



REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2019

OPINION

The financial statements of the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (the Authority) for the year ended 30th September, 2019 have been audited. The statements as set out on pages 6 to 19 comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at 30th September, 2019, a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 14, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as at 30th September, 2019 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

BASIS FOR OPINION

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

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

4. Management of the Authority is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

5. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Authority or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

6. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Authority's financial reporting process.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit and to report thereon in accordance with section 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and section 48(2) of the Children's Authority Act, Chapter 46:10.

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

9. As part of an audit in accordance with the principles and concepts of ISSAIs, the Auditor General exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit. The Auditor General also:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtains an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Concludes on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern. If the Auditor General concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the Auditor General is required to draw attention in his audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify his opinion. The Auditor General's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Authority to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluates the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

10. The Auditor General communicates with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that were identified during the audit.

SUBMISSION OF REPORT

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



**8TH JANUARY, 2024
PORT OF SPAIN**

Jaiwantie Ramdass
**JAIWANTIE RAMDASS
AUDITOR GENERAL**



**CHILDREN AUTHORITY
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Financial Year Ended 30th September,
2019.**



CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

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CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,
STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of The Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago, ('the Authority') which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income/(loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Authority keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Authority's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Authority's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Authority will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

Management Affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlines above.



Chairman



Chair of Finance Committee

CONVENTIONS RELATING TO THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN RATIFIED BY TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

- **UN Convention on the Rights of the Child**
A human rights treaty which sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children
- **UN Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children / UN Convention against transnational organised crime**
- **The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction**
Under the Convention, an application could be made for the return of a child who had been wrongfully removed or retained so long as the applicant possessed rights of custody, and provided that those rights were being "actually exercised" at the time of the abduction.
- **UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities**
The purpose of the present Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fiscal 2019 marked four years of the Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago delivering on its mandate to provide care and protection for children. For the period under review, the Authority received a total of 4,333 reports of abuse through its Hotlines 996 and 800-2014.

From the data outlined in the 2019 Report, major challenges facing the Authority, which require national attention, include an increased number of children lacking care and guardianship, children in conflict with the law and children in need of supervision. Children, who fall into these three categories of reports, often require suitable placement options, and these continue to be limited. Further, 286 children were arrested for offences ranging from drug possession, robbery and sexual offences.

This data speaks to the need for further intervention and discussions regarding at-risk youth, to stem the tide of children being in conflict with the law. While for Trinidad, sexual abuse, physical abuse and neglect continue to be the highest categories of reports of abuse, in Tobago, sexual abuse, neglect and children lacking care and protection were the highest categories of abuse received.

Fiscal 2019 also saw the Authority formally establishing its operations in Tobago with the opening of a Regional Office and Assessment Centre and a Place of Safety. The number of reports of abuse recorded in Tobago doubled in comparison to the last Fiscal. This increase is an indication that the Authority's services are indeed required in the sister isle. Further, the reports of abuse also indicate that the people of Tobago are answering the call to make child protection their business. The Authority also expanded its operations in Trinidad, with the establishment of a South Regional Office and Assessment Centre in Ste. Madeleine.

The expansion of the Authority's operations is among several decisions taken over the period, which were guided by the new strategic framework that is rooted in research, monitoring and evaluation.

This thrust will guide the organisation's functions, processes, policies and protocols to meet the needs of children and their families.

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The following pieces of Legislation were developed to assist in the protection of children:

- Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act Chap. 44:02 Education Act Chap. 39:01
- Public Health (Nursery Schools and Primary Schools Immunisation) Chap. 28:03 Infants Act Chap. 46:02
- Age of Majority Act Chap. 46:06 Status of Children Act Chap. 46:08
- Family Law (Guardianship of Minors, Domicile and Maintenance) Act Chap 46:08 Children and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act Chap. 11:18
- Miscellaneous Provisions (Minimum Age for Admission to Employment) Act No. 3 of 2007 Domestic Violence Act Chap. 45:56
- The Children's Authority Act Chap. 46:10 Children's Authority Regulations, 2014
- Children's Community Residences, Foster Homes and Nurseries Act Chap. 46:04 Children's Community Residences (Children's Homes) Regulations, 2018 Children's Community Residences (Rehabilitation Centres) Regulations, 2018 Foster Care Regulations, 2014
- Child Rehabilitation Centre Regulations, 2018 The Children Act Chap. 46:10
- The Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act No. 31 of 2000 The Adoption of Children Act No. 67 of 2000
- The Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act, 2003
- The Adoption of Children (Amendment) Act No. 4 of 2015
- The Miscellaneous Provisions (Supreme Court of Judicature and Children) Bill, No. 15 of 2018 The Miscellaneous Provisions (Minimum Age for Admission to Employment) Act, No. 3 of 2007 The International Child Abduction Act Chap. 12:08
- The Children's Life Fund Act Chap. 29:01 The Trafficking in Persons Act Chap. 12:10 Anti-Gang Act, No. 1 of 2018
- The Family and Children Division Act No. 6 of 2016. Schedule 5 of this Act amends, inter alia, the Children Act, 2000, the Children's Community Residences, Foster Care and Nurseries Act, 2000 and the Children's Authority Act, 2000.
- The Child Rehabilitation Centres Act Chap. 13:05
- The Miscellaneous Provisions (Marriage) Act No. 8 of 2017
- The Miscellaneous Provisions (Supreme Court of Judicature and Children) Act, 2018 which amends, inter alia, the Children Act, 2000, the Children's Community Residences, Foster Care and Nurseries Act, 2000 and the Children's Authority Act, 2000, the Child Rehabilitation Centres Act, Chap. 13.05 and the Family and Children Division Act, 2016
- Administration of Justice (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) Act Chap 5:34 Widows and Orphans Pension Act Chap. 23:54
- Widows and Orphans Pensions Extension Act Chap. 23:55

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019	2018
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	13,718,097	10,558,065
Intangible assets	8	962,259	437,805
Work in progress	12	<u>287,520</u>	-
Total non-current assets		<u>14,967,876</u>	<u>10,995,870</u>
Current assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	3	4,861,276	9,577,971
Investment securities	3	280,245	277,846
Receivables and prepayments	4	<u>2,528,435</u>	<u>569,545</u>
Total current assets		<u>7,669,956</u>	<u>10,425,362</u>
Total Assets		<u>22,637,832</u>	<u>21,421,232</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Capital fund	9	126,455	2,503,458
Retained earnings		263,599	2,774,539
Total equity		<u>390,054</u>	<u>5,277,997</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred government grants	13	14,967,876	10,995,870
Total non-current liabilities		<u>14,967,876</u>	<u>10,995,870</u>
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	5	7,279,902	5,417,366
Total current liabilities		<u>7,279,902</u>	<u>5,147,366</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>22,637,832</u>	<u>21,421,232</u>



The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman:

Chair of Finance Committee:

