

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, CHILDREN AUTHORITY FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

OPINION

The financial statements of the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago, Children Authority Fund for the year ended 30th September 2017 have been audited. The statements as set out on pages 1 to 14 comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at 30th September 2017, a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 10, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as at 30th September 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

BASIS FOR OPINION

3. The audit was conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. The Auditor General's responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. The Auditor General is independent of the Authority in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements and other ethical responsibilities have been fulfilled in accordance with these requirements. It is my view that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the above audit opinion.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 4. Management of the Authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- 5. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Authority'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 Authority or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
- 6. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

<u>AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>

- 7. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit and to report thereon in accordance with section 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and section 48(2) of the Children's Authority Act, Chapter 46:10.
- 8. The Auditor General's 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 audit report that includes his opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards 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.
- 9. As part of an audit in accordance with accepted auditing standards, the Auditor General exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit. The Auditor General also:
 - Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtains 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 Authority's internal control.
 - Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Concludes 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 Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If the Auditor General concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the Auditor General is required to draw attention in his audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify his opinion. The Auditor General's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluates 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.

10. The Auditor General communicates 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 were identified during the audit.

SUBMISSION OF REPORT

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

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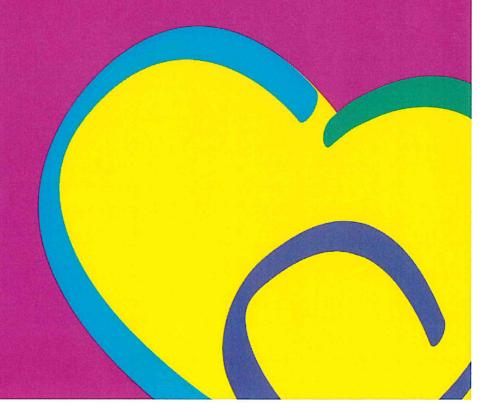
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CHILDREN AUTHORITY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Financial Year Ended 30th September, 2017



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

	Notes	2017	Restated 2016
Assets		\$	\$
Non-current assets	_	11 11 5 500	40.500.004
Property, plant and equipment	7	11,117,789	10,583,274
Intangible assets	8	518,099	616,940
		11,635,888	11,200,214
Current assets			
Accounts receivable and prepayments	4	327,870	6,434,808
Short-term investments	3	274,426	271,266
Cash and bank balances	3	6,709,990	8,716,946
		<u>7,312,286</u>	15,423,020
Total Assets		18,948,174	26,623,234
		4	
Shareholders' Equity			
Accumulated fund		2,975,675	14,202,996
		2,975,675	14,202,996
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred government grants	9	9,702,433	9,047,304
		9,702,433	9,047,304
Community Red States			
Current liabilities	_	1226611	1 220 024
Accounts payable and accruals Deferred government grants	5 9	4,336,611	1,220,024
Deferred government grants	9	<u>1,933,455</u>	<u>2,152,910</u>
		6,270,066	3,372,934
Total Liabilities 2018-08-29		15,972,499	12,420,238
NOTION CONTROL			
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		18,948,174	26,623,234
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The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman:

Member:

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$	\$
Income			
Government subventions Project expenses		35,827,651 (369,843)	33,875,251
		35,457,808	33,135,794
Other income		5,859	2,798
Total income		35,463,667	33,138,592
Expenditure			
Operating and administrative Depreciation and amortization Bank charges and interest	10 10	44,750,357 1,933,455 	38,616,133 2,152,910 6,186
		46,690,988	40,775,229
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		(11,227,321)	(<u>7,636,637</u>)

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

	Accumulated Fund	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1st October 2015	21,839,633	21,839,633
Deficit for the year	(7,636,637)	(7,636,637)
Balance at 30th September 2016	14,202,996	14,202,996
Balance at 1st October 2016 Deficit for the year	14,202,996 (11,227,321)	14,202,996 (11,227,321)
Balance at 30th September 2017	2,975,675	2,975,675

