



Second Quarter Report

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION

October 31, 2013

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation (“the Corporation”) has prepared this report as required by section 131.1 of the *Financial Administration Act* using the standard issued by the Treasury Board of Canada. This narrative should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements, the Corporation’s 2013/14 – 2017/18 Corporate Plan Summary and the Corporation’s 2012/13 Annual Report which includes the audited annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2013.

The Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation has prepared these unaudited financial statements for the 26 weeks ended October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012 in compliance with international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Information about the Corporation, including the Annual Report and the Corporate Plan Summary can be found at www.freshwaterfish.com once approved by the Federal government.

Quarterly Results

	Actual			Budget			Variance					
Net Sales Revenue	\$	19,653	\$	17,627	\$	2,026	\$	34,943	\$	32,295	\$	2,648
Expenses	\$	18,153	\$	16,225	\$	1,928	\$	32,029	\$	29,865	\$	2,164
Profit before income taxes	\$	1,500	\$	1,402	\$	98	\$	2,914	\$	2,430	\$	484

Revenues

The Corporation’s revenue was 11.5% above plan for the quarter and 8.2% above plan year to date primarily due to higher than budgeted selling prices and volume.

Expenses

Cost of sales for the quarter was 9% above plan as a result of increased volume and increased freight expense

Period expenses of \$1.6 million for the quarter were 10% below plan and for the year, 12% below plan.

Delivery Statistics

(in thousands of round equivalent kilograms)

	13 weeks ended October 31, 2013			26 weeks ended October 31, 2013		
	Actual	Budget	Variance	Actual	Budget	Variance
Whitefish	1,681	1,472	209	2,523	2,416	107
Walleye	2,084	2,088	(4)	4,651	4,623	28
Northern Pike	488	398	90	704	538	166
Sauger	76	20	56	143	29	114
Mullet	412	259	153	682	455	227
Other	381	186	195	713	533	180
Total Deliveries	5,122	4,423	699	9,416	8,594	822

Forecast

In the 26 weeks ended October 31, 2013 sales volume was 3.2% above plan, with sales revenue above plan by 8.2%. Sales volume and sales revenue is similar to last year. Maintaining these sales volumes and revenue may not be sustainable throughout the balance of the year because of competition from lower priced local supply in some regions and the continuing challenges in the economies of the Corporation's major markets. For the 26 weeks ending October 31, 2013 deliveries are 9.5% above plan although full year delivery volume may be affected by fishery management changes in Alberta and weather conditions throughout the remainder of the year.

Risk analysis

Strategic Risks

Strategic Risks have previously been disclosed in the Corporation's 2012/13 Corporate plan, the most significant of which are:

Markets

Key markets in the United States and Europe are emerging from or possibly returning to recession which will put planned and recently executed price increases at risk.

\$CAD/\$US Exchange Rates

The Corporation hedges 80% of its foreign currency receivables leaving 20% at risk to a weakening in \$USD and Euro or strengthening \$CAD.

Plant Infrastructure

The age of the plant and some of its key equipment creates the risk of at least a partial closure due to equipment failure. This risk has been reduced to acceptable levels through our plant renovation program, careful maintenance planning and contingency plans.

Supply

There are a number of commercial fishers within the Corporation's mandate area that are only marginally viable economically as a result of current fish prices or increasingly restrictive stock management practices. In these areas the industry is losing fishers to the resource sector with a subsequent decline in volume delivered.

Operational Risks

Deliveries/Supply

Deliveries for the 26 weeks ending October 31, 2013 are 9.5% above plan although full year delivery volume may be affected by fishery management changes in Alberta and weather conditions throughout the remainder of the year.

Special Examination

In 2010 the Office of the Auditor General conducted a Special Examination of Freshwater's operations. The Corporation used this opportunity to identify ways to improve strategic, governance and operational processes. Of the twelve recommendations made in the Special Examination Report, all have been addressed.

Statement of Management Responsibility by Senior Officials

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated quarterly financial statements in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting and requirements in 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.

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

John K. Wood
President and Chief Executive Officer
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation

Stanley A. Lazar, CMA
Chief Financial Officer
Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation

Winnipeg, Canada
December 18, 2013

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION
Statement of Financial Position (CAD\$ thousands)
(unaudited)

	As at	
	<u>October 31, 2013</u>	<u>April 30, 2013</u>
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 1,180	\$ 10
Trade receivables (Note 5)	7,918	6,396
Prepaid expenses	609	64
Income taxes receivable	516	516
Inventories (Note 6)	20,797	13,850
Derivative-related assets (Note 5)	-	115
	<u>31,020</u>	<u>20,951</u>
Non-current		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 7)	21,163	21,172
Intangible assets (Note 8)	265	29
	<u>21,428</u>	<u>21,201</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 52,448</u>	<u>\$ 42,152</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Trade and other payables and accrued liabilities (Note 9)	7,249	3,695
Accrued obligation for employee benefits (Note 11)	429	683
Provision for final payment to fishers	2,050	2,050
Loans payable (Notes 5 and 10)	32,422	27,230
Derivative-related liabilities (Note 5)	499	606
	<u>42,648</u>	<u>34,264</u>
Non-current		
Deferred tax liabilities	649	649
Accrued obligation for employee benefits (Note 11)	94	309
Asset retirement obligation	50	50
	<u>793</u>	<u>1,008</u>
Equity		
Retained earnings	9,007	6,880
	<u>\$ 52,448</u>	<u>\$ 42,152</u>
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 16)		

