

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2004

- 1. The accompanying Financial Statements of the National Housing Authority for the year ended September 30, 2004 have been audited. The Statements comprise a Balance Sheet as at September 30, 2004, a Statement of Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended September 30, 2004, Significant Accounting Policies referenced (a) to (o), Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 12 and Schedule 1.
- 2. The audit was conducted by a firm of Accountants appointed by the Board of Directors of the Trinidad and Tobago Housing Development Corporation with the written consent of the Auditor General. Their Report dated May 8, 2012 which is attached refers.

SUBMISSION OF REPORT

3. This Report is being submitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate and the Minister of Finance in accordance with the provisions of sections 116 and 119 of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

20th February, 2017 PORT OF SPAIN Company of the second of the s

20170220

MAJEED ALI AUDITOR GENERAL Financial Statements of

NATIONAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

September 30, 2004



KPMG
Chartered Accountants
Trinre Building
69-71 Edward Street
P.O. Box 1328
Port of Spain
Trinidad and Tobago, W.I.

Telephone Fax e-Mail (868) 623 1081 (868) 623 1084 kpmg@kpmg.co.tt

Independent Auditors' Report to the Board of Directors of National Housing Authority

Report on the Financial Statements

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of National Housing Authority (the Authority), which comprise the balance sheet at September 30, 2004, the statements of income and 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 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on conducting the audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Because of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, however, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

The Authority's accounting records were not adequate for the purposes of our audit and, therefore, there were no satisfactory audit procedures that we could perform to obtain reasonable assurance that balances were complete, exist, accurate, appropriately valued, owned and presented.

As of the date of our audit report, management was still in the process of rectifying the system deficiencies and correcting the errors. We were unable to confirm or verify by alternative means balances derived by transactions originating from the revenue transactions cycle and the purchases transactions cycle. As a result of these matters, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded receivables, payables and accruals, construction in progress and investment properties, and the elements making up the statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows.



Independent Auditors' Report to the Board of Directors of National Housing Authority

Report on the Financial Statements (continued)

Disclaimer of Opinion

Because of the significance of the matters described in the Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the financial statements.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants

May 8, 2012 Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago, W.I.

Balance Sheet

September 30, 2004

	Notes		2004	2003
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	1	\$	4,383,776	16 540 567
Investment properties	2	Ψ	334,711,978	16,540,567 301,545,569
Construction in progress			840,050,666	311,353,333
Loans receivable	3		_545,819,679	330,490,494
Total non-current assets			1,724,966,099	
Current assets Inventories			1,721,500,055	959,929,963
Rent and other receivables	4		76.055.000	4,673,148
Cash in hand and at bank	5		76,855,029	64,891,909
T-4-1	3		60,810,332	61,037,852
Total current assets			137,665,361	130,602,909
Total assets		\$	1,862,631,460	1,090,532,872
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Government grants	. 6	\$	709,246,081	(12.125.546
Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)	O .	Ψ	748,076,660	613,135,746
Total equity				(29,010,078)
~ *			1,457,322,741	584,125,668
Non-current liabilities Loans payable				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	_		-	50,158,239
and bollowings	7		320,338,410	56,486,500
			320,338,410	106,644,739
Current liabilities				
Interest-bearing loans and borrowings	7		6,666,667	6.666.665
Accounts payable and accruals	8		78,303,642	6,666,667
Provisions			70,505,042	360,945,626
Bank overdraft			_	1,479,689 30,670,483
Total current liabilities			84,970,309	
Total equity and liabilities		Φ		399,762,465
The accompanying notes form an integral part of	6	\$	1,862,631,460	1,090,532,872

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Signed on behalf of the Board

Chairman Managing Director

Statement of Income

For the year ended September 30, 2004

	Note	2004	2002
	Note	 2004	2003
Revenue	9	\$ 29,409,378	35,859,614
Administrative and operating expenses (Schedule 1)		(81,487,580)	(104,731,380)
Operating loss before net financing costs and government subvention		(52,078,202)	(68,871,766)
Net financing costs Financial expenses Financial income	10	(9,148,308) 548,320	- 657,796
Net financial income		(8,599,988)	657,796
Operating loss before government subvention		(60,678,190)	(68,853,970)
Government subvention		72,760,238	45,837,506
Profit (loss) for the year		\$ 12,082,048	(23,016,464)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended September 30, 2004

