

Financial statements

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission

December 31, 2023

Contents

	Page
ndependent auditor's report	1
Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus	3
Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Debt)	4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7-13
Schedule 1 – Schedule of Fuel Operations	14
Schedule 2 – Schedule of Tangible Assets	15-16



Independent auditor's report

Grant Thornton LLP Suite 501 201 City Centre Drive Mississauga, ON L5B 2T4

T+1 416 366 0100 F +1 905 804 0509

To the Board Members of the Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission, Members of Council, Inhabitants and Taxpayers of the Corporation of the City of Welland

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission ("the Commission"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2023, and the statements of operations, change in net financial assets (debt) and cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission as at December 31, 2023, and its results of operations, its changes in its net debt, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Commission in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting 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.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
 procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of
 expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Commission's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Commission to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Mississauga, Canada April 25, 2024 Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Grant Thornton LLP

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission Statement of Operations and Accumulated Surplus

Year ended December 31, 2023

Povenue	-	Budget 2023	-	Actual 2023		Actual 2022 (Restated - Note 3)
Revenue Grants (Note 4) Rentals Recovered property taxes Fuel net earnings (Schedule 1) Interest Donations Other Bequest	\$ 	154,770 133,850 30,700 23,600 - 14,000	\$	154,770 99,435 30,842 17,607 15,741 2,333 1,200	\$	154,770 89,898 34,507 5,293 4,453 3,166 82,213 226,543 600,843
Accretion of asset retirement obligation Amortization of tangible capital assets Honorariums Insurance Interest on loans Light, heat and water Office Professional fees Promotion and marketing Property taxes (Note 12) Repairs and maintenance Salaries and wages	_	70,000 2,750 17,250 20,700 6,100 6,525 31,925 2,000 63,000 24,500 43,250 288,000	-	411 108,983 1,211 16,473 19,856 4,634 6,588 41,735 1,145 53,068 18,722 39,216 312,042	,	99,300 904 14,331 11,334 3,146 6,344 31,766 4,000 54,719 52,741 9,970 288,555
Annual surplus		68,920		9,886		312,288
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year As previously stated		1,661,560		1,629,508		1,349,272
PSAS adjustment (Note 3)		(32,052)		-		(32,052)
Accumulated surplus, beginning of year As restated	_	1,629,508	_	1,629,508		1,317,220
Accumulated surplus, end of year	\$_	1,698,428	\$_	1,639,394	\$	1,629,508

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Debt) Year ended December 31, 2023

	Budget 2023	Actual 2023	Actual 2022 (Restated - Note 3)
Annual surplus	\$ 68,920	\$ 9,886	\$ 312,288
Amortization of tangible capital assets Acquisition of tangible capital assets, net	70,000 (700,000) (630,000)	108,983 (606,918) (497,935)	99,300 (301,793) (202,493)
Purchase of fuel inventory Sale of fuel inventory	(78,400) 102,000 23,600	(104,581) 113,602 9,021	(56,940) 65,047 8,107
Acquisition of prepaid expenses Use of prepaid expenses		(15,492) 14,738 (754)	(14,738) 14,783 45
(Decrease) increase in net debt	(537,480)	(479,782)	117,947
Net financial assets (debt), beginning of year As previously stated	7,327	(34,202)	(110,620)
PSAS adjustment (Note 3)	(41,529)	-	(41,529)
Net debt, beginning of year As restated	(34,202)	(34,202)	(152,149)
Net debt, end of year	\$(571,682)	\$(513,984)	\$ (34,202)

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission Statement of Financial Position

December 31	2023	2022 (Restated - Note 3)
Financial assets Cash Investments (Note 7) Accounts receivable	\$ 51,908 290,072 23,927 365,907	\$ 91,278 200,000 34,503 325,781
Financial liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5) Loans payable (Note 6) Capital lease obligation (Note 11) Asset retirement obligation (Note 8)	27,402 794,395 16,154 41,940 879,891	40,758 253,160 24,536 41,529 359,983
Net financial debt	(513,984)	(34,202)
Non-financial assets Prepaid expenses Fuel inventory Tangible capital assets (Schedule 2)	15,492 6,785 _2,131,101 _2,153,378	14,738 15,805 _1,633,167 _1,663,710
Accumulated surplus (Note 9)	\$ 1,639,394	\$ 1,629,508

