Consolidated Financial Statements of

CARGOJET INC.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Cargojet Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cargojet Inc., which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the consolidated statements of income, consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated statements of changes in equity, and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cargojet Inc. as at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte LLP

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

March 4, 2013
Toronto, Canada

CARGOJET INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
As at December 31, 2012 and 2011
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
		$	$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash		149,976	-
Trade and other receivables		11,245,805	10,744,026
Inventories	3	720,756	700,626
Prepaid expenses and deposits		2,397,021	2,300,663
Current portion of notes receivable	4	821,102	821,102
Current portion of finance lease receivable	5	293,017	293,017
Assets held for sale	6	-	45,000
		15,627,677	14,904,434
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	6	46,710,150	43,999,601
Notes receivable	4	1,719,188	2,418,568
Finance lease receivable	5	361,477	623,693
Goodwill	7	46,169,976	46,169,976
Intangible assets	8	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deposits		1,853,412	5,521,614
Deferred income taxes on assets held for sale	6	-	3,567
		113,441,880	114,641,453
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Overdraft		-	110,235
Trade and other payables	9	11,755,753	10,580,082
Income taxes payable		449,927	734,000
Dividends payable		1,191,819	1,079,112
Borrowings	10	885,780	757,677
Finance leases		-	35,135
		14,283,279	13,296,241
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Borrowings	10	2,983,470	10,562,566
Provisions	11	1,543,784	-
Convertible debentures	12	25,263,531	23,916,542
Deferred income taxes	13	4,897,545	3,249,721
		48,971,609	51,025,070
EQUITY		64,470,271	63,616,383
		113,441,880	114,641,453

The accompanying notes are an integral component of the consolidated financial statements.

CARGOJET INC.
Consolidated Statements of Income
Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	2012	2011
		$	$
REVENUES		168,770,688	165,510,674
DIRECT EXPENSES		140,425,837	135,674,982
		28,344,851	29,835,692
General and administrative expenses		18,117,073	18,956,206
Sales and marketing expenses		835,435	587,251
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(87,636)	1,164,270
Loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment	6	567,395	1,764,285
Finance costs		3,504,211	3,323,148
Finance income		(210,459)	(234,950)
Gain on derivative contracts		(1,831)	(678,149)
Loss on debenture redemption	12	554,603	-
		23,278,791	24,882,061
EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAXES AND DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		5,066,060	4,953,631
PROVISION FOR (RECOVERY OF) INCOME TAXES	13		
Current		527,528	1,485,404
Deferred		986,353	(495,773)
		1,513,881	989,631
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		3,552,179	3,964,000
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS		-	(168,256)
NET INCOME		3,552,179	3,795,744
EARNINGS PER SHARE	15		
From continuing and discontinued operations			
- Basic		0.44	0.48
- Diluted		0.44	0.48
From continuing operations			
- Basic		0.44	0.50
- Diluted		0.44	0.50

The accompanying notes are an integral component of the consolidated financial statements.

CARGOJET INC.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	2012	2011
		$	$
NET INCOME		3,552,179	3,795,744
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Transfer of losses on foreign exchange contracts to net income, net of income taxes of $Nil (2011 - $71,210)	21	-	144,274
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		3,552,179	3,940,018

The accompanying notes are an integral component of the consolidated financial statements.

CARGOJET INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Shareholders' capital	Share-based compensation reserve	Conversion option	Reserve for surplus on debenture repurchases	Accumulated comprehensive other income	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2011		67,341,167	275,643	1,271,503	-	-	(5,271,930)	63,616,383
Net income and comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	-	3,552,179	3,552,179
Treasury shares - net	14	(11,727)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,727)
Share-based compensation	16	-	65,911	-	-	-	-	65,911
Conversion option on debenture redemption	12	-	-	(1,271,503)	1,271,503	-	-	-
Conversion option on debenture issuance	12	-	-	2,509,576	-	-	-	2,509,576
Deferred tax on conversion option	13	-	-	(665,038)	-	-	-	(665,038)
Dividends	14	-	-	-	-	-	(4,597,013)	(4,597,013)
Balance, December 31, 2012		67,329,440	341,554	1,844,538	1,271,503	-	(6,316,764)	64,470,271
Balance, December 31, 2010		-	-	-	-	(144,274)	(4,823,170)	(4,967,444)
Net income		-	-	-	-	-	3,795,744	3,795,744
Other comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	144,274	-	144,274
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	144,274	3,795,744	3,940,018
Income trust conversion	1	67,784,167	-	1,778,326	-	-	-	69,562,493
Conversion option		-	-	(506,823)	-	-	-	(506,823)
Treasury shares - net	14	(443,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(443,000)
Share-based compensation	16	-	275,643	-	-	-	-	275,643
Dividends	14	-	-	-	-	-	(4,244,504)	(4,244,504)
Balance, December 31, 2011		67,341,167	275,643	1,271,503	-	-	(5,271,930)	63,616,383

The accompanying notes are an integral component of the consolidated financial statements.

CARGOJET INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	2012	2011
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income		3,552,179	3,964,000
Items not affecting cash			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	9,827,694	9,067,742
Share-based compensation	16	350,619	397,468
Finance costs		3,504,211	3,323,148
Interest paid		(2,642,023)	(2,768,546)
Loss on purchase of debentures	12	554,603	-
(Gain) loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(87,636)	1,164,270
Impairment on property, plant and equipment	6	567,395	1,764,285
Non-cash interest on notes receivable		(158,314)	(217,056)
Non-cash interest on finance lease receivable		(41,353)	(16,710)
Income tax provision		1,513,881	989,631
Income tax payments		(811,601)	(2,403,521)
Transfer of losses on derivatives from other comprehensive income		-	215,484
Change in fair value on non-hedge derivatives		-	(678,149)
		16,129,655	14,802,046
Changes in non-cash working capital items and deposits			
Trade and other receivables		(501,779)	546,691
Inventories		(20,130)	374,032
Prepaid expenses and deposits		3,571,844	147,215
Trade and other payables		1,175,671	(506,198)
Net inflow of cash from continuing operations		20,355,261	15,363,786
Net outflow of cash from discontinued operations		-	(233,688)
NET CASH GENERATED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES		20,355,261	15,130,098
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of borrowings		(7,594,406)	(7,998,496)
Proceeds from borrowings		-	5,655,002
Repayment of finance leases payable		(35,135)	(155,550)
Proceeds from disposition of derivative contracts		-	212,450
Proceeds from debenture issuance	12	27,305,000	-
Repayment of debenture	12	(24,655,000)	-
Purchase of treasury shares		(296,437)	(564,825)
Dividends paid to shareholders		(4,484,306)	(3,501,115)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(9,760,284)	(6,352,534)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(11,785,116)	(11,249,786)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		289,087	958,861
Collections of notes receivable		857,694	681,604
Collections of finance lease receivable		303,569	100,000
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(10,334,766)	(9,509,321)
NET CHANGE IN CASH		260,211	(731,757)
CASH (OVERDRAFT), BEGINNING OF YEAR		(110,235)	621,522
CASH (OVERDRAFT), END OF YEAR		149,976	(110,235)

The accompanying notes are an integral component of the consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

Cargojet Inc. ("Cargojet" or "the Company") operates a domestic overnight air cargo co-load network between thirteen major Canadian cities. The Company also provides dedicated aircraft to customers on an Aircraft, Crew, Maintenance and Insurance ("ACMI") basis, operating between points in Canada and the USA. As well, the Company operates scheduled international routes for multiple cargo customers between the USA and Bermuda and between Canada and Poland.

