Financial Statements

30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of Taurus Services Limited
 which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2016 and 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.

Management 24 July 2018

Management 24 July 2018

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholders of Taurus Services Limited

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Taurus Services Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2016 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

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 about 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 auditor's judgement, 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 auditor considers 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 qualified audit opinion.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Basis for qualified opinion

The loan portfolio consists of non-performing loans transferred to the Company from a number of financial institutions. As described in Note 5 to the financial statements, due to the number of loans and the Company's existing systems, an assessment of the provision was done on an overall portfolio basis and a provision was booked based on this assessment. In addition, the Company has recognised interest income on these loans on the receipts basis instead of the effective interest method.

The determination of the provision for impairment together with the basis for interest recognition recorded by the Company on the non-performing loan portfolio are not in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39: Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement.

Due to the basis adopted by the Company in estimating the provision for impairment, we were unable to determine the extent of the provision that may be necessary as well as the interest income that should have been recognised had a proper assessment been performed. The Company also did not include all of the necessary financial risk disclosures relating to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk for the non-performing loans as required by International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 7: Financial Instruments – Disclosures.

These matters also resulted in a qualification of our audit report in the prior year.

Qualified opinion

In our opinion, except for the effect of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Taurus Services Limited as at 30 September 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter

Without further qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$50,397,319 during the year ended 30 September 2016 (2015: loss of \$61,809,737) and, as of that date, the Company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by \$362,517,588 (2015: \$463,153,779). These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to service its liabilities is dependent on guarantees provided by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has guaranteed the loan notes and bonds issued by the Company.

25 July 2018 Port of Spain

Trinidad, West Indies

nice water house Capers

Balance Sheet

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

		As at 30 September	
	Notes	2016	2015
Assets		\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable	4	50,838,673 1,454	47,970,831 1,146
Funds held in Trust		153,393	155,836
Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance	6		10,505,940
Property, plant and equipment	7	<u>728</u>	17,46 <u>4</u>
Total assets		50,994,248	58,651,217
Equity			
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	8	5,398	5,398
Capital contributions	9	4,088,118,983	3,937,085,473
Accumulated deficit		<u>(4,450,641,969</u>)	(4,400,244,650)
		(362,517,588)	(463,153,779)
Liabilities			
Interest and accounts payable	11	1,791,734	4,016,987
Other liabilities and accrued charges Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited	0	806,540	461,105
Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited	6 12	410.043.563	10,343,002
Debt instruments due to Fincor	13	410,913,562	479,399,156
Best mataments due to 1 meet	13		27,584,746
Total liabilities		<u>413,511,836</u>	<u>521,804,996</u>
Total equity and liabilities		50,994,248	58,651,217

The notes on pages 8 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On 24 July 2018, the Board of Directors of Taurus Services Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

The surface	Director	Frank Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

			ar ended eptember
	Notes	2016 \$	2015 \$
Interest income Interest expense	16 17	592,146 (54,057,767)	1,712,813 <u>(68,141,503</u>)
Net interest expense		(53,465,621)	(66,428,690)
Foreign exchange gain Other income	18	113,974 <u>6,618,491</u>	41,398 3,804,882
Net interest and other expense		(46,733,156)	(62,582,410)
Recoveries on loans written off Operating expenses Administrative expenses	5 19 19	5,940,290 (9,397,773) (140,720)	10,522,923 (9,627,245) (84,720)
Loss before taxation		(50,331,359)	(61,771,452)
Taxation	20	(65,960)	(38,285)
Loss for the year		(50,397,319)	(61,809,737)

The notes on pages 8 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Note	Share capital \$	Capital contributions \$	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' equity \$
Balance at 1 October 2015		5,398	3,937,085,473	(4,400,244,650)	(463,153,779)
Loss for the year			54.64	(50,397,319)	(50,397,319)
Total comprehensive income for the year		- m	W 100	(50,397,319)	(50,397,319)
Capital contributions for the year	9		151,033,510		<u> 151,033,510</u>
Total transactions with owners Recognised directly in equity		Ph.W	151,033,510		<u> 151,033,510</u>
Balance at 30 September 2016		5,398	4,088,118,983	(4,450,641,969)	(362,517,588)
Balance at 1 October 2014		5,398	3,744,582,663	(4,338,434,913)	(593,846,852)
Loss for the year				(61,809,737)	(61,809,737)
Total comprehensive income for the year				(61,809,737)	(61,809,737)
Capital contributions for the year	9		192,502,810		192,502,810
Total transactions with owners Recognised directly in equity			192,502,810		192,502,810
Balance at 30 September 2015		5,398	3,937,085,473	(4,400,244,650)	(463,153,779)

