Financial Statements of

NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY

September 30, 2012
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY

September 30, 2012

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Statement of Management's Responsibilities

National Training Agency

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of National Training Agency, ('the Agency'), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2012, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in reserves and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Agency 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 Agency's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Agency's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), 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 Agency 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 outlined above.

Director	Director
Dr. Ruby S. Alleyne	Mrs. Cavelle Waveney Joseph-St Omer
July 19, 2021	July 19, 2021

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
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Independent Auditors' Report to the
Ministry of Education

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of National Training Agency (the Agency), which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2012, the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in reserves and changes in cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' 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 about 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 our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls.

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.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Agency was unable to provide a detailed schedule of stipends paid by the Agency to On the Job (OJT) trainees which agreed to the amount recorded in the financial statements and also were unable to the locate the contracts and identification forms for the OJT trainees sampled for testing. We are therefore unable to test the existence, accuracy and completeness of OJT stipend expenses. Since stipends paid by the Agency to OJT trainees may affect the determination of the financial performance and cash flows we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been necessary to the amounts shown in the financial statements for administrative expenses, surplus for the year and accumulated surplus as at and for the year ended September 30, 2012.

The entity did not comply with the IAS 36 Standard as an impairment assessment was not performed as at the end of 2012. The standard dictates that an entity shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. We are therefore unable to assess the carrying value of the entity's Property and Equipment at the end of the financial year 2012.

KPMG was also unable to verify the existence of the entity's Property and Equipment from 2012 and the entity was unable to provide supports to validate the existence of the relevant assets as the Agency did not perform an assessment either. As such we are unable to rely on the carrying value of the of the property and equipment for the period. The carrying value of the property and equipment is approximately 9.2 M.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the separate financial statements in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and with IESBA Code.

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

KPMG

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion section of our report, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency as at September 30, 2012, its financial performance and its cash flow.

Chartered Accountants

KPMG

Port of Spain,
Trinidad, West Indies
July 19, 2021

NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY

Statement of Financial Position

September 30, 2012
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2012	2011
		$	$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	9,216,091	3,226,797
Total non-current assets		9,216,091	3,226,797
Current assets			
Inventories		194,513	309,529
Accounts receivable	6	1,576,828	1,432,176
Cash and bank balances		27,305,063	3,224,272
Total current assets		29,076,404	4,965,977
Total assets		38,292,495	8,192,774
RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus (deficit)		7,089,062	(1,725,785)
Total reserves		7,089,062	(1,725,785)
Non-current liabilities			
Capital grants	7	9,216,091	3,226,797
Deferred income	8	10,759,467	2,017,453
Total non-current liabilities		19,975,558	5,244,250
Current liabilities			
Deferred Income	8	4,858,689	902,027
Accounts payable and accruals	9	6,369,186	3,772,282
Total current liabilities		11,227,875	4,674,309
Total Reserves and Liabilities		38,292,495	8,192,774

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On June 2, 2021, the Board of Directors of the National Training Agency authorized these financial statements for issue.

_______________ Director   _______________ Director

NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

September 30, 2012
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2012	2011
		$	$
Income			
Government grants	7	220,638,107	22,735,258
Amortisation of capital grants	7	696,073	424,699
Amortisation of deferred income	8	3,326,948	2,187,030
Conference fees		622,285	745,031
Service contracts		5,795	265,881
Audit and accreditation		468,340	471,746
Other income		539,315	276,812
		226,296,863	27,106,457
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	17	180,905,848	11,235,504
Payroll and related costs	15	36,576,168	17,230,180
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		-	25,787
Impairment loss on assets held-for-sale		-	43,350
		217,482,016	28,534,821
Surplus (deficit) for the year being total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		8,814,847	(1,428,364)

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY

Statement of Changes in Reserves

For the year ended September 30, 2012
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Reserves $
Year ended September 30, 2011	
Balance at October 1, 2010	(297,421)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(1,428,364)
Balance at September 30, 2011	(1,725,785)
Year ended September 30, 2012	
Balance at October 1, 2011	(1,725,785)
Total comprehensive income for the year	8,814,847
Balance at September 30, 2012	7,089,062

