

**30 SEPTEMBER 2009** 



#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

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#### Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited

Brighton. La Brea. Trinidad & Tobago. WI T: 868.648.7572 / 8521 F: 868.648.7433 www.trinidadlakeasphalt.com

#### Statement of Management Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of management to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results of the Company for the year. It is also management's responsibility to ensure that the Company keeps proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company.

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

Management accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. Management are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its operating results. Management further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of Management to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Ayana Thompson Manager, Finance

Leary A. Hosein

**Chief Executive Officer** 

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT



The Shareholder Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited

We have audited the accompanying unconsolidated financial statements of Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited, which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at 30 September 2009, the unconsolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these unconsolidated 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the unconsolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated 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 unconsolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the unconsolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited as of 30 September 2009, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Port-of-Spain 17 June 2014

DKF

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#### UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

#### **ASSETS**

	ROSETS	30 Sept	tember
	<u>Notes</u>	2009	2008
Current Assets:			
Cash in hand and at bank	5	\$ 11,471,567	\$ 22,849,380
Short term investments	6	18,519,968	6,843,169
Accounts receivable and prepayments	7	3,291,834	27,421,947
Inventories	8	14,596,912	11,473,216
Deferred charges - Project		27,250	416,691
Total Current Assets		47,907,531	69,004,403
Non-Current Assets:			
Investment in subsidiary	9	80	80
Due from subsidiary		45,156	202,080
Retirement benefit asset	10	-	3,369,200
Fixed assets	11	92,667,042	87,012,693
Total Non-Current Assets		92,712,278	90,584,053
Total Assets		<u>\$ 140,619,809</u>	\$ 159,588,456
LIABILITIES	AND SHAREHOLD	ER'S EQUITY	
Current Liabilities:			
Bank overdraft	12	\$ 24,975	\$ 654,483
Accounts payable and accruals		6,467,563	33,562,154
Loans – current portion	13	2,309,814	3,583,252
Total Current Liabilities		8,802,352	37,799,889
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Loans – non-current portion	13	15,267,110	16,728,191
Deferred taxation	14	8,141,910	6,429,844
Retirement benefit liability	10	4,454,700	<u>=</u>
Total Liabilities		36,666,072	60,957,924
Shareholder's Equity:			
Stated capital	15	73,523,358	73,523,358
Revaluation reserve	16	33,261,760	32,883,510
Retained earnings		(2,831,381)	(7,776,336)
Total Shareholder's Equity		103,953,737	98,630,532
Total Liabilities and Shareholder	s Equity	<u>\$ 140,619,809</u>	\$ 159,588,456

These financial statements have been authorized by the Board of Directors for issue on 17 June 2014 and signed on their behalf by:

Director

Director:

(The accompanying notes 1 to 27 on pages 7 to 30 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

### LAKE ASPHALT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (1978) LIMITED UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		For the ye 30 Sept	
	Notes	2009	2008
Revenue Cost of Sales		\$ 141,288,963 (85,857,384)	\$ 223,743,118 (162,123,258)
Gross Profit Other Operating Income		55,431,579 1,356,221	61,619,860 251,229
		56,787,800	61,871,089
Expenses:			
Administrative Operating Marketing	20 21 22	18,515,015 22,147,302 6,382,381	17,965,463 23,169,653 5,059,140
		47,044,698	46,194,256
Operating profit Finance charges	23 25	9,743,102 (2,803,835)	15,676,833 (4,221,605)
Profit before taxation Taxation	26	6,939,267 (1,994,312)	11,455,228 (3,922,272)
Net profit for the year		<b>\$</b> 4,944,955	\$ 7,532,956

# LAKE ASPHALT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (1978) LIMITED UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

