



Chartered Accountants  
& Business Advisors

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**



Chartered Accountants  
& Business Advisors

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

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**The Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited**  
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## STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

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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. This 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 statement 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.

**Director – Roddy Batchasingh**

**Date: Monday 21 December 2020**

**Director – Mark Lee Son**

**Date: Monday 21 December 2020**



Chartered Accountants  
& Business Advisors

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**The Shareholders**  
**The Vehicle Management Corporation of**  
**Trinidad and Tobago Limited**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as of 30 September 2015, the 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 financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards 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 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 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 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 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 audit opinion.

***Basis for Qualified Opinion***

The company did not maintain proper records in relation to inventory balances held at the one of its branches as at 30 September 2015. We were therefore unable to satisfy ourselves as to the accuracy and completeness of the spare parts balance included under inventories in the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2015.

***Qualified Opinion***

In our opinion, except for the effects on the financial statements of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited as of 30 September 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**Barataria**  
**TRINIDAD**  
**21 December 2020**

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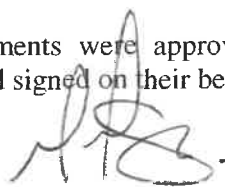
Partners: Renée-Lisa Philip Mark K. Superville

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

		<b>ASSETS</b>	
		<b>30 September</b>	
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
		(\$)	(\$)
<b>Current Assets:</b>			
Cash in hand and at bank	6	870,638	573,342
Short-term investments	7	13,280	195,324
Accounts receivable and prepayments	8	24,501,681	31,985,924
Inventories	9	<u>14,693,802</u>	<u>10,920,457</u>
Total Current Assets		40,079,401	43,675,047
<b>Non-Current Assets:</b>			
Fixed assets	10	<u>22,324,846</u>	<u>24,073,117</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<u><b>62,404,247</b></u>	<u><b>67,748,164</b></u>
<b><u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY</u></b>			
<b>Liabilities:</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11	27,945,303	28,662,249
Deferred taxation	12	589,820	530,646
Loans	13	<u>18,585,000</u>	<u>22,715,000</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>47,120,123</u>	<u>51,907,895</u>
<b>Shareholder's Equity:</b>			
Stated capital	14	92,844,312	92,844,312
Accumulated deficit		<u>(77,560,188)</u>	<u>(77,004,043)</u>
Total Shareholder's Equity		<u>15,284,124</u>	<u>15,840,269</u>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity</b>		<u><b>62,404,247</b></u>	<u><b>67,748,164</b></u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 21 December 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements)

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

		30 September	
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2015</u> (\$)	<u>2014</u> (\$)
Sales		11,115,235	10,496,985
Less: cost of goods sold	15	<u>9,933,495</u>	<u>9,565,463</u>
		<u>1,181,740</u>	<u>931,522</u>
Administrative expenses	16	3,837,420	3,606,184
Advertising		154,333	165,919
Audit and accounting fees		98,500	80,750
Bad debt expense		78,253	12,259,124
Bank charges and loan interest	17	12,309	13,823
Car wash expenses		220,874	38,064
Depreciation		1,902,284	1,660,344
Directors' fees		515,250	552,750
Donations		6,100	12,450
Insurance		351,975	332,647
Legal and professional fees		203,094	579,764
Local and overseas travel		16,216	67,969
Motor vehicle expenses		112,930	127,934
Rental of equipment		109,465	92,735
Repairs and maintenance		438,672	1,367,732
Salaries and staff benefits	18	7,229,878	7,414,785
Stationery and printing		216,942	184,540
Training and development		<u>58,654</u>	<u>107,890</u>
		<u>15,563,149</u>	<u>28,665,404</u>
Loss from operations		(14,381,409)	(27,733,882)
<b>Other income:</b>			
GORTT deficit funding		12,750,000	13,980,000
Interest income		8,106	5,574
Other income	19	<u>1,130,069</u>	<u>770,046</u>
Net loss before taxation		(493,234)	(12,978,262)
Taxation	20	<u>(62,911)</u>	<u>(266,045)</u>
Net loss for the year		<u><u>(556,145)</u></u>	<u><u>(13,244,307)</u></u>

