

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements September 30, 2009

November 12, 2009

## Management's Report

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of **Jazz Air Income Fund** are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Trustees. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include some amounts and assumptions based on management's best estimates which have been derived with careful judgement.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, management has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting controls. These controls are designed to ensure that the financial records are reliable for preparation of the financial statements. The Audit, Finance and Risk Committee of the Board of Trustees reviewed and approved Jazz's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements, and recommended their approval by the Board of Trustees.

(signed) "Joseph D. Randell" President and Chief Executive Officer (signed) "Allan D. Rowe" Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets As at September 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	September 30, 2009 \$	December 31, 2008 \$
Assets		
Current assets Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable - trade and other (note 6) Spare parts, materials and supplies Prepaid expenses	151,301 53,378 40,020 17,583	131,876 71,618 46,150 12,905
Total current assets	262,282	262,549
Property and equipment	206,437	219,028
Intangible assets	690,527	722,102
Other assets	26,142	29,072
	1,185,388	1,232,751
Liabilities		
Current liabilities Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6) Distributions payable Current portion of obligations under capital leases Current portion of long-term debt (note 3)	186,443 6,143 2,671 114,695	197,046 10,296 2,837
Total current liabilities	309,952	210,179
Obligations under capital leases	16,084	20,581
Long-term debt (note 3)	-	114,729
Future income tax	18,963	23,561
Other long-term liabilities	43,957	55,672
	388,956	424,722
Unitholders' Equity	796,432	808,029
	1,185,388	1,232,751

Economic dependence (note 6) Commitments (note 8) Contingencies (note 9) Subsequent event (note 10)



Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Unitholders' Equity For the nine-month period ended September 30, 2009 and year ended December 31, 2008

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

		Retained ea	rnings (deficit)		Accumulated other	
	Unitholders' capital \$	Accumulated earnings	Distributions \$	Contributed surplus	comprehensive income (loss) \$	Total \$
Balance - December 31, 2007	1,034,656	29,512	(127,186)	5,952	(158)	942,776
Change in fair value during the period Distributions	-	-	- (92,664)	-	(594)	(594) (92,664)
Units held by unit based compensation plans	(225)	-	(32,004)	(1,586)	-	(1,811)
Accretion related to the initial long-term incentive plan		-	- -	1,372	-	1,372
Accretion related to the ongoing long-term incentive plan		-	<b>-</b>	932	-	932
Net income for the period	-	77,083	-	-	-	77,083
Balance - September 30, 2008	1,034,431	106,595	(219,850)	6,670	(752)	927,094
Change in fair value during the period Distributions	-	- -	(30,888)	-	(2,434)	(2,434) (30,888)
Units held by unit based compensation plans	20	-	<u>-</u>	(40)	-	(20)
Accretion related to the initial long-term incentive plan	-	-	-	478	-	478
Accretion related to the ongoing long-term incentive plan	-	-	-	292	-	292
Net loss for the period	-	(86,493)	-	-	-	(86,493)
Balance - December 31, 2008	1,034,451	20,102	(250,738)	7,400	(3,186)	808,029
Change in fair value during the period Distributions	- -	-	- (84,358)	-	1,552 -	1,552 (84,358)
Units held by unit based compensation plans	829	-	-	(2,879)	-	(2,050)
Accretion related to the ongoing long-term incentive plan	-	-	-	1,437	-	1,437
Net income for the period	-	71,822	-	-	-	71,822
Balance - September 30, 2009	1,035,280	91,924	(335,096)	5,958	(1,634)	796,432

## Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Income For the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

