Financial Statements of

NATIONAL HELICOPTER SERVICES LIMITED

September 30, 2013



KPMG

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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), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2013 and 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, 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants

May 29, 2014 Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2013

		_ 71	Restated	Restated
	Note	2013	2012	2011
ACCOMMO		\$	\$	\$
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	1	265,867,237	158,462,749	172,611,596
Deferred expenditure –				
major aircraft components	3	50,615,604	41,968,648	31,135,633
GORTT receivable (NSOC Air Assets)		-		2,937,143
		316,482,841	200,431,397	206,684,372
Current assets		3 - 3 , 1 - 3 - 1 - 1	2001,101,000	200,001,372
Prepaid expenses		3,498,433	2,290,269	2,277,098
Inventories	4	28,326,763	27,754,316	31,019,396
Taxation recoverable		4,523,280	4,523,281	4,507,243
Accounts receivable	5	50,935,597	31,632,569	36,659,336
Cash		-	11,922,155	6,758,184
Short-term deposits		178,430	32,146,647	26,629,050
		87,462,503	110,269,237	107,850,307
Total assets		403,945,344	310,700,634	314,534,679
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity	0			
Share capital	6	23,766,278	23,766,278	23,766,278
Retained earnings		118,356,733	98,683,060	87,060,021
		142,123,011	122,449,338	110,826,299
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	7	164,015,463	114,191,280	132,570,147
Retirement benefit obligation	2	7,346,500	8,382,100	2,853,100
Deferred taxation	8(d)	31,183,082	23,977,886	19,220,140
		202,545,045	146,551,266	154,643,387
Current liabilities				
Current portion of borrowings	7	20,095,831	15,685,413	18,857,722
Trade payables	,	12,391,324	8,599,213	10,069,959
Other payables and accrued liabilities	9	16,062,692	17,415,404	, ,
Bank overdraft	7	10,727,441	17,413,404	20,137,312
Daile Overtifati		10,747,441	_	-
		59,277,288	41,700,030	49,064,993
Total equity and liabilities		403,945,344	310,700,634	314,534,679

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

Signed on behalf of the Board

Director		Director
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Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended September 30, 2013

	Notes	2013	Restated 2012
		\$	\$
Revenue	10	135,586,938	136,058,806
Direct operating costs	11	(94,118,922)	(97,046,815)
Gross profit		41,468,016	39,011,991
Other income	12	10,390,292	6,344,120
		51,858,308	45,356,111
Administration and other operating expenses	13	(20,105,708)	(14,438,134)
Operating profit before pension costs		31,752,600	30,917,977
Net pension income (cost)		1,439,800	(205,200)
Operating profit after pension costs		33,192,400	30,712,777
Net financing cost	14	(5,485,750)	(6,230,713)
Profit before taxation		27,706,650	24,482,064
Taxation	8(a)	(7,729,827)	(6,489,547)
Net profit for the year		19,976,833	17,992,517
Other comprehensive income (expenses)			
Actuarial loss on retirement benefit obligation Taxation on actuarial loss	8(b)	(404,200) 101,050	(5,323,800) 1,330,950
		(303,150)	(3,992,850)
Total comprehensive income for the year		19,673,673	13,999,667

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

Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended September 30, 2013

	Share _Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Year ended September 30, 2012			
Opening balance at October 1, 2011, as previously stated Change in accounting policy (Note 22)	23,766,278	89,271,996 (2,211,975)	113,038,274 (2,211,975)
Opening balance at October 1, 2011, as restated	23,766,278	87,060,021	110,826,299
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	13,999,667	13,999,667
Dividends paid for years ended September 30, 2010 and 2011		(2,376,628)	(2,376,628)
Closing balance at September 30, 2012	23,766,278	98,683,060	122,449,338
Year ended September 30, 2013			
Opening balance at October 1, 2012	23,766,278	98,683,060	122,449,338
Total comprehensive income for the year		19,673,673	19,673,673
Closing balance at September 30, 2013	23,766,278	118,356,733	142,123,011