The notes on pages 8 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

		Year ended 30 September	
	Note	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		\$	\$
Loss before taxation Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in		(50,331,359)	(61,771,452)
operating activities: Depreciation Interest income Interest income received		17,526 (592,146) 754,776	23,669 (1,712,813) 2,039,560
Interest expense Interest paid Foreign exchange gain		54,057,767 (55,226,721) (113,974)	68,141,503 (70,308,383) (41,398)
Net change in accounts payable Net change in other current liabilities and accrued charges Net change in funds held in Trust Taxation paid		(51,434,131) (1,105,263) 345,435 2,443 (65,960)	(63,629,314) 1,206,507 (30,407) 6,867 (38,285)
Net cash outflow from operating activities Cash flows from investing activities		(52,257,476)	(62,484,632)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(790)	<u>(5,459</u>)
Net cash outflow from investing activities Cash flows from financing activities		(790)	(5,459)
Decrease in amounts due from the Ministry of Finance Repayment in loan from First Citizens Bank Limited Capital contributions received		10,505,940 (10,343,002)	20,787,879 (20,787,879)
Repayment of debt instrument due to Fincor Repayment of note payable to First Citizens Bank Limited		151,033,510 (27,584,746) (68,485,594)	192,502,810 (55,260,118) (68,485,594)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		55,126,108	68,757,098
Increase in cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents		2,867,842	6,267,007
At beginning of year Increase for the year		47,970,831 2,867,842	41,703,824 6,267,007
End of year Represented by:		50,838,673	47,970,831
Cash and cash equivalents	4	50,838,673	47,970,831

The notes on pages 8 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

- Basis of preparation (continued)
 - (i) Changes in International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)
 - (b) Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company:

The following standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company.

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' (effective 1 January 2018).
- IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (effective 1 January 2018).
- IFRS 16 'Leases' (effective 1 January 2019).
- IFRS 17 Insurance (effective 1 January 2021).
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012 2014 cycle (effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendment to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (effective 1 January 2017).
- Amendment to IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangibles' regarding depreciation and amortisation (effective 1 January 2016).
- Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements (effective 1 January 2016).

There are no other IFRS or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

b. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company 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, 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 date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

c. Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than:

- (i) those that the Company upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale;
- (ii) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all its investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

c. Financial assets (continued)

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transactions costs. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Loans and receivable are subsequently carried at amortised cost.

d. Impairment of assets

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example land, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever exerts are changes in

amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

(ii) Impairment of loans and receivables

A provision for loan loss is established when the Company deems that a loan account is uncollectible and all avenues for repayment have been exhausted. The Company's loan portfolio consists mainly of delinquent loans acquired from other financial institutions and as a result, management does not accrue interest on these balances. Interest is accounted for when collected.

e. Current and deferred income taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the laws enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Currently enacted tax rates are used to determine deferred income tax.

The principal temporary difference arises from the Company's tax losses carried forward.

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 utilised.

f. Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over its estimated useful life as follows:

The annual depreciation rates used are:

Motor vehicles25%Computer equipment33.33%Leasehold improvements5 yearsOther equipment20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if appropriate.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds to their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining the loss for the year.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the financial year in which they are incurred.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Investment income

Investment income is recognised for all deposits and interest bearing instruments using the effective interest method.

(ii) Interest income

Interest Income includes:

- (a) Advances to customers: which relate to interest earned on loans and receivables made to customers from the Company. Interest is only credited to income when received.
- (b) Ministry of Finance: which relate to interest earned on a loan advanced by the Company to the Ministry of Finance (see Note 6). Interest on this facility is recognised using the effective interest method.

h. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposits held at call with other banks and short term highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

i. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially stated at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost, any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

j. 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of the obligation as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligation may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the rate specific to the obligation. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

k. Share capital and capital contribution

- Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets.
- (ii) Payments made by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) on behalf of the Company towards its loan obligations are treated as capital contributions since the GORTT has indicated that the Company will not be required to repay these amounts.

Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risk and rewards are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases.

The Company has entered into operating leases where the total payments made under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. When an operating lease is terminated before the period has expired, any penalty payment made to the lessor is recognised as an expense in the period in which the termination takes place.

