

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the following:

- preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of East Port of Spain Development Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2012 the statements of income and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records;
- selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security
 of the company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of company
 operational efficiencies;
- ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

Management affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.

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Signed

Date: November 12 1/2 2018

Signe

Date: 13 11 18



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Shareholder East Port of Spain Development Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of East Port of Spain Development Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2012, the statements of comprehensive income and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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111 Eleventh Street, Barataria, Trinidad, West Indies PO Box 10205, Rastern Main Road, San Juan

Partners: Renée-Lisa Philip Mark K. Superville



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to
 fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit
 evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
 detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error,
 as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override
 of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit, 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the
 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events
 in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Barataria
TRINIDAD
13 November 2018

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSE'	<u>rs</u>	30 Se	ptember
	Notes	2012	2011
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivables and prepayments Government grants receivable	5 6 7	\$ 5,507,620 66,295 2,214,484 7,788,399	\$ 2,314,510 48,813 1,042,178 3,405,501
Non-Current Assets:			
Fixed assets	8	928,544	1,179,005
Total Assets		\$ 8,716,943	<u>\$ 4,584,506</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAL	REHOLDER'	SEQUITY	
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accruals Deferred income - government grants Taxation payable	9 10	\$ 3,324,669 4,932,307 3,214	\$ 63 3 ,155 3,243, 7 92 345
		8,260,190	3,877,292
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Deferred income - capital expenditure grants	12	<u>456,743</u>	707,204
Total Liabilities		8,716,933	4,584,496
Shareholder's Equity:			
Stated Capital	13	10	10
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	•	<u>\$ 8,716,943</u>	<u>\$ 4,584,506</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 13 November 2018 and signed on their behalf by:

Director

Director

(The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

e e			year ended ptember
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Income:			
Management and design fees		\$ 815,454	\$ -
Other income		164,575	83,999
Total income		980,029	83,999
Expenditure:			
Administrative charges	15	846,499	502,306
Advertising and public relations		100,078	196,483
Depreciation		250,461	311,974
Directors' fees and allowances		563,945	567,250
Professional fees		263,410	189,475
Property expenses		598,327	656,408
Project development expense		2,455,157	-
Staff related expenses		3,092,664	4,289,943
Total expenditure		8,170,541	6,713,839
Loss from operations		(7,190,512)	(6,629,840)
Other Income:			
Government grants	16	7,180,851	6,537,441
Interest income		<u>12,875</u>	92,744
Net surplus for the year before taxation		3,214	345
Taxation (Note 17)		(3,214)	(345)
Net surplus for the year		\$	<u>\$</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		ear ended otember
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Operating Activities:		
Net surplus for the year before taxation Depreciation	\$ 3,214 <u>250,461</u>	\$ 345 311,974
	253,675	312,319
Net change in accounts receivables and prepayments Net change in accounts payable and accruals Net change in government grants receivable Net change in deferred income – capital expenditure grants Net change in deferred income – government grants Tax paid	(17,482) 2,691,514 (1,172,306) (250,461) 1,688,515 (345)	(14,939) 149,687 (471,334) (311,974) (6,225,467) (6,472)
Funds provided by/(used in) operating activities	3,193,110	<u>(6,568,180</u>)
Investing Activities:		
Fixed assets acquired		(105,513)
Funds used in investing activities	_	(105,513)
Net change in cash balances	3,193,110	(6,673,693)
Cash and cash equivalent balances, beginning of year	2,314,510	<u>8,988,203</u>
Cash and cash equivalent balances, end of year	<u>\$ 5,507,620</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,510</u>
Represented by:		
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 5,507,620</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,510</u>
	<u>\$ 5,507,620</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,510</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

1. Incorporation and Principal Business Activity:

East Port of Spain Development Company Limited was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on 28 September 2005. The principal business activity of the company is to develop and redevelop a zone in East Port of Spain, bounded by Charlotte Street, Lady Young Road and the Eastern Main Road, including Morvant, Never Dirty, Caledonia, Beetham Estates, Sea Lots and Katanga. This development includes the improvement of the economic, social and physical environment of these areas. The company commenced operations on 1 May 2006.

