Financial Statements **December 31, 2012** 



June 28, 2013

#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

#### To the Board of Directors of Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2012 and the statements of income and comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

#### **Auditor's responsibility**

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

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#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation as at December 31, 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**Chartered Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants** 

Pricewaterhouse Coopers LLP

# **Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation** Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash Frade and other receivables (note 6)	1,300 1,081,816	1,300 2,096,068
Prepaid expenses	15,990	16,768
nventory	109,198	93,536
	1,208,304	2,207,672
Non-current assets Property and equipment (note 7)	17,169,286	16,529,576
roperty and equipment (note 1)		
	18,377,590	18,737,248
Liabilities and Equity Attributable to the Corporation		
Current liabilities Trade and other payables	610,169	942,827
Payable to the City of Greater Sudbury (note 5)	57,213	911,995
	667,382	1,854,822
Non-current liabilities		
Employee benefit obligations (note 8) Deferred capital contributions (note 9)	334,005 8,782,728	344,982 8,935,947
Selective capital contributions (note 5)	9,784,115	11,135,751
Carrier, Attailer table to the Corneration	3,704,113	11,100,701
Equity Attributable to the Corporation		
Retained earnings	8,628,612	7,663,877
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(35,137)	(62,380)
	8,593,475	7,601,497
	18,377,590	18,737,248
Commitments (note 10)		
Contingent liability (note 11)		
Commission of the commission o		
Approved on Behalf of the Board		
		_
Director		Direct

Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income

For the year ended December 31

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Revenues Supplementary terminal fees Capital contributions Rentals and concessions National landing fees Terminal fees Services	1,763,610 576,120 1,810,541 869,156 668,519 539,364	1,609,860 521,333 1,440,349 727,700 563,482 545,900
	6,227,310	5,408,624
Operating expenses Salaries, wages and benefits (note 12) Policing and security Materials Consulting and other professional services Contracted services Maintenance Utilities Other Administrative charges Insurance Property taxes Depreciation of property and equipment	1,513,546 388,552 524,496 137,310 217,428 266,160 313,817 382,240 121,064 108,408 233,302 1,063,488	1,425,925 411,497 496,836 50,580 186,432 349,308 270,269 360,958 120,103 105,596 165,512 990,338
Operating income	957,499	475,270
Interest income	7,236	21,780
Net income for the year	964,735	497,050
Actuarial gain (loss) (note 8)	27,243	(61,500)
Total comprehensive income for the year	991,978	435,550

# **Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation**Statement of Changes in Equity

	Retained earnings \$	Accumulated other comprehensive loss \$	Total \$
Balance - January 1, 2011 (unaudited)	7,166,827	(880)	7,165,947
Net income Actuarial loss	497,050	- (61,500)	497,050 (61,500)
Balance - December 31, 2011	7,663,877	(62,380)	7,601,497
Net income Actuarial gain	964,735 	- 27,243	964,735 27,243
Balance - December 31, 2012	8,628,612	(35,137)	8,593,475

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities Net income Adjustments for	964,735	497,050
Depreciation of property and equipment Amortization of deferred capital contributions Gain on sale of property and equipment Employee benefit obligations	1,063,488 (576,120) - 16,266	990,338 (521,333) (2,261) 12,302
Changes in non-cash working capital items Decrease (increase) in trade and other receivables (Decrease) increase in payable to the City of Greater Sudbury Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses (Increase) decrease in inventory	1,468,369 1,014,252 (854,782) 778 (15,662)	976,096 (1,268,817) 1,407,481 (13) 5,611
(Decrease) increase in trade and other payables	(332,658) 1,280,297	622,246 1,742,604
Financing activities Capital contributions received	422,901	1,561,084
Investing activities Purchase of property and equipment Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	(1,703,198)	(3,305,649) 2,261
	(1,703,198)	(3,303,388)
Increase in cash during the year	-	300
Cash - Beginning of year	1,300	1,000
Cash - End of year	1,300	1,300

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2012

#### 1 Nature of operations

The Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation (the Corporation) is incorporated without share capital under the laws of Ontario. Its principal business activity is to manage, operate and maintain the Sudbury Airport. The address of its registered office is 5000 Air Terminal Drive, Suite T202, Garson, Ontario P3L 1V4.