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2012
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	2012	2011
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus (deficit) for the year		8,814,847	(1,428,364)
Adjustments to reconcile excess of expenditure over income for the year to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation		696,253	355,562
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		-	25,787
Impairment loss on assets-held-for-sale		-	43,350
Gain from disposal of property and equipment		(180)	-
Amortisation of capital grants		(696,073)	(424,699)
Amortisation of deferred income - projects		(3,326,948)	(2,187,030)
Amortisation of Public Sector Investment Projects (PSIP)		(5,984,979)	-
Changes in:			
- Inventories		115,016	(226,004)
- Accounts receivable		(144,653)	(828,703)
- Accounts payable and accruals		2,596,905	935,814
Net cash from (used in) operating activities		2,070,188	(3,734,287)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(6,696,157)	(681,408)
Net cash used investing activities		(6,696,157)	(681,408)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from capital grants	7	6,696,157	681,408
Proceeds from government grants - projects		22,010,603	1,134,625
Net cash from financing activities		28,706,760	1,816,033
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		24,080,791	(2,599,662)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		3,224,272	5,823,934
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		27,305,063	3,224,272
Cash and cash equivalents represented by:			
Cash and bank balances		27,305,063	3,224,272

The notes on pages 8 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Incorporation and Principal Activities

The National Training Agency ('the Agency or NTA') is a government agency, which commenced operations on January 4, 1999 at the DSM Plaza, Chaguanas and was incorporated as a not for profit agency on May 28, 1999.

Its primary role is to co-ordinate and regulate technical and vocational of education and training ('TVET') throughout Trinidad and Tobago, the promoting and facilitation a coherent, appropriate and cost effective system of quality training and the development of skills relevant to the needs and economic development of the nation.

On December 13, 2010, Cabinet agreed to a re-launch of the On the Job Training ('OJT') Programme aligned to labour market requirements, based on occupational standards and certified with the Caribbean Vocational Qualifications. This re-launched OJT Programme fell under the remit of the NTA effective February 1, 2011.

The Agency reports to the Ministry of Education (previously reported to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education).

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 2, 2021.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

(b) Basis of measurement

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

(c) Functional and presentation currency

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

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

(d) Use of Accounting Estimates and Judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Agency's accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and contingent assets and contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statement are disclosed in Note 4.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

(a) *Property, plant and equipment*

Cost

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

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

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

The loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment, and is recognised within other expenses in the surplus or deficit account.

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Agency, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the surplus or deficit account.

Depreciation

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

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Depreciation (continued)

Depreciation is not charged on freehold land. Depreciation is calculated using the declining balance basis over the estimated useful lives of each item of property, plant and equipment at the following rates:

-	Furniture and fixtures	10%
-	Computer equipment	20%
-	Office equipment	12%
-	Motor vehicles	25%
-	Books	12%
-	Other equipment	10%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

(b) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first out method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated selling expenses.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Recognition and initial measurement

Accounts receivable are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Agency becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. Accounts receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Classification

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost;
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

<u>Financial assets – Business model assessment</u>

The Agency makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Agency's continuing recognition of the assets.

<u>Financial assets at amortised cost</u>

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial assets or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortised cost of the financial liability. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

<u>Financial liabilities – Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses</u>

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Derecognition

Financial assets

The Agency derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Agency neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Agency enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised

Financial liabilities

The Agency derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Agency also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

(d) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and call deposits with maturities of three months or less from the acquisition date that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

(f) Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

(g) Provisions

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

The expense relating to any provision is presented in the surplus or deficit account net of any reimbursement, if the effects of the time value of money are material.

(h) Revenue recognition

Unconditional grants related to the ongoing operations of the Agency are recognised in the surplus or deficit account as revenue when the grant becomes receivable.

