

**Financial Statements** 

For the Year Ended 31 December 2012

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# **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the shareholders of Trinidad & Tobago Free Zones Company Limited

## Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Trinidad & Tobago Free Zones Company Limited as at 31 December 2012, which comprise the statement of financial position, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

## Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

## Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of Trinidad & Tobago Free Zones Company Limited as at 31 December 2012, of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Chartered Accountants

Port of Spain

Trinidad, West Indies

3 February 2014

Statement of financial position

Statement of Imaneita position	Notes	31 Dec 2012 \$	cember 2011 \$
ASSETS Non-current assets Plant and equipment	2	213,387	60,448
Current assets Receivables and prepayments Cash and cash equivalents	3 4	1,068,159 10,486,174	185,876 11,252,320
		11,554,333	11,438,196
Total assets		11,767,720	11,498,644
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES Capital and reserves Share capital Retained earnings	5	2 _11,573,952	2 11,417,627
Total shareholders' equity		11,573,954	11,417,629
Current liabilities Accrued liabilities		193,766	81,015
Total equity and liabilities		11,767,720	11,498,644

The accounting policies on pages 6 to 8 and the notes on pages 9 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On 3 February 2014, the Board of Directors of Trinidad & Tobago Free Zones Company Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

Wille Schericetor William Gyp Director

Trinidad & Tobago Free Zones Company Limited

Statement of comprehensive income

	Note		Year Ended 31 December	
		2012 \$	2011 \$	
Revenue	6	3,456,545	2,825,811	
Other income		12,093	8,282	
		3,468,638	2,834,093	
Administrative expenses	7	(2,791,239)	(2,272,722)	
Operating profit		677,399	561,371	
Net finance income	8	178,926	200,353	
Net profit		<u>856,325</u>	761,724	

The accounting policies on pages 6 to 8 and the notes on pages 9 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity

	Share Capital \$	Retained Earnings \$	Total Equity \$
Year ended 31 December			
Balance at 1 January 2011	2	11,355,903	11,355,905
Dividend 2010		(700,000)	(700,000)
Net profit for 2011		761,724	761,724
Balance at 31 December 2011	2	11,417,627	11,417,629
Year ended 31 December			
Balance at 1 January 2012	2	11,417,627	11,417,629
Interim Dividend 2011		(700,000)	(700,000)
Net profit for 2012		856,325	856,325
Balance at 31 December 2012	2	11,573,952	11,573,954

The accounting policies on pages 6 to 8 and the notes on pages 9 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

		r Ended ecember 2011 \$
Operating activities Operating profit	677,399	561,371
Adjustments for items not requiring an outlay of funds: Depreciation Loss on sale of asset	41,300 2,480	28,297 6,374
Operating profit before working capital changes	721,179	596,042
Increase in receivables and prepayments Increase/(decrease) in accrued liabilities	(882,283) 112,751	(60,549) (89,003)
Net cash flows (absorbed by)/generated from operating activities	(48,353)	446,490
Investing activities Purchase of fixed assets Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets Interest received Interest paid	(196,719)  180,755 (1,829)	(40,996) 67,305 200,882 (529)
Net cash flows (absorbed by)/generated from investing activities	(17,793)	226,662
Financing activities Dividends paid	(700,000)	(700,000)
Net cash flows used infinancing activities	(700,000)	(700,000)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(766,146)	(26,848)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,252,320	11,279,168
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 4)	10,486,174	11,252,320

The accounting policies on pages 6 to 8 and the notes on pages 9 to 13 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Accounting policies 31 December 2012

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated below.

### a Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

## b Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost and are depreciated on the reducing balance basis, at rates estimated to write off the cost of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Leasehold Improvements & Fixtures - 33.33%
Office furniture, fittings and equipment - 20-33.33%
Motor vehicles - 25%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

Profits or losses on disposals of plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use.

#### c Leases

Leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

## d Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for services rendered in the year and is recognized on the performance of the services. Interest income is recognized on an effective yield basis.

# Accounting policies (continued) 31 December 2012

## e Foreign currency translation

## i) Functional and presentational currency

Items included in the company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars ("TT\$"), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

#### ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Translation differences on debt securities and other monetary financial assets measured at fair value are included in foreign exchange gains and losses. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held for trading are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on available-for-sale equities are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

#### f Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and are stated at their approximate fair values determined in accordance with the policy statements disclosed.

## g Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost and comprise cash in hand, cash at bank, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and funds held in Money Market Funds. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent also include the bank overdrafts.

#### h Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the recoverable amount. Provisions for impairment of receivables are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

Accounting policies (continued) 31 December 2012

#### i Annuities

The company makes payments on behalf of its employees to deferred annuity plans. The deferred annuity plans are non-contributory by employees. A deferred annuity plan allows one to pay premiums and then receive a lump sum or series of regular payments at a preset future date, usually upon maturity of the plan or at retirement. The regular payments constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and as such are included in staff costs.

## j. Provisions

Provisions are recorded when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

# Notes to the financial statements 31 December 2012

## 1 Incorporation and business activities

The company is incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The company is fully owned by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Its principal activity is to administer, control, operate and manage all free zones in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago Free Zones Act No 19 of 1988. The address of the company's registered office is Albion Court, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor West, 61Dundonald Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.