	Stated Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total (\$'000)
Balance as at 1 October 2007	\$73,523,358	\$ 12,041,862	\$(15,309,292)	\$ 70,255,928
Revaluation	-	20,841,648	n=	20,841,648
Net profit for the year			7,532,956	7,532,956
Balance as at 30 September 2008	<u>\$73,523,358</u>	<u>\$ 32,883,510</u>	<u>\$ (7,776,336)</u>	\$ 98,630,532
Balance as at 1 October 2008	\$73,523,358	\$ 32,883,510	\$ (7,776,336)	\$ 98,630,532
Net profit for the year	-	-	4,944,955	4,944,955
Revaluation adjustment		378,250		378,250
Balance as at 30 September 2009	<u>\$73,523,358</u>	\$ 33,261,760	<u>\$ (2,831,381)</u>	<u>\$ 103,953,737</u>

#### UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

		For the year ended 30 September	
	<u>2009</u>	2008	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation	\$ 6,939,267	\$ 11,455,228	
Adjustments to reconcile income before taxation to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Non-cash items: Deferred charges Depreciation Retirement benefit surplus Bad debts (recovered)/expense	389,441 2,185,640 9,792,400 (156,395)	97,183 2,294,153 223,800 1,409,478	
Net change in operating assets and liabilities (Note 27) Taxes paid Retirement Benefit paid	19,150,353 (5,774,855) (282,246) (1,968,500)	15,479,842 8,405,876 (447,486) (271,400)	
Cash provided by operating activities	11,124,752	23,166,832	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES  Net change in property, plant and equipment	(7,461,739)	(9,284,401)	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of loans	(2,734,519)	(2,020,571)	
Net change in cash resources	928,494	11,861,860	
Cash resources, beginning of year	29,038,066	17,176,206	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	<u>\$ 29,966,560</u>	<u>\$ 29,038,066</u>	
Represented by: Cash in hand and at bank Short-term investments Bank overdraft	\$ 11,471,567 18,519,968 (24,975)	\$ 22,849,380 6,843,169 (654,483)	
	\$ 29,966,560	<u>\$ 29,038,066</u>	

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 1. <u>Incorporation and Principal Activities:</u>

The Company is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Its principal activities are mining, processing and selling asphalt and related products. The registered office of the Company is Lamp Post 4717, Brighton, La Brea.

The Company has access to the Pitch Lake via a non exclusive lease agreement with the government of Trinidad and Tobago. The Company was continued under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1995, on 27 July 1999. The sole shareholder is the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The Company has a fully owned subsidiary, Trinidad Asphalt Corporation of America, which was incorporated under the laws of the United States of America. The financial statements of TACA have not been consolidated into the unconsolidated financial statements of Lake Asphalt of Trinidad and Tobago (1978) Limited. The investment shown of \$80 in TACA is immaterial and does not influence the company's financial performance for the period ended 30 September 2009.

#### 2. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>:

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

These unconsolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, rounded to the nearest 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 judgment 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 unconsolidated 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

i) The Company has not applied the following IASs and IFRICs that became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009, as either they do not apply to the activities of The Company or have no material impact on the financial statements:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

IAS 23 Borrowing Costs

IFRIC 9 Operating Segments

IFRS 8 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate.

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

- 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)
  - (c) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations (cont'd) -
  - ii) The Company has not applied the following IFRSs, IASs and IFRICs which are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009, as either they do not apply to the activities of The Company or have no material impact on the unconsolidated financial statements:

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of	International	Financial	Reporting Standards.
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IFRS 3 Business Combinations.

IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

IFRIC 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation.

IFRIC 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners.

IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers.

- iii) The Company has not applied the following IFRIC that became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010, as either it does not apply to the activities of The Company, has no material impact on the unconsolidated financial statements or the Company has not opted for early adoption:
  - IFRIC 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments.
- iv) The Company has not applied the following IAS that became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011, as either it does not apply to the activities of the Company, has no material impact on the unconsolidated financial statements or the Company has not opted for early adoption:
  - IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures.
- v) The Company has not applied the following IFRS that became effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, as either it does not apply to the activities of the Company, has no material impact on the unconsolidated financial statements or the Company has not opted for early adoption:
  - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments Classification and Measurement of Financial Assets.