The objective of the Corporation is to promote community economic development in the City of Greater Sudbury (the City) with the co-operation and participation of the community by encouraging, facilitating and supporting community strategic planning and increasing self-reliance, investment and job creation within the community through the development and enhancement of the Sudbury Airport.

The Corporation is a municipal corporation pursuant to paragraph 149(1)(d.5) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) and is therefore exempt from income taxes having met certain requirements of the Income Tax Act (Canada).

#### 2 Basis of presentation

These financial statements of the Corporation have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue at the Annual General Meeting on June 11, 2013.

### 3 Summary of significant accounting policies

#### **Revenue recognition**

National landing fees, terminal fees, supplementary terminal fees, rentals and concessions and services are recognized as revenue in the year when the respective service is performed.

Contributions restricted for property and equipment purchases (capital contributions) are deferred and amortized to revenue on the same basis as the related property and equipment is depreciated. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received.

#### **Inventory**

Inventory is recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises all costs to purchase, convert and any other costs in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2012

#### **Property and equipment**

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets on a straight-line basis at the following rates:

Land development	20 to 80 years
Buildings	10 to 30 years
Equipment	2 to 80 years
Runway	15 years
Parking lot	20 years

The Corporation allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of property and equipment to its significant components and depreciates separately each such component. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Assets under construction are not depreciated until they are placed into use in the manner intended by management.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Property and equipment are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell, and value in use (being the present value of the expected future cash flows of the relevant asset or cash generating unit). An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

The Corporation evaluates impairment by examining long-lived assets for impairment indicators and examines any prior years' impairment losses for potential reversals when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

#### **Employee benefit obligations**

Vacation entitlements are accrued for as entitlements are earned.

Sick leave benefits are accrued where they are vested and subject to payout when an employee leaves the Corporation.

Other post-employment benefits are accrued in accordance with the projected benefit method pro-rated on service and management's best estimate of salary escalation and retirement ages of employees. The related liability recognized in the statement of financial position is the present value of the obligation at the statement of financial position date. The present value of the obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the term of the related liability.

Actuarial valuations for the sick leave and other post-employment benefit plans are carried out at each statement of financial position date.

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2012

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full in the year in which they occur, in other comprehensive income.

Current service cost, the recognized element of any past service cost, and the interest arising on the liability are included in salaries and benefits on the statement of income and comprehensive income.

Past-service costs are recognized immediately to the extent the benefits are vested, and otherwise are amortized on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Corporation has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, the Corporation classifies its financial instruments in the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

- a) Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Corporation's loans and receivables comprise trade and other receivables and cash and are included in current assets due to their short-term nature. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.
- b) Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Financial liabilities at amortized cost comprise trade and other payables and payable to the City. These items are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, these items are measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payments are due within 12 months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, when it is more likely than not that the Corporation will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognized as a provision is management's best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to settle the Corporation's present obligation.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

#### Accounting standards issued but not yet applied

a) Amendments to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendment provides guidance on the presentation of items contained in other comprehensive income (OCI) and their classification within OCI. The amendment is effective for periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012, with early adoption permitted. The Corporation has assessed that the adoption of this standard will not materially impact the financial statements. However, the adoption of this standard will require additional disclosures in the financial statements.

#### b) Amendments to IAS 19, Employee Benefits

The amendment makes significant changes to the recognition and measurement of employee benefit obligations and termination benefits, and to the disclosures for all employee benefits. The amended standard requires immediate recognition of actuarial gains and losses in OCI as they arise, without subsequent recycling to net income. This is consistent with the Corporation's current accounting policy; however, the Corporation is continuing to evaluate the impact of the additional disclosures resulting from the new standard.