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

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION
Statement of Comprehensive Income
(CAD\$ thousands)
(unaudited)

	13 weeks ended		26 weeks ended	
	October 31, 2013	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2013	October 31, 2012
Sales				
Export	\$ 16,449	\$ 14,453	\$ 29,247	\$ 27,191
Domestic	<u>3,204</u>	<u>2,815</u>	<u>5,696</u>	<u>5,296</u>
	<u>19,653</u>	<u>17,268</u>	<u>34,943</u>	<u>32,487</u>
Cost of Sales				
Opening Inventory of finished fish products	17,076	14,638	12,745	9,618
Add fish purchases and processing expenses:				
Fish purchases	10,140	9,965	19,568	19,337
Plant salaries, wages and benefits (Note 11)	3,823	3,475	6,605	6,439
Packing allowances and agency operating costs	1,488	1,382	2,680	2,388
Packaging and storage	1,182	1,109	2,104	1,967
Freight	866	742	1,299	1,158
Repair and maintenance	524	515	1,121	1,216
Depreciation and amortization of production assets	459	387	903	758
Utilities and property taxes	655	538	1,210	1,034
Other	<u>182</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>434</u>	<u>387</u>
	36,395	32,936	48,669	44,302
Less ending inventory of processed fish products	<u>(19,832)</u>	<u>(19,778)</u>	<u>(19,832)</u>	<u>(19,778)</u>
	<u>16,563</u>	<u>13,158</u>	<u>28,837</u>	<u>24,524</u>
Gross profit on operations	<u>3,090</u>	<u>4,110</u>	<u>6,106</u>	<u>7,963</u>
Marketing and administrative expenses				
Salaries and benefits (Note 11)	764	771	1,535	1,553
Commissions (Note 12)	371	312	692	608
Data processing, office and professional services	222	223	502	517
Finance income	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Finance costs	192	174	359	323
Advertising and promotion	74	81	204	180
Meeting fees and expenses	25	20	44	38
Other	46	38	80	94
Depreciation and amortization of administration assets	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>19</u>
	<u>1,716</u>	<u>1,628</u>	<u>3,461</u>	<u>3,330</u>
Other income and expenses				
Net foreign exchange loss (gain) (Note 5)	53	5	477	149
Net financial derivative loss (Note 5)	24	(73)	(467)	232
Other revenue (Note 13)	(465)	(451)	(817)	(815)
Other expenses (Note 13)	<u>262</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>511</u>
	<u>(126)</u>	<u>(304)</u>	<u>(269)</u>	<u>77</u>
Profit before income tax	1,500	2,786	2,914	4,556
Income tax expense (recovery) (Note 14)	<u>405</u>	<u>(479)</u>	<u>787</u>	<u>(277)</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 1,095</u>	<u>\$ 3,265</u>	<u>\$ 2,127</u>	<u>\$ 4,833</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION
Statement of Changes in Equity
26 weeks ended October 31 (CAD\$ thousands)
(unaudited)

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Balance as at May 1	\$ 6,880	\$ 4,240
Total comprehensive income	<u>2,127</u>	<u>4,833</u>
Balance as at October 31	<u>\$ 9,007</u>	<u>\$ 9,073</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION
Statement of Cash Flows
(CAD\$ thousands)
(unaudited)

	13 weeks ended		26 weeks ended	
	October 31,	October 31,	October 31,	October 31,
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Operating activities				
Comprehensive income for the period	\$ 1,095	\$ 3,265	\$ 2,127	\$ 4,833
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash:				
Depreciation and amortization	483	398	950	777
Deferred tax recovery	-	202	-	202
Net changes in non-cash working capital:				
Decrease (increase) in trade receivables	(252)	492	(1,522)	(1,695)
(Increase) in inventory	(2,689)	(5,174)	(6,947)	(10,287)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	148	159	(545)	454
Decrease (increase) in derivative-related assets	-	(25)	115	110
(Decrease) increase in accrued obligation for employee benefit	-	(667)	(469)	(96)
Increase in trade and other payables and accrued liabilities	1,781	339	3,554	448
(Decrease) increase in derivative-related liabilities	39	(152)	(107)	232
Cash generated by operating activities	605	(1,163)	(2,844)	(5,022)
Investing activities				
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(638)	(1,162)	(1,178)	(3,023)
Cash used in investing activities	(638)	(1,162)	(1,178)	(3,023)
Financing activities				
Increase (decrease) in loans payable and cash used in financin	332	2,458	5,192	8,576
Increase in cash during the period	299	133	1,170	531
Cash at the beginning of the period	881	818	10	420
Cash at the end of the period	\$ 1,180	\$ 951	\$ 1,180	\$ 951
Supplementary information :				
Interest paid	\$ 130	\$ 150	\$ 249	\$ 224

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

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION

Notes to the Financial Statements

October 31, 2013 (in thousands)

(unaudited)

NATURE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CORPORATION

The Corporation was established in 1969 pursuant to the *Freshwater Fish Marketing Act* for the purpose of marketing and trading in fish, fish products, and fish by-products in and outside of Canada. The address of the Corporation's registered office and principal place of business is 1199 Plessis Road in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The Corporation is required to purchase all fish legally caught in the freshwater region, which currently encompasses the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. Participation of these provinces and territory was established by agreement with the Government of Canada.

