CANADA SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MUSEUMS CORPORATION

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT (UNAUDITED)

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

September 30, 2013

This section of the quarterly financial report presents management's narrative discussion of the Corporation's financial performance during the second quarter ended September 30, 2013. Please read it in conjunction with the Corporation's quarterly financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

A summary of the financial activity for the second quarter of 2013-2014 includes the following:

Overview

During the second quarter of the fiscal year, significant resources from the Corporation have been monopolized for the operation of a summer blockbuster for Canada's Capital Region at the Canada Aviation and Space Museum (CASM).

Throughout the summer of 2013, the CASM hosted the Star Wars™ Identities exhibition where the visitor can explore the characters of Star Wars™ through more than two hundred original costumes, props, models, and pieces of artwork. At the same time, a unique interactive quest allows the visitor to design its own Star Wars Hero, putting the visitor at the center of the action.

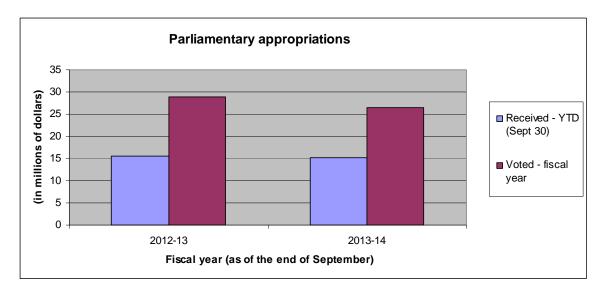
The last week of August, the Ottawa Mini Maker Faire was presented for the first time at the Canada Science and Technology Museum (CSTM). The event attracted more than 4,000 people who celebrated the Do-It-Yourself spirit and experienced the fun and wonder of creating. Also in August, the CSTM welcomed its 20 millionth visitor. That is roughly equivalent to the entire population of Canada when the Museum opened its doors in 1967.

At the Canada Agriculture and Food Museum, a record nearly 3,000 visitors came to celebrate National Ice Cream Day on July 21st, and get the scoop on ice cream and dairy. The festival was presented by Nestlé Skinny Cow.

Parliamentary appropriations

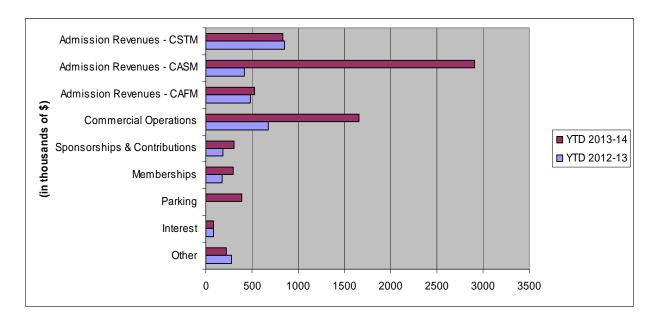
Total appropriation in the Corporation's statements is reported on an accrual basis in the amount of \$7.9 million recorded in the second quarter of 2013-14 (\$8.1 million in 2012-13). For the fiscal year 2013-14, the total voted appropriation is \$26.5 million (\$28.9 million in 2012-13) and includes no special funding for specific projects (\$2.4 million from the 2008 budget received in 2012-13).

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Revenues

Revenue generation continues to be a priority for the Corporation in an attempt to counter the escalating operating costs. At the end of September 2013, the Corporation had recorded its best revenue results for a quarter, increasing its revenues by \$2.9 million when compared to the same period last year. The increase in revenues can largely be attributed to the presentation of the Star Wars™ Identities exhibition that has boosted admissions revenues at CASM and increased boutique sales with the addition of a Star Wars™ gift shop adjacent to this unique exhibition. In May 2013, the Corporation also implemented paid parking at its three museum sites with the intent to re-invest parking fees collected in the museums to support programming.



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Operating Expenditures

The Corporation's total expenses were \$11.2 million for the second quarter of 2013-2014 (\$8.4 million in 2012-13) with the two main uses of funds being personnel and accommodation costs, totaling \$5.2 million (\$4.3 million in 2012-13) and \$3.3 million (\$3 million in 2012-13) respectively.