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements)

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

	<u>Stated Capital</u> (\$)	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u> (\$)	<u>Shareholder's Equity</u> (\$)
Balance as at 1 October 2013	88,786,197	(63,759,736)	25,026,461
GORTT Infrastructure Development Fund	4,058,115	-	4,058,115
Net loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(13,244,307)</u>	<u>(13,244,307)</u>
Balance as at 1 October 2014	92,844,312	(77,004,043)	15,840,269
Net loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>(556,145)</u>	<u>(556,145)</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2015	<u><b>92,844,312</b></u>	<u><b>(77,560,188)</b></u>	<u><b>15,284,124</b></u>

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements)

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net loss before taxation	(493,234)	(12,978,262)
Adjustments for:		
Bad debt expense	78,253	12,259,124
Depreciation	<u>1,902,284</u>	<u>1,660,344</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,487,303	941,206
Net change in inventories	(3,773,345)	(1,257,039)
Net change in accounts receivable and prepayments	7,405,990	(2,351,849)
Net change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>(716,946)</u>	<u>4,733,133</u>
Taxation paid	4,403,002	2,065,451
	<u>(3,737)</u>	<u>(31,436)</u>
Cash provided by operating activities	<u>4,399,265</u>	<u>2,034,015</u>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net change in fixed assets	<u>(154,013)</u>	<u>(3,896,801)</u>
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(154,013)</u>	<u>(3,896,801)</u>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net change in loans	(4,130,000)	(4,130,000)
Net change in capital introduced	<u>-</u>	<u>4,058,115</u>
Cash used in financing activities	<u>(4,130,000)</u>	<u>(71,885)</u>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	115,252	(1,934,671)
Cash and cash equivalents - at beginning of year	<u>768,666</u>	<u>2,703,337</u>
- at end of year	<u><b>883,918</b></u>	<u><b>768,666</b></u>
<b>Represented by:</b>		
Cash in hand and at bank	870,638	573,342
Short-term investment	<u>13,280</u>	<u>195,324</u>
	<u><b>883,918</b></u>	<u><b>768,666</b></u>

(The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements)



**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**1. Incorporation and Principal Business Activity:**

The Vehicle Maintenance Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (VMCOTT) was incorporated on 4 August 2000 in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Its principal activity is the repair and maintenance of State-owned vehicles (Police Service, Prison Service, Fire Service and Defence Force) and other Government vehicles. The sole shareholder is the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Its registered office is 22 Beetham Gardens, Beetham Highway, Laventille, Port of Spain.

On 11 November 2005, VMCOTT was informed by the Ministry of Works and Transport (MOWT) that Cabinet approved the change of the Corporation's name to The Vehicle Management Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited and also changed its strategic direction from fleet maintenance to fleet management.

**2. Going Concern:**

The Corporation has generated a net loss of **\$556,145** for the year ended 30 September 2015 and this has increased the Corporation's Accumulated Deficit to **\$77,560,188** as at 30 September 2015. The Corporation continues to be dependent on its line ministry for funding via the Government's Deficit Funding facility and without this funding the Corporation would have generated a net deficit of **\$13,306,145** for the year ended 30 September 2015. Notwithstanding these facts, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. This basis has been deemed appropriate in view of the Corporation's ability to continue its operation using internally generated cash flow and funding from the Ministry of Transport.