Cargojet is publicly listed with shares and convertible debentures traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"). The Company is incorporated and domiciled in Canada and the registered office is located at 350 Britannia Road East, Units 5 and 6, Mississauga, Ontario.

Prior to January 1, 2011, the operations of the Company were carried out by Cargojet Income Fund ("the Fund"). Effective January 1, 2011, the Fund was converted from an income trust to a corporate structure whereby all unitholders of the Fund had their trust units automatically converted into common shares of the Company on a one-for-one basis. The trust units and convertible debentures of the Fund were delisted from the TSX and the common voting shares and variable voting shares of the Company began trading on the TSX under the symbols "CJT" and "CJT.A", respectively, on January 6, 2011. Convertible debentures of the Fund were converted into convertible debentures of the Company with no changes in their rights or terms.

The conversion has been accounted for using the continuity of interest basis, recognizing the Company as the successor in interest to the Fund. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities of the Company have been recorded in Cargojet at their previous carrying amounts at the date of conversion in the Fund. On conversion, the carrying values of the trust units of the Fund were transferred to the common shares of the Company. As the interest in the puttable trust units of the Fund were converted into common shares of the Company, the common shares, including the conversion option attached to the convertible debentures, have been classified as equity.

These consolidated financial statements (the "financial statements") were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 4, 2013.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the Canadian Accounting Standards Board for publicly-accountable enterprises.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars and have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

These financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cargojet GP Inc. ("CGP"), Cargojet Holdings Limited Partnership ("CHLP"), and CHLP's wholly-owned subsidiaries, Cargojet Holdings Ltd. ("CJH"), Cargojet Airways Ltd. ("CJA") and Cargojet Partnership ("CJP").

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Basis of preparation (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2011, the financial statements include the wholly-owned subsidiary Prince Edward Air Ltd. ("PEAL") up to the date of dissolution of PEAL on December 22, 2011. Upon dissolution of PEAL, the assets and liabilities were rolled over to CJA, its sole shareholding company, without any effect on the financial statements of the Company.

All intra-company balances and transactions are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Cash

Cash balance consists of cash on hand and demand deposits.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising in a business combination is recognized as an asset at the date that control is acquired (the acquisition date). Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the Company's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually on April 1. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the cash-generating unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit and then to the other assets of the cash-generating unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the cash-generating unit. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in a subsequent period.

On disposal of a subsidiary, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal.

Assets held for sale

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

When the Company is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary, all of the assets and liabilities of that subsidiary are classified as held for sale when the criteria described above are met, regardless of whether the Company will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.

Assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their previous carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized when delivery occurs and the transportation services are complete. Revenue from overnight cargo services is recorded based on actual volume of cargo at agreed upon rates when the cargo services have been provided. Minimum guaranteed contract revenue is billed in the event that the actual volumes do not exceed the guaranteed minimum volumes. Amounts billed include surcharges. Ad hoc revenue for non-contract customers is recorded at the time the cargo services have been provided.

Revenue from ACMI cargo services is recorded when the cargo aircraft has been provided exclusively to a customer at a fixed daily rate operating on a specific route that may include cost of fuel and other commercial activities.

Revenue from the lease of aircraft is billed on the basis of a contracted rate and recorded when the lease rental becomes due.

Revenue from fuelling services is billed on the basis of prevailing rates at the time of sale and recorded when the sale is completed.

Interest revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Inventories

Fuel inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less costs necessary to make the sale.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment. Borrowing costs related to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets is capitalized to the cost of the item until the asset is ready for use.

When a significant part of an asset has a different useful life from the overall asset's useful life, it is identified as a separate component and depreciated accordingly.

Spare parts are treated as property, plant and equipment and depreciated on actual usage.

The Company recognizes airframe heavy maintenance expenditures for owned and certain leased aircraft using the deferral method. Under the deferral method, the actual cost of each overhaul is capitalized under property, plant and equipment and amortized on a straight-line basis to the next overhaul.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Company and can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Gains and losses on the disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds on disposal to the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and are recognized in income. The cost of day-to-day servicing of the property, plant and equipment is expensed as incurred in income.

Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives using the straight-line method. The Company reviews the depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values at each reporting date with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset	Estimated useful life
Aircraft hull	40 – 45 years from the date of manufacture
Engines	Up to 8 years from the date of purchase
Rotable spares	10 years
Spare parts	Actual usage
Ground equipment	10 years
Hangar facility	30 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computer hardware and software	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life and term of lease
Deferred heavy maintenance	Up to the date of the next scheduled heavy maintenance

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases
Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised at their fair value or, if lower, at amounts equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease. The corresponding liability is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognized as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Leases (continued)

Finance leased assets are reported under the relevant asset categories, with recognition of a corresponding financial liability. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful life and the term of the agreement.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognized as receivables at the amount of the net investment in the lease. Finance lease income is recognized so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Operating leases
Payments made under operating leases are charged to income on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease agreement. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Arrangements containing a lease
In compliance with *IFRIC 4, Determining if an Arrangement Contains a Lease, ("IFRIC 4")* the Company identifies agreements that convey the right to use an asset or group of specific assets to the purchaser although they do not have the legal form of a lease contract, as the purchaser in the arrangement benefits from a substantial share of the asset's production and payment is not dependent on production or market price. Such arrangements are treated as leases, and analyzed with reference to *IAS 17, Leases* ("*IAS 17*") for classification as either finance or operating leases.

Intangible assets

Definite life intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Indefinite life intangible assets, such as licenses, have no foreseeable limit to the period over which they are expected to generate net cash inflows and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses and are not amortized.

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill (continued)

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in income.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. However, the increased carrying amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in income.

Foreign currencies

The functional currency of each subsidiary is Canadian dollars, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each subsidiary and the Company operates. The results and financial position of each subsidiary are expressed in Canadian dollars.

Transactions in currencies other than the entity’s functional currency are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the exchange rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognized in income in the period in which they arise.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in income in the period in which they are incurred.