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

	Note	2017	2016
		\$	\$
Operating Activities			
Net deficit for the year		(11,227,321)	(7,636,637)
Adjustment for:			
Depreciation Amortisation Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,834,614 98,841	2,021,869 131,041
		(9,293,866)	(5,405,970)
Movements in working capital			
Decrease/(increase) in accounts receivable and prepayme Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accruals	ents	6,106,938 3,116,586	(511,398) (620,800)
Net cash utilized in operating activities		(70,342)	(6,538,168)
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,369,129)	(1,737,288)
Cash used in investing activities		(2,369,129)	(1,737,288)
Financing activities			
Movement in deferred grants		435,675	(<u>493,378</u>)
Cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		435,675	(493,378)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(2,003,796)	(<u>8,768,834</u>)
Cash and cash equivalents			
at the beginning of the yearat the end of the year	3	8,988,212 <u>6,984,416</u>	17,757,046 8,988,212
		(<u>2,003,796</u>)	(<u>8,768,834</u>)

The accompanying notes on pages 6 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

1. Incorporation and principal activities

The Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (CATT) was established in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago under the guidelines stated in the Children's Authority Act 64 of 2000 and its subsequent amendments. CATT was set up to fulfill the objectives of the Act:

- Promote the well-being of all children in Trinidad and Tobago
- Provide care and protection for vulnerable children
- Comply with certain obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

CATT is managed by a Board of Management, which is appointed by the President. In accordance with the Act, the Board shall include members who possess professional qualifications and skills in child psychology, child psychiatry, social work, paediatrics and education, accounting and family law.

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These financial statements are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars and have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards, require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost and comprise cash in hand and bank balances disclosed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, and other short-term highly liquid investments.

(d) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Current assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the Statement of Financial Position date. Gains or losses thus arising are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost and are being depreciated on the reducing balance basis (with the exception of leasehold improvements which is depreciated on the straight-line basis), at varying rates, which are sufficient to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings	10%
Medical equipment	20%
Motor vehicles and equipment	20%
Office equipment	20%
Computer equipment	33.3%
Leasehold improvements (straight-line method)	over 12 years

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

As asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Intangible Assets

The accounting requirements for intangible assets, relates to assets that are either without physical substance and identifiable (either being separable or arising from contractual or other legal rights). Intangible assets meeting the relevant recognition criteria are initially measured at cost. Subsequent measurement can be either at cost or using the revaluation model and amortized on a systematic basis over their useful lives, unless these assets have an indefinite useful life, in which case they are not amortized. The revaluation model, however can only be determined by reference to an active market.

The intangible assets currently recognised in the Statement of Financial Position relates to software development costs.

Software development costs are capitalised only after technical and commercial feasibility of the asset. This means that the entity must intend and be able to complete the intangible asset and either use it or sell it and then be able to demonstrate how the asset will generate future economic benefits. The amortization rate is presented below:

Software Development Costs

25%

(g) Revenue

(i) Government subventions

Government subventions are recognised at fair value on an accrual basis

(ii) Interest income

Interest income earned on deposits and short-term investments are recognised on the accrual basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Investments

(i) Held to maturity

These investments are stated at amortized cost, less provisions for any permanent diminution in value, with the positive intention of being held to maturity.

(ii) Available for sale

After initial recognition, the investments, which are classified as "available for sale", are measured at fair value, with unrealised gains or losses recorded to the Investment Reserve on the Statement of Financial Position. For actively traded investments, fair value is determined by reference to Stock Exchange quoted market prices at the Statement of Financial Position date, adjusted for transaction cost necessary to realize the investment. For investments where there is no quoted market price, the carrying value is deemed to approximate fair value.

(i) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. All collections from sales are expected in one year or less and are classified as current assets. Accounts receivable are initially recognized at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at cost less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of accounts receivable is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to recover all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

(j) Accounts payable

Accounts payable are obligations on the basis of normal credit terms and do not bear interest.