#### c) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

This standard replaces the current IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities. This standard is required to be applied for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with earlier adoption permitted. The Corporation has not yet assessed the impact of this new standard.

#### d) IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure for use across all IFRS. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and does not always reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures. The adoption of this standard will not have a material impact on the Corporation's financial statements. However, it will impact the annual disclosures and these disclosures could be extensive.

#### 4 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities in the financial statements. The Corporation bases its estimates and assumptions on past experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances. This involves varying degrees of judgment and uncertainty, which may result in a difference in actual results from these estimates. The more significant estimates and judgments are as follows:

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2012

#### Provision for impairment against trade and other receivables

The Corporation performs credit evaluations of customers and limits the amount of credit extended to customers as appropriate. The Corporation is, however, exposed to credit risk with respect to trade and other receivables and maintains provisions for possible credit losses based on historical experience and known circumstances. The provision for impairment as at December 31, 2012 is disclosed in note 6.

#### **Inventory valuation**

The value of the Corporation's inventory is evaluated by management throughout each year. Where appropriate, a provision is recorded against the book value of specific items of inventory to ensure that inventory values reflect the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value. The Corporation identifies slow-moving or obsolete inventory and estimates appropriate obsolescence provisions.

#### **Employee benefit obligations**

The present value of the employee benefit obligations depends on a number of estimates that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The primary assumption used in determining the net expense (income) for this obligation includes the discount rate.

The Corporation determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Corporation considers the interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related employee benefit obligation.

Other key assumptions for the employee benefit obligation are based in part on current market conditions and are disclosed in note 8. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of the employee benefit obligations.

#### 5 Payable to the City of Greater Sudbury

The Corporation is operated by the City in accordance with an operating agreement between the City and the Corporation (the operating agreement). Under the terms of the agreement, employees remain employed by the City; however, the Corporation is responsible for reimbursing the City for all employee-related costs.

All cash receipts and disbursements of the Corporation are received and paid by the City. Therefore, cash flows of the Corporation flow through the City. The resulting payable as at December 31, 2012 in the amount of \$57,213 (2011 - \$911,995) is unsecured, accrues interest at the City's average monthly rate of return on investments plus a margin of 1% and has no specified terms of repayment. In the event that the account is in a receivable balance, the Corporation earns interest at the City's average monthly rate of return on investments. The amount payable to the City as at December 31, 2011 was in excess of the maximum approved amount of \$750,000, pursuant to City Bylaw 2003-261. During the year, the maximum approved amount was increased to \$1,500,000, pursuant to City Bylaw 2012-257.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

Included in operating expenses is \$94,586 (2011 - \$93,476) charged by the City for the provision of administrative services. In addition, net interest in the amount of \$7,236 (2011 - \$21,780) was earned during the year.

#### 6 Trade and other receivables

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Trade receivables Less: Provision for impairment	839,056 (2,255)	1,056,540
Trade receivables - net Other receivables	836,801 245,015	1,056,540 1,039,528
Total trade and other receivables	1,081,816	2,096,068

The fair values of trade and other receivables approximate their book values due to their short-term nature.

Movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Balance - Beginning of year Additional provision during the year Amounts written off during the year	2,255 	14,200 - (14,200)
Balance - End of year	2,255	-

As at December 31, 2012, trade receivables of \$23,968 (2011 - \$337,867) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The aging of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Up to 3 months 3 to 6 months Over 6 months	14,929 3,630 5,409	317,819 10,219 9,829
	23,968	337,867

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2012

As at December 31, 2012, trade receivables of \$2,255 (2011 - \$nil) were impaired and provided for. The aging of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
3 to 6 months Over 6 months	172 2,083	- -
	2,255	

The provision for impaired trade receivables is recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income within operating expenses. When a balance is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the provision. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to operating expenses in the statement of income and comprehensive income when they occur.

Other receivables within trade and other receivables do not contain impaired amounts.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of trade and other receivables mentioned above. The Corporation does not hold any collateral as security.

