Financial Statements of

GOVERNMENT HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES COMPANY LIMITED

September 30, 2013



KPMG
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Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Government Human Resources Services Company Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Government Human Resources Services Company Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2013, the statements of comprehensive income and retained earnings, changes in 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 Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities 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

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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.

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



Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Government Human Resources Services Company Limited

Report on the Financial Statements (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

Chartered Accountants

Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago, W.I. March 25, 2014

Kpmg

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2013

	Notes		2013	2012
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	1 2	\$	472,914	393,787
Deferred tax	2		42,554	60,991
Current assets			515,468	454,778
Inventory			15 151	50 444
Taxation recoverable			45,151	59,444 262,713
Accounts receivable	3		6,907,738	2,755,474
Cash on hand and at bank	4		19,250,513	14,929,175
			26,203,402	18,006,806
Total assets		\$	26,718,870	18,461,584
Shareholder's Equity and Liabilities				
Shareholders' equity				
Stated capital	5	\$	10	10
Retained earnings			3,997,522	2,824,426
			3,997,532	2,824,436
Non-current liabilities				
Capital grants	6		187,332	240,535
Current liabilities				
Deferred Government subvention	7		15,637,165	12 620 710
Deferred income	8		5,227,905	12,629,718 465,556
Accounts payable	9		1,552,375	2,301,339
Taxation payable			116,561	2,301,339
			22,534,006	15,396,613
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		\$	26.718.870	
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The notes on pages 6 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the Board

Director Just Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income and Retained Earnings

For the year ended September 30, 2013

	Notes		2013	2012
Revenue	10	\$	6,071,569	9,098,334
Cost of sales	11		(4,665,997)	(8,903,164)
Profit from operations			1,405,572	195,170
Other (expenses)/income Government subventions utilised Amortisation of capital grant Administrative expenses – (Schedule 1) Staff costs – (Schedule 2) Distribution costs Gain (loss) on translation of foreign exchange Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment Other income	7 6		6,357,553 53,203 (1,361,092) (4,776,561) (314,102) (348) 41,347 141,717	4,546,301 103,915 (1,292,273) (3,370,471) (32,598) 22,474 22,652 46,952
Total other (expenses)/income			141,717	46,952
Profit for the year before provision for taxation			1,547,289	242,122
Provision for taxation	2		(374,193)	(36,949)
Profit for the year being the total comprehensive income for the year Retained earnings at the beginning of the year			1,173,096	205,173
Retained earnings at the end of the year		\$	2,824,426	2,619,253
g ond of the your		Ф	3,997,522	2,824,426

The notes on pages 6 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2013

		2013	2012
Cash Flows used in Operating Activities			
Net profit for the year before provision for taxation	\$	1,547,289	242,122
Adjustments to reconcile net profit for the year before			
provision for taxation to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation		139,940	140,393
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(41,347)	(22,652)
Interest income		(95,918)	(36,152)
Amortisation of capital grant		(53,203)	(103,915)
Subventions utilised		(6,357,553)	(4,546,301)
Changes in deferred income		4,762,349	(413,151)
Changes in inventories		14,293	(5,236)
Changes in accounts receivable		(4,147,184)	
Changes in accounts payables		(748,964)	(1,351,612)
Taxation paid		23,518	(475,731)
Net cash used in operating activities		(4,956,780)	(5,091,630)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		41,347	53,240
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(219,067)	(42,940)
Interest income received		90,838	36,152
Net cash from investing activities		(86,882)	46,452
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Proceeds from Government subventions		9,365,000	8,800,000
Net cash from financing activities		9,365,000	8,800,000
Increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year		4,321,338	3,754,822
Cash and cash equivalents at October 1		14,929,175	11,174,353
Cash and cash equivalents at September 30	\$	19,250,513	14,929,175
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand and at bank	\$	19,250,513	14,929,175
The second secon	Ψ	17,430,313	14,749,173

The notes on pages 6 to 19 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Limitation of liability and principal activity

Government Human Resource Services Company Limited (the Company) was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on October 20, 2006. The registered office of the Company was Level 2, 6-6A Saddle Road, Maraval until November 2013, when the Company relocated to #16 Mulchan Seuchan Road, Chaguanas. Commercial operations commenced in January 2007.

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of human resource and outfitting services.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the directors on March 25, 2014.

