

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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SWMCOL

THE TRINIDAD & TOBAGO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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Ref:GMFCS/332/2020

September 29, 2020

Statement of Management Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of management to prepare financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results of the Company for the year. It is also management's responsibility to ensure that the Company proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies, and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Management accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements, which have been prepared using appropriate accounting policies supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. Management are of the opinion that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the financial affairs of the Company and of its operating results. Management further accepts responsibility for the maintenance of accounting records which may be relied upon in the preparation of financial statements, as well as adequate systems of internal financial control.

Nothing has come to the attention of Management to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for at least the next twelve months from the date of this statement.

Yours Sincerely SWMCOL

Kevin Thompson

Chief Executive Officer

Sylvia Derby, MBA General Manager - Finance and

Corporate Services

Date: 29 September 2020 Date: 29 September 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Shareholder

The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2018, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited as at 30 September 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

PKF Chartered Accountants and Business Advisors (Trinidad) is a member of the PKF International Limited family of legally independent firms and does not accept any responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of any individual member or correspondent firm or firms.

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Partners: Renée-Lisa Philip Mark K. Superville



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited ability to continue as a going concern; disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit, in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trinidad and Tobago solid Waste Management Company Limited ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PIKT Barataria TRINIDAD 29 September 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

		30 Sept	tember
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u>	2017
		(\$)	(\$)
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	19,701,569	20,252,360
Available-for-Sale Investments	6	2,433,682	2,338,815
Accounts Receivable and Prepayments	7	24,109,167	22,514,257
Inventories	8	782,762	<u>397,151</u>
Total Current Assets		47,027,180	45,502,583
Non-Current Assets:			
Deferred Tax Asset	9	6,173,444	6,173,444
Property, Plant and Equipment	10	25,483,747	26,953,231
Total Assets		<u> 78,684,371</u>	<u>78,629,258</u>
<u>LIABILITIES AN</u>	ND SHAREHOLDE	R'S EQUITY	
Current Liabilities:			
Bank Overdraft	11	1,721,311	1,547,896
Accounts Payable and Accruals	12	41,405,016	33,489,112
Taxation Payable	144	354,034	406,925
I unanon I ujubio			400,723
Total Current Liabilities		43,480,361	35,443,933
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Capital Grants Deferred	13	6,888,315	6,232,649
Revenue Grants Deferred	14	4,115,955	4,269,238
Total Liabilities		54,484,631	45,945,820
Shareholder's Equity:			
Stated Capital	15	1,936,333	1,936,333
Revaluation Reserve	16	2,550,924	2,550,924
Fair Value Reserve		(65,573)	(65,573)
Investment Remeasurement Reserve	17	230,260	169,295
Retained Earnings		19,547,796	28,092,459
Total Shareholder's Equity		24,199,740	32,683,438
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u>78,684,371</u>	<u>78,629,258</u>

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 29 September 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

Director

Director

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

		30 Septe	
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2018</u> (\$)	2017 (\$)
		(47	
Income:			
Revenue	19	33,306,455	40,167,862
Total Income		33,306,455	40,167,862
Expenditure:			
Personnel remuneration and benefits	20	24,244,635	26,026,475 4,647,068
Depreciation	21	3,883,871 13,560,844	13,901,382
Other operating expenses Finance costs	21	30,618	30,367
Total Expenditure		41,719,968	44,605,292
Operating loss for the year		(8,413,513)	(4,437,430)
Interest income		169,283	170,474
Loss before taxation		(8,244,230)	(4,266,956)
Taxation	22	(300,433)	(308,457)
Net loss for the year		(8,544,663)	(4,575,413)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to pro	ofit and loss		
Gain on Available-for-Sale Financial Asset		60,965	40,187
Total Comprehensive Loss for the Year		<u>(8,483,698</u>)	(4,535,226)

THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

	Stated Capital (\$)	Revaluation Reserve (\$)	Fair Value <u>Reserve</u> (\$)	Investment Remeasurement Reserve (\$)	Retained Earnings (\$)	Total Shareholder's <u>Equity</u> (\$)
Balance as at 1 October 2016	1,936,333	2,550,924	(65,573)	129,108	32,667,872	37,218,664
Total Comprehensive Loss	"	3	1	40.187	(4,575,413)	(4,535,226)
Balance as at 30 September 2017	1,936,333	2,550,924	(65,573)	169,295	28.092,459	32,683,438
Balance as at 1 October 2017	1,936,333	2,550,924	(65,573)	169,295	28,092,459	32,683,438
Total Comprehensive Loss			1	60,965	(8,544,663)	(8,483.698)
Balance as at 30 September 2018	1,936,333	2,550,924	(65,573)	230,260	19,547,796	24,199,740

(The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	30 Septen 2018 (\$)	2017 (\$)
Operating Activities:		
Loss before taxation	(8,244,230)	(4,266,956)
Depreciation Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	3,883,871 107,831	4,647,068 126,660
	(4,252,528)	506,772
Net Change in Inventories Net Change in Accounts Receivable and Prepayments Net Change in Accounts Payable and Accruals Net taxation	(385,610) (1,594,910) 7,915,904 (353,325)	751,581 (1,125,653) 9,128,287 (314,277)
Cash provided by Operating Activities	1,329,531	<u>8,946,710</u>
Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment Net change in Available-for-Sale Investments Proceeds from Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,527,522) (33,902) 5,304	(2,516,422) (43,081)
Cash used in Investing Activities	(2,556,120)	(2,559,503)
Financing Activities		
Net Change in Grants (Revenue and Capital)	502,383	(5,491,972)
Cash provided by/(used in) Financing Activities	502,383	(5,491,972)
Net Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(724,206)	895,235
Cash and Cash Equivalents - at Beginning of Year	18,704,464	17,809,229
- at End of Year	<u>17.980,258</u>	<u>18,704,464</u>
Represented by: Cash and Cash Equivalents	19,701,569 (1,721,311)	20,252,360 (1,547,896)
Bank Overdraft	17,980,258	<u>18,704,464</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

1. Incorporation and Principal Activity:

The Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL) is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The principal activity is the management and control of all wastes individually or jointly with any other company, statutory authority or persons in Trinidad and Tobago. The Company is the executing agent for specific programmes implemented by the Ministry of Local Government.

The registered office of the Company is 34 Independence Square, Port of Spain.

2. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>:

(a) Basis of preparation -

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars. These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of Available-for-Sale investments and revaluation of land and buildings.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in **Note 2 (r)**.

(b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations -

The company has not applied the following standards, revised standards and interpretations that have been issued but either do not apply to the activities of the company or have no material impact on its financial statements, except for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards - Amendments
	regarding the deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters
	(effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

- IFRS 2 Share-based Payment Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after I January 2018).
- IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts Amendments regarding the application of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd): 2.

New Accounting Standards and Interpretations (cont'd) -**(b)**

New Accounti	ng Standards and Interpretations (cont'd) -
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding the application of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding prepayment features with negative compensation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
IFRS 12	Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities - Amendments regarding the specification of the disclosure requirements for an entity's interest classified as held-for-sale, held for distribution or as a discontinued operation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 16	Leases (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows - Amendments resulting from disclosure initiative (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
IAS 12	Income Taxes - Amendments resulting from recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017).
IAS 28	Investment in Associates - Amendments regarding the long-term interests in associates and Joint Ventures (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations (cont'd) -

IAS 40 Investment Property - Amendments regarding the transfer of investment property (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018).

IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

The Company has elected not to early-apply IFRS 9. Although its effect is likely to be significant, the impact cannot be determined with any degree of certainty.

(c) Property, plant and equipment -

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The estimated useful lives of assets are review periodically, taking account of commercial and technological obsolescence as well as normal wear and tear, and the depreciation rates are adjusted if appropriate. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Depreciation is provided on the reducing balance basis at rates estimated to write-off the assets over their expected useful lives.