3 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The Company incurred a loss of \$50,397,319 (2015: loss of \$61,809,737) and at that date the Company's total liabilities exceeded its assets by \$362,517,588 (2015: \$463,153,779). The existence of these factors may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The ability of the Company to service its liabilities is dependent on guarantees provided by the GORTT. The GORTT has guaranteed the loan notes and bonds issued by the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4	Cas	h and cash equivalents	2016	2015
			\$	\$
		ley market accounts k balances	48,206,802 2,631,871	43,780,586
	Dan	N Said 1000	50,838,673	4,190,245 47,970,831
	The mat	average effective interest rate was 0.95% (2015: 0.97%) urity of 30 days (2015: 30 days).		
5	Loa	ns and advances	2016	2015
	Loar	ns and advances	\$	\$
		ns and advances wance for loan loss	188,362,210 (188,362,210)	236,740,639 (236,740,639)
	Carr	rying value at end of year		
	(ii)	Allowance for loan losses		
		Allowance at beginning of year Loans charged off/written off for the year Recoveries for the year	(236,740,639) 42,438,139 5,940,290	(285,555,519) 38,291,957
		Allowance at end of year	(188,362,210)	(236,740,639)
	(iii)	Recoveries on loans net of impairment loss		
		Amount recovered during year	5,940,290	10,522,923
			5,940,290	10,522,923
	requ mar	assessment of the loan loss provision above was not esuirement of IAS 39. Due to the number of loans and the Chagement performed an assessment of the provision on a vision for loan loss has been booked based on the assess	Company's existing sy an overall portfolio bas	stems,
6	Amo	ounts due from Ministry of Finance	2016 \$	2015 \$
	Prin Inte	cipal rest		10,343,002 <u>162,938</u>
			and the	<u>10,505,940</u>
		rent portion rest	***	10,343,002
	11110	ieat		162,938 10,505,940

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Amounts due from Ministry of Finance (continued)

This represents a loan in the sum of US\$30 million advanced by the Company to the Ministry of Finance. This loan was issued on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) for partial financing of the purchase of shares in the Rights Issue by BWIA West Indies Airways Limited. This advance was financed via a loan received from First Citizens Bank Limited.

The terms and conditions of the advance to the Ministry of Finance are identical to those for the loan received from First Citizens Bank Limited.

Interest on this advance to the Ministry is charged at US Six Month Libor plus 3.4%, which is 5.29%. This loan was originally repayable by 31 December 2004. Subsequently, the term of the loan was extended to December 2005. On 1 January 2006, a new agreement was entered into whereby accrued interest of US\$2.6 million was capitalised. The new facility is for a principal amount of US\$32.6 million and carries a fixed interest rate of 6.25%. This facility is guaranteed by the GORTT. The term is for 10 years and is repayable in twenty (20) semi-annual payments of US\$1.63 million. The repayments have been recognised in accordance with the new agreement.

This loan was repaid in full in December 2015.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Property, plant and equipment

	Motor vehicles \$	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment \$	Land \$	d Total \$
Year ended 30 September 2016	3					
Opening net book amount		17,462	1		1	17,464
Additions		790				790
Depreciation charge		(17,526)				(17,526)
Closing net book amount		726	1		1	728
- -						
At 30 September 2016						
Cost	353,855	453,878	1,923,197	14,889		2,745,820
Accumulated depreciation	(353,855)	(453,152)	(1,923,196)	(14,889)	((<u>2,745,092</u>)
Closing net book amount		726	1		1	728
Year ended 30 September 2018 Opening net book amount Additions Depreciation charge	5 	35,672 5,459 (23,669)	1 	 	1 	35,674 5,459 (23,669)
Closing net book amount	<u> </u>	17,462	1		1	<u> 17,464</u>
At 30 September 2015 Cost Accumulated depreciation	353,855 (353,855)	453,088 (435,626)	1,923,197 (1,923,196)	14,889 (14,889)		2,745,030 (<u>2,727,566</u>)
Closing net book amount	-	17,462	11	85.44	1	17,464
At 30 September 2014 Cost Accumulated depreciation	353,855 (353,855)	447,629 (411,957)	1,923,197 (1,923,196)	14,889 (14,889)	1	2,739,571 (2,703,897)
Closing net book amount		35,672	1		1	35,674