The Corporation has the exclusive right to trade and market the products of the commercial fishery on an interprovincial and export basis, and it exercises that right with the objectives of marketing fish in an orderly manner, maximizing returns to fishers, promoting international markets, and increasing interprovincial and export trade in fish, fish products, and fish by-products.

The Corporation is an agent Crown corporation named in Part I of Schedule III of the *Financial Administration Act*. The Corporation is required to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining basis without appropriations from Parliament. In accordance with the *Freshwater Fish Marketing Act*, the legislative borrowing limit of the Corporation is \$50 million. As at October 31, 2013, the total borrowings of the Corporation may not exceed \$39.5 million as authorized by the Minister of Finance.

The Corporation is a prescribed federal Crown corporation for tax purposes and is subject to federal income tax under the *Income Tax Act*.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of presentation

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with *IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34") of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the *Standard on Quarterly Financial Reports for Crown Corporations* issued by the Treasury Board of Canada. As permitted under this standard, these interim financial statements do not include all of the disclosure requirements for annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Corporation's audited financial statements for its fiscal year ended April 30, 2013.

These interim financial statements have not been audited or reviewed by an external auditor.

The interim financial statements were prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative instruments which were measured at fair value and the workers' compensation, pension deficiency, and sick leave benefits which were measured at the actuarial valuation amount.

The policies set out below were consistently applied to all the periods presented.

All figures are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

These interim financial statements have been approved for public release by the Audit and Risk Committee of the Corporation on December 18, 2013.

2.2 Cash

Cash represents money in the bank.

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2.3 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognized at their anticipated realizable value, which is the original invoice amount less an estimated allowance for impairment loss on these receivables. An estimated impairment loss on receivables is made when there is objective evidence that the Corporation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

2.4 Inventories

Processed fish products are recorded at the actual cost of fish purchases throughout the year plus direct labour and overhead directly related to processing. The Corporation uses a weighted-average cost formula to assign fixed and variable overhead costs to processed fish product inventory. At the reporting date inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Inventory write-downs and reversals of write-downs are included in cost of sales in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

2.5.1 Effective interest method

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

2.6 Financial assets

The Corporation's financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets "at fair value through profit or loss" 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 regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

2.6.1 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment write downs. Assets in this category include trade receivables and are classified as current assets in the statement of financial position.

Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate except for short-term receivables, when the recognition of interest would be insignificant.

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2.6.2 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Corporation manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated or effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as FVTPL upon initial recognition. The Corporation has not designated any financial asset as FVTPL at the end of the reporting period.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are presented at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 5.

2.6.3 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those classified as FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be 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 affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the debtor; or
- breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in payments; or
- it becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization; or
- significant decrease in creditworthiness of the debtor.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment loss recognized is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the bad debt. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortized cost, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

2.6.4 Derecognition of financial assets

The Corporation derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

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2.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at “FVTPL” or “other financial liabilities”.

2.7.1 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading using the same criteria described in Note 2.6.2 for a financial asset classified as held for trading.

The Corporation has not designated any financial liabilities as FVTPL at the end of the reporting period.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are presented at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 5.

2.7.2 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Other financial liabilities (including borrowings) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.7.3 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Corporation derecognizes financial liabilities when the Corporation’s obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

2.8 Derivative financial instruments

The Corporation selectively utilizes derivative financial instruments primarily to manage financial risks and to manage exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Corporation’s policy is not to enter into derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The hedges entered into represent economic hedges. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss 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. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability on the statement of financial position if the remaining contractual maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realized or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

2.9 Capital assets

2.9.1 Asset recognition

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Costs include directly attributable costs. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working

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condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and borrowing costs on qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalization is on or after May 1, 2010.

2.9.2 Depreciation

Depreciation is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets using the straight-line methodology:

Buildings:	Lake stations and other buildings	10-65 years
	Plant	40 years
Equipment:	Machinery and office equipment	3 to 65 years
	Automotive	5 years
Fresh fish delivery tubs/totes		3 to 10 years
Vessels		3 to 35 years

The cost for systems under development and plant assets being upgraded or purchased that are not yet operational are charged to construction in progress. When the assets become operational, the cost is transferred to the appropriate property, plant and equipment classification and depreciated accordingly.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at each reporting period and necessary adjustments are recognized on a prospective basis as changes in estimates.

2.9.3 Subsequent costs

Day-to-day repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred.

Costs incurred on a replacement part for property, plant and equipment are recognized in the carrying amount of the part that was replaced.

Cost of major inspections or overhauls are recognized in the carrying amount of the item or as a replacement. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection is derecognized.

2.9.4 Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an item is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in profit or loss when the item is derecognized.

2.9.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets include costs associated with information systems software, including initial set-up and configuration costs. These costs are amortized, after technological feasibility is established, on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of five years. The Corporation has no indefinite intangible assets. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each reporting period. If the expected useful life of the asset is different from previous estimates, the amortization period shall be changed accordingly.

2.9.6 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If such an indication exists, or when annual testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or

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cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Value in use is determined by discounting estimated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the specific risks of the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. The recoverable amount of assets that do not generate independent cash flows is determined based on the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The Corporation bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Corporation's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income if an asset's carrying amount or that of the cash-generating unit to which it is allocated is higher than its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Corporation estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in a prior period. Such a reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.9.7 Borrowing costs

Finance costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective assets. All other finance costs are expensed in the period they occur.

