



Great Lakes
Pilotage
Authority

Administration
de pilotage
des Grands Lacs

2022 Second Quarter Financial Report

For the period ended June 30, 2022

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a narrative discussion outlining the financial results and operational changes for the second quarter ended June 30, 2022, for the Great Lakes Pilotage Authority (GLPA). This discussion should be read with the unaudited interim financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2022, which have been prepared in accordance with the Treasury Board of Canada “Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations” and Internal Accounting Standard 34 – *Interim Financial Reporting* (IAS 34) and are presented in Canadian dollars. We also recommend that this information be read in conjunction with the GLPA’s annual financial statements and annual report for the year ended December 31, 2021. Financial results in the MD&A are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Management is responsible for the information presented in the unaudited interim financial statements and the MD&A. All references to “our” or “we” are references to management of the GLPA. The Board of Directors, on the recommendation of its Audit Committee, approved the content of this MD&A and the unaudited interim financial statements.

MATERIALITY

In assessing the information to be provided in the MD&A, management applies the materiality principle as guidance for disclosure. Management considers information to be material if it is considered probable that its omission or misstatement would influence decisions that users make on the basis of financial information.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The unaudited interim financial statements and the MD&A contain forward-looking statements that reflect management’s expectations regarding the GLPA’s objectives, plans, strategies, future growth, results of operations, performance, and business prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words or phrases such as “plans”, “anticipates”, “expects”, “believes”, “estimates”, “intends” and other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are not facts, but only estimates regarding future results. These estimates are based on certain factors or assumptions regarding expected growth, results of operations, performance, business prospects and opportunities (assumptions). While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on available information, they may prove to be incorrect. These estimates of future results are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from what the GLPA expects.

DESCRIPTION OF THE OPERATIONS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to the *Pilotage Act*, the GLPA has a mandate to operate in the interest of safety, a marine pilotage service in all Canadian waters in the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba and in Quebec south of the northern entrance to the St. Lambert Lock. Pilotage services are provided to vessels entering the region which are subject to compulsory pilotage by pilots employed by the GLPA. In addition, the GLPA administers a pilotage certification system of approximately 275 certificate holders to ensure Canadian vessels subject to compulsory pilotage are under the conduct of a valid certificate holder when the services of a pilot are not requested per the *General Pilotage Regulations*.













The GLPA must coordinate its efforts and operations with many other organizations, such as: the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation and the United States (US) St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, which are responsible for operating the lock facilities and maintaining traffic control systems within the region; the Canadian Coast Guard, which is responsible for providing aids to navigation; and the US Coast Guard, which is responsible for US pilotage matters in international waters.

The GLPA has the responsibility to provide pilotage services within a commercially oriented framework directed toward achieving and maintaining financial self-sufficiency. It must also be responsive to the Government’s environmental, social, and economic policies.

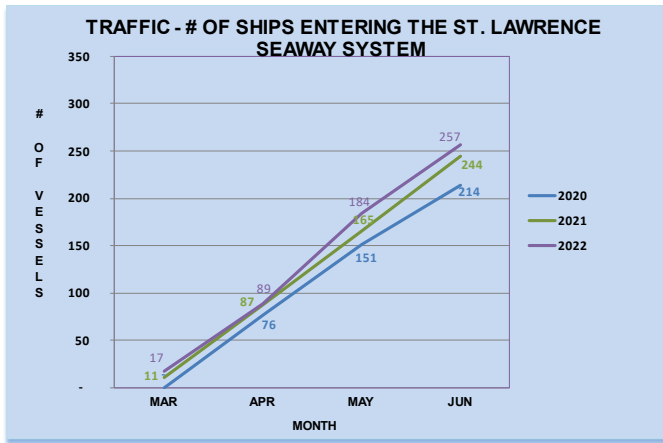
SIGNIFICANT CHANGES AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS

The GLPA, an essential service provider in the movement of goods for the Canadian population, continued to diligently work in partnership with its pilots, the Canadian and US St. Lawrence Seaway, the US Coast Guard and US pilot associations, its customers, the Canadian and US ports as well as its shareholder, the Government of Canada to ensure ongoing uninterrupted pilotage services were provided to its customers during these unprecedented times of Covid-19. All decisions and protocols have been put in place with the health and safety of its employees and their families at the forefront and clear lines of communication were provided to its customers who are also dealing with this ongoing crisis to ensure their crew members remain safe.