Total operating costs have increased by \$2.8 million when comparing the second quarter of 2013-14 with the second quarter of 2012-13. With major disbursements made in the second quarter of 2013-14 to operate and maintain the Star Wars™ Identities exhibition, a significant increase in "design and display", "personnel costs", "advertising," and "gift shop and product marketing" expenses has resulted when comparing the first six months of 2013-2014 to the first six months of 2012-13.

Capital Expenditures

For the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Corporation invested approximately \$0.7 million in capital assets (\$1.1 million in 2012-13). The most significant project for the July-September 2013 period was the construction of the Events Pavilion at the Canada Agriculture and Food Museum.

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RISK ANALYSIS

In its 2012-2013 annual report, the Corporation identified the challenges related to its facilities, human resources and funding.

The Corporation continues to work towards securing proper accommodations to resolve both the substandard environmental issues and the overcrowding in its current collection reserves. At the same time, work continues in redressing the capital infrastructure with a focus on high risk areas.

With regards to human resources challenges, the Corporation continues to put emphasis on internal job training and mentoring for specific 'at-risk' positions.

The Corporation's financial situation continues to be a main preoccupation. The issues of rising facility operating costs, major capital pressures and the identification of a permanent resolution for funding the increased facilities required to deliver our mandate, continues to add pressures.

The Corporation has already implemented many cost-stabilization strategies within the past two years, including a moratorium on new exhibition development unless funded by sponsorships or a positive dollar return on investment is guaranteed, postponed building maintenance and repairs, stretching the use of equipment that has exceeded its useful life expectancy, energy efficiency programs, and staff cost reductions. With these cost containment initiatives already in place, the Corporation is working hard to respond to the financial pressures in ways that will ensure the sustainability of the organization. All these cost saving initiatives have helped to stabilize expenses, but they are not sufficient to match the decrease in funding and they cannot be sustained in the long term.

Given its financial position, the Corporation continues to focus heavily on revenue generation. The presentation of a blockbuster exhibition such as Star Wars™ Identities represents an opportunity to generate additional revenues. The Corporation has also reviewed admission prices in April 2013 and implemented paid parking in May 2013 at its three museums. Although financially successful for the Corporation, the revenues from these initiatives are not enough to offset the rising costs of operations. The Corporation will continue to monitor, search for and exploit all revenue generating opportunities.

A major investment will be needed in the near future to carry out significant repairs to the roof of the Canada Science and Technology Museum building.

Financial Statements

Quarterly Financial Statements (unaudited)

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.

In support of its responsibility, Management has developed and maintains books of account, records, financial and management controls, information systems and management practices. These are designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the reliability of financial information that assets are safeguarded and controlled, and that transactions are in accordance with the *Financial Administration Act* and regulations, as well as the *Museums Act* and the by-laws of the Corporation.

Based on 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 of and for the periods presented in the quarterly financial statements.

Fernand Proulx
Chief Operating Officer and interim President and CEO

Yannick Brazeau Controller

November 27, 2013

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (unaudited)

As at September 30

(in thousands of dollars)	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,956	\$ 11,905
Accounts receivable		
Government departments	249	254
Trade	316	300
Inventories	533	420
Prepaid expenses	180	85
	15,234	12,964
Collection (Note 3)	1	1
Capital Assets	65,941	64,261
	\$ 81,176	\$ 77,226
LIABILITIES Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
Government departments	\$ 806	\$ 854
Accrued salaries and other	2,848	1,892
Current portion of employee future benefits	293	1,674
Deferred revenues and deferred appropriations	7,443	6,596
	11,390	11,016
Employee future benefits	224	581
Long-term advance (Note 4)	4,533	4,533
Deferred contributions related to capital assets	51,908	50,121
	68,055	66,251
NET ASSETS		
Unrestricted	3,019	873
Investment in capital assets	10,102	10,102
	13,121	10,975

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (unaudited)

