The federal government begins transfer of airports to local authorities, starting with Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal and Vancouver.

Did you know that most of Canada’s major airports haven’t been operated by any form of government since the 1990s? Were you aware that virtually all of the $19 billion that has been invested into airport infrastructure in Canada since then has come from the private corporations that operate Canada’s airports on a not-for-profit basis using funds generated by airport authority operations.

Twenty-six of the airports formerly operated by government — those located in a Canadian capital city or handling more than 200,000 passengers a year — have been designated National Airports System (NAS) airports. 22 of these airports are leased to local, non-governmental airport authorities to operate. These airports, which pour all profits back into the airport, pay rent to the federal government and are responsible for some 90% of the passenger volumes in Canada.

The federal government begins transfer of airports to local authorities, starting with Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal and Vancouver.

1992

NUMBERS TO KNOW: CANADA’S AIRPORTS

$19 Billion in Capital Investment Since 1992 Without Taxpayer Support

$305 Million in Rent in 2014

$4.6 Billion in Rent Since 1992

CANADA’S AIR TRANSPORT INDUSTRY: CURRENT ECONOMIC IMPACT

$34.9 Billion Contributed to Canada’s GDP

$7 Billion Accrued Taxes

126 Million Passengers in 2014

141,000 Direct Jobs Supported
There are 26 NAS airports, including three operated by territorial governments and one operated by the City of Kelowna.

22 NAS airports are operated by local airport authorities independent from any form of government.
Canada's NAS airports are responsible for covering their own operating and capital costs but they also pay rent to the federal government — some $305 million in 2014.
There are 22 NAS airports operated by local airport authorities independent from any form of government.

Canada’s NAS airport authorities are managed by independent and fully accountable boards of directors selected on the basis of the skills each director brings to the board table. Appointment and nomination procedures aim to strike balances on the need for community involvement, preserving the independence and impartiality of directors, and reflecting directors’ fiduciary responsibilities.

LOCAL AIRPORT AUTHORITIES ARE:
- Non-share capital corporations; any profits are invested back into the airport
- Independent from any branch of government
- Responsible for covering their own operating and infrastructure costs
- Governed by independent boards of directors
- Required to pay rent to the federal government

AIRPORT AUTHORITY BOARD COMPOSITION
Each airport authority has directors nominated or appointed by the federal government, provincial and/or municipal governments, local business communities and other stakeholder groups. Except for those airport authorities that have their CEO as a director, all directors are independent from management as they are either appointed directly by the appointing authority or chosen from a pool of candidates put forward by the nominating entities.

OTTAWA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY

WHO DOES WHAT AT AN AIRPORT?

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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
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<td>Airline</td>
<td>Check-in, boarding, baggage handling</td>
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<tr>
<td>Airport Authority</td>
<td>Overall strategic direction and operation of the airport, including building and airfield operations and maintenance, and commercial development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Vendors</td>
<td>Retail shops, restaurants, car rental agents, hotels and other airport services when not operated directly by the airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nav Canada</td>
<td>Air traffic control</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canadian Air Transport Security Authority</td>
<td>Security screening of passengers and their bags, screening of airport workers</td>
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<td>Canada Border Services Agency</td>
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<td>Police Services</td>
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For more information about Canada’s airports, please visit www.canadasairports.com

About the Canadian Airports Council (CAC)
The Canadian Airports Council, a division of Airports Council International-North America, is the voice for Canada’s airports community. The CAC’s 48 members represent more than 100 airports, including all of the privately operated National Airports System (NAS) airports and many municipal airports across Canada. CAC members handle virtually all of the nation’s air cargo and international passenger traffic, and 95% of domestic passenger traffic.

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