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8	Share capital	2016	2015 \$
	Authorised An unlimited number of shares of no par value	Ψ	φ
	Issued and fully paid 5,398 ordinary shares of no par value	5,398	5, <u>398</u>

9 Capital contributions

	<u>In respect of</u>		
	Notes	Debt	
	payable to First Citizens Bank Limited \$	instruments due to Fincor \$	Total \$
Capital contributions at 1 October 2015 Capital contributions for the year	2,115,629,869 121,793,185	1,821,455,604 29,240,325	3,937,085,473 151,033,510
Capital contributions at 30 September 2016	2,237,423,054	1,850,695,929	4,088,118,983
Capital contributions at 1 October 2014 Capital contributions for the year	1,986,111,884 129,517,985	1,758,470,779 62,984,825	3,744,582,663 192,502,810
Capital contributions at 30 September 2015	2,115,629,869	1,821,455,604	<u>3,937,085,473</u>

These represent payments made by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) directly to First Citizens Bank Limited under its guarantee of the interest and principal on the notes payable and to Fincor under its guarantee of the debt instruments due.

10 Deferred taxation

As stated in Note 3, the Company is in a loss making position and it is not likely that taxable profits would be made in the future. As a result, no deferred income tax asset is recognised in these financial statements. The Company has unrecognised tax losses of over \$3.53 billion (2015: \$3.48 billion) which have not been recognised due to the uncertainty of their recovery. These losses have not yet been agreed with the Board of Inland Revenue.

11	Interest and accounts payable	2016 \$	2015 \$
	Interest payable to Fincor Interest payable on loan from First Citizens Bank Limited Amount due to Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Amounts due to Wallenvale Estates Management services fee payable to	132,721 20,669	957,052 162,938 132,546 23,287
	First Citizens Bank Limited	1,638,344	2,741,164
		1,791,734	<u>4,016,987</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

12	Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited	2016 \$	2015 \$
	Current portion Non-current portion	68,485,594 342,427,968	68,485,594 410,913,562
	Total	410,913,562	479,399,156

This balance represents several interest bearing notes issued to First Citizens Bank Limited as consideration for loans and notes purchased. These notes were restructured in October 2000. The new notes are to be repaid over 20 years commencing in 2002 and are guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT), with an interest rate of 4½% below prime with a floor rate of 11½%. These notes are callable and are non-transferable.

13 Debt instruments due to Fincor		2016 \$	2015 \$	
	Current portion		27,584,746	
	Non-current portion	-		
	Total		<u>27,584,746</u>	

This represents bonds issued to Fincor as consideration for acquisition of the public sector enterprises loans.

These debt instruments represent bonds valued at \$494 million and US\$31.4 million repayable by 28 equal semi-annual instalments plus interest commencing 8 June 2002. Interest is fixed at 11.5% and 10.125% respectively and accrued interest was capitalised at semi-annual intervals for the first twelve months from the issue date. These bonds are guaranteed by GORTT. This debts were repaid in full in December 2015.

14 Financial instruments

a. Credit risk

Credit exposures arise principally from the recovery of loans and advances and in investment activities that bring debt securities and other bills into the Company's asset portfolio. This risk relates to the possibility that a counter party will cause a financial loss to the Company by failing to discharge an obligation. There are accounts that are collectable based on the collateral held whether it is mortgage of a property or land and in some cases judgement on the debt.

(i) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral held or other credit enhancement

Credit risk exposures relating to balance sheet financial assets are as follows:

	Gross maximum exposure 2016 \$	Gross maximum exposure 2015 \$
Cash and cash equivalents Interest receivable Funds held in trust Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance	50,838,673 1,454 153,393 	47,970,831 1,146 155,836 10,505,940
,	50,993,520	58,633,753

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

- a. Credit risk (continued)
 - (ii) Assets bearing credit risk

Below is an analysis of financial assets bearing credit risk:

As at 30 September 2016	Loans and advances	Funds held in Trust \$	Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance \$	Cash and cash equivalents \$
Neither past due nor impaired Individually impaired	 188,362,210	153,393 	WW.	50,838,673
Gross	188,362,210	153,393		50,838,673
Less: Allowance for impairment	(188,362,210)			
Net		153,393	VV- 100	50,838,673
			Amounts	
As at 30 September 2015	Loans and advances	Funds held in Trust \$	due from the Ministry of Finance \$	Cash and cash equivalents \$
As at 30 September 2015 Neither past due nor impaired Individually impaired	advances	in Trust	the Ministry of Finance	cash equivalents
Neither past due nor impaired	advances \$ 	in Trust \$	the Ministry of Finance \$	cash equivalents \$
Neither past due nor impaired Individually impaired	advances \$ 236,740,639	in Trust \$ 155,836 155,836	the Ministry of Finance \$ 10,505,940	cash equivalents \$ 47,970,831

