	45
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	20	18	881	843
Impairments	-	-	1,304	496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	11	(1)	(156)	29
	\$ 551	\$ (429)	(270)	(708)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation			13	12
Administrative			102	99
Interest			122	121
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net			(86)	(184)
			151	48
Net Earnings (Loss) Before Income Tax			(421)	(756)
Income tax expense (recovery)			(175)	(287)
Net Earnings (Loss)			\$ (246)	\$ (469)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

4. Segmented Information (continued)

Results of Operations (For the three months ended December 31)

Product and Divisional Information

	Canadian Division							
	Gas		Oil & NGLs		Other		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 610	\$ 621	\$ 112	\$ 67	\$ 11	\$ 5	\$ 733	\$ 693
Expenses								
Production and mineral taxes	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-
Transportation	65	51	2	1	-	-	67	52
Operating	148	155	3	4	4	4	155	163
Operating Cash Flow	\$ 395	\$ 415	\$ 105	\$ 62	\$ 7	\$ 1	\$ 507	\$ 478

	USA Division							
	Gas		Oil & NGLs		Other		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 911	\$ 876	\$ 78	\$ 62	\$ 13	\$ 23	\$ 1,002	\$ 961
Expenses								
Production and mineral taxes	35	40	6	7	-	-	41	47
Transportation	180	165	-	-	-	-	180	165
Operating	104	98	2	-	3	19	109	117
Operating Cash Flow	\$ 592	\$ 573	\$ 70	\$ 55	\$ 10	\$ 4	\$ 672	\$ 632

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

4. Segmented Information (continued)

Results of Operations (For the twelve months ended December 31)

Segment and Geographic Information

	Canadian Division		USA Division		Market Optimization	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 2,872	\$ 2,829	\$ 4,022	\$ 4,275	\$ 703	\$ 797
Expenses						
Production and mineral taxes	15	8	183	209	-	-
Transportation	250	197	728	662	-	-
Operating	613	559	444	467	40	34
Purchased product	-	-	-	-	635	739
	1,994	2,065	2,667	2,937	28	24
Exploration and evaluation	9	4	133	51	-	-
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,411	1,286	1,922	1,954	12	11
Impairments	199	496	1,105	-	-	-
(Gain) loss on divestitures	(8)	(86)	(323)	(53)	-	-
	\$ 383	\$ 365	\$ (170)	\$ 985	\$ 16	\$ 13

	Corporate & Other		Consolidated	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 870	\$ 969	\$ 8,467	\$ 8,870
Expenses				
Production and mineral taxes	-	-	198	217
Transportation	-	-	978	859
Operating	(23)	-	1,074	1,060
Purchased product	-	-	635	739
	893	969	5,582	5,995
Exploration and evaluation	-	10	142	65
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	78	67	3,423	3,318
Impairments	-	-	1,304	496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	5	(2)	(326)	(141)
	\$ 810	\$ 894	1,039	2,257
Accretion of asset retirement obligation			51	48
Administrative			348	361
Interest			468	501
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net			170	(250)
			1,037	660
Net Earnings Before Income Tax			2	1,597
Income tax expense (recovery)			(126)	427
Net Earnings			\$ 128	\$ 1,170

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

4. Segmented Information (continued)

Results of Operations (For the twelve months ended December 31)

Product and Divisional Information

	Canadian Division							
	Gas		Oil & NGLs		Other		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,480	\$ 453	\$ 305	\$ 43	\$ 44	\$ 2,872	\$ 2,829
Expenses								
Production and mineral taxes	10	7	5	1	-	-	15	8
Transportation	245	194	5	3	-	-	250	197
Operating	589	528	10	16	14	15	613	559
Operating Cash Flow	\$ 1,532	\$ 1,751	\$ 433	\$ 285	\$ 29	\$ 29	\$ 1,994	\$ 2,065

	USA Division							
	Gas		Oil & NGLs		Other		Total	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 3,664	\$ 3,912	\$ 295	\$ 244	\$ 63	\$ 119	\$ 4,022	\$ 4,275
Expenses								
Production and mineral taxes	157	185	26	24	-	-	183	209
Transportation	728	662	-	-	-	-	728	662
Operating	423	391	3	-	18	76	444	467
Operating Cash Flow	\$ 2,356	\$ 2,674	\$ 266	\$ 220	\$ 45	\$ 43	\$ 2,667	\$ 2,937

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

4. Segmented Information (continued)

Capital Expenditures

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Capital Expenditures				
Canadian Division	\$ 395	\$ 648	\$ 2,022	\$ 2,206
USA Division	547	750	2,423	2,495
Market Optimization	2	1	2	2
Corporate & Other	45	27	131	61
	\$ 989	\$ 1,426	\$ 4,578	\$ 4,764

Capital expenditures include capitalized exploration and evaluation costs and property, plant and equipment (See Notes 10 and 11).

Exploration and Evaluation, Property, Plant and Equipment and Total Assets by Segment

	Exploration and Evaluation		Property, Plant and Equipment	
	As at		As at	
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Canadian Division	\$ 1,557	\$ 1,114	\$ 10,937	\$ 11,678
USA Division	901	1,044	11,146	12,922
Market Optimization	-	-	108	121
Corporate & Other	-	-	1,722	1,424
	\$ 2,458	\$ 2,158	\$ 23,913	\$ 26,145

	Total Assets	
	As at	
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Canadian Division	\$ 14,817	\$ 14,422
USA Division	13,586	15,157
Market Optimization	159	193
Corporate & Other	5,356	3,811
	\$ 33,918	\$ 33,583

5. Acquisitions and Divestitures

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Acquisitions				
Canadian Division	\$ 13	\$ 358	\$ 410	\$ 592
USA Division	34	34	105	141
Total Acquisitions	\$ 47	\$ 392	\$ 515	\$ 733
Divestitures				
Canadian Division	\$ (200)	\$ (88)	\$ (350)	\$ (288)
USA Division	(1,385)	(221)	(1,730)	(595)
Total Divestitures	\$ (1,585)	\$ (309)	\$ (2,080)	\$ (883)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

5. Acquisitions and Divestitures (continued)

Acquisitions

Acquisitions in the Canadian and USA Divisions primarily include the purchase of various strategic exploration and evaluation lands and properties that complement existing assets within Encana's portfolio. For the three months ended December 31, 2011, acquisitions totaled \$47 million (2010 - \$392 million). For the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, acquisitions totaled \$515 million (2010 - \$733 million).

Divestitures

Divestitures in the Canadian and USA Divisions primarily include the sale of non-core assets. For the three months ended December 31, 2011, these Divisions received total proceeds on the sale of assets of \$1,585 million (2010 - \$309 million), resulting in a net gain on divestitures of \$167 million (2010 - net loss of \$30 million). For the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, these Divisions received total proceeds on the sale of assets of \$2,080 million (2010 - \$883 million), resulting in a net gain on divestitures of \$331 million (2010 - net gain of \$139 million).

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, the Canadian Division sold its interest in the Cabin natural gas processing plant for proceeds of \$48 million and the USA Division sold its Fort Lupton natural gas processing plant for proceeds of \$296 million, its South Piceance natural gas gathering assets for proceeds of \$547 million and its North Texas natural gas producing properties for proceeds of \$836 million. Cash taxes increased by \$114 million as a result of the sale of the South Piceance assets and the North Texas assets. See Note 9 for further information relating to the sale of the North Texas assets.

Divestiture amounts above are net of amounts recovered for capital expenditures incurred prior to the sale of certain natural gas gathering and processing assets.

6. Interest

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest Expense - Debt	\$ 123	\$ 120	\$ 488	\$ 485
Interest Expense - Other	(1)	1	(20)	16
	\$ 122	\$ 121	\$ 468	\$ 501

7. Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss, Net

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Unrealized Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss on:				
Translation of U.S. dollar debt issued from Canada	\$ (133)	\$ (194)	\$ 107	\$ (282)
Translation of U.S. dollar risk management contracts issued from Canada	9	3	(11)	4
	(124)	(191)	96	(278)
Settlement of Intercompany Transactions and Net investment in foreign operations	40	1	55	2
Non-operating Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss	(84)	(190)	151	(276)
Other Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss on:				
Monetary revaluations and settlements	(2)	6	19	26
	\$ (86)	\$ (184)	\$ 170	\$ (250)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

8. Income Taxes

	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Current Tax				
Canada	\$ (70)	\$ (35)	\$ (324)	\$ (213)
United States	125	-	116	1
Other Countries	20	20	71	70
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	40	(10)	(37)	(71)
Total Current Tax Expense (Recovery)	115	(25)	(174)	(213)
Deferred Tax on the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(271)	(270)	42	564
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(19)	8	6	76
Total Deferred Tax Expense (Recovery)	(290)	(262)	48	640
Income Tax Expense (Recovery)	\$ (175)	\$ (287)	\$ (126)	\$ 427

The current and deferred tax amounts in respect of prior periods arose from adjustments to estimates and income tax reassessments received during the year.

9. Assets Held for Sale

As at December 31, 2011	Canadian Division	USA Division	Total
Assets Held for Sale			
Exploration and evaluation (See Note 10)	\$ 2	\$ -	\$ 2
Property, plant and equipment, net (See Note 11)	621	116	737
Goodwill (See Note 12)	54	-	54
	\$ 677	\$ 116	\$ 793
Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale			
Asset retirement obligation (See Note 14)	\$ 16	\$ 1	\$ 17

On December 7, 2011, Encana announced that it had agreed to sell two natural gas processing plants in the Cutbank Ridge area of British Columbia and Alberta for approximately C\$920 million. The assets of \$352 million and associated liabilities of \$16 million represent a disposal group within the Company's Canadian Division and are presented as held for sale as at December 31, 2011. The sale closed on February 9, 2012 and the proceeds have been received.