Income taxes

Current taxes
The tax currently payable is based on taxable income for the year. Taxable income differs from income as reported in the statement of income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company’s liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income taxes (continued)

Deferred taxes
Deferred taxes are recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable income will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable income nor the accounting income.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred taxes for the period
Current and deferred taxes are recognized as an expense or income, except when they relate to items that are recognized outside income (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognized outside income, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Provisions (continued)

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), held to maturity investments, available for sale (“AFS”) financial assets and loans and receivables. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition. All financial liabilities are classified as either FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

The Company’s financial assets and financial liabilities are classified and measured as follows:

Asset/Liability	Classification	Measurement
Cash, trade and other receivables, finance lease receivable, notes receivables, and deposits	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Overdraft, trade and other payables, dividends payable, convertible debentures and borrowings	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value

Loans and receivables and other financial liabilities
Cash, trade and other receivables, finance lease receivable, notes receivable, deposits, overdraft, trade and other payables, dividends payable, convertible debentures and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Interest is recognized by applying the effective interest rate.

Derivative financial instruments
Derivative financial instruments are utilized by the Company in the management of its foreign currency exposures. The Company's policy is not to utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. All derivative financial instruments are recorded at their fair values.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in income immediately.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as a financial asset; a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as a financial liability.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is effective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the assets have been affected.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade and other receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment could include the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments past the average credit period, as well as observable changes in national or economic conditions that correlate with default on global receivables.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
De-recognition is applied for all or part of a financial asset, when the contractual rights making up the asset expire, or the Company substantially transfers most of the significant risks and benefits associated with ownership of the asset. De-recognition is applied for all or part of a financial liability, when the liability is extinguished due to cancellation or expiry of the obligation. When a debt is renegotiated with a lender giving rise to substantially different terms, a new liability is recognized.

The Company periodically enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate on its purchase transactions denominated in U.S. dollars. These contracts require the exchange of currencies on maturity of the contracts.

Convertible debentures

The component parts of compound instruments issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability is measured separately using an estimated market rate for a similar liability without an equity component and the residual is allocated to the conversion option. The liability component is subsequently recognized on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date. The equity component is recognized and included in equity, and is not subsequently re-measured. Transaction costs are divided between the liability and equity components in proportion to their values.

On the early redemption or repurchase of convertible debentures, the Company allocates the consideration paid on extinguishment to the liability based on its fair value at the date of the transaction and the residual is allocated to the conversion option. Any resulting gain or loss relating to the liability element is credited or charged to income and the difference between the carrying amount and the amount considered to be settled relating to the holder option is treated as a capital transaction.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Accounting judgments and use of estimates

In preparing the financial statements, the Company's management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amount of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the current events and actions that the Company may undertake in the future, actual results may differ from these estimates. Reported amounts which require management to make significant estimates and assumptions include property, plant and equipment, goodwill, deferred taxes, provisions and financial instruments. These items are discussed below.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized 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.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and goodwill
Impairment tests on property, plant and equipment and goodwill are sensitive to the macro-economic and other assumptions used, and long-term financial forecasts. The Company therefore revises the underlying estimates and assumptions based on regularly updated information.

Deferred taxes
Deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable income against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future. The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period which is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Provisions
The Company has estimated that it will incur certain maintenance costs at the end of the lease terms and has recorded a maintenance provision liability for these costs. Such costs have been estimated based on contractual commitments and Company specific history. The Company reviews the provisions at each reporting period to determine the change in estimated liability.

Financial instruments
The issuance or repurchase of a compound instrument, such as convertible debentures, requires the Company to estimate the debt and equity components of the instruments issued or repurchased. Estimates are also required for determining the fair values of financial instruments that are not publicly traded for disclosure purposes.

Accounting changes

Accounting standards effective for 2012

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures and *IAS 12*, *Income Taxes* were amended to address disclosures with respect to the transfer of financial assets and the recovery of revalued investment properties, respectively. These amendments, which were effective January 1, 2012, had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Standards and interpretations issued not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective for the financial year ending December 31, 2012, and accordingly, have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

Presentation of Financial Statements
The IASB amended *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1")*, providing guidance on items contained in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and their classification within OCI. The amendments to IAS 1 must be applied retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant impact on the Company's disclosures.

Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2009 – 2011 Cycle
The Annual Improvements to IFRSs: 2009 – 2011 Cycle include a number of amendments to various IFRSs that are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Amendments to *IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements* clarify the requirements for providing comparative information in financial statements. Amendments reduce the amount of information from previous reporting periods which is required to be repeated in the event of a change in accounting policy, reclassification or restatement by limiting the requirement to present an additional statement of financial position to circumstances when the statement is materially affected and by clarifying that related notes to an additional statement of financial position are not required.

IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment was amended to clarify the classification requirement for servicing equipment. If spare parts and servicing equipment meet the definition of property, plant and equipment, they should be accounted for as such rather than a current asset.

IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting was amended to clarify the requirements on segment information for total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment.

The Company does not expect the adoption of these amendments to have a significant impact on the Company's disclosures.

Employee Benefits
The primary amendment to *IAS 19, Employee Benefits*, is the elimination of the corridor approach, with a requirement that all changes to the defined benefit obligation and planned assets to be recognized when they occur. The standard also does not permit the use of an assumed expected rate of return which differs from the rate used to discount plan liabilities and changes the presentation for defined benefit plans.

This standard is applicable for periods commencing January 1, 2013. Retrospective application is required with certain exceptions. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a significant impact on its results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

Fair Value Measurement
IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13") is a new standard that defines fair value, sets out in a single IFRS, a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 does not determine when an asset, a liability or an entity's own equity instrument is measured at fair value. Rather, the measurement and disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 apply when another IFRS requires or permits the item to be measured at fair value (with limited exceptions). The standard is applicable commencing January 1, 2013.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Standards and interpretations issued not yet adopted (continued)

Consolidation, Joint Arrangements, Associates and Disclosures
A package of five standards addressing consolidation, joint arrangements, associates and disclosures are effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in the determination of control where this is difficult to assess.

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements establishes principles that are applicable to the accounting for all joint arrangements.

IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities provides guidance on disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities.

The Company does not expect the implementation of these standards to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities and Related Disclosures
Amendments to *IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and *IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation,* applicable for periods commencing on or after January 1, 2013 and January 1, 2014, respectively, require entities to disclose information about rights of offset and related arrangements and clarify existing application issues relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities requirements. The Company does not expect the adoption of these standards to have a significant impact on the Company's disclosures.

Financial Instruments
The IASB has issued *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")*, which will ultimately replace *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39")*. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and for de-recognition.

The replacement of IAS 39 is a multi-phase project with the objective of improving and simplifying the reporting for financial instruments and the issuance of IFRS 9 is part of the first phase. This standard becomes effective on January 1, 2015. The Company has yet to assess the impact of the new standard on its results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

3. INVENTORIES

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	$	$
Fuel inventory	720,756	700,626

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, costs of inventory of $62,436,152 and $56,896,328, respectively, were recognized in direct expenses.