The GLPA uses the following strategic and operational performance indicators as an integral part of its decision-making process. The following assessment represents the GLPA’s 2022 six months cumulative performance in comparison to targets and to 2021 performance.

STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Q2 YTD-2022	Target	Vs Target	Q2 YTD -2021	Vs 2021
1 - NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY					
% of incident-free assignments	99.8%	100.0%		100.0%	
2 - PILOTAGE RELIABILITY					
Number of vessel delays due to shortage of pilots (hours)	1,919	725		711	
3 - FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY					
Net income (in millions)	\$2.1	(\$0.4)		(\$1.2)	
OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	Q2 YTD-2022	Target	Vs Target	Q2 YTD -2021	Vs 2021
4 - PILOTAGE RELIABILITY					
Number of new apprentice-pilots recruited	1	1		3	
Number of new pilots licensed	3	3		2	
5 - FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY					
Cost per assignment	\$4,263	\$4,677		\$4,359	

 Performance on or above target	 Performance slightly below target	 Performance significantly below target	 Performance comparison is non-applicable
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TRAFFIC

During the second quarter, the GLPA saw 240 vessels enter the Great Lakes system for a YTD total of 257 vessels compared to 233 for the second quarter and 244 YTD in 2021. The 5% increase in vessels entering the Great Lakes system is primarily driven by the increase in bulk carriers and passenger ships.

The June 2022 YTD pilotage assignments are 16% higher than the assignments for the same period in 2021. This increase is driven by the return of 100% passenger cruise ships and a 27% increase in bulk carriers, offset by a 12% decrease in assignments to bulk cargo vessels. While the pilotage demand from the Canadian domestic industry decreased by 8% compared to the same period in 2021, pilotage demand from the foreign industry increased by 25%.

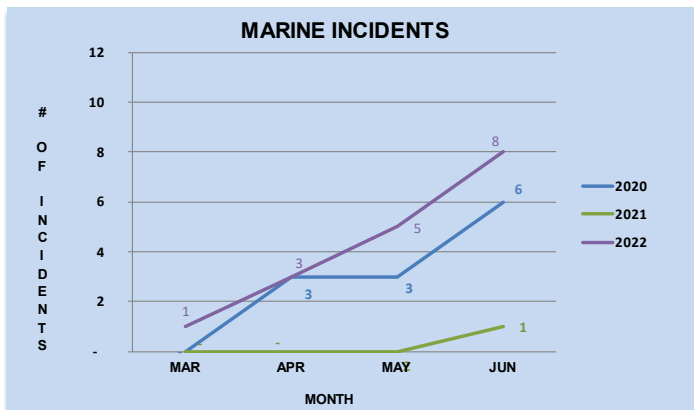
In recent discussions, the GLPA anticipates the outlook for the remainder of 2022 traffic to increase by 15% compared to 2021, as tanker demand is expected to continue to rebound, bulk carriers is expected to increase and passenger cruise ships have resumed.

Number of Assignments	Actual / Forecast 2022	Budget 2022	Var %	Actual 2021	Var %
Winter Work (*)	74	140	-47.1%	113	-34.5%
NAVIGATION SEASON					
Year-to-date	3,361	3,014	11.5%	2,895	16.1%
Year-to-go	6,077	6,308	-3.7%	5,284	15.0%
Total - Navigation Season	9,438	9,322	1.2%	8,179	15.4%
TOTAL	9,512	9,462	0.5%	8,292	14.7%

* The GLPA operates in the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Seaway usually closes in late December due to winter weather conditions and reopens in late March. Pilotage services are provided between Port Colborne, ON and Port Huron, MI during the winter months.

NAVIGATIONAL SAFETY

Marine Incidents



Navigational safety in the Great Lakes region is the GLPA's primary objective. The GLPA continually evaluates its operations and makes every effort to introduce improvements to ensure employees work in a safe environment and that all vessel passages are safe and secure. At the end of the second quarter, the GLPA recorded a 99.8% of assignments free of incidents.