On November 3, 2011, Encana announced that it had agreed to sell the Company's North Texas natural gas producing assets in the Fort Worth Basin. On December 22, 2011, Encana further announced the majority of the sale had closed and the Company has received net proceeds of approximately \$836 million. The remaining assets of \$116 million and associated liabilities of \$1 million represent a disposal group within the Company's USA Division and are presented as held for sale as at December 31, 2011. On February 7, 2012, Encana received additional proceeds of \$91 million. The remainder of the sale, for proceeds of approximately \$24 million, is subject to completion of additional closing conditions and is expected to close in the first quarter of 2012.

During 2011, Encana entered into negotiations with Mitsubishi Corporation ("Mitsubishi") to jointly develop certain undeveloped lands owned by Encana. On February 17, 2012, Encana announced that the Company and Mitsubishi had entered into a partnership agreement for the development of Cutbank Ridge lands in British Columbia. Under the agreement, Encana will own 60 percent and Mitsubishi will own 40 percent of the partnership. Mitsubishi will pay approximately C\$1.45 billion on closing and will invest C\$1.45 billion in addition to its 40 percent of the partnership's future capital investment for a commitment period, which is expected to be about five years, thereby reducing Encana's capital funding commitments to 30 percent of the total expected capital investment over that period. The transaction does not include any of Encana's current Cutbank Ridge production, processing plants, gathering systems or the Company's Alberta landholdings. As at December 31, 2011, assets of \$325 million related to this transaction represent a disposal group within the Company's Canadian Division and are presented as held for sale. The transaction is expected to close by the end of February 2012.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

10. Exploration and Evaluation

	Canadian Division	USA Division	Corporate & Other	Total
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 729	\$ 1,146	\$ 10	\$ 1,885
Capital expenditures	74	342	-	416
Transfers to property, plant and equipment (See Note 11)	-	(303)	-	(303)
Exploration and evaluation expense	-	(40)	(10)	(50)
Acquisitions	282	96	-	378
Divestitures	(16)	(199)	-	(215)
Foreign currency translation and other	45	2	-	47
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 1,114	\$ 1,044	\$ -	\$ 2,158
Capital expenditures	174	180	-	354
Transfers to property, plant and equipment (See Note 11)	-	(236)	-	(236)
Exploration and evaluation expense	-	(122)	-	(122)
Acquisitions	332	53	-	385
Divestitures	(27)	(19)	-	(46)
Reclassification to assets held for sale (See Note 9)	(2)	-	-	(2)
Foreign currency translation and other	(34)	1	-	(33)
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 1,557	\$ 901	\$ -	\$ 2,458

During 2011, \$122 million in previously capitalized exploration and evaluation costs primarily related to the West Texas assets were deemed not commercially viable and were recognized as exploration and evaluation expense.

During 2011, \$20 million in costs were charged directly to exploration and evaluation expense in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings (2010 - \$15 million).

During 2010, \$50 million in previously capitalized exploration and evaluation costs related to the Marcellus and Greenland assets were deemed not commercially viable and were recognized as exploration and evaluation expense.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

11. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net

Cost

	Canadian Division	USA Division	Market Optimization	Corporate & Other	Total
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 22,143	\$ 19,875	\$ 214	\$ 1,239	\$ 43,471
Capital expenditures	2,132	2,153	2	61	4,348
Transfers from exploration and evaluation (See Note 10)	-	303	-	-	303
Acquisitions	362	122	-	-	484
Divestitures	(630)	(752)	-	1	(1,381)
Change in asset retirement cost	151	2	-	-	153
Assets under construction	101	-	-	393	494
Foreign currency translation and other	1,204	-	11	76	1,291
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 25,463	\$ 21,703	\$ 227	\$ 1,770	\$ 49,163
Capital expenditures	1,848	2,243	2	131	4,224
Transfers from exploration and evaluation (See Note 10)	-	236	-	-	236
Acquisitions	157	83	-	2	242
Divestitures	(864)	(2,461)	-	(4)	(3,329)
Change in asset retirement cost	112	73	-	-	185
Reclassification to assets held for sale (See Note 9)	(740)	(225)	-	-	(965)
Assets under finance lease	-	158	-	-	158
Assets under construction	79	-	-	251	330
Foreign currency translation and other	(609)	1	(6)	(47)	(661)
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 25,446	\$ 21,811	\$ 223	\$ 2,103	\$ 49,583

Accumulated Depreciation, Depletion and Amortization

	Canadian Division	USA Division	Market Optimization	Corporate & Other	Total
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 11,710	\$ 7,092	\$ 90	\$ 291	\$ 19,183
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,286	1,954	11	67	3,318
Impairments	496	-	-	-	496
Divestitures	(364)	(285)	-	-	(649)
Foreign currency translation and other	657	20	5	(12)	670
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 13,785	\$ 8,781	\$ 106	\$ 346	\$ 23,018
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	1,411	1,922	12	78	3,423
Impairments	199	1,105	-	-	1,304
Reclassification to assets held for sale (See Note 9)	(119)	(109)	-	-	(228)
Divestitures	(448)	(1,051)	-	-	(1,499)
Foreign currency translation and other	(319)	17	(3)	(43)	(348)
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 14,509	\$ 10,665	\$ 115	\$ 381	\$ 25,670

Net Book Value

	Canadian Division	USA Division	Market Optimization	Corporate & Other	Total
As at January 1, 2010	\$ 10,433	\$ 12,783	\$ 124	\$ 948	\$ 24,288
As at December 31, 2010	\$ 11,678	\$ 12,922	\$ 121	\$ 1,424	\$ 26,145
As at December 31, 2011	\$ 10,937	\$ 11,146	\$ 108	\$ 1,722	\$ 23,913

During 2011, the Company entered into a finance lease arrangement whereby the beneficial rights of ownership of specific equipment will be conveyed to Encana over the next five years. The Company recorded an asset under finance lease with a corresponding finance lease obligation totaling \$158 million. Subsequent to entering into the arrangement, \$155 million of the finance lease obligation was paid by Encana. As at December 31, 2011, the carrying value of the equipment under finance lease is \$147 million.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

11. Property, Plant and Equipment, Net (continued)

At December 31, 2011, Encana recognized a \$199 million impairment (2010 – \$496 million) relating to the Company's Canadian offshore natural gas assets. The impairments resulted primarily from the decline in forecast natural gas prices.

At December 31, 2011, Encana recognized a \$1,092 million impairment (2010 – nil) relating to the Company's East Texas natural gas producing assets. The impairment resulted from the decline in forecast natural gas prices and a change in future development plans.

The impairments relate to specific cash-generating units and were based on the difference between the net book value of the assets and the recoverable amounts. The recoverable amounts were determined using fair value less costs to sell based on discounted after-tax future net cash flows of proved and probable reserves using forecast prices and costs. The future net cash flows were discounted using 10 percent.

In December 2011, Encana announced that the sale of the North Texas natural gas producing assets had been partially completed. The remaining assets to be divested in the transaction have been written down to fair value and the Company has recognized an impairment of \$13 million. The remaining assets have been classified as held for sale as disclosed in Note 9.

In 2008, Encana signed a contract for the design and construction of the Production Field Centre ("PFC") for the Deep Panuke project. As at December 31, 2011, the Canadian Division property, plant, and equipment and total assets includes Encana's accrual to date of \$607 million (\$528 million at December 31, 2010) related to this offshore facility as an asset under construction.

In 2007, Encana announced that it had entered into a 25 year lease agreement with a third party developer for The Bow office project. As at December 31, 2011, Corporate and Other property, plant and equipment and total assets includes Encana's accrual to date of \$1,309 million (\$1,090 million at December 31, 2010) related to this office project as an asset under construction.

Corresponding liabilities for the PFC and The Bow office project are included in other liabilities and provisions in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. There is no effect on the Company's current net earnings or cash flows related to the capitalization of the PFC or The Bow office project.

12. Goodwill

	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Canadian Division	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,252
USA Division	445	473
	\$ 1,616	\$ 1,725

Goodwill associated with the Canadian Division's Cutbank Ridge assets held for sale, as disclosed in Note 9, reduced the goodwill balance by \$54 million as at December 31, 2011. Goodwill associated with the divestiture of the North Texas assets in the USA Division, as disclosed in Note 5, reduced the goodwill balance by \$28 million as at December 31, 2011. Goodwill was not associated with the divestiture of any other assets in the Canadian Division or the USA Division in 2011 or 2010. The remaining change in the Canadian Division's goodwill balance reflects movements due to foreign currency translation.

Goodwill was assessed for impairment as at December 31, 2011. The after-tax future net cash flows used to determine the recoverable amounts of the cash-generating units were discounted using an estimated year-end weighted average cost of capital of 10 percent. As at December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the recoverable amounts exceeded the aggregated carrying values of the cash-generating units. Accordingly, no impairments were recognized.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

13. Current and Long-Term Debt

Current Debt	C\$ Principal Amount	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Canadian Dollar Denominated Debt			
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt	\$ 500	\$ 492	\$ -
	\$ 500	492	-
U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt			
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		-	500
		\$ 492	\$ 500

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, the Company issued commercial paper and borrowed on its revolving credit facilities. There are no outstanding balances at December 31, 2011.

