

**Deloitte.**

**InvesTT Limited**

**Financial Statements**

**30 September 2014**

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

## **InvesTT Limited**

---

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Statement of management's responsibilities	1
Independent auditor's report	2
Statement of financial position	3
Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	4
Statement of changes in equity	5
Statement of cash flows	6
Notes to the financial statements	7 - 27

**InvesTT Limited**

**Statement of management's responsibilities**

---

It is the responsibility of management to prepare financial statements for each financial year which present fairly, in all material respects, the state of affairs of InvesTT Limited ('the Company') as at the end of the financial year and the operating results of the Company for the year. It is also management's responsibility to ensure that the Company keeps 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 ('IFRS'). 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 judgements and estimates, in conformity with the IFRS. Management is of the opinion that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, 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.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director  
13 March, 2017

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Director  
13 March, 2017

**Independent auditor's report  
to the shareholders of  
InvesTT Limited**

**Report on the financial statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of InvesTT Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2014, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and 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 International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

**Auditor's responsibility**

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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements 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 of 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.

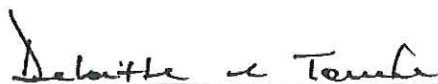
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of InvesTT Limited as at 30 September 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Deloitte & Touche  
Port of Spain  
Trinidad

13 March 2017



**InvesTT Limited**

**Statement of financial position**

**As at 30 September 2014**

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2014 \$	2013 \$
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Government grants receivable	4	1,096,132	-
Amounts due from related party	5	533,162	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	36,598	1
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,665,892</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>1,665,892</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Capital and reserves:</b>			
Share capital	7	1	1
Accumulated deficit		(4,380,266)	-
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(4,380,265)</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Trade and other payables	8	1,030,873	-
Amounts due to related parties	5	3,672,795	-
Deferred Government grants	9	1,342,489	-
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>6,046,157</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>1,665,892</b>	<b>1</b>

The notes on pages 7 to 27 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On 13 March 2017, the Board of Directors of InvesTT Limited authorised these financial statements for issue

 Director

 Director

## InvesTT Limited

### Statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

Year ended 30 September 2014

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2014 \$	2013 \$
<b>Government subventions</b>		<u>28,412,107</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Operating	10	(23,978,727)	-
Administrative	10	<u>(8,810,084)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Operating loss</b>		(4,376,704)	-
Finance costs		(3,590)	-
Interest income		<u>28</u>	<u>-</u>
Deficit before tax		(4,380,266)	-
Taxation expense		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Deficit after tax</b>		<u>(4,380,266)</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>		<u>(4,380,266)</u>	<u>-</u>

The notes on pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## InvesTT Limited

### Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

	<u>Share capital</u> \$	<u>Accumulated deficit</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Balance at 1 October 1, 2013	1	-	1
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(4,380,266)	(4,380,266)
<b>Balance at 30 September 2014</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>(4,380,266)</u></b>	<b><u>(4,380,265)</u></b>
Balance at 1 October 1, 2012	1	-	1
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-
<b>Balance at 30 September 2013</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>	<b><u>-</u></b>

The notes on pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## InvesTT Limited

### Statement of cash flows

Year ended 30 September 2014

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2014 \$	2013 \$
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Deficit before tax		(4,380,266)	
Adjustments for:			
Government subvention		(28,412,107)	
<b>Operating deficit before working capital changes</b>		<u>(32,792,373)</u>	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) in amounts due from related party		(533,162)	
Increase in trade and other payables		1,030,873	
Increase in amounts due to related party		3,672,795	
<b>Cash generated from working capital</b>		4,170,506	
<b>Taxes paid</b>		-	
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<u>(28,621,867)</u>	
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Government grants received		28,658,464	
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<u>28,658,464</u>	
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>		36,597	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		<u>1</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<u><u>36,598</u></u>	

The notes on pages 7 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.



# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2014

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

### 1. Incorporation and principal activity

InvesTT Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on 11 November 2011 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Evolving TecKnologies and Enterprise Development Company Limited (e Teck). The Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of e Teck until 1 October 2013 when its issued shares were transferred to the Corporation Sole pursuant to a decision by Cabinet on 28 February, 2013. Prior to the transfer of shares the Company did not operate independently of e Teck.