Current rates of depreciation are:

Buildings - 2%

Plant and machinery - 20% to 25% Motor vehicles - 20% to 25% Office furniture and equipment - 10% to 25%

Computer equipment - 20% Portable toilets - 20%

Land and buildings were professionally valued in the year 2013 by Raymond and Pierre, Chartered Valuation Surveyors. Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of properties were credited to other comprehensive income and shown as revaluation reserve in shareholder's equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(d) Financial assets -

The Company classifies its financial assets as receivables and Available-for-Sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired.

Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve (12) months after the reporting date. Receivables are classified as receivables and prepayments in the Statement of Financial Position.

Available-for-Sale

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to the needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, are classified as Available-for-Sale. These are included in non-current assets unless management has the express intention of holding the investment for less than twelve (12) months from the reporting date, in which case they are included in current assets.

Unrealized gains and losses are reported as a separated component of equity until the investment is derecognized or the investment is determined to be impaired. On derecognition or impairment, the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is transferred to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(e) Stated capital -

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of new shares, if any, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):</u>

(f) Foreign currency translations -

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operated ('the functional currency'). These financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the presentation 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 of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(g) Inventories -

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value and represent plant spares and consumables. Cost is arrived at on the first in first out (FIFO) or at the weighted average method. Net realizable value is determined after review by technical personnel.

(h) Leases -

Operating leases

Leases of assets under which all the risks and benefits of ownership are effectively retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(i) Trade receivables -

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. 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.

(j) Financial instruments -

Financial instruments carried on the Statement of Financial Position include cash and bank balances, investments, receivables, payables, bank overdrafts and borrowings and are stated at their approximate fair values determined in accordance with the policy statements disclosed.

(k) Taxation -

The taxation charge for the current year is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items which are non-assessable or disallowed. The taxation charge is calculated using the tax rate in effect at the reporting date.

A deferred tax charge is provided, using the liability method, on all temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Currently enacted taxes rated are used to determine deferred tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):</u>

(l) Employee benefits -

Some of the Company's full time employees are covered by the Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited Pension Plan, a defined benefit plan. The employee contributes five (5) percent of their pensionable salary and the Company contributes the balance of the cost as recommended by the actuary that is necessary to provide the benefits under the Plan. The Company shall not contribute in any other one year less than the aggregate contributions paid to the Plan by all members in that year of income.

The pension accounting costs for the plan is assessed using the projected unit actuarial method. Under this method the cost of providing pensions is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income so as to spread the regular cost over the service lives of the employees in accordance with the advice of the qualified actuary who carries out a full valuation of the plan every three (3) years.

The asset recognized in the Statement of Financial Position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets at the financial position date together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains and losses and past service cost.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit obligations and plan assets are credited or charged to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Actuarial Valuation:

(i) The wind-up actuarial valuation was conducted as at 1 October 2016, carried forward to 1 October 2018, the assumed date of purchase of annuities. The purposes of this actuarial valuation are to determine the financial position of the Plan and to determine the share of the assets for each Active Member, Deferred Pensioner and Pensioner as at 1 October 2018.

The report submitted indicated that the Plan has a past service surplus of \$448,000 and a funding ratio of 103.9%. For the purpose of the valuation, the Plan's assets were valued at \$11,865,000.

This wind-up valuation is being carried out in accordance with Clauses 22 and 23 of the Trust Deed and Rule 22 of the Rules of the Plan.

The surplus as at 1 October 2018 should be distributed amongst the Active Members, Deferred Pensioners and Pensioners in proportion to the value of the accrued pensions at that date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

Liquidation

(ii) On 1 November 2016, the Board of Directors of Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited approved a plan of liquidation for the Trinidad and Tobago Solid Waste Management Company Limited Employees' Pension Fund Plan, as the company determined that liquidation was imminent. As a result, the Pension Fund Plan changed its basis of accounting on 1 July 2017 from the going concern basis to a liquidation basis.

(m) Trade and other payables -

Trade and other payables are recognized initially at cost.

(n) Impairment of assets -

Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. An asset recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value.

Financial assets

The carrying value of all financial assets not carried at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The identification of impairment and the determination of recoverable amounts is an inherently uncertain process involving various assumptions and factors, including the financial condition of the counter party, expected future cash flows, observable market prices and expected net selling prices.

