

Independent Auditors' Report To the Shareholders of National Helicopter Services Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Helicopter Services Limited (the Company) as at December 31, 2012, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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 controls 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 controls. 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Chartered Accountants

KPMG

July 26, 2013 Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2012

	Note		2012	Restated 2011	Restated 2010
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	1	\$	158,462,749	172,611,596	125,767,775
Retirement benefit asset	2	Ψ	130,402,747	96,200	123,707,773
Deferred expenditure –	4			70,200	
major aircraft components	3		41,968,648	31,135,633	30,199,660
GORTT receivable	4		-	2,937,143	16,865,357
	•		200 421 207		
Current assets			200,431,397	206,780,572	172,832,792
Prepaid expenses			2,290,269	2,277,098	2,179,268
Inventories	5		27,754,316	31,019,396	30,662,973
Taxation recoverable	5		4,523,281	4,507,243	3,359,111
Accounts receivable	6		31,632,569	36,659,336	33,604,473
Cash	Ü		11,922,155	6,758,184	3,706,637
Short-term deposits			32,146,647	26,629,050	9,822,501
•			110,269,237	107,850,307	83,334,963
Total assets		\$	310,700,634	314,630,879	256,167,755
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		Ψ	210,700,021	311,030,072	200,107,700
Equity					
Share capital	7	\$	23,766,278	23,766,278	23,766,278
Retained earnings	,	Ψ	104,852,185	89,271,996	79,559,685
			128,618,463	113,038,274	103,325,963
Non-current liabilities					
Borrowings	8		114,191,280	132,570,147	83,356,978
Retirement benefit liability	2		156,600	-	104,100
Deferred taxation	9		26,034,261	19,957,465	16,794,323
			140,382,141	152,527,612	100,255,401
Current liabilities					
Current portion of borrowings	8		15,685,413	18,857,722	20,681,696
Taxation payable			-	-	846,077
Trade payables			8,599,213	10,069,959	7,981,273
Other payables and accrued liabilities	10		17,415,404	20,137,312	23,077,345
			41,700,030	49,064,993	52,586,391
Total equity and liab	oilities	\$	310,700,634	314,630,879	256,167,755
See accompanying notes to financial stat					

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Director

Maray S. Makaraj

Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended September 30, 2012

	Notes		2012	Restated 2011
Revenue	11	\$	136,058,806	136,118,351
Revenue	11	Ψ	150,050,000	150,110,551
Direct operating costs	12		(97,046,815)	(108,644,302)
Gross profit			39,011,991	27,474,049
Other income	13		6,344,120	6,459,437
			45,356,111	33,933,486
Administration and other operating expenses	14		(14,438,134)	(13,320,433)
Operating profit before pension costs			30,917,977	20,613,053
Net pension (cost) income			(252,800)	200,300
Operating profit after pension costs			30,665,177	20,813,353
Net financing cost	15		(6,230,713)	(8,046,924)
Profit before taxation			24,434,464	12,766,429
Taxation	9		(6,477,647)	(3,054,118)
Net profit being total comprehensive income for the year		\$	17,956,817	9,712,311

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended September 30, 2012

	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	<u>Total</u>
Year ended September 30, 2011			
Opening balance at October 1, 2010, as previously stated	\$ 23,766,278	68,115,144	91,881,422
Change in accounting policy (Note 22)		11,444,541	11,444,541
Opening balance at October 1, 2010, as restated	23,766,278	79,559,685	103,325,963
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Net profit for the year		9,712,311	9,712,311
Closing balance at September 30, 2011, as restated	\$ 23,766,278	89,271,996	113,038,274
Year ended September 30, 2012			
Opening balance at October 1, 2011, as previously stated Change in accounting policy (Note 22)	\$ 23,766,278	75,515,323 13,756,673	99,281,601 13,756,673
Opening balance at October 1, 2011, as restated	23,766,278	89,271,996	113,038,274
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Net profit for the year Dividends paid for years ended	-	17,956,817	17,956,817
September 30, 2010 and 2011		(2,376,628)	(2,376,628)
Closing balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 23,766,278	104,852,185	128,618,463

