# THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST FINANCIAL STATEMENTS MARCH 31, 2017



BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST

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December 21, 2017

# Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared by those charged with governance, who are responsible for the reliability, integrity and objectivity of the information provided. The preparation of financial statements necessarily involves using management's best estimates and judgments, where appropriate.

Those charged with governance are responsible for maintaining a comprehensive system of accounting records, internal controls, policies and management practices, designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are properly authorized and in compliance with legislation, assets are safeguarded, and reliable financial information is available on a timely basis.

The Bermuda Housing Trust's Board of Trustees (the "Board") through the Finance Committee, is responsible for financial reporting and internal controls. The Finance Committee meets periodically to discuss matters relating to financial reporting, internal control and audits. The Finance Committee also reviews the financial statements before recommending approval by the Board. The financial statements have been approved by the Board and have been examined by the Office of the Auditor General.

The accompanying Independent Auditor's Report is presented herein.

John Barritt Chairman

DATE 21.12.17.

Bruce Wilkie

Trustee, Finance Committee



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board of Trustees of The Bermuda Housing Trust

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Bermuda Housing Trust, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, and the statements of operations and accumulated surplus, remeasurement gains and losses, change in net debt 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 public sector accounting standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada. Those standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

### Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Bermuda Housing Trust as at March 31, 2017, and the results of its operations, its remeasurement gains and losses, changes in its net debt and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with public sector accounting standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada.

Hamilton, Bermuda December 21, 2017

Heather Thomas, CPA, CFE, CGMA Auditor General

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# THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

	2017 \$	2016 \$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3) Accounts receivable (Note 4) Portfolio investments (Note 5)	1,578,216 3,500 684,174	1,255,861 3,154 512,135
	2,265,890	1,771,150
LIABILITIES		).
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Rental deposits Deferred rental income Long-term debt (Note 7)	101,300 83,520 21,117 6,732,306	58,400 80,699 15,291 7,241,670
	6,938,243	7,396,060
NET DEBT	(4,672,353)	(5,624,910)
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS	<del></del>	
Prepaid expenses Tangible capital assets (Note 6)	10,933 13,849,134	13,788 14,384,984
	13,860,067	14,398,772
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	9,187,714	8,773,862
Accumulated surplus is comprised of: Accumulated surplus from operations Accumulated remeasurement gains	8,791,319 396,395 9,187,714	8,548,221 225,641 8,773,862

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS (Note 15)

# THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	2017 Budget (Note 14)	2017 Actual	2016 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
REVENUES			
Rental income (Note 10)	1,866,000	1,866,925	1,867,320
Contribution from Bank of Bermuda Foundation		35,000	1,007,520
Other contributions		21,750	3,800
Investment income	3-	20,396	11,040
Bad debt recoveries		2,770	
50th anniversary contributions		# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	60,500
	1,866,000	1,946,841	1,942,660
EXPENSES (Note 11)			
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 6)	9:	555,891	605,274
Dr. Cann Park	292,000	393,263	346,712
Interest	,	270,238	300,000
Elizabeth Hills	67,000	133,292	49,611
General administration	288,000	103,499	134,802
Professional services	19,000	74,926	41,000
Heydon Park	57,500	66,067	30,923
Ferguson Park Purvis Park	126,500	57,358	46,829
	96,000	49,209	133,755
Realized loss on sale of portfolio investments	72	<u>.</u>	177
	946,000	1,703,743	1,689,083
OPERATING SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	920,000	243,098	253,577
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS,			
BEGINNING OF YEAR	,	8,548,221	8,294,644
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS,		<del></del>	
END OF YEAR	3	8,791,319	8,548,221
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# THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF REMEASUREMENT GAINS AND LOSSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	2017 \$	2016 \$
ACCUMULATED REMEASUREMENT GAINS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	225,641	246,880
Unrealized gains (losses) attributable to: Portfolio investments	170,754	(21,416)
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations and accumulated surplus:  Portfolio investments	( <del>-</del> 8)	177
Net remeasurement gains (losses) for the year	170,754	(21,239)
ACCUMULATED REMEASUREMENT GAINS, END OF YEAR	396,395	225,641

# THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET DEBT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

9.●	2017 \$	2016 \$
NET DEBT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(5,624,910)	(6,344,093)
Operating surplus for the year Acquisition of tangible capital assets (Note 6) Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 6) Change in prepaid expenses Net remeasurement gains (losses)	243,098 (20,041) 555,891 2,855 170,754	253,577 (115,574) 605,274 (2,855) (21,239)
Decrease in net debt during the year	952,557	719,183
NET DEBT, END OF YEAR	(4,672,353)	(5,624,910)

# THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	2017 \$	2016 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating surplus for the year Adjustment for items not affecting cash:	243,098	253,577
Amortization of tangible capital assets	555,891	605,274
Realized loss on sale of portfolio investments	***	177
	798,989	859,028
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(346)	4,564
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	2,855	(2,855)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities Increase in rental deposits	42,900	(39,010)
Increase (decrease) in deferred rental income	2,821	1,209
	5,826	(3,439)
Cash flows generated from operating activities	853,045	819,497
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investments in portfolio investments	(1,285)	(245,420)
Proceeds from sale of portfolio investments		45,147
Cash flows used in investing activities	(1,285)	(200,273)
CASH FLOWS USED IN CAPITAL ACTIVITIES	,	
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(20,041)	(115,574)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of long-term debt	(509,364)	(357,153)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	322,355	146,497
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,255,861	1,109,364
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	1,578,216	1,255,861
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Unrestricted cash	1,036,039	762 120
Restricted cash	542,177	763,139 492,722
	342,177	492,722
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,578,216	1,255,861
Interest paid	270,238	312,847

# 1. AUTHORITY AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Bermuda Housing Trust (the "Trust") was constituted in its present form by an Act of Parliament on August 3, 1965. The function of the Trust is to initiate and administer programs for the relief of poverty, suffering and misfortune among elderly persons in Bermuda by providing accommodation for such persons on favourable terms.

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Pursuant to standards established by the Public Sector Accounting Board of the Chartered Professional Accountants Canada, the Trust is classified as a government not-for-profit organization. These financial statements have prepared in accordance with public sector accounting standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada and the accounting policies considered particularly significant are set out below:

### (a) Revenue recognition

Rental income is recognized on an accrual basis. Deferred rental income is classified as a liability on the statement of financial position until it is recognized as earned income during the accounting period to which it relates.

Dividends received on investment are recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established.

Interest is recognized as it accrues daily, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective yield on the asset.

Government transfers are recognized as revenues when the transfer is authorized and any eligibility criteria are met, except to the extent that the transfer stipulations give rise to an obligation that meets the definition of a liability. Transfers are recognized as deferred revenue when transfer stipulations give rise to a liability. Transfer revenue is recognized in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus as the stipulation liabilities are settled.

#### (b) Donations

All donations are accounted for as revenue when received. The Trust records the value of donated goods and services at fair value when the fair value can be reasonably estimated, and the goods and services used in the normal course of operations would otherwise have been purchased or incurred.

#### (c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents, other than restricted cash, include all cash on deposit with financial institutions that can be withdrawn without prior notice or penalty, and term deposits with an original maturity of 90 days or less.

The restricted cash includes cash with a local bank that can only be used for debt financing and to build up cash reserves for the maintenance sinking fund (note 10).

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

#### (d) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are recognized at their carrying values, less any allowance for doubtful accounts. Interest is not accrued on overdue accounts receivable.

Bad debts, if any, are charged against the allowance for doubtful accounts.

### (e) Allowance for doubtful accounts

The Trust provides allowance for doubtful accounts when there is evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of provision is equal to the estimated collection losses based on past collection experience and management's review of the current status of the long outstanding receivables.

#### (f) Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are not available to discharge existing liabilities and are held for use in the provision of services. They have useful lives extending beyond the current period and are not intended for sale in the normal course of operations.

### (g) Tangible capital assets and amortization

Tangible capital assets are initially measured at cost or fair market value. The cost of an asset consists of its purchase price and costs directly attributable to making the asset ready for its intended use.

Subsequent expenses incurred after the assets have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance and overhaul costs are charged to revenue in the period the costs are incurred. However, expenses that result in an increase in the future economic benefit in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset are capitalized as an additional cost of the tangible capital assets. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and accumulated amortization are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the terms of the lease or the estimated useful life of the improvements, whichever is shorter.

Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the tangible capital assets as follows:

Buildings	: <del>-</del> :	40 years
Furniture and fixtures	*	10 years
Office furniture	3	10 years
Office equipment	S=1	5 years
Computer equipment	: <u>=</u> :	3 years
Computer software		3 years
Leasehold improvements		lease term

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

#### (h) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus in the period in which they are incurred.

#### (i) Measurement uncertainty

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with public sector accounting standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada. These standards require management to make estimates and 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 revenues and expenses during the year. Significant areas requiring the use of estimates include the provision of doubtful accounts and estimated useful lives of capital assets. Estimates are based on the best information available at the time of preparation of the financial statements and are reviewed annually to reflect new information as it becomes available. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

#### (i) Financial instruments

The Trust's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, portfolio investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, rental deposits and long-term debt. It is management's opinion that the Trust is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency and credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

The following methods and assumptions were used by the Trust in estimating fair value amounts recognized for financial instruments:

#### Cash and cash equivalents:

The carrying amounts reported in the statement of financial position for these financial instruments equal to their fair value due to their relative short-term nature.

#### Portfolio investments:

The fair value of these financial instruments is estimated using bid prices quoted in active markets. They are initially recognized at cost and subsequently carried at fair value.

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

#### (j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

The Trust classifies its investments using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Market-based inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data; assumptions are based on the best internal and external information available and are most suitable and appropriate based on the type of financial instrument being valued in order to establish what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length transaction.

Unrealized gains and losses from changes in fair value of financial instruments are recognized in the statement of remeasurement gains and losses until such time the financial instrument is derecognized due to disposal or impairment. When the financial instrument is derecognized, the cumulative amount of gains and losses is reversed from the statement of remeasurement gains and losses and recognized in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

Dividends attributable to financial instruments are reported in the statement of operations and accumulated surplus.

Transaction costs related to financial instruments measured at fair value are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs are added to the carrying value of financial instruments in the cost or amortized cost category when they are initially recognized.

#### Other assets and liabilities:

Accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, rental deposits and long-term debt are measured at cost or amortized cost.

### 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017	2016
Term deposits Cash deposits	\$ 914,020 664,196	\$ 629,041 626,820
	\$ 1,578,216	\$ 1,255,861

Cash deposits of \$542,177 (2016 - \$492,722) are subject to an externally imposed restriction by HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited (the "Bank"), giving the Bank a first security position over a deposit account, the loan servicing account, which was created to receive rental income from Dr. Cann Park to be used to pay the long-term debt. These amounts are not available for any other purposes without the approval of the Bank.

#### 4. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The accounts receivable balance consists of the following:

	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,154
Rent receivable Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ •	\$ 10,905 (7,751)
	 2017_	2016

### 5. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

	2017					2016			
	Fair Value			Cost		Fair Value	Cost		
Mutual Funds (16,456 shares) Bank of N.T. Butterfield &	\$	208,191	\$	201,230	\$	194,946	\$ 199,945		
Son Limited (10,000* shares) Ascendant Group Limited (formerly BELCO Holdings)		302,000		45,125		169,000	45,125		
(20,908 shares)		156,810		33,480		114,994	33,480		
Keytech Limited (8,852 shares)		17,173		7,793	-	33,195	7,793		
	\$	684,174	\$	287,628	\$	512,135 \$	286,343		

<sup>\*</sup> On August 30, 2016, the Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Sons Limited shareholders approved a 10 to 1 reverse stock split with an effective date of September 6, 2016.

# 5. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS (cont'd)

The fair value hierarchy of the Trust's portfolio investments as at March 31, 2017 are as follows:

		Level 1	Level 2	Total
Mutual Funds Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Sons Limited Ascendant Group Limited Keytech Limited	\$	124,527 302,000 156,810 	\$ 83,664 - - -	\$ 208,191 302,000 156,810 17,173
	\$	600,510	\$ 83,664	\$ 684,174
The fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 201	6 are	as follows:		
		Level 1	Level 2	Total
Mutual Funds Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Sons Limited Ascendant Group Limited Keytech Limited	\$	144,247 169,000 114,994 33,195	\$ 50,699	\$ 194,946 169,000 114,994 33,195
	\$	461,436	\$ 50,699	\$ 512,135