	Three months ended September 30, 2009 2008			onths ended ember 30, 2008
	\$	2008 \$	2009 \$	2008 \$
Operating revenue (note 6)	070.050	400.004	4 44 4 004	4 000 045
Passenger Other	376,059 3,600	433,334 4,105	1,114,621 8,041	1,233,915 9,690
Out of	379,659	437,439	1,122,662	1,243,605
	379,039	437,439	1,122,002	1,243,003
Operating expenses (note 6)	76 606	72.024	220 727	220 520
Salaries and wages Benefits	76,696 11,919	73,024 12,927	220,727 39,868	220,520 41,478
Aircraft fuel	71,634	132,325	191,102	340,752
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	7 1,00 1	. 52,525	.0.,.02	0.0,702
and other	7,710	7,419	22,734	22,532
Amortization of Capacity Purchase Agreement ("CPA")	10 505	10 505	04 575	04 575
intangible asset Food, beverage and supplies	10,525 3,453	10,525 3,870	31,575 10,227	31,575 11,463
Aircraft maintenance materials, supplies and services	43,506	32,201	125,398	99,059
Airport and navigation fees	50,936	52,652	145,962	151,469
Aircraft rent	32,684	31,438	103,888	91,302
Terminal handling services	20,292	21,263	75,791	76,669
Other	26,063	24,950	83,874	79,817
	355,418	402,594	1,051,146	1,166,636
Operating income	24,241	34,845	71,516	76,969
Non-operating income (expenses)				
Interest revenue	98	924	558	3,251
Interest expense	(1,817) 191	(2,139)	(5,536)	(6,367) 8
Gain on disposal of property and equipment Foreign exchange gain (loss)	8	(1,881)	1,376 (690)	(2,455)
Unrealized loss on asset backed commercial paper	-	(1,001)	-	(2,985)
	(1,520)	(3,096)	(4,292)	(8,548)
Income before future income taxes	22,721	31,749	67,224	68,421
Recovery of future income taxes	2,600	-	4,598	8,662
Net income for the periods	25,321	31,749	71,822	77,083
Weighted average number of Units	121,999,951	122,026,325	121,957,968	122,061,867
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Earnings per Unit, basic and diluted	\$0.21	\$0.26	\$0.59	\$0.63



Unaudited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income For the three and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2009 \$	2008 \$	2009 \$	2008 
Net income for the periods	25,321	31,749	71,822	77,083
Other comprehensive income Change in fair value of derivatives designated as cash				
flow hedges	1,549	350	3,427	(280)
Reclassification of net realized gains on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to income	(797)	(316)	(1,875)	(314)
Comprehensive income	26,073	31,783	73,374	76,489





(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended September 30,		Septe	nths ended mber 30,
	2009 \$	2008 \$	2009 \$	2008 \$
Cash provided by (used in)				
Operating activities				
Net income for the periods Charges (credits) to operations not involving cash	25,321	31,749	71,822	77,083
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and other	7,710	7,419	22,734	20,532
Amortization of CPA intangible asset	10,525	10,525	31,575	31,575
Amortization of prepaid aircraft rent and related fees	482	483	1,447	1,446
Gain on disposal of property and equipment Unit based compensation	(191) 479	- 725	(1,376) 1,437	(8) 2,304
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(1,581)	808	(2,517)	2,304 1,342
Future income taxes	(2,600)	-	(4,598)	(8,662)
Unrealized loss on asset backed commercial paper	-	-	_	2,985
Other	(19)	58	(221)	(1,580)
Funding of unit based compensation plan, net of forfeitures	(6)	284	(2,050)	(1,811)
	40,120	52,051	118,253	127,206
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances related to	22 777	(2.025)	(1,074)	(4.755)
operations (note 5)	22,777	(3,025)	,	(4,755)
	62,897	49,026	117,179	122,451
Financing activities				
Repayment of obligations under capital leases	(649)	(556)	(2,028)	(1,610)
Distributions	(26,735)	(30,888)	(88,511)	(92,664)
	(27,384)	(31,444)	(90,539)	(94,274)
Investing activities				
Additions to property and equipment	(3,041)	(5,398)	(9,010)	(15,262)
Decrease in long-term receivables	-	-	419	210
Proceeds on disposal of property and equipment	191		1,376	8
	(2,850)	(5,398)	(7,215)	(15,044)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents during the periods	32,663	12,184	19,425	13,133
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of periods	118,638	123,823	131,876	122,874
Cash and cash equivalents - End of periods	151,301	136,007	151,301	136,007
Cash payments of interest	2,210	2,847	6,830	8,052
Cash receipts of interest	36	923	549	3,569
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:				
Cash	71,905	34,228	71,905	34,228
Term deposits and fixed income securities	79,396	101,779	79,396	101,779

# Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements For the period ended September 30, 2009



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

#### 1 Nature of operations and economic dependence

Jazz Air Income Fund (the "Fund") is an unincorporated, open-ended trust established under the laws of the Province of Ontario by a declaration of trust dated November 25, 2005 and amended by an amended and restated declaration of trust dated January 24, 2006, and the first amendment to the amended and restated declaration of trust dated as of March 23, 2009 (the "Jazz Declaration of Trust"). The Fund qualifies as a "mutual fund trust" for the purposes of the Income Tax Act (Canada). The principal and head office of the Fund is located at 1000 de la Gauchetière Street West, Suite 2100, Montréal, Québec H3B 4W5. The Fund has been established to acquire and hold, directly or indirectly, investments in Jazz Air LP (the "Partnership") and its general partner Jazz Air Holding GP Inc. ("Jazz GP"), a regional airline, and such other investments as the Board of Trustees of the Fund (the "Trustees") may determine. Reference to Jazz in the following notes to the consolidated financial statements refers to, as the context may require, the Fund and its subsidiaries (Jazz Air Trust (the "Trust") and the Partnership) collectively, the Fund and one or more of its subsidiaries, one or more of the Fund's subsidiaries or the Fund itself.