### 7 Property and equipment

								2012
	Buildings \$	Equipment \$	Runway \$	Transferred assets \$	Assets under construction \$	Parking lot \$	Land development \$	Total \$
Cost Balance - January 1, 2012 Transfers	8,363,041	5,616,004	5,287,707	2	2,493,635 (2,493,635)	341,547 -	- 2,493,635	22,101,936
Additions		195,168	-	-	516,694	-	991,336	1,703,198
Balance - December 31, 2012	8,363,041	5,811,172	5,287,707	2	516,694	341,547	3,484,971	23,805,134
Accumulated depreciation Balance - January 1, 2012 Depreciation expense	1,942,231 278,608	1,477,017 324,087	2,101,160 352,514	- -	- -	51,952 17,077	- 91,202	5,572,360 1,063,488
Balance - December 31, 2012	2,220,839	1,801,104	2,453,674	-	-	69,029	91,202	6,635,848
Net book value - December 31, 2012	6,142,202	4,010,068	2,834,033	2	516,694	272,518	3,393,769	17,169,286

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2012

							2011
	Buildings \$	Equipment \$	Runway \$	Transferred assets \$	Assets under construction \$	Parking lot \$	Total \$
Cost							
Balance - January 1, 2011	8,318,598	4,879,567	5,287,707	2	21,000	289,413	18,796,287
Additions	44,443	736,437	-	-	2,472,635	52,134	3,305,649
Balance - December 31, 2011	8,363,041	5,616,004	5,287,707	2	2,493,635	341,547	22,101,936
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance - January 1, 2011	1,654,936	1,142,262	1,748,646	-	-	36,178	4,582,022
Depreciation expense	287,295	334,755	352,514	-	-	15,774	990,338
Balance - December 31, 2011	1,942,231	1,477,017	2,101,160	-	-	51,952	5,572,360
Net book value -							
December 31, 2011	6,420,810	4,138,987	3,186,547	2	2,493,635	289,595	16,529,576

Transferred assets represent assets acquired pursuant to an agreement with Transport Canada that transferred the Sudbury Airport on March 31, 2000 to the newly incorporated Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation. This transfer included the transfer of all chattels by way of bill of sale and property by way of instruments of grant to the Corporation for consideration of \$2. The Corporation has recorded both the asset and the grant at the exchange amount of \$2 pursuant to the guidance under IAS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance.

#### 8 Employee benefit obligations

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Other post-employment and sick leave benefits Vacation pay	184,098 149,907	207,000 137,982
	334,005	344,982

Other post-employment benefits represent the Corporation's share of the cost to provide certain employees with extended benefits on early retirement.

Accumulated sick leave benefits accrue to certain employees of the Corporation and are paid out either on approved retirement, or on termination or death.

The most recent actuarial valuation pertaining to other post-employment and sick leave benefits was as at December 31, 2012.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

The movement in the employee benefit obligation and fair value of assets for other post-employment and sick leave benefits during the year is as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Employee benefit obligation Balance - Beginning of year Current service cost Interest cost Actuarial (gain) loss (OCI) Benefits paid	207,000 6,998 9,461 (27,243) (12,118)	144,000 4,500 7,500 61,500 (10,500)
Balance - End of year	184,098	207,000
Assets Fair value - Beginning of year Employer contributions Benefits paid	12,118 (12,118)	10,500 (10,500)
Fair value - End of year	-	-

The amounts recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Current service cost Interest cost	6,998 9,461	4,500 7,500
Employee benefit expense recognized in net income	16,459	12,000
Actuarial (gain) loss recognized in OCI	(27,243)	61,500

The significant actuarial assumptions used in measuring the Corporation's employee benefit obligation for other post-employment and sick leave benefits are as follows:

	2012	2011
Discount rate	4.00%	4.75%
Rate of compensation increase	2.10%	2.30%
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
Medical cost increase	4.50%	4.50%

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

The effect of changes in assumed health-care cost trend rates is as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Effect on aggregate of current service cost and interest cost for the year ended December 31		
One percentage point increase	2,275	1,261
One percentage point decrease	(1,908)	(1,081)
Effect on accrued benefit obligation as at December 31		
One percentage point increase	13,898	19,800
One percentage point decrease	(12,263)	(17,249)

#### 9 Deferred capital contributions

Deferred capital contributions represent the unamortized amount of grants received for the purchase of property and equipment.

