

# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CHAGUARAMAS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 2016

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Chaguaramas Development Authority for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 have been audited. The Statements as set out on pages 1 to 23 comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at 30<sup>th</sup> September 2016, and the 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 20, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. The management of the Chaguaramas Development Authority (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.

### **AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY**

- 3. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit. The audit was carried out in accordance with section 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and Section 29 (2) of the Chaguaramas Development Authority Act, Chapter 35:02. The audit was conducted in accordance with the principles and concepts of International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions which require that ethical requirements be complied with and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.
- 4. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- 5. It is my view that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my adverse opinion.

#### **BASIS FOR ADVERSE OPINION**

6. Many balances on the prior year's Financial Statements could not be verified as sufficient appropriate supporting documents were not provided for audit. Since opening balances affect the determination of the results of operations, it could not be determined whether adjustments to the results of operations and opening retained earnings might be necessary for 2015. My audit opinion on the Financial Statements for the period ended 30<sup>th</sup> September 2015 was modified accordingly. My opinion on the current period's financial statements is also modified because of the possible effect of this matter on the comparability of the current period's figures and the corresponding figures, in addition to the matters outlined below.

### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT \$378,153,000.00

- 7.1 The prior year's Property Plant and Equipment of \$375,343,000.00 could not be verified.
- 7.2 Note 1 (e) to the Financial Statements states that "Property, plant, and equipment are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable". This is not in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 36 Impairment of Assets which requires an assessment of whether there are indications that an impairment may have occurred at the end of each reporting period, and if such indication exists, the entity estimate the recoverable amount of the asset.

### **INVESTMENT PROPERTIES \$42,597,000.00**

8. Note 1 (f) to the Financial Statements states "Investment properties are treated as long term investments and are measured using the cost model in accordance with IAS 40". After initial recognition at cost, the cost model as indicated in International Accounting Standard 16 (IAS 16) Property Plant and Equipment, measures investment property at cost less accumulated depreciation and less accumulated impairment losses. The Financial Statements do not satisfy the disclosure requirements of International Accounting Standard 40 (IAS 40).

### TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES \$69,452,000.00

9. An amount of \$44,845,118.57 was recorded as receivable from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in respect of employee pension benefits. This figure was not verified as supporting documents were not produced for audit.

### TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES \$99,934,000.00

- 10.1 The prior year's Trade and Other Payables of \$70,653,000.00 was not verified.
- 10.2 An amount of \$44,845,118.57 was recorded as payable in respect of employee pension benefits. This figure was not verified as supporting documents were not produced for audit.

### REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

#### TECHNICAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

11. Section 9 of the Act states:

"There shall be appointed by the President a technical advisory committee of public officers for the purpose of advising the Authority in matters relating to the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers."

A technical advisory committee of public officers, was not appointed by the President.

#### PENSION PLAN

12.1 Section 10 of the Act states:

"The Authority shall within a period of three years of its establishment, by rules confirmed by the Minister, provide for the establishment and maintenance of a Pension Scheme for the benefit of the officers and employees of the Authority and officers transferred to it or transferred on secondment."

12.2 A Pension Scheme was not established in the stipulated timeframe as required by the Act. However, it was seen that action was taken to establish the scheme as the Trust Deed was executed on 28<sup>th</sup> August 2015.

### **ADVERSE OPINION**

13. In my opinion, because of the significance of the matters discussed in the Basis for Adverse Opinion at paragraphs 6 to 10 above, the financial statements do not present fairly, the financial position of the Chaguaramas Development Authority as at 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2016 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### **SUBMISSION OF REPORT**

14. 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.

12<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2023 PORT OF SPAIN The state of the s

JAIWANTIE RAMDASS AUDITOR GENERAL (Ag.)