(o) Cash and cash equivalents -

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash and bank balances, overdraft balances and cash investments with maturities of less than three months from the date of establishment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

(p) Government grants -

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

The Company manages three (3) landfill sites on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Funds for the operation and management of these facilities are remitted monthly from The Ministry of Finance. Monthly grants received are treated as specific to the operation and management of the landfills and any shortfall in funding for the period of account is recognized as an amount receivable from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred government grants and are credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over a period of four (4) years.

(q) Revenue recognition -

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is presented, net of applicable taxes, returns and discounts, and is recognized upon delivery of products or performance of services and customer acceptance. Interest and investment income are recognized as they accrue unless collectability is not doubt.

(r) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions -

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management makes certain judgments, estimates and assumptions concerning the future that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities. The most significant of these are described next:

• Impairment of financial assets

Management makes judgments at each reporting date to determine whether financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when the carrying value is greater than the recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

2. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd)</u>:

(r) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions -

Net pension asset

The cost of the defined benefit plan is determined using actuarial valuation. The Company's independent actuary uses judgments and assumptions in determining discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases and future pension increases. Due to the long-term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

Deferred taxes

In calculating the provision for deferred taxation, management uses judgment to determine the probability that future taxable profits will be available to facilitate utilization of temporary tax differences which may arise.

Property, plant and equipment

Management exercises judgment in determining whether costs incurred can accrue sufficient future economic benefits to the Company to enable the value to be treated as a capital expense. Further judgment is used upon annual review of the residual values and useful lives of all capital items to determine any necessary adjustments to carrying value.

(s) Provisions -

Provisions are recorded when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events. It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

(t) Comparative information -

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3. Financial Risk Management:

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities are primarily related to the use of financial instruments. The Company earns its income through the provision of services for the collection of waste and accepts funds mainly from the GORTT and earns interest by investing in equity investments.

Financial instruments

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities:

	201	8
	Carrying	
Financial Assets:	Value (\$)	Fair Value (\$)
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-Sale investments Accounts receivable and prepayments	19,701,569 2,433,681 24,109,167	19,701,569 2,433,681 24,109,167
Financial Liabilities:	<u>46,244,417</u>	46,244,417
Bank overdraft Accounts payable and accruals	1,721,311 41,405,016	1,721,311 41,405,016
	43.126.327	43,126,327

	20. Carrying	17
Financial Assets:	<u>Value</u> (\$)	Fair Value (\$)
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-Sale investments Accounts receivable and prepayments	20,252,360 2,338,815 22,514,257	20,252,360 2,338,815 22,514,257
Financial Liabilities:	<u>45,105,432</u>	45,105,432
Bank overdraft Accounts payable and accruals	1,547,896 33,489,112	1,547,896 33,489,112
	<u>35,037,008</u>	<u>35,037,008</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, operational risk, compliance risk and reputation risk arising from the financial instruments that it holds. The risk management policies employed by the Company to manage these risks are discussed below:

(a) Interest rate risk -

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates as the Company has no significant interest bearing assets. The Company is only exposed to interest rate risk in relation to its current accounts held at Citibank Trinidad Limited, Scotiabank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited and First Citizens Bank Limited. As the Company has no significant variable interest-bearing asset, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

(b) Credit risk -

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The Company has policies in place to ensure that all amounts due are collected within specified credit period.

Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial institutions and the Company has policies to limit the amount of exposure to any financial institution.