2. <u>Significant Accounting Policies</u>:

(a) Basis of preparation -

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and no account has been taken of the effects of inflation. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards approved in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

(b) Use of estimates -

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the income and expenditure during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimated.

(c) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations -

- i) The Company has not applied the following standards, revised standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective as they either do not apply to the activities of the Company or have no material impact on its financial statements, except for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards Replacement of "fixed dates" for certain exceptions with "the date of transition to IFRSs' (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

c)	New Accounting	g Standards and	Interpretations (cont'd) -
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- First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards -IFRS 1 Additional exemption for entities ceasing to suffer from hyperinflation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011). First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards -IFRS 1 Government Loans (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after I January 2013). Financial Instruments: Disclosure - Amendments enhancing disclosure IFRS 7 about transfers of financial assets (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011). Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement (effective for IFRS 9 accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015). Financial Instruments: Accounting for Financial Liabilities and IFRS 9 Derecognition (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015). Consolidated Financial Statements (effective for accounting periods IFRS 10 beginning on or after 1 January 2013). Joint Arrangements (effective for accounting periods beginning on or IFRS 11 after 1 January 2013). Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities (effective for accounting periods IFRS 12 beginning on or after 1 January 2013). Fair Value Measurement (effective for accounting periods beginning on IFRS 13 or after 1 January 2013). Presentation of Financial Statements - Amendments to revise the way IAS 1 other comprehensive income is presented (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012).
- Employee Benefits Amended standard resulting from the Post-Employment Benefits and Termination Benefits projects (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

c) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations (cont'd) -

IAS 27	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements – Reissued as IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
IAS 28	Investments in Associates – Reissued as IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).
IAS 32	Financial Instruments; Presentation — Amendments to application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine (effective for

The adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments may result in significant changes in the Company's classification and presentation of financial instruments.

recounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013).

(d) Fixed assets -

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the reducing balance basis at rates sufficient to write-off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful economic lives with the exception of leasehold improvements which is depreciated using the straight line method. The following rates per annum were used:

Leasehold improvements	-	16.67%	Straight line
Computers	-	33.33%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	-	25%	Reducing balance
Fixtures and fittings	•	10%	Reducing balance
Furniture	-	25%	Reducing balance
Motor vehicles	-	25%	Reducing balance

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of Financial Position date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(e) Government grant -

Grants from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago are recognised at their fair values, where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all conditions attached.

Government grants relating to recurrent expenditure (for operating expenses) are deferred and included in non-current liabilities. They are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period necessary to match them with net expenses they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to Government sponsored projects are deferred and matched against the relevant costs when they are incurred. The net balance is recorded in current assets under Government Grants Receivable - Projects.

Government grants relating to capital expenditure (for the purchase and construction of fixed assets) are included to non-current liabilities. They are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a systematic and rational basis over the expected useful lives of these assets.

(f) Financial instruments -

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and are carried at cost, which approximates market value.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Trade payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(g) Comparative figures -

Certain changes in the presentation have been made during the year and comparative figures have been restated accordingly. These changes have no impact on the net profit reported for the previous year.

(h) Taxation -

Current'tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the rate that is expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the enacted tax rate at the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets relating to the carry-forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. In the opinion of management, the effect of temporary differences at 30 September 2010 is not considered material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

3. Financial Risk Management:

Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, operational risk, compliance risk and reputation risk arising from the financial instruments that it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

(a) Interest rate risk -

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of interest rates on interest bearing financial assets and liabilities, including loans and other funding instruments.

The exposure is managed through the matching of funding products with financial services and monitoring market conditions and yields.

(b) Liquidity risk -

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities do not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

To manage and reduce liquidity risk the Company's management actively seeks to match cash inflows with liability requirements.

(c) Operational risk -

Operational risk is the risk that derives from deficiencies relating to the Company's information technology and control systems, as well as the risk of human error and natural disasters. The Company's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously.

(d) 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.

(e) 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 in its revenue from social events. The Company applies procedures to minimize this risk.