Financial Statements

For the year ending 30th September, 2016

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

Contents	Page
Statement of Financial Position	3
Statement of Comprehensive Income	4
Statement of Changes in Equity	5
Statement of Cash Flows	6
Accounting Policies	7- 12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13 - 23

### Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

Statement	of Finar	ncial Position	
-----------	----------	----------------	--

		As at September	30+b
		2016	2015
	Notes	\$' 000	\$' 000
Assets		w 000	\$ 000
Property, plant and equipment	3	378,153	375,343
Investment properties	4	42,597	42,597
Work in progress	5	52,136	- A-1
Total Non-Current Assets		472,886	64,279 482,219
Carte I I I I I I I	_	550	
Cash and cash equivalents	6	6,113	378
Inventories - Supplies		244	270
Trade and other receivables	7	69,452	26,843
Total Current Assets		75,809	27,491
TOTAL ASSETS		548,695	509,710
Equity			34 Z
Contributed Capital	8	81,775	01 776
Revaluation Reserve	9	234,160	81,775
Retained earnings/ accumulated deficit		(91,353)	234,160
Total Equity		224,582	(79,538). 236,397
	· ·	221,002	250,397
Non-Current Liabilities			
Government grants deferred	10 ·	157,860	150,405.
Deferred lease rental income	11	59,384	48,881
Fotal Non-Current Liabilities		217,244	199,286
Current Liabilities			
Bank overdraft	6	3,137	1,658
Deferred lease rental income	11	3,798	1,716.
Trade and other payables	10	99,934	70,653
Total Current Liabilities	OF TRINIO10 MG	106,869	74,027
Fotal Current Liabilities  Fotal Liabilities	3	324,113′	273,313
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	210.203	548,695	509,710
M. 1. t.	Chairman	-ap	Secre

The accounting policies on pages 7-12 and the notes on pages 13-23 are an integral part of these Financial Statements.

These accounts were approved by the Board of Directors on November 14, 2019.

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

# Statement of Comprehensive Income

# For the year ended September 30th

		Soptemize: 5 to the		
		2016	2015	
		\$' 000	S' 000	
Revenue	13	35,028	36,099	
Cost of Sales	14	(2,917)	(6,736)	
Gross Profit		32,111	29,363	
Other Income	15	11,246	14,885	
Administrative Expenses	16	(50,124)	(86,333)	
Other Operating Expenses	17	(4,019)	(6,891)	
Operating Loss		(10,786)	(48,976);	
15	18	,	69、	
Finance Income				
Finance Costs		(304)	(263)	
Finance Costs (Net)		(303)	(194)	
Deficit For The Year		(11,089)	(50,432)	

The accounting policies on pages 7-12 and the notes on pages 13-23 are an integral part of these Financial Statements



# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

# Statement of Changes in Equity

	Contributed Capital	Revaluation Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Year ended 30 September 2016	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000	\$' 000
Balance at 1 October 2015 as reported	81,775	234,160	(79,538)	236,397
Prior Year Adjustments			(726)	(726)
Deficit for the year			(11,089)	(11,089)
Balance at 30 September 2016	81,775	234,160	(91,353)	224,582
Year ended 30 September 2015  Balance at 1 October 2014 as reported  Prior year Adjustments	81,775	234,160	(30,368)	285,567
Deficit for the year			(49,170)	(49,170)
Balance at 30 September 2015	81,775	234,160 .	(79,538)	236,397

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

# Statement of Cash Flow

For	the year ended	į
Se	ptember 30th	

		September		
		2016	2015	
	Notes	\$' 000	\$' 000	
Cash flows from operating activities		(10,786)	(48,976)	
Operating loss	18	125	69.	
Interest received		(304)	(263)-	
Interest Paid		(11,089)	(49,170)	
Adjustments for:	3	12,556	12,786	
Depreciation and Amortization	_	(172)	(21)-	
Gain on Disposal	7	(44,609)	17,387	
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and other receivables	620	0	0	
(Increase)/Decrease in Provision		27	(168).	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories		29,281	16,000	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade and other payables		12,585	12,227	
Increase/(Decrease) Deferred lease rental income		(726)_		
Prior year adjustments		(147)	9,041	
Net cash generated from operating activities				
Cash flows from investing activities	3	(15,533)	(109,017)	
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		338	107	
Proceeds from Sale of Assets		12,143_	77,060.	
Increased Work in progress		(3,052)	(31,850)	
Net cash used in investing activities		(01002)	2	
Cash flows from financing activities				
(Decrease)/ increase in government advances		7,455	19,783	
Net cash generated from/used in financing activities		7,455	19,783	
Tiot own Portorna community				
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,256	(3,026)	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(1,280)_	1,746,	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		2,976	(1,280)	
Anter arte anno adarences as a				

