Consolidated financial statements of

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO CREATIVE INDUSTRIES COMPANY LIMITED

September 30, 2016



KPMG
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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 consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2016, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, consolidated 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.



### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2016, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

KPMG

Chartered Accountants Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago February 11, 2019

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2016

a <del>-</del>	Notes	2016	2015
Assets		\$	\$
Non-current assets Property, plant and equipment	3	326,399	468,358
Current assets Grant and other receivables Cash and cash equivalents	4	694,227 672,876	97,776 1,737,175
Total assets		1,367,103 1,693,502	1,834,951 2,303,309
Shareholder's Equity and Liabilities			
Shareholder's equity Stated capital	5	10	10
Current liabilities Deferred revenue Accrued expenses	6	523,639 1,169,853	1,335,180 968,119
Total shareholder's equity and liabilities		1,693,492 1,693,502	2,303,299 2,303,309

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

On behalf of the Board

\_\_\_\_ Director

Director

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Accumulated Fund

For the year ended September 30, 2016

	Notes	2016	2015
Revenue		\$	\$
Grants utilised Other income		14,583,362 80,000	15,971,865 150
		14,663,362	15,972,015
Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)	8	(5,404,462)	(6,537,606)
Operating surplus		9,258,900	9,434,409
Other expenses Administrative expenses – (Schedule 1) Finance cost		(9,212,139)	(9,423,098) (929)
		(9,212,139)	(9,424,027)
Surplus for the year before taxation		46,761	10,382
Taxation	7	(46,761)	(10,382)
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 30, 2016

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net surplus for year before taxation	46,761	10,382
Adjustments to reconcile net surplus		
for the year before taxation to net cash used in operating activities:		
Grants utilized	(14.583.362)	(15,971,865)
Depreciation	141,959	, , ,
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		38,547
Changes in accounts receivables	27,549	•
Changes in accounts payables	201,734	331,583
Taxes paid	(46,761)	(10,382)
Net cash used in operating activities	(14,212,120)	(15,099,841)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(47,193)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from government grants	13,147,821	10,231,520
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents for the year	(1,064,299)	(4,915,514)
1	(-,,,,)	(1,5 10,5 1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1,737,175	6,652,689
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	672,876	1,737,175

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

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

### 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.

In accordance with Cabinet by Minute No. 1565 of June 6, 2013 agreed:

- (a) that Creative TT be responsible for the strategic and business development of the three (3) niche areas and sub-sectors under its purview (namely, Film, Music and Fashion).
- (b) that the undermentioned three (3) companies operate as subsidiary companies under Creative TT:

Trinidad and Tobago Film Company Limited to be branded as Film TT Trinidad and Tobago Music Company Limited to be branded as Music TT Trinidad and Tobago Fashion Company Limited to be branded as Fashion TT

(c) that Creative TT, as the holding company, provide the administration and support services in the areas of Human Resource, Information and Communication Technology, Finance, Marketing, Legal, etcetera, for its subsidiaries as indicated in the organizational structure.

Within the framework above, the Administrative Expense category is significantly higher than the PSIP expenses.

During the period, seven film production crews expended \$17,977,215 into the economy of Trinidad and Tobago.

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the directors on February 11, 2019.

### 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.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies

### (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.

### (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.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

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 reducing balance basis at the following rates which are designed to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Furniture and fittings	25.0%
Computers	33.3%
Computer software	33.3%

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

### (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.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (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.

### (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.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### (l) 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.

### (m) IFRS Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2016, 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, 2016

## 3. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Furniture and equipment	Computers	Software	Total
Vagu anded Contourbay 20, 2016	\$	\$	S	\$
Year ended September 30, 2016 Cost				
	1.46.020	2.52.772.0	0.00	
Balance at September 30, 2016 and 2015	146,838	362,738	268,554	778,130
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at October 01	100,984	130,346	78,442	309,772
Charge for the year	45,854	83,569	12,536	141,959
Balance at September 30, 2016	146,838	213,915	90,978	451,731
Net book value				
Balance at September 30, 2016		148,823	177,576	326,399
Year ended September 30, 2015				
Cost				
Balance at October 01	146,838	383,037	268,554	798,429
Additions for the year	<u></u>	47,193	_	47,193
Disposals		(67,492)	_	(67,492)
Balance at September 30, 2015	146,838	362,738	268,554	778,130
Accumulated depreciation				
Balance as at October 01	34,992	37,070	59,728	131,790
Charge for the year	65,992	122,221	18,714	206,927
Disposal		(28,945)	-	(28,945)
Balance at September 30, 2015	100,984	130,346	78,442	309,772
Net book value				
Balance at September 30, 2015	45,854	232,392	190,112	468,358