**3. Significant Accounting Policies:**

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

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars rounded to the nearest whole dollar. These financial statements are stated on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of available-for-sale investments and certain other 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 Corporation's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenditure during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

**(c) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations -**

- i) The Company has applied the following standards and amendments that became effective during the current year:

IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation – Amendment relating to the offsetting of assets and liabilities (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

IAS 36 Impairment of Assets – Amendments arising from Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

- ii) The Company has not applied the following standards and amendments that became effective during the current year, as they do not apply to the activities of the Company:

IFRS 2 Share-based payment – Amendment to the definition of vesting condition (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Amendment re: accounting for a contingent consideration in a business combination (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

IFRS 3 Business Combinations – Amendment on the scope of exception for joint ventures (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

IFRS 8 Operating Segments – Amendment re: disclosure of the aggregation of operating segments and the reconciliation of assets (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Amendment for investment entities (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – Amendment for investment entities (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement – Amendment re: clarification of portfolio exception (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Amendment re: proportionate restatement of accumulated depreciation under the revaluation method (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

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

- IAS 24     Related Party Disclosures – Amendment on disclosures for entities providing key management personnel services (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).
- IAS 27     Separate Financial Statements – Amendment to measure at fair value eligible investment entities (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).
- IAS 32     Financial Instruments; Presentation – Amendment re: application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).
- IAS 38     Intangible Assets – Amendment re: the proportionate restatement of accumulated amortisation under the revaluation method (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).
- IAS 39     Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement – Amendment re: the novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).
- IAS 40     Investment Property – Amendment re: clarification of specific transactions that are both business combinations and investment property (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014).
- IFRIC 21   Levies (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014).

**iii)** The Company has not applied the following standards, revised standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective as they either do not apply to the activities of the Company or have no material impact on its financial statements, except for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:

- IFRS 5     Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations – 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 7     Financial Instruments: Disclosures – 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 9     Financial Instruments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

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

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Amendments regarding the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements – Amendments regarding the application of consolidation exception (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements – Amendments regarding the accounting for acquisitions of an interest in a joint operation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities – Amendments regarding the application of consolidation exception (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
- IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Amendments resulting from disclosure initiative (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Amendments regarding the clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – Amendments bringing bearer plants into the scope of IAS 16 (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IFRS 19 Employee Benefits: Disclosures – 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements – Amendments reinstalling the equity method as an accounting option for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates in an entity's separate financial statements (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

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

- IAS 28 Investment in Associates – Amendments regarding the sale or contribution of assets between investor and its associate or joint venture (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 28 Investment in Associates – Amendments regarding the application of consolidation exception (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting – 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRSs (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 38 Intangible Assets – Amendments regarding the clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).
- IAS 41 Agriculture – Amendments bringing bearer plants into the scope of IAS 16 (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016).

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

**(d) Property, plant and equipment -**

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

The Management of VMCOTT conducted a review of the useful life of the assets as at the end of financial year 2011 and the following changes were effected as at 1 October 2012:

	<b>Method</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>
Leasehold Improvements	Straight Line	3.35
Computer Software and Equipment	Straight Line	33 1/3
Office Equipment	Straight Line	10 - 12 1/2
Plant and Machinery	Straight Line	5
Motor Vehicles	Straight Line	25

The changes were deemed necessary to reflect a truer and fairer view of the estimated useful lives of these particular groups of assets. In accordance with International Accounting Standard 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the change was accounted for by the adjustment of the carrying amount.

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

**(e) Investments -**

The Corporation has classified all investments as available for sale.

Available for sale investments are intended to be held for an indefinite period of time but may be sold in response to the needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices. After initial recognition, available for sale investments are measured at fair value with unrealised gains or losses recognised in the Investment Re-measurement Reserve.

For actively traded investments, fair value is determined by reference to the Stock Exchange quoted market prices at the Statement of Financial Position date, adjusted for transaction costs necessary to realise the investment. For investments where there is no quoted market price, the carrying value is deemed to approximate fair value.

**(f) Inventories -**

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average method.

**(g) 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 Corporation's Statement of Financial Position when the Corporation 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 Corporation 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.

**THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

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

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

The Corporation assesses at each Statement of Financial Position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

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

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

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

The Corporation first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Corporation 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.

THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2015

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

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

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

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

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

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

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

ii) **Financial assets measured at cost**

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



THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2015

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(g) **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 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 receivables

Trade receivables are measured at cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Trade payables

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

Bank loans

Bank loans are recognised 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 recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the loan using the effective interest method.