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd):

#### (d) Investments -

The Company's investments are classified as available-for-sale.

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, are classified as "available-for-sale" in accordance with IAS #39.

These investments are carried at their fair values. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments are included in the Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period they arise. All short term investments of the Company are considered available-for-sale.

#### (e) Inventories -

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined by the average costing method. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, but excludes interest expense. Spares are valued at average cost. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

#### (f) Fixed assets -

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Motor vehicles are stated at historical cost less depreciation. All other property, plant and equipment are subsequently shown at market value, based on valuations by external independent valuators, less their subsequent depreciation. Depreciation is provided using the reducing balance method.

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

Buildings and structures and plant and machinery	2% - 2.5%
Office furniture and equipment	20.0%
Motor vehicles	20.0%

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have indefinite life.

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

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd):

#### (f) Fixed assets (cont'd) -

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 are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. On disposal of revalued assets, amounts in revaluation and other reserves relating to that asset are transferred to retained earnings.

The revaluation of the Company's fixed assets was done by Raymond and Pierre Limited as at 30 September 2008. This resulted in an increase in the revaluation reserve of \$21,219,898.

#### (g) Investment in subsidiary -

Investment in subsidiary is stated at cost less any provision for diminution considered to be permanent.

#### (h) Pension obligation -

The Company operates a defined benefit final salary pension plan for eligible employees. Fund managers appointed by the trustees of the plan administer the funds of the plan. The pension plan is generally funded by payments from employees and the Company, taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

The asset recognized in the Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the fair value of the plan's assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using the interest rates of high quality government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to income over the employees' expected average remaining working lives. Past-service costs are recognized immediately in income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in the service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past-service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd):

#### (i) 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 Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

#### Financial assets

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.

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 assets 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.

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd):

#### (i) Financial instruments (cont'd) -

#### Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

- 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.

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 Unconsolidated 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 in recognised in the Unconsolidated 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 Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income. These losses are not reversed.

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 2. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd):</u>

#### (i) Financial instruments (cont'd) -

#### Financial liabilities

When financial liabilities are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value of the consideration given plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the liability. Financial liabilities are re-measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in the Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

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

#### Trade receivable

Trade receivables are recognised and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Provision is made when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect the debts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

#### Trade payable

Accounts payable are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

#### Bank loans

Bank loans are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Bank loans are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the loan using the effective interest method.

#### Stated capital

The Company's shares are classified as equity.

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd):

#### (j) Leases -

Leases of assets under which all the risks are benefits of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

#### (k) Taxation -

#### Current tax

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

#### Deferred tax

Deferred income 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 period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the enacted tax rate at the balance sheet 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.

#### (l) Income recognition -

The Company derives its income from the mining, processing and selling of asphalt and related products. Income is recognized to the extent that is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the income can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before income is recognized:

#### Product sales

Sales comprise the fair value of the consideration received and receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Company's activities. Sale are recorded and presented net of value-added-tax and incentives. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue and related cost can be reliably measured.

#### Investment income

Income from investments is accounted for on the accruals basis, consistent with International Accounting Standard (IAS) #18.

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd):

#### (m) Foreign currency -

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the Balance Sheet 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 Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income.

#### (n) 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.

#### (o) Comparative figures -

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

#### 3. Financial Risk Management:

#### Financial risk factors

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, 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:

#### (a) Interest rate risk -

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

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

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

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 3. Financial Risk Management (cont'd):

#### Financial risk factors (cont'd)

#### (b) 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 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 involve in the granting of credit; establish minimum standards for credit analysis, documentation, decision making and post-disbursement administration; as well as create the foundation for a sound credit portfolio.

The Company's debtors' portfolio is managed and consistently monitored by the Company's management and is adequately secured by collateral and where necessary, provisions have been established for potential credit losses on delinquent accounts.

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.

#### (c) 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 and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The Company is able to make daily calls on its available cash resources to settle financial and other liabilities.