As a special purpose state enterprise under the Ministry of Trade and Industry the principal activities of the Company include:

- Implementing the Investment Policy and Investment Promotion Strategy of the Government
- Acting as the National 'One Stop Shop' and point of access for potential (international) investors in all sectors of the economy' facilitating all the relevant requirements and regulatory approvals required by investors.
- Investor sourcing
- Investor facilitation
- Investor aftercare
- (Investment) policy advocacy
- Country branding
- Country marketing

InvesTT Limited's registered address was initially the Atrium, don Miguel Road Extension, El Socorro San Juan, this was subsequently changed by notice dated 17 February 2016 to Level 19 Nicholas Towers, 63-65 Independence Square Port of Spain.

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Statement of compliance

This is the first year of operations for InvesTT Limited, during this year the Company has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Areas involving a higher degree of judgement of complexity or areas where assumptions and estimations are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

##### a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation (continued)

##### b) Office furniture and equipment

Office furniture and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation at rates which are expected to apportion the cost of the assets on a systematic basis over their estimated useful lives.

Office furniture and equipment are depreciated on the straight line method of depreciation over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Building Improvements	20% per annum
Furniture & Fixtures	10% per annum
Office Equipment	10% per annum
Computers	33.33% per annum

Repairs and renovations are normally expensed as they are incurred. Expenses are reported as assets only if the amounts involved are substantial and one or more of the following conditions is satisfied: the original useful life is prolonged, the production capacity is increased, the quality of the products is enhanced materially or production costs are reduced considerably.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of office furniture and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of income of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The carrying amount office furniture and equipment is reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred.

##### c) Government grants

InvesTT Limited's operations are funded by grants provided by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago ('GORTT'). Government subventions are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the subvention will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the subvention relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the period necessary to match the subvention on a systematic basis to the cost that it is intended to compensate. Where the subvention relates to an asset it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the useful life of the related asset.

##### d) Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency that best reflects the economic substance of the underlying events and the circumstances relevant to the Company ('the functional currency'). The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Trinidad and Tobago dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date 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 recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**2.2 Basis of preparation (continued)**

**e) Financial assets**

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through the profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate. When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end. Financial assets held by the Company includes cash and cash equivalents, amounts due from related parties and government grants receivable.

**f) Trade and other payables**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities

Trade payables and other payables are recognised at fair value.

**g) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities**

*Financial Assets*

A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

*Financial Liabilities*

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.2 Basis of preparation (continued)

##### h) Taxation

InvesTT Limited is an Investment Promotion Agency under the Ministry of Trade and Industry whose entire operations are funded by through GORTT grants, consequently their operations do not involve the sale of commercial supplies, as a result no taxation in the form of Corporation Tax, Value Added Tax or Business Levy has been incurred.

##### i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, if it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

##### j) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 **Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards**

**Standards and Interpretations adopted with no effect on financial statements**

The Company has adopted the following new standards and interpretations which had no effect on the financial statements and which were effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

- IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements
- IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements
- IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. Re-issued as IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements* (as amended in 2011)
- IAS 28, Investments in Associates. Re-issued as IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (as amended in 2011)
- IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation. Amendments to Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities
- IAS 19R, Employee Benefits. Amended standard resulting from the post-employment benefits and termination benefits project
- IFRS 12, Disclosure in Interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement
- IFRS 7, Financial Instruments – Disclosure

The Company has adopted the following new standards and interpretations which had an effect on the financial statements and which were effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013.

- **Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. Clarification of the requirements for comparative information**

The amendments to IAS 1 clarify that an entity is required to present a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the preceding period (third statement of financial position) only when the retrospective application of an accounting policy, restatement or reclassification has a material effect on the information in the third statement of financial position and that the related notes are not required to accompany the third statement of financial position.

- **Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income**

The amendments also clarify that additional comparative information is not necessary for periods beyond the minimum comparative financial statement requirements of IAS 1. However, if additional comparative information is provided, the information should be presented in accordance with IFRSs, including related note disclosure of comparative information for any additional statements. Presenting additional comparative information voluntarily would not trigger a requirement to provide a complete set of financial statements. However, the entity should present related note information for those additional statements.