In the second quarter of 2022, seven minor incident occurred compared to one minor incidents for the same period in 2021. There have been no major incidents in 2022 and 2021 YTD.

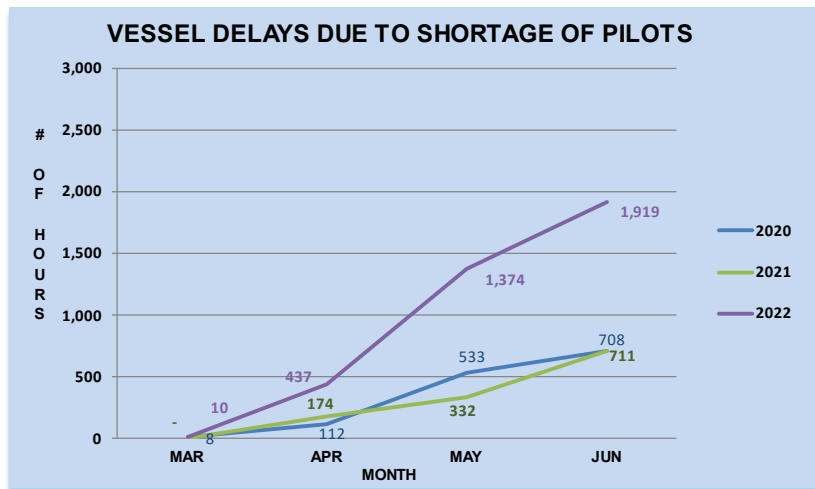
Canadian Vessel Transit Monitoring and Certificate Holder Monitoring

In response to the long-standing practice of exempting Canadian ships from compulsory pilotage, the GLPA introduced a certification program to ensure that all Canadian officers intending to perform pilotage duties on the Great Lakes must hold a valid pilotage certificate issued by the GLPA. The *Great Lakes Pilotage Regulations* were amended in 2011 to reflect this requirement. To properly administer this program and manage its risks, the GLPA monitors pilotage certificate holders to ensure they meet the requirements set out in the Regulations on medical fitness, qualifications, and navigation experience in the compulsory pilotage areas covered by their certificate. The GLPA must also monitor Canadian vessels transiting the Great Lakes region to ensure that any vessel subject to compulsory pilotage is under the conduct of a valid certificate holder whenever the service of a pilot is not requested. As part of the changes to the *Pilotage Act*, on June 9, 2021, the responsibility for the issuance, suspension and cancellation of pilot licences and pilotage certificates was transferred from the GLPA to the Minister of Transport. The GLPA continues to work with Transport Canada during this transition period.

As noted above, the GLPA continually monitors pilotage certificate holders to ensure that all requirements of the certification program are maintained. This includes communicating with those holders not maintaining the requirements and recommending to Transport Canada the suspension or cancellation of certificates, when deemed appropriate. With Transport Canada now responsible for the enforcement of the *Pilotage Act*, the GLPA communicates any deficiencies to Transport Canada.

PILOTAGE RELIABILITY

Delays to Vessels



The GLPA continues to focus its attention on reducing vessel delay hours attributable to pilot shortages in a manner that does not materially affect its fiscal responsibilities. For the second quarter of 2022 the GLPA recorded 1,908 hours in vessel delays due to a shortage of pilots and 1,919 YTD compared to 711 hours for the second quarter of 2021 and 711 hours YTD in 2021.

Recruitment, Training, and Retention of Apprentice Pilots

Through its Enterprise Risk Management assessment, the GLPA continues to view pilot succession planning as crucial given approximately 20 pilots are expected to retire in the next five (5) years. To properly mitigate this risk, the GLPA continues to plan for a high level of pilot recruitment and training. During the first and second quarter of 2022, the GLPA focused its attention on the recruitment of apprentice pilots.

The GLPA hired two (2) new apprentice pilots by the end of the second quarter of 2022. The GLPA also continues to use its Apprentice Pilot Training Program effectively.

FINANCIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

The GLPA reported a surplus of \$4.1 million for the second quarter, resulting in a YTD surplus of \$2.1 million, compared to a loss of \$0.1 million for the second quarter and a YTD loss of \$1.2 million in 2021.

The following table illustrates the GLPA's performance for the second quarter and cumulative results as at June 30th 2022, compared to the same period in 2021.

In millions	3 months ended June 30 2022	3 months ended June 30 2021	Favorable (Unfavorable)	%	YTD June 30 2022	YTD June 30 2021	Favorable (Unfavorable) Change	%	Explanation of change
Revenue	\$ 15.6	\$ 10.7	\$ 4.9	45.7%	\$ 16.7	\$ 11.9	\$ 4.8	40.7%	The increase in pilotage revenue is mainly due to the 11.2% increase in basic fees and an increase in assignments of 16%.
Operating costs	10.8	10.2	(0.6)	-6.2%	13.0	12.0	(1.0)	-8.6%	The increase is mainly due to additional overtime costs (caused by the increase in assignments) and training costs being delayed from 2021 to winter 2022 due to the pandemic and Viking cruise training.
Administrative costs	0.7	0.6	(0.1)	-15.5%	1.6	1.1	(0.5)	-46.4%	The increase is primarily driven by the addition of two new positions
Surplus (loss)	\$ 4.1	\$ (0.1)	\$ 4.2	4168.1%	\$ 2.1	\$ (1.2)	\$ 3.3	274.8%	
Other comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	0.0%	-	-	-	0.0%	
Comprehensive profit (loss)	\$ 4.1	\$ (0.1)	\$ 4.2	4168.1%	\$ 2.1	\$ (1.2)	\$ 3.3	274.8%	

Cash flow

The GLPA posted a cash balance of \$11.0 million at the end of the second quarter in 2022 compared to a \$8.5 million cash balance for the same period last year. The GLPA did not use its \$10.0 million line of credit in the second quarter.

PILOTAGE CHARGE REVISIONS

On February 11, 2020, the Canadian Transportation Agency (CTA) received a notice of objection on some of the GLPA's proposed 2020 pilotage charges.

On November 4, 2021, the CTA issued its Decision. On December 16, 2021, the GLPA wrote to the CTA to seek clarification on the implementation of the Decision. Specifically, the GLPA requested that the Decision be varied to confirm that it is not of retroactive effect and comes into force as of March 31, 2022.

On April 7, 2022, the GLPA was informed by the Agency that it had no issues for the GLPA to apply the Decision in a prospective manner with the explicit support of organizations representing the vast majority of its customers.

The GLPA applied the Decision on the 2020 pilotage charges prospectively and made no changes to its financial results.

GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Board of Directors

As of June 30, 2022, the Board of Directors consisted of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors and six directors appointed by the Governor in Council. Of the seven (7) directors, four (4) are female and three (3) are male. The Board is responsible for overseeing the strategic direction and management of the GLPA, and reports on the GLPA's operations to Parliament through the Minister of Transport.

Board Meetings

During the second quarter of 2022, one (1) Board meeting and two (2) committee meetings were held. The fees paid to Board members during the second quarter of 2022 totaled \$11,500 (YTD - \$24,625) compared to \$15,875 (YTD - \$28,875 for the same period in 2021).

Travel, Hospitality and Conference Expenses

THE FOLLOWING TRAVEL, HOSPITALITY AND CONFERENCE EXPENSES WERE SUBMITTED DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2022:		
	3 months ended June 30, 2022	YTD June 30 2022
M. Jim Pound Chairperson of the Board	\$ 1,003	\$ 1,003
Ms. Michèle Bergevin Chief Executive Officer	\$ 7,305	\$ 8,976
Board of Directors (6 members)	\$ 2,801	\$ 2,801
Senior Management (3 members)	\$ 1,396	\$ 2,469
TOTAL	\$ 12,505	\$ 15,249

LABOUR RELATIONS

Public Service Alliance of Canada (PSAC)

PSAC represents the administrative and dispatching employees. The agreement between the GLPA and the PSAC, which expired on June 30, 2016, was ratified at the end of November 2019 for six-years ending June 30, 2022.

INTERNAL CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

During the second quarter of 2022, there were no changes in internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the GLPA's internal controls over financial reporting.