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

		2016	2015
		\$	\$
4.	Grant and other Receivable		
	Government grant	624,000	925
	Prepayments	70,227	96,851
		694,227	97,776
5.	Stated Capital		
	Authorised capital		
	Unlimited number of common shares on no par value		
	Issued and fully paid capital		
	10 common shares of no par value	10	10
6.	Deferred Revenue		
	Balance at October 01	1,335,180	7,455,640
	Grants received for the year	13,771,821	10,231,520
	Grant receivable at the year end	-	(380,115)
	Amortization for the year	(14,583,362)	(15,971,865)
	Balance at September 30, 2016	523,639	1,335,180

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 \$523,639 relates to the funding of committed or deferred projects at the year end.

Notes to Financial Statements

September	30,	2016
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		2016	2015
		\$	\$
7.	Taxation		
	Income tax recognised in profit and loss		
	Business fund levy	14,803	-
	Green fund levy	31,958	10,382
		46,761	10,382
	Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	Net surplus for the year	46,761	10,382
	Tax calculation at the statutory rate of 25%	11,690	2,596
	Non-deductible expenses	(11,690)	(2,596)
	Business fund levy	14,803	-
	Green fund levy	31,958	10,382
		46,761	10,382

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2016

## 8. Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)

These are the projects for which PSIP funds were expended

## by Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries Company Limited

	2016	2015
N	\$	\$
Music '2+2 = A better TT' musical		1,7,000
Decibel 2014	- 97,500	15,000 195,000
Mission to Midem 2014	- -	193,000
Mission to Rotterdam Carnival 2014	-	37,112
Music Video Workshop	8,405	318,027
	105,905	565,139
Film		
Sitcom 'Life with the Ramsingh'	-	105,000
Documentary 'Jab Molassie'	-	150,000
	in the state of th	255,000
Fashion		
Maasai Collection event 2014	-	44,000
Strategic Plan for Fashion TT		398,475
-		442,475
Multi		
Marketing and Promotional Support	63,437	-
Web Portal	219,665	49,356
	283,102	49,356
	389,007	1,311,970

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

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

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

### By Trinidad and Tobago Music Company Limited

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Advanced Song Writing Workshop	35,000	1,546
Artist Portfolio Development Programme	40,760	<u>-</u>
Lunch and Learn	<u>.</u>	14,385
Music Content Creation	7,500	4,000
Music IP Valuation Workshop	182,484	13,270
Music Publishing Camp	78,736	111,399
Merchandising	10,114	9,149
Open Call for Proposals	224,000	-
SXSW Trade Show	-	288,868
Social Media Marketing	-	2,342
Special Recognition Projects	-	24,897
Stakeholders' Engagement	139,275	40,371
Strategic Plan	120,000	3,669
Tobago Jazz	<del>-</del>	5,422
Writing and Production Workshop	243,882	225,000
Jointpop	12,000	48,000
	1,093,751	792,318

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

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

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

## By Trinidad and Tobago Fashion Company Limited

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Capacity Building Workshop	247,472	-
Caribbean Fashion Spot	<u>-</u>	25,200
Caribbean Style Week 2015	2,600	10,400
Coco Velvet Workshop	3,000	12,000
Colombia Moda 2015	<del>-</del>	157,756
Co-ordinate Sector Members	10,000	- -
Fashion Business Workshop	<u>-</u>	227,383
Fashion Coda	-	50,000
Fashion Fundamentals Technical Camp	5,300	21,200
Fahion Industry Development Programme	158,900	-
French Caribbean Inward Buyers Mission	102,163	541,750
Local Production Facility	140,586	-
Local Retailed Channel	9,200	36,800
Lookbook	- -	245,753
Lookbook Convos	_	7,679
Racked "The Fashion Market"	<b></b>	20,770
Strategic Plan	-	434,704
Trinidad and Tobago Fashion Week 2015	-	250,000
Value Chain Investment Programme	278,327	-
	957,548	2,041,395