The Company has applied the amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 1 introduce new terminology for the statement of comprehensive income and income statement. Under the amendments to IAS 1, a statement of comprehensive income is renamed as a statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and an income statement is renamed as a statement of profit or loss.

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

##### Standards and Interpretations adopted which impacted the financial statements (continued)

The amendments to IAS 1 retain the option to present profit or loss and other comprehensive income in either a single statement or in two separate but consecutive statements. However, the amendments to IAS 1 require additional disclosures to be made in the other comprehensive income section such that items of other comprehensive income are grouped into the following two categories:

- items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (e.g. revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment under IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, and revaluation surplus on intangible assets under IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*); and
- items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met (e.g. fair value changes on available-for-sale investments under IAS 39, and fair value changes on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges).

Income tax on items of other comprehensive income is required to be allocated on the same basis – the amendments do not change the option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax.

The amendments require retrospective application.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)**

**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted**

The Company has not applied the following new and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| • IFRS 9                                    | Financial instruments <sup>4</sup>   |
| • Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 | Investment entities <sup>1</sup>   |
| • IFRS 15                                   | Revenue from Contracts with Customers <sup>3</sup>   |
| • IFRS 16                                   | Leases <sup>3</sup>  |
| • Amendments to IFRS 11                     | Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations <sup>2</sup>                           |
| • Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38           | Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization <sup>2</sup>                  |
| • Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41           | Agriculture: Bearer Plants <sup>2</sup>  |
| • Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28          | Sale of Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture <sup>2</sup> |
| • Amendments to IAS 32                      | Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities <sup>1</sup>                                 |
| • Amendments to IFRS                        | Annual Improvements to IFRS 2012-2014 <sup>5</sup>   |
| • Amendments to IAS 1                       | Disclosure Initiative <sup>2</sup>   |
| • Amendments to IAS 27                      | Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements <sup>2</sup>  |
| • Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 | Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception <sup>2</sup>                             |
| • Amendments to IAS 12                      | Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets Unrealised Losses <sup>3</sup>                                  |
| • Amendments to IAS 7                       | Disclosure initiative <sup>3</sup>   |
| • Amendments to IFRS                        | Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016  |

<sup>1</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2015, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>2</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2016, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>3</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2017, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>4</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2018, with earlier application permitted.

<sup>5</sup> Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July, 2016, with earlier application permitted.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 **Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)**

**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)**

• **IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments***

IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently amended in October 2010 to include requirements for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for derecognition, and in November 2013 to include the new requirements for general hedge accounting. Another revised version of this IFRS was issued in July 2014 mainly to include a) impairment requirements for financial assets and b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of IFRS 9:

- all recognised financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of the subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under IFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.
- with regard to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, IFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.
- in relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected loss model, as opposed to an incurred loss model under IAS 39. The expected loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.



2. **Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 **Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)**

**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)**

• **IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (continued)**

- the new general hedge accounting requirements retain three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in IAS 39. Under IFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of IFRS 9 in the future may not have a material impact on the amounts reported in respect of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

• **Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 *Investment Entities***

The Company has applied the amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 *Investment Entities* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IFRS 10 define an investment entity and require a reporting entity that meets the definition of an investment entity not to consolidate its subsidiaries but instead to measure its subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss in its consolidated and separate financial statements.

To qualify as an investment entity, a reporting entity is required to:

- obtain funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing them with investment management services;
- commit to its investor(s) that its business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income, or both; and
- measure and evaluate performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

Consequential amendments have been made to IFRS 12 and IAS 27 to introduce new disclosure requirements for investment entities.

As the Company is not an investment entity (assessed based on the criteria set out in IFRS 10 as at 1 January, 2014), the application of the amendments has no impact on the disclosures or the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements.

• **IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers***

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued which establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue from contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 **Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)**

**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)**

• **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)**

The core principle of IFRS 15 is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

- Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Under IFRS 15, an entity recognizes revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in IFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by IFRS 15.

The directors of the Company anticipate that the application of IFRS 15 in the future may not have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Company's financial statements.

• **IFRS 16 Leases**

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognise, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of IFRS 16 in the future would have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in the Company's financial statements.