4. NOTES RECEIVABLE

On July 14, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with Skylink Express to sell its 55% interest in Cargojet Regional Partnership (the "Partnership"). The Partnership operated the Company's regional air cargo business segment that provided service to thirty-three smaller cities in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Skylink Express held the other 45% interest in the Partnership. Proceeds for the sale included a $3.2 million non-interest bearing note receivable ("First Note Receivable") over five years, that was reduced by approximately $0.7 million to account for the difference between the amounts due to Cargojet and Skylink Express from the Partnership, net of the total cash losses of the Partnership since its inception relative to the proportionate ownership of the Company and Skylink Express.

The sale agreement also included the sale of the Company's aircraft spare parts and other operating assets that were required by Skylink Express in the operation of the Partnership, which were sold to Skylink Express on December 20, 2010 in exchange for a separate non-interest bearing note ("Second Note Receivable") of $1.8 million receivable over five years.

Both notes receivable due from Skylink Express are secured by a first charge on aircraft owned by Skylink Express. They are discounted at an annual rate of 6%.

The discounted balance of the notes receivable is comprised of the following as at December 31, 2012:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	$	$
Notes receivable	2,540,290	3,239,670
Less: notes receivable - current portion	821,102	821,102
Notes receivable - long-term portion	1,719,188	2,418,568

Interest revenue of $158,314 was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2012 (2011 – $217,056).

5. FINANCE LEASE RECEIVABLE

In 2011, the Company entered into a lease agreement which transfers the title of one of its regional aircraft to the lessee at nominal value at the end of lease. Accordingly, the lease has been classified as a finance lease.

The finance lease receivable as at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Minimum lease payments	$	$
Not later than one year	300,000	300,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	396,431	700,000
Finance lease receivable	696,431	1,000,000
Less: unearned finance income	(41,937)	(83,290)
Present value of minimum lease payments	654,494	916,710
Current portion	293,017	293,017
Long-term portion	361,477	623,693

The estimated average effective interest rate is 5.17% and $41,353 (2011 - $16,710) of finance income was recognized in the year.

The finance lease receivable is secured by the leased aircraft.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Cost	Balance as at January 1, 2012	Additions / Transfers	Disposals / Transfers	Impairment	Balance as at December 31, 2012
	$	$	$	$	$
Aircraft hull	11,691,346	1,222,908	-	-	12,914,254
Engines	12,270,371	1,617,199	(156,760)	(567,395)	13,163,415
Spare parts	1,405,468	167,169	-	-	1,572,637
Ground equipment	7,436,634	922,729	-	-	8,359,363
Rotable spares	12,198,047	1,154,123	-	-	13,352,170
Computer hardware and software	3,739,004	570,219	-	-	4,309,223
Furniture and fixtures	1,051,833	173,344	-	-	1,225,177
Leasehold improvements	4,379,545	111,750	220,577	-	4,711,872
Vehicles	607,288	158,673	(2,621)	-	763,340
Hangar facility	14,950,992	-	-	-	14,950,992
Deferred heavy maintenance	12,758,453	7,164,597	(247,462)	-	19,675,588
	82,488,981	13,262,711	(186,266)	(567,395)	94,998,031

Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at January 1, 2012	Depreciation	Disposals / Transfers	Balance as at December 31, 2012	Net Book Value, December 31, 2012
	$	$	$	$	$
Aircraft hull	4,418,680	871,377	-	5,290,057	7,624,197
Engines	5,899,055	1,700,945	-	7,600,000	5,563,415
Spare parts	-	-	-	-	1,572,637
Ground equipment	3,910,170	628,626	-	4,538,796	3,820,567
Rotable spares	4,061,863	1,767,665	-	5,829,528	7,522,642
Computer hardware and software	2,718,586	416,544	-	3,135,130	1,174,093
Furniture and fixtures	596,435	95,042	-	691,477	533,700
Leasehold improvements	3,221,008	306,712	80,210	3,607,930	1,103,942
Vehicles	443,843	42,240	(2,308)	483,775	279,565
Hangar facility	3,655,193	429,315	-	4,084,508	10,866,484
Deferred heavy maintenance	9,564,547	3,569,228	(107,095)	13,026,680	6,648,908
	38,489,380	9,827,694	(29,193)	48,287,881	46,710,150

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT(CONTINUED)

The changes in property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2011 are as follows:

Cost	Balance as at January 1, 2011	Additions / Transfers	Disposals / Transfers	Impairment	Balance as at December 31, 2011
	$	$	$	$	$
Aircraft hull	15,442,051	825,010	(3,279,042)	(1,296,673)	11,691,346
Engines	11,307,866	2,940,068	(1,509,951)	(467,612)	12,270,371
Spare parts	1,138,350	267,118	-	-	1,405,468
Ground equipment	7,254,333	484,368	(302,067)	-	7,436,634
Rotable spares	9,563,624	2,634,423	-	-	12,198,047
Computer hardware and software	3,503,488	235,516	-	-	3,739,004
Furniture and fixtures	938,970	112,863	-	-	1,051,833
Leasehold improvements	4,325,319	54,226	-	-	4,379,545
Vehicles	583,803	23,485	-	-	607,288
Hangar facility	14,880,402	70,590	-	-	14,950,992
Deferred heavy maintenance	10,234,558	4,402,117	(1,878,222)	-	12,758,453
	79,172,764	12,049,784	(6,969,282)	(1,764,285)	82,488,981

Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at January 1, 2011	Depreciation	Disposals / Transfers	Balance as at December 31, 2011	Net Book Value, December 31, 2011
	$	$	$	$	$
Aircraft hull	4,852,834	1,091,455	(1,525,609)	4,418,680	7,272,666
Engines	5,630,714	899,732	(631,391)	5,899,055	6,371,316
Spare parts	-	-	-	-	1,405,468
Ground equipment	3,418,846	612,173	(120,849)	3,910,170	3,526,464
Rotable spares	2,554,051	1,507,812	-	4,061,863	8,136,184
Computer hardware and software	2,092,168	626,418	-	2,718,586	1,020,418
Furniture and fixtures	484,188	112,247	-	596,435	455,398
Leasehold improvements	2,909,465	311,543	-	3,221,008	1,158,537
Vehicles	394,877	48,966	-	443,843	163,445
Hangar facility	3,226,907	428,286	-	3,655,193	11,295,799
Deferred heavy maintenance	7,604,229	3,429,110	(1,468,792)	9,564,547	3,193,906
	33,168,279	9,067,742	(3,746,641)	38,489,380	43,999,601

In July 2012, the Company purchased a Boeing 727 aircraft for total consideration of $1,224,925. The costs were segregated into three components consisting of engines totaling $540,630, airframe totaling $619,295 and deferred heavy maintenance totaling $65,000.