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

Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended September 30, 2013

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	27 706 650	24 492 064
Profit for the year before taxation Adjustments for:	27,706,650	24,482,064
Depreciation	15,172,218	16,000,155
Amortisation of expenditure - major aircraft components	12,486,343	14,952,774
Net pension cost	1,606,900	1,060,300
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(3,053,579)	(114,998)
Operating profit before working capital changes	53,918,532	56,380,295
Change in accounts receivable	(19,303,028)	7,963,910
Change in inventories	(572,447)	3,265,080
Change in prepaid expenses	(1,208,164)	(13,171)
Change in trade payables	3,792,111	(1,470,746)
Change in other payables and accrued liabilities	(1,352,712)	(2,721,908)
Taxes paid	(423,580)	(416,888)
Pension contributions paid	(3,046,700)	(855,100)
Net cash flows from operating activities	31,804,012	62,131,472
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(122,580,260)	(1,920,720)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,057,133	184,409
Expenditure on major aircraft components	(21,133,299)	(25,785,789)
Net cash used in investing activities	(140,656,426)	(27,522,100)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	73,600,000	-
Dividends paid	-	(2,376,628)
Repayment of borrowings	(19,365,399)	(21,551,176)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	54,234,601	(23,927,804)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(54,617,813)	10,681,568
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BEGINNING OF YEAR	44,068,802	33,387,234
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS END OF YEAR	(10,549,011)	44,068,802
Cash and cash equivalents represented by:		
Cash	-	11,922,155
Short-term deposits	178,430	32,146,647
Bank overdraft	(10,727,441)	-
	(10,549,011)	44,068,802

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

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 May 29, 2014.

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.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

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) 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.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) 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 (f)(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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(1) 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.

(m) 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.

(n) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) 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.

(p) Retirement benefit 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 the employees and the Company, taking account of the recommendations of independent actuaries.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the fair value of plan assets at the reporting date less the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit actuarial method.

Under the revised IAS 19, all actuarial gains and losses of the Plan are brought onto the statement of financial position and no allowance is made for an expected rate of return from the Pension Plan's assets in excess of the discount rate applied to future benefit payments in the calculation of the net pension cost.

This is a change in accounting policy resulting from the adoption by the Company of IAS 19 (revised). Refer to Note 21 for the impact of this change in accounting policy on previously reported amounts in the statements of financial position and comprehensive income.

(q) 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.

Power by the Hour transaction costs are expensed monthly, 30% and 25% for engines and 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(r) 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.

(s) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(t) 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, 2013, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these will have an effect on the financial statements of the Company, except:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2009 & 2010) IFRS 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, whilst IFRS 9 (2010) introduces additional changes relating to financial liabilities. The IASB has been working on an active project to make limited amendments to IFRS 9 and add new requirements on impairment and hedge accounting. These become effective for the Company's 2016 financials.
- IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation (Amendments) Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities which will be mandatory for the Company's 2015 financial statements. These amendments clarify the offsetting criteria and address inconsistencies in their application. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively.
- IAS 36 Impairment of Assets (Amendments) Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets which will be mandatory for the Company's 2015 financial statements. The amendments reduce the circumstances in which the recoverable amount of assets or cash-generating units is required to be disclosed, clarify the disclosures required, and to introduce an explicit requirement to disclose the discount rate used in determining impairment (or reversals) where recoverable amount (based on fair value less costs of disposal) is determined using a present value technique.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