RISKS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The GLPA's management considers risks and opportunities at all levels of decision making and has implemented an enterprise risk management (ERM) approach. A description of the GLPA's risks is provided in the 2021 Annual Report.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS

Contractual obligations and commitments were explained in Note 19 – *Commitments* of the 2021 Audited Financial Statements. There are no material changes to the contractual obligations and commitments during the second quarter of 2022.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The GLPA has a variety of transactions with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions are not materially different from what was reported in Note 18 – *Related Party Transactions* of the 2021 Audited Financial Statements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

It is management's opinion that there are no material events subsequent to the end of the second quarter that have not been reflected in the quarterly statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Critical accounting estimates and judgments are described in Note 5 – *Critical accounting estimates and judgments* of the unaudited interim second quarter financial statements ended June 30, 2022. It is management's opinion that there are no changes in its underlying estimates used in the preparation of the second quarter financial statements that have a significant impact on the second quarter results.

ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The GLPA's unaudited interim second quarter financial statements ended June 30, 2022, include a complete discussion of the impact on the GLPA of pronouncements issued by the Internal Accounting Standards Board (IASB) or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that were mandatory for accounting periods beginning on January 1, 2014. This impact along with discussions on proposed standards not yet in effect are described in Note 3 – *Accounting Standards* of the unaudited interim second quarter financial statements ended June 30, 2022.

APPROPRIATIONS

Since 1998, the GLPA is prohibited from receiving Parliamentary appropriations per section 36.01 of the *Pilotage Act*. The GLPA adheres to the principle of being financially self-sufficient and regularly endorses a strategy that ensures that this strategic goal remains one of its highest priorities.

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

202 Pitt Street, 2nd floor

Cornwall, Ontario K6H 5R9

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Quarterly Results

Six months to June 30, 2022

Statement of Management Responsibility:

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these quarterly financial statements in accordance with the Treasury Board of Canada Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of quarterly financial statements that are free from material misstatement. Management is also responsible for ensuring all other information in this quarterly financial report is consistent, where appropriate, with the quarterly financial statements.

Based on our knowledge, these unaudited quarterly financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position, results of the operations and cash flows of the corporation, as at the date of and for the periods presented in the quarterly financial statements.



Michèle Bergevin
Chief Executive Officer

Cornwall, Ontario
August 25th, 2022



Robine St Germain, CPA
Finance Manager

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

Statement of Financial Position (In thousands)

Unaudited

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,964	\$ 17,380
Trade and other receivables	5,642	5,912
Prepays	140	59
	16,746	23,351
Non-current		
Property and equipment	1,010	430
Intangible assets	73	74
Right-of-use assets	102	131
	\$ 17,931	\$ 23,986
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accrued salaries and benefits	\$ 7,093	\$ 14,617
Other accounts payable and accrued charges	1,613	2,027
Employee benefits	301	501
Lease liability	75	75
Pilotage charges under objection	9,082	17,220
	10,808	18,961
Non-current		
Employee benefits	1,699	1,680
Lease liability	27	61
	10,808	18,961
EQUITY		
Accumulated surplus	7,123	5,025
	\$ 17,931	\$ 23,986

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

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (In thousands)