(iii) Repossessed collateral

Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness. The Company does not assume title of these assets, and as a result, they are not included in the balance sheet. The Company, in every effort to recover loans, will foreclose on the collateral and apply the proceeds to the outstanding indebtedness.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing credit risk from the prior year.

b. Market risk

The Company takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks comprise three types of risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

b. Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and future cash flows. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk from the prior year.

The Company's interest rate risk arises mainly from its long term borrowings. Borrowings issued at floating rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

The table below summarises the Company's exposure to interest rate risk.

Financial assets

	1-3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
As at 30 September 2016						
Cash and cash equivalents Funds held in Trust	50,838,673 				 153,393	50,838,673 153,393
Total financial assets	50,838,673	44.44			153,393	50,992,066
Financial liabilities	1-3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
As at 30 September 2016						
Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited		68,485,594	273,942,376	68,485,592		410,913,562
Total financial liabilities		68,485,594	273,942,376	68,485,592		410,913,562
Interest sensitivity gap	50,838,673	(68,485,594)	(273,942,376)	(68,485,592)		

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

- b. Market risk (continued)
 - (i) Interest rate risk (continued)

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	1-3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
As at 30 September 2015						
Cash and cash equivalents Funds held in Trust Amounts due from the	47,970,831 	 	 	 	 155,836	47,970,831 155,836
Ministry of Finance	10,343,002		_	***	162,938	10,505,940
Total financial assets	58,313,833				318,774	58,632,607
Financial liabilities						
	1-3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Non- interest bearing \$	Total \$
As at 30 September 2015	months	months	years	than 5 years	interest bearing	
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited	months	months	years	than 5 years	interest bearing	
Amounts due to First Citizens	months \$	months	years	than 5 years	interest bearing	\$
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited	months \$ 10,343,002	months \$	years \$ 	than 5 years \$	interest bearing	\$ 10,343,002 479,399,156

The interest rates on the financial instruments above are summarised below:

Financial instrument	Interest rate		
	2016	2015	
Cash and cash equivalents	0.90%	0.90%	
Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance		6.25%	
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited		6.25%	
Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited	11.50%	11.50%	
Debt instruments due to Fincor		10.125%	
		& 11.50%	

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

- b. Market risk (continued)
 - (i) Interest rate risk (continued)

As at the balance sheet date, 100% (2015: 93%) of the Company's long term borrowings are floating rate instruments and 0% (2015: 7%) are fixed rate instruments.

A 1% increase in interest rates will cause an increase in the loss for the year of \$4.1 million (2015: \$4.8 million).

There were no changes in the assumptions and method used in performing the sensitivity analysis as compared to the prior year.

The carrying amounts of the fixed rate and floating rate interest borrowings are as follows:

Carrying amount

	201 6 \$	2015 \$
Fixed rate instruments Floating rate instruments	 410,913,562	37,927,748 479,399,156
	410,913,562	517,326,904

(ii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk arises mainly from its debt obligations and the amount due from the Ministry of Finance. The Company borrowings are denominated in the functional currency and the United States dollars. The relevant debts were repaid in full in December 2015.

The tables below summarises the Company's exposure to currency risk.

As at 30 September 2016	Per balance sheet TT\$	Effect on 1% appreciation TT\$	income 1% depreciation TT\$
US Dollar denominated			
Financial assets Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance			
Financial liabilities Interest and accounts payable			
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited			
Debt instruments due to Fincor			

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14	Financial	instruments	(continued)
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- b. Market risk (continued)