Significant accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs).

(b) Basis of preparation

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

(c) Functional and reporting currency

The 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 financial statements in conformity with IFRS for SMEs 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. 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:

Note (e) - Property, plant and equipment

Note (f) - Inventories

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment at the following rates:

Leasehold improvement	10%
Computer equipment	33.3%
Motor vehicle	20%
Office furniture and equipment	25%

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

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the first in first out method, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business.

(g) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is stated net of any specific provision established to recognise anticipated losses for bad and doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at hand and in bank.

(i) Accounts payable

Trade and other payables are stated at cost.

(j) Operating leases

Payments under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss 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) Revenue recognition

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

Subventions that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in the statement of revenue and expenditure 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 revenue and expenditure as revenue on a systematic basis over the life of the asset.

All other revenue is recorded on an accruals basis.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation.

(m) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company'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.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cashgenerating 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.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity or in other 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. Current tax payable also includes any tax liability arising from the declaration of dividends.

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.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or subsequently enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of finance cost is recognsed as finance cost.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) IFRS Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after January 1, 2010, 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 becomes mandatory in 2015 for the Company's financial statements 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 has not been determined.

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

September 30, 2012

\$

312,320

	Leasehold Improvement	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Office Furniture &	Total
Year ended September 30, 2013	 mpiovement	Equipment	Venicie	Equipment	
Cost					
Balance at October 1, 2012	\$ 653,729	572,671	201,373	495,573	1,923,346
Additions		204,084		14,985	219,069
Disposals for the year			(201,373)		(201,373
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 653,729	776,755	-	510,558	1,941,042
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at October 1, 2012	\$ 341,409	538,583	201,371	448,196	1,529,559
Charge for the year	65,373	44,517		30,050	139,940
Disposals for the year			(201,371)		(201,371
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 406,782	583,100	_	478,246	1,468,128
Net book value					
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 246,947	193,655		32,312	472,914
Balance at					

34,088

393,787

47,377

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

1.	Property,	plant and	equipment	(continued)

	Leasehold Improvement	Computer Equipment	Motor Vehicle	Office Furniture & Equipment	Total
Year ended September 30, 2012					
Cost					
Balance at October 1, 2011	\$ 653,729	577,108	507,112	502,741	2,240,690
Additions		42,940			42,940
Disposals for the year	-	(47,377)	(305,739)	(7,168)	(360,284
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 653,729	572,671	201,373	495,573	1,923,346
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at October 1, 2011	\$ 276,036	568,243	456,400	418,183	1,718,862
Charge for the year	65,373	17,707	20,136	37,177	140,393
Disposals for the year	<u> </u>	(47,367)	(275,165)	(7,164)	(329,696)
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 341,409	538,583	201,371	448,196	1,529,559
Net book value					
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$ 312,320	34,088	2	47,377	393,787
Balance at September 30, 2011	\$ <u>377,693</u>	8,865	50,712	84,558	521,828

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

2.	Provision for Taxation		
		2013	2012
	Income tax recognized in profit and loss		
	Deferred tax (credit) charge Corporation tax Green fund levy Prior year under (over) provision for tax	\$ 18,437 342,372 12,793 591	6,571 23,812 13,692 (7,126)
	Total tax charge	\$ 374,193	36,949
	Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	Profit for the year	\$ 1,547,289	242,122
	Tax at the statutory rate - 25%	\$ 386,823	60,530
	Tax effect of income/expenses that are not recognisable/deductible in determining taxable profit	(26,014)	(30,147)
	Prior year under (over) provision for tax Green fund levy	591 12,793	(7,126) 13,692
	Movement in the deferred tax liability (asset)	\$ 374,193	36,949
	Balance at the beginning of the year	\$ (60,991)	(67,562)
	Charge to the statement of comprehensive income	18,437	6,571
	Balance at the end of the year	\$ (42,554)	(60,991)
	Composition of deferred tax liability (asset)		
	Property, plant and equipment	\$ (42,554)	(60,991)
		\$ (42,554)	(60,991)