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended September 30, 2012

		2012	Restated 2011
		2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Profit for the year before taxation	ф	24 424 464	10.766.400
Adjustments for:	\$	24,434,464	12,766,429
Depreciation		16,000,155	14,531,638
Amortisation of expenditure - major aircraft components		14,952,774	14,974,357
Net pension cost		1,107,900	971,100
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(114,998)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		56,380,295	43,243,524
Change in accounts receivable		7,963,910	10,873,351
Change in inventories		3,265,080	(356,423)
Change in prepaid expenses		(13,171)	(97,830
Change in trade payables		(1,470,746)	2,088,686
Change in other payables and accrued liabilities		(2,721,908)	(2,940,036)
Taxes paid		(416,888)	(1,885,183)
Pension contributions paid		(855,100)	(1,171,400)
Cash flows from operating activities		62,131,472	49,754,689
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,920,720)	(61,375,459)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		184,409	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Expenditure on major aircraft components		(25,785,789)	(15,910,330)
Net cash used in investing activities		(27,522,100)	(77,285,789)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		-	74,642,416
Dividends Paid		(2,376,628)	-
Repayment of borrowings		(21,551,176)	(27,253,220)
Net cash (used in) from financing activities		(23,927,804)	47,389,196
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		10,681,568	19,858,096
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING OF YEAR		33,387,234	13,529,138
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR	\$	44,068,802	33,387,234
Cash and cash equivalents represented by:			
Cash	\$	11,922,155	6,758,184
Short-term deposits		32,146,647	26,629,050
	\$	44,068,802	33,387,234
See accompanying notes to financial statements			

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

Incorporation and Principal Activity

The Company was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on October 3, 1989 to establish and carry on the business of air transport and helicopter services. Its registered office is located at NHSL Heliport, Camden, Couva, Trinidad and Tobago.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on July 26, 2013.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and its interpretation adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention modified for the inclusion of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

(c) Foreign currency translation

i) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars which is the Company's functional currency and has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated to Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the selling rate ruling at that date. Foreign transaction gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements September 30, 2012

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgment made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

(e) Change in accounting policy

Effective October 1, 2011 the Company changed its accounting policy in relation to how 'Power by the Hour' transactions are recognised and measured. In the prior years, amounts paid in relation to these transactions were charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

Management has decided, the more prudent accounting treatment was to expense monthly 30% and 25% of the monthly Power by the Hour (PBH) component utilization cost for the engines and the gear boxes respectively.

The remaining 70% and 75% respectively on the engines and the gearboxes are to be capitalized under Deferred Maintenance Major Aircraft Components until the components are actually changed on the aircraft, at which point the accumulated cost is then expensed monthly to the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the Deferral Method, based on the actual flying hours on each component.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

i) Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Projects under construction are stated at cost less impairment losses and capitalised when the asset is put into use.

Expenditure incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately is capitalised. Other subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefit embodied in the item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period as an expense as incurred.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

ii) Depreciation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a reducing balance basis over the estimated useful life of items of property, plant and equipment. Freehold land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an infinite life. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful life of the respective assets at the following rates and methods:

Leasehold land and buildings	1.67%-2.02%
Aircraft	8.33%-12.5%
Ground and workshop equipment	20%
Office furniture and equipment	15%
Computer	20%
Motor vehicles	25%

iii) Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the net income for the year.

(g) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. (See accounting policy (g)(i)).

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cashgenerating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

(ii) Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Inventories

Inventories which consist mainly of spare parts are measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of the inventories is based on the first in, first out principle, with cost being the supplier's invoice cost excluding freight and other import cost.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and investments in money market instruments, net of bank overdraft.

(j) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognised at the original amount less any provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered as indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Bad debts are written off to the statement of comprehensive income when identified.

(k) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

(1) Financial instruments

Financial instruments include cash, short-term deposits, accounts receivable, trade payables and borrowings. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

(m) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially as the proceeds are received. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective yield method; any difference between proceeds and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Revenue recognition

- (i) Revenue is recognised on the accrual basis upon performance of services.
- (ii) Government grants are recognized as income in the statement of comprehensive income to match the related cost for which the grants are intended to compensate.