Jazz operates a regional airline in Canada and the United States. Jazz forms an integral part of Air Canada's domestic and transborder market presence and strategy. Jazz and Air Canada are parties to an amended and restated capacity purchase agreement, effective January 1, 2006, as amended by a letter agreement (the "Rate Amending Agreement") dated July 6, 2009 and an amending agreement (the "CPA Amending Agreement") dated September 22, 2009 (as amended, the "CPA"), pursuant to which Air Canada purchases substantially all of Jazz's fleet capacity on aircraft operated by Jazz (the "Covered Aircraft"), based on predetermined rates (the "Rates") charged by Jazz to Air Canada for operating the Covered Aircraft. Jazz is economically and commercially dependent upon Air Canada and certain of its subsidiaries, as, in addition to being the primary source of revenue, these entities currently provide significant services to Jazz. In addition, Air Canada and its subsidiaries provide a substantial portion of the aircraft financing for Jazz.

Jazz has historically experienced greater demand for its services in the second and third quarters of the calendar year and lower demand in the first and fourth quarters of the calendar year. This demand pattern is principally a result of the high number of leisure travelers and their preference for travel during the spring and summer months, thereby increasing the flying hour requirements of Air Canada. Jazz has substantial fixed costs that do not meaningfully fluctuate with passenger demand in the short-term. Jazz revenues under the CPA do not fluctuate significantly with passenger load factors.

#### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 1751, "Interim Financial Statements". Accordingly, certain information and note disclosure normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") have been omitted or condensed. These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Jazz for the year ended December 31, 2008.

In the opinion of management, these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments considered necessary by management to present a fair statement of the results of operations, financial position and cash flows. Except as otherwise indicated hereunder, these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the same policies and methods of computation as the annual consolidated financial statements of Jazz for the year ended December 31, 2008.

#### Principles of consolidation

These unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Jazz and the consolidated accounts of the Partnership, the variable interest entity for which Jazz is the primary beneficiary. All inter-company and inter-entity balances and transactions are eliminated.

# Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements For the period ended September 30, 2009



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

### 2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### Operating revenue

The CPA with Air Canada provides for a monthly payment for an amount per aircraft designed to reimburse Jazz for certain aircraft ownership costs. In accordance with Emerging Issues Committee No. 150, *Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*, Jazz has concluded that a component of its revenue under the CPA is rental income since the CPA identifies the "right of use" of a specific type and number of aircraft over a stated period of time otherwise known as the Covered Aircraft. The amount deemed to be rental income is \$42,228 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 (\$41,639 for the three months ended September 30, 2008) and \$135,807 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 (\$121,640 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008). This amount was recorded in passenger revenue of Jazz's consolidated statements of income.

#### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost of companies over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired and is not amortized. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. When the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the excess. At December 31, 2008, Jazz determined its goodwill was fully impaired and recorded a write-down of \$153,230.

#### Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Change in accounting policy

Credit Risk and Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

On January 20, 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") of the Canadian Accounting Standards Board issued EIC Abstract 173, *Credit Risk and Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, which establishes guidance requiring an entity to consider its own credit risk as well as the credit risk of the counterparty in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. This interpretation must be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior years. The adoption of this interpretation did not have a significant impact on Jazz's consolidated financial statements.

### Future accounting changes

Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In January 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") announced its decision to replace Canadian GAAP with IFRS. On February 13, 2008 the AcSB confirmed January 1, 2011 as the mandatory changeover date to IFRS for all Canadian publicly accountable enterprises. This means that Jazz will be required to prepare IFRS financial statements for the interim periods and fiscal year ends beginning in 2011. Jazz has created an implementation team, which consists of internal resources and an external consultant. A changeover plan is being established to convert to the new standards within the allotted timeline and consists of the following phases: raise awareness and initial assessment; detailed assessment; and implementation and review. Phase 1 was completed in the third quarter of 2008. Jazz continues to work on Phase 2 and has commenced work on Phase 3. At this time, Jazz does not believe any significant changes to the financial reporting system will be necessary to facilitate the change-over.