(ii) Currency risk (continued)			
As at 30 September 2015	Per balance sheet TT\$	Effect on 1% appreciation TT\$	income 1% depreciation TT\$
US Dollar denominated			
Financial assets Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance	10,505,940	(105,059)	105,059
Financial liabilities Interest and accounts payable	(411,327)	4,113	(4,113)
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited	(10,343,002)	103,430	(103,430)
Debt instruments due to Fincor	(7,854,636)	78,546	(78,546)
There were no changes in the assumptions and as compared to prior years.	d method used in po	erforming the sensit US\$ TT\$ equivalent	ivity analysis Total TT\$
Financial assets		•	
As at 30 September 2016 Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance			
Financial liabilities			
As at 30 September 2016 Interest and accounts payable	1,791,734	*****	1,791,734
Total financial liabilities	1,791,734		1,791,734
Financial consta	тт\$	US\$ TT\$ equivalent	Total TT\$
Financial assets			
As at 30 September 2015 Amounts due from the Ministry of Finance		10,505,940	10,505,940
Financial liabilities			
As at 30 September 2015 Interest and accounts payable Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited Debt instruments due to Fincor	3,605,660	411,327 10,343,002	4,016,987 10,343,002
	19,730,110	7,854,636	27,584,746

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing currency risk from the prior year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

b. Market risk (continued)

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk arises due to the possibility that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company has no significant exposure to other price risk.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to generate or obtain sufficient cash or its equivalent in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet its commitments when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances and arises from fluctuation in cash flows. The Company's liquidity risk is mitigated as a result of the First Citizens Loan Note and the Fincor bond payable being guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). Monthly cash flow statements are generated to mitigate against this type of risk.

The table below analyses financial assets and liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	1-3 months \$	3-12 months \$	1-5 years \$	More than 5 years \$	Total \$
Financial liabilities			,	•	•
As at 30 September 2016 Accounts payable Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited	1,791,734	 113,766,299	 376,371,494	 74,387,080	1,791,734 564,524,873
Total financial liabilities	1,791,734	113,766,299	376,371,494	74,387,080	566,316,607
Total financial assets	50,993,520				50,993,520
Liquidity gap	<u>49,201,786</u>	(113,766,299)	(376,371,494)	(74,387,080)	(515,323,087)
Financial liabilities					
As at 30 September 2015 Accounts payable Amounts due to First Citizens	2,896,997			- -	2,896,997
Bank Limited Notes payable to First Citizens	10,984,121			705 TOP	10,984,121
Bank Limited Debt instruments due to Fincor	 	121,793,185 	407,874,867 	156,650,005 	686,318,057 29,121,066
Total financial liabilities	43,002,184	121,793,185	407,874,867	156,650,005	729,320,241
Total financial assets	59,111,934				59,111,934
Liquidity gap	16,109,750	(121,793,185)	(407,874,867)	(156,650,005)	(670,208,307)

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing liquidity risk from the prior year.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

d. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' on the face of balance sheet, are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- to maintain an optimal capital base to reduce the cost of capital.

The ability of the Company to service its liabilities and continue as a going concern is dependent on guarantees by the Government of the Republic Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). The GORTT has agreed to guarantee the loan notes and bonds issued by the Company.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for capital risk management compared to the prior year.

e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities presented on the Company's balance sheet.

2016 2015 2016 2015 \$ \$ \$		Carrying value		Fair value	
\$ \$ \$		2016	2015	2016	2015
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Financial assets	Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents 50,838,673 47,970,831 50,838,673 47,970,83	Cash and cash equivalents	50,838,673	47,970,831	50,838,673	47,970,831
	Funds held in trust	153,393	155,836	•	155.836
Financial assets:	Financial assets:	•	•	•	•
Loan note - amount due from	Loan note - amount due from				
Ministry of Finance 10,505,940 10,505,94	Ministry of Finance		10,505,940		10,505,940
Financial liabilities					
Notes payable to First Citizens Bank					
		410,913,562	479,399,156	505,197,785	617,179,145
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank					
					10,343,002
Debt instruments - due to Fincor 27,584,746 27,584,74	Debt instruments - due to Fincor		27,584,746		27,584,746

(i) Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value

Due to their liquidity and short-term maturity, the carrying values of certain financial instruments approximate their fair values. Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value as at year end include cash and cash equivalents, funds held in trust, amounts due from the Ministry of Finance, amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited and debt instruments due to Fincor.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Financial instruments (continued)

- e. Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (continued)
 - (i) Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value (continued)

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are carried in the financial statements at amortised cost but for which fair value is required to be disclosed in accordance with IFRS 7, the table below summarises the level in the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurement is categorised and a description of the valuation technique and the inputs used in the fair value measurement.