In 2011, the Company purchased three Boeing 727 aircraft that were previously leased for total consideration of $3,062,400. The costs were segregated into three components consisting of engines totaling $1,487,953, airframe totaling $757,807, and deferred heavy maintenance totaling $816,640.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

In August 2012, the Company reviewed the carrying value of its used engine cores and estimated that the recoverable amount was less than the book value. The Company reduced the net book value of the used engine cores to fair value by $567,395 and reported a loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment.

In 2011, the Company sold most of its regional fleet, including the aircraft that were returned upon the termination of the related leases. The Company reviewed the carrying value of the remaining regional aircraft and estimated that the recoverable amount was less than the book value of the aircraft. The recoverable amount was determined on a fair value less costs to sell basis, fair value being the market value for similar aircraft. The Company reduced the net book value of the aircraft hull and engines to fair value by $783,698 and reported a loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment. The related deferred heavy maintenance expenditure of $409,430 was written off and recorded in loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

Also in 2011, the Company permanently removed one of its cargo aircraft from service. The Company used the aircraft as a source for spare parts to maintain its existing fleet of aircraft. Accordingly, the Company reviewed the carrying value of this aircraft at December 31, 2011 and estimated that the recoverable value of the aircraft was less than the book value. The recoverable amount was determined on a fair value less costs to sell basis, fair value being the market value for similar spare parts. The Company reduced the net book value of this aircraft to fair value by $980,587 at December 31, 2011 and reported a loss on impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation expense on property, plant and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 totaled $9,827,694, and $9,067,742, respectively.

Assets held for sale

In 2011, an aircraft was approved for disposal and was presented as held for sale at an estimated fair value of $45,000 with the related deferred tax asset of $3,567.

7. GOODWILL

For purposes of testing goodwill impairment, the Company reports its results as a single cash-generating unit. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually on April 1, or more frequently when there is an indication of potential impairment. The recoverable amount is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on historical results and using a steady 2.0% per annum growth rate (2011 – 1.5%), which has been estimated based on long-term growth rates in cash flow of the Company, and a pre-tax discount rate of approximately 16.1% per annum (2011 – 16.5%). The Company believes that any reasonably possible change in key assumptions on which recoverable amounts are based would not cause the aggregate carrying amount to exceed the aggregate recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets at December 31, 2012 and 2011 consist of licenses with indefinite lives carried at $1,000,000. The Company believes that licenses have indefinite useful lives as the licenses provide a renewal option, at Transport Canada's discretion, provided that licensing conditions are met. As a result, the Company believes that the licenses have indefinite lives as the Company complies, and will continue to comply, with the licensing conditions specified in the existing laws, agreements, treaties and regulations.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	$	$
Trade payables and accrued charges	11,311,796	10,279,042
Payroll and benefits	443,957	301,040
Trade and other payables	11,755,753	10,580,082

10. BORROWINGS

Borrowings consist of the following:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	$	$
Revolving credit facility	2,729,592	9,123,300
Fixed loans - Cargojet Airways Ltd.	1,139,658	2,196,943
	3,869,250	11,320,243
Less current portion	885,780	757,677
Long-term portion	2,983,470	10,562,566

The Company has a revolving credit facility with a Canadian chartered bank. The credit facility is to a maximum of $25.0 million and bears interest at bank prime plus 1.75% and is repayable on maturity, December 31, 2015. The credit facility is subject to customary terms and conditions for borrowers of this nature, including, for example, limits on incurring additional indebtedness and granting liens or selling assets without the consent of the lenders. The credit facility is subject to the maintenance of certain financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with all covenants as at December 31, 2012.

The credit facility is secured by the following:

- general security agreement over all assets of the Company;
- guarantee and postponement of claim to a maximum of $35.0 million in favour of Cargojet Partnership (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company) and certain other entities of the Company; and
- assignment of insurance proceeds, payable to the bank.

The Company also maintains fixed loans with another Canadian chartered bank through its subsidiary Cargojet Airways Ltd. ("CJA"). The fixed loans bear interest at rates ranging from 8.1% to 8.2%. They are secured by the regional aircraft owned by CJA and the Company's notes receivable. The loans are repayable in monthly installments plus interest and will mature by August 2014. The Company also has provided a standby letter of credit of $780,000 to the bank which is held against the fixed loans.

10. BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The following is the future minimum repayment schedule for the fixed loans related to CJA:

	$
2013	885,780
2014	253,878
	1,139,658
Less current portion	885,780
Long-term portion	253,878

Interest expense on the borrowings for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 totaled $800,551 and $864,742, respectively.

11. PROVISIONS

The Company's aircraft operating lease agreements require leased aircraft to be returned to the lessor in a specified operating condition. As a result of changes in the Company's c-check intervals for certain aircraft from 18 months to 24 months, the Company has estimated that it will incur certain maintenance costs at the end of the lease terms and has recorded a maintenance provision liability for these costs. The change in the carrying amount of the provision is as follows:

	$
Balance, January 1, 2012	-
Recognition of provision for lease return conditions	1,476,973
Accretion	49,141
Effects of exchange rate changes on the provision balance	17,670
Balance, December 31, 2012	1,543,784

The provision for lease return conditions represents the present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required to settle the obligation at the end of the leases. Such costs have been estimated based on contractual commitments and Company specific history. Accretion expense of $49,141 has been recorded in the period as part of finance costs in the consolidated statement of income. The provision has been added to the cost of deferred heavy maintenance included in property, plant and equipment and will be amortized over the remaining terms of the leases.

12. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

Convertible Debentures – 6.5% due April 30, 2017

In March 2012, $28,750,000 of unsecured subordinated convertible debentures were issued with a term of five years. These debentures bear a fixed interest rate of 6.5% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears on April 30 and October 31 of each year, commencing April 30, 2012.

On or after April 30, 2015, but prior to April 30, 2016, the debentures are redeemable, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at the option of the Company at a price equal to at least $1,000 per debenture plus accrued and unpaid interest, provided that the current market price of the common shares of the Company on the date on which the notice of redemption is given is at least 125% of the conversion price of $11.75 per common share. After April 30, 2016, but prior to the maturity date of April 30, 2017,

12. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (CONTINUED)

Convertible Debentures – 6.5% due April 30, 2017 (continued)

the debentures are redeemable at a price equal to $1,000 per debenture plus accrued and unpaid interest. On redemption or at maturity on April 30, 2017, the Company has the option to repay the debentures in either cash or freely tradable voting shares of the Company. The number of common shares to be issued will be determined by dividing the aggregate amount of the principal amount of the debentures by 95% of the current market price of the common shares.