(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

## 3 Long-term debt

The following provides a breakdown of Jazz's authorized and outstanding credit facilities:

	Authorized \$	Drawn at September 30, 2009 \$	Drawn at December 31, 2008 \$
Revolving term facility <sup>(a)</sup> Term facility <sup>(b)</sup> Prepaid interest <sup>(c)</sup> Unamortized commitment fee <sup>(c)</sup>	35,000 115,000 - -	- 115,000 (305) -	115,000 (213) (58)
Less: Current portion	150,000	114,695 114,695	114,729
Total	150,000	-	114,729

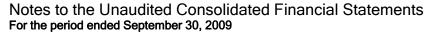
(a) The revolving term facility matures on February 2, 2010 and bears interest at rates ranging from Canadian prime rate and US base rate plus 1.75% to 2.75% and the bankers' acceptance rate and LIBOR plus 2.75% to 3.75%. As at September 30, 2009, there were no borrowings under the revolving term facility. Available credit under the revolving term facility, after deducting letters of credit, bears interest at 0.50%.

## Letters of credit

Jazz has issued irrevocable letters of credit in the aggregate amount of \$3,553. This amount reduces the available credit under the revolving term facility and bears interest at 2.875%.

- (b) The term facility matures on February 2, 2010 and bears interest at rates ranging from Canadian prime rate and US base rate plus 1.75% to 2.75% and the bankers' acceptance rate and LIBOR plus 2.75% to 3.75%. As at September 30, 2009, of borrowings under the term facility, \$114,400 were in the form of bankers' acceptances with a 90 day term and an effective interest rate of 3.20%. A further \$600 was in the form of prime rate advances bearing interest at 4.00%. As at September 30, 2009, Jazz had entered into interest rate swap agreements with a third party in respect of \$115,000 of debt which has effectively resulted in a fixed interest rate of 5.98% until February 2, 2010.
- (c) Long-term debt is presented net of prepaid interest and unamortized financing charges.

Borrowings under the credit facilities are secured by substantially all the present and future assets of Jazz. The continued availability of the credit facilities is subject to Jazz's ability to maintain certain leverage, debt service and interest coverage covenants, as well as other affirmative and negative covenants. As at September 30, 2009, Jazz is in compliance with all debt covenants.





(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

### 4 Distributions

On July 28, 2009, the Trustees adjusted cash distributions to reflect the amendments to the CPA and the extension of the CPA's term and to otherwise improve liquidity during an uncertain period. Effective with the distribution payment to be paid in September to Unitholders of record on August 31, 2009, the Board resolved to reduce cash distributions by approximately 40% to \$0.60 per Unit annually.

Jazz declared a distribution for the month ended September 30, 2009 of \$0.0500 per Unit (September 30, 2008 - \$0.0838 per Unit). The distribution of \$6,143 (2008 - \$10,296) is payable October 15, 2009 to Unitholders of record on September 30, 2009.

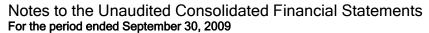
Distributions declared, to the Unitholders of record on the last business day of each month, for the period ended September 30, 2009 aggregated to approximately \$84,358 and for the same period in 2008 aggregated to approximately \$92,664, as follows:

	Septembe	September 30, 2009 Amount		per 30, 2008 Amount
	Amount \$	per Unit \$	Amount \$	per Unit \$
January	10,296	0.0838	10,296	0.0838
February	10,296	0.0838	10,296	0.0838
March	10,296	0.0838	10,296	0.0838
April	10,296	0.0838	10,296	0.0838
May	10,296	0.0838	10,296	0.0838
June	10,296	0.0838	10,296	0.0838
July	10,296	0.0838	10,296	0.0838
August	6,143	0.0500	10,296	0.0838
September	6,143	0.0500	10,296	0.0838
	84,358	0.6866	92,664	0.7542

## 5 Statement of cash flows - supplementary information

Net changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations:

		Three months ended September 30,		onths ended ember 30,
	2009 \$	2008 \$	2009 \$	2008 \$
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable - trade				
and other	25,435	499	18,240	(7,495)
Decrease (increase) in spare parts, materials				
and supplies	224	(2,961)	6,130	(3,570)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	260	(2,166)	(4,678)	(4,357)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and				
accrued liabilities	(300)	3,313	(9,051)	17,666
Increase (decrease) in other long-term liabilities	(2,842)	(1,710)	(11,715)	(6,999)
	00.777	(0.005)	(4.074)	(4.755)
	22,777	(3,025)	(1,074)	(4,755)





(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

#### 6 Economic dependence

The transactions between Air Canada and its subsidiaries and Jazz are summarized in the table below.