2.10 Payments to fishers and retained earnings

The Corporation purchases fish at initial prices established by the Board of Directors based upon operational forecasts prepared by the Corporation and the cost of such purchases is included in cost of sales. Final payments to fishers, if any, are approved by the Board of Directors, based on retained earnings and free cash flow for the year. The Corporation recognizes the final payment to fishers as a liability in the statement of financial position and as an expense on the statement of comprehensive income.

Final payments are provided to fishers only in years when the Corporation has positive retained earnings and free cash. The Board of Directors reserves final decision as to when and how much of available retained earnings and cash flow will be distributed to fishers in the form of a final payment. Overall payouts based on free cash flow are contingent upon accounting earnings and the availability of adequate cash flow.

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(unaudited)

2.11 Foreign currency translation

Revenues and expenses are translated into Canadian dollars using the monthly average exchange rate for the month in which the transaction occurred. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rate in effect at the reporting date. All foreign exchange gains and losses incurred are included in net foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

2.12 Employee benefits

2.12.1 Current employee benefits

Current employee benefits are the employee benefits that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render their related service. The Corporation's current benefits include wages and salaries, annual leave and other types of current benefits.

The Corporation recognizes the undiscounted amount of current employee benefits earned by an employee in exchange for services rendered during the period as a liability in the statement of financial position, after deducting any amounts already paid as an expense in profit and loss.

2.12.2 Pension benefits

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation 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 Corporation to cover current service cost. Pursuant to legislation currently in place, the Corporation 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 Corporation.

The accrued obligation for pension benefits represents the actuarially determined net present value of liabilities for pension benefits related to an agreement with the Corporation's union that established the employment status of its fish plant employees on a go forward basis and retroactively to April 1, 1973. The Corporation is required to fund the employer's portion of any employee contributions that arise from this agreement.

Changes in the net present value of this unfunded liability are based on updated actuarial estimates of future costs as a result of actual experience and changes in actuarial assumptions. Adjustments arising from actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the year in which they occur.

2.12.3 Accrued obligation for workers' compensation

The Corporation is subject to the *Government Employees Compensation Act* and, therefore, is self-insured for benefits for work-related injuries of the employees of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation. As a self-insured employer, the Corporation is accountable for all such liabilities incurred since incorporation. Liabilities for workers' compensation benefits are recorded based on known awarded disability and survivor pensions in respect of injuries or illnesses that have occurred.

The accrued obligation for workers' compensation represents the actuarially determined net present value of liabilities for benefits for work-related injuries of the employees of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation when awards are approved by the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba, or when legislative amendments are made and the anticipated future costs can be reasonably calculated.

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Changes in the net present value of this unfunded liability are based on updated actuarial estimates of future costs as a result of actual experience and changes in actuarial assumptions. Adjustments arising from actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the year in which they occur.

2.12.4 Accrued obligation for sick leave benefits

The Corporation's sick leave benefit plan provides accumulating sick leave benefits to eligible employees. The plan is an unfunded defined benefit plan paid on a cash basis by contributions from the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

The accrued obligation for sick leave benefits represents the actuarially determined net present value of liabilities for sick leave benefits for eligible employees of the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

Changes in the net present value of this unfunded liability are based on updated actuarial estimates of future costs as a result of actual experience and changes in actuarial assumptions. Adjustments arising from actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the year in which they occur.

2.13 Revenue recognition

Sales, net of promotional allowances and sales returns, are recorded on an accrual basis and are recognized when the risk and rewards are transferred to the customer.

2.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Corporation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Corporation expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive income net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

2.15 Investment tax credits

Investment tax credits relating to manufacturing property are recorded as a reduction of the applicable capital assets that they are intended to compensate and are recognized in income over the same useful lives of those assets.

2.16 Services received without charge

Services received without charge are recorded as administrative expenses at their estimated cost, which approximates fair value. A corresponding amount is recognized as other income.

2.17 Asset retirement obligation

Asset retirement obligations are legal obligations associated with the retirement of property, plant and equipment when the obligation arises from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. When it is considered probable that a liability exists, the Corporation recognizes such a liability in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be determined. The liability is initially measured at fair value, and is subsequently adjusted each period to reflect the passage of

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time through accretion expense and any changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the initial fair value measurement. The associated costs are capitalized as part of the carrying value of the related asset and amortized over the remaining life of the underlying asset to which it relates.

The Corporation monitors new statutory or regulatory requirements which may impose new asset retirement obligations. In such circumstances, the liability will be recognized when the obligation is first imposed.

2.19 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2.19.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the statement of comprehensive 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 Corporation's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2.19.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is 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 profit.

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 profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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 profits 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 and tax laws 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 Corporation expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

2.19.3 Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS

3.1 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions to be made in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and related assumptions are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

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

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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. Judgments made by management in the application of IFRSs that have significant effect on the financial statements relate to the following:

3.1.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Corporation's impairment test is based on value in use calculations that use a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and are sensitive to the discount rate used as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. Refer to Note 2.9.6.