	2013						
	Land and Building	Aircraft	Equipment	Computers	Motor Vehicles	Project Under Construction	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost							
Opening balance as at October 1, 2012	13,723,049	250,661,477	8,642,816	2,650,963	1,087,052	3,295,678	280,061,035
Additions	103,000	-	897,520	609,081	394,669	120,575,990	122,580,260
Disposals		(13,050,000)	(5,920)		_	- 1	(13,055,920)
Transfers		84,028,363	238,446	<u>-</u>		(84,266,809)	
Closing balance as at September 30, 2013	13,826,049	321,639,840	9,772,862	3,260,044	1,481,721	39,604,859	389,585,375
Depreciation							
Opening balance as at October 1, 2012	2,782,011	108,623,608	7,275,157	2,263,123	654,387	-	121,598,286
Charge for the year	252,501	13,906,848	636,124	173,811	202,934	-	15,172,218
Disposals		(13,049,998)	(2,368)	-	-	-	(13,052,366)
Closing balance as at September 30, 2013	3,034,512	109,480,458	7,908,913	2,436,934	857,321	······································	123,718,138
Carrying Value							
As at September 30, 2013	10,791,537	212,159,382	1,863,949	823,110	624,400	39,604,859	265,867,237
As at September 30, 2012	10,941,038	142,037,869	1,367,659	387,840	432,665	3,295,678	158,462,749

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

1. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

				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	142,037,869	1,367,659	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	<u>172,611,596</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

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, 2013 using the projected unit credit method.

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
The details are as follows:		
Present value of funded obligation	27,467,500	25,575,200
Fair value of plan assets	(20,121,000)	(17,193,100)
Liability recognized in statement of financial position	7,346,500	8,382,100
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are:		
Opening present value of defined benefit obligation	25,575,200	18,555,100
Current service cost	1,233,100	860,400
Plan participant contributions	707,200	628,700
Interest cost	1,288,200	1,306,300
Actuarial losses on obligation	227,300	5,502,300
Benefits paid	(1,563,500)	(1,277,600)
	27,467,500	25,575,200
Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
Opening fair value of plan assets	17,193,100	15,702,000
Expected return on plan assets	914,400	1,106,400
Actuarial loss on plan assets	(176,900)	178,500
Employer contributions	3,046,700	855,100
Plan participant contributions	707,200	628,700
Benefits paid	(1,563,500)	(1,277,600)
Closing fair value of plan assets	20,121,000	17,193,100

Septer	nber	30,	20	13
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2.	Retirement Benefit (Asse	t) Liability (c	ontinued)			
	11011	·) 2 (•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2013	2012
					\$	\$
	The amount recognised in income is as follows:	the statement	of comprehens	sive		
	Current service cost			1,	233,100	860,400
	Interest cost				288,200	1,306,300
	Expected return on assets			(914,400)	(1,106,400)
				<u>1</u> ,	606,900	1,060,300
	The actuarial return on Plan assets was \$737,500 (2012: \$929,400).					
	Movement recognised in the	he statement o	f financial pos	sition:		
	At the beginning of the year	ar		(8,	,382,100)	(2,853,100)
	Pension costs, net	` '	,606,900)	(1,060,300)		
	Contribution paid Re-measurement recognized in other comprehensive income				,046,700	855,100
					(404,200)	(5,323,800)
	At the end of the year			(<u>7</u> .	,346,500)	(8,382,100)
	The principal actuarial ass purposes were:	umptions used	l for accounting	ıg		
	Discount rate				5.0%	5.0%
	Future salary increases				3.5%	3.5%
	Amounts for the current	and previous	s periods are a	as follows:		
		2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	Defined benefit obligation	(27,467,500)	(25,575,200)	(18,555,100)	(16,211,300)	(14,157,300)
	Plan asset	20,121,000	17,193,100	15,702,000	13,781,300	12,236,900
	Deficit	(7,346,500)	(8,382,100)	(2,853,100)	(2,430,000)	(1,920,400)
	Experience adjustments on Plan liabilities loss (gain)	227,300	1,157,500	(480,200)	(551,100)	449,300
	Experience adjustments on Plan assets loss	(176,900)	(177,000)	(435,400)	(298,100)	(248,100)