	Three months ended September 30,			onths ended ember 30,
	2009	2008	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Operating revenue Air Canada	375,738	433,222	1,113,733	1,233,723
Operating expenses Air Canada Air Canada Capital Ltd. ACGHS Limited Partnership	10,095	11,798	33,237	33,644
	23,795	22,697	75,977	66,000
	11,313	12,483	43,188	47,218

The following balances with Air Canada and its subsidiaries are included in the financial statements:

	As at September 30, 2009 \$	As at December 31, 2008 \$
Accounts receivable		
Air Canada	47,224	58,353
ACGHS Limited Partnership	139	169
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		
Air Canada	44,261	58,752
Air Canada Capital Ltd.	11,860	9,405
ACGHS Limited Partnership	8,999	14,777

## **Capacity Purchase Agreement**

Jazz is party to the CPA with Air Canada, under which Air Canada purchases the capacity of certain specified aircraft operated by Jazz under the tradename of "Air Canada Jazz" on routes specified by Air Canada. Under this agreement, Jazz is required to provide Air Canada with the capacity of the specified aircraft, all crews and applicable personnel, aircraft maintenance, and airport operations for such flights. Air Canada determines routes and controls scheduling, sets ticket prices, determines seat inventories, and performs marketing and advertising for these flights. Air Canada retains all revenue derived from the sale of seats to passengers and cargo services and pays Jazz for the capacity provided.

Jazz is paid fees, on a monthly basis, for the capacity provided. These fees consist of a number of variable components based on different metrics, including block hours flown, flight hours, cycles (number of take-offs and landings), number of passengers and number of aircraft covered by the CPA. The rates for these metrics are fixed for annual periods and vary by aircraft type with current rates in effect until December 31, 2011. In addition, Air Canada is required to reimburse Jazz for certain pass-through costs, including fuel, de-icing, navigation, landing and terminal fees, station provisioning costs, station termination costs, passenger liability insurance and certain employee relocation costs. As these costs are required to operate the aircraft provided under the CPA, the reimbursement of these costs are included in revenue. Pass-through costs amounted to \$128,677 for the three months ended September 30, 2009 and \$364,922 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 (\$188,661 for the three months ended September 30, 2008 and \$518,693 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008).

# Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements For the period ended September 30, 2009



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

#### 6 Economic dependence (continued)

The fees which are related to controllable costs are paid on the first day of each month based on estimates for that month. Such estimates are reconciled at the end of the month for actual amounts and true-up payments are made no later than the 30th day of the following month. Pass-through costs are reimbursed by Air Canada 30 days following the month in which they were incurred.

Pursuant to the terms of the CPA, Jazz and Air Canada agreed to re-set detailed rates (subject to the terms of the contract, including the controllable target margin requirements) applicable to the period commencing on January 1, 2009 and ending on December 31, 2011. During the first quarter of 2009, Jazz reached an agreement with Air Canada regarding the establishment of new rates for controllable costs that are payable by Air Canada under the CPA for the three-year period ending December 31, 2011. The new rates are retroactive to January 1, 2009.

Jazz is also paid certain performance incentive payments on a quarterly basis related to on-time performance, controllable flight completion, baggage handling performance and other customer satisfaction criteria. Rates under the CPA were established so as to achieve a controllable target margin of 14.32% for Jazz, effective January 1, 2009 (for the years 2006 to 2008, the target margin was 14.09%), excluding incentive and pass-through revenue, and before the deduction of profit sharing expenses paid to employees as a result of performance achievements on the CPA services provided to Air Canada.

#### Amendments to the CPA

On July 28, 2009, Jazz and Air Canada agreed to amend the terms of the CPA in response to uncertainty in the airline industry and Air Canada's need to implement cost reduction initiatives. On September 22, 2009, Jazz and Air Canada executed the CPA Amending Agreement to formally reflect certain amendments to the CPA, including the following.

The CPA Amending Agreement extends the initial term of the CPA from December 31, 2015 to December 31, 2020 and provides greater certainty regarding the number of annual Block Hours to be scheduled for flying by Jazz. Block Hours are calculated by adding the number of minutes elapsing from the time the chocks are removed from the wheels of an aircraft until the chocks are next again returned to the wheels of the aircraft, divided by 60 ("Block Hours"). Under the CPA Amending Agreement, Air Canada agreed to use reasonable commercial efforts to provide a minimum of 375,000 total annual Block Hours to Jazz, as measured by the sum of the twelve monthly schedules delivered by Air Canada to Jazz for a calendar year (the "Annual Delivered Block Hours"). In addition, Air Canada and Jazz agreed that the minimum average daily utilization per aircraft, as stated in Block Hours, will not result in less than 339,000 annual Block Hours (the minimum average daily utilization guarantee or "MADUG"), notwithstanding the temporary reduction in the number of Covered Aircraft to 123 aircraft and the subsequent permanent reduction in the number of Covered Aircraft to 125, subject to Air Canada's one-time right to revise the MADUG in the circumstances described below.