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

## 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

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Animae Caribe	200,000	506,000
Dubbing/Sub-titling Support	÷	3,000
Feature Film Programme 'Play the Devil'	78,000	280,000
Feature Film Programme 'The Cutlass'	577,507	-
Feature Film Programme 'Moving parts of Love'	517,507	-
Film Commission Re-engineering	33,168	-
Green Screen Environmental Film Festival	60,000	-
Internship and Apprenticeship Programme	-	10,000
Marketing and Distribution	189,980	81,198
Outreach Programme	-	300
Production Assistance and Script Development (PASD)	252,881	771,059
Production Rebate	499,278	- -
Promotional Items	-	21,910
Secondary Schools' Short Film Festival	109,796	254,686
Stakeholders' Engagement	-	39,369
Strategic Plan	13,736	-
Trade Shows	-	3,772
Training Workshop/Capacity Building	-	31,746
Trinidad and Tobago Film Festival	360,000	250,000
Trinidad and Tobago Smart Phone Film Festival	68,803	123,433
Website Costs	3,500	15,450
	2,964,156	2,391,923
Total expended by the Company and its subsidiaries	5,404,462	6,537,606

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

#### September 30, 2016

9.	Operating leases		
	Non cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:	<u>2016</u> \$	2015 \$
	Less than one year Between one and five years	614,250 _651,375	240,000 1,920,000
		1,265,625	2,160,000

During the year, \$846,456 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:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable Cash at bank	694,227	97,776
	672,876	1,737,175
	<u>1,367,103</u>	1,834,951

No provision for impairment for losses was considered necessary.

Notes to Consolidated financial statements

September 30, 2016

### 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 <u>Amount</u>	Contractual cash flows	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
September 30, 2016							
Accrued expenses	1.169,853	1,169,853	1.169,853	V-t			
September 30, 2015							
Accrued expenses	968,119	968,119	968,119				

#### 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, 2016: TT\$6.71

At September 30, 2015: TT\$6.35

#### 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, 2016

### 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:

	2016 \$	2015
Fixed rate instruments Financial assets	672,876	1,737,175
Exposure	672,876	1,737,175

### 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, 2016

	2016	2015
	2016 \$	\$
Advertising	21,969	119,204
Audit fee	56,250	56,250
Bank charges	6,966	4,726
Board of Directors expenses	-	71,091
Depreciation	79,888	122,730
Directors' fees	528,000	630,638
Information technology expenses	260,702	124,790
Insurance	87,631	49,074
Meals	15,149	38,667
Motor vehicle expense	322,405	221,797
Office supplies	59,241	94,896
Penalty and interest	45	13,251
Professional fees	82,404	826,426
Rent	544,000	560,770
Repairs and maintenance	60,549	85,731
Salaries	2,878,516	2,712,928
Security	62,912	35,087
Travel	409	30,280
Utilities	174,353	209,443
<b>Expended by Trinidad and Tobago Creative Industries</b>		
Company Limited	5,241,389	6,007,779
Audit fees	50,625	50,625
Director fees	223,200	187,492
Information technology	-	300
Meals	-	365
Professional fees	25 7.201	-
Professional fees Salaries	7,201 839,097	220.010
Software expenses	639,097	339,019
Travel		9,196
Expended by Trinidad and Tobago Music Company Limited	1,120,148	586,997

Schedule of Administrative Expenses

Schedule 1

For the year ended September 30, 2016

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Advertising	_	3,900
Audit fee	50,625	50,625
Consultants	525,015	-
Depreciation	62,071	84,197
Director's fees	312,000	234,626
Insurance	_	32,068
IT expenses	13,806	23,350
Meals	<del></del>	37,956
Motor vehicle	_	18,379
Office rent	35,860	245,715
Office supplies	_	34,753
Penalty and interest	1,000	4,838
Professional fees	8,970	31,687
Repairs and maintenance	-	32,685
Salaries	579,291	1,296,650
Travel	<del>-</del>	9,700
Utilities	26,836	21,575
Expended by Trinidad and Tobago		
Film Company Limited	1,615,474	2,162,704
	<u> </u>	<u></u>
Andit food	50.605	50.605
Audit fees Director fees	50,625	50,625
Information technology	267,600	267,600 7,740
Meals		10,491
Motor vehicle	-	1,840
Penalties and interest	128	-
Professional fees	24,738	-
Salaries Travel	892,037	320,537
		6,785
Expended by Trinidad and Tobago Fashion Company Limited	1,235,128	665,618
Total expended by the Company and its subsidiaries	9,212,139	9,423,098