THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST

Financial Statements March 31, 2019



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BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST

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 the Trust'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 Board of Trustees is charged with governance of the Bermuda Housing Trust and is responsible for financial reporting and internal controls. There is an Executive Committee which meets periodically, between regularly scheduled monthly meetings of the Board of Trustees, to review and discuss matters relating to financial reporting, internal control and audits. The Executive Committee reviews the financial statements before taking them to the Board proper for approval. The financial statements have been approved by the Board of Trustees and have been examined by the Office of the Auditor General.

The accompanying Independent Auditor's Report is presented herein.

Ir. John Barritt

Chairman

(DATE Vecember 5, 2019)

Mr. Bruce Wilkie

Executive Committee Member



Office of the Auditor General

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the Bermuda Housing Trust

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of the Bermuda Housing Trust, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2019, 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 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bermuda Housing Trust as at March 31, 2019, and the results of its operations, 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.

Basis for Opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of my report. I am independent of the Bermuda Housing Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit of the financial statements in Bermuda, and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Bermuda Housing Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bermuda Housing Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bermuda Housing Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that incudes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada, I exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements (whether due to fraud or error), design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than from one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Bermuda Housing Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going-concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bermuda Housing Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bermuda Housing Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements (including the disclosures), and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during the audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on my independence and, where applicable, related safeguards.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located at the Office of the Auditor General website at: www.oagbermuda.bm. This description forms part of my auditor's report.

Hamilton, Bermuda December 5, 2019

Heather Thomas, CPA, CFE, CGMA Auditor General

THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at March 31, 2019

	2019 \$	2018
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	2,710,301	1,894,382
Accounts receivable, net (Note 4)	7,578	10,303
Portfolio investments (Note 5)	590,924	821,392
	3,308,803	2,726,077
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	94,304	68,038
Rental deposits	97,940	91,823
Deferred income	16,755	33,680
Long-term debt (Note 7)	5,757,933	6,200,223
	5,966,932	6,393,764
NET DEBT	(2,658,129)	(3,667,687)
NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Prepaid expenses	13,905	10,933
Tangible capital assets (Note 6)	12,857,517	13,323,815
	12,871,422	13,334,748
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	10,213,293	9,667,061
Accumulated surplus is comprised of:		
Accumulated surplus from operations	9,880,344	9,136,003
Accumulated remeasurement gains	332,949	531,058
	10,213,293	9,667,061

CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS (Note 15)

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS (Note 16)

THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

For the year ended March 31, 2019

	2019 Budget (Note 14)	2019 Actual	2018 Actual
	\$	\$	\$
REVENUES			
Rental income (Note 10)	1,917,000	1,921,675	1,904,720
Realized gain on sale of portfolio investments	-	319,407	1,555
Other contributions	132,500	108,310	34,977
Contribution from Bank of Bermuda Foundation	52,500	50,000	40,000
Investment income	-	22,857	23,809
Interest income	_	1,950	
Bad debt recoveries		1,492	2,557
	2,102,000	2,425,691	2,007,618
EXPENSES (Note 11)			
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 6)	600,000	521,393	530,405
Interest		301,472	246,071
Dr. Cann Park	347,500	255,209	350,796
Professional services		143,901	89,889
General administration	407,500	121,609	107,509
Purvis Park	182,500	104,312	56,532
Ferguson Park	78,000	89,543	95,682
Heydon Park	123,500	82,422	66,881
Elizabeth Hills	122,500	61,489	119,169
	1,861,500	1,681,350	1,662,934
OPERATING SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	240,500	744,341	344,684
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		9,136,003	8,791,319
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS FROM OPERATIONS,			
END OF YEAR		9,880,344	9,136,003

THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF REMEASUREMENT GAINS AND LOSSES

For the year ended March 31, 2019

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ACCUMULATED REMEASUREMENT GAINS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	531,058	396,395
Unrealized gains attributable to: Portfolio investments	121,298	136,218
Amounts reclassified to the statement of operations and accumulated surplus:		
Portfolio investments	(319,407)	(1,555)
Net remeasurement gains for the year	(198,109)	134,663
ACCUMULATED REMEASUREMENT GAINS, END OF YEAR	332,949	531,058

THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN NET DEBT

For the year ended March 31, 2019

	2019 \$	2018 \$
NET DEBT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(3,667,687)	(4,672,353)
Operating surplus for the year Acquisition of tangible capital assets (Note 6) Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 6) Addition to prepaid expenses Use of prepaid expenses Net remeasurement gains	744,341 (55,095) 521,393 (13,905) 10,933 (198,109)	344,684 (5,086) 530,405
Decrease in net debt during the year	1,009,558	1,004,666
NET DEBT, END OF YEAR	(2,658,129)	(3,667,687)

THE BERMUDA HOUSING TRUST STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the year ended March 31, 2019

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Operating surplus for the year Adjustment for items not affecting cash:	744,341	344,684
Amortization of tangible capital assets Realized gain on sale of portfolio investments	521,393 (319,407)	530,405 (1,555)
	946,327	873,534
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	2,725	(6,803)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(2,972)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	26,266	(33,262)
Increase in rental deposits	6,117	8,303
(Decrease) increase in deferred income	(16,925)	12,563
Cash flows generated from operating activities	961,538	854,335
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Addition to portfolio investments	(52,204)	(33,090)
Proceeds from sale of portfolio investments	403,970	32,090
Cash flows generated (used) in investing activities	351,766	(1,000)
CASH FLOWS USED IN CAPITAL ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible capital assets	(55,095)	(5,086)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Long-term debt (Note 7)	6,149,606	_
Repayments of long-term debt (Note 7)	(6,591,896)	(532,083)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(442,290)	(532,083)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	815,919	316,166
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,894,382	1,578,216
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	2,710,301	1,894,382
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Unrestricted cash	1,639,588	1 114 475
Restricted cash	1,070,713	1,114,475 779,907
Total cash and cash equivalents	2,710,301	1,894,382
Interest paid	265,707	247.017
		247,917

March 31, 2019

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 ("PSAB") of the Chartered Professional Accountants Canada, the Trust is classified as a government not-for-profit organization. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with public sector accounting standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada.

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.

Trustees of the Trust contribute a significant number of hours and services each year assisting the Trust in carrying out its programs. Similarly, the Bermuda Housing Corporation and the Department of Works and Engineering provide architectural and engineering services respectively at no charge to the Trust. Where monetary value can be reasonably ascertained, those donations-in-kind are recorded at fair value. Where monetary value cannot be reasonably ascertained, those donations-in-kind have not been recognized.

March 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(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).

(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.

March 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(g) Tangible capital assets and amortization (cont'd)

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

Buildings	=	40 years
Furniture and fixtures	-	10 years
Office furniture	-8	10 years
Office equipment	_	5 years
Computer equipment	E	3 years
Computer software	-	3 years
Leasehold improvements	= = =	lease term

(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, accruals 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.

(j) 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:

March 31, 2019

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(j) Financial instruments (cont'd)

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.

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.

March 31, 2019

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(k) New and Amended Public Sector Accounting Standards

PSAB has issued a number of new public sector accounting standards and amendments to standards that are not yet effective for the year ended March 31, 2019. In particular, the new and amended standards, which become effective for annual periods on or after April 1, 2018 are:

Financial Statement Presentation, PS 1201	- Effective date April 1, 2019
Foreign Currency Translation, PS 2601	- Effective date April 1, 2021
Portfolio Investments, PS 3041	- Effective date April 1, 2021
Financial Instruments, PS 3450	- Effective date April 1, 2021
Asset Retirement Obligations, PS 3280	- Effective date April 1, 2021
Revenues, PS 3400	- Effective date April 1, 2021

The Board of Trustees (the "Board") is currently assessing the impact of the new and amended public sector accounting standards on the financial statements of the Trust.

3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

			2019	_	2018
Term deposits		\$	1,643,933	\$	913,963
Cash deposits			1,065,626		977,808
Petty cash on hand			742		2,611
		\$	2,710,301	\$	1,894,382

Current and fixed term deposits of \$1,070,713 (2018 - \$779,907) 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:

	 2019	2018
Rent receivable Other receivables Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 5,623 2,014 (59)	\$ 4,752 7,102 (1,551)
	\$ 7,578	\$ 10,303

March 31, 2019

5. PORTFOLIO INVESTMENTS

		201	9			20	18	
		Fair Value		Cost		Fair Value	Cost	
Mutual Funds (17,074 shares) Bank of N.T. Butterfield &	\$	220,120	\$	204,962	\$	215,085 \$	202,893	
Son Limited (10,000* shares) Ascendant Group Limited (formerly BELCO Holdings)		340,000		45,125		410,000	45,125	
(8 shares) One Communication Limited (formerly Keytech Limited)		176		13		177,718	33,480	
(8,852 shares)	-	30,628		7,793		18,589	7,793	
	\$	590,924	\$	257,893	\$	821,392 \$	289,291	

^{*} On August 30, 2016, the Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Son Limited shareholders approved a 10 to 1 reverse stock split with an effective date of September 6, 2016.