Long-Term Debt	C\$ Principal Amount	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Canadian Dollar Denominated Debt			
4.30% due March 12, 2012	\$ 500	\$ 492	\$ 503
5.80% due January 18, 2018	750	737	754
Canadian Unsecured Notes	\$ 1,250	1,229	1,257
U.S. Dollar Denominated Debt			
6.30% due November 1, 2011		-	500
4.75% due October 15, 2013		500	500
5.80% due May 1, 2014		1,000	1,000
5.90% due December 1, 2017		700	700
6.50% due May 15, 2019		500	500
3.90% due November 15, 2021		600	-
8.125% due September 15, 2030		300	300
7.20% due November 1, 2031		350	350
7.375% due November 1, 2031		500	500
6.50% due August 15, 2034		750	750
6.625% due August 15, 2037		500	500
6.50% due February 1, 2038		800	800
5.15% due November 15, 2041		400	-
U.S. Unsecured Notes		6,900	6,400
Total Principal		8,129	7,657
Increase in Value of Debt Acquired		46	50
Debt Discounts and Transaction Costs		(92)	(78)
Current Portion of Long-Term Debt		(492)	(500)
		\$ 7,591	\$ 7,129

On November 14, 2011, Encana completed a public offering in the U.S. of senior unsecured notes of \$600 million with a coupon rate of 3.90 percent due November 15, 2021 and \$400 million with a coupon rate of 5.15 percent due November 15, 2041. The net proceeds of the offering totaling \$989 million were used to repay a portion of Encana's commercial paper indebtedness, a portion of which was incurred to repay Encana's \$500 million 6.30 percent notes that matured November 1, 2011.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

14. Asset Retirement Obligation

	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Asset Retirement Obligation, Beginning of Year	\$ 953	\$ 819
Liabilities Incurred	43	104
Liabilities Settled	(49)	(26)
Liabilities Divested	(75)	(79)
Reclassification to Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale (See Note 9)	(17)	-
Change in Estimated Future Cash Outflows	153	55
Accretion Expense	51	48
Foreign Currency Translation and Other	(16)	32
Asset Retirement Obligation, End of Year	\$ 1,043	\$ 953

Encana is responsible for the retirement of long-lived assets related to its oil and gas assets and midstream assets at the end of their useful lives. The Company's December 31, 2011 obligation reflects the remeasurement of the liability and has been discounted using a weighted average credit-adjusted risk-free rate of 5.1 percent (December 31, 2010 - 5.4 percent).

15. Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure consists of shareholders' equity plus debt, defined as current and long-term debt. The Company's objectives when managing its capital structure are to:

- i) maintain financial flexibility to preserve Encana's access to capital markets and its ability to meet its financial obligations; and
- ii) finance internally generated growth, as well as potential acquisitions.

Encana has a long-standing practice of maintaining capital discipline, managing its capital structure and adjusting its capital structure according to market conditions to maintain flexibility while achieving the objectives stated above. To manage the capital structure, the Company may adjust capital spending, adjust dividends paid to shareholders, purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, issue new shares, issue new debt or repay existing debt. The Company's capital management objectives and approach to managing its capital structure have remained unchanged.

In managing the Company's capital structure, the Company monitors several non-GAAP financial metrics as indicators of the Company's overall financial strength. Key metrics currently monitored include Debt to Debt Adjusted Cash Flow, Debt to Adjusted EBITDA and Debt to Capitalization. Encana is subject to certain financial covenants in its credit facility agreements and is in compliance with all financial covenants.

The financial metrics monitored by Management are calculated below. As at December 31, 2011, Debt to Debt Adjusted Cash Flow was 1.8 times (2010 – 1.6 times), Debt to Adjusted EBITDA was 1.9 times (2010 – 1.6 times) and Debt to Capitalization was 33 percent (2010 – 31 percent). The metrics presented may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

15. Capital Structure (continued)

Debt to Debt Adjusted Cash Flow

<i>(trailing 12-month basis)</i>	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Debt	\$ 8,083	\$ 7,629
Net Earnings	\$ 128	\$ 1,170
Add (deduct):		
Exploration and evaluation	122	50
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,423	3,318
Impairments	1,304	496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	(326)	(141)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	51	48
Deferred income taxes	48	640
Cash tax on sale of assets	114	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on risk management	(879)	(945)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	96	(278)
Other	94	79
Cash Flow	4,175	4,437
Interest expense, after tax	344	360
Debt Adjusted Cash Flow	\$ 4,519	\$ 4,797
Debt to Debt Adjusted Cash Flow	1.8x	1.6x

Debt to Adjusted EBITDA

<i>(trailing 12-month basis)</i>	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Debt	\$ 8,083	\$ 7,629
Net Earnings	\$ 128	\$ 1,170
Add (deduct):		
Interest	468	501
Income tax expense (recovery)	(126)	427
Exploration and evaluation	142	65
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,423	3,318
Impairments	1,304	496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	(326)	(141)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	51	48
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	170	(250)
Unrealized (gain) loss on risk management	(879)	(945)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 4,355	\$ 4,689
Debt to Adjusted EBITDA	1.9x	1.6x

Debt to Capitalization Ratio

	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Debt	\$ 8,083	\$ 7,629
Shareholders' Equity	16,324	16,833
Capitalization	\$ 24,407	\$ 24,462
Debt to Capitalization Ratio	33%	31%

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

16. Share Capital

Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of no par value common shares, an unlimited number of first preferred shares and an unlimited number of second preferred shares.

Issued and Outstanding

<i>(millions)</i>	As at December 31, 2011		As at December 31, 2010	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Common Shares Outstanding, Beginning of Year	736.3	\$ 2,319	751.3	\$ 2,360
Common Shares Issued under Option Plans	-	2	0.4	5
Share-Based Compensation	-	-	-	2
Common Shares Purchased	-	-	(15.4)	(48)
Common Shares Outstanding, End of Year	736.3	\$ 2,321	736.3	\$ 2,319

Normal Course Issuer Bid

In 2011 and 2010, Encana had approval from the Toronto Stock Exchange to purchase common shares under a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"). Encana was entitled to purchase, for cancellation, up to 36.8 million common shares under the most recent NCIB which commenced on December 14, 2010 and expired on December 13, 2011. The Company has not renewed its NCIB and did not purchase any common shares during 2011.

During 2010, the Company purchased approximately 15.4 million common shares for total consideration of approximately \$499 million. Of the amount paid, \$6 million was charged to paid in surplus, \$48 million was charged to share capital and \$445 million was charged to retained earnings.

Dividends

During the three months ended December 31, 2011, Encana paid dividends of \$0.20 per common share totaling \$147 million (2010 - \$0.20 per common share totaling \$147 million). During the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, Encana paid dividends of \$0.80 per common share totaling \$588 million (2010 - \$0.80 per common share totaling \$590 million). On February 16, 2012, the Board declared a dividend of \$0.20 per common share payable on March 30, 2012.

Encana Stock Option Plan

Encana has stock-based compensation plans that allow employees to purchase common shares of the Company. Option exercise prices are not less than the market value of the common shares on the date the options were granted. Options granted are exercisable at 30 percent of the number granted after one year, an additional 30 percent of the number granted after two years, are fully exercisable after three years and expire five years after the date granted.

All options outstanding as at December 31, 2011 have associated TSARs attached. In lieu of exercising the option, the associated TSARs give the option holder the right to receive a cash payment equal to the excess of the market price of Encana's common shares at the time of the exercise over the original grant price. In addition, certain stock options granted are performance-based. The Performance TSARs vest and expire under the same terms and conditions as the underlying option. Vesting is also subject to Encana attaining prescribed performance relative to predetermined key measures. See Note 17 for further information on Encana's outstanding and exercisable TSARs and Performance TSARs.

Encana Restricted Share Units

Encana has a stock-based compensation plan whereby eligible employees are granted RSUs. An RSU is a conditional grant to receive an Encana common share, or the cash equivalent, as determined by Encana, and in accordance with the terms of the RSU Plan and Grant Agreement. The value of one RSU is notionally equivalent to one Encana common share. RSUs vest three years from the date granted, provided the employee remains actively employed with Encana on the vesting date. See Note 17 for further information on Encana's outstanding RSUs.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

16. Share Capital (continued)

Encana Share Units Held by Cenovus Employees

On November 30, 2009, Encana completed a corporate reorganization to split into two independent publicly traded energy companies - Encana Corporation and Cenovus Energy Inc. (the "Split Transaction"). In conjunction with the Split Transaction, each holder of Encana share units disposed of their right in exchange for the grant of new Encana share units and Cenovus share units. Share units include TSARs, Performance TSARs, Stock Appreciation Rights ("SARs"), and Performance SARs. The terms and conditions of the share units are similar to the terms and conditions of the original share units.

With respect to the Encana share units held by Cenovus employees and the Cenovus share units held by Encana employees, both Encana and Cenovus have agreed to reimburse each other for share units exercised for cash by their respective employees. Accordingly, for Encana share units held by Cenovus employees, Encana has recorded a payable to Cenovus employees and a receivable due from Cenovus. The payable to Cenovus employees and the receivable due from Cenovus is based on the fair value of the Encana share units determined using the Black-Scholes-Merton model (See Notes 17 and 18). There is no impact on Encana's net earnings for the share units held by Cenovus employees. TSARs and Performance TSARs held by Cenovus employees will expire by December 2014. No further Encana share units will be granted to Cenovus employees.