		Grants	(Accumulated Defi	
			Retained earning	s Equity
Year ended September 30, 2003				
Opening balance at October 1, 2002	\$	575,605,735	(5,993,614)	569,612,121
Movement for the year		37,530,011	-	37,530,011
Loss for the year			(23,016,464)	(23,016,464)
Closing balance at September 30, 2003	\$	613,135,746	(29,010,078)	584,125,668
Year ended September 30, 2004				
Opening balance at October 1, 2003	\$	613,135,746	(29,010,078)	584,125,668
Adjustment/Movement for the year		96,110,335	765,004,690	858,620,898
Profit for the year		-	12,082,048	12,082,048
Closing balance at September 30, 2004	\$	709,246,081	748,076,660	1,454,828,614

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2004

	 2004	2003
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit (loss) for the year Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) for the year to cash used in operating activities:	\$ 12,082,048	(23,016,464
Clearing account Depreciation	75,506,798 773,605	- 19,963,519
Changes in inventories Changes in rent and other receivables Changes in accounts and other payables	2,158,213 _36,267,667	(2,303,463 108,745,803 18,968,748
Net cash from operating activities CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	126,788,330	122,358,143
Additions to property, plant and equipment Additions to construction in progress Net changes to loans receivable	(2,571,270) (438,235,773) (15,500,569)	(96,007,427) - (164,517,778)
Net changes in investment properties		14,607,661
Net cash used in investing activities	(456,307,612)	(245,917,544)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES ncrease in Government Grants Proceeds from issue of loans	96,110,335	37,530,011
Net cash from financing activities	263,851,910	61,355,546
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the year	359,962,245	98,885,557
-	30,442,963	(24,673,844)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	30,367,369	55,041,213
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 60,810,332	30,367,369
ASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISE:		
ank overdraft	\$ 60,810,332	61,037,852 (30,670,483)
	\$ 60,810,332	30,367,369

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

Incorporation and principal activities

The National Housing Authority (the Authority) was incorporated by Act of Parliament No. 3 of 1962 (the Act). The principal activities of the Authority include:

- The provision of secured and unsecured housing loans.
- The development of low cost housing both for sale and rental.
- The maintenance of low cost housing retained for rental.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on May 8, 2012.

Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and its interpretations issued and adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(c) Functional and reporting currency

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars which is the Authority's functional currency.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (continued)

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

Accounting policy (h) - Inventories
Accounting policy (i) - Receivables.

(e) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Owned assets

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation (see below).

Where parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The Authority recognises in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Authority and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the income statement on a reducing balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of plant and equipment, except for land and buildings. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Office furniture	_	10%
Computer equipment	-	25%
Motor vehicles	-	25%
Plant and equipment	-	20%
All other property, plant and equipment	-	12.5%

The residual value, if not insignificant, is reassessed annually.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Investment properties

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both. Investment property is measured at fair value with any change therein recognised in profit or loss.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

(g) Loans receivable

Mortgage loans are stated at principal amounts outstanding.

(h) Rent and other receivables

Rent and other receivables are stated net of any specific provision established to recognise anticipated losses for bad and doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call, other short-term highly liquid investments and bank overdrafts.

(j) Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable and accruals are stated at cost.

(k) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Authority has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments at the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Revenue recognition

(i) Sale of houses

Revenue from the sale of houses is recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of the house.

(ii) Rental income

Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straightline basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

(iii) Government grants

Unconditional grants that relate to the ongoing operations of the Authority are made by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to compensate the Authority for expenses incurred and are recognised in the statement of income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

Other grants are recognised initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Authority will comply with the conditions associated with the grant. Grants that compensate the Authority for the cost of an asset are recognised in the statement of income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

(m) Expenses

(i) Operating lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

(ii) Net financing costs

Net financing costs comprise interest payable on borrowings calculated using the effective interest rate method and foreign exchange gains and losses that are recognised in the income statement (see accounting policy n).