For the quarter ended September 30

	Q2	Q2	YTD	YTD
(in thousands of dollars)	2013	2012	2013	2012
REVENUES				
Operating (Schedule 1)	\$ 4,501	\$ 1,619	\$ 7,064	\$3,062
Contributions	388	228	645	475
Interest	39	43	83	80
Total revenues	4,928	\$ 1,890	\$ 7,792	\$ 3,617
EXPENSES (Schedule 2)				
Heritage preservation	822	784	2,127	2,061
Sharing knowledge	4,789	2,773	9,227	6,140
Internal services	2,303	1,791	4,301	3,481
Accommodation	3,249	3,047	6,342	5,851
Total expenses	11,163	8,395	21,997	17,533
Deficit before parliamentary appropriations	(6,235)	(6,505)	(14,205)	(13,916)
Parliamentary appropriations (Note 5)	7,888	8,053	15,204	15,538
Surplus for the period	\$ 1,653	\$ 1,548	\$ 999	\$ 1,622

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (unaudited)

For the quarter ended September 30

	Q2	Q2	YTD	YTD
(in thousands of dollars)	2013	2012	2013	2012
Investment in capital assets, beginning of period	\$ 10,102	\$ 10,102	\$ 10,102	\$ 10,102
Change in investment in capital assets	-	-	-	
Investment in capital assets, end of period	10,102	10,102	10,102	10,102
Unrestricted net assets (deficit), beginning of period	1,365	(675)	2,019	(749)
Surplus for the period	1,653	1,548	999	1,622
Unrestricted net assets, end of period	3,018	873	3,018	873
Net assets, end of period	\$ 13,120	\$ 10,975	\$ 13,120	\$ 10,975

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (unaudited)

For the quarter ended September 30

(in thousands of dollars)	Q2	Q2	YTD	YTD
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Operating activities:				
Cash received (clients)	\$ 3,541	\$ 1,650	\$ 7,893	\$ 3,755
Parliamentary appropriations received for operations	10,097	7,282	16,665	15,082
Cash paid (employees and suppliers)	(11,310)	(8,972)	(20,343)	(16,976)
Cash received for restricted contributions	155	82	155	82
Interest received	29	36	54	77
Net cash generated through operating activities	2,512	78	4,424	2,020
Capital activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	(876)	(1,148)	(1,760)	(1,380)
Net cash used through capital activities	(876)	(1,148)	(1,760)	(1,380)
Financing activities:				
Appropriations received for the acquisition of capital assets	42	519	97	1,001
Net cash generated through financing activities	42	519	97	1,001
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,678	(551)	2,761	1,641
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period	12,278	12,456	11,195	10,264
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 13,956	\$ 11,905	\$ 13,956	\$ 11,905

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The quarterly financial statements of the Canada Science and Technology Museums Corporation must be read in conjunction with the most recent annual audited financial statements and with the narrative discussion included in the quarterly financial report.

1. Authority, mandate and operations

The National Museum of Science and Technology was established by the *Museums Act* on July 1, 1990, and is a Crown corporation named in Part I of Schedule III to the *Financial Administration Act* and is not subject to income taxes under the provisions of the *Income Tax Act*.

The mandate of the Corporation, as stated in the *Museums Act*, is to foster scientific and technological literacy throughout Canada by establishing, maintaining and developing a collection of scientific and technical objects, with special but not exclusive reference to Canada, and by demonstrating the products and processes of science and technology and their economic, social and cultural relationships with society.

The Corporation operates as the Canada Science and Technology Museums Corporation. It manages three museum sites: the Canada Science and Technology Museum, the Canada Aviation and Space Museum, and the Canada Agriculture and Food Museum. The Corporation's operations are organized by functionality as follows:

Heritage Preservation

This includes documentation, cataloguing, conservation, historical research, the library and related services.

Sharing Knowledge

This includes the development and maintenance of exhibitions, interpretive and educational activities, communication and promotion, Web activities, and other services to visitors.

Internal Services

This includes services such as human resources, finance and facilities management, corporate development and commercial operations, all of which are provided centrally.

Accommodation

This includes operating and maintenance expenses for all owned and leased facilities including security services.

2. Accounting policies

These quarterly financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting standards. The significant accounting policies are:

(a) Basis of presentation

The Corporation has prepared the quarterly financial statements applying the Section 4200 series of Canadian public sector accounting standards applicable to government not-for-profit organizations.

The Corporation applies the deferral method of accounting for contributions for not-for-profit organizations.

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(b) Cash equivalents

The Corporation's investments are highly liquid and limited to fixed Income securities in Schedule "A" banks, government backed paper and commercial paper rated A++ by the Canadian Bond Rating Services (CBRS).