The accounting policies on pages 7 to 12 and the notes on pages 13 to 23 are an integral part of these financial statements.

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

## **Accounting Policies**

# 1. Incorporation and principal activity

The Authority is a Government Agency governed by the CDA Act No 37 of 1972. Its principal function is the development of the North-West Peninsula in accordance with a development plan and development order. And, to ensure that such development is carried out in conformity with the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act. The Authority's registered office is situated at Airway Road, Chaguaramas, Trinidad and Tobago.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on November 14, 2019.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

# (a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

### (b) Basis of measurement

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

# (c) 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 financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include cash, fixed deposits, money market instruments and accounts receivable. Financial liabilities have been determined to include accounts payable.

# 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 as set out below.

# Cash and cash equivalents

Assumed to be their carrying value due to their liquidity.

### Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

# Accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities

For receivables and payables with a remaining life of less than one year, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value.

#### Investments

Investments that are held-to-maturity with a remaining life of more than one year, are measured at amortised costs using the effective interest method for any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount.

### (d) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, 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. Information about critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

### (e) Property, plant and equipment

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

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost and are depreciated on the reducing balance basis, at rates estimated to write off the cost of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Land improvements	-	10%
Buildings	-	2%
Plant and machinery	-	25%
Equipment	-	10%
Furniture and fittings	-	10%
Vehicles	- :	25%
Computers and software	_	33.3%

Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

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 the statement of comprehensive income. When revalued assets are sold, any related amount included in the revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use.

Land is not depreciated and reflected at the revalued cost in 1991. The surplus that arose as a result of the revaluation in 1991, was treated as a revaluation reserve.

### (f) Investment properties

Investment properties, principally comprising of freehold land, are held to earn rentals and long term capital appreciation and are not occupied by the Authority. Investment properties are treated as long term investments and are measured using the cost model in accordance with IAS 40.

### (g) Work-in-progress-

Work in progress related to the upgrade of facilities and infrastructure.

# (h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the Statement of Financial Position at cost and comprise cash in hand and cash at bank, short term investments and bank overdrafts.

# (i) Bank overdraft

The Authority has as overdraft facility with First Citizens Bank Limited in order to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

## (j) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business. Inventories consist mainly of materials and supplies used in the rendering of its services.

# (k) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less any specific provision made for bad and doubtful debts. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount and is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

### Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

#### (l) Government grants

Grants from the Government are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Authority will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to expenses are deferred and are included in non-current liabilities. They are recognized in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the net expenditure for the year, which they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities and are credited to the income statement on a consistent basis over the expected useful lives of the related assets.

### (m) Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables which are normally settled on 30 - 90 day terms and conditions are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received whether or not billed to the Authority.

#### (n) Provisions

A provision is recognized 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.

#### (o) Foreign currency translation

#### i) Functional and presentational currency

Items included in the company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars ("TT\$"), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

### ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Translation differences on debt securities and other monetary financial assets measured at fair value are included in foreign exchange gains and losses. Translation differences on non-monetary items such as equities held for trading are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on available-for-sale equities are included in the fair value reserve in equity.

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

# (p) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Authority and the revenue can be reliably measured. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due. Revenue is recognized net of value added tax and discounts.

Government releases that compensate the Authority 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.

Government releases that compensate the Authority 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.

### (q) Leases

### i) Operating leases

The Authority has entered into leasing arrangements in which the risk and rewards incidental to ownership remain with the Authority during the lease term.