3.1.2 Capital assets

Capital assets, comprising property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite useful lives are depreciated or amortized over their useful lives. Useful lives are based on management's estimates of the periods of service provided by the assets. The useful lives of these assets are periodically reviewed for continued appropriateness. Changes to the useful life estimates would affect future depreciation or amortization expense and the future carrying value of assets. Refer to Notes 2.9.2 and 2.9.5.

3.1.3 Trade receivables

The Corporation reviews its individually significant receivables at each reporting date to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the statement of comprehensive income. In particular, judgment by management is required in the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the impairment loss. In estimating these cash flows, the Corporation makes judgments about the borrower's financial situation. These estimates are based on assumptions about a number of factors and actual results may differ, resulting in future changes to the allowance.

3.1.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, fair value is determined using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Refer to Note 5 for further details about the assumptions.

3.1.5 Long-term employee benefits

The Corporation's long-term benefits include benefits for employees in receipt of long-term pension and workers' compensation benefits. The present value of these obligations is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of corporate bonds in the respective currency with at least AA rating. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality, and those having excessive credit spreads are removed from the population of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality bonds. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for Canada. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for Canada. Further details about the assumptions used are provided in Note 11.

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3.1.6 Inventory valuation allowance

Inventory valuation allowance is estimated for slow moving or obsolete inventories. Management reviews the estimation regularly. Any change in the estimation will impact the inventory valuation allowance.

3.1.7 Income taxes

The Corporation operates in a jurisdiction which requires calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Liabilities are recognized for anticipated tax exposures based on estimates of the additional taxes that are likely to become due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amount that was initially recorded, such differences will affect the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of temporary differences between the carrying values and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are only recorded to the extent that it is probable that they will be realized. The timing of the reversal of the temporary differences may take many years and the related deferred tax is calculated using substantively enacted tax rates for the related period.

If future outcomes were to adversely differ from management's best estimate of future results from operations affecting the timing of reversal of deductible temporary differences, the Corporation could experience material deferred income tax adjustments. Such deferred income tax adjustments would not result in an immediate cash outflow nor would they affect the Corporation's immediate liquidity.

3.2 Critical judgments

The critical judgments that the Corporation's management has made in the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the Corporation's financial statements are as follows:

3.2.1 Capital assets

Tangible and intangible capital assets with finite useful lives are required to be tested for impairment only when indication of impairment exists. Management is required to make a judgment with respect to the existence of impairment indicators at the end of each reporting period.

3.2.2 Provisions and contingent liabilities

In determining whether a liability should be recorded in the form of a provision, management is required to exercise judgment in assessing whether the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, whether it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and whether a reasonable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. In making this determination, management may use past experience, prior external precedents and the opinions and views of legal counsel. If management determines that the above three conditions are met, a provision is recorded for the obligation. Alternatively, a contingent liability is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements if management determines that any one of the above three conditions is not met, unless the possibility of outflow in settlement is considered to be remote.

4. FUTURE CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Corporation has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Corporation's financial statements in future years.

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IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures (“IFRS 7”)

An amendment was released in December 2011 to IFRS 7 requiring disclosures about the initial application of IFRS 9 with effective date on or after January 1, 2015 (or otherwise when IFRS 9 is first applied). The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment to IFRS 7 on its financial statements therefore the impact is not known at this time.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”)

The mandatory application date of IFRS 9 was amended in December 2011. The Corporation will be required to retrospectively adopt IFRS 9 on January 1, 2015, which is the result of the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. The new standard defines the classification, recognition, derecognition and measurement guidance for financial assets and financial liabilities. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of the application of IFRS 9 on its financial statements therefore the impact is not known at this time.

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets (“IAS 36”)

An amendment was released in May 2013 to IAS 36 regarding the clarification of disclosures required for the recoverable amount for non-financial assets with an effective date on or after January 1, 2014. The amendments are to be applied retrospectively. The Corporation is currently evaluating the impact of this amendment to IAS 36 on its financial statements therefore the impact is not known at this time.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

5.1 Capital Risk Management

The Corporation is subject to the *Freshwater Fish Marketing Act* and the *Financial Administration Act* (the “Acts”) and any directives issued pursuant to the Acts. These Acts affect how the Corporation manages its capital by, among other things, setting broad objectives for the Corporation. Specifically, the Corporation must have regard for the need to conduct its operations on a self-sustaining financial basis while generating a return to fishers.

The Corporation defines and computes its capital as follows:

(unaudited)

	As at October 31, 2013	As at April 30, 2013
Retained earnings	\$ 9,007	\$ 6,880
Loans payable	\$ 32,422	\$ 27,230
	<u>\$ 41,429</u>	<u>\$ 34,110</u>

The Corporation’s objectives in managing capital are to:

- Provide sufficient liquidity to support its financial obligations and its operating and strategic plans;
- Generate increasing returns to the fishers; and
- Maintain financial capacity and access to credit facilities to support future development of the business, including for capital expenditures.

During the period, the Corporation primarily relied on cash flows provided by operating activities to support its objectives.

The Corporation’s ability to obtain additional capital is subject to market conditions and pursuant to the provisions of the Acts. The limitations on the borrowings of the Corporation and its access to credit facilities are outlined in Note 1. Pursuant to Part X of the *Financial Administration Act*, the Corporation must indicate

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its intention to borrow money in the annual corporate plan, or in an amendment thereto, which are subject to the approval of the Board of Directors and the Governor in Council. The timing of future borrowings is not determinable.