Details of the change in deferred capital contributions are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Balance - Beginning of year Add: Contributions received in the year Less: Amount recognized as revenue in the year	8,935,947 422,901 (576,120)	7,896,196 1,561,084 (521,333)
Balance - End of year	8,782,728	8,935,947

#### 10 Commitments

The Corporation has entered into an Assignment, Assumption and Indemnity Agreement which relates to the Corporation taking on all the rights related to leasing of land to the Province of Ontario for air ambulance and for the forest fire facility at the airport.

Navcan operates a flight service station at the airport. There is an agreement with Navcan to perform these functions and a lease has been entered into with it for the land under its tower and space in the administration building.

The Corporation entered into an agreement with Canadian Corps of Commissionaires for the provision of security services. The approximate annual payment is as follows:

	\$
2013	335,180

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2012

#### 11 Contingent liability

Pursuant to funding agreements with Transport Canada, the Corporation may in certain circumstances be considered in default of the agreement. Should the Corporation be considered in default of the agreement, action may be taken, which could result in repayment of funding or cancellation of the agreement.

#### 12 Related party transactions

#### **Related parties**

The Corporation enters into transactions with the City in the normal course of operations relating to charges and reimbursements for salaries, management fees and other operating expenses (note 5).

#### Compensation of key management

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Corporation, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel comprise the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer.

Compensation paid/payable to key management personnel is as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Salaries and benefits Post-employment benefits	135,292 935	122,009 325
Total included in salaries, wages and benefits	136,227	122,334

#### 13 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: loans and receivables and other financial liabilities. The carrying values of the Corporation's financial instruments are as follows:

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Loans and receivables	1,083,116	2,097,368
Other financial liabilities	667,382	1,854,822

Cash, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables carrying values approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these items or because they are receivable or payable on demand.

It is not practicable to determine the fair value of the amount due to the City as there are no fixed repayment terms.

**Notes to Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2012

#### Risk management

The Corporation's operating activities result in financial risks that may arise from changes in market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

#### Market risk

The Corporation conducts the majority of its business in Canadian dollars. Accordingly, the Corporation's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal. The Corporation does not have any external variable rate or term debt. Accordingly, the Corporation has no significant interest rate risk.

#### Credit risk

The Corporation is subject to credit risk through its financial assets. The Corporation performs ongoing credit valuations of these balances and maintains impairment provisions for potential credit loss. The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by referenced to external credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about the customer.

The Corporation derives a substantial portion of its operating revenues from air carriers through landing fees and terminal charges. There is a concentration of service with three air carriers, which represents approximately 90% (2011 - 90%) of terminal fees, supplementary terminal fees and national landing fees and 56% (2011 - 39%) of the trade receivable balance as at December 31, 2012.

#### Liquidity risk

The Corporation manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances. The table below analyzes the Corporation's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The following table has been prepared based on the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

			2012
	Less than 1 month \$	1 month to 12 months \$	1 year to 5 years \$
Trade and other payables	157,588	450,522	2,059
			2011
	Less than 1 month \$	1 month to 12 months \$	1 year to 5 Years \$
Trade and other payables	296,033	643,978	2,816

The amount due to the City has not been included in the above table as there are no fixed repayment terms.

Notes to Financial Statements **December 31, 2012** 

#### Capital risk management

The Corporation defines capital that it manages as its equity. The Corporation's objectives when managing capital is to maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations. As at December 31, 2012, the Corporation's retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive loss amounted to \$8,593,475 (2011 - \$7,601,497).