Notes to Financial Statements

September 3	30, 20	013
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3.	Accounts receivable			
			2013	2012
	Trade receivables Provision for doubtful debts Other receivables Vat recoverable Prepaid expenses	\$	6,518,090 (385) 25,838 - 364,195	2,346,187 21,529 267,129
	Topala expenses	\$	6.907.738	120,629 2,755,474
4.	Cash on Hand and at Bank			
	Cash on hand Cash at bank Unit Trust Corporation Call deposit	\$	2,000 9,964,272 7,070,732 2,213,509	1,162 5,734,611 7,004,788 2,188,614
		\$	19,250,513	14,929,175
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.	Capital Grant			
	Balance at October 1 Amortisation of capital grant	\$	240,535 (53,203)	344,450 (103,915)
	Balance as at September 30	\$	187,332	240,535
	The capital grant relates to a grant to purcha	se property, plan	nt and equipmen	nt under the

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

7.	Deferred Government Subventions		
		2013	2012
	Balance at October 1 Subventions received Subventions utilised	\$ 12,629,718 9,365,000 (6,357,553)	8,376,019 8,800,000 (4,546,301)
	Balance as at September 30	\$ 15,637,165	12,629,718

The deferred government subventions relates to the portion of subventions received from the Ministry of Finance during the year, for which the related expenditure has not yet been incurred.

8. Deferred Income

The deferred income relates to cash received in advance, for which the services have not yet been performed.

9. Accounts payable

		2013	2012
	Trade payables Other payables Accrued expenses Vat payable	\$ 228,633 3,949 690,648 629,145	623,949 3,949 1,673,441
		\$ 1,552,375	2,301,339
10.	Revenue		
	Training, design and delivery Recruitment and selection Consultancy sourcing Assessment and development Customised human resources solutions Outfitting	\$ 1,145,545 433,271 3,546,739 750,829 195,185	228,307 305,115 8,405,603 - 159,309
		\$ 6,071,569	9,098,334

Notes to Financial Statements

September 30, 2013

		2013	2012
11.	Cost of Sales		
	Training, design and delivery Recruitment and selection Consultancy sourcing Assessment and development Customised human resources solutions Outfitting	\$ 599,112 129,118 3,546,739 389,626 1,402	110,388 229,508 8,403,953 - - 159,315
		\$ 4,665,997	8,903,164
12.	Distribution Costs		
	Official entertainment Promotional publicity/printing	\$ <u>314,102</u>	634 31,964
		\$ 314,102	32,598
13.	Operating Leases		
	Non cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
	Less than one year Between one and five years	\$ 1,260,000 5,040,000	540,000 2,160,000
		\$ 6,300,000	2,700,000

During the year, \$540,000 (2012: \$540,000) was recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of operating leases.

14. Related Parties

Key management personnel

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term employee benefits.

Key management personnel received compensation of \$1,125,406 (2012: \$1,039,837) for the year. Total remuneration which is included in Contract employment and Remuneration to Board Members expenses relates to salaries and allowances to Directors and Executive Management of the Company.

Schedule 1

Schedule of Administrative Expenses

For the year ended September 30, 2013

	 2013	2012
Bank charges and interest	\$ 5,010	4,882
Books and periodicals	4,169	1,551
Cabinet approved bodies	13,195	7,688
Depreciation	139,940	140,393
Gas expenses	4,227	6,851
Human resource related expenses	39,761	14,468
Information technology expenses	208,417	148,588
Insurances	20,798	29,678
Internet expenses	27,917	32,756
Janitorial services	36,300	36,000
Legal expenses	17,718	15,943
Maintenance of vehicles	13,729	42,009
Membership	9,547	12,635
Miscellaneous	15,788	25,758
Office stationery and supplies	62,414	24,995
Parking expense	43,847	43,880
Rent	540,000	540,000
Rental of equipment	3,120	3,381
Repairs and maintenance	28,939	39,461
Subsistence	50,375	46,533
Telephone expenses	75,881	74,823
	\$ 1,361,092	1,292,273

Schedule 2

Schedule of Staff Costs

For the year ended September 30, 2013

	2013	2012
Bonus expense reversal	\$	(450,500)
Cellular allowance	26,701	6,702
Contract employment	2,846,818	1,614,282
Employer national insurance contribution	119,623	58,151
Gratuity and severance	480,257	285,058
Health insurance	20,024	-
Other contracted services	755,155	1,499,769
Remuneration to Board Members	299,700	348,700
Training	164,340	10,558
Vacation expense	63,943	(2,249)
	\$ 4,776,561	3,370,471