Septem	ber 3	30,	2013

2			
3.	Deferred Expenditure – Major Aircraft Components		
		2013	2012
		\$	\$
	Opening balance as at October 1	41,968,648	31,135,633
	Amortisation of deferred expenditure	(12,486,343)	(14,952,774)
	Expenditure on major aircraft components	21,133,299	25,785,789
	Closing balance as at September 30	50,615,604	41,968,648
4.	Inventories		
	Aircraft spares	27,065,583	25,896,173
	Goods-in transit	1,007,902	1,286,962
	Fuel	253,278	571,181
		28,326,763	27,754,316
	Inventories are shown net of provision for slow moving at (2012: \$10,401,166).	nd obsolete stock o	of \$10,483,960
		2013	
			2012
_		\$	2012 \$
5.	Accounts Receivable		
5.	Accounts Receivable Accounts receivable – trade (Note 18 (a))		
3.		\$	\$
3.	Accounts receivable – trade (Note 18 (a))	\$ 40,873,863	\$ 26,267,104
6.	Accounts receivable – trade (Note 18 (a))	\$ 40,873,863 10,061,734	\$ 26,267,104 5,365,465
	Accounts receivable – trade (Note 18 (a)) Other	\$ 40,873,863 10,061,734	\$ 26,267,104 5,365,465
	Accounts receivable – trade (Note 18 (a)) Other Share Capital Authorised	\$ 40,873,863 10,061,734	\$ 26,267,104 5,365,465

Septem	ber 3	0,	2013	3

			2013	2012
7.	Boı	rrowings	\$	\$
	i)	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
	ii)	Facility from RBC Ltd of US\$11,500,000 (\$73,600,000) for the purchase of an S76C++ Helicopter 9Y-LAS. This loan is secured by a Chattel Mortgage over one (1) pre-owned Sikorsky S76C++ Helicopter. The loan bears an interest rate of 2.5336% for a period of five (5) years. Principal and interest are payable quarterly	69,920,000	_
	iii)	This bridging facility was converted to a long term facility on April 28, 2011, financed as follows:		
		a) Facility with RBL 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	15,360,000	17,280,000
		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	_33,673,340	39,285,563
		Balance carried forward	118,953,340	59,765,563

September	30,	2013
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		2013	2012
7.	Borrowings (continued)	\$	\$
	Balance brought forward	118,953,340	59,765,563
	iv) Facility with RBL 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	65,087,623	69,984,568
	v) 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	70,331	126,562
	Total borrowings	184,111,294	129,876,693
	Less current portion of borrowings	(20,095,831)	(15,685,413)
		164,015,463	114,191,280
8.	Taxation		
	a) Amount recognised in profit or loss:		
	Deferred tax Business levy Green fund levy	7,306,246 282,387 141,194	6,088,695 267,235 133,617
		7,729,827	6,489,547
	b) Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:		
	Tax benefit on actuarial loss on retirement benefit obligation	(101,050)	(1,330,950)

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

8. Provision for Taxation (continued)

c) Taxation for the year

The Company applicable tax rate is the statutory tax rate of 25%. The following is a reconciliation of the current tax provision calculated at the applicable tax rate with the provision for taxation.

				2013	2012
				\$	\$
	Reconciliation of effective tax rate	e			
	Profit before provision for taxation	1	<u>27</u>	,706,650	24,482,064
	Computed tax using the applicable			,926,662	6,120,516
	Tax effect of non-deductible items	and non-taxable	e income	(35,966)	(31,821)
	Business levy			282,387	267,235
	Green fund levy			141,194	133,617
	Under-provision of prior years taxo	es		415,550	-
	Total tax provision		<u>_7</u>	,729,827	6,489,547
d)	Deferred tax liabilities (assets) at	re attributable	to		
	the following items:				
	Property, plant and equipment			,769,866	18,579,637
	Retirement benefit obligation	•	•	,836,625)	(2,095,525)
	Deferred expenditure – major aircr Losses	aft components		,653,901	10,492,162
	Unrealised foreign currency transla	ation difforma		,714,972) (68,098)	(353,104)
	Stock obsolescence	ation differences		,620,990)	(44,993) (2,600,291)
					/
	Net deferred tax liability		<u>31</u>	,183,082	23,977,886
	Movement in deferred tax liability	(asset)			
			Charge (credit		
		2012	to profit or los		2013
		\$	\$	\$	\$
	Property, plant and equipment	18,579,637	10,190,229	-	28,769,866
	Retirement benefit obligation	(2,095,525)	258,900	-	(1,836,625)
	Deferred expenditure-major				
	aircraft components	10,492,162	2,161,739		12,653,901
	Losses	(353,104)	(5,260,818)	(101,050)	(5,714,972)
	Unrealised foreign currency translation differences	(44,993)	(22.105)		((0,000)
	Stock obsolescence	(2,600,291)	(23,105) (20,699)	-	(68,098) (2,620,990)
	Clock obstacence				,
		23,977,886	<u>7,306,246</u>	(101,050)	31,183,082