Fair Value Estimation

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates to their carrying amounts at the Statement of Financial Position date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future and actual results could differ from those estimates as the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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:

Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which the estimate is changed, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgement, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is the determination of which depreciation method for plant and equipment is used.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the Statement of Financial Position date (requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements) that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

i) Impairment of assets

Management assesses at each Statement of Financial Position date whether assets are impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. Recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows. Provisions are made for the excess of the carrying value over its recoverable amount.

ii) Fixed assets

Management exercises judgement in determining whether future economic benefits can be derived from expenditures to be capitalised and in estimating the useful lives and residual values of these assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

		30 Sept	ember
		<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	First Citizens Bank Limited – Abercrombie Fund First Citizens Bank Limited – Current account First Citizens Bank Limited – Projects account Petty cash	\$ 5,847 5,501,113 160 500	\$ 2,232,972 80,518 520 500
		<u>\$ 5,507,620</u>	<u>\$ 2,314,510</u>
6.	Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:		
		30 Sept	ember
		<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	Prepaid expenses Employee advances	\$ 66,295	\$ 48,547 <u>266</u>
	8	<u>\$ 66,295</u>	<u>\$ 48,813</u>
7.	Government Grants Receivable:		
	Project Expenditure	30 Sep	tember
	Projects prior to 2012	2012	<u>2011</u>
	Balance brought forward Government grants received for projects expenditure Projects expenditure for the year Government grants receivable written-off	\$ 1,042,178 (371,040) 367,816 (1,038,954)	\$ 570,844 (1,728,931) 2,200,265
	Projects from 2012 onward		1,012,170
	Approved project costs Government grants received	10,244,236 (8,029,752)	-
		2,214,484	
		<u>\$ 2,214,484</u>	<u>\$ 1,042,178</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Fixed Assets:							
	Leasehold Improvements	Computers	Office Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Furniture	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 October 2011 Additions	\$ 103,402	\$ 635,547	\$ 437,226	\$ 493,526	\$ 451,226	\$ 747,874	\$ 2,868,801
Balance as at 30 September 2012	103,402	635,547	437,226	493,526	451,226	747.874	2,868,801
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 October 2011 Charge for the year	60,722 7,114	469,295 55,41 <u>2</u>	307,305	129,661	288,519	434,294	1,689,796
Balance as at 30 September 2012	67,836	524,707	339,786	166.050	329,189	512.689	1,940,257
Net Book Value				2			
Balance as at 30 September 2012	\$ 35,566	\$ 110,840	\$ 97.440	\$ 327,476	\$ 122,037	\$ 235,185	\$ 928.544
Balance as at 30 September 2011	\$ 42.680	\$ 166,252	\$ 129,921	\$ 363.865	\$ 162,707	\$ 313,580	\$ 1.179.005

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Assets
Fixed
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	Leasehold Improvements	Computers	Office Equipment	Fixtures and Fittings	Furniture	Motor Vehicles	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 October 2010 Additions	\$ 103,402	\$ 589,073 46,474	\$ 427,282 9,944	\$ 493,526	\$ 402,131 49,095	\$ 747,874	\$ 2,763,288
Balance as at 30 September 2011	103,402	635,547	437.226	493,526	451,226	747.874	2,868.801
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 October 2010 Charge for the year	52,187 8,535	397,639 71.656	266,150 41.155	89,232 40,429	242,846 45.673	329,768 104.526	1,377,822
Balance as at 30 September 2011	60,722	469,295	307,305	129,661	288,519	434,294	1.689.796
Net Book Value						í	
Balance as at 30 September 2011	\$ 42,680	\$ 166.252	\$ 129.921	\$ 363,865	\$ 162,707	\$ 313,580	\$ 1.179,005
Balance as at 30 September 2010	\$ 51.215	\$ 191,434	\$ 161.132	\$ 404,294	\$ 159,285	\$ 418.106	\$ 1,385,466