Cenovus employees may exercise Encana TSARs and Encana Performance TSARs in exchange for Encana common shares. The following table summarizes the Encana TSARs and Performance TSARs held by Cenovus employees as at December 31, 2011:

Canadian Dollar Denominated (C\$)	Number (<i>millions</i>)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Encana TSARs held by Cenovus employees		
Outstanding	4.3	32.39
Exercisable	3.6	33.01
Encana Performance TSARs held by Cenovus employees		
Outstanding	6.1	31.68
Exercisable	4.9	32.37

Per Share Amounts

The following table summarizes the common shares used in calculating net earnings per common share:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding				
Basic	736.3	736.3	736.3	739.7
Diluted	739.3	736.3	737.9	741.7

Outstanding TSARs, Performance TSARs and RSUs can be exchanged for common shares of Encana in accordance with the terms of the plans. As a result, they are considered potentially dilutive and are included in the calculation of Encana's diluted net earnings per share calculation when they are dilutive for the period.

For purposes of calculating the diluted net earnings per common share for the three months ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended December 31, 2010, the cash-settled calculation was determined to be the most dilutive and no adjustment was made to net earnings.

For purposes of calculating the diluted net earnings per common share for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011, the cash-settled calculation was determined to be the most dilutive and no adjustment was made to net earnings. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, the equity-settled calculation was determined to be the most dilutive. Under the equity-settled method, the calculation adjusts the reported net earnings for applicable cash-settled share units as if they were accounted for as equity instruments. Accordingly, net earnings were reduced by \$17 million for the purposes of calculating diluted net earnings per common share.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

16. Share Capital (continued)

Paid in Surplus

As at December 31, 2011, the paid in surplus balance of \$4 million relates to RSUs (See Note 17).

17. Compensation Plans

The following sections outline certain information related to Encana's compensation plans as at December 31, 2011.

Encana accounts for TSARs, Performance TSARs, SARs, Performance SARs and RSUs held by Encana employees as cash-settled share-based payment transactions and accordingly, accrues compensation costs over the vesting period based on the fair value of the rights determined using the Black-Scholes-Merton model. TSARs, Performance TSARs, SARs and Performance SARs granted are exercisable at 30 percent of the number granted after one year, an additional 30 percent of the number granted after two years, are fully exercisable after three years and expire five years after the date granted. RSUs vest three years from the date of grant, provided the employee remains actively employed with Encana on the vesting date.

As at December 31, 2011, the fair value of the Encana share units held by Encana employees was estimated using the following weighted average assumptions: risk free rate of 0.97 percent, dividend yield of 4.19 percent, volatility of 31.59 percent, expected term of 2.0 years and an Encana market share price of C\$18.89. As at December 31, 2011, the fair value of the Cenovus share units held by Encana employees was estimated using the following weighted average assumptions: risk free rate of 0.97 percent, dividend yield of 2.36 percent, volatility of 32.48 percent, expected term of 0.9 years and a Cenovus market share price of C\$33.83. For both Encana and Cenovus share units held by Encana employees, volatility was estimated using historical and implied volatility rates.

In conjunction with the Split Transaction, Encana employees were provided share units of Cenovus as described in Note 16.

A) Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights

All options to purchase common shares issued under the Encana Stock Option Plan have associated TSARs attached. In lieu of exercising the option, the associated TSARs give the option holder the right to receive a cash payment equal to the excess of the market price of Encana's common shares at the time of exercise over the exercise price. The TSARs vest and expire under the same terms and conditions as the underlying option.

The following table summarizes information related to the Encana and Cenovus TSARs held by Encana employees as at December 31, 2011:

	Encana TSARs		Cenovus TSARs	
	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Canadian Dollar Denominated (C\$)				
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	14,240,267	30.89	8,213,658	27.81
Granted	9,628,250	25.13	-	-
Exercised - SARs	(3,327,083)	26.08	(4,081,292)	26.17
Exercised - Options	(39,020)	25.45	(55,310)	23.10
Forfeited	(1,111,989)	32.29	(142,049)	30.01
Outstanding, End of Year	19,390,425	28.79	3,935,007	29.49
Exercisable, End of Year	6,258,506	32.64	3,203,340	30.22

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Encana recorded a reduction in compensation costs of \$4 million related to the Encana TSARs and compensation costs of \$6 million related to the Cenovus TSARs (2010 - reduction of compensation costs of \$29 million related to the Encana TSARs and compensation costs of \$32 million related to the Cenovus TSARs).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

17. Compensation Plans (continued)

B) Performance Tandem Stock Appreciation Rights

From 2007 to 2009, Encana granted Performance TSARs. In lieu of exercising the option, the option holder has the right to receive a cash payment equal to the excess of the market price of Encana's common shares at the time of exercise over the exercise price. The Performance TSARs vest and expire under the same terms and conditions as the underlying option. Vesting is also subject to Encana attaining prescribed performance relative to an internal recycle ratio and predetermined key measures. Performance TSARs that do not vest when eligible are forfeited.

The following table summarizes information related to the Encana and Cenovus Performance TSARs held by Encana employees as at December 31, 2011:

Canadian Dollar Denominated (C\$)	Encana Performance TSARs		Cenovus Performance TSARs	
	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	9,107,569	31.46	8,940,486	28.49
Exercised - SARs	(504,902)	29.32	(2,757,597)	28.22
Exercised - Options	(148)	29.04	(3,152)	26.62
Forfeited	(723,389)	32.48	(428,379)	28.85
Outstanding, End of Year	7,879,130	31.50	5,751,358	28.60
Exercisable, End of Year	6,449,374	32.05	4,318,686	29.37

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Encana recorded a reduction in compensation costs of \$12 million related to the Encana Performance TSARs and compensation costs of \$14 million related to the Cenovus Performance TSARs (2010 - reduction of compensation costs of \$18 million related to the Encana Performance TSARs and compensation costs of \$24 million related to the Cenovus Performance TSARs).

C) Stock Appreciation Rights

During 2008 and 2009, Canadian dollar denominated SARs were granted to employees, which entitle the employee to receive a cash payment equal to the excess of the market price of Encana's common shares at the time of exercise over the exercise price of the right.

The following table summarizes information related to the Encana and Cenovus SARs held by Encana employees as at December 31, 2011:

Canadian Dollar Denominated (C\$)	Encana SARs		Cenovus SARs	
	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	2,186,616	33.86	2,158,511	30.67
Exercised	(54,800)	28.58	(433,750)	30.02
Forfeited	(159,165)	36.19	(84,186)	32.80
Outstanding, End of Year	1,972,651	33.81	1,640,575	30.73
Exercisable, End of Year	1,580,915	34.97	1,256,180	32.08

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

17. Compensation Plans (continued)

C) Stock Appreciation Rights (continued)

Since 2010, U.S. dollar denominated SARs have been granted to eligible employees. The terms and conditions are similar to the Canadian dollar denominated SARs. The following table summarizes information related to U.S. dollar denominated SARs as at December 31, 2011:

U.S. Dollar Denominated (US\$)	Encana SARs	
	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	4,718,590	30.73
Granted	8,550,320	24.91
Exercised	(120,571)	30.74
Forfeited	(502,870)	31.19
Outstanding, End of Year	12,645,469	26.78
Exercisable, End of Year	1,246,480	30.68

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Encana recorded a reduction in compensation costs of \$5 million related to the Encana SARs and compensation costs of \$3 million related to the Cenovus SARs (2010 - compensation costs of \$6 million related to the Encana SARs and compensation costs of \$5 million related to the Cenovus SARs).

D) Performance Stock Appreciation Rights

During 2008 and 2009, Encana granted Performance SARs to certain employees which entitle the employee to receive a cash payment equal to the excess of the market price of Encana's common shares at the time of exercise over the grant price. Performance SARs are subject to Encana attaining prescribed performance relative to an internal recycle ratio and predetermined key measures. Performance SARs that do not vest when eligible are forfeited.

The following table summarizes information related to the Encana and Cenovus Performance SARs held by Encana employees as at December 31, 2011:

Canadian Dollar Denominated (C\$)	Encana Performance SARs		Cenovus Performance SARs	
	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	3,017,862	32.01	3,005,998	28.96
Exercised	(81,427)	29.04	(550,313)	29.33
Forfeited	(226,378)	32.35	(173,624)	28.87
Outstanding, End of Year	2,710,057	32.07	2,282,061	28.88
Exercisable, End of Year	1,964,907	33.22	1,536,911	30.15

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Encana recorded a reduction in compensation costs of \$4 million related to the Encana Performance SARs and compensation costs of \$5 million related to the Cenovus Performance SARs (2010 - a reduction in compensation costs of \$4 million related to the Encana Performance SARs and compensation costs of \$7 million related to the Cenovus Performance SARs).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

17. Compensation Plans (continued)

E) Performance Share Units ("PSUs")

Since 2010, PSUs were granted to eligible employees which entitle the employee to receive, upon vesting, a cash payment equal to the value of one common share of Encana for each PSU held, depending upon the terms of the PSU plan. PSUs vest three years from the date of grant, provided the employee remains actively employed with Encana on the vesting date.

The ultimate value of the PSUs will depend upon Encana's performance measured over the three-year period. Each year, Encana's performance will be assessed by the Board to determine whether the performance criteria have been met. Based on this assessment, up to a maximum of two times the original PSU grant may be awarded in respect of the year being measured. The respective proportion of the original PSU grant deemed eligible to vest for each year will be valued and the notional cash value deposited to a PSU account, with payout deferred to the final vesting date.

The following table summarizes information related to the PSUs as at December 31, 2011:

	Canadian Dollar Denominated Outstanding PSUs	U.S. Dollar Denominated Outstanding PSUs
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	875,181	795,912
Granted	696,845	565,225
Deemed Eligible to Vest	(263,174)	(239,921)
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	41,600	36,399
Forfeited	(112,061)	(68,948)
Outstanding, End of Year	1,238,391	1,088,667

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Encana recorded compensation costs of \$15 million related to the outstanding PSUs (2010 - compensation costs of \$15 million).