(c) Accounts receivable

The Corporation establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts that reflects the estimated impairment of accounts receivable. The allowance is based on specific accounts and is determined by considering the Corporation's knowledge of the financial condition of its customers, the aging of accounts receivable, current business and political climate, customers and industry concentrations and historical experience.

All write downs against accounts receivable are recorded within operating expenditures on the Statement of Operations.

(d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory cost is determined by using the average weighted cost method.

(e) Collection

The collection constitutes the major portion of the Corporation's assets but is shown at a nominal value of \$1,000 on the Statement of financial position because of the practical difficulties in reflecting it at a meaningful value.

Items purchased for the collection are recorded as expenses in the year of acquisition. Items donated to the Corporation are recorded as assets at the nominal value.

(f) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded on the following basis. Acquired property and equipment owned by the Corporation are recorded at cost and amortized over their estimated useful life. Land and buildings owned by the Government of Canada and under the control of the Corporation are recorded at their estimated historical cost, less accumulated amortization for buildings. The estimated historical net costs of the buildings have been credited to deferred contributions related to capital assets and the estimated historical cost of the land has been credited to net assets. Land for which the historical cost cannot be reasonably determined is recorded at a nominal value with a corresponding amount credited to net assets. Improvements that extend the useful life or service potential of buildings are recorded at cost. Building improvements are amortized over the lesser of the remaining useful life of the building or the estimated useful life of the improvements.

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Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, using a half year-rule in the year of acquisition, as follows:

Buildings 10 to 40 years
Building improvements 10 to 25 years
Office furniture 5 to 10 years
Computer software 5 years
Equipment 5 to 12 years

Amounts included in capital projects in progress are transferred to the appropriate capital asset classification upon completion, and are amortized accordingly.

(g) Employee future benefits

i) 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.

ii) Severance benefits

Employees are entitled to severance benefits, as provided for under labour contracts and conditions of employment. The cost of these benefits is accrued as the employees render the services necessary to earn them. The Corporation has modified this benefit for all its employees as of March 31, 2012. Consequently, employees have the choice to receive their severance benefit payment immediately, defer the payment until retirement, or a combination of the two options, based on their continuous years of service with the Corporation as of March 31, 2012. The cost of benefits is actuarially determined as at March 31 of each year using the projected benefit method prorated on services. The obligation is unfunded. The valuation of the liability is based upon assumptions and best estimates relating to factors such as discount rate, inflation, anticipated turnover and employment retirements, and mortality rates. These benefits represent an obligation of the Corporation that entails settlement by future payment, Actuarial gains (losses) on the accrued benefit obligation arise from differences between actual and expected experience and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. Actuarial gains (losses) are recognized in the Statement of Operations on a systematic basis over the remaining service life of active employees covered by these post retirement benefits which is 11 years.

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iii) Sick leave benefits

The Corporation provides sick leave benefits for employees that accumulate but do not vest. The cost of the accrued benefit obligations related to sick leave entitlement earned by employees is actuarially determined using the projected benefit method prorated on services and management's best estimate of inflation, discount rate, employee demographics and sick leave usage of active employees. Actuarial gains (losses) on the accrued benefit obligation arise from differences between actual and expected experience and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used to determine the accrued benefit obligation. Actuarial gains (losses) are recognized in the Statement of Operations on a systematic basis over the remaining service life of active employees covered by these post retirement benefits which is 11 years.

(h) Revenue recognition

i) Parliamentary appropriations

The Government of Canada provides funding to the Corporation.

Parliamentary appropriations which are explicitly or implicitly restricted for the purchase of amortizable capital assets are deferred and recognized as revenue on the same basis and over the same periods as the related capital assets acquired.

Parliamentary appropriations restricted for specific expenses are deferred on the Statement of Financial Position and recognized as revenue on the Statement of Operations in the period that those expenses are incurred.