The CPA Amending Agreement also amended the Rates established for the rate period commencing January 1, 2009 and ending on December 31, 2011 (the "2009-2011 Rate Period"). The Rates negotiated and reflected in the Rate Amending Agreement were established to enable Jazz to achieve a Controllable Target Margin of 14.32%, corresponding to a Controllable Target Mark-Up of 16.72% on Jazz's Controllable Costs. However, pursuant to the terms of the CPA Amending Agreement, Air Canada and Jazz agreed that the Controllable Mark-Up of 16.72% shall only apply as of and from January 1, 2009 through to July 31, 2009. Effective commencing August 1, 2009, an agreed set of revised Rates became effective, under which Jazz achieves a Controllable Target Margin of 11.11%, corresponding to a Controllable Mark-Up of 12.50% on Jazz's Controllable Costs.

The CPA Amending Agreement also provides for adjustments to the Controllable Mark-Up in certain circumstances. Commencing January 1, 2010, if the Annual Delivered Block Hours are less than 375,000 Block Hours, the Controllable Mark-Up will be increased, to a maximum of 16.72%, to compensate Jazz for increased unit costs and lost margin due to the reduction in flying. If, on the other hand, the Annual Delivered Block Hours are greater than 375,000 Block Hours, the Controllable Mark-Up of 12.50% shall only apply to Jazz's fixed controllable charges and the Controllable Mark-Up of 12.50% shall be reduced to 5% on Jazz's variable controllable charges for Block Hours in excess of 375,000.

# Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements For the period ended September 30, 2009



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

## 6 Economic dependence (continued)

The CPA Amending Agreement provides for amendments to the long range fleet plan, reflecting the agreement of Air Canada and Jazz to renew the fleet of Covered Aircraft. Air Canada and Jazz agreed that the fleet of Covered Aircraft shall be reduced from 133 aircraft to a guaranteed minimum number of 125 aircraft (the "Guaranteed Minimum Number of Covered Aircraft"). The reduction in Covered Aircraft to the Guaranteed Minimum Number of Covered Aircraft shall commence with the return of eight CRJ 200 and two CRJ 100 aircraft upon the expiry of the subleases for such aircraft. Following the return of these aircraft the fleet of Covered Aircraft shall be temporarily reduced to 123 aircraft.

Pursuant to the terms of the CPA Amending Agreement, Air Canada and Jazz also agreed, effective as of August 1, 2009, to treat the rent charged to Jazz for five of the CRJ 100 aircraft as a Pass-Through Cost. Jazz and Air Canada have also agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to agree by March 31, 2010 to terms and conditions relating to deploying up to eight CRJ 100 aircraft ("Swing Aircraft"). If an agreement is reached, Air Canada may commence the use of such Swing Aircraft to operate Scheduled Flights commencing in 2011, following the delivery of the third new turboprop aircraft. The rent to be charged for the Swing Aircraft shall also be treated as a Pass-Through Cost. All or some of these Swing Aircraft may be removed from Jazz's fleet by Air Canada. The Swing Aircraft in Jazz's fleet from time to time, if any, are in addition to the Guaranteed Minimum Number of Covered Aircraft.

### Margin adjustment

As a result of the CPA Amending Agreement, the controllable target margin has been reduced from 14.32% to 11.11% effective August 1, 2009. With respect to each calendar year after 2009, during the remaining term of the CPA, if the annual margin for flights provided under the CPA is greater than 11.11%, Jazz will pay Air Canada an amount equal to 50% of the dollar value of the margin exceeding 11.11%. Margin represents the total operating revenue from scheduled flights under the CPA less expenses incurred related to such flights, including employee profit sharing expenses; however, it excludes incentive and pass-through revenue. This margin adjustment for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2009 of \$nil (\$nil for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2008) is accounted for as a reduction of revenue.

## **Master Services Agreement**

Under the Master Services Agreement dated September 24, 2004, between Jazz and Air Canada, Air Canada provides certain services to Jazz for a fee. These services include Insurance and Tax Services, Corporate Real Estate Services, Environmental Affairs Services and Legal Services.

