

Financial Statements of

**SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION**

And Independent Auditors' Report thereon

Year ended December 31, 2020



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Sudbury Airport Community Development Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Sudbury Airport Development Corporation (the Corporation), which comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2020
- the statement of income and comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Corporation as at December 31, 2020, and its results of operations, and its cash flows for the year ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “***Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***” section of our auditors’ report.

We are independent of the Corporation in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Corporation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Corporation's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Corporation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Corporation to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

Sudbury, Canada

June 29, 2021

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

	2020	2019
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 13,181	\$ 33,278
Trade and other receivables (note 4)	259,684	903,441
Prepaid expenses	13,291	39,445
Supplies	101,160	111,147
	<u>387,316</u>	<u>1,087,311</u>
Property, plant and equipment (note 7)	27,529,377	29,029,668
	<u>\$ 27,916,693</u>	<u>\$ 30,116,979</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	\$ 369,581	299,112
Payable to the City of Greater Sudbury (note 5)	5,269,838	3,296,574
	<u>5,639,419</u>	<u>3,595,686</u>
Non-current liabilities:		
Employee benefit obligations (note 6)	421,506	372,949
Deferred capital contributions (note 7)	9,130,844	10,008,888
	<u>15,191,769</u>	<u>13,977,523</u>
Shareholders' equity:		
Retained earnings	12,717,262	16,127,855
Accumulated other comprehensive income	7,662	11,601
	<u>12,724,924</u>	<u>16,139,456</u>
Commitments (note 9)		
Contingent liability (note 10)		
	<u>\$ 27,916,693</u>	<u>\$ 30,116,979</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the board:

_____ Director _____ Director

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Statement of Income and Comprehensive Income

Year ended December 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

	2020	2019
Revenue:		
Passenger facility fee	\$ 1,004,607	\$ 3,215,716
Rentals and concessions	1,562,795	2,805,423
National landing fees	484,565	954,254
Capital contributions (note 8)	824,511	924,395
Services	469,197	866,440
Terminal fees	285,131	763,189
Miscellaneous revenue	81,863	133,504
	<u>4,712,669</u>	<u>9,662,921</u>
Expenses:		
Salaries, wages and benefits (note 12)	2,910,118	2,728,489
Other	143,835	313,511
Utilities	456,924	561,658
Maintenance	478,160	508,016
Materials	291,810	420,863
Policing and security	520,823	517,873
Consulting and other professional services	295,101	352,773
Property taxes	260,240	239,747
Administrative charges	238,468	244,805
Insurance	100,301	86,922
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 6)	2,327,026	2,193,680
	<u>8,022,806</u>	<u>8,168,337</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenses before undernoted	(3,310,137)	1,494,584
Interest expense	(100,456)	(114,729)
Net income (loss)	(3,410,593)	1,379,855
Other comprehensive loss:		
Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to net income - remeasurement of the employee benefit obligation (note 7)	(3,939)	(1,581)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ (3,414,532)	\$ 1,378,274

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended December 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance, January 1, 2019	\$ 13,182	14,748,000	\$ 14,761,182
Income for the year	-	1,379,855	1,379,855
Remeasurement loss of employee benefit obligation	(1,581)	-	(1,581)
Balance, December 31, 2019	11,601	16,127,855	16,139,456
Income for the year	-	(3,410,593)	(3,410,593)
Remeasurement loss of employee benefit obligation	(3,939)	-	(3,939)
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 7,662	12,717,262	\$ 12,724,924

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31, 2020, with comparative information for 2019

	2020	2019
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	\$ (3,414,532)	\$ 1,378,274
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	2,327,026	2,193,680
Amortization of deferred capital contributions	(824,511)	(924,395)
Non-cash employee future benefit obligation expense	3,939	1,581
	<u>(1,908,078)</u>	<u>2,649,140</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	643,757	1,390,407
Payable to the City of Greater Sudbury	1,973,264	(1,695,118)
Prepaid expenses	26,154	25,975
Supplies	9,987	5,515
Trade and other payables	70,469	(115,203)
Employee obligations benefit	44,618	6,063
	<u>860,171</u>	<u>2,266,779</u>
Investing activities:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(826,735)	(2,267,561)
	<u>(826,735)</u>	<u>(2,267,561)</u>
Financing activities:		
Capital contributions received	(53,533)	22,255
	<u>(53,533)</u>	<u>22,255</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash during the year	(20,097)	21,473
Cash, beginning of year	33,278	11,805
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 13,181</u>	<u>\$ 33,278</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

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).