(c) Liquidity risk -

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd) -

(i) Liquidity gap

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is summarized in the table below which analyses assets and liabilities based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	2 >	2	018	
Financial Assets:	Up to 1 year (\$)	1 to 5 years (\$)	Over 5 years (\$)	<u>Total</u> (\$)
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-Sale investments Accounts receivable and	19,701,569 2,433,681	-	-	19,701,569 2,433,681
prepayments	24,109,167			24,109,167
	<u>46,244,417</u>			_46,244,417
Financial Liabilities: Bank overdraft Accounts payable and accruals	1,721,311 41,405,016			1,721,311 41,405,016
	43,126,327			43,126,327
		20	17	
Financial Assets:	<u>Up to 1 year</u> (\$)	1 to 5 years (\$)	Over 5 years (\$)	<u>Total</u> (\$)
Financial Assets: Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-Sale investments Accounts receivable and		1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	<u>Total</u>
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-Sale investments	(\$) 20,252,360	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total (\$) 20,252,360
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-Sale investments Accounts receivable and prepayments	(\$) 20,252,360 2,338,815	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total (\$) 20,252,360 2,338,815
Cash and cash equivalents Available-for-Sale investments Accounts receivable and	(\$) 20,252,360 2,338,815 22,514,257	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total (\$) 20,252,360 2,338,815 22,514,257

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

(d) Currency risk -

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the Company's measurement currency. The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the United States Dollar. The Company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

(e) Operational risk -

Operational risk is the risk derived from deficiencies relating to the Company's information technology and control systems, as well as the risk of human error and natural disasters. The Company continues to manage its operational risk relating to the Company's Information Technology (IT) and Control System. There were subsequent IT upgrades as part of a strategy to reduce human error and mitigate against external environmental risk. The Company's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously.

(f) Compliance risk -

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. Plans and measures have been established with the Occupational Safety and Health Agency, thus mitigating against financial loss through fines and penalties for non-compliance. The risk is limited to the extent of monitoring controls applied by the Company.

(g) Reputation risk -

The risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the Company's operations (whether true or false) may result in a reduction of its clientele, reduction in revenue and legal cases against the Company. The Company applies procedures to minimize this risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

4. <u>Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:</u>

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future and actual results could differ from those estimates as the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which the estimate is changed, if the change affects that period only. If the change affects a prior period, the Company recognizes this change in the Statement of Movement of Funds in the current period.

The critical judgement, apart from that involving estimations, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, is as follows:-

- 1. Which depreciation method for building and equipment is used.
- Whether property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or revalued amount.

The key assumption concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date (requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements) that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year is with respect to building and equipment. Management exercises judgement in determining whether future economic benefits can be derived from expenditures to be capitalised and in estimating the useful lives and residual values of these assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cutter	30 Septe	ember
	<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
Petty cash Cash at bank – First Citizens Bank Limited –TT\$ Scotiabank US\$ FCB Project Accounts Citibank First Citizens Bank Limited – Abercrombie Fund Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation	17,000 1,846,508 131,055 5,498,028 1,018,402 1,510,400 9,680,176	17,000 2,653,028 132,188 5,924,238 336,614 1,620,290 9,569,002 20,252,360

6. Available-for-Sale Investments:

	30 Septe	ember
	2018 (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation	2,433,682	2,338,815

7. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:

	30 Septe	ember
	<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
Trade receivables Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	20,301,546 (13,644,515)	19,303,851 (12,482,505)
Less. Flovision for bad and a	6,657,031	6,821,346
Beverage container projects Other receivables and prepayments Ministry of Local Government	700,248 1,635,102 <u>15,116,786</u>	745,205 870,837 14,076,869
Miniotry of 200	<u>24,109,167</u>	<u>22,514.257</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

7. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments (Cont'd):

Excess of net book value over written-down value

Taxable losses

8.

9.

Provision for Doubtful Debts:		
	30 Sep	tember
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Balance at beginning of year	12,482,505	11 200 551
Increase in bad debt provision	1,162,010	11,389,551 1,092,954
	1,102,010	1,072,754
Balance at end of year	<u> 13,644,515</u>	12,482,505
Inventories:		
	30 Sept	tember
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Bins	73,159	62,005
Spares	1,222,856	848,399
Less: Provision for obsolete stock	(513,253)	(513,253)
	<u>782.762</u>	<u> 397.151</u>
Deferred Tax Asset:		
	30 Sept	ember
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Balance as at beginning of the year	6,173,444	6,173,444
Effect on Statement of Total Comprehensive Income:	0,110,117	011121 1111
Profit and loss	-	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	C 150 444	
butance at end of year	<u>6.173,444</u>	<u>6,173,444</u>
Deferred taxation is attributable to the following item:		