Asset	t/liability	Categorisation of the fair value measurement in IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy	Valuation methodology used to determine fair value	Key assumptions in valuation methodology
(a)	Loan note – amount due from the Ministry of Finance	Level 3	Discounted cash flow analysis	Future cash flowsCurrent market interest rate at year end
(b)	Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited	Level 3	Discounted cash flow analysis	Future cash flowsCurrent market interest rate at year end
(c)	Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited	Level 3	Discounted cash flows analysis	Future cash flowsCurrent market interest rate at year end
(d)	Debt instruments due to Fincor	Level 3	Discounted cash flows analysis	Future cash flowsCurrent market interest rate at year end

The IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy has the following levels based on the inputs used to determine the fair value measurement.

- Level 1 Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 The inputs are inputs other that quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and;
- Level 3 The inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

An observable input is an input that is developed using market data such as publicly available information about actual events or transactions and that reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

An unobservable input is an input for which market data is not readily available and that are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

15 Related party transactions

At the inception of the Company, the non-performing portfolios of various financial institutions were sold to the Company in consideration for an equivalent amount of Government-guaranteed notes and commercial paper.

16

17

18

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

15	Related	party	transactions	(continued)	ì

The current amount outstanding on these obligations and the redisclosed below:	elated income and	expenses are
	2016 \$	2015
Assets	·	\$
Bank balances - First Citizens Bank Limited	<u>2,631,871</u>	<u>4,190,245</u>
Amount due from the Ministry of Finance (Note 6)		<u>10,505,940</u>
Liabilities Notes payable to First Citizens Bank Limited (Note 12)	410,913,562	470 200 456
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited (Note 6)	410,913,562	<u>479,399,156</u>
,		10,343,002
Interest and accounts payable		<u>162,938</u>
Management services fee payable to First Citizens Bank Limited (Note 11)	1,638,344	2,741,164
Capital and reserves Capital contributions from GORTT (Note 9)	4,088,118,983	3,937,085,473
Income Interest income - Ministry of Finance (Note 16)	<u>165,623</u>	1,298,716
Expenses Interest on amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited (Note 17)	165,623	1,298,716
Interest on notes due to First Citizens Bank Limited (Note 17)	53,307,591	61,032,391
Management fees (Note 19)	5,455,558	5,456,073
Interest income		
Investment income Loan to Ministry of Finance	426,523	414,097
Loan to winnery or i marice	<u>165,623</u>	1,298,716
	<u>592,146</u>	1,712,813
Interest expense		
Amounts due to First Citizens Bank Limited Notes due to First Citizens Bank Limited Other debt instruments	165,623 53,307,591 <u>584,553</u>	1,298,716 61,032,391 <u>5,810,396</u>
	<u>54,057,767</u>	<u>68,141,503</u>
Other income		
a. Interest on delinquent loans b. Miscellaneous Income	6,614,055	3,803,606
o. Misochaneous moonie	4,436	1,276
	<u>6,618,491</u>	3,804,882

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued) 30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Other income (continued)

- a. This amount represents interest recovered on the delinquent loan portfolio for the year. This amount was determined based on the collections for the year which was not allocated to the outstanding principal balances on the delinquent loans.
- b. This relates to the sale an item of property, plant and equipment.

19	Expenses by nature	2016 \$	2015 \$		
	Administration expenses	•	•		
	Audit and accounting fees	140,000	84,000		
	Service fees	<u>720</u>	<u>720</u>		
		140,720	<u>84,720</u>		
	Operating expenses				
	Depreciation	17,526	23,669		
	Professional fees	1,288,439	1,344,660		
	Management fees	5,455,558	5,456,073		
	Other operating expenses	1,946,250	2,122,843		
	Rent	690,000	680,000		
		9,397,773	9,627,245		
20	Taxation	2016 \$	2015 \$		
	Current tax	65,960	38,285		
	Tax on the Company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory tax rate as follows:				
	Loss before taxation	(50,331,359)	(61,771,452)		
	Tax calculated at the rate of 25%	(12,582,840)	(15,442,863)		
	Unrecognised tax losses for the year carried forward	12,582,840	15,442,863		
	Business levy	65,960	38,285		
		65,960	30 205		
		00,300	<u>38,285</u>		

21 Operating lease commitments

The Company leases offices and a vehicle under operating leases. The leases have varying terms and conditions. The future minimum lease payments under these operating leases are as follows:

	2016 \$	2015 \$
No later than 1 year Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	750,000 230,000	750,000 <u>920,000</u>
	980,000	1,670,000