Approved on behalf of the Commission

_____ Cha

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended December 31	2023	2022 (Restated - Note 3)
Net inflow (outflow) of cash related to the following activiti	es:	
Operating Annual surplus	\$ 9,886	\$ 312,288
Non-cash changes to operations Amortization of tangible capital assets Accretion of asset retirement obligation Changes in non-cash assets and liabilities	108,983 411	99,300
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable (Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses (Decrease) increase in accounts payable	10,576 (754)	(28,018) 45
And accrued liabilities Decrease in fuel inventory	(13,356) 9,020 124,766	10,382 8,107 402,104
Investing Purchase of investments Proceeds from investments Acquisition of tangible capital assets, net	(1,735,629) 1,645,557 (606,918) (696,990)	(826,472) 782,102 (301,793) (346,163)
Financing Repayment of capital lease Advances of loans payable Repayment of loans payable	(8,382) 600,000 (58,764) 532,854	(8,091) - (81,397) (89,488)
Decrease in cash	(39,370)	(33,547)
Cash, beginning of year	91,278	124,825
Cash, end of year	\$51,908	\$ 91,278

December 31, 2023

1. Nature of operations

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission (the "Commission") operates a three-runway airport offering a year-round fixed-base operation. The Commission is funded by the four nearby municipalities; City of Welland, City of Port Colborne, Town of Pelham and the Township of Wainfleet.

All earnings of the Commission are retained and reinvested in airport operations and development.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements of the Commission have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards ("PSAS"), and reflect the following significant accounting policies:

Reporting entity

The financial statements reflect the financial assets, financial liabilities, non-financial assets, revenues, expenses and changes in accumulated surplus of the Commission.

Budget figures

The budget approved by the Commission for 2023 is reflected on the statements of operations and accumulated surplus and change in net financial assets (debt).

Investment

Investments consist of term deposits which are recorded at amortized cost.

Tangible capital assets

Tangible capital assets are recorded at cost which includes all amounts that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction, development or betterment of the asset. Contributed or donated tangible capital assets are recorded at their fair value at the date of receipt. The cost, less residual value, if any, of tangible capital assets is amortized on a straight-line basis, over the expected useful life of the asset, as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	Useful Life
Runways, taxiways and aprons	7 years
Buildings	20 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 20 years
Infrastructure	10 to 20 years
Office equipment	5 years
Website	2 years

December 31, 2023

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leases

Leases are classified as capital or operating leases. Leases which transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks incidental to ownership of property are accounted for as capital leases. All other leases are accounted for as operating leases and the related lease payments are charged to expenses as incurred.

Revenue recognition

Grants are recognized when approved to the extent the related expenses have been incurred and collection can be reasonably assured.

Rentals, fuel and other revenues are recorded when the services are performed or goods are delivered and collection is reasonably assured.

Reserves for future expenses

Certain amounts, as approved by the Commission, are set aside in reserves for future operating and capital expenses.

Financial instruments

The Commission initially measures its financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value.

The Commission subsequently measures all its financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash, investments and accounts recievable. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans payable, capital lease obligation and asset retirement obligation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian public sector accounting standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based on management's historical experience, best knowledge of current events and actions that the Commission may undertake in the future. Significant accounting estimates include accrued liabilities, useful lives of tangible capital assets, allowance for doubtful accounts and asset retirement obligation. Actual results could differ from those estimates and may have an impact on future periods.

There is measurement uncertainty surrounding the estimation of liabilities for asset retirement obligations of \$41,940 (2022 – \$41,529). These estimates are subject to uncertainty because of several factors including but not limited to incomplete information on the extent of controlled materials used (e.g. asbestos included in inaccessible construction material), indeterminate settlement dates, the allocation of costs between required and discretionary activities and/or change in the discount rate.