Government grants that compensate the Agency for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in the surplus or deficit account on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

Government and other grants designated for specific projects is deferred in the statement of financial position and matched with the related project expenditure in the surplus or deficit account over the life of the project.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Revenue recognition (continued)

Grants that compensate the Agency for the cost of an asset are recognised in the surplus or deficit account as revenue on a systematic basis over the life of the asset.

Grants are recognised initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and that the Agency will comply with the conditions associated with the grant.

All other revenue are recorded on an accruals basis.

(i) Leases

i. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

At inception of an arrangement the Agency determines whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

ii. Leased assets

Leases of property, plant and equipment that transfer to the Agency substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Assets held under other leases are classified as operating leases and are not recognised in the Agency's statement of financial position.

iii. Leased payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(j) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Agency’s functional currency by applying the spot exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. All differences are taken to the surplus or deficit account.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Foreign currency transactions (continued)

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the surplus and deficit account in the period in which they arise.

(k) Defined contribution Plan

The Agency on October 23, 2003, Cabinet Minute No. 2703 implemented a Superannuation Plan (the Plan) for its permanent employees. This Plan, the Universal Retirement Fund ('the Fund') is held with the Unit Trust Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago. The Agency deducts 5% monthly from employees' salary and contributes 10% of the employees' basic salary to the Fund. Contributions are immediately recognised in the surplus or deficit account.

(l) New and revised IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Agency applied a number of new and amended IFRS, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') that are mandatorily effective for accounting periods that begin on or after January 1, 2011.

- Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements (as part of Improvements to IFRSs issued in 2010)*
- Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*
- Amendments to IFRIC 14 *Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement*
- *Improvements to IFRSs* issued in 2010
- IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures (as revised in 2009)*

The application of these new and amended IFRS has had no impact on the Agency's financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(m) New and revised IFRS in issue but not yet effective

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

Amendments to IFRS 7	*Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*[1]
IFRS 9	*Financial Instruments*[6]
IFRS 10	*Consolidated Financial Statements*[2]
IFRS 11	*Joint Arrangements*[2]
IFRS 12	*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*[2]
IFRS 13	*Fair Value Measurement*[2]
IFRS 15	*Revenue from Contracts*[6]
IFRS 16	*Leases*[7]

The Agency has not applied the following new and revised IFRS that have been issued but are not yet effective: (continued)

Amendments to IAS 1	*Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*[3]
Amendments to IAS 12	*Deferred Tax – Recovery of Underlying Assets*[4]
IAS 19 (as revised in 2011)	*Employee Benefits*[2]
IAS 27 (as revised in 2011)	*Separate Financial Statements*[2]
IAS 28 (as revised in 2011)	*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*[2]
IAS 32	*Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabiliites*[2]
IFRIC 23	*Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment*[7]

[1] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.
[4] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012.
[3] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.
[2] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.
[5] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.
[6] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
[7] Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

The directors do not anticipate that the application of these new and revised IFRS will have a significant impact on the Agency's financial statements.

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation

In the application of the accounting policies in conformity with IFRSs, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management did not make any critical judgements in the process of applying the Agency's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There were no key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5. Property and Equipment

	Furniture	Computer	Office	Motor	Books	Other	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended September 30, 2012							
Cost							
At September 30, 2011	2,308,541	1,529,965	681,748	348,532	69,182	73,987	5,011,955
Additions	1,135,913	1,545,224	468,409	3,530,497	16,114	-	6,696,157
Disposals	-	(10,790)	-	-	-	-	(10,790)
At September 30, 2012	3,444,454	3,064,399	1,150,157	3,879,029	85,296	73,987	11,697,322
Depreciation							
As at September 30,2011	524,638	684,365	242,209	274,692	30,232	29,022	1,785,158
Charge for the year	206,399	315,895	79,900	84,648	4,915	4,496	696,253
Disposals	-	(180)	-	-	-	-	(180)
At September 30, 2012	731,037	1,000,080	322,109	359,340	35,147	33,518	2,481,231
Net book value							
At September 30, 2012	2,713,417	2,064,319	828,048	3,519,689	50,149	40,469	9,216,091
At September 30, 2011	1,783,903	845,600	439,539	73,840	38,950	44,965	3,226,797