#### 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 highly liquid nature of a substantial segment of the Company's assets as well as generating sufficient cash from operations.

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

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 3. Financial Risk Management (cont'd):

#### Financial risk factors (cont'd)

#### (d) 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 foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the United States Dollar. The Company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

#### (e) 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. Supervisory controls are installed to minimise human error.

#### (f) 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 strong monitoring controls applied by the Company's management.

#### (g) Reputation risk -

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

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. See Note 2 (b).

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. 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 Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which the estimate is changed, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the unconsolidated financial statements, are as follows:

- i) Whether investments are classified as held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale or loans and receivables.
- ii) Whether leases are classified as operating leases or finance leases.
- iii) Which depreciation method for plant and equipment is used.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the Balance Sheet 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) 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.

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

5.	Cash in Hand and at Bank:	30 Sept 2009	ember <u>2008</u>
	Petty cash Republic Bank Limited RBTT Bank Limited	\$ 8,000 5,621,431 5,842,136	\$ 8,000 11,684,402 11,156,978
		<u>\$ 11,471,567</u>	<u>\$ 22,849,380</u>
6.	<b>Short-Term Investments</b> :	30 Sept	tember
		2009	<u>2008</u>
	Republic Bank Limited – Money Market Fund Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited	\$ 4,456,917	\$ 2,729,814
	- Certificate of Deposit	8,270	5,390
	Roytrin Mutual Funds	4,602,127	2,906,060
	Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation – Income Fund	9,452,654	1,201,905

#### 7. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:

		30 September	
		2009	<u>2008</u>
a)	Trade receivables Less: Provision for bad debts	\$ 5,482,784 (2,190,950)	\$29,769,292 _(2,347,345)
		<u>\$ 3,291,834</u>	<u>\$27,421,947</u>
b)	Provision for Bad Debts		
	Balance, beginning of year Charge for the year Bad debts recovered	\$ 2,347,345 - (156,395)	\$ 937,867 1,409,478
	Balance, end of year	\$ 2,190,950	\$ 2,347,345

\$ 18,519,968

\$ 6,843,169

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

8.	Inventories:

	30 Septer	nber
	2009	<u>2008</u>
Spares Finished goods Raw materials	\$ 3,363,547 10,420,196 813,169	\$ 5,107,328 5,860,718 505,170
	<u>\$ 14,596,912</u>	\$ 11,473,216

#### 9. <u>Investment in Subsidiary</u>:

This balance represents an investment in Trinidad Asphalt Corporation of America.

#### 10. Retirement Benefit Asset/(Liability):

		30 September	
		<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
(a)	Change in Defined Benefit Obligations		
	Employees' Plan obligations Pensions secured by annuities previously excluded Defined benefit obligations at start	\$ 21,803,400 2,820,700 9,355,800	\$ - 7,986,400
	Service cost Past service cost Interest cost Contributions	1,527,100 13,818,100 3,529,300 615,100	431,300 - 667,700 271,400
	Benefits Paid Expenses paid Net unrealized actuarial losses/unutilizable (Asset) Actuarial loss	(2,338,400) (133,700) - (2,237,000)	(21,800) - 25,700 (4,900)
	Defined Benefit Obligation at end	\$ 48,760,400	\$ 9,355,800
(b)	Change in Plan Assets		
	Plan assets at start of year Employees' Plan assets Annuities previously excluded Expected return on Plan assets Actuarial (loss)/gain Contributions Benefits Paid Expenses paid	\$ 12,725,000 25,973,300 2,820,700 3,093,200 (418,000) 2,583,600 (2,338,400) (133,700)	\$ 11,308,000 - 867,300 28,700 542,800 (21,800)
	Plan Assets at end of year	\$ 44,305,700	\$12,725,000