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Income			
Revenue from government subventions		65,297,433	56,228,999
Amortization of deferred income		2,565,615	2,306,793
Other income		<u>27,399</u>	<u>7,300</u>
Total income		67,890,447	58,543,092
Gain or loss on disposal of fixed assets		-	-
Net Income		<u>67,890,447</u>	<u>58,543,092</u>
Expenditure			
Project expenses		-	(64,285)
Operating and administrative	10	(68,122,674)	(56,345,360)
Depreciation		(2,565,615)	(2,306,793)
Bank charges and interest	10	<u>(9,785)</u>	<u>(85,913)</u>
Total Expense		<u>(70,698,074)</u>	<u>(58,802,351)</u>
(Deficit)/Surplus for the year		<u>(2,807,627)</u>	<u>(259,259)</u>
Gain or (loss) on asset disposal		(31,569)	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u>(2,839,196)</u>	<u>(259,259)</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Accumulated Fund	Total
Year ended 30 September 2019	\$	\$
Balance at 1st October 2017	2,975,675	2,975,675
Refund on prior year expense	58,122	58,122
Deficit for the year	<u>(259,259)</u>	<u>(259,259)</u>
Balance as at 30th September 2018	2,774,538	2,774,538
Balance as at 01st October 2018	2,774,538	2,774,538
Total comprehensive income for the year	(2,839,196)	(2,839,196)
Net book value of disposals	<u>328,257</u>	<u>328,257</u>
Balance as at 30th September 2019	<u>263,599</u>	<u>263,599</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year		(2,839,196)	(259,259)
Adjustment for:			
Prior year adjustment		-	58,122
Depreciation		2,565,615	2,306,793
Amortisation of deferred income		(2,565,615)	(2,306,793)
Gain on disposal of plant, property and equipment		131,350	-
		<u>(2,707,846)</u>	<u>(201,137)</u>
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/ in accounts receivable and prepayments		(1,958,890)	(241,675)
Increase/ in accounts payable and accruals		<u>2,132,521</u>	<u>810,755</u>
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		(2,534,216)	367,943
Net cash flows from /(used in) operations		<u>(2,534,216)</u>	<u>367,943</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(6,668,970)	(1,666,775)
Net cash from investing activities		<u>(6,668,970)</u>	<u>(1,666,775)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Capital grants		<u>4,488,875</u>	<u>4,170,233</u>
Cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		<u>(4,714,311)</u>	<u>2,871,401</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(4,714,296)	2,871,401
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>9,855,817</u>	<u>6,984,416</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		<u>5,141,521</u>	<u>9,855,817</u>
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash at bank and in hand (Note 3)		4,861,276	9,577,971
Investment securities (Note 3)		280,245	277,846
		<u>5,141,521</u>	<u>9,855,817</u>

The accompanying notes on pages 10 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

1. Incorporation and principal activities

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

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

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

(b) Use of estimates

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

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(d) Foreign currency

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

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Intangible Assets

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

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

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

Software Development Costs	25%
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(g) Revenue

(i) Government subventions

Recurrent subventions are credited to the income statement and recognised at fair value on an accrual basis.

Government Grants relating to fixed assets are deferred in the statement of financial position and amortised over the estimated useful lives of the asset to which it relates.

(ii) Interest income

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

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Investments

(i) Held to maturity

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

(ii) Available for sale

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

(i) Accounts receivable

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

(j) Accounts payable

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

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Taxation

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

3. Cash and bank balances

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash at bank and in hand	4,861,276	9,577,971
Investment securities	<u>280,245</u>	<u>277,846</u>
	<u>5,141,521</u>	<u>9,855,817</u>
4. Accounts receivable and prepayments	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	2,038,097	207,693
Prepayments and other	<u>490,339</u>	<u>361,852</u>
	<u>2,528,435</u>	<u>569,545</u>
5. Accounts payable and accruals	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trade Payables	2,567,000	1,450,153
Accruals	3,055,576	2,362,081
Other payables	<u>1,657,326</u>	<u>1,335,132</u>
	<u>7,279,902</u>	<u>5,147,366</u>