These objectives and strategies are reviewed in the annual corporate plan submission, approved by the Board of Directors. The Corporation's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains and has not changed from the year ended April 30, 2013.

The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

5.2 Classification of financial instruments

5.2.1 The classification, as well as the carrying amount and fair value, of the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

<i>(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)</i>	As at October 31,		As at April 30, 2013	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115	\$ 115
Loans and receivables				
Cash	1,180	1,180	10	10
Trade receivables	7,918	7,918	6,396	6,396
	\$ 9,098	\$ 9,098	\$ 6,521	\$ 6,521
Financial liabilities				
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 139	\$ 139	\$ 606	\$ 606
Foreign exchange forward contracts	360	360	\$ -	\$ -
Other financial liabilities				
Loans payable	32,422	32,422	27,230	27,230
Trade and other payables	7,249	7,249	3,695	3,695
Final payment to fishers	2,050	2,050	2,050	2,050
	\$ 42,220	\$ 42,220	\$ 33,581	\$ 33,581

The Corporation did not have any held-to-maturity or available-for-sale financial assets at the end of the reporting periods presented.

The Corporation has estimated the fair values of its financial instruments as follows:

- i) The carrying amounts of cash, trade receivables and trade and other payables approximate their fair values as a result of the relatively short-term nature of these financial instruments.
- ii) The fair values of loans payables have been estimated based on a discounted cash flow approach using current market rates appropriate as at the respective date presented.

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- iii) The fair values of the Corporation's foreign currency and interest forward contracts are based on estimated credit-adjusted forward market prices. The Corporation takes counterparty risk and its own risk into consideration for the fair value of financial instruments.

5.2.2 Interest expense

The Corporation has recorded interest expense in relation to the following financial instruments:

(CAD\$ thousands)

<i>(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)</i>	As at October 31,	As at April 30, 2013
Other financial liabilities		
Interest expense on loans and other payables	\$ 249	\$ 74

5.3 Financial risk management objectives and framework

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

- i) credit risk
- ii) liquidity risk
- iii) market risk (which includes currency risk and interest rate risk)

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Corporation's risk management framework. The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors and is responsible for review, approval and monitoring the Corporation's risk management policies including the development of a risk management program which involves establishing corporate risk tolerance, identifying and measuring the impact of various risks, and developing risk management action plans to mitigate risks that exceed corporate risk tolerance. The Audit Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

5.3.1 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Corporation's cash, trade receivables and derivative financial instruments. The Corporation has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Corporation's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements represents the maximum risk exposure.

5.3.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Corporation manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and forecasted cash flows to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Corporation's reputation.

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5.3.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates will affect the Corporation's future cash flows or the fair values of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Corporation is exposed to currency risk on a significant portion of its sales transactions which are denominated in U.S. dollars. The Corporation hedges up to 80 percent of all trade receivables denominated in U.S. dollars and a portion of its forecasted sales, based on its hedging policy. In addition, a portion of loans payable are U.S. dollar denominated (Note 10). The Corporation manages its exposure to exchange rate fluctuations between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar by entering into the following types of financial instruments, with a maturity of less than one year from the reporting date and only within limits approved by the Board of Directors:

At maturity variable rate forwards - Forward contracts that provide the Corporation with the ability to exchange currencies at a pre-agreed strike rate. In the event that the spot rate trades above the contractual strike rate and below the predetermined conditional trigger rate, no currency exchange occurs.

Interest rate risk – The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk on its loans payables due to fluctuations of interest rates. The Corporation's loans payable of \$32,422 (April 30, 2013 - \$27,230) are variable rate instruments and expose the Corporation to cash flow interest rate risk. Of the loans payable, \$9,250 (April 30, 2013 - \$9,500) have their interest rate fixed by way of interest rate swaps.

Interest rate swaps – Contracts that provide the Corporation with the ability to exchange a fixed payment for a floating payment that is linked to an interest rate. The Corporation uses an interest rate swap to limit exposure to fluctuation in interest rates.

Other price risk

The Corporation does not believe it is exposed to any other significant price risk in relation to its financial instruments.

5.4 Fair value measurements recognized in the statement of financial position

The fair values of cash, bank indebtedness, trade receivables, trade and other payables and accrued liabilities, provision for final payments to fishers, and loans payable approximate their respective carrying values due to the relatively short period to maturity of these financial instruments. Derivative financial instruments are measured at their fair value on the statement of financial position.

The Corporation uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market for the asset or liability in a market in which transactions for the asset or liability occur with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

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Level 3 – Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets of liabilities

The table below analyzes financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. All the derivatives the Corporation has are presented as Level 1 financial instruments.

The fair value measurements as recorded in the statement of financial position are classified as follows:

	As at October 31, 2013	As at April 30, 2013
Derivative-related assets	\$ -	\$ 115
Derivative-related liabilities	\$ 499	\$ 606

6. INVENTORIES

Inventories included:

(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)

	October 31, 2013	April 30, 2013
Raw materials and supplies	\$ 965	\$ 1,106
Processed fish products	20,387	13,653
Write-down of processed fish products	(555)	(909)
	<u>\$ 20,797</u>	<u>\$ 13,850</u>

The amount of write-downs of inventories recognized as expense for the period ended October 31, 2013 is \$555 (period ended October 31, 2012 - \$127). Inventory write-downs are included in inventory values in the cost of sales. There is no pledged collateral in respect of inventory. There were no prior write-downs reversed in the current year.