Based on certain conditions, the debentures are convertible, at the holders' discretion, at $11.75 per voting share at any time prior to the close of business on the earliest of the business day immediately preceding the maturity date; if called for redemption, on the business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Company for redemption of the debentures; or if called for repurchase pursuant to a change of control, on the business day immediately preceding the payment date. The Company also has the right at any time to purchase debentures in the market, by tender or by private contract subject to regulatory requirements, provided, however, that if an event of default has occurred and is continuing, the Company or any of its affiliates will not have the right to purchase the debentures by private contract. The conversion rate of $11.75 per voting share is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, including the payment of a cash dividend or distribution to holders of voting shares in excess of $0.142 per quarter ($0.568 per annum).

In the event of a change in control, as defined in the indenture, the Company will be required to make an offer to the holders of debentures to repurchase the debentures at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. In addition, if a change in control occurs in which 10% or more of the consideration consists of cash, certain equity securities or other property not traded or intended to be traded immediately following such transaction on a recognized exchange, holders of the debentures will be entitled to convert their debentures and, subject to certain limitations, receive an additional amount of voting shares to those that they would otherwise be entitled at the normal conversion rate. The amount of such additional voting shares will depend on the effective date and the price paid per voting share in the transaction constituting the change in control.

The principal amount of the debentures has been allocated between its debt component and the conversion option and has been classified separately on the balance sheet. The fair value of the debt component was determined using an estimated market rate for a similar liability without an equity component and the residual was allocated to the conversion option.

The debt component is measured at amortized cost. The balance of the debt component at December 31, 2012 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2012
	$
Principal balance	28,750,000
Less:	
Issuance costs	(1,312,192)
Conversion option at inception	(2,642,384)
Accretion	468,107
Balance	25,263,531

12. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (CONTINUED)

Convertible Debentures – 6.5% due April 30, 2017 (continued)

The conversion option, net of related issuance costs of $132,808, has been recorded in shareholders' equity. Factoring in issuance costs, the effective interest rate on the debentures is 10.01%.

Interest expense on the debentures for the year ended December 31, 2012 totaled $1,927,272.

Convertible Debentures – 7.5%

In May 2012, the Company redeemed the outstanding $24,655,000 principal amount of the convertible debentures issued in 2008 ($24,100,397 net of the related unamortized issuance costs and the portion allocated to the conversion option) at par or $1,000 per convertible debenture. At redemption, the Company allocated the full $24,655,000 purchase price to the liability component redeemed and the equity component of $1,271,503 was reclassified from conversion option to reserve for surplus on debenture repurchases in shareholders' equity. The redemption of the convertible debentures resulted in a loss of $554,603.

Interest expense on the debentures for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 totaled $802,030 and $2,403,728, respectively.

13. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation between the Company's statutory and effective tax rate is as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	$	$
Earnings before income taxes and discontinued operations	5,066,060	4,953,631
Income tax provision at the combined basic rate of 26.5% (2011 - 26.5%)	1,342,506	1,312,712
Effect of changes in tax rates	262,440	-
Permanent and other differences	(91,065)	(323,081)
Income tax expense	1,513,881	989,631

The tax effect of significant temporary differences and loss carry forwards is as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	$	$
Property, plant and equipment	3,019,272	2,945,589
Intangible assets	(607,359)	(586,604)
Operating loss carryforward	-	(1,478,268)
Notes receivable	(55,349)	(91,795)
Financing costs	(344,828)	(6,444)
Convertible debentures	901,598	196,390
Provision for lease retirement costs	79,796	-
Finance lease receivable	173,441	229,178
Long term incentive plan	(90,511)	-
Deferred heavy maintenance	1,821,485	2,041,675
Net deferred income tax liability	4,897,545	3,249,721

13. INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

A deferred tax liability of $665,038 was recorded in shareholders' equity relating to the value of the conversion option recorded on the issuance of the convertible debentures in March 2012.

14. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL

a) Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares, variable voting shares and preferred shares. The common voting shares are held only by shareholders who are Canadian residents. The variable voting shares are held only by shareholders who are non-Canadian residents. Under the articles of incorporation and bylaws of the Company, any common voting share that is sold to a non-Canadian resident is automatically converted to a variable voting share. Similarly, a variable voting share that is sold to a Canadian resident is automatically converted to a common voting share.

Variable voting shares carry one vote per share held, except where (i) the number of issued and outstanding variable voting shares exceeds 25% of the total number of all issued and outstanding common and variable voting shares, or (ii) the total number of votes cast by or on behalf of the holders of variable voting shares at any meeting on any matter on which a vote is to be taken exceeds 25% of the total number of votes that may be cast at such meeting.

If either of the above noted thresholds is surpassed at any time, the vote attached to each variable voting share will decrease automatically without further act or formality. Under the circumstances described in (i) above, the variable voting shares as a class cannot carry more than 25% of the total voting rights attached to the aggregate number of issued and outstanding common and variable voting shares. Under the circumstances described in (ii) above, the variable voting shares as a class cannot, for a given shareholders' meeting, carry more than 25% of the total number of votes that may be cast at the meeting.

b) Issued and outstanding

On January 1, 2011, the Company was converted from an income trust to a corporation. All unitholders of the Fund had their trust units automatically converted into shares in the new corporate entity on a one-for-one basis.

The outstanding 6,437,109 trust units and 1,556,307 exchangeable LP units as at January 1, 2011 were converted into 7,755,271 common voting shares and 238,145 variable voting shares. No preferred shares are issued and outstanding.

14. SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL (CONTINUED)

b) Issued and outstanding (continued)

The following table shows shareholders' capital as at December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Number	Amount
		$
Variable voting shares	238,145	2,019,470
Common voting shares	7,755,271	65,764,697
Outstanding, January 1, 2011	7,993,416	67,784,167
Treasury stock purchase	(65,984)	(564,825)
Distributed share-based compensation	14,238	121,825
Outstanding, December 31, 2011	7,941,670	67,341,167
Consisting of:		
Variable voting shares	225,445	1,911,655
Common voting shares	7,716,225	65,429,512
Changes during the period		
Treasury stock purchase	(39,275)	(296,437)
Distributed in connection with share-based compensation	33,455	284,710
Outstanding, December 31, 2012	7,935,850	67,329,440
Consisting of:		
Variable voting shares	706,745	4,298,548
Common voting shares	7,229,105	63,030,892

Dividends

Dividends to shareholders declared for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 amounted to $4,597,013 ($0.575 per share) and $4,244,504 ($0.531 per share), respectively.

15. EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table shows the computation of basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

Basic earnings per share		2012		2011
Net income from continuing operations	$	3,552,179	$	3,964,000
Loss from discontinued operations		-		(168,256)
Net income	$	3,552,179	$	3,795,744
Weighted average number of shares		7,993,416		7,993,416
Total basic earnings per share	$	0.44	$	0.48
Basic earnings per share - continuing operations	$	0.44	$	0.50
Basic earnings per share - discontinued operations		-	$	(0.02)

The shares held under the long-term incentive plan have been included in the calculation of basic earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 as they participate in dividend distributions. The effect of the convertible debentures has been excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 as the impact would be anti-dilutive.

16. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN

The Company's long-term incentive plan (the "Plan" or "LTIP") provides certain of its executive officers and senior management of the Company with compensation opportunities tied to the performance of the Company. Company incentive bonuses, in the form of shares, are provided to eligible employees on an annual basis where the earnings of the Company exceed a pre-determined base (the "Base Target"). The Base Target is set annually by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

If the Company's earnings exceed the Base Target, a percentage of the excess is contributed by the Company into a long-term incentive pool. Shares are then purchased on the open market by the Company and held by the Company until they vest. Vesting of the shares will occur on the basis of one-third of the total grant at the time of granting, and one-third on each of the first and second anniversary dates.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 share-based compensation expense totaled $402,932 and $497,144, respectively, including withholding taxes of $52,313 and $99,675, respectively, paid on behalf of the eligible employees.

2012 Awards

In March 2012, pursuant to the Company's LTIP, an amount of $348,750 was approved to the executive officers and senior management. Accordingly, the Company purchased 39,275 shares from the open market at an average price of $7.55. As at December 31, 2012, 7,580 of these shares had vested and $63,210 was transferred from share-based compensation reserve to shareholders' capital. The balance of LTIP award not vested as at December 31, 2012 was $233,227.

2011 Awards

In March 2011, in accordance with the Plan, the Company purchased 65,984 shares from the open market at an average price of $8.55, plus commissions. As at December 31, 2011, 14,238 of these shares had vested, $121,825 being transferred from share-based compensation reserve to shareholders' capital.

As at December 31, 2012, an additional 25,875 of the shares for the 2011 awards had vested and $221,500 was transferred from share-based compensation reserve to shareholders' capital. The balance of LTIP award not vested as at December 31, 2012 was $221,500.

16. LONG-TERM INCENTIVE PLAN (CONTINUED)

The following table details the impact of the above transactions on shareholders' capital as at December 31, 2012 and on the consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

Shares purchased under the Plan	Number	$
Balance, January 1, 2011	-	-
Shares acquired by Company for long-term incentive plan	65,984	564,825
Shares distributed by Company to long-term incentive plan participants	(14,238)	(121,825)
Balance, December 31, 2011	51,746	443,000
Shares acquired by Company for long-term incentive plan	39,275	296,437
Shares distributed by Company to long-term incentive plan participants	(33,455)	(284,710)
Balance, December 31, 2012	57,566	454,727

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Share-based compensation expense	$	$
Shares transferred to long-term incentive plan participants	107,507	121,825
Withholding tax paid for long-term incentive plan participants	52,313	99,675
Share-based compensation, not yet vested	243,112	275,643
Share-based remuneration	402,932	497,143

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments

The Company is committed to the following annual minimum lease payments under operating leases for its fleet of aircraft, office premises and certain equipment:

	$
Not later than one year	10,513,747
Later than one year and not later than five years	21,851,945
Later than five years	746,749
Total	33,112,441

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Contingencies

The Company has provided irrevocable standby letters of credit totaling $2,968,000 to financial institutions as security for its loan, corporate credit cards and to several vendors as security for the Company's ongoing purchases. The letters of credit expire as follows:

	$
March 3, 2013	780,000
March 20, 2013	20,000
June 15, 2013	350,000
July 6, 2013	122,000
July 28, 2013	352,000
December 31, 2013	200,000
December 31, 2013	448,000
December 31, 2013	223,000
December 31, 2013	223,000
January 13, 2014	250,000
Total	2,968,000

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In 2012 and 2011, the Company entered into transactions with a related party, First Take Entertainment Ltd., a company controlled by one of the Company's executive officers.

These transactions were in the normal course of business and measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. The amount of $150,000 (2011 - $150,000) included in sales and marketing costs was paid on account of advertising and promotional expenses.

Compensation of key management personnel

In 2012, the employee benefit expense was $28,278,986 (2011 - $27,706,793) of which $15,428,713 (2011 - $16,625,766) was recorded in direct expenses and $12,850,273 (2011 - $11,081,027) was recorded in general and administrative expenses. The general and administrative expenses include the remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	$	$
Short-term benefits	2,983,241	2,351,873
Post-employment benefits	19,500	10,384
Share-based payments	402,932	497,143
Total remuneration	3,405,673	2,859,400

19. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

In 2012, the Company had sales to three customers that represented 54.5% of the total revenues (2011 - 48.0%). These sales are provided under service agreements that expire over various periods to September 2018.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are: (i) to maintain flexibility when managing the short-term cash needs of the business and the funding of future growth; and (ii) to manage capital in a manner that balances the interests of the shareholders and debt holders.

The Company defines capital as the sum of total equity, borrowings, including the current portion, obligations under finance leases, convertible debentures, cash, and the present value of the future operating lease payments.

The Company manages its capital structure and will make adjustments to it in ways that support the broader corporate strategy or in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids, issue new shares, issue new debt, issue new debt to replace existing debt (with different characteristics), repurchase debt instruments for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids or reduce the amount of existing debt. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is subject to financial covenants related to its credit facility (Note 10). As at December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk management policies

Through its financial assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to various risks. The following analysis provides an overview of these risks as well as a measurement of these risks as at December 31, 2012.

Fair values

The fair value of the convertible debentures, based on quoted market prices as at December 31, 2012, was approximately $29,612,500 (December 31, 2011 – $24,901,550). The fair value of the long-term debt based on an estimate of market interest rates as at December 31, 2012 and 2011, was approximately equal to its carrying value. The fair values of the notes receivables and finance lease receivable as at December 31, 2012 and 2011 were approximately equal to their carrying values. The fair values of all other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying values given the short-term nature of these items.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the balance sheet are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) observed in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs that are quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets; inputs other than quoted prices used in a valuation model that are observable for that instrument; and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - valuation techniques with significant unobservable market inputs.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair values (continued)

The Company does not have any Level 3 fair value measurements and thus no continuity schedule has been presented. In addition, there have been no significant transfers between levels.

There are no assets and liabilities recorded at fair value as at December 31, 2012. Total assets and liabilities recorded at fair value as at December 31, 2011 are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$	$	$	$
Assets				
Assets held for sale	-	45,000	-	45,000

Credit risk

The Company's principal financial assets that expose it to credit risk are accounts receivable, notes receivable, finance lease receivable and foreign exchange derivative contracts.

The Company is subject to risk of non-payment of accounts receivable, finance lease receivable and notes receivable. The amounts disclosed in the balance sheet represent the maximum credit risk and are net of allowances for bad debts, based on management estimates taking into account the Company's prior experience and its assessment of the current economic environment. The Company's receivables are concentrated among several of its largest customers with approximately 52% (December 31, 2011 – 69%) of total receivables on account of the Company's ten largest customers. However, the Company believes that the credit risk associated with these receivables is limited for the following reasons:

(a) Only a small portion (0.5%) of trade receivables is outstanding for more than sixty days and is considered past due. The Company considers all of these amounts to be fully collectible. Trade receivables that are not past due are also considered by the Company to be fully collectible. Consistent with its past collection history, the Company has not recognized any significant provisions for bad debts.