#### 10. Retirement Benefit Asset/(Liability) (cont'd):

		30 S 2009	eptember 2008
(c)	Items for Inclusion in Statement of Financial Position		
	Defined benefit obligation Fair value of assets	\$(48,760,400) <u>44,305,700</u>	\$ (9,355,800) _12,725,000
	Net IAS #19 Defined Benefit Asset	<u>\$ (4,454,700)</u>	<u>\$ 3,369,200</u>
(d)	Items for Inclusion in the Statement of Comprehensive Income		
	Current service cost Interest cost Expected return on Plan assets Decrease in un-utilisable asset Past service cost Net gain	\$ 1,527,100 3,529,300 (3,093,200) 13,818,100 (1,819,000)	\$ 431,300 667,700 (867,300) (7,900)
	Net Pension Cost	\$ 13,962,300	\$ 223,800
(e)	Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Statement of Financial Position entries		
	Opening defined benefit liability Employees' Plan Net pension benefit Company contributions paid	\$ 3,369,200 4,169,900 (13,962,300) 1,968,500	\$ 3,321,600 (223,800) 271,400
	Closing Defined Benefit (Liability)/Asset	<u>\$ (4,454,700)</u>	<u>\$ 3,369,200</u>
<b>(f)</b>	Actual Return on Plan Assets		
	Expected return on Plan assets Actuarial (loss)/gain on Plan assets	\$ 3,093,200 (418,000)	\$ 867,300 28,700
	Actual Return on Plan Assets	\$ 2,675,200	\$ 896,000

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

#### 10. Retirement Benefit Asset/(Liability) (cont'd):

******	1	30 September		
		<u>2009</u>	2008	
(g)	Summary of Principal Assumptions as at 30 September 2009			
	Discount rate	7.50%	7.00 - 8.00%	
	Salary increases	6.00%	6.00%	
	Expected return on assets	7.50%	7.00 - 7.50%	
	Pension increases	0.00%	0.00%	

Expected rate of return on assets set by reference to estimated long-term returns on the Plan's strategic asset allocation. Allowance is made for some excess performance from the Plan's equity portfolio.

# 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

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	Freehold <u>Land</u>	Building, Structures and Plant and Machinery	Office Furniture and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Capital Work-in- Progress	Total
Cost/Valuation						
Balance as at 1 October 2008 Revaluation adjustments Additions Transfers/re-classifications	\$ 7,210,000	\$85,538,019 (2,446,896) 6,024,304 (23,886)	\$ 6,139,705 6,701,844 815,036 11,367	\$1,895,577 - 399,918 210,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 100,783,301 4,254,948 7,264,258 197,481
Balance as at 30 September 2009	7,210,000	89,091,541	13,667,952	2,505,495	25,000	112,499,988
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at 1 October 2008 Charge for the year Revaluation adjustments	1 1 1	8,229,133 1,478,630 1,642,750	4,046,141 550,063 2,233,948	1,495,334	1 1	13,770,608 2,185,640 3,876,698
Balance as at 30 September 2009	1	11,350,513	6,830,152	1,652,281	1	19,832,946
Net Book Value						
Balance as at 30 September 2009	\$ 7,210,000	\$77,741,028	\$ 6,837,800	\$ 853,214	\$ 25,000	\$ 92,667,042
Balance as at 30 September 2008	\$ 7,210,000	877,308,886	\$ 2,093,564	\$ 400,243	59	\$ 87,012,693

# NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

# 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

# 11. Fixed Assets (Cont'd):

Total		\$ 70,657,252 9,702,521 20,841,648 (418,120)	100,783,301		11,476,455	13,770,608		\$87,012,693	\$59,180,797
Capital Work-in- <u>Progress</u>		\$ 132,065 - - (132,065)	1		1 1	31		S	\$ 132,065
Motor Vehicles		\$ 1,511,577	1,895,577		1,388,919	1,495,334		\$ 400,243	\$ 122,658
Office Furniture and Equipment		\$ 5,163,373 906,970 -	6,139,705		3,372,735	4,046,141		\$ 2,093,564	\$ 1,790,638
Building, Structures and Plant and Machinery		\$ 60,250,237 8,411,551 17,231,648 (355,417)	85,538,019		6,714,801 1,514,33 <u>2</u>	8,229,133		\$ 77,308,886	\$ 53,535,436
Freehold <u>Land</u>		\$ 3,600,000	7,210,000		1 1			\$ 7,210,000	3,600,000
	Cost/Valuation	Balance as at 1 October 2007 Additions Revaluation Transfer/re-classification	Balance as at 30 September 2008	Accumulated Depreciation	Balance as at 1 October 2007 Charge for the year	Balance as at 30 September 2008	Net Book Value	Balance as at 30 September 2008	Balance as at 30 September 2007