These leases are accounted for as operating leases whereby rents due are accrued and included in the statement of comprehensive income. The assets subject to the leases are classified as property, plant and equipment and depreciated in accordance with note.

# ii) Finance leases

Leases which transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership of the asset to the lessee are classified as finance leases. There are no finance leases in operation at the Authority.

# (r) Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by the Authority in exchange for service rendered by employees. These include current or short-term benefits such as salaries, NIS contributions and annual leave

The Authority implemented a contributory defined contribution pension plan which covers the majority of its employees in the Financial Year 2016. The funds of the plan were administered by Sagicor and First Citizens Bank who are currently the fund managers and trustees of the plan respectively. The pension plan is funded by contributions from both the Authority and the employee.

## (s) Impairment

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

### Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised 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.

# (t) New standards, amendments and interpretation adopted

Annual Improvements to the IFRS's 2009 - 2011 Cycle in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, which were incorporated into the Authority's financial statements, are IFRS1 First-Time Adoption of IFRS, IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 32 Financial Instruments Presentation.

The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the Authority's financial statements.

### (u) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but are not mandatory and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. None of these are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements except IFRS9 Financial Instruments, which becomes mandatory for the 2016 financial statements and could change the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 15, Revenue from contract with customers, replaces the requirement contained in IAS 18, Revenue Recognition and IAS 11, Construction Contracts standards, becomes mandatory on or after January 1, 2018.

### (v) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparatives have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation in the current year.

Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, stated that when an entity reclassifies comparative amounts, it shall disclose (including as at the beginning of the preceding period):

- The nature of the reclassification;
- The amount of each item or class of items that is reclassified; and
- The reason for the reclassification

Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

### Notes to the Financial Statements

# 2. Property, plant and equipment

	Land, buildings and Improveme nts	Plant and Machinery	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Computers and Software	Total
	\$'000	\$1000	\$'000	\$'000	\$1000	\$'000
At 30 September 2016						
Cost Opening Balance	400 866	0.651	1.000	5		
Additions	400,865	3,671	16,638	7,424	6,537	435,135
Disposals	12,763		531	2,228	7	15,529
Closing Balance	412 (00 =	2 (8)	47.50	(1,639)		(1,639)
Closing Datance	413,628	3,671	17,169	8,013	6,544	449,025
Depreciation						
Opening Balance	38,478	2,978	9,712	5,505	3,120	69,792
Depreciation charge	10,250	157	669	500	980	12,556
Disposals	,		003	(1,476)	760	(1,476)
Closing Balance	48,728 `	3,135	10,381	4,529	4,100	(70,872)
Closing NBV 2016	364,900	. 536	6,788	3,484	2,444	378,153
Year ended 30 September 2015						
Opening Balance	300,300	3,385	13,543	7,373	2,400-	327,001
Additions	100,565	292	3,096	928.	4,136	109,017
Disposals	-	(7).		(877)		(884)
Closing Balance	400,865		16,639	7,424	6,536	435,134
Depreciation Opening Balance	28,204	2,786	8,811	5,911	2,092	47,804
Depreciation charge	10,274	198-	901	384	1,028	12,785
Disposals		(7)		(790)	1,020	(797)
Closing Balance	38,478	2,977	9,712	5,505	3,120	59,792
Closing NBV 2015	362,387	693	6,927	1,919	3,416	375,343

# 3. Investment Properties

Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

4.

Offshore Properties	20,311 42,597	20,311. 42,597
Mainland Properties	22,286	22,286
	\$,000	\$,000
1	2016	2015

The following is a listing of the investment properties and the corresponding acreages held:

Mainland Properties	<b>A</b>	\$'000
	Acreage	-
Properties under long term lease arrangements 3 years	32,330	32,330
Properties unoccupied with potential for lease arrangements	1,160	1,160∻
Occupied Properties	17,501	17,501
Goodpied 1 topostes	50,991	50,991
Offshore Properties		. 6
Monos Island	18,455	18,455
Gasparee Island	14,288	14,288
Huevos Island	11,390	11,390
Chacacharare Island	2,339	2,339
	46,472	46,472
Work in progress		-045
	2016	2015
17	\$,000	\$'000
Opening balance	64,279	141,339
Additions/(Transfers)	(12,143)	(77,060)
Closing balance	52,136	64,279
TITLE TO SEE THE SEE T		

Work in progress are incurred in keeping with the Authority's approved development program and include the improvements to existing buildings, the costs incurred for plans, designs and other consultancy works.