Unaudited

	3 months ended June 30, 2022	Year to date June 30, 2022	3 months ended June 30, 2021	Year to date June 30, 2021
REVENUES				
Pilotage charges	\$ 15,540	\$ 16,666	\$ 13,086	\$ 14,427
Pilotage charges under an objection	-	-	(2,375)	(2,550)
Pilot boat income	27	27	19	19
Interest and other income	27	50	12	41
	<u>15,594</u>	<u>16,743</u>	<u>10,742</u>	<u>11,937</u>
EXPENSES				
Pilots' salaries and benefits	8,020	9,185	7,520	8,593
Transportation and travel	1,204	1,436	1,095	1,258
Pilot boat services	813	836	653	721
Administration staff salaries and benefits	446	980	297	567
Operation staff salaries and benefits	441	671	548	750
Pilot transfer services	111	115	97	100
Amortization and depreciation	74	148	50	101
Professional and special services	72	299	124	258
Pilotage Act administration fees	67	156	89	89
Utilities, materials and supplies	60	111	61	108
Portable pilotage units and navigation software	60	75	54	128
Interest and bank charges	55	60	13	16
Communications	34	51	27	51
Purchased dispatching services	28	28	18	18
Repairs and maintenance	19	29	33	42
Depreciation of right of use asset	16	32	16	32
Rentals	4	8	11	17
Interest on lease liability	1	1	1	2
Pilot training and recruiting costs	1	424	94	256
	<u>11,526</u>	<u>14,645</u>	<u>10,801</u>	<u>13,107</u>
Profit (loss) for the period	\$ 4,068	\$ 2,098	\$ (59)	\$ (1,170)
Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to net results				
Actuarial gain (loss) on employee benefits	-			(6)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	<u>\$ 4,068</u>	<u>\$ 2,098</u>	<u>\$ (59)</u>	<u>\$ (1,176)</u>

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

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

Statement of Changes in Equity (In thousands)

Unaudited

	3 months ended June 30, 2022	Year to date June 30, 2022	3 months ended June 30, 2021	Year to date June 30, 2021
Accumulated surplus (deficit), beginning of period	\$ 3,055	\$ 5,025	\$ (3,953)	\$ (2,836)
Profit (loss) for the period	4,068	2,098	(59)	(1,170)
Other Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	(6)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	4,068	2,098	(59)	(1,176)
Accumulated surplus (deficit), end of period	<u>\$ 7,123</u>	<u>\$ 7,123</u>	<u>\$ (4,012)</u>	<u>\$ (4,012)</u>

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

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

Statement of Cash Flows (In thousands)

Unaudited

	3 months ended June 30, 2022	Year to date June 30, 2022	3 months ended June 30, 2021	Year to date June 30, 2021
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Profit (loss) for the period	\$ 4,068	\$ 2,098	\$ (59)	\$ (1,170)
Adjustments to determine net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:				
Employee benefits	24	(180)	(37)	(224)
Amortization and depreciation	74	148	50	101
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	16	32	16	32
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(4,653)	270	(3,387)	2,076
Decrease (increase) in prepaids	(91)	(81)	(75)	(66)
Increase (decrease) in accrued salaries and benefits	2,972	(7,524)	2,684	(8,752)
Increase (decrease) in other accounts payable and accrued charges	386	(414)	575	(319)
Increase (decrease) in pilotage charges under objection	-	-	2,380	2,559
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>2,796</u>	<u>(5,651)</u>	<u>2,147</u>	<u>(5,763)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Disposal of investments	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of property and equipment and intangible assets	<u>-</u>	<u>(727)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(35)</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>(727)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(35)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Payment of the lease liability	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(38)</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(37)</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(38)</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(37)</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS				
Net Increase (decrease) in cash during the period	2,777	(6,416)	2,118	(5 835)
Balance, beginning of period	8,187	17,380	6,380	14,333
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 10,964</u>	<u>\$ 10,964</u>	<u>\$ 8,498</u>	<u>\$ 8,498</u>
Represented by:				
Cash	\$ 10,964	\$ 10,964	\$ 8,498	\$ 8,498

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

GREAT LAKES PILOTAGE AUTHORITY

Notes to the Unaudited Financial Statements

1. Authority and objectives

The Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, Ltd. (the Authority) was established in February 1972 pursuant to the *Pilotage Act*, incorporated as a limited company in May 1972, and was continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. Until October 1, 1998, it operated under the name of Great Lakes Pilotage Authority, Ltd. and was a subsidiary of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Pursuant to the *Canada Marine Act*, which received Royal Assent on June 11, 1998, the name of the Authority was changed to Great Lakes Pilotage Authority and the Authority was deemed to have been established under subsection 3(1) of the *Pilotage Act*. The Authority is a Crown corporation listed in Schedule III, Part I of the *Financial Administration Act*.

The objectives of the Authority are to establish, operate, maintain, and administer a safe and efficient pilotage service within designated Canadian waters.

