



Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017



Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

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TRINIDAD & TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Management is responsible for the following:

- preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Business Development Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, 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 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.



Jerry Hospedales
Director

30 July 2018



Brian Awang
Director

30 July 2018



Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Shareholder
Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Business Development Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Business Development Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2017, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity 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 Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Business Development Limited as at 31 December 2017 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 Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Development Limited 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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Address: 111 Eleventh Street, Barataria, Trinidad, West Indies
Mailing Address: PO Box 10205, Eastern Main Road, San Juan

Partners: Renée-Lisa Philip Mark K. Superville

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Continued)**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 judgement and maintain professional skepticism 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 auditors' 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.

*PKF***Barataria
TRINIDAD
30 July 2018**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION


ASSETS

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31 December</u>	
		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
		(\$)	(\$)
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalent	5	54,668,527	55,974,803
Accounts receivable and prepayments	6	<u>131,849</u>	<u>138,481</u>
Total Current Assets		<u>54,800,376</u>	<u>56,113,284</u>
Non-Current Assets:			
Deferred taxation	7	1,176	-
Intangible asset	8	549	3,108
Property, plant and equipment	9	<u>329</u>	<u>2,565</u>
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>2,054</u>	<u>5,673</u>
Total Assets		<u>54,802,430</u>	<u>56,118,957</u>

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

Current Liabilities:			
Corporation tax payable		1,248	-
Accounts payable and accruals	10	<u>163,004</u>	<u>276,318</u>
Total Current Liabilities		<u>164,252</u>	<u>276,318</u>
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Government guarantee	11	43,278,294	43,450,612
Deferred income	12	10,038,907	11,165,975
Guarantee liability	13	<u>320,977</u>	<u>226,052</u>
Total Non-Current Liabilities		<u>53,638,178</u>	<u>54,842,639</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>53,802,430</u>	<u>55,118,957</u>
Shareholder's Equity:			
Stated capital	14	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total Shareholder's Equity		<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		<u>54,802,430</u>	<u>56,118,957</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 30 July 2018 and signed on their behalf by:



Director



Director

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

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the year ended 31 December	
	<u>2017</u> (\$)	<u>2016</u> (\$)
Income:		
Guarantee fees	129,942	164,434
Government subvention – recurrent	1,127,067	939,156
Government subvention – guarantee	<u>172,318</u>	<u>-</u>
Total income	1,429,327	1,103,590
Expenditure:		
Administrative expenses (Note 15)	<u>(1,426,972)</u>	<u>1,103,590</u>
Net profit before taxation	2,355	-
Taxation (Note 17)	<u>(2,355)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net comprehensive income for the year	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

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

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	<u>Stated Capital</u> (\$)
Balance as at 1 January 2016	1,000,000
Net comprehensive income for the year	_____ -
Balance as at 31 December 2016	<u><u>1,000,000</u></u>
Balance as at 1 January 2017	1,000,000
Net comprehensive income for the year	_____ -
Balance as at 31 December 2017	<u><u>1,000,000</u></u>

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

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the year ended 31 December	
	<u>2017</u> (\$)	<u>2016</u> (\$)
Operating Activities:		
Net profit before taxation	2,355	-
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	4,795	6,276
Impairment	18,290	-
Bad debt written off	63,618	-
Guarantee expense	<u>94,925</u>	<u>84,438</u>
Operating surplus before working capital changes	183,983	90,714
Net change in accounts receivable and prepayments	(75,276)	(74,141)
Net change in accounts payable and accruals	(113,314)	(272,277)
Taxation paid	<u>(2,283)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used in operating activities	<u>(6,890)</u>	<u>(255,704)</u>
Financing Activities:		
Net change in deferred income	(1,127,068)	(939,156)
Net change in Government guarantee	<u>(172,318)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash used in financing activities	<u>(1,299,386)</u>	<u>(939,156)</u>
Net change in cash resources	(1,306,276)	(1,194,860)
Cash resources, beginning of year	<u>55,974,803</u>	<u>57,169,663</u>
Cash resources, end of year	<u><u>54,668,527</u></u>	<u><u>55,974,803</u></u>
Represented by:		
Cash and cash equivalent	<u><u>54,668,527</u></u>	<u><u>55,974,803</u></u>

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

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

1. Incorporation and Principal Business Activity:

Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Business Development Limited (TTTBDL) was incorporated on 3 August 2012 in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and commenced operations in October 2012 as a special purpose company of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). Its registered office is level 16, Ministry of Finance and the Economy, Eric Williams Financial Complex, Independence Square, Port of Spain. Its principal business activity is the provision of guarantees to tourism and tourism related businesses.