(o) Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables which are normally settled on thirty to ninety day terms are carried at amortised cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not invoiced to the Company.

(p) Finance income and finance costs

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method.

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings unwinding of the discount on provisions, impairment losses recognized on financial assets recognized on the statement of comprehensive income.

(q) Pension obligations

The Company operates a defined benefit plan, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee administered fund. The pension plan is funded by payments from employees and by the Company taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

For defined benefit plans, the pension accounting costs are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Under this method, the cost of providing pensions is charged to the statement of comprehensive income so as to spread the regular cost over the service life of employees in accordance with the advice of qualified actuaries who carry out a full valuation of the plans annually.

(r) Deferred expenditure – major aircraft components

The cost of major component overhaul or replacement is accounted for by the deferral method. The cost of each overhaul or replacement is deferred and written-off over the expected life of the component.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) Taxation

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

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

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method on all temporary differences between the carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, except differences relating to the initial recognition of assets or liabilities which affect neither accounting nor taxable income (loss).

Deferred tax is calculated on the basis of the tax rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled. The effect on the deferred tax of any changes in the tax rate is charged to the statement of comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items previously charged or credited directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets relating to the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

(t) Related parties

A number of transactions have been entered into with related parties in the normal work of business. These transactions were conducted at market rates on commercial terms and conditions.

(u) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended September 30, 2012, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company except for the following:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements (amendment) — The amendments require that an entity present separately the items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future if certain conditions are met from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss and the title of statement of comprehensive income is changed to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. However the entity is still allowed to use other titles. This amendment is effective July 1, 2012.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(u) New standards adopted and new standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2010) - The revised IFRS supersedes the previous version of IFRS 9 issued in 2009 and is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The revised standard now includes guidance on classification and measurement of financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss and incorporates certain existing requirements of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on the recognition and de-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The Company is assessing the impact that the standard may have on the 2015 financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement – The standard replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It defines fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. It does not introduce new requirements to measure assets or liabilities at fair value, nor does it eliminate the practicability exceptions to fair value measurements that currently exist in certain standards. This standard is effective January 1, 2013.

IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*, which becomes mandatory for the Company's 2013 financial statements and will result in a change in accounting policy and related prior year restatement of the financial statements to recognise accumulated unrecognised actuarial gains/losses through the statement of comprehensive income. The impact on the financial statements on initial application of the Standard will be a reduction in the retained earnings however the extent of the impact has not yet been determined.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2012						
	Land and Building	Aircraft	Equipment	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Project Under Construction	Total
Cost							
Opening balance as at October 1, 2011	\$ 13,723,049	250,448,869	9,087,023	2,572,423	826,037	2,713,622	279,371,023
Additions	-	212,608	373,981	203,355	265,737	865,039	1,920,720
Disposals	-	-	(851,173)	(124,815)	(254,720)	-	(1,230,708)
Transfers		_	32,985		249,998	(282,983)	_
Closing balance as at September 30, 2012	\$ 13,723,049	250,661,477	8,642,816	2,650,963	1,087,052	3,295,678	280,061,035
Depreciation							
Opening balance as at October 1, 2011	\$ 2,530,377	93,912,912	7,329,432	2,160,681	826,025	-	106,759,427
Charge for the year	251,634	14,710,696	740,563	214,182	83,080	-	16,000,155
Disposals		-	(794,838)	(111,740)	(254,718)	-	(1,161,296)
Closing balance as at September 30, 2012	\$ 2,782,011	108,623,608	7,275,157	2,263,123	654,387		121,598,286
Carrying Value							
As at September 30, 2012	\$ 10,941,038	142,037,868	1,367,660	387,840	432,665	3,295,678	158,462,749
As at September 30, 2011	\$ 11,192,672	156,535,956	1,757,591	411,742	12	2,713,622	172,611,596