1. Basis of presentation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

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

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue at the Annual General Meeting on June 29, 2021.

(b) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Corporation. All financial information presented has been rounded to the nearest Canadian dollar.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

1. Basis of presentation (continued):

(d) Use of estimates and judgments (continued):

Significant Judgment in Applying Accounting Policies:

The areas which require management to make significant judgments in applying the Corporation's accounting policies in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Valuation of property, plant and equipment

The Corporation is required to use judgment in determining if indicators of impairment exist at each reporting date. For all assets this determination impacts whether or not the Corporation performs a detailed impairment assessment which could result in impairment charges. In making this judgment, the Corporation considers external information on the industry and market trends including the impact on costs to construct and maintain the assets. The Corporation also considers decisions by management to change the extent and manner in which the asset is used or is expected to be used.

Valuation of lease obligations

The Corporation is required to use judgment in determining whether or not an arrangement contains a lease, as well when determining the lease term. When determining such, the Corporation must consider factors in the agreement, the economic environment, and credit risk.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Assumptions:

The areas which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Discount rate of lease obligations

If the discount rate is not implicit in the capital lease agreement, the Corporation is required to use their own incremental borrowing rate. The Corporation is required to use estimation in determining their own incremental borrowing rate. This rate factors in credit risk, term of lease, the economic environment, as well as the nature of any security. This rate impacts both the value of the capital lease and the monthly principal repayments.

Amortization of property, plant and equipment and deferred capital contributions

Significant estimation is involved in the determination of useful life and residual values for the computation of amortization of property, plant and equipment and deferred capital contributions and no assurance can be given that the actual useful lives and residual values will not differ from current assumptions.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

1. Basis of presentation (continued):

(d) Use of estimates and judgments (continued):

Provision for impairment of trade and other receivables

Significant estimation is involved in the determination of the provision for impairment over trade and other receivables. IFRS 9 allows for the use of a provision matrix where the expected credit loss is determined as a fixed percentage based historical data. However, significant estimation is involved when assessing both current and prospective information and applying to such provision.

Computation of employee benefit obligation

Significant estimation is involved in the determination of the discount rate, inflation rate, rate of compensation increase, medical cost increase rate, and other various inputs that factor into the value of the employee benefit obligation. The Corporation uses a third party actuary to assist in computing such rates which factors in both current and prospective company and economic environment data.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies:

(a) Revenue recognition:

National landing fees, terminal fees, passenger facility 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, plant and equipment is depreciated. Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received.

(b) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated amortization. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset, including the costs of borrowing on qualifying assets and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Corporation. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred.

Amortization is calculated over the amortizable amount and is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of each part of component of an item of property, plant and equipment. The amortizable amount is cost.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Property, plant and equipment (continued):

Amortization is provided using the following methods and annual rates:

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

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

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets:

Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate 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 (which is 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.

(d) 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.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized in full immediately in other comprehensive income and are reported in accumulated and 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.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Employee benefit obligations (continued):

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.

i) Pension plan:

The Corporation provides a pension plan for all its full-time employees through the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System (OMERS). OMERS is a multi-employer pension plan which operates as the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement Fund (the Fund), and provides pensions for employees of Ontario municipalities, local boards and public utilities. The Fund is a contributory defined benefits pension plan, which is financed by equal contributions from participating employers and employees, and by the investment earnings of the Fund. To the extent that the Fund finds itself in an under-funded position, additional contribution rates may be assessed to participating employers and members.

OMERS is a defined benefit plan. However, as OMERS does not segregate its pension asset and liability information by individual employers, there is insufficient information available to enable the Corporation to directly account for the plan. Consequently, the plan has been accounted for as a defined contribution plan. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in net income when they are due.

(e) 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 which 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 of Greater Sudbury. 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.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) 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.

(g) Leases:

At interpretation of a contract, the Corporation assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Corporation uses the definition in IFRS 16.

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Corporation allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

When the Corporation acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Corporation makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Corporation considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

If an arrangement contains a lease and non-lease component, then the Corporation applies IFRS 15 to allocate the consideration in the contract.

Generally, the accounting policies applicable to the Corporation as a lessor in the comparative period were not different from IFRS 16 except for the classification of subleases. The Corporation does not currently hold and sub-lease contracts.