Parliamentary appropriations that are not restricted to a specific purpose are recognized as revenue in the Statement of Operations in the period for which the parliamentary appropriation is authorized.

ii) Operating

Revenues from museum operations include the sale of general admission and programs, boutique sales, facility rentals, memberships, sponsorships, farm operations and other revenues. They are recognized in the year in which the sale of goods is completed or the services are provided.

iii) Contributions

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue on the Statement of Operations when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Contributions externally restricted for specific purposes are deferred on the Statement of Financial Position and recognized as revenue on the Statement of Operations in the period in which the related expenditures are recognized.

Contributions in kind are recorded at their estimated fair market value when they are received. Volunteers contribute a significant number of hours per year. Because of the difficulty in determining their fair value, contributed services from volunteers are not recognized in these financial statements.

iv) Interest revenues

Interest revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned using the effective interest rate method.

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(i) Foreign currency translation

Transactions involving foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollar equivalents using rates in effect at the time of those transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using rate at September 30.

Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency translation are reported on the Statement of Operations.

(j) Financial assets and liabilities

The classification of financial instruments is determined by the Corporation at initial recognition and depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired or liabilities were incurred. All financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments on initial recognition is based on the transaction price, which represents the fair value of the consideration given or received. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial instruments are measured based on the accounting treatment corresponding to their classification.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded at fair value.

Accounts receivable, long-term advance, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are recorded at cost or amortized cost.

(k) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Corporation assesses at each reporting date whether there are any internal indicators that an asset may be impaired (e.g. damaged assets or assets no longer being used). If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

(I) Measurement uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards applicable to government not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the year.

Accrued liabilities, allowance for doubtful accounts, employee future benefits and estimated useful lives of capital assets are the most significant items for which estimates are used.

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The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

(i) Estimated useful lives of assets

The estimated useful lives of capital assets are based on management's intentions with respect to the asset, historical experience with the asset, internal asset management plans and other factors as determined by management. The useful lives are reviewed on an annual basis and any revisions to the useful lives are accounted for prospectively.

(ii) Severance and sick leave benefits

The cost of defined benefit severance plan and sick leave as well as the present value of the obligation is determined using an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, usage rates, future salary increases, and departure rates. All assumptions are reviewed annually as at September 30. In determining the appropriate discount rate management considers the interest rates of Government of Canada bonds. Departure rates are based on experience from the public service of Canada and include mortality, disability, termination and retirement. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates in Canada.

There are no other accounting assumptions or estimates that have been identified to have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year.

3. Collection

Part of the mandate of the Corporation is "to foster scientific and technological literacy throughout Canada by establishing, maintaining and developing a collection of scientific and technological objects..." This collection is the main asset of the Corporation and is divided in the following areas:

- Communications
- Non-renewable resources and industrial design
- Natural resources
- Physical sciences and medicine
- Renewable resources, including agriculture and forestry
- Instruments, tools and systems with direct application to mathematics, chemistry, physics, as well as astronomy, astrophysics, meteorology, surveying and mapping, and information technology
- Transportation: land, marine, and air and space

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4. Long-term advance

The Corporation received funding from the Treasury Board Secretariat between 2007 and 2010 to construct educational facilities, retail space and an auditorium at the Canada Aviation and Space Museum. The Corporation also received funding in 2008 to establish a foundation for the Canada Science and Technology Museums Corporation.

(in thousands of dollars)	2013	2012	
Funding for construction of revenue generating facilities	\$ 4,208	\$ 4,208	
Funding to establish a Foundation	325	325	
	\$ 4,533	\$ 4,533	

The Corporation received the funding on the basis that it will have up to twenty-five years to repay the funding for construction of revenue generating facilities and six years to repay the funding received to establish the Foundation. A repayment mechanism will be determined and the Corporation does not have to pay interest on this funding.

5. Parliamentary appropriations

(in thousands of dollars)	2013	2012
Main Estimates amount provided for operating and		
capital expenditures	\$ 13,765	\$ 15,033
	\$ 13,765	\$ 15,033
Deferred appropriation used in current period to purchase		
capital assets	1,663	404
Appropriations received in the current period to acquire		
capital assets in future periods	-	(1,380)
Amounts used to purchase depreciable capital assets	(1,760)	-
Amortization of deferred contribution related to capital assets	1,536	1,481
Parliamentary appropriations	\$ 15,204	\$ 15,538

6. Canada Science and Technology Museums Corporation Foundation

The Canada Science and Technology Museums Corporation Foundation (the "Foundation") was incorporated under the *Canada Corporations Act* on November 14, 2007 and is a registered charitable non-profit organization under the *Income Tax Act* since April 1, 2008. This is a separate legal entity from the Canada Science and Technology Museums Corporation and all funds that will be raised by the Foundation will be for projects determined by the Foundation.