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 12. Bank Overdraft:

The Company has the following overdraft facilities:

#### Republic Bank Limited

The Company has a current facility of \$4 million. Interest is charged at 19.5% per annum. This facility is secured by a lien over Money Market Fund Investment of \$2.5 million.

#### **RBTT Bank Limited**

The Company has a current facility of \$2.5 million. Interest is charged at 12.5% per annum. This facility has been secured by the sub-ordination of the liability of the Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago in the amount of \$5 million.

#### 13. Loans:

	30 September			
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>		
RBTT Bank Limited Drawdown Facility Republic Bank Limited	\$ 16,521,260 	\$ 17,320,894 		
Less: Current portion	17,576,924 (2,309,814)	20,311,443 (3,583,252)		
Non-current portion	<u>\$ 15,267,110</u>	\$ 16,728,191		

The RBTT Bank Limited Drawdown Facility generates interest subject to prevailing market rates and the currency of the Advance. Interest is charged at 10.5% per annum. The term of the facility is for one hundred and twenty (120) months. The facility is secured by \$2.5 million held in a Roytrin account and a demand mortgage over the Company's Pelletization Plant.

A \$5,500,000 loan was granted by Republic Bank Limited for the purpose of financing the Company's blended asphalt cement plant upgrade. The term of the loan is thirty-six (36) months. Interest is accrued at 11.75% per annum and the principal is repayable by monthly instalments of \$182,023. The loan is secured by \$2,500,000 of the Company's Money Market Fund.

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

14.	<b>Deferred Taxation:</b>	30 September		
		<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	
	Balance at beginning of the year Effect of statement of income	\$ (6,429,844) (1,712,066)	\$ (2,955,058) (3,474,786)	
	Balance at end of the year	(8,141,910)	(6,429,844)	
	Deferred taxation is attributable to the following items:			
	Excess of net book value over written-down tax value	(13,818,771)	(12,893,604)	

Retirement Benefit Asset	1,113,675	(842,300)
Tax losses carried forward	4,563,186	7,306,060
	0 (0 4 44 040)	m // /00 0 / /

**\$** (6,429,844) **\$** (8,141,910)

#### 15. Stated Capital:

	30 September		
	2009	<u>2008</u>	
Authorised			
Unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value			
Issued and fully paid			
26,836,962 ordinary shares of no par value	\$ 26,836,962	\$ 26,836,962	
46,686,396 5% non-cumulative redeemable			
preference shares	46,686,396	46,686,396	
	\$ 73,523,358	\$ 73,523,358	

#### 16. **Revaluation Reserve:**

This represents unrealised profits resulting from the difference between the market value and the book value of properties subjected to professional valuation.

#### **Related Party Transactions:** 17.

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

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

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

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 17. Related Party Transactions (cont'd):

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

20.000.000	30 Sept	ember
	2009	<u>2008</u>
Assets Amounts due from related companies	<u>\$ 45,156</u>	<u>\$ 202,080</u>
Key management compensation Short-term benefits Post employment benefits	1,902,654 35,630	66,058 39,342
	<u>\$ 1,938,284</u>	<u>\$ 105,400</u>

#### 18. Fair Values:

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The existence of published price quotation in an active market is the best evidence of fair value. See Note 2 (d). Where market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using various valuation techniques, including using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, current fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis.

The carrying amounts of current assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of the fair values because of their short-term nature.