December 31, 2023

3. Change in accounting policies

Effective January 1, 2023, the Commission adopted new Public Sector Accounting Standards Sections PS3450 *Financial Instruments* and PS1201 *Financial Statement Presentation* along with related amendments. New Section PS3450 requires the fair value measurement of derivatives and portfolio investments in equities quoted in an active market. All other financial assets and liabilities are measured at cost or amortized cost (using the effective interest method), or, by policy choice, at fair value when the entity defines and implements a risk management or investment strategy to manage and evaluate the performance of a group of financial assets, liabilities, or both on a fair value basis.

The measurement requirements were applied prospectively. There were no adjustments required and there are no remeasurement gains or losses or embedded derivatives requiring the presentation of a statement of remeasurement gains or losses.

PS 3280 Asset Retirement Obligations (ARO) establishes the accounting and reporting requirements for legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible capital assets controlled by a government or government organization. A liability for a retirement obligation can apply to tangible capital assets either in productive use or no longer in productive use. This standard was adopted on January 1, 2022 on a modified retroactive basis with prior period restatement. The new standard requires the recognition of a liability for legal obligations that exist as a result of the acquisition, construction or development of a tangible capital asset, or that result from the normal use of the asset when the asset is recorded. Such obligation justifies recognition of a liability and can result from existing legislation, regulation, agreement, contract, or that is based on a promise and an expectation of performance. The estimate of the liability includes costs directly attributable to asset retirement activities. Costs include post-retirement operation, maintenance, and monitoring that are an integral part of the retirement of the tangible capital asset (if applicable). When recording an asset retirement obligation, the estimated retirement costs are capitalized to the carrying value of the associated assets and amortized over the asset's estimated useful life. The amortization of the asset retirement costs follows the same method of amortization as the associated tangible capital asset.

A significant part of asset retirement obligations results from the removal and disposal of underground fuel tanks, septic systems and water cisterns. The Commission reports liabilities related to the legal obligations where the Commission is obligated to incur costs to retire a tangible capital asset.

Revisions to the estimated cost of the obligation will result in to the carrying amount of the associated assets that are in productive use and amortized as part of the asset on an ongoing basis. When obligations have reliable cash flow projections, the liability may be estimated using the present value of future cash flows. Subsequently, accretion of the discounted liability due to the passage of time is recorded as an in-year expense (if applicable).

As a result of applying this accounting standard, an asset retirement obligation of \$41,940 (2022 – \$41,529) was recognized as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. These obligations represent estimated retirement costs for the Commission's equipment, including tanks. The Commission has restated the prior period based on a simplified approach, using the ARO liabilities, ARO assets and the associated ARO accumulated amortization, amortization expense and accretion expense (for discounted ARO liabilities) for the period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 as a proxy for January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022 information.

December 31, 2023

3. Change in accounting policies (continued)

The adoption of PS 3280 ARO was applied to the comparative period as follows:

2022	As previously reported	Adjus	tments	As re	estated \$
Statement of Financial Position Tangible Capital Assets - ARO Asset retirement obligation liability			8,424 41,529		8,424 41,529
Statement of Change in Net Financial Assets (Debt) Annual Surplus Amortization of TCA - ARO	313,341		(1,053) 1,053		312,288 1,053
Statement of Operations Amortization of ARO Annual Surplus (deficit) Accumulated Surplus, at beginning of the year	313,341 1,349,272		1,053 (1,053) (32,052)	1	1,053 312,288 ,317,220
4. Grants			2023		2022
Operating City of Welland City of Port Colborne Town of Pelham Township of Wainfleet		\$	85,123 30,954 27,858 10,835	\$	86,671 29,406 27,858 10,835
		\$_	154,770	\$	154,770
5. Accounts payable			2023		2022
Trade payables and accrued liabilities		\$_	27,402	\$	40,758
6. Loans payable			2023		2022
Due to the City of Welland, bearing into per annum repayable in annual blended \$4,363 commencing July 1, 2023, due Ju	instalments of	\$	584,213	\$	٠.
Due to the City of Welland, bearing interest annum repayable in annual blended \$12,123 commencing June 15, 2019, 2028.	instalments of		54,774		64,412