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

6. Employees	2019	2018
The number of employees at year end	<u>250</u>	<u>166</u>

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

7. Property, plant and equipment

	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Medical Equipment	Security Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Leasehold Improvements	Total
<u>Cost</u>								
At beginning of year	4,229,491	2,771,714	648,969	1,482,446	653,288	2,514,933	8,689,720	20,990,561
Disposals	(8,733)	-	-	-	-	(307,247)	-	(315,980)
Additions	1,415,395	455,241	22,633	216,730	247,685	312,410	2,985,629	5,655,723
At end of year	<u>5,636,153</u>	<u>3,226,955</u>	<u>671,602</u>	<u>1,699,176</u>	<u>900,973</u>	<u>2,520,096</u>	<u>11,675,349</u>	<u>26,330,304</u>
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>								
At beginning of year	2,623,114	1,112,441	305,472	716,111	249,723	1,232,757	4,192,878	10,432,496
Disposals	(3,232)	-	-	-	-	(181,399)	-	(184,631)
Current year charge	767,098	183,086	71,978	164,002	100,524	283,333	794,321	2,364,342
At end of year	<u>3,386,980</u>	<u>1,295,527</u>	<u>377,450</u>	<u>880,113</u>	<u>350,247</u>	<u>1,334,691</u>	<u>4,987,200</u>	<u>12,612,207</u>
Net Book Value 2018	<u>1,606,377</u>	<u>1,659,273</u>	<u>343,497</u>	<u>766,335</u>	<u>403,565</u>	<u>1,282,176</u>	<u>4,496,842</u>	<u>10,558,065</u>
Net Book Value 2019	<u>2,249,173</u>	<u>1,931,428</u>	<u>294,152</u>	<u>819,063</u>	<u>550,726</u>	<u>1,185,405</u>	<u>6,688,150</u>	<u>13,718,097</u>

CHILDREN'S AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

8. Intangible assets	2019 \$	2018 \$
<u>Cost</u>		
Beginning of year	789,381	789,381
Additions	725,727	-
Disposals	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
End of year	<u>1,515,108</u>	<u>789,381</u>
<u>Accumulated Amortisation</u>		
Beginning of year	351,576	271,282
Current year charge	<u>201,273</u>	<u>80,294</u>
End of year	<u>552,849</u>	<u>351,576</u>
Net Book Value	<u><u>962,259</u></u>	<u><u>437,805</u></u>

9. Capital Fund	2019 \$	2018 \$
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In the current year government Development Programme Funds received were as follows:

Capital fund b/f	2,503,458	
PSIP funds received	<u>4,488,875</u>	<u>4,170,233</u>
	6,992,333	-
Capital expenditure	(6,865,878)	(1,666,775)
-		
Capital fund	<u>126,455</u>	<u>2,503,458</u>

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10. Expenditure	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Operating and administrative		
Staff salaries and gratuity	38,873,218	31,754,243
Operating costs	24,401,114	21,020,040
Board fees and expenses	791,592	744,839
Other staff costs	<u>4,088,319</u>	<u>2,826,238</u>
	<u>68,154,243</u>	<u>56,345,360</u>
Bank charges and interest	9,785	85,913
Depreciation & amortization	<u>2,565,615</u>	<u>2,306,793</u>
Total operating and administrative expenditure	<u>70,729,643</u>	<u>58,738,066</u>

11. Related Party Transactions

Related parties

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

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Transactions with related parties:		
Directors' remuneration	<u>710,024</u>	<u>702,213</u>
Key management Remuneration:		
Short-term benefits	1,373,059	1,245,200
Long-term benefits	<u>248,720</u>	<u>228,620</u>
	<u>1,621,779</u>	<u>1,473,820</u>

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	2019	2018
	\$	\$
12. Work in Progress		
Digitization of adoption records- PAXGENESIS	<u>287,520</u>	<u>NIL</u>

13. Deferred Government Grants

Government grants are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognizes expenses for the related costs for which the grants are intended. Which in the case of grants related to assets requires setting up the grant as deferred income or deducting it from the carrying amount of the asset. All of the assets owned by the CATT were purchased using grants from the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, hence the net book value of the assets and the value of its work in progress equates to the value of the deferred grants in the balance sheet as follows:

Net book value of Property, Plant & Equipment	13,718,097
Net Book Value of Intangible Assets-Software	962,259
Work in Progress	<u>287,520</u>
Value of Deferred Government Grants as per Balance Sheet	<u>14,967,876</u>

14. Contingent Liability - Litigation

As at 30 September 2019, the Children's Authority was subject to claims and actions. After taking legal advice as to the likelihood of success of the claims and actions, where appropriate, provisions shall be established based on legal advice received and precedent cases. Children's Authority is either vigorously defending these claims or attempting to settle the same (where advised) so as to reduce litigation costs.