5. Property and Equipment (continued)

	Furniture	Computer	Office	Motor	Books	Other	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended September 30, 2011							
Cost							
At September 30, 2010	1,930,255	1,373,963	710,117	348,532	38,796	64,588	4,466,251
Additions	378,286	257,262	6,075	-	30,386	9,399	681,408
Disposals	-	(101,260)	(34,444)	-	-	-	(135,704)
At September 30, 2011	2,308,541	1,529,965	681,748	348,532	69,182	73,987	5,011,955
Depreciation							
At September 30, 2010	371,473	634,199	233,546	250,078	25,596	24,621	1,539,513
Charge for the year	153,165	132,992	35,754	24,614	4,636	4,401	355,562
Disposals	-	(82,826)	(27,091)	-	-	-	(109,917)
At September 30, 2011	524,638	684,365	242,209	274,692	30,232	29,022	1,785,158
Net book value							
At September 30, 2011	1,783,903	845,600	439,539	73,840	38,950	44,965	3,226,797
At September 30, 2010	1,558,782	739,764	476,571	98,454	13,200	39,967	2,926,738

6. Accounts Receivable

	2012	2011
	$	$
Trade receivables	1,311,036	1,663,935
Provision for impairment	(964,365)	(615,231)
	346,671	1,048,704
Prepayments	-	151,146
Other receivables	1,524,097	232,326
Provision for impairment	(293,940)	-
	1,576,828	1,432,176

7. Government Funding

(a) Government grants

	Recurrent Grant	Capital Grant	Total 2012	Total 2011
	$	$	$	$
Recurrent grants (i)	33,094,145	1,905,855	35,000,000	22,735,258
National Life Skills Education Programme (ii)	110,000	-	110,000	-
	33,204,145	1,905,855	35,110,000	22,735,258
On the Job Training Programme (OJTP) (Note 1)	187,433,962	1,213,885	188,647,847	-
Total	220,638,107	3,119,740	223,757,847	22,735,258

7. Government Funding (continued)

(a) *Government grants*

(i) Recurrent grants

The Agency received $35,000,000 in Government grants from which the sum of $1,905,855 was utilized for capital expenditure with the balance of $33,094,145 allocated towards recurring expenses.

(ii) National Life Skills Education Programme

The National Life Skills Education Programme is a soft skills programme that is managed by the National Life Skills Unit of the Agency. The programme was established via Cabinet Minute No. 3519 of December 22, 2004, for the effective implementation of Life Skills activities on a national scale, for persons 16 years and above. The National Life Skills Curriculum guides the implementation of the programme and is designed to develop the following knowledge, skills and attitudes.

(iii) Specific Grants

The Agency received $3,565,627 relating to the Public Sector Investment Programme ('PSIP'), primarily for the acquisition of community coaches. Management utilised $3,530,497 of these funds for the acquisition of two (2) Job Career and Coach buses, for the purpose of the operations of the Agency. The balance of $35,130 pertained to CAPEX for the administration of the MTEST project.

(b) *Capital grants*

	Specific Grants	Allocated from Recurrent Grants	Total Before OJTP	OJPT	Total 2012	Total 2011
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Opening balance	-	3,226,797	3,226,797	-	3,226,797	2,970,088
Funding	3,565,627	1,905,855	5,471,482	1,224,675	6,696,157	681,408
Disposals of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	(10,790)	(10,790)	-
Amortisation for the year	-	(660,753)	(660,753)	(35,320)	(696,073)	(424,699)
Closing balance	3,565,627	4,471,899	8,037,526	1,178,565	9,216,091	3,226,797