December 31, 2023

Beceliber 51, 2025		
6. Loans payable (continued)	2023	2022
Due to the City of Welland, bearing interest of 3.5% per annum repayable in annual blended instalments of \$16,533 commencing June 15, 2018, due June 15, 2027.	61,887	76,073
Due to the City of Port Colborne, bearing interest of 4.3% per annum repayable in annual blended instalments of \$4,113 commencing August 24, 2019, due August 24, 2028.	18,434	21,678
Due to the City of Port Colborne, bearing interest of 3.5% per annum repayable in annual blended instalments of \$6,012 commencing June 15, 2018, due June 15, 2027.	22,504	27,663
Due to the Town of Pelham, bearing interest of 4.3% per annum repayable in annual blended instalments of \$3,897 commencing June 15, 2019, due June 15, 2028.	17,606	20,704
Due to the Town of Pelham, bearing interest of 3.5% per annum repayable in annual blended instalments of \$5,411 commencing June 15, 2018, due June 15, 2027.	20,254	24,867
Due to the Township of Wainfleet, bearing interest of 4.3% per annum repayable in annual blended instalments of \$1,515 commencing June 15, 2019, due June 15, 2028.	6,847	8,052
Due to the Township of Wainfleet, bearing interest of 3.5% per annum repayable in annual blended instalments of \$2,104 commencing June 15, 2018, due June 15, 2027.	7,876	9,682
Balance, end of year	\$ 794,395	\$ 253,131
Principal repayments required on loans payable for the next fiv	re years consist	of the following:
2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 Thereafter	\$ 74,688 77,540 80,501 83,577 56,710 421,379	
	\$ 794,395	

December 31, 2023

7. Investments		2023		2022
Term deposit maturing March 29, 2024, bearing interest at 4.0% per annum.	\$	126,439	\$	-
Term deposit maturing January 5, 2024, bearing interest at 4.0% per annum.		163,633		-
Term deposit maturing January 28, 2023, bearing interest at 3.0% per annum.	_		_	200,000
	\$_	290,072	\$_	200,000

8. Asset retirement obligations

The Commission has recorded ARO as of the January 1, 2022 implementation date on a modified retroactive basis, with a simplified restatement of prior year amounts.

The Commission discounts significant obligations where there is a high degree of confidence on the amount and timing of cash flows and the obligation will not be settled for at least five years from the reporting date. The discount and inflation rate is reflective of the risks specific to the asset retirement liability.

As at December 31, 2023, all liabilities for asset retirement obligations are reported at estimated present value.

		2023		2022 (Restated)
Liabilities for asset retirement obligations		44 500	Φ.	14 500
at beginning of year	\$	41,529	\$	41,529
Liabilities incurred during the year		-		-
Increase in liabilities reflecting				
changes in the estimate of liabilities1		-		-
Increase in liabilities due to accretion ²		411		-
Liabilities settled during the year			_	
Liabilities for asset retirement obligations at end of year	\$_	41,940	\$_	41,529

¹ Reflecting changes in the estimated cash flows and the discount rate

² Increase in the carrying amount of a liability due to the passage of time

December 31, 2023

9. Accumulated surplus	2023 <u>2022</u> (Restated)
Consists of Operating deficit Reserves (Note 10) Investment in tangible capital assets	\$ (591,152) \$ (95,133) 157,539 157,539 2,073,007 1,567,102
	1,639,394 \$ 1,629,508
10. Reserves	<u>2023</u> 2022
Reserves set aside for specific purposes Capital expenditures	
Balance, beginning of year Transfer of funds from operations Funds used to acquire tangible capital assets	\$ 157,539 \$ 16,164 - 300,000 - (158,625)
Balance, end of year	\$ 157,539 \$ 157,539

11. Obligations under capital lease

The Commission has leased tractor equipment under a capital lease. The lease bears interest at 3.9% and is secured with the underlying equipment. Principal and interest payments due in the next two years are as follows:

Principal 2024 2025	\$ 9,112 7,594	
Imputed interest	 16,706 (552)	
Balance, end of year	\$ 16,154	

12. Related party transactions

The Commission is funded by the four nearby municipalities: City of Welland, City of Port Colborne, Town of Pelham and the Township of Wainfleet (Note 4). These four municipalities each have a non-controlling interest in the Commission.