3. Upcoming IFRS pronouncements:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)

On January 23, 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, to clarify the classification of liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Early adoption is permitted.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

3. Upcoming IFRS pronouncements (continued):

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) (continued)

For the purposes of non-current classification, the amendments removed the requirement for a right to defer settlement or roll over of a liability for at least twelve months to be unconditional. Instead, such a right must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. The amendments also clarify how a company classifies a liability that includes a counterparty conversion option. The amendments state that a settlement of a liability includes transferring a company's own equity instruments to the counterparty, and when classifying liabilities as current or non-current a company can ignore only those conversion options that are recognized as equity. This is expected to have no significant impact for the Corporation's financial statements.

4. Trade and other receivables:

	2020	2019
Trade receivables	\$ 270,754	824,459
Less: provision for impairment	(30,398)	(12,092)
Trade receivables - net	240,356	812,367
Other receivables	19,328	91,074
Trade and other receivables	\$ 259,684	903,441

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

As at December 31, 2020, trade receivables of \$14,400 (2019 - \$53,282) were past due but not impaired. These receivables relate to a number of customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The aging of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2020	2019
31 days to 3 months	\$ 5,088	52,742
3 to 6 months	5,910	540
Over 6 months	3,402	–
	\$ 14,400	53,282

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

4. Trade and other receivables (continued):

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 receivables 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.

5. Payable to the City of Greater Sudbury:

The Corporation is owned by the City and run in accordance with an operating agreement between the City and the Corporation (the operating agreement). Under the terms of the operating agreement, employees of the corporation 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, 2020 in the amount of \$5,269,838 (2019 - \$3,296,574) is unsecured and the Corporation 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 the account is in a receivable balance, it earns interest at the City's average monthly rate of return on investments.

Included in operating expenses is \$216,514 (2019 - \$210,486) charged by the City for the provision of administrative services. In addition, interest in the amount of \$101,073 (2019 - \$116,400) was paid during the year.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

6. Property, plant and equipment:

Cost:

	Buildings	Equipment	Runway	Transferred Assets	Assets under construction	Parking Lot	Land Development	Total
Balance, January 1, 2019	\$ 20,027,367	10,779,986	10,087,336	2	269,485	464,940	3,555,125	45,184,241
Transfers	275,998	-	-	-	(373,498)	-	97,500	-
Additions	509,872	686,997	-	-	166,435	69,048	835,209	2,267,561
Balance, December 31, 2019	20,813,237	11,466,983	10,087,336	2	62,422	533,988	4,487,834	47,451,802
Transfers	-	-	-	-	(489,718)	-	489,718	-
Additions	258,422	89,661	-	-	471,963	6,689	-	826,735
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 21,071,659	11,556,644	10,087,336	2	44,667	540,677	4,977,552	48,278,537

Accumulated depreciation:

	Buildings	Equipment	Runway	Transferred Assets	Assets under construction	Parking Lot	Land Development	Total
Balance, January 1, 2019	\$ 4,524,733	4,734,850	5,955,321	-	-	201,313	812,237	16,228,454
Depreciation expense	688,844	682,169	672,491	-	-	24,686	125,490	2,193,680
Balance, December 31, 2019	5,213,577	5,417,019	6,627,812	-	-	225,999	937,727	18,422,134
Depreciation expense	715,097	755,137	672,491	-	-	26,782	157,519	2,327,026
Balance, December 31, 2020	\$ 5,928,674	6,172,156	7,300,303	-	-	252,781	1,095,246	20,749,160

Carrying amounts:

	Buildings	Equipment	Runway	Transferred Assets	Assets under construction	Parking Lot	Land Development	Total
At December 31, 2019	\$ 15,599,660	6,049,964	3,459,524	2	62,422	307,989	3,550,107	29,029,668
At December 31, 2020	15,142,985	5,384,488	2,787,033	2	44,667	287,896	3,882,306	27,529,377

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.

SUDBURY AIRPORT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

7. Employment benefit obligations:

	2020	2019
Other post-employment and sick leave benefits	\$ 156,349	143,243
Vacation pay	265,157	229,706
	\$ 421,506	372,949

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, 2018.