F) Deferred Share Units ("DSUs")

The Company has in place a program whereby Directors and certain key employees are issued DSUs, which vest immediately, are equivalent in value to a common share of the Company and are settled in cash. DSUs can be redeemed in accordance with the terms of the agreement and expire on December 15th of the year following the Director's resignation or employee's departure.

Employees have the option to convert either 25 or 50 percent of their annual High Performance Results ("HPR") award into DSUs. The number of DSUs is based on the value of the award divided by the closing value of Encana's share price at the end of the performance period of the HPR award.

The following table summarizes information related to the DSUs as at December 31, 2011:

Canadian Dollar Denominated	Outstanding DSUs
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	716,893
Granted	107,967
Converted from HPR awards	51,620
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	29,304
Redeemed	(931)
Outstanding, End of Year	904,853

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Encana recorded a reduction in compensation costs of \$5 million related to the outstanding DSUs (2010 - compensation costs of nil).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

17. Compensation Plans (continued)

G) Restricted Share Units

In 2011, RSUs were granted to eligible employees. An RSU is a conditional grant to receive an Encana common share, or the cash equivalent, as determined by Encana, and in accordance with the terms of the RSU Plan and Grant Agreement. The value of one RSU is notionally equivalent to one Encana common share. RSUs vest three years from the date granted, provided the employee remains actively employed with Encana on the vesting date. As at December 31, 2011, Encana plans to settle the RSUs in cash on the vesting date.

The following table summarizes information related to the RSUs at December 31, 2011:

	Canadian Dollar Denominated Outstanding RSUs	U.S. Dollar Denominated Outstanding RSUs
Outstanding, Beginning of Year	-	-
Granted	1,790,135	1,580,575
Units, in Lieu of Dividends	35,362	30,452
Forfeited	(74,330)	(37,456)
Outstanding, End of Year	1,751,167	1,573,571

For the year ended December 31, 2011, Encana recorded compensation costs of \$15 million related to the outstanding RSUs (2010 - compensation costs of nil), of which \$4 million has been recorded as paid in surplus.

H) Restricted Cash Plan

In October 2011, Encana's Board approved the use of a Restricted Cash Plan as a component of the long-term incentive grant to eligible employees. The Restricted Cash Plan is a time-based conditional grant to receive cash which, in accordance with the corresponding grant agreement, requires that the employee remain actively employed with Encana on the vesting date. The Restricted Cash Plan vests over three years with one third payable after each anniversary of the grant date. Since October 2011, Encana recorded compensation costs of \$6 million relating to the Restricted Cash Plan grant.

I) Pensions

Encana's net benefit plan expense for the three months ended December 31, 2011 was \$17 million (2010 - \$14 million) and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 was \$64 million (2010 - \$51 million). Encana's contribution to the defined benefit pension plans for the twelve months ended December 31, 2011 was \$19 million (2010 - \$10 million).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

18. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Encana's financial assets and liabilities are recognized in cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued revenues, investments and other assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, risk management assets and liabilities, and current and long-term debt. Risk management assets and liabilities arise from the use of derivative financial instruments. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities, summarized information related to risk management positions, and discussion of risks associated with financial assets and liabilities are presented as follows:

A) Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accrued revenues, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amount due to the short-term maturity of those instruments except for the amounts associated with share units issued as part of the Split Transaction as discussed in Notes 16 and 17.

Risk management assets and liabilities are recorded at their estimated fair value using quoted market prices which are either directly or indirectly observable at the reporting date.

The fair value of investments and other assets approximates their carrying amount due to the nature of the instruments held.

Current and long-term debt are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method of amortization. The estimated fair value of current and long-term borrowings has been determined based on market information where available, or by discounting future payments of interest and principal at estimated interest rates expected to be available to the Company at period end.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	As at December 31, 2011		As at December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Held for Trading:				
Accounts receivable and accrued revenues ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 27	\$ 27
Risk management assets ⁽²⁾	2,047	2,047	1,234	1,234
Loans and Receivables:				
Cash and cash equivalents	732	732	629	629
Accounts receivable and accrued revenues	971	971	953	953
Investments and other assets	469	469	86	86
Financial Liabilities				
Held for Trading:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities ^{(3), (4)}	\$ 84	\$ 84	\$ 147	\$ 147
Risk management liabilities ⁽²⁾	7	7	73	73
Financial Liabilities Measured at Amortized Cost:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,226	2,226	2,122	2,122
Current and long-term debt	8,083	9,215	7,629	8,488

⁽¹⁾ Represents amounts due from Cenovus for Encana share units held by Cenovus employees (See Note 16).

⁽²⁾ Including current portion.

⁽³⁾ Includes amounts due to Cenovus employees for Encana share units held (See Note 16).

⁽⁴⁾ Includes amounts due to Cenovus for Cenovus share units held by Encana employees (See Notes 16 and 17).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

18. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

B) Risk Management Assets and Liabilities

Net Risk Management Position	As at December 31, 2011	As at December 31, 2010
Risk Management		
Current asset	\$ 1,806	\$ 729
Long-term asset	241	505
	2,047	1,234
Risk Management		
Current liability	1	65
Long-term liability	6	8
	7	73
Net Risk Management Asset	\$ 2,040	\$ 1,161

Summary of Unrealized Risk Management Positions

	As at December 31, 2011			As at December 31, 2010		
	Risk Management			Risk Management		
	Asset	Liability	Net	Asset	Liability	Net
Commodity Prices						
Natural gas	\$ 2,032	\$ 7	\$ 2,025	\$ 1,234	\$ 63	\$ 1,171
Power	15	-	15	-	10	(10)
Total Fair Value	\$ 2,047	\$ 7	\$ 2,040	\$ 1,234	\$ 73	\$ 1,161

Net Fair Value Methodologies Used to Calculate Unrealized Risk Management Positions

The total net fair value of Encana's unrealized risk management positions is \$2,040 million as at December 31, 2011 (\$1,161 million as at December 31, 2010) and has been calculated using both quoted prices in active markets and observable market-corroborated data.

Net Fair Value of Commodity Price Positions as at December 31, 2011

	Notional Volumes	Term	Average Price	Fair Value
Natural Gas Contracts				
Fixed Price Contracts				
NYMEX Fixed Price	1,955 MMcf/d	2012	5.80 US\$/Mcf	\$ 1,828
NYMEX Fixed Price	505 MMcf/d	2013	5.24 US\$/Mcf	237
Basis Contracts ⁽¹⁾				
Canada		2012		(20)
United States		2012		(11)
Canada and United States		2013-2015		(11)
				2,023
Other Financial Positions ⁽²⁾				2
Natural Gas Fair Value Position				2,025
Power Purchase Contracts				
Power Fair Value Position				15
Total Fair Value				\$ 2,040

⁽¹⁾ Encana has entered into swaps to protect against widening natural gas price differentials between production areas, including Canada, the U.S. Rockies and Texas, and various sales points. These basis swaps are priced using both fixed price differentials and differentials determined as a percentage of NYMEX.

⁽²⁾ Other financial positions are part of the ongoing operations of the Company's proprietary production management.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

18. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

B) Risk Management Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Earnings Impact of Realized and Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Risk Management Positions

	Realized Gain (Loss)		Realized Gain (Loss)	
	Three Months Ended		Twelve Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 336	\$ 312	\$ 955	\$ 1,207
Operating Expenses and Other	(5)	(1)	(7)	(4)
Gain (Loss) on Risk Management	\$ 331	\$ 311	\$ 948	\$ 1,203

	Unrealized Gain (Loss)		Unrealized Gain (Loss)	
	Three Months Ended		Twelve Months Ended	
	December 31,		December 31,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 578	\$ (400)	\$ 854	\$ 947
Operating Expenses and Other	3	2	25	(2)
Gain (Loss) on Risk Management	\$ 581	\$ (398)	\$ 879	\$ 945

Reconciliation of Unrealized Risk Management Positions from January 1 to December 31

	2011		2010	
	Fair Value	Total Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	Total Unrealized Gain (Loss)
Fair Value of Contracts, Beginning of Year	\$ 1,161			
Change in Fair Value of Contracts in Place at Beginning of Year and Contracts Entered into During the Year	1,827	\$ 1,827	\$ 2,148	
Fair Value of Contracts Realized During the Year	(948)	(948)	(1,203)	
Fair Value of Contracts, End of Year	\$ 2,040	\$ 879	\$ 945	

C) Risks Associated with Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company is exposed to financial risks arising from its financial assets and liabilities. Financial risks include market risks (such as commodity prices, foreign exchange and interest rates), credit risk and liquidity risk. The fair value or future cash flows of financial assets or liabilities may fluctuate due to movement in market prices and the exposure to credit and liquidity risks.

Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk arises from the effect that fluctuations of future commodity prices may have on the fair value or future cash flows of financial assets and liabilities. To partially mitigate exposure to commodity price risk, the Company has entered into various derivative financial instruments. The use of these derivative instruments is governed under formal policies and is subject to limits established by the Board. The Company's policy is to not use derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Natural Gas - To partially mitigate the natural gas commodity price risk, the Company has entered into swaps which fix the NYMEX prices. To help protect against widening natural gas price differentials in various production areas, Encana has entered into swaps to manage the price differentials between these production areas and various sales points.

