Consolidated financial statements of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CREATIVE INDUSTRIES COMPANY LIMITED

September 30, 2014



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# Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholder of Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited

#### Report on the Consolidated financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2014, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated 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 about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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



Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholder of Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited

Report on the consolidated financial statements (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2014, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants

August 10, 2016 Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2014

	Notes	2014
Assets		
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	3	\$ 666,639
Current assets Grant and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	4	772,858 6,652,689 7,425,547
Total assets		\$ 8,092,186
Shareholder's Equity and Liabilities		
Shareholder's equity Stated capital	5	\$ 10
Current liabilities Deferred revenue Accrued expenses	6	7,455,640 636,536 8,092,176
Total shareholder's equity and liabilitie	s	\$ 8,092,186

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

On behalf of the Board

Director

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Fund

For the year ended September 30, 2014

	Notes	2014
Revenue		4.5.5.5.5.4
Grants utilised		\$ 15,560,381
Other income		25,578
		15,585,959
Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)	8	(8,627,484)
Operating surplus		6,958,475
Other expenses		(6.019.120)
Administrative expenses – (Schedule 1)		(6,918,139) (11,761)
Finance cost		(11,/01)
		( <u>6,929,900)</u>
Surplus for the year before taxation		28,575
Taxation	7	(28,575)
Net surplus for the year being the total comprehensive income and accumulated fund		\$ _

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

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

For the year	ended September	r 30, 2014

Tortine your order september 2 of 201		2014
Cash Flows from Operating Activities Net surplus for year before taxation	\$	28,575
Adjustments to reconcile net surplus for the year before taxation to net cash used in operating activities: Grants utilised Depreciation Changes in accounts receivables Changes in accounts payables Taxes paid		(15,336,968) 183,631 (773,958) 636,536 (28,575)
Net cash used in operating activities		(15,290,759)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities Acquisition of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from disposal of property plant and equipment Net cash used in investing activities		(440,406) 3,235 (437,171)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities Proceeds from issue of stated capital Net assets, other than cash, assumed Cash assumed from pre-existing subsidiary Proceeds from government grants Payment of government grants to related parties		14 2,623,298 3,425,751 16,433,468 (101,912)
Net cash from financing activities		22,380,619
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents at year end	. \$	6,652,689
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents	\$	6,652,689

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

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

#### 1. Reporting entity

Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited (the Company) was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on July 29, 2013 and commenced operations in January 2014. The registered office of the Company is situated at 47 Long Circular Road, St James.

The principal activity of the Company is to stimulate and facilitate the business development and export activities of the creative industries in Trinidad and Tobago to generate national wealth.

The Company's fully owned subsidiaries are Trinidad and Tobago Film Company Limited (FilmTT), Trinidad and Tobago Fashion Company Limited (FashionTT) and Trinidad and Tobago Music Company Limited (MusicTT)

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the directors on August 10, 2016.

#### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### (a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and its interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board.

### (b) Basis of preparation

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

## (c) Functional and reporting currency

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

## (d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (e) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located, and capitalized borrowing costs. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.

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

The gain or loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and is recognized net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, that component is depreciated separately.

Depreciation is charged using the straight line basis at the following rates which are designed to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Furniture and fittings	10%
Computers	33.3%
Computer software	33.3%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (f) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at hand and in bank and amounts held in a money market account.

#### (g) Accounts payable

Accrued expenses are stated at cost.

#### (h) Provisions

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

#### (i) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs, or the possible return of goods.

Unconditional grants related to the ongoing operations of the Company are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as revenue when the grant becomes receivable.

Subventions that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in the statement of comprehensive income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

Grants that compensate the Company for the cost of an asset are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as revenue on a systematic basis over the life of the asset.

All other revenue is recorded on an accruals basis.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (j) Lease payments

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

#### (k) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or subsequently enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

#### (1) Impairment

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

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cashgenerating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income

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

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

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

#### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### (m) IFRS Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2014, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Company, except for IFRS 9, which is not expected to become effective for accounting periods beginning any earlier than January 1, 2017 and could change the classification and measurement of financial assets. The Company does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact is likely to be insignificant.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

3. Property,	Plant and	Equipment
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	Furniture and equipment	Computers	Software	Total
Year ended September 30, 2014				
Cost				
Additions for the year	146,838	438,113	268,554	853,505
Disposals	-	(55,076)		(55,076)
Balance at September 30, 2014 \$	146,888	383,037	268,554	798,429
Accumulated depreciation				
Charge for the year	34,992	88,911	59,728	183,631
Disposal	_	(51,841)	-	(51,841)
Balance at September 30, 2014 \$	34,992	37,070	59,728	131,790
Net book value				
Balance at September 30, 2014 \$	111,846	345,967	208,826	666,639
				2014
4. Grant and other Receivable				
Government grant Prepayments				\$ 541,710 231,148
				\$ <u>772,858</u>

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

## 5. Stated Capital

Authorised capital

Unlimited number of common shares on no par value

Issued and fully paid capital

#### 6. Deferred Revenue

Grants received for the year	\$ 16,433,468
Deferred revenue assumed from Film	5,919,342
Grants receivable at the year end	541,710
Subventions allocated to MusicTT	(38,693)
Subventions allocated to FashionTT	(63,219)
Amortization for the year	(15,336,968)
Balance at September 30, 2014	\$ 7,455,640

Funding for the operations of the Company is provided via grants from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). The deferred income of \$4,607,277 relates to the funding of committed or deferred projects at the year ended September 30, 2014.