September 30,	ZU .	د ۱
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		2013	2012
		\$	\$
9.	Other Payables and Accrued Liabilities		
	VAT payable	3,277,228	2,481,301
	Employee withholdings	999,193	750,124
	GORTT payable	4,653,033	4,687,228
	Accrued liabilities	7,133,238	9,496,751
		16,062,692	17,415,404
10.	Revenue		
	Helicopter services	135,439,100	133,692,466
	Lease rental of aircraft	147,838	2,366,340
		135,586,938	136,058,806
11.	Direct Operating Costs		
	Aircraft spares and accessories Amortization of deferred expenditure - major aircraft	12,205,279	15,009,837
	components	12,486,343	14,952,774
	Rental of aircraft/equipment	65,680	110,318
	Depreciation	13,906,848	14,710,696
	Insurance	6,016,586	4,951,487
	Fuel	13,914,388	13,979,696
	Employees costs and benefits	29,131,802	29,179,214
	Operating supplies	633,381	511,967
	Purchased services	731,613	541,127
	Training	3,393,653	1,704,723
	Vehicle expenses	124,276	144,612
	Lease rental of vehicles	618,587	368,233
	Miscellaneous	890,486	882,131
		94,118,922	97,046,815

Septem	ber	30,	2013

		2013	2012
		\$	\$
12.	Other Income		
	Government grant		10,543
	Management fees	4,772,399	4,414,221
	Miscellaneous	2,293,114	1,624,387
	Foreign currency translation differences	272,391	179,971
	Disposal of property, plant and equipment	3,052,388	114,998
		10,390,292	6,344,120
13.	Administration and Other Operating Expenses		
	- The second sec		
	Repairs and maintenance	1,945,923	524,556
	Depreciation	1,265,370	1,289,460
	Insurance	343,238	257,645
	Employee costs and benefits	7,380,422	5,926,422
	Training	906,157	114,937
	Vehicle expenses	79,173	77,062
	Lease rental of vehicles	70,063	175,613
	Telephone and electricity	753,638	589,712
	Travel and entertainment	381,419	127,466
	Subscriptions and donations	145,510	162,229
	Professional services	417,363	319,646
	Directors' fees	378,655	378,600
	Promotions	792,056	226,977
	Security	2,163,034	2,166,426
	Staff welfare	887,778	572,621
	Purchased services	1,110,726	774,938
	Printing and stationery	284,263	238,265
	Operating supplies	171,614	158,615
	Miscellaneous	629,306	356,944
		20,105,708	14,438,134

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

		<u>2013</u>	2012 \$
14.	Net Financing Cost		
	Interest expense Interest income	5,714,986 (229,236)	6,524,102 (293,389)
		5,485,750	6,230,713

15. 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.

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

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Revenue - Helicopter Services		
GORTT	6,851,524	6,992,472
NGC	14,720,121	14,210,186
	21,571,645	21,202,658
Other income – OPM-NSOC		
Management fees – OPM-NSOC	4,772,399	4,414,221
Lease BO105 – OPM-NSOC	147,838	2,366,340
Government Grant	•	10,543
	4,920,237	6,791,104
Finance cost (on behalf of OPM-NSOC)		10,543