In July 2015, the Authority was issued a directive (P.C. 2015-1114) pursuant to section 89 of the *Financial Administration Act* to align its travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditure policies, guidelines and practices with Treasury Board policies, directives and related instruments on travel, hospitality, conference and event expenditures in a manner that is consistent with its legal obligations, and to report on the implementation of this directive in the Authority's corporate plan.

The Authority has been continually comparing and revising its directive on travel expenses with the Treasury Board directives and related instruments on travel, hospitality, conference, and event expenditures. The Authority confirms it is in full compliance with the directive.

The Authority is exempt from any income taxes.

The principal registered address and records office of the Authority are located at 202 Pitt Street, 2nd floor, Cornwall, Ontario.

Regulation of tariff of pilotage charges

The approval process for establishing or revising pilotage charges is set out in the *Pilotage Act*. The Authority may, by resolution, determine the charges to be paid to the Authority for the provision of services in relation to compulsory pilotage. To establish or revise pilotage charges, the Authority must publish a notice of the proposed charges on its website and allow any party at least 30 days to make representations about the proposal to the Authority. After considering all written representations, the Authority shall publish an announcement that sets out its decision in respect of the proposal, including the date on which it will take effect, which is not to be earlier than 60 days after the date the announcement is published.

Within 90 days of the announcement, a person who has reason to believe that the pilotage charges are not in accordance with the charging principles specified in the *Pilotage Act*, or that the Authority did not follow the proper process to establish or revise the charges, may file a notice of objection with the Canadian Transportation Agency (CTA). If the CTA determines that an objection is well founded, it may order the Authority to cancel the establishment or revision of the pilotage charge and to refund, with interest, each user of compulsory pilotage services the amount paid in excess of the charge previously in effect. The CTA shall also provide the person who filed the notice of objection and the Authority with written reasons for any decision that is made and, if applicable, any decision to fix the period within which the Authority is to make a refund to a user of compulsory pilotage services.

2. Basis of presentation

(a) Declaration of conformity

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on August 25, 2022.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared at historical cost except for financial instruments classified as at amortized cost, which are measured at fair value on initial recognition and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3. Accounting standards

There were no new standards, amendments or interpretations issued that required mandatory adoption by the Authority in the second quarter of 2022.

4. Significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies are as follows:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash, and that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(b) Investments

The objective of the Authority's investment policy is to maximize the investment rate of return in a Government of Canada guaranteed bond.

(c) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated on a straight-line basis and is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<u>Asset category</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
Buildings	20 years
Furniture	10 years
Leasehold improvements	shorter of the term of the lease and the useful life of the leasehold improvement
Communication and computer equipment	Up to 5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end and adjusted for the future. No depreciation is provided for projects in progress.

(d) Intangible asset

Software is recorded at cost. Amortization of software is calculated on a straight-line basis and is based on the estimated useful life of the asset as follows:

<u>Asset category</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
Software	Up to 5 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each year end and adjusted for the future. No amortization is provided for projects in progress.

(e) Right-of-Use Asset and lease liabilities

The Authority assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of a contract. The Authority recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease agreements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases which, at the commencement date, have a term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the commencement date of the lease.

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of the liabilities. The cost includes the amount of lease liability recognized, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis as follows:

<u>Asset category</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
Building	shorter of the term of the lease and the useful life of the building

Lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the lease's implicit rate. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Authority uses the incremental borrowing rate. It is subsequently measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from change in an index or rate, or if the Authority changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option.

The right-of-use asset and the lease liability are presented as separate line items in the Statement of Financial Position.

(f) Pension benefits

Substantially, the employees of the Authority are covered by the Public Service Pension Plan (the Plan), a contributory defined benefit plan established through legislation and sponsored by the Government of Canada. Contributions are required by both the employees and the Authority to cover current service cost. Pursuant to legislation currently in place, the Authority has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions with respect to any past service or funding deficiencies of the Plan. Consequently, contributions are recognized as an expense in the year when employees have rendered service and represent the total pension obligation of the Authority.

(g) Severance benefits

Employees are entitled to severance benefits, as provided under labour contracts and conditions of employment. The cost of the severance benefits earned by employees is determined annually on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method prorated with years of credited service and management's best estimate assumptions, such as the discount rate, rate of salary increase, inflation, retirement ages of employees and other factors. The actuarial gain (loss) is recognized in other comprehensive income and cannot be reclassified to profit in the future.