		 2014
7.	Taxation	
	Income tax recognised in profit and loss	
	Corporation tax – current year	\$ -
	Deferred taxation	-
	Green fund levy	<u>28,575</u>
		\$ <u>28,575</u>
	Reconciliation of effective tax rate	
	Net surplus for the year	\$ 28,575
	Tax calculation at the statutory rate of 25%	\$ 7,144
	Non-deductible expenses	(7,144)
	Green fund levy	<u>28,575</u>
		28,575

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

## 8. Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)

These are the projects for which PSIP funds were expended

	2014
By Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited	
Music	
Decibel 2014	685,701
Mission to Midem 2014	379,000
'2+2 = A better TT' musical	60,000
Mission to Rotterdam Carnival 2014	<u>254,316</u>
	1,379,017
Film	
Film Familiarization	44,891
Starlight	98,390
Documentary 'Dennis Lawrence'	55,000
Anime Caribe 2014	<u>82,369</u>
	<u>280,650</u>
Fashion	
Vogue Italia	1,089,851
Maasai Collection event 2014	176,000
Strategic plan for Fashion TT	448,284
	1,714,135
Multi	
Mass trade mission to Europe	150,000
T&T Carnival 2014	131,921
	281,921
	\$ <u>3,655,723</u>

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

## 8. Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) (continued)

These are the projects for which PSIP funds were expended (continued)

## By Trinidad and Tobago Film Company Limited

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	<u>2014</u>
Internship and Apprenticeship Programme	7,300
Literature Adaptations	29,480
Production Assistance and Script Development (PASD)	1,089,155
Dubbing/Sub-titling Support	45,417
Training Workshop/Capacity Building	89,928
Advertising and Design	547,736
Animae Caribe	(78,750)
Business Partnership Meetings	193,666
Diaspora Film Festival	813
Film Facilitations	58,628
Film Familiarization Tours	17,593
Marketing and Distribution	316,399
Media Campaign	149,857
Outreach Programme	13,148
Promotional Items	169,132
Secondary Schools' Short Film Festival	919,147
Trinidad and Tobago Film Festival	400,000
Trade Shows	495,645
Travelling Caribbean Film Showcase	33,320
Trinidad and Tobago Smart Phone Film Festival	345,133
Website Costs	129,014
	\$ <u>4,971,761</u>
Total expended by the Company and its subsidiaries	<u>\$ 8,627,484</u>

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

9.	Operating leases		
	•	 2014	
	Non cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
	Less than one year Between one and five years	\$ 240,000 1,920,000	
		\$ 2,160,000	

During the year, \$690,102 was recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive in respect of operating leases.

#### 10. Capital management

The Company has no formal policy in regards to capital management, as the Company is currently financed through Government subventions.

#### 11. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. For the purpose of these consolidated financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include accounts receivable, prepayments and cash. Financial liabilities have been determined to include long-term debt, accounts payable and interest payable.

The Company has exposure to credit, liquidity and market risks from its use of financial instruments:

Derivative financial instruments are not presently used to reduce exposure to fluctuations in these risks.

#### Credit risk

Management monitors exposure to credit risk on an on-going basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the financial asset in the balance sheet. The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end was:

	 2014
Accounts receivable Cash at bank	\$ 772,858 <u>6,652,689</u>
	\$ <u>7,425,547</u>

There was no impairment for losses considered necessary.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2014

#### 9. Financial instruments (continued)

#### Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity risk by maintaining cash to meet its cash obligations as they fall due. Further, the Company also maintains flexibility through established credit facilities with its Bankers.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments:

	 Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
September 30, 2014							
Accrued expenses	\$ 636,536	636,536	636,536		_		-

#### Market risk

Market risk arises in the normal course of business and encompasses the risk to earnings that arises from changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices.

## (a) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not incur significant foreign currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Trinidad and Tobago dollar. The currency giving rise to any risk is primarily the United States dollar. The Company was not exposed at the year end.

The exchange rate of the United States dollar to the Trinidad and Tobago dollar at the year end was as follows:

At September 30, 2014: TT\$6.40

#### Sensitivity analysis:

The Company has not performed a sensitivity analysis on the effect of a strengthening of the Trinidad and Tobago dollar against the United States dollar at year end, because there was not a significant exposure.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

#### September 30, 2014

#### 9. Financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

#### (b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

At year end, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing instruments was:

		2014
Fixed rate instruments Financial assets	\$	6,652,689
i manetar assets	Ψ	0,032,007
Exposure	\$	<u>6,652,689</u>

#### Estimation of Fair values

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the arm's length consideration that would be currently agreed upon between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market price if one exists. The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments is based on the market prices and valuation methodologies.

Schedule 1

Schedule of Administrative Expenses

For the year ended September 30, 2014

	2014
Advertising	\$ 386,978
Bank charges	1,475
Director's fees	520,869
Professional fees	938,353
Meals	16,764
Depreciation	70,838
Information technology expenses	76,732
Insurance	32,080
Motor vehicle expense	47,270
Office supplies	59,272
Penalty and interest	21,463
Rent	276,000
Repairs and maintenance	28,880
Salaries	311,108
Utilities	84,172
Travel	18,939
Expended by Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited	\$ 2,891,193
	2014
Stakeholder event	\$ 50,599
Motor vehicle	111,971
Depreciation	112,793
Director's fees	489,700
Salaries	2,117,177
Staff training	4,350
Professional fees	171,031
Office	475,694
Administrative	447,656
Penalty and interest	350
Insurance	48,891
Expended by Trinidad and Tobago Film Company Limited	\$ <u>4.030,212</u>