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

1. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

				2011			
	Land and Building	Aircraft	Equipment	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Project Under Construction	Total
Cost							
Opening balance as at October 1, 2010	\$ 13,717,812	176,664,540	8,737,920	2,394,813	826,037	15,654,442	217,995,564
Additions	5,237	1,040,669	326,903	177,610	-	59,825,040	61,375,459
Transfers		72,743,660	22,200			(72,765,860)	
Closing balance as at September 30, 2011	\$ 13,723,049	250,448,869	9,087,023	2,572,423	826,037	2,713,622	279,371,023
Depreciation							
Opening balance as at October 1, 2010	\$ 2,278,805	80,653,742	6,523,417	1,945,800	826,025	-	92,227,789
Charge for the year	251,572	13,259,170	806,014	214,882	<u>-</u>	-	14,531,638
Closing balance as at September 30, 2011	\$ 2,530,377	93,912,912	7,329,431	2,160,682	826,025	-	106,759,427
Carrying Value							
As at September 30, 2011	\$ 11,192,672	156,535,957	1,757,592	411,741	12	2,713,622	172,611,596
As at September 30, 2010	\$ 11,439,007	96,010,798	2,214,503	449,013	12	15,654,442	125,767,775

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

2. Retirement Benefit (Asset) Liability

The Company has established a pension scheme that covers substantially all of the employees. The pension scheme is a final salary defined benefit plan and is fully funded. The assets of the funded plan are held independently of the Company's assets in a separate trustee administered fund. The scheme was valued by independent actuaries as at September 30, 2011 using the projected unit credit method.

	2012	2011
The details are as follows:		
Present value of funded obligation Fair value of plan assets	\$ 25,575,200 (<u>17,193,100</u>)	18,555,100 (15,702,000)
Unrecognised actuarial losses	8,382,100 (8,225,500)	2,853,100 (2,949,300)
Liability (asset) recognized in statement of financial position	\$ 156,600	(96,200)
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are:		
Opening present value of defined benefit obligation Current service cost Plan participant contributions Interest cost Actuarial losses on obligation Benefits paid	\$ 18,555,100 860,400 628,700 1,306,300 5,502,300 (1,277,600)	16,211,300 709,800 547,100 1,245,800 298,300 (457,200)
	\$ 25,575,200	18,555,100
Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
Opening fair value of plan assets Expected return on plan assets Actuarial loss on plan assets Employer contributions Plan participant contributions Benefits paid	\$ 15,702,000 1,106,400 178,500 855,100 628,700 (1,277,600)	13,781,300 1,016,500 (357,100) 1,171,400 547,100 (457,200)
Closing fair value of plan assets	\$ 17,193,100	15,702,000

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Retirement Benefit (Ass	et) Liability (continuea)		2012	2011
The amount recognised in income is as follows:	the statement	of comprehen	sive		
Current service cost Interest cost Expected return on assets Net Actuarial loss recogn	ised in year		\$	860,400 1,306,300 (1,106,400) 47,600	709,800 1,245,800 (1,016,500) 32,000
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The actuarial return on Pl	an assets was \$	5929,400 (201	1: \$711,900)).	
Movement recognised in	the statement of	of financial po	sition:		
At the beginning of the year Total expense as above Contribution paid	ear		\$	96,200 (1,107,900) 855,100	(104,100) (971,100) 1,171,400
At the end of the year			\$	(156,600)	96,200
The principal actuarial as purposes were:	sumptions used	l for accounting	ng		
Discount rate Expected rate of return or Expected average remain: Future salary increases	•	ves of employe	ees (years)	5.0% 5.0% 22.10 3.5%	7.0% 7.0% 23.10 5.5%
Amounts for the curren	t and previous	s periods are	as follows:		
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Defined benefit obligation	(25,575,200)	(18,555,100)	(16,211,300) (14,157,300)	(11,549,100)
Plan asset	17,193,100	15,702,000	13,781,300	12,236,900	11,026,300
(Deficit) surplus	(8,382,100)	(2,853,100)	(2,430,000) (1,920,400)	(522,800)
Experience adjustments on Plan liabilities loss (gain)	1,157,500	(480,200)	(551,100) 449,300	1,241,000
Experience adjustments on Plan assets loss	(177,000)	(435,400)	(298,100) (248,100)	(336,000)