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:

	2020	2019
Other post-employment benefits:		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 143,243	139,316
Current service cost	10,478	9,905
Interest cost	5,043	4,989
Actuarial loss – demographic	–	–
Actuarial loss – economic	3,939	1,581
Benefits paid	(6,354)	(12,548)
Balance, end of year	\$ 156,349	143,243
Assets:		
Fair value, beginning of year	\$ –	–
Employer contributions	6,354	12,548
Benefits paid	(6,354)	(12,548)
Fair value, end of year	\$ –	–

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Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

7. Employment benefit obligations (continued):

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

	2020	2019
Current service cost	\$ 10,478	9,905
Interest cost	5,043	4,989
Employee benefit expense recognized in net income	\$ 15,521	14,894
Actuarial loss recognized in OCI	\$ (3,939)	(1,581)

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

	2020	2019
Discount rate	3.25%	3.60%
Rate of compensation increase	3.10%	3.10%
Medical cost increase	4.20%	4.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience.

8. Deferred capital contributions:

Deferred capital contributions represent the unamortized balance of grants received for the purchase of property, plant and equipment:

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

	2020	2019
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,008,888	10,911,028
Add: contributions received in the year	17,874	22,255
Less: NOHFC contribution adjustment	(71,407)	--
Less: amount recognized as revenue in the year	(824,511)	(924,395)
Balance, end of year	\$ 9,130,844	10,008,888

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Notes to Financial Statements

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9. Commitments:

The Corporation has entered into an Assignment, Assumption and Indemnity Agreement, which relates to the Corporation taking on all the rights related to the 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 for the land under its tower and space in the administration building.

The Corporation has entered into an agreement with a company for the provision of security services which ends August 31, 2021. The agreement is not a set amount but rather billed on an hourly basis every month. Rates increased on average by 4% from 2019-2020 and in 2020-2021 are expected to increase an additional 1.5%.

10. 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.

11. Pension agreement:

The Corporation provides a pension plan for its employees through OMERS. The plan is a multi-employer, contributory defined pension plan with equal contributions by the employer and its employees. In 2020, the Corporation made employer contributions of \$211,247 to OMERS (2019 - \$173,918) which is included within salaries, wages and benefits on the statement of operations.

The Corporation estimates a contribution of \$218,205 to OMERS during the next fiscal year.

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 include the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer.

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

	2020	2019
Total included in salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 184,201	190,949

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Notes to Financial Statements

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13. Financial instruments and risk management:

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories: cash, trade and other receivables and other financial liabilities (comprises trade and other payables and payable to the City). The carrying values of the Corporation's financial instruments are as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash, trade and other receivables	\$ 272,865	936,719
Other financial liabilities	5,639,419	3,595,686

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 payable to the City as there are no fixed repayment terms.

i) Risk management

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

ii) 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.

iii) 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 reference 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 80% (2019 - 92%) of terminal fees and national landing fees and 37% (2019 - 66%) of the trade and other receivable balance as at December 31, 2020.

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Notes to Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2020

13. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

iv) 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.

	2020		
	Less than 1 month	1 month to 12 months	1 year to 5 years
Trade and other payables	\$ 150,119	206,242	13,220

	2019		
	Less than 1 month	1 month to 12 months	1 year to 5 years
Trade and other payables	\$ 158,669	130,639	9,774

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

v) Capital risk management

The Corporation defines capital that it manages as its equity. The Corporation's objective when managing capital is to maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations as they come due. As at December 31, 2020, the Corporation's retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive income amounted to \$12,724,924 (2019 - \$16,139,456).

vi) Other risks

On March 11, 2020, the COVID-19 outbreak was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization and has had a significant global impact with respect to financial markets. This has resulted in Governments worldwide enacting emergency measures to combat the spread of the virus. Several measures were put in place which include the implementation of travel bans, self-imposed quarantine periods and social distancing. These measures have caused material disruption to individuals, businesses, and organizations globally which has resulted in an economic slowdown. Governments and central banks have reacted with significant monetary and fiscal interventions designed to stabilize economic conditions. However, the success of these interventions is not currently determinable.

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Notes to Financial Statements

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13. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

vi) Other risks

At the time of approval of these financial statements, the Corporation, which conducts business in communities impacted by COVID-19, has experienced the following indicators of financial implications and undertaken the following activities in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic:

- Mandatory working from home requirements for those able to do so;
- Capital projects delayed with emergency-only repairs performed for a period of time during the peak of the pandemic;
- Purchase and use of personal protective equipment in all public spaces

These factors present uncertainty over future cash flows, may cause changes to the assets or liabilities and may have an impact on future operations. An estimate of the financial effect is not practical at this time.

14. Comparative information:

Certain 2019 comparative information has been reclassified to ensure consistency with the presentation adopted in the current year.