• **Amendments to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations**

The amendments to IFRS 11 provide guidance on how to account for the acquisition of a joint operation that constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*. Specifically, the amendments state that the relevant principles on accounting for business combinations in IFRS 3 and other standards (e.g. IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* regarding impairment testing of a cash-generating unit to which goodwill on acquisition of a joint operation has been allocated) should be applied. The same requirements should be applied to the formation of a joint operation if and only if an existing business is contributed to the joint operation by one of the parties that participate in the joint operation.

**2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

**2.3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)**

**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)**

• ***Amendments to IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interest in Joint Operations (continued)***

A joint operator is also required to disclose the relevant information required by IFRS 3 and other standards for business combinations.

The amendments to IFRS 11 apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2016. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IFRS 11 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

• ***Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization***

The amendments to IAS 16 prohibit entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to IAS 38 introduce a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortization of an intangible asset. This presumption can only be rebutted in the following two limited circumstances;

- a) when the intangible asset is expensed as a measure of revenue; or
- b) when it can be demonstrated that revenue and consumption of the economic benefits of the intangible asset are highly correlated.

The amendments apply prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2016. Currently, the Company uses the straight-line method for depreciation and amortisation of its property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets respectively. The directors of the Company believe that the straight-line method is the most appropriate method to reflect the consumption of economic benefits inherent in the respective assets and accordingly, the directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

• ***Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants***

The amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 define a bearer plant and require biological assets that meet the definition of a bearer plant to be accounted for as property, plant and equipment in accordance with IAS 16, instead of IAS 41. The produce growing on bearer plants continues to be accounted for in accordance with IAS 41.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 will not have an impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not engaged in agricultural activities.

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

##### Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)

- **Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture**

The amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 deal with situations where there is a sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. Specifically, the amendments state that gains or losses resulting from the loss of control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business in a transaction with an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method, are recognised in the parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interest in that associate or joint venture. Similarly, gains and losses resulting from the measurement of investments retained in any former subsidiary (that has become an associate or a joint venture that is accounted for using the equity method) to fair value are recognised in the former parent's profit or loss only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interest in the new associate or joint venture.

The amendments should be applied prospectively to transactions occurring in annual periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2016. The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- **Amendments to IAS 32 Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

The Company has applied the amendments to IAS 32 *Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* for the first time in the current year. The amendments to IAS 32 clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off' and 'simultaneous realization and settlement'.

The amendments have been applied retrospectively. As the Company does not have any financial assets and financial liabilities that qualify for offset, the application of the amendments has had no impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements. The Company has assessed whether certain of its financial assets and financial liabilities qualify for offset based on the criteria set out in the amendments and concluded that the application of the amendments will have no impact on the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements.

- **Annual Improvements 2012 – 2014**

The *Annual Improvements to IFRS 2012-2014* include a number of amendments to various IFRS, which are summarised below.

IFRS 5 — Adds specific guidance in IFRS 5 for cases in which an entity reclassifies an asset from held for sale to held for distribution or vice versa and cases in which held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

IFRS 7 — Additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset, and clarification on offsetting disclosures in condensed interim financial statements.

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

#### 2.3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

##### Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)

- **Annual Improvements 2012 – 2014**

IAS 19 — Clarify that the rate used to discount post-employment benefit obligations should be determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds. The assessment of the depth of for high quality corporate bonds should be at the currency level (i.e. the same currency as the benefits are to be paid). For currencies for which there is no deep market in such high quality corporate bonds, the market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds denominated in that currency should be used instead.

IAS 34 — Clarify the meaning of 'elsewhere in the interim report' and require a cross-reference.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

- **Amendment to IAS 1: Disclosure Initiative**

Amendments were made to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial reports by making the following changes:

- a) clarification that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, materiality considerations apply to the all parts of the financial statements, and even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply;
- b) clarification that the list of line items to be presented in these statements can be disaggregated and aggregated as relevant and additional guidance on subtotals in these statements and clarification that an entity's share of OCI of equity-accounted associates and joint ventures should be presented in aggregate as single line items based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss;
- c) additional examples of possible ways of ordering the notes to clarify that understandability and comparability should be considered when determining the order of the notes and to demonstrate that the notes need not be presented in the order so far listed in paragraph 114 of IAS 1.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 **Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)**

**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)**

• **Amendments to IAS 27: *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements***

Amendments were made to IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements to permit investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates to be optionally accounted for using the equity method in separate financial statements. Consequently, an entity is permitted to account for these investments either:

- (i) at cost; or
- (ii) in accordance with IFRS 9 (or IAS 39); or
- (iii) using the equity method.