September	30,	2012
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			2012	2011
3.	Deferred Expenditure – Major Aircraft Components			
	Opening balance as at October 1 Amortisation of deferred expenditure Expenditure on major aircraft components	\$	31,135,633 (14,952,774) 25,785,789	30,199,660 (14,974,357) 15,910,330
	Closing balance as at September 30	\$	41,968,648	31,135,633
4.	Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) Receivable			
	GORTT receivable represents amounts owed by the Ministry of National Security (MNS) for the purchase of air assets. The loans to acquire the purchase of these assets are guaranteed and are being repaid by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. As payments are made on the loan balances, set out in note 8(ii) and (iv), the accounts receivable is reduced accordingly	\$	<u>-</u>	2,937,143
5.	Inventories			
	Aircraft spares Goods-in transit Fuel	\$	25,896,173 1,286,962 571,181	28,396,625 2,165,660 457,111
		\$	27,754,316	31,019,396
	Inventories are shown net of provision for slow moving (2011: \$7,718,399).	and o	obsolete stock o	of \$10,401,166
			2012	2011
6.	Accounts Receivable			
	Accounts receivable - trade Other	\$	26,267,104 5,365,465	34,572,628 2,086,708
		\$	31,632,569	36,659,336

September	r 30,	2011

			2012	2011
7.	Sha	are Capital		
		thorised unlimited number of shares of no par value		
		ued and fully paid 23,766,278 ordinary shares of no par value	\$ 23,766,278	23,766,278
8.	Bo	rrowings		
	i)	Facility from Citibank Trinidad & Tobago Limited of US\$6,425,000 (\$40,477,500) for the purchase of two helicopters on behalf of the Ministry of National Security. The loan is secured by a guarantee from the GORTT dated December 8, 2004. The loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.5% per annum. Principal and interest are payable semi-annually	\$ -	2,937,143
	ii)	Facility from Citibank Trinidad & Tobago Limited of US\$3,500,000 (\$22,050,000) for the purchase of a S76 helicopter 9YNHS. This loan is secured by the said helicopter and the assignment of specific accounts receivable balances. The loan bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 1.5% per annum. Principal and interest are payable semi-annually	3,200,000	6,400,000
	iii)	Facility from RBTT Bank Ltd of US\$715,000 (\$4,483,050) to assist with the construction of a helipad at Mucurapo Foreshore and expansion of the administration building at Camden Base Couva. The loan bears an interest rate of 7.5% for a period of eight (8) years. The loan is being repaid on a monthly basis		3,349,663
	Ва	lance carried forward	\$ 3,200,000	12,686,806

		2012	2011
Born	rowings (continued)		
Bala	nce brought forward	\$ 3,200,000	12,686,800
iv)	This bridging facility was converted to a long term facility on April 28, 2011, financed as follows:		
	a) Facility with RBL Bank Ltd for US\$3,000,000 (\$19,200,000). This facility is secured by a Letter of Comfort issued by the GORTT and bears an interest rate of 6.135% for a period of ten (10) years. Principal and interest are payable semi-annually	17,280,000	19,200,00
	b) Facility with PEFCO Bank Ltd for US\$7,453,734 (\$47,703,898). This facility is secured by a Letter of Comfort issued by the GORTT and bears an interest rate of 3.501% for a period of eight and a half (8 1/2) years. Principal and interest are payable semi-annually	39,285,563	44,897,78
v)	Facility with RBL Bank Ltd for US\$11,663,013 (\$74,643,277) for the purchase of an S76C++ Helicopter 9Y-NCN. This loan is secured by a Letter of Comfort issued by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The loan bears an interest rate of 5.05% for a period of twelve (12) years. Principal and interest are payable semi-annually	69,984,568	74,643,27
vi)	Facility with General Finance Corporation Ltd for \$201,641 for the lease of a motor vehicle. This loan is secured by the said motor vehicle. The loan bears interest of 6.50% per annum for a period of 36 months. Principal and interest are payable monthly	126,562	_
Total b	orrowings	129,876,693	151,427,86
	rrent portion of borrowings	(15,685,413)	(18,857,72
Loss cu	none polition of conformings	114,191,280	132,570,14