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7. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The composition of the net book value of the Corporation's property, plant and equipment is presented in the following tables:

(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)

	October 31, 2013	April 30, 2013
Cost	\$ 41,515	\$ 40,641
Accumulated depreciation	(20,352)	(19,469)
Carrying value	21,163	21,172

Carrying value by asset class

Land and land improvements	336	336
Buildings	5,475	4,543
Plant and equipment	12,556	12,411
Fresh fish delivery tubs/totes	283	293
Vessels	2,336	2,391
Construction in progress	177	1,198
Carrying value	\$ 21,163	\$ 21,172

(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)

	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Fresh fish delivery tubs/totes	Vessels	Construction in progress	Total
Cost							
Balance at May 1, 2012	\$ 336	\$ 13,183	\$ 14,665	\$ 1,263	\$ 3,327	\$ 3,915	\$ 36,689
Additions	-	96	3,978	-	17	950	5,041
Transfers	-	-	3,667	-	-	(3,667)	-
Disposals	-	(91)	(982)	-	(16)	-	(1,089)
Balance at April 30, 2013	336	13,188	21,328	1,263	3,328	1,198	40,641
Additions	-	1,126	776	33	-	(1,021)	914
Disposals	-	-	(40)	-	-	-	(40)
Balance at October 31, 2013	336	14,314	22,064	1,296	3,328	177	41,515

Accumulated depreciation

Balance at May 1, 2012	-	8,373	8,924	879	821	-	18,997
Depreciation	-	364	971	91	133	-	1,559
Disposals	-	(92)	(978)	-	(17)	-	(1,087)
Balance at April 30, 2013	-	8,645	8,917	970	937	-	19,469
Depreciation	-	194	626	43	55	-	918
Disposals	-	-	(35)	-	-	-	(35)
Balance at October 31, 2013	-	8,839	9,508	1,013	992	-	20,352

Carrying amount at October 31, 2013 \$ 336 \$ 5,475 \$ 12,556 \$ 283 \$ 2,336 \$ 177 \$ 21,163

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION**Notes to the Financial Statements****October 31, 2013 (in thousands)****(unaudited)**

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

No indicators of impairment were found for property, plant and equipment as at October 31, 2013 or April 30, 2013.

No assets are pledged as security for borrowing as at October 31, 2013 or April 30, 2013.

8. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

<i>(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)</i>	Information Systems Software
Cost	
Balance at May 1, 2012	\$ 364
Additions	10
Disposals	(191)
Balance at April 30, 2013	183
Additions	267
Disposals	-
Balance at October 31, 2013	450
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at May 1, 2012	319
Amortization	13
Disposals	(178)
Balance at April 30, 2013	154
Amortization	31
Disposals	-
Balance at October 31, 2013	185
Carrying amount at October 31, 2013	\$ 265

No indicators of impairment were found for intangible assets as at October 31, 2013 or April 30, 2013.

No assets are pledged as security for borrowing as at October 31, 2013 or April 30, 2013.

FRESHWATER FISH MARKETING CORPORATION**Notes to the Financial Statements****October 31, 2013 (in thousands)****(unaudited)****9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES***(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)*

	As at October 31, 2013	As at April 30, 2013
Canadian dollars	\$ 7,188	\$ 3,613
U.S. dollars	61	82
Total trade and other payables and accrued liabilities	\$ 7,249	\$ 3,695

10. LOANS PAYABLE*(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)*

	October 31, 2013	April 30, 2013
Promissory note	\$ 4,172	\$ 4,030
Bankers' acceptances	28,250	23,200
Total loans payable	\$ 32,422	\$ 27,230

Bankers' acceptances in the amount of \$19,000 (April 30, 2013 - \$13,700) bear interest at an annual rate of 1.80% (2012 - 1.80 %) and mature on November 7, 2013. The weighted-average interest rate during the period was 1.80% (2012 - 1.80%). Subsequent to November 7, 2013 new bankers' acceptances were entered into at a rate of 1.80%.

The 20-year bankers' acceptance/interest rate swap loan in the amount of \$9,250 (April 30, 2013 - \$9,500) bears an interest rate at 3.47% if the floating rate option on any reset date is less than or equal to 3.65%. If the floating rate option on any reset date is greater than 3.65%, the fixed rate for the calculation period is 4.22%. The loan matures in 2032. The Corporation hedges the loan for interest rate risk via an interest rate swap exchanging fixed rate interest for variable rate interest. The structure of the loan involves the use of revolving banker's acceptance and an interest rate swap to lock in the bankers' acceptance refinancing. The loan will be paid down \$500 per year for 20 years. The balance of the principal as at July 31, 2013 is \$9,250 (2012 - \$9,740) and the fair value of the loan is \$9,250 (2012 - \$9,740).

The \$4,000 U.S. dollar denominated promissory note (\$4,172 Canadian dollars) is repayable in U.S. dollars, bears interest at an annual rate of 0.86% (2012 - 0.99%) and matures on December 27, 2013. The weighted-average interest rate during the period was 0.92% (2012 - 0.99%). The balance of the principal as at October 31, 2012 is \$4,172 (2012 - \$4,006) and the fair value of the loan is \$4,172 (2012 - \$4,006).