### 6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

					2017					
	Elizabeth Hills	Purvis Park	Heydon Park	Ferguson Park	Dr. Cann Park	Fumiture & fixtures	Office equipment	Computer equipment & Software	Leasehold	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening cost Additions	1,229,356 5,197	1,316,492	1,319,318	3,131,228	15,016,046 14,844	41,092	14,099	8,951	41,166	22,117,748 20,041
Closing cost	1,234,553	1,316,492	1,319,318	3,131,228	15,030,890	41,092	14,099	8,951	41,166	22,137,789
Opening accumulated	1									
amortization Amortization	1,070,113 20,264	1,035,005 40,105	1,184,761 25,527	1,204,872 78,122	3,133,546 391,331	40,310 483	14,099	8,892 59	41,166	7,732,764 555,891
Closing accumulated					-	_	-			
amortization	1,090,377	1,075,110	1,210,288	1,282,994	3,524,877	40,793	14,099	8,951	41,166	8,288,655
Net book value	144,176	241,382	109,030	1,848,234	11,506,013	299			(6)	13,849,134
					·1	N				
19					2016					
	Elizabeth Hills	Purvis Park	Heydon Park	Ferguson Park	Dr. Cann Park	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Computer equipment & Software	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening cost Additions	1,229,356	1,291,292 25,200	1,319,318	3,131,228	14,925,672 90,374	41,092	14,099	8,951	41,166	22,002,174 115,574
			-							
Closing cost	1,229,356	1,316,492	1,319,318	3,131,228	15,016,046	41,092	14,099	8,951	41,166	22,117,748
Opening accumulated amortization  Amortization	1,031,684 38,429	977,241 57,764	1,147,991 36,770	1,125,622 79,250	2,742,302 391,244	39,391 919	14,099	7,994 898	41,166	7,127,490 605,274
Clasica										000,274
Closing accumulated amortization	1,070,113	1,035,005	1,184,761	1,204,872	3,133,546	40,310	14,099	8,892	41,166	7,732,764
Net book value	159,243	281,487	134,557	1,926,356	11,882,500	782	-	59	26	14,384,984

The land for Elizabeth Hills was donated to the Trust and is recorded at a nominal value of \$2. Lands for Purvis Park and Heydon Park have each been leased to the Trust for 99 years by the Government of Bermuda (the "Government") and Heydon Trust, respectively. Land at Ferguson Park and Dr. Cann Park have each been leased to the Trust for 129 years and 99 years, respectively, by the Bermuda Land Development Company Limited ("BLDC").

#### 7. LONG-TERM DEBT

On February 23, 2006, the Trust secured a ten-year \$12.5 million construction loan with the Bank for development of 100 seniors' homes at Dr. Cann Park. The interest rate for this loan is at the Bank's Bermuda dollar base rate plus 1.25% per annum. The loan is primarily secured by an assignment of rental income from the lease of the property. In addition, the Bank has a conditional assignment of any lease agreements entered into by the Trust with prospective tenants. The Bank also has an assignment by way of security and charge over concluded leases granted by BLDC. The Bank was also provided a certificate from a recognized Bermuda insurer that appropriate insurance is in force and that the bank is named as a mortgage and loss payee. Lastly, the loan is secured by a conditional assignment by way of security of fixed price contract. The term of the facility allowed for an interest only period, commencing from the first draw-down and expiring 24 months thereafter or upon substantial completion of the Dr. Cann Park Project whichever comes earlier.

Additionally, on February 9, 2006, the Bank of Bermuda Foundation (the "Foundation") pledged to donate up to \$2.5 million upon completion of the Dr. Cann Project. This amount has been received from the Foundation.

On September 7, 2007, the capitalized interest payable and the principal amount outstanding amounting to \$672,599 and \$11,827,401 respectively, totaling \$12.5 million were converted into a term loan. The loan is for a term of 8 years or such longer date as the bank in its absolute discretion may agree in writing. The term loan shall be repaid by monthly amortized installments of capital and interest of approximately \$85,000 per month (\$1,020,000 per annum). The Trust shall make a bullet payment equal to any outstanding balances of the facility together with interest and other costs and expenses on or before the expiration of the amortized term.

On February 1, 2016, the Trust negotiated an amendment to the long-term debt agreement with the Bank. The new agreement calls for monthly loan payments of \$70,000, of which \$50,000 will be discharged to principal and interest and \$20,000 to a maintenance sinking fund for maintenance projects to Dr. Cann Park as agreed by the Bank. The interest rate on the loan has been amended to the greater of 3.5% per annum or HSBC Commercial Base Rate less 0.75%. In addition, the Trust may make ad hoc balloon payments reducing the principal of the loan without penalty, in amounts of \$180,000 or more, and further decreasing the interest rate by 10 basis points, subject to a floor equating to the greater of the HSBC Commercial Base Rate - 1.25% or interest rate of 3.5%. Per the agreement, the loan shall be repaid in full on or before June 8, 2018. All amounts owing to the Bank under the loan shall at all times be secured by the following:

- (a) a conditional assignment of rents pertaining to any lease agreements entered into by the Trust with tenants of the apartments within Dr. Cann Park and/or over the rental income emanating therefrom in form or substance acceptable to the Bank;
- (b) an equitable charge (the "Equitable Charge") in a form acceptable to the Bank over a lease of Dr. Cann Park dated September 17, 2014 (the "Ground Lease") granted by BLDC;

# 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (cont'd)

- (c) an estoppel waiver from BLDC confirming that BLDC consents to the charging of the Ground Lease and accepts the Bank's entitlements under the Equitable Charge in an event of default by the Trust of this facility letter; and
- (d) a pledge agreement incorporating an assignment and charge over the account held by the Trust at the Bank (which inter alia shall hold the maintenance sinking fund).