(1,993,967)

8,167,411

6,173,444

(1,570,601)

7,744,045

6,173,444

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Total (\$)	65,085,204 2,527,522 (1,657,624) 65,955,102	38,131,973 3,883,871 (1,544,489) 40,471,355	25,483,747
	Portable Toilets (\$)	1,539,931	1,479,687 28,787 (96,866) 1,411,608	27,357
	Computer Equipment (\$)	1,100,017 27,537 (83,054) 1,044,500	667,030 87,944 (70,800) 684,174	360,326
	Office Furniture and <u>Equipment</u> (\$)	9,788,738 603,253 (535,437) 9,856,554	7,130,384 550,436 (486,986) 7,193,834	2,662,720
	Motor <u>Vehicles</u> (\$)	2,634,359 (212,130) 2,422,229	2,085,694 107,482 (194,386) 1,998,790	423,439
	Plant and Machinery (\$)	33,132,924 1,896,732 (726,037) 34,303,619	22,003,821 2,896,107 (695,451) 24,204,477	10,099,142
ient:	Land and Building (\$)	16,889,235	4,765,357 213,115	11,910,763
10. Property, Plant and Equipment:		Cost Balance as at 1 October 2017 Additions Disposals Balance as at 30 September 2018	Accumulated Depreciation Balance as at 1 October 2017 Charge for the year Disposals Balance as at 30 September 2018	Net Book Value Balance as at 30 September 2018 Balance as at 30 September 2017

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

10. Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd):

Cost	Land and Building (\$)	Plant and Machinery (\$)	Motor Vehicles (\$)	Office Furniture and <u>Equipment</u> (\$)	Computer <u>Equipment</u> (\$)	Portable Toilets (\$)	<u>Total</u> (\$)
Balance as at 1 October 2016 Additions Disposals	16,889,235	36,028,183 1,056,089 (3,951,348)	2,613,881	8,407,091 1,439,855 (58.208)	1,100,017	1,539,931	66,578,338 2,516,422 (4,009,556)
Balance as at 30 September 2017	16,889,235	33,132,924	2,634,359	9,788,738	1,100,017	1,539,931	65.085,204
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at 1 October 2016 Charge for the year Disposals	4,547,892	22,054,889 3,795,924 (3,846,992)	1,967,853	6,797,079 369,209 (35,904)	558.783 108.247	1,441,305	37,367,801 4,647,068 (3,882,896)
Balance as at 30 September 2017	4,765,357	22,003,821	2,085,694	7,130,384	667.030	1.479,687	38,131.973
Net Book Value							
Balance as at 30 September 2017 Balance as at 30 September 2016	12,123,878	11,129,103	548.665	2,658,354	432,987	60,244	26.953.231 29.210.537

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

11. Bank Overdraft:

This represents the balance on an overdraft current account held with Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited which attracts a rate of interest of 8.85% per annum. The overdraft limit of \$1,755,000 is covered by an account held with the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation,

12.	Accounts Payable Accruals:	30 Septer	nber_
		<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
	Trade Payables Value Added Tax	28,349,281 278,916 12,776,819	19,565,260 1,019,464 12,904,388

Value Added Tax
Other Payables and Accruals

12,776,819
12,904,388

41,405,016
33,489,112

13. Capital Grants Deferred:

Capital Grants Deferred:	30 Sept	ember
	<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
Balance, beginning of year Addition Amortized to the Statement of Comprehensive Income	6,232,649 2,354,585 (1,698,919)	7,408,237 710,851 (1,886,439)
Balance, end of the year	6,888,315	6,232,649
ar sovere — — y —		

The above grants were received from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago for funding of Property, Plant and Equipment. Capital Grants are deferred and credited to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight-line basis over a period of four (4) years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

14. Revenue Grants Deferred:

	30 Sept	tember
	<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
Balance, beginning of year Additions Amounts utilized	4,269,238 5,898,665 (6,051,948)	8,585,622 1,143,702 (5,460,086)
Balance, end of the year	4,115,955	4.269.238

The above grants were received from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to fund specific operations.