## 2 Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Improvement & Fixtures \$	Furniture Fittings & Equipment \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Total \$
Year ended 31 December 2012				
Opening net book amount Additions Disposals Depreciation on disposals Depreciation charge	105,800   (14,520)	45,306 90,919 (21,748) 19,267 (22,994)	15,143    (3,786)	60,449 196,719 (21,748) 19,267 (41,300)
Closing net book amount	91,280	110,750	11,357	213,387
At 31 December 2012				
Cost Accumulated depreciation	105,800 (14,520)	220,556 (109,806)	100,415 (89,058)	426,771 (213,384)
Net book amount	91,280	110,750	11,357	213,387
Year ended 31 December 2011				
Opening net book amount Additions Disposals Depreciation on disposals Depreciation charge	  	20,555 40,996 (114,206) 107,782 (9,821)	100,873  (255,000) 187,745 (18,476)	121,428 40,996 (369,206) 295,527 (28,297)
Closing net book amount		45,306	15,142	60,448
At 31 December 2011				
Cost Accumulated depreciation		151,385 (106,079)	100,415 (85,273)	251,800 (191,352)
Net book amount		45,306	15,142	60,448

## Notes to the financial statements (continued) 31 December 2012

31 L	Jecember 2012		
3	Receivables and prepayments	2012 \$	2011 \$
	Trade receivables Staff loans Prepayments Interest receivable Other Receivables	1,001,974 44,234 14,520 4,405 3,026	162,667  14,520 8,689
		1,068,159	<u>185,876</u>
	As at 31December 2012, trade receivables of \$983,374 we receivables are non-interest bearing and are due upon receipt of	re current (2011: \$1 or on 30 day terms.	62,667). Trade
4	Cash and cash equivalents	2012 \$	2011 \$
	Money Market Funds Cash at bank Cash in hand	10,367,693 115,481 3,000	5,846,210 5,404,110 2,000
	At end of year	10,486,174	11,252,320
	The Money Market Funds have been classified as a cash equivaccount for working capital requirements. The interest rate at	valent because manaş the year-end was 1.1	gement uses the 0%.
5	Share capital	2012 \$	2011 \$
	Authorised: An unlimited number of shares of no par value		
	Issued and fully paid: 2 ordinary shares of no par value	2	2
6	Revenue		
	License fees	<u>3,456,545</u>	2,825,811

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) 31 December 2012

7	Administrative	<b>Expenses</b>
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The company's operating profit includes the following costs and expenses:

	_	
	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Staff costs	907,201	850,705
Directors fee	489,600	489,600
Operating lease rental for property	294,372	277,537
Advertising and promotions	213,763	92,205
Business development	187,618	32,596
Travelling	183,253	87,308
Office administration	118,981	67,318
Professional fees	84,377	134,337
Repairs & maintenance	81,060	59,822
Telephone	55,402	38,593
Motor vehicles	55,237	33,758
Depreciation	41,300	28,297
Entertainment	33,234	33,011
Miscellaneous	27,674	3,907
Subscriptions	9,228	20,453
Insurance	6,459	16,901
Loss on disposal of asset	2,480	6,374
	2,791,239	2,272,722
Net finance income		
Interest income	180,755	200,882
Bank charges	(1,829)	(529)
Bank charges		/
	<u>178,926</u>	200,353
Staff costs		
Wages and salaries	875,866	831,421
National insurance costs	22,054	13,212
Annuity allowances costs	6,072	6,072
Group health/Life insurance costs	3,209	
0.0 op		
	907,201	850,705

# Notes to the financial statements (continued) 31 December 2012

#### 10 Lease commitment

A new lease agreement was signed with Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company Limited for the three year period 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2014. Monthly rentals of \$22,126 were payable for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 July 2011towards rent, electricity, service charges and VAT and increased by \$2,405 plus VAT for the remainder of the lease period.

2012 2011 \$ \$

Property rental

294,372 277,537

#### 11 Taxation

The company is exempt from corporation tax or levies in respect of sales and profits, by virtue of Section 33 of the Free Zones Act.

### 12 Related parties

#### i) Key management compensation

Key management includes directors and the Chief Executive Officer/Company Secretary. Key management remuneration amounted to \$1,036,300 (2011: \$1,092,374).

### ii) Loans to related parties

Loans to key management of	2012
the company:	
At 1 January	
Loans advanced during year	82,745
Loan repayment received	50,000
At 31 December	32,745

#### 13 Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to credit risk, compliance risk and reputation risk. The company's overall risk management procedures employed manage the risks as discussed below:

#### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a loss for the other party by failing to pay for its obligation. Credit risk relating to accounts receivable balances are consistently managed and analysed for each client. Cash balances are held with reputable financial institutions and the company has actively sought to limit the amount of exposure to any single financial institution therefore minimizing credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents.

Notes to the financial statements (continued) 31 December 2012

## 13 Financial risk management (continued)

### (a) Credit risk (continued)

The Company also actively monitors global economic developments and government policies that may affect the growth rate of the local economy.

### (b) Compliance risk

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which arise from non-compliance with laws and regulations of the state. The risk is limited to a significant extent due to the supervision applied by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, as well as by the monitoring controls applied by the company. The company has an Audit Committee which does routine reviews on compliance.

#### (c) Reputation risk

The risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the company's operations (whether true or false) may result in a reduction of its clientele, reduction in revenue and legal cases against the company. The company engages in activities that bring awareness to its operations and therefore engender trust and minimize this risk.