The loan agreement also includes a negative pledge that the Trust shall not create or permit to subsist any mortgage, pledge, lien, charge, assignment, hypothecation or security interest or any other agreement or arrangement having the effect of conferring security over and in respect of any of its assets other than those in favour of the Bank without the prior written consent of the Bank.

Principal and interest payments made by the Trust during the year amounted to \$509,364 (2016 - \$357,153) and \$270,238 (2016 - \$312,847) respectively.

Interest payable on long-term debt included on the statement of financial position at March 31, 2017 was \$17,984 (2016 - \$18,382).

Management estimates future principal repayments, until maturity, as follows:

2018 \$ 533,696 2019 \$6,198,610

### 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Trust is related to all Government departments, ministries, funds, agencies and quasiautonomous non-governmental organizations under the common control of the Government. Also, the Trust is related to organizations that the Government jointly controls or significantly influences.

The Trust enters into transactions with these entities in the normal course of business and such transactions are measured at the exchange amount which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the related parties.

# 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

Significant transactions with the Government and other related parties include:

	Transactio	ns for the year	Due at year-end		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Revenues and receivables:					
Subsidized rent	1,032,675	1,010,199	·	<b></b> ):	
Donated trustee fees	1,250	1,800	. <b></b> .		
50th anniversary contributions	•	25,000	<b>3</b> 0	*	
	1,033,925	1,036,999			
Expenses and payables:					
Others	14,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	
Accounting and bookkeeping	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	
Security services	3,003	2,545	, -	_	
Social insurance	2,176	2,063	276	257	
Payroll tax	2,436	1,984	900	767	
-	28,615	25,592	22,176	20,024	

# 9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

#### (a) Pension plan

The Trust has a defined contribution pension plan whereby the Trust matches employee contributions of 5% (2016 - 5%) of current salary levels. The Trust's contributions to the plan during the year totaled \$2,778 (2016 - \$1,525). These contributions represent the total liability of the Trust. The pension scheme is administered by BF&M Limited.

### (b) Compensated absences

Compensated absences include maternity leave, sick leave and vacation days. All these benefits are unfunded.

Maternity leave does not accumulate or vest and therefore an expense and liability is only recognized when extended leave is applied for and approved. There was no maternity leave applied for or approved during the current year and therefore, no liability has been accrued in the accounts.

### 9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS (cont'd)

#### (b) Compensated absences (cont'd)

Sick leave does not accumulate or vest, and like maternity leave, a liability is recorded only when extended leave is applied for and approved. There was no extended sick leave applied for or approved during the current year and therefore, no liability has been accrued in the accounts.

Vacation days accumulate and vest and therefore a liability is accrued each period. The accrued vacation liability as of March 31, 2017 is Nil (2016 - Nil).

#### 10. RENTAL INCOME

Rental income earned is reported as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Total rental income earned during the year	\$ 1,866,925	\$ 1,867,320
Less: Unrestricted rental income	(816,925)	(997,320)
Restricted rental income	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 870,000

Restricted rental income relates to all rental income received from the tenants of Dr. Cann Park. The amounts are subject to an externally imposed restriction by the Bank, giving the Bank a first security position over all rental income received from tenants of Dr. Cann Park.

The cash received from restricted rental income was applied to the long-term debt (note 7) as follows:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Principal payments	\$ 329,364	\$ 357,153
Interest payments	270,636	312,847
Maintenance sinking fund	270,000	200,000
Additional principal payment	180,000	
Total payments	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 870,000

The maintenance sinking fund is available for the following purposes:

- (a) To carry out stair replacement works at the Dr. Cann Park property, the cost of which shall be evidenced by an independent engineer or surveyor's report;
- (b) To carry out other non-routine maintenance at Dr. Cann Park, the cost of which exceeds \$40,000 which shall be evidenced by an independent engineer or surveyor's report;
- (c) To make voluntary prepayments against the facility; and
- (d) To carry out other projects as agreed with the Bank.