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9.	Accounts Payable and Accruals:		
		_	tember
		<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	Audit fees payable Project expenditure payables	\$ 69,000 2,743,488	\$ 50,000
	Vacation pay and gratuity payable	375,910	466,055
	Sundry creditors	136,271	117,100
		<u>\$ 3,324,669</u>	<u>\$ 633,155</u>
10.	Deferred Income - Government Grants:		
		30 Sep	otember
	Recurrent Expenditure	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	Balance brought forward	\$ 3,243,792	\$ 9,469,259
	Government grants received for recurrent expenditure	4,047,131	-
	Recurrent expenditure utilising government grants (net)	(6,930,390)	(6,225,467)
	Project Expenditure	360,533	3,243,792
	Government grants for project expenditure	10,612,053	
	Project expenditure for the year (Note 18)	(5,735,925)	_
	Government grants written-off	(304,354)	ū
		<u>4,571,774</u>	-
		<u>\$ 4,932,307</u>	<u>\$_3,243,792</u>
11.	Deferred Income Capital Expenditure Grants:		
		30 Sep	
		<u>2012</u>	<u> 2011</u>
	Balance brought forward	\$ 707,204	\$ 1,019,178
	Government grants received for capital expenditure Transferred to Statement of Comprehensive Income	(250,461)	(311,974)
		¢ 456.742	
		\$ 456,743	<u>\$ 707,204</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

12. Stated Capital:

30 September

2012

2011

Authorised:

An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value

Issued and fully paid:

10 ordinary shares of no par value

_____10

10

13. Related Party Transactions:

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial decisions.

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms at market rates.

Balances and transaction with related parties and key management personnel during the year were as follows:

	30 September	
	<u>2012</u>	<u> 2011</u>
Expenses		
Directors' fees and allowances	\$ 563,945	<u>\$ 567,250</u>
Key management compensation		
Short-term benefits Post employment benefits	\$ 1,011,000	\$ 984,000 335,275
	<u>\$_1,011,000</u>	\$ 1,319,275

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

14. <u>Administrative Charges:</u>

		30 S	30 September	
		<u>201</u> 2	<u>2011</u>	
	Auto expenses	\$ 58,782	\$ (7.0co	
	Bank charges	3,396	\$ 67,252	
	Books and periodicals	1,682	3,360	
	Directors expense	1,002	11 0/5	
	Disaster management	289,340	11,865	
	Donations	48,690	- 	
	EPOSsibilities 5K/10K run	31,764	70,416	
	Insurance	59,396	56,323	
	Licenses and Permits	11,285	~	
	Meeting expense	42,282	-	
	Office expenses	130,899	72 200	
	Penalties and interest	68,291	73,399	
	Printing and stationery	00,291	21,273	
	Security	10,328	102,362	
	Telephone expense	90,364	06.066	
	•		<u>96,056</u>	
		<u>\$ 846,499</u>	<u>\$ 502,306</u>	
15.	Government Grants:		15	
		30 Sen	30 September	
		<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	
	Recurrent expenditure	\$ 6,930,390	\$ 6,225,467	
	Capital expenditure	<u>250,461</u>	<u>311,974</u>	
		230,401	311,9/4	
		<u>\$ 7.180.851</u>	<u>\$ 6,537,441</u>	
16.	Taxation:			
		30 September		
		2012	<u>2011</u>	
	Business Levy	\$ 2,134	\$ 168	
	Green Fund Levy	1,080	<u> </u>	
			<u> </u>	
		\$ 3,214	\$ 345	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2012

17. Projects Expenditure for the year:

	30 September	
	<u>2012</u>	<u> 2011</u>
Project expenditure paid during the year Project expenditure payables	\$ 2,992,437 2,743,488	\$ 2,200,265
	<u>\$ 5,735,925</u>	<u>\$ 2,200,265</u>
Represented by:		
Doublem Decinate	231,676	1,638,419
Beetham Projects Morris Marshall Recreation Ground		15,972
	51,175	25,395
Sogren Trace St. Paul Street Recreation Ground	3,500	15,500
Miscellaneous	68,890	3,000
Central Business District	-	335,874
Brian Lara Promenade	12,576	166,105
Enforcers Recreation Ground	702,524	-
Fatima Trace Infrastructure Works	925,784	•
Herman Scott Retaining Wall	113,373	
Jacobin Recreation Ground	477,519	-
Layan Hill Infrastructure Upgrade	421,600	-
Manda Terrace Infrastructure Works	893,362	-
Sapodilla Hill Steps	804,489	-
Upper Mc Kai Lands	1,029,457	
	<u>\$ 5,735,925</u>	<u>\$ 2,200,265</u>