15. Stated Capital:

	30 Sep	tember
Authorised: 25,000,000 ordinary shares shares of no par value	<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
Issued and fully paid: 1,936,332 ordinary shares of no par value 1 call unit of 50 cents	1,936,332 1	1,936,332
	1,936,333	1,936,333

16. Revaluation Reserve:

The revaluation of the company's land and buildings was done by independent valuators Raymond and Pierre during the year 2013. This resulted in an increase in the value of the land and building which was transferred to the revaluation reserve, increasing it to \$2,550,924.

17. <u>Investment Remeasurement Reserve</u>:

The Company has created an investment remeasurement reserve which includes unrealized gain/losses on Available-for-Sale investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

18. Related Party Transactions:

20.

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial decisions.

Key management personnel are those persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms at market rates.

Balances and transaction with related parties and key management personnel during the year were as follows:

as follows:	30 September	
	<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
Expenses Directors' fees Directors' expenses	443,686 139,808	423,000 139,629
Key management compensation Short-term benefits	-	-

19.	Revenue:	30 Sept	ember
		<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
	Collection services Recycling Project and Consultancy Other income	21,082,249 852,957 9,372,481 1,998,768	23,076,146 1,146,662 8,500,054 7,445,000
		33,306,455	40,167,862

Personnel Remuneration and Benefits:	30 Septe 2018 (\$)	ember <u>2017</u> (\$)
Salaries and wages Termination benefits Other staff benefits	22,727,330 139,530 1,377,775 24,244,635	24,639,389 135,138 1,251,948 26,026,475

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

21. Other Operating Expenses:

Other Operating Expenses.	30 Sept	am han
	<u>2018</u>	
	(\$)	2017
	(4)	(\$)
Advertising	131,286	45,726
Auditing	115,644	160,906
Communication	613,154	612,517
Contract labour and equipment	3,408,151	3,423,472
Directors' fees	443,686	423,000
Directors' expenses	139,808	139,629
Entertainment	385	1,188
Fuel and lubricants	1,211,887	1,082,104
Insurance	357,137	408,907
Inventory write-off	· -	202,425
Loss on disposal	107,831	126,660
Membership dues and subscriptions	23,329	15,820
Motor vehicle expenses	1,158,178	1,185,728
Office supplies	663,871	737,435
Other expenses	594,531	453,868
Penalties and other charges	127,630	37,550
Professional and legal fees	482,089	431,660
Provision for bad debts	1,162,008	1,092,954
Rentals	741,776	824,552
Repairs and maintenance	516,201	1,013,045
Safety gear	381,348	302,520
Security	562,633	558,301
Sponsorship and donations	36,128	27,460
Staff events	95,710	127,576
Training	121,605	60,684
Travel – local	28,135	36,701
Travel – foreign	17,168	16,788
Utilities	<u>319,535</u>	352,206
Other Expenses	<u>13,560,844</u>	13.901,382

31.

THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2018

22.	Taxation:	30 September	
		<u>2018</u> (\$)	<u>2017</u> (\$)
	Business Levy Green Fund Levy Deferred taxation	(200,288) (100,145) 	(205,638) (102,819) ————————————————————————————————————
	Loss before taxation Tax calculated @ 30%/25%	(8,244,230) 2,473,269 (200,288)	(4,266,956) 1,280,087 (205,638) (102,819)
	Business Levy Green Fund Levy Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Taxable losses impaired Income not subject to tax	(100,145) (30,886) (2,493,168) 50,785	(10,400) (1,320,829) 51,142
		(300,433)	(308,457)

23. Landfill Operations:

The Company received monthly grants from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to fund the operation and management of three (3) landfill sites.

· ·	30 September	
	<u>2018</u> (\$)	2017 (\$)
Grants received for the year Expenditure for the year	75,670,000 <u>(76,709,917</u>)	75,669,218 (76,774,419)
Deficit ((1,039,917)	(1,105,201)