The fair value hierarchy of the Trust's portfolio investments as at March 31, 2019 are as follow:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Mutual Funds Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Sons Limited Ascendant Group Limited One Communication Limited	\$ 109,178 340,000 176 30,628	\$ 110,942 - -	\$ 220,120 340,000 176 30,628
	\$ 479,982	\$ 110,942	\$ 590,924

The fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2018 are as follow:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Mutual Funds Bank of N.T. Butterfield & Sons Limited	\$ 98,219	\$ 116,866	\$ 215,085
	410,000	-	410,000
Ascendant Group Limited Keytech Limited	177,718	-	177,718
Reyteen Limited	18,589	-	18,589
	\$ 704,526	\$ 116,866	\$ 821,392

March 31, 2019

6. TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

					2019					
	Elizabeth Hills	Purvis Park	Heydon Park	Ferguson Park	Dr. Cann Park	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Computer equipment & Software	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening cost Additions	851,683	786,246 20,277	885,189 16,350	3,126,420	14,965,165 18,468	41,092	14,099	8,951	41,166	20,720,011 55,095
Closing cost	851,683	806,523	901,539	3,126,420	14,983,633	41,092	14,099	8,951	41,166	20,775,106
Opening accumulated	United the control		A 2012 T-2012 T-36 P-36 P-36 P-36 P-36 P-36 P-36 P-36 P		10 10000 10000					
amortization Amortization	723,428 15,747	567,435 22,383	792,956 13,591	1,356,346 78,160	3,850,870 391,463	40,945 49	14,099	8,951	41,166	7,396,196 521,393
Closing accumulated										
amortization	739,175	589,818	806,547	1,434,506	4,242,333	40,994	14,099	8,951	41,166	7,917,589
Net book value	112,508	216,705	94,992	1,691,914	10,741,300	98	-			12,857,517
					2018					
	Elizabeth Hills	Purvis Park	Hey don Park	Ferguson Park	Dr. Cann Park	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipment	Computer equipment & Software	Leasehold Improvements	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Opening 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
Additions Write off	(382,870)	(530,246)	5,086 (439,215)	(4,808)	(65,725)	-	-		-	5,086 (1,422,864)
Closing cost	851,683	786,246	885,189	3,126,420	14,965,165	41,092	14,099	8,951	41,166	20,720,011
Opening 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
Amortization	15,921	22,571	21,883	78,160	391,718	152		-	-	530,405
Write off	(382,870)	(530,246)	(439,215)	(4,808)	(65,725)	-5	-	-		(1,422,864)
Closing accumulated										
amortization	723,428	567,435	792,956	1,356,346	3,850,870	40,945	14,099	8,951	41,166	7,396,196
Net book value	128,255	218,811	92,233	1,770,074	11,114,295	147	2			13,323,815

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").

March 31, 2019

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 was at the Bank's Bermuda dollar base rate plus 1.25% per annum. The loan was primarily secured by an assignment of rental income from the lease of the property. In addition, the Bank had a conditional assignment of any lease agreements entered into by the Trust with prospective tenants. The Bank also had 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 was in force and that the bank was named as a mortgage and loss payee. Lastly, the loan was 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 came 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 was for a term of 8 years or such longer date as the bank in its absolute discretion may agree in writing. The term loan was to be repaid by monthly amortized installments of capital and interest of approximately \$85,000 per month (\$1,020,000 per annum). The Trust was to 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 called 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 was 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 was to be repaid in full on or before June 8, 2018.

All amounts owed 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;

March 31, 2019

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 included 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.