#### 19. Capital Risk Management:

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous years.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to shareholders, and comprises stated capital, revaluation reserve and accumulated deficit.

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

#### 20. Administrative Expenses:

	30 Sept	tember
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Professional services Salaries and wages Temporary payroll	\$ 1,844,050 14,040,669 2,630,296	\$ 1,181,524 13,192,006 3,591,933
	<u>\$ 18,515,015</u>	<u>\$ 17,965,463</u>

#### 21. Operating Expenses:

		30 Sep	otemb	er
		2009		<u>2008</u>
	ф	1 070 000	Φ	1 (10 010
Amenities	\$	1,272,920	\$	1,610,918
Bad debts (net of recoveries)		(196,822)		1,373,973
Clothing and safety		1,321,833		266,713
Contract		7,074,360		6,300,661
Contributions and donations		364,583		276,992
Depreciation		2,185,640		2,294,153
Directors' fees		322,950		153,600
Fuel and power		567,361		824,641
Green Fund Levy		142,681		223,742
Insurance		796,837		960,475
Medical supplies		13,453		107,342
Membership subscription		331,095		198,833
Miscellaneous		920,820		735,747
Other materials and supplies		2,803,692		2,598,633
Radio, fax, communication		99,507		90,984
Rentals		3,003,006		3,483,826
Spares		1,618		2,556
Taxes and licence		99,907		582,970
Telephone		450,831		502,994
Training	_	571,030		579,900
	<u>\$</u>	22,147,302	<u>\$</u>	23,169,653

#### 30 SEPTEMBER 2009

#### 22. Marketing Expenses:

		30 Sep 2009	tember <u>2</u>	2008
Business travel Freight and marine insurance Sales promotion Shipping	\$	1,418,175 764,614 1,636,953 2,562,639		,406,215 525,145 789,296 2,338,484
	<u>\$</u>	6,382,381	<u>s</u> .5	5,059,140

#### 23. Operating Profit:

The following items have been charged in arriving at operating profit:

	30 September		
	<u>2009</u>	2008	
Staff costs (Note 24) Depreciation Directors' fees	\$ 38,518,232 2,185,640 322,950	\$ 30,725,948 2,294,153 153,600	

#### 24. Staff Costs:

	30 Se	30 September		
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>		
Salaries and wages Pension costs Other benefits National insurance	\$ 21,539,749 9,520,023 6,104,404 1,354,056	\$ 23,087,793 1,414,758 4,993,930 1,229,467		
	<u>\$ 38,518,232</u>	\$ 30,725,948		

#### NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### **30 SEPTEMBER 2009**

#### 25. Finance Charges:

	30 September			
		<u>2009</u>		<u>2008</u>
Bank charges Interest expenses	\$	221,802 2,582,033	\$	216,401 4,005,204
	<u>\$</u>	2,803,835	<u>\$</u>	4,221,605

#### 26. <u>Taxation</u>:

	30 Sep	30 September		
	2009	<u>2008</u>		
Business Levy Deferred taxation	\$ (282,246) (1,712,066)	\$ (447,486) (3,474,786)		
	<u>\$ (1,994,312)</u>	<u>\$ (3,922,272)</u>		
Profit before taxation	6,939,267	11,455,228		
Tax calculated @ 25% Income not subject to tax Business Levy Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Other	(1,734,817) 100,361 (282,246) (77,610)	(2,863,807) 15,113 (447,486) (468,677) (157,415)		
	<u>\$ (1,994,312)</u>	<u>\$ (3,922,272)</u>		

#### 27. Net Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:

	30 September		
	<u>2009</u>	2008	
Net change in accounts receivable and prepayments	\$ 24,286,508	\$ (6,194,607)	
Net change in inventories	(3,123,696)	(2,013,955)	
Net change in accounts payable and accruals	(27,094,591)	16,614,438	
Net change in due from subsidiary	156,924		
	<u>\$ (5,774,855)</u>	<u>\$ 8,405,876</u>	