This is an accounting policy choice for each category of investment.

• **Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (*Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*)**

Amendments were made to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (2011) to address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities by clarifying the following points:

- a) The exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements for an intermediate parent entity is available to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, even if the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value.
- b) A subsidiary that provides services related to the parent's investment activities should not be consolidated if the subsidiary itself is an investment entity.
- c) When applying the equity method to an associate or a joint venture, a non-investment entity investor in an investment entity may retain the fair value measurement applied by the associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries.
- d) An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value provides the disclosures relating to investment entities required by IFRS 12.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

• **Amendments to IAS 12 *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses***

Unrealised losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use.

2. **Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

2.3 **Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)**

**Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted (continued)**

• **Amendments to IAS 12 *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (continued)***

The carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits.

Estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deductions resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences.

An entity assesses a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets. Where tax law restricts the utilisation of tax losses, an entity would assess a deferred tax asset in combination with other deferred tax assets of the same type

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

• **Amendments to IAS 7 *Disclosure Initiative***

Amends IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows to clarify that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

• **Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014 – 2016 Cycle**

The *Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016* include a number of amendments to various IFRS, which are summarised below.

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards - Deleted the short-term exemptions of IFRS 1, because they have now served their intended purpose. Amendment effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – Clarify the scope of the standard by specifying that the disclosure requirements in the standard apply to an entity's interests that are classified as held for sale, as held for distribution or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations. Amendment effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Clarified that the election to measure at fair value through profit or loss an investment in an associate or a joint venture that is held by an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or other qualifying entity, is available for each investment in an associate or joint venture on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition. Amendment effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate that the application of these amendments will have an impact on these financial statements.

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2014

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

### 3. Critical judgements and use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make critical judgements and use estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used. Key sources of uncertainty which requires the use of estimates include:

#### Useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment

The estimates of useful lives as translate into depreciation rates are detailed in the property, plant and equipment policy above. These rates and the residual lives of the assets are reviewed annually taking cognizance of the forecasted commercial and economic realities.

#### Contingent liabilities

Management applies its judgement to the facts and advice it receives from its attorneys, advocates and other advisors in assessing if an obligation is probable, more likely than not or remote. Such judgement is used to determine if the obligation is recognised as a liability or disclosed as a contingent liability.

### 4. Government grants receivable

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Grants receivable from Ministry of Trade and Industry	<u>1,096,132</u>	<u>-</u>

### 5. Related party transactions

The following represents transactions with related parties.

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Government subventions received during the year	<u>28,658,464</u>	<u>-</u>
Key management remuneration include salary to executives and the directors fees	<u>1,600,959</u>	<u>-</u>

#### Related party balances

The following table provides the total amount of material transactions which have been entered into with related parties as at 30 September 2014. There were no amounts outstanding at 30 September 2013 or transactions with related parties.

	Amount owed by related parties \$	Amount owed to related parties \$
Evolving TecKnologies & Enterprise Development Company Limited	<u>533,162</u>	<u>3,672,795</u>
Grants receivable from Ministry of Trade and Industry	<u>1,096,132</u>	<u>-</u>



## InvesTT Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

#### 6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of the following:

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Cash on hand and at bank	36,598	1
	<u>36,598</u>	<u>1</u>

#### 7. Share capital

The Company is authorised to issue an unlimited amount of ordinary shares.