September	30	2012
September	50,	2012

			2012	2011
9.	Prov	vision for Taxation		
	a)	Taxation for the year is comprised of:		
	,	Deferred tax	\$ 6,076,795	3,163,141
		Business levy	267,235	275,375
		Green fund levy	133,617	137,688
		Over provision of prior years taxes		
		- Current tax	-	(522,086)
			\$ 6,477,647	3,054,118
		The Company applicable tax rate is the statutory tax reconciliation of the current tax provision calculated a provision for taxation.		_
			2012	2011
		Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
		Profit before provision for taxation	\$ 24,434,464	12,766,429
		Computed tax using the applicable corporation tax rate Tax effect of non-deductible items and non-taxable	\$ 6,108,435	3,191,607
		income	(31,640)	(28,466)
		Business levy	267,235	275,375
		Green fund levy	133,617	137,688
		Over provision of prior years taxes		(522,086)
		Total tax provision	\$ 6,477,647	3,054,118
	b)	Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to items detailed in the table below:		
		Property, plant and equipment	\$ 18,579,637	16,068,371
		Retirement benefit asset (liability)	(39,150)	24,050
		Deferred expenditure – major aircraft components	10,492,162	7,783,908
		Losses	(353,104)	(1,932,553)
		Unrealised foreign currency translation differences	(44,993)	(56,711)
		Stock obsolescence	(2,600,291)	(1,929,600)
		Deferred tax liability	\$ 26,034,261	19,957,465

Notes to the Financial Statements

September	30.	2012
Depterment	20,	2012

9.	Provision for Taxation (continued)			
	Deferred tax liability (asset)			
		2011	Charge (credit) to profit or loss	
	Property, plant and equipment Retirement benefit (liability) asset Deferred expenditure—major aircraft	\$ 16,068,371 24,050	2,511,266 (63,200)	18,579,637 (39,150
	components Losses Unrealised foreign currency translation	7,783,908 (1,932,553)	2,708,254 1,579,449	10,492,162 (353,104)
	differences Stock obsolescence	(56,711) (1,929,600)	11,718 (670,691)	(44,993) (2,600,291)
		\$ 19,957,465	6,076,796	26,034,261
			2012	2011
10.	Other Payables and Accrued Liabilities			
	VAT payable Employee withholdings GORTT payable Accrued liabilities	\$	2,481,301 750,124 4,687,228 9,496,751	2,564,421 712,563 4,720,219 12,140,109
		\$	17,415,404	20,137,312
11.	Revenue			
	Helicopter services Lease rental of aircraft	\$	133,692,466 2,366,340	132,536,098 3,582,253

\$ <u>136,058,806</u> <u>136,118,351</u>

			2012	2011
12.	Direct Operating Costs			
	Aircraft spares and accessories	\$	15,009,837	15,942,526
	Amortization of deferred expenditure - major aircraft			
	components		14,952,774	14,974,357
	Rental of aircraft/equipment		110,318	
	Depreciation		14,710,696	13,259,170
	Insurance		4,951,487	4,666,518
	Fuel		13,979,696	13,492,889
	Employees costs and benefits		29,179,214	24,713,637
	Operating supplies		511,967	717,789
	Purchased services		541,127	4,005,137
	Training		1,704,723	2,412,974
	Vehicle expenses		144,612	161,687
	Lease rental of vehicles		368,233	306,663
	Miscellaneous		882,131	546,951
		\$	97,046,815	108,644,302
13.	Other Income			
	Other income			
	Government grant	\$	10,543	511,198
	Management fees	*	4,414,221	4,543,235
	Miscellaneous		1,624,387	1,631,848
			6,049,151	6,686,281
	Other expenses			
	Foreign currency translation differences		179,971	(226,844)
	Disposal of property, plant and equipment		114,998	-
			,	
			294,969	(226,844)
		\$	6,344,120	6,459,437