Notes to the Financial Statements

September	30,	2013
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		2013	2012
1.5		\$	\$
15.	Related Parties (continued)		
	Outstanding balances with related parties are as follows:		
	Accounts receivable		
	GORTT - helicopter services	995,807	1,444,320
	NGC - helicopter services	4,956,737	2,940,146
	OPM-NSOC – other	9,595,129	5,180,050
	A accounts we walk to	15,547,673	9,564,516
	Accounts payable		
	GORTT – other	4,653,032	4,687,228
16.	Directors' Fees		
	Fees are based upon rates provided by the Ministry of Finance (Investments)		
	Fees	378,655	378,600
17.	Staff Costs		
	Wages and salaries	31,129,793	32,292,251
	National Insurance and Health Surcharge cost	2,158,277	1,821,257
	Pension cost	2,188,553	992,127
		35,476,623	35,105,635

18. Financial Risk Management

Introduction and Overview

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

18. Financial Risk Management (continued)

Introduction and Overview (continued)

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.

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	
	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Not past due 0-30 days	14,918,615	11,837,148
Past due 31-60 days	15,154,432	11,849,252
Past due 61-90 days	10,135,525	-
Over 90 days	759,984	2,580,704
	40,968,556	26,267,104

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

18. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Management of credit risk (continued)

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

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Balance as at October 1, Increase in allowance	94,693	- 94,693
Balance as at September 30	94,693	94,693

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

18. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Management of liquidity (continued)

					More
	Carrying	Contractual	1 Year	2-5	than
	Amounts	Cash Flows	or Less	Years	5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>2013</u>					
Borrowings	184,111,294	216,169,061	26,897,652	151,651,737	37,619,672
Trade payables	12,391,324	12,391,324	12,391,324		
Other payables	16,062,692	16,062,692	16,062,692	-	
Bank overdraft	10,727,441	10,727,441	10,727,441	-	-
	223,292,751	255,350,518	66,079,109	151,651,737	37,619,672
<u>2012</u>					
Borrowings	129,876,694	162,377,691	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	188,392,308	47,625,523	86,767,677	53,999,108

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

18. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

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:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u> \$
Balance sheet exposure		
Cash	(8,878,305)	3,250,263
Short term deposits	113,934	32,100,797
Accounts receivable	24,024,733	12,614,365
Trade and other payables	(8,143,964)	(4,216,709)
Borrowings	(184,040,963)	(129,750,130)
Net balance sheet exposure to USD in TTD	(176,924,565)	(86,001,414)

A strengthening of the TTD against the USD by 1% at September 30, 2013 would have increased profit by \$1,769,246 (2012 – increased profit by \$860,014) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

18. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(b) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

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

Carrying A	Amount
2013	2012
\$	\$

Fixed rate instruments

Financial assets	273,123	32,241,340
Financial liabilities	(184,111,294)	(126,676,693)

(183,838,171) (94,435,353)

Variable rate instruments

Financial liabilities _____ (3,200,000)

Sensitivity analysis

A change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by \$NIL (2012: \$32,000). This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

(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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

19. 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.

20. Operating Leases

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Less than one year	600,797	437,425
Between two to five years	1,130,474	907,249
	1,731,271	1,344,674

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, 2013 \$614,802 (2012: \$480,556) was recognized as an expense in profit or loss in respect of operating leases.

21. Prior Period Adjustment

The prior period adjustment arose as a result of the change in accounting policy from a revision to IAS 19 Employee Benefits.

The change primarily relates to the recognition of unrecognised actuarial gains and losses through the statement of other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

21. Prior Period Adjustment (continued)

The financial statement line items affected by the prior period adjustments are as follows:

Restated Balance
•
853,100)
220,140)
060,021)
382,100)
977,886)
683,060)
/
205,200
323,800
489,547
330,950)

22. Capital Commitment

During the year, the Board of Directors, the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Finance approved the acquisition of two (2) S76D aircraft in the amount of US\$26.8 million which will be financed by borrowings to be repaid by the Company. The 20% down payment of US\$5.36 million required to secure the delivery slots for the two (2) aircraft was made in July 2013 from a combination of the company's own funds and overdraft facility. This would be reimbursed on finalization of the financing facility for the two aircraft.