THE VEHICLE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION  
OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2015

3. **Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

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

**Financial liabilities (cont'd)**

Finance Leases

Assets obtained under finance leases are capitalised in the Statement of Financial Position and are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives or the lease term, whichever is the shorter. The interest element of these obligations is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the relevant period. The capital element of the future payments is treated as a liability.

Leases in which a significant proportion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of the lease.

(h) **Revenue recognition -**

Sales are recognized upon delivery of products and the performance of services to the customer net of Value Added Tax and discounts.

(i) **Foreign currency -**

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

(j) **Comparative figures -**

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

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**4. Financial Risk Management:**

**Financial risk factors**

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

**(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 Statement of Financial Position date. The Corporation relies heavily on its Accounting Policies and Procedures 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.

The Corporation's debtors' portfolio is managed and consistently monitored by the Corporation's management. The Corporation has identified in its strategic objectives the need for the effective management of its trade receivables and has moved to establish better communication with its major customers.

Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Corporation 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 Corporation 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 Corporation is able to make daily calls on its available cash resources to settle financial and other liabilities.

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**4. Financial Risk Management (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 Corporation's measurement currency. The Corporation is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the United States Dollar. The Corporation'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 Corporation's information technology and control systems, as well as the risk of human error and natural disasters. The Corporation's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously. Supervisory controls are installed to minimise human error. Additionally, staff is often rotated and trained on an on-going basis.

**(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 supervision applied by the Corporation's line ministry, the Ministry of Works and Transport, as well as by the monitoring controls applied by the Corporation.

**(g) Reputation risk -**

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

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**5. 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 Corporation's accounting policies. See Note 3 (b).

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Corporation makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. However, actual results could differ from those estimates as the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

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

The critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the 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 Statement of Financial Position date (requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements) that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

i) Impairment of assets

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

ii) 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.

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**6. Cash in Hand and at Bank:**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u> (\$)	<u>2014</u> (\$)
Petty cash - San Fernando	6,000	6,000
Petty cash - Tobago	5,000	5,000
Petty cash - Port of Spain	10,000	10,000
First Citizens Bank Limited US\$ savings account	2,259	170,023
First Citizens Bank Limited UK£ account	956	9,956
First Citizens Bank Limited TT\$ chequing account	846,423	372,363
	<u>870,638</u>	<u>573,342</u>

**7. Short-term Investments:**

The short-term investments are held at the First Citizens Bank Limited - Abercrombie Fund.

**8. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u> (\$)	<u>2014</u> (\$)
Trade debtors	33,489,178	33,957,341
Public Transport Service Corporation – 85 Yutong Buses (see Note 13)	18,522,626	22,652,627
VAT recoverable	2,491,196	2,487,768
Other receivables	46,508	2,957,263
Prepayments	543,838	444,170
	55,093,346	62,499,169
Less: Provision for bad debts	<u>(30,591,665)</u>	<u>(30,513,245)</u>
	<u>24,501,681</u>	<u>31,985,924</u>
<b>Provision for Bad Debts:</b>		
Balance at beginning of year	30,513,245	18,254,121
Provisions for bad debts	78,420	12,259,124
	<u>30,591,665</u>	<u>30,513,245</u>

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**9. Inventories:**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Panel Vans (see note below)	2,806,416	-
Spare parts	6,993,742	6,124,935
Work-in-progress	4,893,644	4,795,522
	<b><u>14,693,802</u></b>	<b><u>10,920,457</u></b>

During the year, the Company was awarded a contract for the supply and delivery of ten (10) Panel Vans to the Trinidad and Tobago Postal Corporation (TTPOST). VMCOTT acquired 10 Toyota Hiace Panel Vans at a cost of **\$2,806,416** (including landing costs) which were to be transferred to TTPPOST. The vehicles did not meet the specifications outlined in the Invitation to Bid issued by TTPPOST and were not accepted. VMCOTT has agreed to refund the 50% deposit paid by TTPPOST for the vehicles and the vans were sold to three (3) trade creditors in 2016.