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

			2012	2011
14.	Administration & Other Operating Expenses			
	Repairs and maintenance	\$	524,556	473,179
	Depreciation		1,289,460	1,272,468
	Insurance		257,645	312,060
	Employee costs and benefits		5,926,422	5,463,623
	Training		114,937	89,384
	Vehicle expenses		77,062	87,772
	Lease rental of vehicles		175,613	110,078
	Telephone and electricity		589,712	574,759
	Travel and entertainment		127,466	68,570
	Subscriptions and donations		162,229	161,900
	Professional services		319,646	297,841
	Directors' fees		378,600	207,875
	Promotions		226,977	252,754
	Security		2,166,426	2,112,384
	Staff welfare		572,621	570,566
	Purchased services		774,938	716,561
	Printing and stationery		238,265	237,182
	Operating supplies		158,615	139,138
	Miscellaneous		356,944	172,339
		\$	14,438,134	13,320,433
15.	Net Financing Cost			
	Interest expense	\$	6,524,102	8,265,796
	Interest income	Ψ	(293,389)	(218,872)
		\$	6,230,713	8,046,924

16. Related Parties

The Company is a state enterprise owned by the GORTT, an 82.3% shareholder, and The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC) owning the remaining 17.7% of the issued share capital.

The Company provides third party aircraft maintenance services and logistics support to the Ministry of National Security – Special Anti Crime Unit (MNS-S.A.U.T.T.), renamed National Security Operations Centre (N.S.O.C) on August 31, 2011.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

16. Related Parties (continued)

Significant transactions arising in the ordinary course of business with related parties are as follows:

		2012	2011
Revenue - Helicopter Services			
GORTT	\$	6,992,472	7,923,899
NGC		14,210,186	13,721,159
	\$	21,202,658	21,645,058
Other income – OPM-NSOC			
Management fees – OPM-NSOC	\$	4,414,221	4,543,235
Lease BO105 – OPM-NSOC	•	2,366,340	3,582,253
Government Grant		10,543	511,198
	\$	6,791,104	8,636,686
Finance cost (on behalf of OPM-NSOC)	\$	10,543	511,198
Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:	:		
Accounts receivable			
GORTT - borrowings on behalf of OPM-NSOC (Note 4)	\$	-	2,937,143
GORTT - helicopter services		1,444,320	1,840,206
NGC - helicopter services		2,940,146	2,942,112
OPM-NSOC – other		5,180,050	1,930,716
	\$	9,564,516	9,650,177
Accounts payable			
GORTT – other	\$	4,687,228	4,720,219

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

17.	Directors' Fees	2012	2011
	Fees are based upon rates provided by the Ministry of Finance (Investments)		
	Fees	\$ 378,600	207,875
18.	Staff Costs		
	Wages and salaries National Insurance and Health Surcharge cost Pension cost	\$ 32,292,251 1,821,257 992,127	27,184,675 1,706,569 1,286,016
		\$ 35,105,635	30,177,260

19. Financial Risk Management

Introduction and Overview

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risks and the Company's management of capital. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises on accounts receivables.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

19. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Management of credit risk

A credit policy has been established under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness. Credit is granted to customers on the approval of the Director of Corporate Services. During the credit approval process, the customer is assessed for certain indicators of possible delinquency. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to the ageing of their debt.

The Company established an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade receivables. The allowance for doubtful debts is based on the ageing of the trade receivables. The Company also makes special provision for receivables based on information that they have that shows that the receivables balance is uncollectible.

The Company limits its exposure to credit risks by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparts that are licensed under the Banking Act. Management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

The aging of accounts receivables at the reporting date was:

	Gross		
	2012	2011	
Not past due 0-30 days	\$ 11,837,148	26,373,478	
Past due 31-60 days	11,849,252	-	
Past due 61-90 days	-	4,607,493	
Over 90 days	2,580,704	3,591,657	
	\$ 26,267,104	34,572,628	

The movement in the allowance for doubtful debts occurred in respect of receivables during the year was:

	2012	2011
Balance as at October 1, Increase in allowance	\$ 94,693	-
Balance as at September 30	\$ 94,693	

The increase in the allowance is as a result of a provision for bad debt provided for during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

19. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Management of Liquidity

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset at, or close to, its fair value.

Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand and marketable securities to meet operational expenses including the servicing of financial obligations.