Interest income is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation.

(o) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Authority's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

		Plant and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Total
Year ended September 30, 2004						
Cost						
Opening balance at September 30, 2003	\$	19,776,588	683,060	3,132,824	820,201	24.412.672
Additions		237,930	268,331	374,329	1,690,680	24,412,673
Transfer to investment properties		(17,358,748)	-	577,329	1,090,080	2,571,270
Reclassification		(182,004)		182,004	-	(17,358,748)
Closing balance at September 30, 2004	\$	2,473,766	951,391	3,689,157	2,510,881	0.605.105
Accumulated depreciat	ion			5,007,137	2,510,661	9,625,195
Opening balance at October 1, 2003	\$	5,009,570	308,571	2,236,826	317,139	7 972 107
Charge for the year		164,646	125,433	147,987	335,539	7,872,106
Adjustments		(3,471,748)	14,563	(167,197)		773,605
Reclassification		(15,111)		15,111	220,090	(3,404,292)
Closing balance at September 30, 2004	\$	1,687,357	448,567	2,232,727	872,768	5 241 410
Net book value				2,232,727	872,708	5,241,419
At October 1, 2003	\$	14,767,018	374,489	895,998	503,062	16,540,567
At September 30, 2004	\$	786,409	502,824	1,456,430	1,638,113	4,383,776

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

1. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

	_						
		Plant and Equipment	Computer Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Construction	TD 1
Year ended	-	······································	1 1	00 1 111111 00	VCINCICS	in progress	Total
September 30, 2003							
Cost				*			
Opening balance at October 1, 2002	\$	2,223,350	509,992	3,008,818	606,887	249,217,193	255 566 242
Additions		17,553,238	173,068	124,006	213,314		255,566,240
Closing balance at September 30, 2003	\$	19,776,588	683,060			62,134,140	80,199,766
Accumulated depreciati	0000	22,770,500	085,000	3,132,824	820,201	311,353,333	335,766,006
Opening balance at							
October 1, 2002	\$	1,353,470	222,061	1,958,167	182,551	_	3,716,249
Charge for the period		3,656,100	86,510	278,659	134,588	_	4,155,857
Closing balance at September 30, 2003	\$	_5,009,570	308,571	2 226 826			4,133,037
Net book value	Ψ	3,007,370	308,371	2,236,826	317,139	-	7,872,106
At October 1, 2002	\$	869,879	287,931	1,050,651	424,336	249,217,193	251 940 001
At September 30, 2003	\$	14,767,018	374,389	895,998	503,062	311,353,333	<u>251,849,991</u> <u>327,893,900</u>

2. Investment Properties

>		2004	2003
Balance at beginning of year Reclassification Adjustments	\$	301,545,569 17,358,748 15,807,661	301,545,569
Balance at end of year	\$	334,711,978	301,545,569
Rental Income	\$	9,360,817	15,196,239

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

3.	Loans receivable	 2004	2003
	Direct mortgage loans NEWCO Project mortgage loans Soft loans TBLA Soft loans CBLA Soft loans GBLA	\$ 194,411,271 - 394,226,527 - -	167,415,936 1,286,386 206,053,624 (1,145,826) (253,345)
		- - -	(48,160)
	Less provision for doubtful debts	588,637,798 (42,818,119)	373,308,613 (42,818,119)
		\$ 545,819,679	330,490,494
4.	Rent and other receivables		
	Rent receivables GOTT PSIP receivable Other receivables Accrued interest Prepayments	\$ 33,498,032 26,098,795 16,779,388 478,812 	11,996,706 - 52,817,944 - 77,259
		70,833,029	64,891,909
5.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Treasury Special Deposits Fincor Fixed Deposit Unit Trust Corporation Bank balances Cash in hand	\$ 24,924,607 4,218,261 767,051 30,898,313 2,100	1,307,240 4,045,397 741,696 54,918,575 24,943
	Bank overdrafts	60,810,332	61,037,851 (30,670,483)
		\$ 60,810,332	30,367,368

Interest was charged on the bank overdraft at an average rate of 15% for the year. The bank overdraft is unsecured.