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

Description	Cost/ Appraised Value b/f @1/10/2015 '000	Additions/ (Transfers) '000	Cost/ Appraised Value c/f @30/9/2016 '000
CDP Chag Hotel & Conv Centre	17,749	0	17,749
CDP Improvements to Macq Beach	11,293	40	11,333
Electronic Surveillance System, Motor Vehicle and Equipment	15,699	(19)	15,680
CDP Improvements Golf Course	4,645	0	4,645
Building Renovation	0 -	214	214
Welcome Centre & Cottages	527	0	527
Boardwalk Phase 2&3	0 :	599	599
Relocation of Police Post	3	18	21
C-44 Renovations	1,368	0	1,368
Guave Road Multi- Storey Car park	681	(681)	0
Guave Road Rehabilitation	12,314	(12,314)	0
TOTAL	64,279	(12,143)	52,136

# 5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at Bank and on Hand	6,016	244
Short Term Deposits	97	134
	6,113	378:
Bank Overdraft	(3,137)	(1,658)
	2,976	(1,280)

Short term deposits are deposits with maturities of less than one (1) year and are represented as follows:

Unaudited Financial Statements

r the year ended 30 September 2016	2016	2015
	\$,000	\$,000
N 51	0	28
First Citizens Bank Money Market	34	34-
Unit Trust Corporation 2nd Unit Scheme	63	72
First Citizens Bank Fixed Deposit	97	134
Trade and Other Receivables	2016	2015
1941 1941	\$'000	\$'000
- 1 Provinchies	27,467	26,005
Trade Receivables	(7,240)	(7,240)
Less Provision for Bad Debts -	20,227	18,765
	47,608	2,930
Other Receivables	30	87
Prepayments	1,587	5,061
VAT Refundable	69,452	
Contributed Capital  Capital vested as at December 31, 1990 Capital acquired by transfer of Gasparee Caves facility in 1991 Institute of Marine Affairs building vested on June 30, 1993 Development projects sponsorship contributions		2015 \$'000 79,891 1,015 469 400 81,775
Contributed Capital  Capital vested as at December 31, 1990  Capital acquired by transfer of Gasparee Caves facility in 1991  Institute of Marine Affairs building vested on June 30, 1993	2016 \$'000 79,891 1,015 469 400	2015 \$'000 79,891 1,015 469 400
Capital vested as at December 31, 1990 Capital acquired by transfer of Gasparee Caves facility in 1991 Institute of Marine Affairs building vested on June 30, 1993 Development projects sponsorship contributions	2016 \$'000 79,891 1,015 469 400 81,775	2015 \$'000 79,891 1,013 469 400 81,779
Capital vested as at December 31, 1990 Capital acquired by transfer of Gasparee Caves facility in 1991 Institute of Marine Affairs building vested on June 30, 1993 Development projects sponsorship contributions	2016 \$'000 79,891 1,015 469 400 81,775	2015 \$'000 79,89 1,015 469 400 81,775
Capital vested as at December 31, 1990 Capital acquired by transfer of Gasparee Caves facility in 1991 Institute of Marine Affairs building vested on June 30, 1993 Development projects sponsorship contributions	2016 \$'000 79,891 1,015 469 400 81,775	2015 \$'000 79,891 1,013 469 400 81,779

**Unaudited Financial Statements** For the year ended 30 September 2016

9.	Government Grants Deferred		
		2016	2015
		\$'000	\$'000
	Balance at beginning of year	150,405	130,621
	Grants received in current year	18,753	53,811
	Transfer to Income Statement re: Current Year	(11,298)	(34,027)
		157,860 7	150,405

The balance in this account represents the amount of government grants received in 2016 for development expenditure.