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**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**10. Fixed Assets:**

<b>Cost</b>	<b>Leasehold Improvements (\$)</b>	<b>Construction Work-in- Progress (\$)</b>	<b>Plant and Machinery (\$)</b>	<b>Office Equipment (\$)</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles (\$)</b>	<b>Computer Software &amp; Equipment (\$)</b>	<b>Total (\$)</b>
Balance as at 1 October 2014	43,060,754	612,999	14,961,676	3,356,468	1,510,583	4,001,956	67,504,436
Additions	<u>38,038</u>	-	<u>35,523</u>	<u>49,328</u>	-	<u>31,124</u>	<u>154,013</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2015	<u>43,098,792</u>	<u>612,999</u>	<u>14,997,199</u>	<u>3,405,796</u>	<u>1,510,583</u>	<u>4,033,080</u>	<u>67,658,449</u>
 <b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>							
Balance as at 1 October 2014	24,876,009	-	11,332,533	2,188,338	1,158,451	3,875,988	43,431,319
Charge for the year	<u>1,205,226</u>	-	<u>296,305</u>	<u>240,297</u>	<u>98,269</u>	<u>62,187</u>	<u>1,902,284</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2015	<u>26,081,235</u>	-	<u>11,628,838</u>	<u>2,428,635</u>	<u>1,256,720</u>	<u>3,938,175</u>	<u>45,333,603</u>
 <b>Net Book Value</b>							
Balance as at 30 September 2015	<u><u>17,017,557</u></u>	<u><u>612,999</u></u>	<u><u>3,368,361</u></u>	<u><u>977,161</u></u>	<u><u>253,863</u></u>	<u><u>94,905</u></u>	<u><u>22,324,846</u></u>
Balance as at 30 September 2014	<u><u>18,184,745</u></u>	<u><u>612,999</u></u>	<u><u>3,629,143</u></u>	<u><u>1,168,130</u></u>	<u><u>352,132</u></u>	<u><u>125,968</u></u>	<u><u>24,073,117</u></u>



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**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**30 SEPTEMBER 2015**

**10. Fixed Assets (Cont'd):**

<b>Cost</b>	<b>Leaschold Improvements (\$)</b>	<b>Construction Work-in- Progress (\$)</b>	<b>Plant and Machinery (\$)</b>	<b>Office Equipment (\$)</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles (\$)</b>	<b>Computer Software &amp; Equipment (\$)</b>	<b>Total (\$)</b>
Balance as at 1 October 2013	39,094,044	2,137,423	14,095,379	3,280,281	1,456,652	3,883,002	63,946,781
Additions	1,979,190	1,145,096	866,297	76,187	393,077	118,954	4,578,801
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(339,146)	-	(339,146)
Transfers/reclassifications	<u>1,987,520</u>	<u>(2,669,520)</u>	-	-	-	-	<u>(682,000)</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2014	<u>43,060,754</u>	<u>612,999</u>	<u>14,961,676</u>	<u>3,356,468</u>	<u>1,510,583</u>	<u>4,001,956</u>	<u>67,504,436</u>
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>							
Balance as at 1 October 2013	23,789,809	-	11,073,335	1,954,611	1,456,652	3,835,714	42,110,121
Charge for the year	1,086,200	-	259,198	233,727	40,945	40,274	1,660,344
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(339,146)	-	(339,146)
Balance as at 30 September 2014	<u>24,876,009</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,332,533</u>	<u>2,188,338</u>	<u>1,158,451</u>	<u>3,875,988</u>	<u>43,431,319</u>
<b>Net Book Value</b>							
Balance as at 30 September 2014	<u>18,184,745</u>	<u>612,999</u>	<u>3,629,143</u>	<u>1,168,130</u>	<u>352,132</u>	<u>125,968</u>	<u>24,073,117</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2013	<u>15,304,235</u>	<u>2,137,423</u>	<u>3,022,044</u>	<u>1,325,670</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,288</u>	<u>21,836,660</u>