The Master Services Agreement will continue in effect until the termination or expiration of the CPA, but individual services can be terminated earlier in accordance with the terms of the Master Services Agreement.

#### Other

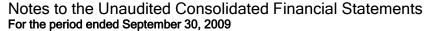
Air Canada provides certain supplies from third parties, primarily fuel, to Jazz and subsequently collects payment from Jazz. As these transactions and balances merely represent a method of settlement for transactions in the normal course of business, they have not been separately disclosed. ACGHS Limited Partnership, which is wholly owned by Air Canada, provides ground handling services.

Substantially all of the trade receivable from Air Canada relates to outstanding balances under the CPA.

The balances in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are payable on normal trade terms and have arisen from the services provided by the applicable party.

## 7 Post-employment expenses

Jazz has recorded pension and other post-employment future benefit expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2009 of \$3,949 (\$4,637 for the three months ended September 30, 2008) and \$11,874 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 (\$14,197 for the nine months ended September 30, 2008).





(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

#### 8 Commitments

Jazz is committed to the following future minimum lease payments under operating leases for flight equipment and base facilities that have initial or remaining non-cancellable terms in excess of one year.

	As at September 30, 2009		
	Other third parties \$	Air Canada and its subsidiaries	
Year ending December 31, 2009	3,274	30,788	
2010	11,695	113,358	
2011	8,663	93,620	
2012	5,101	87,590	
2013	4,536	85,666	
Thereafter	31,567	650,716	

A significant portion of these lease payments are payable in US dollars.

Certain of the aircraft lease agreements have been entered into by Air Canada Capital Ltd. or Air Canada with head lessors and subleased to Jazz. These leases have been disclosed as "Air Canada and its subsidiaries" leases above.

#### 9 Contingencies

The Fund Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees will act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interest of Jazz and in connection with that duty, will exercise the degree of care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. The Fund Declaration of Trust provides that each Trustee will be entitled to indemnification from Jazz in respect of the exercise of the Trust's power and the discharge of the Trustee's duties, provided that the Trustee acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of all Unitholders, or in the case of a criminal or administrative action proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, where the Trustee had reasonable grounds for believing that his/her conduct was lawful. The Trustees are covered by directors' and officers' liability insurance. No claims with respect to such occurrences have been made and, as such, no amount has been recorded in these financial statements with respect to these indemnifications.

In February 2006, Jazz commenced proceedings before the Ontario Superior Court of Justice against the Toronto Port Authority ("TPA"). Porter Airlines Inc. ("Porter") and other defendants (collectively with Porter, the "Porter Defendants") after Jazz became aware that it would be excluded from operating flights from Toronto City Centre (Island) Airport (the "TCCA"). On October 26, 2007, Porter counter-claimed against Jazz and Air Canada alleging various violations of competition law, including that Jazz and Air Canada's commercial relationship contravenes Canadian competition laws, and claiming \$850,000 in damages. Concurrently with the Ontario Superior Court of Justice proceedings, Jazz commenced judicial review proceedings against the TPA before the Federal Court of Canada relating to Jazz's access to the TCCA. The Porter Defendants were granted intervener and party status in these proceedings. In January of 2008, Porter filed a defence and counterclaim against Jazz and Air Canada making allegations and seeking damages similar to those in the Ontario Superior Court counterclaim. On October 16, 2009, Jazz discontinued its action in the Ontario Superior Court against the Porter Defendants and the TPA. On the same date, the counterclaim filed by Porter in the Ontario Superior against Jazz and Air Canada was stayed pending the outcome of the proceeding in Federal Court. Jazz is continuing its proceeding in the Federal Court of Canada against the TPA, in which the Porter Defendants intervened and have been made parties. Jazz maintains that Porter's counterclaims in both jurisdictions are without merit. The counterclaims are currently being vigorously contested by Jazz in court. If Jazz is not successful in the Federal Court of Canada action, it will not have fair and equal access to the TCCA. If Jazz is not successful in defending the counter-claims, it could be subject to a material damages award.

# Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements For the period ended September 30, 2009



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

#### 9 Contingencies (continued)

Various other lawsuits and claims that have arisen in the normal course of business are pending by and against Jazz and provisions have been recorded where appropriate. It is the opinion of management that final determination of these claims will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position or the results of Jazz.

Jazz GP has agreed to indemnify its directors and officers against certain costs and damages incurred by the directors and officers as a result of lawsuits or any other judicial, administrative or investigative proceeding in which the directors and officers are sued as a result of their service. The directors and officers are covered by directors' and officers' liability insurance. No amount has been recorded in these financial statements with respect to the indemnification agreements.