# 10. Deferred Lease Rental Income

	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	50,597	38,370
Contributions	15,165	14,465
Amounts brought into income	(2,580)	(2,238)
At End of Year	63,182	50,597
Long Term Portion	59,384	48,881
Current Portion	3,798	1,716
At End of Year	63,182	50,597
11. Trade and Other Payables		
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade Payables	37,149	38,598
Accruals Provision Contingent Liabilities	1,348	1,589
Statutory Payables	10,330 2,297	10,330 1,316
Refunds /Refundable Caution Deposits	1,766	2,002
Salaries Payable	1,280	1,172
Pension Obligations	44,845	-,2
Advance Rental Payments	919	15,645
	(55,089)	(70,653)

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

13. Revenue		
	2016	2015
	\$,000	\$'000
	34,339	31,980
Tenancy Income	87	192
Board Walk Income	209	292i
Golf Course Income	0	3,078
CHACC Income	393	557
Tour Income	35,028	36,099、
14. Cost of Sales	0016	2015
	2016 \$'000	\$,000
**	\$7000 124	194
Insurance	124	93
Materials and Supplies	705	105
Other Costs	// // // // // // // // // // // // //	
Repairs and Maintenance	1,307	2,012
Salaries and Wages	3	61
Telephone	663	3,910
Utilities	0	6 ***
Consultancy	89	100
Maintenance	2,917	6,736
15. Other Income		2015
	2016	
	\$'000	\$'000
Public Sector Investment Income	10,649	13,497
Donations	100	30
Security Services	61	46
Other	436	50
	11,246	13,623

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

6. Administrative Expenditure		
	2016	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Bad Debts	0	1,352
Consulting and Contracting Services	1,669	7,355
Depreciation and Amortization	12,556	12,786
Directors Remuneration	432	529
Foreign Travel	0	67
General Expense	1,990	2,565
Insurance	582	816
Legal Fees	840	7,188
Materials and Supplies	520	956
Industrial Relations	0	818
Office Stationery	156	369
Promotions and Advertising	334	11,938
Repairs and Maintenance	966	952
Salaries and Wages	28,675	35,754
Salary Related Cost	64	1,325
Telephone	<del>- 743</del>	1,009
Utilities	597	554
	50,124 7	86,333
7 Other Operating Former diturns		
7. Other Operating Expenditure	2016	2015
7. Other Operating Expenditure	2016 \$1000	2015
	\$'000	\$'000
Consulting and Contracting Services	\$'000 309	\$'000 453
Consulting and Contracting Services  Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses	\$'000 309 101	\$'000 453 142
Consulting and Contracting Services  Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses  Maintenance of Building and Grounds	\$'000 309 101 922	\$'000 453 142 2,306
Consulting and Contracting Services  Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses  Maintenance of Building and Grounds  Materials and Supplies	\$'000 309 101 922 138	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371
Consulting and Contracting Services  Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses  Maintenance of Building and Grounds  Materials and Supplies  Other Costs	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147-
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147-
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities Salaries and Wages	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147-
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147- 141- 2,819
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities Salaries and Wages	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216 2,040	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147-
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities Salaries and Wages	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216 2,040 208	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147- 141- 2,819 512-
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities Salaries and Wages Vehicle Maintenance	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216 2,040 208	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147- 141- 2,819 512-
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities Salaries and Wages Vehicle Maintenance	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216 2,040 208 4,019	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147- 141- 2,819 512- 6,891
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities Salaries and Wages Vehicle Maintenance	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216 2,040 208 4,019	\$'000 453 142. 2,306. 371 147. 141. 2,819 512. 6,891
Consulting and Contracting Services Mainland and Sea Tours Expenses Maintenance of Building and Grounds Materials and Supplies Other Costs Utilities Salaries and Wages Vehicle Maintenance  8. Finance Income	\$'000 309 101 922 138 85 216 2,040 208 4,019	\$'000 453 142- 2,306 371 147- 141- 2,819 512- 6,891

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

# 19. Financial Risk Management

# Introduction and overview

The Authority has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Operational risk
- Foreign Currency risk
- Compliance risk
- Reputation risk

This note presents information about the Authority's exposure to each of the above risks, the Authority's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Authority's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

### Risk management framework

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Authority's risk management framework. The Authority has established the Ethics, Finance and Audit Committee which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Authority's risk management policies in their specified areas.