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Issued share capital - 1 ordinary share of no par value	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

#### 8. Trade and other payables

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Trade payables	793,232	-
Accrued expenses	237,641	-
	<u>1,030,873</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 9. Deferred Government grants

	2014 \$	2013 \$
Grants received during the year	28,658,464	-
Amounts released to the statement of profit or loss	(28,412,107)	-
Grants receivable	1,096,132	-
Balance as at 30 September 2014	<u>1,342,489</u>	<u>-</u>

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 30 September 2014

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

### 10. Administrative and operating expenses

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
<b>Operating Expenses</b>		
PSIP expense -001	8,226,620	-
PSIP expense -297	15,752,107	-
	<u>23,978,727</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>		
Staff cost and related expenses	6,821,857	-
Legal fees	365	-
Audit fees	67,500	-
Subscriptions	21,826	-
Seminar and conferences- foreign	300	-
Telephone	2,030	-
Meetings and functions	4,462	-
Office rent	920,000	-
Office equipment rental	58,058	-
Office utilities	63,137	-
Office maintenance	18,243	-
Office stationery and printing	11,613	-
Office supplies	2,832	-
Security expense	80,312	-
Courier services	13,408	-
Janitorial services	97,373	-
Pantry items	11,592	-
Settlements and claims	162,500	-
Directors fees and allowances	434,400	-
Board meeting expenses	9,025	-
Foreign exchange loss	11,279	-
Corporate expenses	(2,028)	-
	<u>8,810,084</u>	<u>-</u>

## InvesTT Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

#### 11. Financial risk management

##### 11.1 Categorization

	2014 \$	2013 \$
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Loans and receivables</b>		
Government grants receivable	1,096,132	-
Due from related party	533,162	-
Cash and cash equivalents	36,598	1
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,665,892</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Other financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Amortised cost</b>		
Trade and other payables	1,030,873	-
Due to related party	3,672,796	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>4,703,669</b>	<b>-</b>

##### 11.2 Management of insurance and financial risks

Risk is inherent in the Company's activities but it is managed through a process of on-going identification, measurement and monitoring subject to risk limits and other controls. This process of risk management is critical to the Company's continuing as a going concern.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for providing the risk strategies and principles to identify and control risks.

The Company's risks are measured using methods which reflect the expected loss likely to arise in normal circumstances. The models make use of probabilities derived from historical experience, adjusted to reflect the current economic environment.

Monitoring and controlling risks is primarily performed based on limits established by its Board of Directors. These limits reflect the business strategy and market environment of the Company as well as the level of risk that the Company is willing to accept.

##### 11.3 Financial risks

The components of financial risk are liquidity risk and credit risk. All the Company's assets and liabilities, are non-interest bearing, denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars and are due within one year and therefore the Company is not exposed to interest rate, currency risk or price risk.

# InvesTT Limited

## Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

### 11. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 11.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay obligations when due at a reasonable cost.

	On demand	Up to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As at September 30, 2014</b>					
<b>Assets</b>					
Government grants receivable	-	1,096,132	-	-	1,096,132
Due from related party	-	533,162	-	-	533,162
Cash and cash equivalents	36,598	-	-	-	36,598
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>36,598</b>	<b>1,629,294</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,665,892</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Trade and other payables	-	1,030,873	-	-	1,030,873
Due to related party	-	3,672,796	-	-	3,672,796
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,703,669</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,703,669</b>
<b>Net liquidity gap</b>	<b>36,598</b>	<b>(3,074,375)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,037,777)</b>

	On demand	Up to 1 year	1 – 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>As at September 30, 2013</b>					
<b>Assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	1	-	-	-	1
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

#### 11.5 Credit risk

The Company has exposure to credit risk which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are:

- Cash at bank
- Receivables

The Company manages its credit risk by transacting with entities that are of investment grade credit quality. Credit ratings are supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the Company uses other publicly available financial information to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

The Company categorises all cash on hand and at bank as high grade financial assets.

### 12. Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders while maintaining a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

## InvesTT Limited

### Notes to the financial statements For the year ended 30 September 2014 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

---

#### 13. Commitments

##### *Leasing arrangements*

Operating leases relate to leases of offices and other equipment with lease terms of between 6 months and 5 years. The Company does not have an option to purchase the leased offices at the expiry of the lease periods.

	2014 \$	2013 \$
No later than 1 year	213,900	-
Later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	303,025	-
	<u>516,925</u>	<u>-</u>

#### 14. Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities.

#### 15. Subsequent events

The Company has determined, at the time of issuance of these financial statements, that there are no subsequent events which require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.