(k) Taxation

No provision has been made for taxation in these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

3. Cash and bank balances

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the Statement of Cash Flows comprise the following Statement of Financial Position balances:

	Statement of Financial Position balances:		
		2017 \$	20 16 \$
	Cash and bank Short-term investments	6,709,990 <u>274,426</u>	8,716,946 271,266
		<u>6,984,416</u>	8,988,212
4.	Accounts receivable and prepayments	2017 \$	2016 \$
	Accounts receivable Prepayments and other	13,782 314,088	6,281,312 153,496
		327,870	6,434,808
5.	Accounts payable and accruals	2017 \$	2016 \$
	Accounts payable	668,687	353,133
	Accruals Other payables	2,079,552 _1,588,372	384,191 _482,700
		4,336,611	1,220,024
6.	Employees	2017	2016
0.	Employees	201/	2010
	The number of employees at year end	<u>141</u>	<u>126</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Leasehold Improvements \$	Furniture & Fixtures \$	Medical Equipment	Motor Vehicles \$	Office Equipment \$	Computer Equipment	Total \$
Cost			*	•	Ψ	Ψ	Ψ .
Beginning of year	7,633,389	2,501,059	1,405,790	1,723,735	879,907	2,810,777	16,954,657
Additions	495,719	84,794	-	791,198	177,910	819,508	2,369,129
Disposals	-	_	_		_	-	_,
End of year	8,129,108	2,585,853	1,405,790	2,514,933	1,057,817	3,630,285	19,323,786
Accumulated depreciation							
Beginning of year	2,879,336	758,316	313,263	681,713	280,618	1,458,137	6,371,383
Current year charge	636,116	175,061	220,199	230,500	111,565	461,173	1,834,614
Disposals	-		·	_	-	-	_
End of year	3,515,452	933,377	533,462	912,213	392,183	1,919,310	8,205,997
Net Book Value 2016	4,754,053	1,742,743	1,092,527	1,042,022	599,289	1,352,640	10,583,274
Net Book Value 2017	4,613,656	1,652,476	872,328	1,602,720	665,634	1,710,975	11,117,789

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

8.	Intangible assets	2017 \$	2016
	Cost	•	,
	Beginning of year	789,381	556,600
	Additions		232,781
	Disposals	_	-
	End of year	789,381	789,381
	Accumulated amortization		,
	Beginning of year	172,441	41,400
	Current year charge	98,841	131,041
	Disposals		
	End of year	271,282	172,441
•	Carrying amount	518,099	616,940

Software development costs capitalized in prior years were removed from property, plant and equipment in 2017 and shown separately as an intangible asset. The 2016 non-current assets were restated accordingly to show separate prior year closing balances for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

9.	Deferred government grants	2017 \$	2016
	Opening balance Allocation – capital expenditure additions Disposal of property, plant and equipment Less depreciation and amortization - SOCI	11,200,214 2,369,129 (1,933,455) 11,635,888	11,693,592 1,737,288 (77,756) (2,152,910) 11,200,214
	In the current year government subventions received were as	follows:	
	Government funding — PSIP Government funding — Recurrent Government funding — Foster Care/Adoption	34,469,326 1,794,000	2,342,153 30,000,000 1,039,720
	Capital expenditure per above Disposal – net Depreciation and amortization	36,263,325 (2,369,129) - 1,933,455	33,381,873 (1,737,288) 77,756 2,152,910
	Balance to SOCI – Recurrent	35,827,651	33,875,251
	government grants have been presented in the Statement of Frent and Non-current Liabilities.	inancial Position	ı under both
	Portion - Non-current liability Portion - Current liability	9,702,433 1,933,455	9,047,304 2,152,910
	Total Government grant	11,635,888	11,200,214

The accounting approach for the recognition of grants is the income approach under which the grant is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over one or more period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2017

10.	Expenditure	2017	2016	
		\$	\$	
	Operating and administrative			
	Staff Salaries and gratuity Operating costs Board fees Other staff costs	27,322,360 14,196,048 498,372 <u>2,733,577</u> 44,750,357	23,489,328 12,193,532 759,000 2,174,273 38,616,133	
	Bank charges and interest Depreciation & amortization	7,176 1,933,455	6,186 2,152,910	
	Total operating and administrative expenditure	46,690,988	40,775,229	