The Authority's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Authority, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risk and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions, products and services offered. The Authority, through its training, management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment, in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Authority's Ethics Finance and Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Authority's risk management policies and procedures and for reviewing the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Authority is assisted in these functions by the Internal Audit function. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad-hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Ethics, Finance and Audit Committee.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss resulting from the failure of a lessee or counterparty to honour its financial or contractual obligations to the Authority. Credit risk is created in the Authority's leasing, investment and trading activities where counterparties have repayment or other obligations to the Authority.

Credit risk is managed through strategies, policies and limits that are approved by the Board of Directors, which routinely reviews the quality of the major portfolios and all the larger credits.

The Authority's credit process includes:

### Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

- A Leasing Committee that is independent of the customer relationship function
- Senior management which considers all major risk exposures and
- An independent review by the Internal Audit Department

### (a) Trade receivables (Rent)

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	2016	2015
Not past due 0-30 days Not past due 31-60 days More than 60 days	\$'000	\$'000
	1,454	2,570
	715	773
	25,298	22,662
	27,467	26,005

## (b) Cash and cash equivalents

The Authority limits its exposure to credit risk by only investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that are licensed under the Financial Institutions Act. Management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Authority will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Authority's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Authority's reputation. Typically the Authority ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot be reasonably predicted.

#### Foreign currency risk

The Authority does not incur significant foreign currency risk on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than Trinidad and Tobago Dollars. The Authority was not exposed at the year end. The Authority maintains one United States dollar bank account should any foreign payments arise. 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\$6.7392 At September 30, 2015: TT\$6.3725

Sensitivity analysis

# Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

The Authority 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.

The Company has the following foreign currency risk expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

The Company na	s the following follow	16	201	
Cash	TT\$	US\$	TT\$	US\$
	4,862	763	4,860	762

### Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Authority's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risk, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. The objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to the Authority's reputation with overall cost effectiveness.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to the Finance & Audit Committee. This responsibility is supported by the development of overall Authority standards for the management of operational risk in the following areas:

- Requirements for appropriate segregation of duties, including the independent authorization of transactions
- Reconciliation and monitoring of transactions
- Compliance with regulatory and other legal requirements
- Documentation of controls and procedures
- Periodic assessment of operational risks, the adequacy of controls and procedures to address the risks identified
- Development of contingency plans
- Training and professional development
- Ethical and business standards
- Risk mitigation, including insurance where this is effective

Compliance with the Authority's standards is supported by a programme of periodic review undertaken by Internal Audit. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with management of the business unit to which they relate, with summaries submitted to the Finance and Audit Committee and senior management of the Authority.

### Unaudited Financial Statements For the year ended 30 September 2016

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which arise from non-compliance with laws and regulations of the state. This risk is limited to a significant extent due to the monitoring controls applied by the Authority.

### Reputation risk

The risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the Authority's operations (whether true or false) may result in a reduction of its revenue and an increase in legal cases levied against the Authority. The Authority engages in public social endeavors to engender trust in an effort to minimize this risk

### 20. Related Party Transactions

A party is related to the Authority if directly or indirectly the party:

- Controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the Authority
- Has an interest in the Authority that gives it significant influence over the Authority;
   or
- Has joint control over the Authority

### (a) Identity of related parties

The Company has a related party relationship with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and with its executive officers.

### (b) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term, employee benefits. The key management personnel compensations comprise short-term employee benefits of 2016: and 2015:\$ 3,923,000