Power - The Company has entered into Canadian dollar denominated derivative contracts to manage its electricity consumption costs.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

18. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

C) Risks Associated with Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Commodity Price Risk (continued)

The table below summarizes the sensitivity of the fair value of the Company's risk management positions to fluctuations in commodity prices, with all other variables held constant. The Company has used a 10 percent variability to assess the potential impact of commodity price changes. Fluctuations in commodity prices could have resulted in unrealized gains (losses) impacting pre-tax net earnings as at December 31 as follows:

	2011		2010	
	10% Price Increase	10% Price Decrease	10% Price Increase	10% Price Decrease
Natural gas price	\$ (305)	\$ 305	\$ (447)	\$ 447
Power price	6	(6)	10	(10)

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from the potential that the Company may incur a loss if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligation in accordance with agreed terms. This credit risk exposure is mitigated through the use of Board-approved credit policies governing the Company's credit portfolio including credit practices that limit transactions according to counterparties' credit quality. As at December 31, 2011, cash equivalents include high-grade, short-term securities, placed primarily with governments and financial institutions with strong investment grade ratings. Any foreign currency agreements entered into are with major financial institutions in Canada and the U.S. or with counterparties having investment grade credit ratings.

A substantial portion of the Company's accounts receivable are with customers in the oil and gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risks. As at December 31, 2011, approximately 95 percent (94 percent at December 31, 2010) of Encana's accounts receivable and financial derivative credit exposures are with investment grade counterparties.

As at December 31, 2011, Encana has four counterparties (2010 - four counterparties) whose net settlement position individually account for more than 10 percent of the fair value of the outstanding in-the-money net risk management contracts by counterparty. The maximum credit risk exposure associated with accounts receivable and accrued revenues and risk management assets is the total carrying value.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting a demand to fund its financial liabilities as they come due. The Company minimizes its liquidity risk by maintaining access to capital markets and managing its capital structure as discussed in Note 15.

In managing liquidity risk, the Company has access to cash equivalents and a wide range of funding at competitive rates through commercial paper, debt capital markets and committed revolving bank credit facilities. As at December 31, 2011, Encana had available unused committed revolving bank credit facilities totaling \$4.9 billion which include C\$4.0 billion (\$3.9 billion) on a revolving bank credit facility for Encana and \$999 million on a revolving bank credit facility for a U.S. subsidiary that remains committed through October 31, 2015.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

18. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

C) Risks Associated with Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

Liquidity Risk (continued)

Encana also had unused capacity under two shelf prospectuses for up to \$5.0 billion, the availability of which is dependent on market conditions, to issue up to C\$2.0 billion (\$2.0 billion) of debt securities in Canada and up to \$3.0 billion in the U.S. These shelf prospectuses expire in June 2013 and May 2012, respectively. The Company believes it has sufficient funding through the use of these facilities to meet foreseeable borrowing requirements.

The timing of cash outflows relating to financial liabilities are outlined in the table below:

	Less Than					Total
	1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	6 - 9 Years	Thereafter	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	\$ 2,310	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,310
Risk Management Liabilities	1	3	2	1	-	7
Current and Long-Term Debt ⁽¹⁾	965	2,373	762	3,181	7,738	15,019

⁽¹⁾ Principal and interest.

Encana's current and long-term debt obligations were \$15.0 billion at December 31, 2011. Further information on current and long-term debt is contained in Note 13.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from changes in foreign exchange rates that may affect the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial assets or liabilities. As Encana operates primarily in North America, fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. and Canadian dollars can have a significant effect on the Company's reported results. Encana's functional currency is Canadian dollars; however, the Company reports its results in U.S. dollars as most of its revenue is closely tied to the U.S. dollar and to facilitate a more direct comparison to other North American oil and gas companies. As the effects of foreign exchange fluctuations are embedded in the Company's results, the total effect of foreign exchange fluctuations is not separately identifiable.

To mitigate the exposure to the fluctuating U.S./Canadian dollar exchange rate, Encana maintains a mix of both U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar debt. At December 31, 2011, Encana had \$5.9 billion in U.S. dollar debt issued from Canada that was subject to foreign exchange exposure (\$5.4 billion at December 31, 2010) and \$2.2 billion in debt that was not subject to foreign exchange exposure (\$2.3 billion at December 31, 2010).

Encana's foreign exchange (gain) loss primarily includes unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on the translation of U.S. dollar denominated debt issued from Canada, unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on the translation of U.S. dollar denominated risk management assets and liabilities held in Canada and foreign exchange gains and losses on U.S. dollar denominated cash and short-term investments held in Canada. A \$0.01 change in the U.S. to Canadian dollar exchange rate would have resulted in a \$48 million change in foreign exchange (gain) loss at December 31, 2011 (2010 - \$49 million). The Company may enter into forward sales or purchases of U.S. or Canadian dollars to mitigate foreign exchange risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from changes in market interest rates that may affect the fair value or future cash flows from the Company's financial assets or liabilities. The Company may partially mitigate its exposure to interest rate changes by holding a mix of both fixed and floating rate debt.

At December 31, 2011, the Company had no floating rate debt. Accordingly, the sensitivity in net earnings for each one percent change in interest rates on floating rate debt was nil (2010 - nil).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

19. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various legal claims associated with the normal course of operations. The Company believes it has made adequate provision for such legal claims.

20. Transition to IFRS

As disclosed in Note 2, these interim Consolidated Financial Statements represent Encana's presentation of the financial results of operations and financial position under IFRS for the period ended December 31, 2011 in conjunction with the Company's first annual audited Consolidated Financial Statements prepared under IFRS as at and for the year ended December 31, 2011. As a result, these interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" and with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", as issued by the IASB. Prior to 2011, the Company prepared its interim and annual Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with previous GAAP.

IFRS 1 requires the presentation of comparative information as at the January 1, 2010 transition date and subsequent comparative periods as well as the consistent and retrospective application of IFRS accounting policies. To assist with the transition, the provisions of IFRS 1 allow for certain mandatory and optional exemptions for first-time adopters to alleviate the retrospective application of all IFRSs.

The following reconciliations present the adjustments made to the Company's previous GAAP financial results of operations and financial position to comply with IFRS 1. A summary of the significant accounting policy changes and applicable exemptions are discussed following the reconciliations. Reconciliations include the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as at January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2010, Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, and Consolidated Statements of Earnings, Comprehensive Income and Cash Flows for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2010.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

IFRS Opening Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at January 1, 2010

(\$ millions)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments				IFRS
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	Foreign Currency <i>(Note 20G)</i>	
Assets						
Current Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,275	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,275
Accounts receivable and accrued revenues	1,180					1,180
Risk management	328					328
Inventories	12					12
	5,795	-	-	-	-	5,795
Exploration and Evaluation	-	1,885				1,885
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	26,173	(1,885)				24,288
Investments and Other Assets	164			(45)		119
Risk Management	32					32
Goodwill	1,663					1,663
	\$ 33,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (45)	\$ -	\$ 33,782
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,143	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38	\$ -	\$ 2,181
Income tax payable	1,776					1,776
Risk management	126					126
Current debt	200					200
	4,245	-	-	38	-	4,283
Long-Term Debt	7,568					7,568
Other Liabilities and Provisions	1,185			30		1,215
Risk Management	42					42
Asset Retirement Obligation	787		32			819
Deferred Income Taxes <i>(Note 20H)</i>	3,386		(6)	(20)		3,360
	17,213	-	26	48	-	17,287
Shareholders' Equity						
Share capital	2,360					2,360
Paid in surplus	6					6
Retained earnings	13,493		(26)	(93)	755	14,129
Accumulated other comprehensive income	755				(755)	-
Total Shareholders' Equity	16,614	-	(26)	(93)	-	16,495
	\$ 33,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (45)	\$ -	\$ 33,782

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

Consolidated Balance Sheet As at December 31, 2010

(\$ millions)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments							IFRS
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	Foreign Currency <i>(Note 20G)</i>	
Assets									
Current Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 629
Accounts receivable and accrued revenues	1,103								1,103
Risk management	729								729
Income tax receivable	390								390
Inventories	3								3
	2,854	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,854
Exploration and Evaluation	-	2,158							2,158
Property, Plant and Equipment, net	28,701	(2,200)	(89)	(503)	146	97	(7)		26,145
Investments and Other Assets	235						(39)		196
Risk Management	505								505
Goodwill	1,725								1,725
	\$ 34,020	\$ (42)	\$ (89)	\$ (503)	\$ 146	\$ 97	\$ (46)	\$ -	\$ 33,583
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity									
Current Liabilities									
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 2,211	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	58	\$ -	\$ 2,269
Risk management	65								65
Current debt	500								500
	2,776	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	2,834
Long-Term Debt	7,129								7,129
Other Liabilities and Provisions	1,730						28		1,758
Risk Management	8								8
Asset Retirement Obligation	820					133			953
Deferred Income Taxes <i>(Note 20H)</i>	4,230	(15)	(26)	(126)	41	(7)	(29)		4,068
	16,693	(15)	(26)	(126)	41	126	57	-	16,750
Shareholders' Equity									
Share capital	2,319								2,319
Retained earnings	13,957	(27)	(60)	(371)	101	(27)	(98)	789	14,264
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,051	-	(3)	(6)	4	(2)	(5)	(789)	250
Total Shareholders' Equity	17,327	(27)	(63)	(377)	105	(29)	(103)	-	16,833
	\$ 34,020	\$ (42)	\$ (89)	\$ (503)	\$ 146	\$ 97	\$ (46)	\$ -	\$ 33,583

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Earnings

Three Months Ended December 31, 2010

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments						IFRS
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 1,431	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,431
Expenses								
Production and mineral taxes	47							47
Transportation	217							217
Operating	283	(5)					5	283
Purchased product	179							179
Exploration and evaluation	-	45						45
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	818		25					843
Impairments	-			496				496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	3				26			29
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	11					1		12
Administrative	98						1	99
Interest	121							121
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	(184)							(184)
	1,593	40	25	496	26	1	6	2,187
Net Earnings (Loss) Before Income Tax	(162)	(40)	(25)	(496)	(26)	(1)	(6)	(756)
Income tax expense (recovery) <i>(Note 20H)</i>	(120)	(14)	(8)	(125)	(14)	-	(6)	(287)
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (42)	\$ (26)	\$ (17)	\$ (371)	\$ (12)	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ (469)
Net Earnings (Loss) per Common Share <i>(Note 20J)</i>								
Basic	\$ (0.06)							\$ (0.64)
Diluted	\$ (0.06)							\$ (0.64)