### 11. EXPENSES BY OBJECT

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

g is a summary of expenses by object.		
	<u>2017</u>	2016
Repairs and maintenance	\$ 573,865	\$ 470,300
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 6)	555,891	605,274
Interest	270,238	300,000
Insurance	85,367	85,367
Salaries and employee benefits	70,807	87,695
Telephone and electricity	30,302	23,984
Consulting fees	27,976	
Support services	25,950	22,000
Professional services	21,000	19,000
Water and sewage	16,683	34,052
Rent (Note 15)	12,000	12,000
Trustees' fees	3,350	4,500
Security services	3,003	2,545
Office	2,670	4,520
Bank charges and fees	1,157	3,172
Realized loss on sale of portfolio investments		177
Bad debt	=	.114
50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary	<u>=</u>	12,699
Miscellaneous	3,484	1,684
	\$ 1,703,743	\$ 1,689,083

#### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Trust has exposure to counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk associated with its financial assets and liabilities. The Board of Trustees has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Trust's risk management framework. The Trust's risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Trust's financial performance. The Trust manages its risks and risk exposures through a combination of insurance and sound business practices. The following analysis provides a measure of the risks at the reporting date.

#### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and credit exposure to customers, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value (net of allowances) of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses on financial assets. The Trust assesses the credit quality of counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

### 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

#### (i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and current account balances with banks. Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is minimized substantially by ensuring that these financial assets are invested with highly rated financial institutions.

# (ii) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables from rental units. The Trust's credit risk arises from the possibility that a counterparty which owes the Trust money is unable or unwilling to meet its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions in the contracts with the Trust, which would result in a financial loss for the Trust. This risk is mitigated through established credit management techniques, including monitoring counterparty's creditworthiness, obtaining references and taking security deposits. In the year ended March 31, 2017, the maximum credit risk to which the Trust is exposed is equal to the carrying value of its accounts receivable.

The amounts outstanding at the year end were as follows:

	Total	Current	31 <b>-</b> 90 days
Accounts receivable Less: Impairment allowance	\$ 7,606 \$ (4,106)	6,001 \$ (2,501)	1,605 (1,605)
Net receivables	\$ 3,500 \$	3,500 \$	

There are no significant changes from previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods to measure credit risk.

### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Trust will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Trust's objective in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its commitments when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Trust's reputation. The Trust manages exposure to liquidity risk by closely monitoring supplier and other liabilities, focusing on debtor collection, generating positive cash flows from operations and establishing and maintaining good relationships with various financial institutions.

# 12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

The following table sets out the expected cash flows of financial liabilities:

n	Total	Current	31-90 days	90+ days
Long-term debt	\$ 6,732,306	\$ 50,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 6,532,306
Rental deposits	83,520	(€0		83,520
Accrued expenses	38,984	17,984	*	21,000
Trade payables	61,820	61,820	-	
Deferred rental income	21,117	21,117	(H	e dan
Benefits payable	496	496	( <del>**</del> )	· · ·
	\$ 6,938,243	\$ 151,417	\$ 150,000	\$ 6,636,826

There are no significant changes from previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods to measure liquidity risk.

#### (c) Market risk

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Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the fair value of recognized assets and liabilities or future cash flows of the Trust's results of operations.

### (i) Foreign exchange risk

The Trust's business transactions are mainly conducted in Bermuda dollars and, as such, it has minimal exposure to foreign exchange risk.

#### (ii) Interest rate risk

The Trust is exposed to changes in interest rates which impact interest income on short-term deposits and interest expense on long-term debt.

#### (iii) Price risk

The Trust is exposed to price risk due to potential fluctuations in the market price of its portfolio investments which may decline in the future.

There are no significant changes from previous year in the exposure to risk or policies, procedures and methods to measure market risk.

### 13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Trust's objective when managing capital is to hold sufficient accumulated surplus to enable it to withstand negative unexpected financial events. The Trust seeks to achieve this objective through receipt of rental income and maintaining an operating surplus. The Trust seeks to maintain sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term obligations as they come due. The Trust is subject to externally imposed restrictions (see Notes 3 and 10).

#### 14. BUDGET

The amounts represent the operating budget approved by the Board on July 21, 2016.

### 15. CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Effective January 1, 2017, the Trust entered into a three-year lease for office space at an annual rent of \$12,000 payable in equal monthly installments of \$1,000 in advance on the first day of each month. As at year-end, the remaining obligation under the lease is \$33,000.

#### 16. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified and restated to conform to the current year's presentation.