(b) The Company mitigates credit risk by monitoring the creditworthiness of its customers.

(c) A majority of the Company's major customers are large public corporations with positive credit ratings and history.

The notes receivable due from Skylink Express are secured by a first charge on Skylink Express aircraft.

The finance lease receivable is secured by the leased aircraft.

Liquidity risk

The Company monitors and manages its liquidity risk to ensure it has access to sufficient funds to meet operational and investing requirements. Management of the Company believes that future cash flows from operations, the availability of credit under existing bank arrangements, and current debt market financing is adequate to support the Company's financial liquidity needs. Available sources of liquidity include a revolving credit facility with a Canadian chartered bank. The available facility is to a maximum of $25.0 million.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Liquidity risk (continued)

The Company has financial liabilities with varying contractual maturity dates. Total financial liabilities at December 31, 2012 based on contractual undiscounted payments are as follows:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Borrowings and convertible debentures	885,780	253,878	28,750,000	-	29,889,658
Interest on borrowings (at current rates)	1,933,021	1,878,493	4,357,003		8,168,517
Trade and other payables	11,755,753	-	-	-	11,755,753
Dividends payable	1,191,819	-	-	-	1,191,819
Total	15,766,373	2,132,371	33,107,003	-	51,005,747

Total financial liabilities at December 31, 2011 based on contractual undiscounted payments are as follows:

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Borrowings and convertible debentures	905,133	34,687,470	609,291	-	36,201,894
Interest on borrowings (at current rates)	2,023,849	697,677	26,099		2,747,625
Trade and other payables	10,580,082	-	-	-	10,580,082
Dividends payable	1,079,112	-	-	-	1,079,112
Total	14,588,176	35,385,147	635,390	-	50,608,713

Foreign exchange risk

The Company earns revenue and undertakes purchase transactions in foreign currencies, and therefore is subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in the foreign currencies. The Company sometimes manages its exposure to changes in the Canadian/U.S. exchange rate on anticipated purchases by buying forward U.S. dollars at fixed rates in future periods.

As at December 31, 2012, the Company entered into U.S. dollar forward sale contracts maturing on January 31, 2013 for USD $1,000,000. As at December 31, 2012, these contracts had a positive fair value of $1,831 which was recorded as an asset in trade and other receivables.

On January 1, 2010, the Company discontinued hedge accounting and recognized the deferred loss on the outstanding foreign exchange contracts as at January 1, 2010 over the period to October 2011 in the same periods in which the hedged anticipated transactions would affect net income. During the year ended December 31, 2012, $nil and for the year ended December 31, 2011, a loss of $144,274 (net of taxes of $71,210) was recognized and transferred from other comprehensive income to net income.

In August and October of 2010, the Company entered into a series of U.S. dollar forward purchase contracts maturing on a monthly basis from September 2010 to December 2011 for an aggregate total of USD $23.5 million. In 2011, the Company sold all of its outstanding U.S. dollars forward purchase contracts. A pre-tax gain of $212,450 was realized from the sale of these contracts.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Total other foreign exchange gains during the year ended December 31, 2012 were $121,262 (2011 – loss of $594,197).

Commodity risk

The Company is exposed to commodity risk for fluctuations in fuel costs to the extent that it cannot pass price increase on to its customers. The Company does not use derivative instruments to mitigate this risk.

Market risk

In the normal course of business, the financial position of the Company is routinely subject to a variety of risks. In addition to the market risk associated with interest rate and currency movements on outstanding debt and non-Canadian dollar denominated assets and liabilities, other examples of risk include collectability of accounts receivable.

The Company regularly assesses these risks and has established policies and business practices to protect against the adverse effects of these and other potential exposures. As a result, the Company does not anticipate any material losses from these risks.

To meet disclosure requirements, the Company performs a sensitivity analysis to determine the effects that market risk exposures may have on the fair value of the Company's debt and other financial instruments. The financial instruments that are included in the sensitivity analysis comprise all of the Company's cash, borrowings, convertible debentures and all derivative financial instruments. To perform the sensitivity analysis, the Company assesses the risk of loss in fair values from the effect of hypothetical changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates on market-sensitive instruments.

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, movements in interest rates would not have any significant impact on the fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

At December 31, 2012, a weakening of the Canadian dollar that results in a 10 percent decrease in the exchange rate for the purchase of US dollars would increase the value of the Company's other net financial assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars by approximately $0.1 million (2011 - $0.1 million). An increase in the exchange rate for the purchase of US dollars of 10 percent would decrease the value of these net financial assets and liabilities by the same amount (2011 - $0.1 million).

At December 31, 2012, a weakening of the Canadian dollar that results in a 10 percent decrease in the exchange rate for the purchase of EURO would increase the value of the Company's other net financial assets and liabilities denominated in EURO by approximately $0.1 million (2011 - $nil). An increase in the exchange rate for the purchase of EURO of 10 percent would decrease the value of these net financial assets and liabilities by the same amount (2011 - $nil).

22. GUARANTEES

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into agreements that meet the definition of a guarantee. The Company's primary guarantees are as follows:

(a) The Company has provided indemnities under lease agreements for the use of various operating facilities and leased aircrafts. Under the terms of these agreements, the Company agrees to indemnify the counterparties for various items including, but not limited to, all liabilities, loss, suits and damages arising during, on or after the term of the agreement. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.

(b) Indemnity has been provided to all directors and officers of the Company for various items including, but not limited to, all costs to settle suits or actions due to association with the Company, subject to certain restrictions. The Company has purchased directors' and officers' liability insurance to mitigate the cost of any potential future suits or actions. The term of the indemnification is not explicitly defined, but is limited to the period over which the indemnified party served as a director or officer of the Company. The maximum amount of any potential future payment cannot be reasonably estimated.

(c) In the normal course of business, the Company has entered into agreements that include indemnities in favor of third parties, such as purchase and sale agreements, confidentiality agreements, engagement letters with advisors and consultants, outsourcing agreements, leasing contracts, information technology agreements and service agreements. These indemnification agreements may require the Company to compensate counterparties for losses incurred by the counterparties as a result of breaches in representation and regulations or as a result of litigation claims or statutory sanctions that may be suffered by the counterparty as a consequence of the transaction. The terms of these indemnities are not explicitly defined and the maximum amount of any potential reimbursement cannot be reasonably estimated.

The nature of these indemnification agreements prevents the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum exposure due to the difficulties in assessing the amount of liability which stems from the unpredictability of future events and the unlimited coverage offered to counterparties. Historically, the Company has not made any payments under such or similar indemnification agreements and therefore no amount has been accrued in the balance sheet with respect to these agreements.