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Three Months Ended December 31, 2010

(\$ millions)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments						IFRS
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	
Net Earnings (Loss)	\$ (42)	\$ (26)	\$ (17)	\$ (371)	\$ (12)	\$ (1)	\$ -	\$ (469)
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax								
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	166	-	(3)	(6)	4	(2)	(4)	155
Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 124	\$ (26)	\$ (20)	\$ (377)	\$ (8)	\$ (3)	\$ (4)	\$ (314)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Earnings

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010

(\$ millions, except per share amounts)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments							IFRS	
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	Foreign Currency <i>(Note 20G)</i>		
Revenues, Net of Royalties	\$ 8,870	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,870
Expenses										
Production and mineral taxes	217									217
Transportation	859									859
Operating	1,061	(13)						12		1,060
Purchased product	739									739
Exploration and evaluation	-	65								65
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,242	(10)	86							3,318
Impairments	-			496						496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	2				(143)					(141)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	46					2				48
Administrative	359						2			361
Interest	501									501
Foreign exchange (gain) loss, net	(216)								(34)	(250)
	6,810	42	86	496	(143)	2	14	(34)		7,273
Net Earnings Before Income Tax	2,060	(42)	(86)	(496)	143	(2)	(14)	34		1,597
Income tax expense <i>(Note 20H)</i>	561	(15)	(26)	(125)	42	(1)	(9)	-		427
Net Earnings	\$ 1,499	\$ (27)	\$ (60)	\$ (371)	\$ 101	\$ (1)	\$ (5)	\$ 34	\$	\$ 1,170
Net Earnings per Common Share <i>(Note 20J)</i>										
Basic	\$ 2.03									\$ 1.58
Diluted	\$ 2.03									\$ 1.55

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010

(\$ millions)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments							IFRS	
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	Foreign Currency <i>(Note 20G)</i>		
Net Earnings	\$ 1,499	\$ (27)	\$ (60)	\$ (371)	\$ 101	\$ (1)	\$ (5)	\$ 34	\$	\$ 1,170
Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax										
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	296	-	(3)	(6)	4	(2)	(5)	(34)		250
Comprehensive Income	\$ 1,795	\$ (27)	\$ (63)	\$ (377)	\$ 105	\$ (3)	\$ (10)	\$ -	\$	\$ 1,420

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010

(\$ millions)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments							IFRS
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	Foreign Currency <i>(Note 20G)</i>	
Share Capital									
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 2,360								\$ 2,360
Common Shares Issued under Option Plans	5								5
Share-Based Compensation	2								2
Common Shares Purchased	(48)								(48)
Balance, End of Year	\$ 2,319								\$ 2,319
Paid in Surplus									
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 6								\$ 6
Common Shares Purchased	(6)								(6)
Balance, End of Year	\$ -								\$ -
Retained Earnings									
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 13,493	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (26)	\$ (93)	\$ 755	\$ 14,129
Net Earnings	1,499	(27)	(60)	(371)	101	(1)	(5)	34	1,170
Dividends on Common Shares	(590)								(590)
Charges for Normal Course Issuer Bid	(445)								(445)
Balance, End of Year	\$ 13,957	\$ (27)	\$ (60)	\$ (371)	\$ 101	\$ (27)	\$ (98)	\$ 789	\$ 14,264
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income									
Balance, Beginning of Year	\$ 755	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (755)	\$ -
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	296	-	(3)	(6)	4	(2)	(5)	(34)	250
Balance, End of Year	\$ 1,051	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ (6)	\$ 4	\$ (2)	\$ (5)	\$ (789)	\$ 250
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 17,327	\$ (27)	\$ (63)	\$ (377)	\$ 105	\$ (29)	\$ (103)	\$ -	\$ 16,833

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Three Months Ended December 31, 2010

(\$ millions)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments						IFRS
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	
Operating Activities								
Net earnings	\$ (42)	\$ (26)	\$ (17)	\$ (371)	\$ (12)	\$ (1)	-	\$ (469)
Exploration and evaluation	-	40						40
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	818		25					843
Impairments	-			496				496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	3				26			29
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	11					1		12
Deferred income taxes <i>(Note 20H)</i>	(95)	(14)	(8)	(125)	(14)		(6)	(262)
Unrealized (gain) loss on risk management	398							398
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(191)							(191)
Other	15						6	21
Net change in other assets and liabilities	1							1
Net change in non-cash working capital	1							1
Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities	919	-	-	-	-	-	-	919
Investing Activities								
Capital expenditures	(1,427)						1	(1,426)
Acquisitions	(392)							(392)
Proceeds from divestitures	309							309
Net change in investments and other	20							20
Net change in non-cash working capital	(58)						(1)	(59)
Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities	(1,548)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,548)
Financing Activities								
Issuance of revolving debt	1,219							1,219
Repayment of revolving debt	(1,219)							(1,219)
Dividends on common shares	(147)							(147)
Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities	(147)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(147)
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) on Cash and Cash								
Equivalents Held in Foreign Currency	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(768)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(768)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Period	1,397							1,397
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 629
Cash, End of Period	\$ 126							\$ 126
Cash Equivalents, End of Period	503							503
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Period	\$ 629							\$ 629

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS *(continued)*

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010

(\$ millions)	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments							IFRS
		E&E <i>(Note 20A)</i>	DD&A <i>(Note 20B)</i>	Impairments <i>(Note 20C)</i>	Divestitures <i>(Note 20D)</i>	ARO <i>(Note 20E)</i>	Compensation <i>(Note 20F)</i>	Foreign Currency <i>(Note 20G)</i>	
Operating Activities									
Net earnings	\$ 1,499	\$ (27)	\$ (60)	\$ (371)	\$ 101	\$ (1)	\$ (5)	\$ 34	\$ 1,170
Exploration and evaluation	-	40	10						50
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	3,242		76						3,318
Impairments	-			496					496
(Gain) loss on divestitures	2				(143)				(141)
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	46					2			48
Deferred income taxes <i>(Note 20H)</i>	774	(15)	(26)	(125)	42	(1)	(9)		640
Unrealized (gain) loss on risk management	(945)								(945)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(278)								(278)
Other	99						14	(34)	79
Net change in other assets and liabilities	(84)								(84)
Net change in non-cash working capital	(1,990)								(1,990)
Cash From (Used in) Operating Activities	2,365	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,363
Investing Activities									
Capital expenditures	(4,773)	2					7		(4,764)
Acquisitions	(733)								(733)
Proceeds from divestitures	883								883
Net change in investments and other	(80)								(80)
Net change in non-cash working capital	(26)						(7)		(33)
Cash From (Used in) Investing Activities	(4,729)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,727)
Financing Activities									
Issuance of revolving debt	1,660								1,660
Repayment of revolving debt	(1,660)								(1,660)
Repayment of long-term debt	(200)								(200)
Issuance of common shares	5								5
Purchase of common shares	(499)								(499)
Dividends on common shares	(590)								(590)
Cash From (Used in) Financing Activities	(1,284)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,284)
Foreign Exchange Gain (Loss) on Cash and Cash									
Equivalents Held in Foreign Currency	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(3,646)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,646)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	4,275								4,275
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 629	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 629
Cash, End of Year	\$ 126								\$ 126
Cash Equivalents, End of Year	503								503
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 629								\$ 629

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

The following discussion explains the significant differences between Encana's previous GAAP accounting policies and those applied by the Company under IFRS. IFRS policies have been retrospectively and consistently applied except where specific IFRS 1 optional and mandatory exemptions permitted an alternative treatment upon transition to IFRS for first-time adopters. The descriptive note captions below correspond to the adjustments presented in the preceding reconciliations.

Accounting for Upstream Activities

The most significant changes to the Company's accounting policies relate to the accounting for upstream costs. Under previous GAAP, Encana followed the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") guideline on full cost accounting in which all costs directly associated with the acquisition of, the exploration for, and the development of natural gas, oil and NGLs reserves were capitalized on a country-by-country cost centre basis. Costs accumulated within each country cost centre were depleted using the unit-of-production method based on proved reserves determined using estimated future prices and costs. Upon transition to IFRS, the Company was required to adopt new accounting policies for upstream activities, including exploration and evaluation costs and development costs.

Under IFRS, exploration and evaluation costs are those expenditures for an area where technical feasibility and commercial viability has not yet been determined. Development costs include those expenditures for areas where technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined. Encana adopted the IFRS 1 exemption whereby the Company deemed its January 1, 2010 IFRS upstream asset costs to be equal to its previous GAAP historical upstream property, plant and equipment net book value. Accordingly, exploration and evaluation costs were deemed equal to the unproved properties balance and the development costs were deemed equal to the upstream full cost pool balance. Under IFRS, exploration and evaluation costs are presented as exploration and evaluation assets and development costs are presented within property, plant and equipment on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

IFRS Adjustments

A) Exploration and Evaluation ("E&E")

Exploration and evaluation assets at January 1, 2010 were deemed to be \$1,885 million, representing the unproved properties balance under previous GAAP. This resulted in a reclassification of \$1,885 million from property, plant and equipment to exploration and evaluation assets on Encana's Consolidated Balance Sheet as at January 1, 2010. As at December 31, 2010, the Company's exploration and evaluation assets were \$2,158 million including \$1,114 million in the Canadian Division and \$1,044 million in the USA Division.