The table below analyses the Company's liabilities which will be settled on a gross basis into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the balance sheet to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

2012

2012	Carrying Amounts	Contractual Cash Flows	1 Year or Less	2-5 Years	More than 5 years
Borrowings	\$ 129,876,694	162,377,692	21,610,906	86,767,677	53,999,108
Trade payables	8,599,213	8,599,213	8,599,213	-	-
Other payables	17,415,404	17,415,404	17,415,404	_	
	\$ 155,891,311	188,392,309	47,625,523	86,767,677	53,999,108
<u>2011</u>					
Borrowings	\$ 151,427,869	188,780,725	25,637,105	93,641,854	69,501,766
Trade payables	10,069,959	10,069,959	10,069,959	-	-
Other payables	20,137,312	20,137,312	20,137,312		-
	\$ 181,635,140	218,987,996	55,844,376	93,641,854	69,501,766

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

19. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objectives of market risk management are to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

(i) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises on financial instruments that are denominated in a foreign currency, that is, in a currency other than the functional currency in which they are measured. The functional and presentation currency is Trinidad and Tobago dollars. Foreign currency risk arises in purchase transactions with supplies and sales transactions with some customers.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on cash and deposits that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currency of the Company, which is Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TTD). The main currency is the United States dollar (USD).

Management of currency risk

The Company ensures that the risk is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring their risk exposure.

Exposure to currency risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the reporting date was as follows, based on notional amounts:

	2012	2011
Balance sheet exposure		
Cash Short term deposits Accounts receivable Trade and other payables Borrowings	\$ 3,250,263 32,100,797 12,614,365 (4,216,709) (129,750,130)	5,973,514 22,592,004 20,449,204 (5,420,291) (151,427,869)
Net balance sheet exposure to USD in TTD	\$ (86,001,414)	(107,833,438)

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

19. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Exposure to currency risk (continued)

A strengthening of the TTD against the USD by 1% at September 30, 2012 would have increased profit by \$860,014 (2011 – increased profit by \$1,078,334) with a similar but opposite effect in the event of a weakening. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange differences that the Company considered to be reasonable possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(ii) Interest risk rate

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

		Carrying Amount 2012 201	
Fixed rate instruments			
Financial assets Financial liabilities	\$ \$	32,241,340 (126,676,693) (94,435,353)	26,629,050 (142,090,726) (115,461,676)
Variable rate instruments			
Financial liabilities	\$	(3,200,000)	(9,337,143)

Sensitivity analysis

A change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by \$32,000 (2011: \$93,371). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

19. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Company's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Company's operations.

The Company's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Company's reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

20. Capital Management

The Board seeks to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain shareholder and creditor confidence. The Company defines capital as total shareholders' equity. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to any externally-imposed capital requirements.

21. Operating Leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2012	2011
Less than one year	\$ 437,425	313,980
Between two to five years	907,249	220,125
	\$ 1,344,674	534,105

The lease rentals represent future payments under operating leases for motor vehicles. The lease terms are for varied periods with no option to renew the lease after that date. None of the leases include contingent rentals.

During the year ended September 30, 2012 \$NIL (2011: \$8,825,663) was recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of operating leases, of which \$3,676,581 was incurred in relation to the time taken for the restoration of the \$76C++ aircraft as per the terms on the lease agreement. The \$76C++ aircraft was returned on March 15, 2011 and the monthly lease rental was incurred to July 15, 2011).

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2012

22. Prior Period Adjustment

Statement of Financial Position	October 1, 2010	Change in year	September 30, 2011
Deferred expenditure, as previously stated Change in accounting policy, as restated	\$ 14,940,271 15,259,389	(3,705,733) 4,641,706	11,234,538 19,901,095
	30,199,660	935,973	31,135,633
Deferred tax, as previously stated Change in accounting policy, as restated	12,979,476 <u>3,814,847</u>	2,392,431 770,711	15,371,907 4,585,558
	\$ 16,794,323	3,163,142	19,957,465

The net effect on retained earnings at October 1, 2010 is an increase of \$11,444,541.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended September 30, 2011

	As stated Previously	Adjustment on Change in Accounting Policy	As Restated
Net profit for the year	\$ 6,526,160	3,186,151	9,712,311

Prior period adjustment is due to management's decision to change the accounting treatment of the "power by the hour" transactions. See accounting policy (e).

23. Capital Commitment

During the year, the Board approved the purchase of an S76 C++ aircraft for US\$11.5 million which will be financed by borrowings to be repaid by the Company.