The bankers' acceptances and promissory note are secured by the authorization of the Minister of Finance of the Corporation's bank borrowing limit (Note 1).

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11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

11.1 Pension benefits

Substantially all of the employees of the Corporation 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 Corporation. The President of the Treasury Board of Canada sets the required employer contributions based on a multiple of the employees' required contribution. The President of the Treasury Board of Canada sets the required employer contributions based on a multiple of the employees' required contribution. Total contributions of \$655 (2012 - \$627) were recognized as expense in the current period.

The Government of Canada holds a statutory obligation for the payment of benefits relating to the Plan. Pension benefits generally accrue up to a maximum period of 35 years at an annual rate of 2 percent of pensionable service times the average of the best five consecutive years of earnings. The benefits are coordinated with the Canada Pension Plan benefits and they are indexed to inflation.

Effective June 1, 2007, the Corporation concluded an agreement with its union that established the employment status of its fish plant employees on a go forward basis and retroactively to April 1, 1973. During 2011, the Corporation agreed to terms with the Public Service Pension Centre (PSPC) that established the manner in which the Corporation will document cases for employees who should become members under the *Public Service Superannuation Act* (PSSA) retroactively and on a going forward basis. It also established how the PSPC will deal with those cases in establishing the pension status of the Corporation's fish plant employees. PSPC establishes the employee's eligibility to contribute, the periods of service countable for pension purposes and the periods of service that an employee can buy back. As employee contributions are made to the pension plan, the Corporation is required to fund the employer's portion of these contributions.

As of October 31, 2013 the Corporation estimates that it has a discounted pension benefit obligation of \$467 (April 30, 2013 - \$467) for future matching contributions required.

11.2 Accrued obligation for workers' compensation

The Corporation's accrued obligation for workers' compensation represents the unfunded liability for the costs of benefits specified and administered by the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba for work-related injuries of Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation employees. The actuarially determined liability consists of long-term pension awards and temporary compensation costs related to future claims payment administration by the Workers Compensation Board of Manitoba.

11.3 Accrued obligation for sick leave benefit

The Corporation's accrued obligation for sick leave benefits provides accumulating sick leave benefits to eligible employees. The actuarially determined liability was determined as the present value of all future payouts, multiplied by the employee's service at the valuation date to the employee's service at the date when the employee is eligible for the benefit and considered the current balances in any sick leave banks, the annual accumulation of net sick leave credits and the future entitlement to, or utilization of, sick leave benefits.

12. SALES COMMISSIONS

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October 31, 2013 (in thousands)

(unaudited)

During the 26 weeks ended October 31, 2013, the Corporation paid commissions of \$692 (2012 - \$608) to sales agents, all of which were paid to foreign sales agents. Commissions are included in marketing and administrative expenses on the statement of comprehensive income.

13. OTHER REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Other revenue comprises audit services received without charge from the Office of the Auditor General of Canada, the operation of the Poplar River Barge on Lake Winnipeg and the sale of fishing supplies to fishers. The non-monetary value of the services received from the Office of the Auditor General of Canada is nil (2012 - nil). The revenue earned from the operation of the Poplar River Barge and sales of fishing supplies is \$817 (2012 - \$815).

Other expenses of \$262 (2012 - \$215) consist of costs incurred to earn revenue for the Poplar River Barge and the sales of fishing supplies to fishers.

14. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense on profit before income tax differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate of 27.0%. The expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit before tax as follows:

(CAD\$ thousands) (unaudited)

	2013	2012
Net profit before tax for the period	\$ 2,914	\$ 1,768
Income tax rate	27.0%	
Computed tax expense	\$ 787	\$ -
Other net amounts	-	(277)
Income tax expense recognized in net profit	\$ 787	\$ (277)

15. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Corporation is related in terms of common ownership to all Government of Canada owned entities.

The Corporation enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business, at fair value, under the same terms and conditions that apply to unrelated parties. In accordance with disclosure exemption regarding "government-related entities", the Corporation is exempt from certain disclosure requirements of IAS 24 relating to its transactions and outstanding balances with:

- a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and
- another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and the other entity.

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(unaudited)

Based on this exemption, as the Corporation has not entered into any transactions with these related parties which are considered to be individually or collectively significant, the Corporation has not disclosed any details of its transactions with:

- the Government of Canada, and departments thereof; or
- all federal Crown corporations

Certain members of the Board of Directors and their closely related family members are fishers who sell their catch to the Corporation. During the 26 weeks ended October 31, 2013, delivered fish volume by Board members and their closely related family members was 45,212 kilograms (26 weeks ended October 31, 2012 – 34,600 kilograms) valued at \$136 (2012 – \$109). These transactions are measured at fair value and were incurred during the normal course of business on similar terms and conditions to those entered into with unrelated parties.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

16.1 Commitments

As of October 31, 2013 the Corporation had capital commitments of \$240 (April 30, 2013 – nil) related to the construction of staff accommodations at Berens River. These commitments will become operational in the third quarter of the 2013-14 year.

16.2 Contingencies

The Corporation is involved in various legal claims arising from the normal course of business. The outcome of these claims is currently not determinable, and accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the financial statements. It is the opinion of management that any amounts payable arising from these claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Corporation. Amounts payable, if any, will be recorded when any liability is considered likely and the associated costs can be reasonably estimated. There have been no changes in the existence, likelihood or amount of contingencies since the end of the most recently completed fiscal period.