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**11. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities:**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u> (\$)	<u>2014</u> (\$)
Trade payables	12,682,570	14,444,212
Accruals	443,965	1,106,586
Accrued vacation leave	484,960	351,895
Advance payments on procurement	7,562,327	7,611,905
Deferred income	399,819	399,819
Salaries, gratuities, director fees and deductions payable	725,549	624,288
Business Levy payable	-	29,423
Green Fund Levy payable	-	12,113
Insurance claim settlement on behalf of Police	848,910	848,910
Refund due to TTPOST (Note 9)	1,764,105	-
VAT liability (Note 23)	3,033,098	3,233,098
	<u>27,945,303</u>	<u>28,662,249</u>

**12. Deferred Taxation:**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u> (\$)	<u>2014</u> (\$)
Balance at beginning of year	530,646	296,037
Effect of Statement of Comprehensive Income	59,174	234,609
Balance at end of year	<u>589,820</u>	<u>530,646</u>
Deferred taxation is attributable to the following items:		
Excess of net book value over written-down tax value	589,820	530,646
	<u>589,820</u>	<u>530,646</u>

The Corporation has not recognised the deferred tax asset on taxable losses totaling \$103,321,124 (2014:\$103,902,412) in accordance with IAS 12 Income Taxes.

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**13. Loans:**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u> (\$)	<u>2014</u> (\$)
Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation	<u>18,585,000</u>	<u>22,715,000</u>

This balance represents a **TT\$41.3 million** loan granted for the purpose of purchasing sixty (60) 29-33 seater buses and twenty-five (25) 49-seater buses for use by the Public Transportation Services Corporation (PTSC) from Yutong Honk Kong Limited. It is repayable over a period of ten (10) years. Interest accrues at a rate of 4.90% per annum and is repayable semi-annually in arrears commencing six months after the drawdown date. A letter of comfort has been issued by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for the security of the loan. Payments towards the loan are made directly by the Ministry of Finance and during the year interest of **\$1,062,304** was paid.

**14. Stated Capital:**

	30 September	
	<u>2015</u> (\$)	<u>2014</u> (\$)
Authorised:		
An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid:		
2 shares of no par value	2	2
Additional transfers by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago through:		
Payments of loan instalments	55,000,000	55,000,000
Infrastructure Development Fund	<u>37,844,310</u>	<u>37,844,310</u>
	<u>92,844,312</u>	<u>92,844,312</u>

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**15. Cost of Goods Sold:**

	<b>30 September</b>	
	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
	(\$)	(\$)
Opening stock	10,920,457	9,663,418
Purchases	7,452,533	7,603,740
Salaries, wages and other staff expenses	<u>3,447,891</u>	<u>3,218,762</u>
	21,820,881	20,485,920
Less: Closing stock	<u>11,887,386</u>	<u>10,920,457</u>
	<b><u>9,933,495</u></b>	<b><u>9,565,463</u></b>

**16. Administrative Expenses:**

	<b>30 September</b>	
	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
	(\$)	(\$)
Computer expenses	29,541	10,574
Electricity	357,259	356,451
Interest and penalties	81,914	390
Entertainment expenses	183,588	127,074
Medical expenses	7,511	10,332
Office expenses	566,889	519,618
Other expenses	254,186	292,374
Publications and subscriptions	7,608	6,480
Safety supplies	75,174	84,128
Sanitation	52,719	26,130
Security expense	1,732,050	1,721,689
Telephone expense	<u>488,981</u>	<u>450,944</u>
	<b><u>3,837,420</u></b>	<b><u>3,606,184</u></b>

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**17. Bank Charges and Loan Interest:**

	<b>30 September</b>	
	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
	(\$)	(\$)
Bank charges	16,718	17,274
Loan interest	1,062,304	1,264,674
Foreign exchange loss	<u>(4,409)</u>	<u>(3,451)</u>
	1,074,613	1,278,497
Less: Reimbursed interest expense	<u>(1,062,304)</u>	<u>(1,264,674)</u>
	<b><u>12,309</u></b>	<b><u>13,823</u></b>