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

6.	Government grants		
		 2004	2003
	Grants re: Lotteries loan - net Long-term development projects Tobago House of Assembly Miscellaneous grants	\$ 541,792,426 167,541,984 (364) (87,965)	541,792,426 71,431,649 (364) (87,965)
		\$ 709,246,081	613,135,746
7.	Interest bearing loans and borrowings		
	 (a) Loan from First Citizens Bank Limited for TT\$313,671,744 which bears interest at 5.95% per annum. The principal will become payable at maturity. Interest is payable semi- annually. The loan is secured by letter of comfort from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for \$300 million, converted to Deed of Guarantee dated November 2, 2004. The remaining life of the loan is four years. (b) Loan from First Citizens Bank Limited for TT\$20,000,000 which bears interest at 5.4250% per annum. Principal is payable in semi- annual instalments of \$3,333,333 each in addition to interest. The remaining life of the loan is four years. The final payment is scheduled for April 	313,671,744	43,153,167
	1, 2006.	13,333,333	20,000,000
	Y one assumed and the	327,005,077	63,153,167
	Less current portion	(6,666,667)	(6,666,667)
		\$ 320,338,410	56,486,500
8.	Accounts payable and accruals		
	Deposits on houses Settlement trust Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 30,667,957 - 47,635,685	36,231,253 (59,428,874) 384,143,247
		\$ 78,303,642	360,945,626

Notes to the Financial Statements

September 30, 2004

9.	Revenue		
		2004	2003
	Sale of houses Mortgage payment interest Other income Rental income from investment properties	\$ (39,927) 20,058,565 29,923 <u>9,360,817</u> 29,409,378	891 19,233,925 788,559 15,196,239 35,219,614
10.	Financial Income		
	Interest on soft loans Interest income	\$ 130,000 418,320	120,000 537,796
		\$ 548,320	657,796

11. Mortgage insurance fund

In accordance with the provision of the National Housing Authority Regulations 1969, the Authority acted as guarantor to certain approved institutions, e.g. Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance Company in connection with the provision of the approved mortgages.

The Authority charged a fee of \$3.00 for every \$1,000 or part thereof of the approved mortgage loan which sums is credited to the Mortgage Insurance Fund. In the event of default by the mortgagor, the Authority can either take over the mortgage or make good any loss arising as a result of the default. Any such losses are charges to the Fund as and when they arise.

The Authority continues to be at risk under these arrangements until the last mortgage entered into thereunder is paid off.

12. Subsequent event

By the Act of Parliament No. 24 of 2005, the Trinidad and Tobago Housing Development Corporation (TTHDC) was established. TTHDC assumed the operation of the Authority from October 1, 2005.

Administrative and Operating Expenses

September 30, 2004

		2004	2003
Audit fees	\$		
Bank charges	Ф	0.151.011	85
Computer expenses		2,174,846	283,888
Conference services		15.044	11,890
Consulting fees		17,041	-
Contracted employees		519,378	3,891,047
Depreciation		(94,675)	217,247
Electricity and water		773,605	19,963,519
Entertainment		2,872,242	2,093,363
Janitorial services		-	1,500
Gratuities		35,317	-
Insurances and claims		2,669,944	1,831,847
Legal and professional fees		342,559	580,479
Materials and supplies		1,980,752	1,574,115
Medical		1,911,890	2,572,832
Motor vehicle costs		19,975	10,736
National insurance		7,201	43,918
Office stationery		240,150	567,455
Other		445,054	375,616
Printing, publicity and promotions		502,786	10,502,328
Rates and taxes		1,087,348	915,663
Rental of office		9,359,905	11,571,074
Rental of vehicles		2,865,037	3,918,013
Repairs and maintenance		521,283	366,714
Salaries and employee costs		6,483,753	2,911,473
Security		40,440,020	32,717,236
Telephone		2,901,521	335,227
Tools		1,138,128	886,453
Training		2,675	-
Transport and freight		261,059	117,338
Travelling and subsistence		731,583	563,700
Uniforms	×	963,930	672,688
VAT		254,473	210,263
Waste removal		-	5,943,461
Jnallocated expense		58,800	8,378
		-	(928,166)
	\$	81,487,580	104,731,380