Jazz enters into real estate leases or operating agreements, which grant a license to Jazz to use certain premises and/or operate at certain airports, in substantially all of the cities that it serves. It is common in such commercial lease transactions for Jazz as the lessee to agree to indemnify the lessor and other related third parties for tort liabilities that arise out of or relate to Jazz use or occupancy of the leased or licensed premises. In certain cases, this indemnity extends to related liabilities arising from the negligence of the indemnified parties, but generally excludes any liabilities caused by their gross negligence or willful misconduct. In addition, Jazz typically indemnifies such parties for any environmental liability that arises out of or relates to its use or occupancy of the leased or licensed premises.

In aircraft and engine financing or leasing agreements, Jazz typically indemnifies the financing parties, trustees acting on their behalf and other related parties and/or lessors against liabilities that arise from the manufacture, design, ownership, financing, use, operation and maintenance of the aircraft and engines and for tort liability, whether or not these liabilities arise out of or relate to the negligence of these indemnified parties, but generally excludes any liabilities caused by their gross negligence or willful misconduct. In addition, in aircraft and engine financing or leasing transactions, including those structured as leveraged leases, Jazz typically provides indemnities in respect of certain tax consequences. Jazz carries or is otherwise the beneficiary of various insurance policies in respect of various risks applicable to the business (including in respect of tort liability and certain contractual indemnities).

When Jazz, as a customer, enters into technical service agreements with service providers, primarily service providers who operate an airline as their main business, Jazz has from time to time agreed to indemnify the service provider against liabilities that arise from third party claims, whether or not these liabilities arise out of or relate to the negligence of the service provider, but generally excluding liabilities that arise from the service provider's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The maximum amount payable, if any, under the foregoing indemnities cannot be reasonably estimated. Jazz carries or is otherwise the beneficiary of various insurance policies in respect of various risks applicable to the business (including in respect of tort liability and certain contractual indemnities).

#### 10 Subsequent event

On October 22, 2009, Jazz announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell to a group of underwriters \$75,000 principal amount of 9.50% convertible unsecured subordinated debentures (the "Debentures"). This transaction closed on November 12, 2009. Jazz granted the underwriters an option, exercisable in whole or in part at any time up until 30 days after the closing date, to purchase an additional \$11,250 principal amount of Debentures, at the same price. If the over-allotment option is exercised in full, the total gross proceeds of the financing will be \$86,250. The net proceeds received by Jazz from the sale of Debentures are estimated to be approximately \$71,510 (\$82,310 if the over-allotment option is exercised in full) after deduction of the underwriters' fee and the estimated expenses of the offering. The underwriters' fee and the expenses of the offering will be paid out of the gross proceeds of the offering. Proceeds from the offering will be used for working capital requirements and for general purposes of Jazz. This may include, among other uses, funding deposit amounts in respect of Jazz's reflecting program, repaying outstanding indebtedness and funding possible future acquisitions. There are no agreements or understandings with respect to any of such possible uses of proceeds at this time. Jazz will retain broad discretion in allocating the net proceeds not applied in the manner set out above. Jazz's actual use of the net proceeds will vary depending on its operating and capital needs from time to time.

Notes to the Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements For the period ended September 30, 2009



(expressed in thousands of Canadian dollars, except Units and earnings per Unit)

### 10 Subsequent event (continued)

The Debentures bear interest at a rate of 9.50% per annum payable semi-annually in arrears on June 30 and December 31 in each year commencing on June 30, 2010, and will mature on December 31, 2014 (the "Maturity Date"). The Debentures are convertible at the holder's option into Units of Jazz at any time prior to the earlier of the Maturity Date and the date fixed for redemption at a conversion price of \$5.25 per Unit (the "Conversion Price"). The Debentures are not redeemable on or before December 31, 2012. After December 31, 2012 and prior to December 31, 2013, the Debentures may be redeemed in whole or in part from time to time at Jazz's option at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued interest, provided that the volume weighted average trading price for the Units is not less than 125% of the Conversion Price. On and after December 31, 2013 and prior to the Maturity Date, the Debentures may be redeemed in whole or in part from time to time at Jazz's option at a price equal to their principal amount plus accrued interest. Subject to regulatory approval, Jazz may satisfy its obligation to repay the principal amount of the Debentures on redemption or at maturity, in whole or in part, by delivering that number of Units equal to the amount due divided by 95% of the market price for the units at that time, plus accrued interest in cash. The offering was made in all provinces and territories of Canada.