**18. Salaries and Staff Benefits:**

	<b>30 September</b>	
	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
	(\$)	(\$)
Salaries, wages and other staff expenses	6,792,404	7,044,058
National Insurance	432,835	365,852
Uniforms	<u>4,639</u>	<u>4,875</u>
	<b><u>7,229,878</u></b>	<b><u>7,414,785</u></b>

**19. Other Income:**

	<b>30 September</b>	
	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
	(\$)	(\$)
Car wash	751,347	66,558
Miscellaneous income	186,722	161,980
Procurement fees	-	282,108
Rental income	192,000	181,000
Tenders	<u>-</u>	<u>78,400</u>
	<b><u>1,130,069</u></b>	<b><u>770,046</u></b>

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**20. Taxation:**

	<b>30 September</b>	
	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
	(\$)	(\$)
Business Levy	(748)	(20,938)
Green Fund Levy	(2,989)	(10,498)
Deferred taxation	<u>(59,174)</u>	<u>(234,609)</u>
	<b><u>(62,911)</u></b>	<b><u>(266,045)</u></b>
 Reconciliation arising from using the basic rate of tax as follows:		
Net loss before taxation	<u>(493,234)</u>	<u>(12,978,262)</u>
Tax rate at 25%	123,309	3,244,566
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(26,146)	(11,153)
Business Levy	(748)	(20,938)
Green Fund Levy	(2,989)	(10,498)
Permanent difference relating to assets, which do not attract wear and tear	(291,797)	720,128
Effect of change in tax rate	(9,862)	(88,441)
Taxable losses utilized/(not recognized)	<u>145,322</u>	<u>(4,099,709)</u>
	<b><u>(62,911)</u></b>	<b><u>(266,045)</u></b>

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**21. Related Party Transactions:**

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

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

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

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

	<b>30 September</b>	
	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
	(\$)	(\$)
<b>Assets</b>		
Amounts due from related parties and key management personnel	12,350	2,920
<b>Income</b>		
Service repairs	-	-
<b>Expenses</b>		
Directors' fees and travelling	513,000	552,750
<b>Key management compensation</b>		
Short-term benefits	1,285,161	1,189,518
Post employment benefits	<u>285,600</u>	<u>206,820</u>
	<u>1,570,761</u>	<u>1,396,338</u>

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**22. 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. 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.

**23. VAT Liability:**

On 22 January 2010, the Value Added Tax (VAT) Office issued a Letter of Proposed Adjustment to the Corporation with respect to amendments to its VAT Returns for the periods ending December 2005 to June 2009. The letter followed the completion of a VAT audit conducted between November and December 2009. The proposed adjustment represented disallowed input VAT totalling **\$3,651,098** for the period audited and was based on the interpretation of Section 34 (3) (b) of the VAT Act which requires the Corporation to apportion the input VAT based on the amount of government subventions received.

The Corporation challenged the Letter of Proposed Adjustment on the basis that subventions received from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago are used for the payment of salaries and wages, which do not attract VAT.

The Corporation received a letter from the Ministry of Finance on 21 May 2012 which provided an explanation for the proposed VAT adjustment, however, in a response dated 30 July 2012, VMCOTT disagreed with the interpretation of the Section 34(3) of the VAT Act provided. A meeting with the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry was requested to resolve the matter.

VMCOTT was advised by the Ministry of Finance that under Section 34 (3) (b) of the VAT Act, a portion of all subventions paid to state enterprises is deemed to be commercial supplies and VAT is therefore calculated on the reduced figure.

On 12 August 2013, VMCOTT met with officials from the Board of Inland Revenue and agreed a payment plan for the VAT liability. The Corporation would have to pay the sum of **\$106,500** per month and these payments would be applied to the principal balance due. When the liability was fully paid, VMCOTT would then be in a position to apply for a waiver of interest and penalties calculated on the principal balance.

During the year, VMCOTT paid **\$200,000** (2014: **\$418,000**) towards the liability.