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies:

(a) **Basis of financial statements preparation -**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS's) and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars rounded to the nearest whole dollar. These financial statements are stated on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of certain financial instruments.

(b) **Use of estimates -**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

c) **New Accounting Standards and Interpretations**

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 Financial Reporting Standards - Amendments regarding the deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

IFRS 2 Share-based Payment - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

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

IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts - Amendments regarding the application of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding the application of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding prepayment features with negative compensation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities - Amendments regarding the specification of the disclosure requirements for an entity's interest classified as held-for-sale, held for distribution or as a discontinued operation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 16	Leases (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows - Amendments resulting from disclosure initiative (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
IAS 12	Income Taxes - Amendments resulting from recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
IAS 28	Investment in Associates - Amendments regarding the long-term interests in associates and Joint Ventures (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

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

- IAS 40 Investment Property - Amendments regarding the transfer of investment property (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018).
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

The company has not applied IFRS 9 which has been issued but is not yet effective. Although its effect is likely to be significant, the impact cannot be determined with any degree of certainty, particularly with regard to twelve-month and life-time expected credit loss.

(d) **Comparative information -**

Where necessary, comparative amounts have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

(e) **Foreign currency -**

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the average rate and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(f) **Cash and cash equivalent -**

For the purposes of the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalent comprise of cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and investments in money market instruments, net of bank overdraft.

(g) **Fixed assets -**

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost or valuation less accumulated depreciation and impairment in value. Depreciation is provided for on a straight-line basis.

The following rates considered appropriate to write-off the assets over their estimated useful lives are applied:

Office furniture	-	20%
Office equipment	-	20%
Computer hardware	-	25%

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(g) Fixed assets (cont'd) -

Depreciation is charged on a pro rata basis in the year of acquisition as well as in the year of disposal.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date, and adjusted as appropriate. 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 of fixed assets are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining the net (deficit)/surplus for the year.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income when expenditure is incurred.

(h) Taxation -

Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from 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 by the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on all temporary differences at the reporting 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 year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the enacted tax rate at the reporting 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.

(i) Income recognition -

Guarantee Income

Income from guarantees is accounted for on the accruals basis.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(j) **Government grant -**

Grants from GORTT are recognised at fair values, where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the company will comply with all conditions attached.

Grants relating to 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 against relevant expenses.

(k) **Provisions -**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(l) **Financial instruments -**

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

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.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, that is, the date on which the company commits itself to purchase or sell an asset. A regular way purchase and sale of financial assets is a purchase or sale of an asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the timeframe established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value of the consideration given plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(I) Financial instruments (cont'd) -

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows expire or where the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred.

Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the company about the following loss events:

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor.
- ii) A breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- iii) It becoming probable that the borrower will enter in bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.
- v) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated cash-flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with individual financial assets in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the company or national or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the company.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(I) **Financial instruments (cont'd) -**

The company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Impairment losses are recorded in an allowance account and are measured and recognised as follows:

i) **Financial assets measured at amortised cost**

The difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date that the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

ii) **Financial assets measured at cost**

The difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the current market's rate of return for similar financial assets is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. These losses are not reversed.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****31 DECEMBER 2017****2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):****(I) Financial instruments (cont'd) -**

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 equivalent

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

Accounts receivable and prepayments

Accounts receivable and prepayments are measured at initial recognition at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The allowance recognised is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition.

Accounts payable and accruals

Trade and other payables and accruals are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Stated capital

The company's shares are classified as equity and are recorded at fair value of consideration less direct costs associated with the share issue.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Financial Risk Management:

Financial risk factors

The company is exposed to credit 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:

Financial Instruments

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of the company's financial assets and liabilities:

	2017	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(\$)	(\$)
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	54,668,527	54,668,527
Accounts receivable and prepayments	131,849	131,849
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals	163,004	163,004
Government guarantee	43,278,294	43,278,294
Deferred income	10,038,907	10,038,907
	2016	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value
	(\$)	(\$)
Financial Assets		
Cash and cash equivalent	55,974,803	55,974,803
Accounts receivable and prepayments	138,481	138,481
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals	276,318	276,318
Government guarantee	43,450,612	43,450,612
Deferred income	11,165,975	11,165,975

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

(a) **Credit risk -**

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The company relies heavily on its written Policies and Procedures Manuals, which sets out in detail the current policies governing the granting of credit function and provides a comprehensive framework for prudent risk management of the credit function. Adherence to these guidelines is expected to communicate the company's credit philosophy; provide policy guidelines to team members; establish minimum standards for credit analysis, documentation, decision making and post-disbursement administration; as well as create the foundation for a sound credit portfolio.

Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions and the company has policies to limit the amount of exposure to any single financial institution.

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

(b) **Liquidity risk -**

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity dates 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. The company is able to make daily calls on its available cash resources to settle financial and other liabilities.

i. Risk management

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the company. The company employs various asset/liability techniques to manage liquidity gaps. Liquidity gaps are mitigated by the marketable nature of a substantial segment of the company's assets as well as generating sufficient cash from government grants and loan repayments.

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

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd) -ii. Liquidity gap

	2017			
	Up to 1 year (\$)	1 to 5 years (\$)	Over 5 years (\$)	Total (\$)
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	54,668,527	-	-	54,668,527
Accounts receivable and prepayments	131,849	-	-	131,849
	<u>54,800,376</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,800,376</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	163,004	-	-	163,004
Government guarantee	-	-	43,278,294	43,278,294
Deferred income	-	-	10,038,907	10,038,907
	<u>163,004</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>53,317,201</u>	<u>53,480,205</u>
	2016			
	Up to 1 year (\$)	1 to 5 years (\$)	Over 5 years (\$)	Total (\$)
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalent	55,974,803	-	-	55,974,803
Accounts receivable and prepayments	138,481	-	-	138,481
Government subventions receivable	-	-	-	-
	<u>56,113,284</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,113,284</u>
Financial Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accruals	276,318	-	-	276,318
Government guarantee	-	-	43,450,612	43,450,612
Deferred income	-	-	11,165,975	11,165,975
	<u>276,318</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,616,587</u>	<u>54,892,905</u>

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

(c) **Currency risk -**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the company's measurement currency. The company is exposed to minimal foreign exchange risk. The company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

(d) **Operational risk -**

Operational risk is the risk derived 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.

(e) **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 monitoring controls applied by the company.

(f) **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 applies procedures to minimize this risk.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. See **Note 2 (b)**.

Estimates and judgements 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. However, 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.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (Cont'd):

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting 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) Whether leases are classified as operating leases or finance leases.
- ii) Which depreciation method for property, plant and equipment is used.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting 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 reporting 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) Property, plant and equipment

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.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalent:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
First Citizens Bank Limited – TT\$ Guarantee Account	43,418,577	55,923,795
First Citizens Bank Limited – Operational Account	<u>11,249,950</u>	<u>51,008</u>
	<u>54,668,527</u>	<u>55,974,803</u>

During the year ended 31 December 2017, \$11,332,539 were transferred from the First Citizens Bank Limited – TT\$ Guarantee Account to the First Citizens Bank Limited – Operational Account for working capital purposes.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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6. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Accounts receivable	150,001	138,343
Less: Impairment Allowance	<u>(18,290)</u>	<u>-</u>
	131,711	138,343
Prepayments	<u>138</u>	<u>138</u>
	<u>131,849</u>	<u>138,481</u>
Impairment Allowance:		
Balance brought forward	-	-
Charge for the year	<u>18,290</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance carried forward	<u>18,290</u>	<u>-</u>

7. Deferred Taxation:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Effect on the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income	<u>1,176</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>1,176</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred taxation is attributable to the following item:		
Excess of written-down value over net book value	<u>1,176</u>	<u>-</u>

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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8. Intangible Asset:

	<u>Computer Software</u> (\$)	<u>Total</u> (\$)
Cost		
Balance, 1 January 2017	12,797	12,797
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, 31 December 2017	<u>12,797</u>	<u>12,797</u>
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance, 1 January 2017	9,689	9,689
Charge for the year	<u>2,559</u>	<u>2,559</u>
Balance, 31 December 2017	<u>12,248</u>	<u>12,248</u>
Net Book Value		
Balance, 31 December 2017	<u><u>549</u></u>	<u><u>549</u></u>
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u><u>3,108</u></u>	<u><u>3,108</u></u>
Cost		
Balance, 1 January 2016	12,797	12,797
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u>12,797</u>	<u>12,797</u>
Accumulated Amortisation		
Balance, 1 January 2016	7,130	7,130
Charge for the year	<u>2,559</u>	<u>2,559</u>
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u>9,689</u>	<u>9,689</u>
Net Book Value		
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u><u>3,108</u></u>	<u><u>3,108</u></u>
Balance, 31 December 2015	<u><u>5,667</u></u>	<u><u>5,667</u></u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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9. Property, Plant and Equipment:

	<u>Office Furniture</u> (\$)	<u>Office Equipment</u> (\$)	<u>Computer Hardware</u> (\$)	<u>Total</u> (\$)
Cost				
Balance, 1 January 2017	6,440	2,271	7,900	16,611
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance, 31 December 2017	<u>6,440</u>	<u>2,271</u>	<u>7,900</u>	<u>16,611</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance, 1 January 2017	4,937	1,703	7,406	14,046
Charge for the year	<u>1,288</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>2,236</u>
Balance, 31 December 2017	<u>6,225</u>	<u>2,157</u>	<u>7,900</u>	<u>16,282</u>
Net Book Value				
Balance, 31 December 2017	<u><u>215</u></u>	<u><u>114</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>329</u></u>
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u><u>1,503</u></u>	<u><u>568</u></u>	<u><u>494</u></u>	<u><u>2,565</u></u>
Cost				
Balance, 1 January 2016	6,440	2,271	7,900	16,611
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u>6,440</u>	<u>2,271</u>	<u>7,900</u>	<u>16,611</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance, 1 January 2016	3,649	1,249	5,431	10,329
Charge for the year	<u>1,288</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>1,975</u>	<u>3,717</u>
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u>4,937</u>	<u>1,703</u>	<u>7,406</u>	<u>14,046</u>
Net Book Value				
Balance, 31 December 2016	<u><u>1,503</u></u>	<u><u>568</u></u>	<u><u>494</u></u>	<u><u>2,565</u></u>
Balance, 31 December 2015	<u><u>2,791</u></u>	<u><u>1,022</u></u>	<u><u>2,469</u></u>	<u><u>6,282</u></u>

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

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10. Accounts Payable and Accruals:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Professional fees payable	58,678	108,000
Amounts due to Export Import Bank of T&T Limited	59,201	79,095
Other payable	45,125	88,730
Green fund payable	<u>-</u>	<u>493</u>
	<u>163,004</u>	<u>276,318</u>

11. Government Guarantee:

This balance represents funds forwarded to the company from GORTT to execute the loan guarantee programme.

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Balance, beginning of year	43,450,612	43,450,612
Guarantees paid	<u>(172,318)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>43,278,294</u>	<u>43,450,612</u>

12. Deferred Income:

This balance represents funds from GORTT for the purpose of covering the recurrent expenditure of the company.

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Balance, beginning of year	11,165,975	12,105,131
Program expenses	<u>(1,127,068)</u>	<u>(939,156)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>10,038,907</u>	<u>11,165,975</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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13. Guarantee Liability:

This balance represents the present value of future defaults on loans guaranteed by the company and has been measured at fair value through profit and loss in accordance with IAS 39. Fair value was determined by discounting future expected defaults using a rate equivalent to the difference between the current loan rate and the unguaranteed loan rate.

14. Stated Capital:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Authorised:		
An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid:		
1,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>

15. Administrative Expenses:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Advertising expense	55,270	-
Agency fees	420,000	420,000
Bad debt written off	63,618	-
Impairment	18,290	-
Guarantee expense	94,925	84,438
Guarantee write-off	172,318	-
Legal and professional fees	326,843	357,975
General expenses	<u>275,708</u>	<u>241,177</u>
	<u>1,426,972</u>	<u>1,103,590</u>

16. Contingent Liabilities:

As at 31 December 2017, Trinidad and Tobago Tourism Business Development Limited (TTTBDL) gave bank guarantees of **\$35,848,316**. It is considered unlikely that the company will be held liable as a result of this commitment. At the reporting date the fair value of these is **\$320,977** and the liability was recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. The Board of Directors is not aware of any other commitment with any material effect on the financial position and performance of the company.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2017

17. Taxation:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Corporation Tax	(3,531)	-
Deferred taxation	<u>1,176</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(2,355)</u>	<u>-</u>
The tax on the company's net income before taxation differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic rate of tax as follows:		
Net profit before taxation	<u>2,355</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax calculation	(589)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(907)	-
Net effect of change in corporation tax rate	197	-
Corporation tax adjustment	(1,351)	-
Deferred tax adjustment	<u>295</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>(2,355)</u>	<u>-</u>

18. 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 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:

	31 December	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Expenses		
Directors' fees	<u>216,000</u>	<u>216,000</u>
Agency fees	<u>420,000</u>	<u>420,000</u>

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO TOURISM BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****31 DECEMBER 2017****19. Change in Government Loan Guarantee Programme:****Interest Rate Subsidy:**

GORTT agreed that effective 1 December 2017, a subsidy of 5% would be provided on the interest charged by financial institutions for new and restructured loans.

Maturity period for Loans:

Under the programme, GORTT, in conjunction with the commercial banks, extended the maturity periods for new loans and re-financing within the tourism sector from seven (7) years to fifteen (15) years.