Under previous GAAP, exploration and evaluation costs were capitalized as property, plant and equipment in accordance with the CICA's full cost accounting guidelines. Under IFRS, Encana capitalizes these costs initially as exploration and evaluation assets. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of the area has been determined, the capitalized costs are transferred from exploration and evaluation assets to property, plant and equipment. Under IFRS, unrecoverable exploration and evaluation costs associated with an area and costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights to explore are expensed.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, Encana transferred \$303 million of capitalized exploration and evaluation costs to property, plant and equipment and expensed \$50 million of unrecoverable exploration and evaluation assets and \$15 million in direct exploration costs. The application of IFRS for exploration and evaluation costs resulted in a \$27 million decrease, after tax, to Encana's previous GAAP net earnings for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010.

B) Depreciation, depletion and amortization ("DD&A")

Development costs at January 1, 2010 were deemed to be \$23,216 million, representing the upstream full cost pool balance under previous GAAP. Consistent with previous GAAP, these costs are capitalized as property, plant and equipment under IFRS. Under previous GAAP, development costs were depleted using the unit-of-production method calculated for each country cost centre. Under IFRS, development costs are depleted using the unit-of-production method calculated at the established area level. The IFRS 1 exemption permitted the Company to allocate development costs to the area level using proved reserves values for each Division as at January 1, 2010.

Depleting at an area level under IFRS resulted in an \$86 million increase to Encana's DD&A expense for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. Encana's net earnings decreased \$60 million, after tax, compared to previous GAAP for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 as a result of depleting at an area level under IFRS.

C) Impairments

Under previous GAAP, an upstream impairment was recognized if the carrying amount exceeded the undiscounted cash flows from proved reserves for a country cost centre. An impairment was measured as the amount by which the carrying value exceeded the sum of the fair value of the proved and probable reserves and the costs of unproved properties. Impairments recognized under previous GAAP were not reversed.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

IFRS Adjustments (continued)

C) Impairments (continued)

Under IFRS, an upstream impairment is recognized if the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount for a cash-generating unit. Upstream areas are aggregated into cash-generating units based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows. If the carrying value of the cash-generating unit exceeds the recoverable amount, the cash-generating unit is written down with an impairment recognized in net earnings. Impairments recognized under IFRS are reversed when there has been a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount. Impairment reversals are recognized in net earnings and the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit is increased to its revised recoverable amount as if no impairment had been recognized for the prior periods.

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, Encana recognized an after-tax impairment of \$371 million relating to the Company's Canadian offshore upstream assets which form a cash-generating unit under IFRS. The impairment recognized was based on the difference between the December 31, 2010 net book value of the assets and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was determined using fair value less costs to sell based on after-tax discounted future cash flows of proved and probable reserves using forecast prices and costs. Under previous GAAP, these assets were included in the Canadian cost centre ceiling test, which was not impaired at December 31, 2010.

D) Divestitures

Under previous GAAP, proceeds from divestitures of upstream assets were deducted from the full cost pool without recognition of a gain or loss unless the deduction resulted in a change to the country cost centre depletion rate of 20 percent or greater, in which case a gain or loss was recorded.

Under IFRS, gains or losses are recorded on divestitures and are calculated as the difference between the proceeds and the net book value of the asset disposed. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, Encana recognized a \$143 million net gain on divestitures under IFRS compared to previous GAAP results. The net gain arose from the Canadian and USA Divisions, totaling \$90 million and \$53 million, respectively. Accounting for divestitures under IFRS resulted in an after-tax increase of \$101 million to Encana's previous GAAP net earnings for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010.

E) Asset retirement obligation ("ARO")

Under previous GAAP, the asset retirement obligation was measured as the estimated fair value of the retirement and decommissioning expenditures expected to be incurred. Liabilities were not remeasured to reflect period end discount rates.

Under IFRS, the asset retirement obligation is measured as the best estimate of the expenditure to be incurred and requires that the asset retirement obligation be remeasured using the period end discount rate.

In conjunction with the IFRS 1 exemption regarding upstream assets discussed above, Encana was required to remeasure its asset retirement obligation upon transition to IFRS and recognize the difference in retained earnings. The application of this exemption resulted in a \$32 million increase to the asset retirement obligation on Encana's Consolidated Balance Sheet as at January 1, 2010 and a corresponding after-tax charge to retained earnings of \$26 million. Subsequent IFRS remeasurements of the obligation are recorded through property, plant and equipment with an offsetting adjustment to the asset retirement obligation. As at December 31, 2010, excluding the January 1, 2010 adjustment, Encana's asset retirement obligation increased by \$101 million, which primarily reflects the remeasurement of the obligation using Encana's discount rate of 5.4 percent as at December 31, 2010.

F) Compensation

Share-based payments

Under previous GAAP, Encana accounted for certain stock-based compensation plans whereby the obligation and compensation costs were accrued over the vesting period using the intrinsic value method. The intrinsic value of a share unit is the amount by which the Company's share price exceeds the exercise price of the share unit.

For these stock-based compensation plans, IFRS requires the liability for share-based payments be fair valued using an option pricing model, such as the Black-Scholes-Merton model, at each reporting date. Accordingly, upon transition to IFRS, the Company recorded a fair value adjustment of \$38 million as at January 1, 2010 to increase the share-based compensation liability with a corresponding charge to retained earnings. Encana elected to use the IFRS 1 exemption whereby the liabilities for share-based payments that had vested or settled prior to January 1, 2010 were not required to be retrospectively restated. Subsequent IFRS fair value adjustments are recorded through property, plant and equipment, exploration and evaluation expenses, operating expenses and administrative expenses with an offsetting adjustment to the share-based compensation liability.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

IFRS Adjustments (continued)

F) Compensation (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

In addition to the January 1, 2010 adjustment discussed above, the IFRS fair value remeasurements subsequent to transition increased the current liability for share-based payments by \$20 million as at December 31, 2010 in comparison to previous GAAP.

Pensions

Encana elected to use the IFRS 1 exemption whereby the cumulative unamortized net actuarial gains and losses of the Company's defined benefit plan are charged to retained earnings on January 1, 2010. This resulted in a \$75 million increase to the accrued benefit obligation and a corresponding \$55 million after-tax charge to retained earnings.

The application of IFRS for share-based payments and pension plans resulted in a \$5 million decrease, after tax, to Encana's previous GAAP net earnings for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010.

G) Foreign Currency

As permitted by IFRS 1, the Company elected to apply the exemption to set the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment to zero upon transition to IFRS. Accordingly, \$755 million was recognized as an adjustment to retained earnings on January 1, 2010. The reclassification had no impact on total shareholders' equity as at January 1, 2010. As a result of the election, the accounts of the Company have not been retrospectively restated using IFRS foreign currency principles.

Future foreign currency translation gains and losses that are recognized from the cumulative foreign currency translation adjustment will differ under IFRS compared to previous GAAP due to the exemption taken above. The application of the IFRS exemption resulted in a \$34 million increase to Encana's previous GAAP net earnings for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. This arose due to the reversal of a foreign exchange loss recorded under previous GAAP that had been recognized in retained earnings under IFRS as a result of the exemption.

The IFRS adjustments discussed in A) through F) and H) are recorded in the Company's functional currency and are subject to translation for presentation purposes. The associated foreign currency impacts are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income.

H) Income Tax

Deferred income taxes have been adjusted to reflect the tax effect arising from the differences between IFRS and previous GAAP. Upon transition to IFRS, the Company recognized a \$26 million reduction in the deferred income tax liability with a corresponding increase to retained earnings. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, the application of the IFRS adjustments as discussed in A) through G) above resulted in a \$134 million decrease to the Company's deferred income tax expense and a corresponding increase to Encana's previous GAAP net earnings.

I) Other Exemptions

Other significant IFRS 1 exemptions taken by Encana at January 1, 2010 include the following:

- Business combinations and joint ventures entered into prior to January 1, 2010 were not retrospectively restated under IFRS.
- Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets were not retrospectively restated prior to January 1, 2010.
- Leases were not reassessed to determine whether an arrangement contained a lease under International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 4, "Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease" for contracts that were already assessed under previous GAAP.

The remaining IFRS 1 exemptions were not applicable or material to the preparation of Encana's Consolidated Balance Sheet at the date of transition to IFRS on January 1, 2010.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements *(unaudited)*

(All amounts in \$ millions unless otherwise specified)

20. Transition to IFRS (continued)

IFRS Adjustments (continued)

J) Net Earnings Per Common Share

The following table summarizes the common shares used in calculating net earnings per common share:

<i>(millions)</i>	Three Months Ended December 31, 2010	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2010
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding		
Basic	736.3	739.7
Diluted	736.3	741.7

As Encana has stock-based compensation plans that may be settled in common shares or cash at the employees' option, IFRS requires the more dilutive of cash-settled and equity-settled be used in calculating diluted net earnings per common share regardless of how the share plan is accounted for. As a result, share units that are accounted for as cash-settled may require an adjustment to the denominator for potentially dilutive share units and a corresponding adjustment to the numerator for any changes in net earnings that would result if the share units had been reported as equity instruments for the purposes of calculating diluted net earnings per common share.

For the three months ended December 31, 2010, diluted net earnings per share was calculated using the cash-settled method and no adjustment to net earnings was necessary. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2010, diluted net earnings per common share was calculated using the more dilutive equity-settled method. Accordingly, net earnings were reduced by \$17 million for the purposes of calculating diluted net earnings per common share.