Property taxes of \$53,068 (2022 - \$54,718) were paid to the Town of Pelham. All transactions are in the normal course of operations and are recorded at the exchange value.

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission Schedule 1 – Schedule of Fuel Operations

Year ended December 31	2023	2022
Sales	\$131,208	\$70,340
Cost of sales Inventory, beginning of year Purchases	15,805 104,581 120,386	23,912 56,940 80,852
Inventory, end of year	6,785 113,601	15,805 65,047
Net earnings	\$17,607	\$ 5,293

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission Schedule 2 – Schedule of Tangible Assets

23
202
31,
ember 3
emb
Dece
$\overline{}$
ndec
ē
ä

2022	3,965,039 301,79 <u>2</u> 4,266.831	2,534,365 99,299 2,633,664	1,633,167
	€		€
2023	4,266,831 606,918 4,873,749	2,633,664 108,984 2,742,648	2,131,101
I	↔	11	پ ا
Website	6,675 1,200 7,875	1,667 3,638 5,305	2,570
a, +-1	← 41101	m -l≠l	φ"
Office equipment	8,151 1,924 10,075	3,923 1,331 5,254	4,821
ej	ର ବାଦା	o 4 ω	9
nfrastructure	253,923 41,676 295,599	131,159 5,954 137,113	158,486
드	₩	1.1	ος.
Machinery and equipment	357,115 4.947 362.062	122,189 23,797 145,986	216,076
গ্ৰ	& 2 4	8 기의	81
Buildings	559,073 557,171 1,116,244	451,798 20,921 472,719	643,525
1	₩	1 1	ω,
Railways taxiways and aprons	\$ 1,048,950 \$ 2,032,944 	1,922,928 53,343 1,976,271	\$ 1,048,950 \$ 56,673
pu	S , S	. 11	20
Land	1,048,950		1,648,9
I	₩.		φ."
	Cost Beginning of year Add: additions during the year End of year	Accumulated amortization Beginning of year Add: amortization for the year End of year	Net book value of tangible capital assets

Niagara Central Dorothy Rungeling Airport Commission Schedule 2 – Schedule of Tangible Assets

Year ended December 31, 2022 (Restated – Note 3)

2021 (Restated – Note 3)	3,939,750 25,289 - 3,965,039	2,453,043 81,322 2,534,365	1,430,674
1	₩	1.1	€>
2022 (Restated - Note 3)	3,965,039 301,792 4,266,831	2,534,365 99,299 2,633,664	1,633,167 \$
	↔ ''	1 1	↔
Website	6,675	- 1,667 1,667	5,008
	↔ ' '		φ.
Office	6,932 1,219 - 8,151	2,906 1,017 3,923	4,228
	↔ ''	1 1	₩.
Infrastructure	143,781 110,142 253,923	122,785 8,374 131,159	122,764
	↔ ' '		₩.
Machinery and equipment	178,559 178,556 357,115	101,696 20,493 122,189	234,926
<u>val</u>	ଅଟ ' ଆ	୦ ହାଡ଼ା	ίσι
Buildings	553,873 5,200 - - 559,073	439,870 11,928 451,798	107,275
1	↔ !!	1.1	₩.
Railways taxiways and aprons	2,032,944	1,867,108 55,820 1,922,928	110,016
10	↔	1.1	∽
Land	1,048,950 \$ 2,032,944 - - 1,048,950 <u>2,032,944</u>		\$ 1,048,950 \$ 110,016
	₩	1.1	↔
	Cost Beginning of year Add: additions during the year Less: credit received for runway End of year	Accumulated amortization Beginning of year Add: amortization for the year End of year	Net Book Value of Tangible Capital Assets