On June 19, 2018 the Trust refinanced the maturing outstanding loan balance in the amount of \$6,128,406 with a new loan in the amount of \$6,149,606. The loan is for a period of five (5) years from the date of refinancing with monthly installments of \$49,840 and an interest rate of 0.50% per annum above the Bank's Base Rate.

Principal and interest payments made by the Trust during the year, excluding the refinance, amounted to \$483,016 (2018 - \$532,083) and \$265,707 (2018 - \$247,917) respectively. The difference between interest payment and interest expense is due to timing of payment.

Interest payable on long-term debt included on the statement of financial position at March 31, 2019 was \$19,877 (2018 - \$16,138).

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

2020	\$ 303,014
2021	319,310
2022	336,483
2023	354,580
2024	4,444,546
Total	\$5,757,933

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.

March 31, 2019

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

Significant transactions with the Government and other related parties include:

	Transactions	for the year	Due at ye	ear-end
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues and receivables:	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subsidized rent	944,163	997,933	_	_
Donated trustee fees	2,000	1,450	-	-
	946,163	999,383	-	
Expenses and payables:				
Security services	1,945	2,202	-	_
Social insurance	1,641	2,056	33	276
Payroll tax	1,276	1,600	814	900
	4,862	5,858	847	1,176
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9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS

(a) Pension plan

The Trust has a defined contribution pension plan whereby the Trust matches employee contributions of 5% (2018 - 5%) of current salary level. The Trust's contributions to the plan during the year totaled \$3,942 (2018 - \$2,336). 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.

March 31, 2019

9. EMPLOYEE FUTURE BENEFITS (cont'd)

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, however, a liability is not accrued each period.

10. RENTAL INCOME

Rental income earned is reported as follow:

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Total rental income earned during the year Less: Unrestricted rental income	\$ 1,921,675 (843,600)	\$ 1,904,720 (884,720)
Restricted rental income	\$ 1,078,075	\$ 1,020,000

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 follow:

	<u>2019</u>	2018
Principal payments	\$ 283,016	\$ 352,083
Interest payments	265,707	247,917
Maintenance sinking fund	329,352	240,000
Additional principal payment	200,000	180,000
Total payments	\$ 1,078,075	\$ 1,020,000

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.

March 31, 2019

11. EXPENSES BY OBJECT

The following is a summary of expenses by object:

	2019		2018
Amortization of tangible capital assets (Note 6)	\$ 521,393	\$	530,405
Repairs and maintenance	446,324		542,083
Interest	301,472		246,071
Insurance	96,404		90,411
Salaries and employee benefits	83,213		73,778
Consulting fees	62,044		30,463
Support services	44,157		34,425
Professional services	37,700		25,000
Telephone and electricity	28,946		30,181
Water and sewage	25,142		32,121
Rent (Note 16)	12,000		12,000
Office	8,468		3,226
Miscellaneous	5,799		2,006
Trustees' fees	4,500		4,300
Security services	1,945		2,002
Bank charges and fees	1,377		2,996
Bad debt	466		1,466
	\$ 1,681,350	\$ 1	,662,934

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 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.

March 31, 2019

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, 2019, 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 follow:

	-	Total	Current	31-90 days		
Accounts receivable Less: Impairment allowance	\$ -	7,637 (59)	\$ 6,460	\$	1,177 (59)	
Net receivables	\$	7,578	\$ 6,460	\$	1,118	

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.

March 31, 2019

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

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

	Total	Current	31-90 days	90+ days
Long-term debt	\$ 5,757,933	\$ 49,840	\$ 99,680	\$ 5,608,413
Rental deposits	97,452	-	-	97,452
Trade payables	35,319	35,319		-
Deferred income	16,755	16,755	-	
	\$ 5,907,459	\$ 101,914	\$ 99,680	\$ 5,705,865

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

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.

March 31, 2019

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 April 19, 2018.

15. CONTRACTUAL RIGHTS

Contractual rights are rights of the Trust to economic resources arising from contracts or agreements that will result in both assets and revenues in the future when the terms of those contracts or agreements are met.

Estimated amounts that will be receivable or received in the next year for rental agreements of the properties the Trust administers is \$498,753.

16. 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 \$9,000.

On November 16, 2018 the Trust entered into a contract with a resource services officer for capacity evaluation for independent living of all tenants. The contract is effective November 1, 2018 to October 31, 2019 with remuneration of \$45 per hour not to exceed 15 hours per week.