The Foundation raises funds from patrons, corporations, associations and from the community. The amounts granted to the Corporation by the Foundation are recorded as Corporate Development revenue in the Corporation's statement of operations.

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7. Related party transactions

The Corporation incurred expenses such as property taxes, building rentals and employee benefits with related parties. These transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations, under the same terms and conditions that applied to outside parties and are recorded at the exchange amount.

Also, during the second quarter, the Corporation received services which were obtained without charge from other Government organizations. These services received without charge have been recognized in the Corporation's Statement of Operations as follows:

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSE (in thousands of dollars)	2013	2012
Personnel costs - Salary and associated expenditures for the assignment of employees from Government organizations to the Corporation	\$ 407	\$ 333
Professional services - Audit services provided by the Office of the Auditor General of Canada	83	60
Total services received without charge	\$ 490	\$ 393
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS (in thousands of dollars)	2013	2012
Revenues Contributions	\$ 490	\$ 393
Expenses Heritage Preservation Sharing Knowledge Internal services	407 83	47 264 82
Total services received without charge	\$ 490	\$ 393

Lease of buildings for the Canada Agriculture and Food Museum buildings located on the Central Experimental Farm site were provided without charge from the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and are not presented in the Corporation's Statement of Operations because of the difficulty in determining the fair value of this contribution.

8. Contingencies

In the normal course of its operations, the Corporation becomes involved in various claims or legal actions. Some of these potential liabilities may become actual liabilities when one or more future events occur, or fail to occur. To the extent that the future event is likely to occur or fail to occur, and a reasonable estimate of the loss can be made, an estimated liability is accrued and an expense recorded in the Corporation's financial statements. As at September 30, 2013, there has been no provision recorded (2012 - no provision recorded). The effect, if any, of ultimate resolution of these matters will be accounted for when determinable.

9. Comparative information

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation.

SCHEDULE OF OPERATING REVENUES (unaudited)

For the quarter ended September 30

(in thousands of dollars)	Q2	Q2	YTD	YTD
	2013	2012	2013	2012
General admissions and programs				
Science and Technology	\$ 498	\$ 476	\$ 829	\$ 851
Aviation and Space	1,995	258	2,908	417
Agriculture and Food	344	293	525	486
Boutique Sales	876	271	1,399	519
Facility Rentals and concessions	60	35	161	83
Parking	276	-	385	-
Membership	123	92	234	177
Grants and Sponsorship	126	75	303	184
Farm Operations	84	67	150	143
Thematic experiences	71	51	98	71
Other	48	1	72	131
TOTAL	\$ 4,501	\$ 1,619	\$ 7,064	\$ 3,062

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES (unaudited)

For the quarter ended September 30

(in thousands of dollars)	Q2	Q2	YTD	YTD
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Personnel costs	\$ 5,190	\$ 4,277	\$ 10,717	\$ 9,584
Design and Display	1,056	12	1,684	40
Amortization of capital assets	814	771	1,589	1,532
Professional and special services	590	481	1,121	1,021
Lease of Buildings	479	480	959	960
Property taxes	423	474	875	933
Gift shop and product marketing	507	123	796	249
Property management services	379	325	732	610
Repairs and upkeep of buildings	311	259	555	439
Utilities	283	321	546	542
Material and supplies	214	181	546	377
Advertising	222	134	542	187
Protection services	286	190	501	370
Publications	66	64	152	99
Repairs and upkeep of equipment	92	64	131	97
Communications	63	47	114	99
Freight, express and cartage	28	7	103	13
Miscellaneous	63	43	98	56
Travel	36	20	91	114
Office supplies and equipment	34	32	74	57
Rentals of equipment	18	80	47	107
Books	9	9	19	18
Purchase of objects for the collection	0	1	5	29
Total expenses	\$ 11,163	\$ 8,395	\$ 21,997	\$ 17,533