The benefit costs are determined using the cost of employee benefits for the current years' service, the interest cost on the accrued benefit obligation, the benefits paid and net actuarial gain or loss for the year

(h) Retirees' death benefits

Former employees who retired prior to 1999 have been granted a death benefit. The liability amount for this benefit is determined annually on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial gain (loss) is recognized in other comprehensive income and cannot be reclassified to profit in the future.

The annual cost of this benefit comprises the amount of benefits paid in the year, the interest cost on the accrued benefit obligation plus the change in the actuarial liability during the year, reduced by a retiree contribution.

(i) Employee benefits

The Authority's short-term employee benefits which include compensated absences, are evaluated on an undiscounted basis, and are expensed as the related services are rendered.

(j) Effects of changes in foreign exchange rate

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates prevailing at the Statement of Financial Position date. Revenues and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at monthly average exchange rates. All exchange gains and losses are included under interest and other income in profit and loss for the year.

(k) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized as control is passed. The Authority has assessed that the control for pilotage services is passed at a certain point in time, more specifically when the pilot assigned to a vessel has completed his pilotage assignment, or the assignment is cancelled. Revenues earned from pilot boat income are recognized as services are rendered. Interest and other income are recognized using the effective interest method as they are earned.

Pursuant to Section 34 of the *Pilotage Act*, an interested person may file a notice of objection with the Canadian Transportation Agency (CTA) if that person has reason to believe that the proposed pilotage charges are prejudicial to the public interest that is set out in section 5 of the *Canada Transportation Act*. Such pilotage charges under objection will not be recognized as revenue until a CTA decision has been rendered.

(l) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified or designated into one of three categories:

- Amortized cost.
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. The Authority has financial assets in one category, amortized cost.

(i) *Amortized cost* – Policy applicable to cash, cash equivalent, trade and other receivables and investments

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows.
- The contract terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at fair value. Fair value on initial recognition includes transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets classified in this category are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to its carrying amount. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Authority estimates future cash flows, considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument. Interest income is presented in Interest and Other Income in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

(ii) *Impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value*

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted.

Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty.
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

The carrying amount of all financial assets, excluding accounts receivables, is directly reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying amount of accounts receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When accounts receivables are considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

To assess the impairment of trade and other receivables, the Authority applies a simplified approach in calculating the allowance for expected credit loss (ECLs). Therefore, the Authority does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Authority has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

(iii) *Derecognition of financial assets*

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The contractual right to the asset's cash flows expires; or
- If the Authority transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

(m) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or amortized cost. The Authority classifies its financial liabilities at amortized cost unless it has designated liabilities at FVTPL or is required to measure liabilities at FVTPL.

(i) *Amortized cost* – Policy applicable to other accounts payable and accrued charges and accrued salaries and benefits

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expenses over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The Authority has classified other accounts payable and accrued charges and accrued salaries and benefits as other financial liabilities at amortized cost. Due to the short-term nature of these accounts, their carrying values are deemed to approximate their fair values.

(ii) *Derecognition of financial liabilities*

The Authority derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Authority's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

(n) Exchange of services

Exchanges of services are recorded at the estimated fair value of the goods or services received. Revenues from exchange of services are recognized when the related services are rendered. Expenses resulting from exchange of services are recognized during the period when the related goods or services are provided by third parties.

5. **Critical accounting estimates and judgments**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are 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 further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the current and following fiscal year are discussed as follows.

(a) Significant accounting estimates

Significant accounting estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next year.

Employee severance and retirees' death benefits

The Authority engages a third-party actuary to assess the fair value of its employee severance benefits and the retirees' death benefit. The Authority assesses these obligations on December 31 each year.

Amortization and Depreciation rates

Refer to Note 4 (c), 4 (d) and 4 (e) for the estimated maximum useful lives of property and equipment and intangible assets and right-of-use asset.

(b) Significant accounting judgments

Significant accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Management has not made any significant accounting judgments in the preparation of these interim quarterly financial statements.