8. Deferred Income

Project		Balance at September 30, 2011	Receipts For The Year	Public Sector Investment Projects (PSIP)	Amortization For The Year	Balance at September 30, 2012
		$	$	$	$	$
EDF Projects:						
(i)	Prior Learning Assessment Recognition Project	1,009,370	-	-	(142,733)	866,637
(ii)	Prior Learning Assessment Recognition Project	1,008,083	-	-	-	1,008,083
(iii)	Technical Vocational Education & Training Registry (TVET Registry)	567,402	-	-	(231,383)	336,019
(iv)	Competency Card	334,625	-	-	(26,466)	308,159
(v)	Information Communication and Technology	-	1,500,000	-	(581,302)	918,698
PSIP Projects:						
(vi)	OJT Headquarters	-	4,500,000	-	(208,390)	4,291,610
	OJT Headquarters	-	700,000	-	-	700,000
(vii)	Workforce Assessment Centre (WAC)	-	1,052,500	-	(231,133)	821,367
(viii)	NTA / YTEPP Headquarters	-	3,100,000	(2,454,482)	-	645,518
(ix)	Community Coach	-	5,158,103	(3,530,497)	(120,052)	1,507,554
Special Project:						
(x)	World Skills	-	6,000,000	-	(1,785,489)	4,214,511
		2,919,480	22,010,603	(5,984,979)	(3,326,948)	15,618,156

	2012	2011
	$	$
Current	4,858,689	902,027
Non-current	10,759,467	2,017,453
	15,618,156	2,919,480

8. Deferred Income (continued)

(i) Prior Learning Assessment Recognition Project

The Prior Learning Assessment and Recognition (PLAR) Project is a process by which individuals can gain credit towards National and Caribbean Vocation Qualifications based on evidence from past experience, achievements or work. It allows for the assessment and formal certification of prior competence. The original sum of $3,250,000 was received by the GOTT in June 30, 2006. This project is in its final stages of completion, with an expected closure during 2014.

(ii) European Development Fund – Prior Learning Assessment Recognition Project

This project was funded under the European Development Fund to enhance the Technological Capacity of the Agency to perform an expanded role in the Management of Technical Vocational Education & Training through the development of a National Management Information Support to support the On-the Job Training (OJT) Programme. The sum of $1,200,000 and $225,000 was received in the financial years 2009 and 2010 respectively. The residual fund balance of $1,008,083 remains unutilized as at September 30, 2012.

(iii) European Development Fund – TVET Registry

The TVET Registry was implemented as a mechanism to measure, monitor and evaluate all TVET training providers and trainees in Trinidad and Tobago, and provide up to date information and guidance to all stakeholders. In order to do so, all training providers in receipt of State funding will register with the Agency via the National TVET Registry and maintain information related to their programmes, candidates' enrolment and Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) Certification by the end of each Training Cycle. Funding for this project was originally received in 2009 for the sum of $2,000,000. As at year end this project has been completed with this residual sum of $336,019, which remains unutilized.

(iv) European Development Fund – Competency Card

A National Competency Card System which supports the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Registry where the Card System would work in tandem with the Registry (branded online as the NTA TVET Control Centre – TVETCC) to measure, monitor and evaluate all TVET training providers and trainees, and provide up-to-date information and guidance to stakeholders . Funding of $334,625 was approved and received by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) .This project was approved by cabinet on March 3, 2011 and has been completed, with a residual fund balance of $308,159 which remains unutilized.

8. Deferred Income (continued)

(v) Information Communication and Technology

This fund has been provided by the 9th European Development Programme to provide support to Non-University Tertiary Education. The amount allocated was aim at enhancing the Technological Capacity of the NTA in Trinidad and Tobago. The programme is ongoing.

(vi) OJT Headquarters

To provide accommodations for the OJT Programme Headquarters, the Central Regional Office and the Lifeskills Unit. An initial funding of $4,500,000 was received in during the year with expected date of commencement on September 9, 2013 and completion on or before December 31, 2013. OJT was provided with an additional sum of $700,000 relating to the construction of the OJT Programme Headquarters. No monies were utilised during the year.

(vii) Workforce Assessment Centre (WAC)

This project started in May 2011 and is expected to continue on an ongoing basis. The WAC provides formal certification in a particular skill area for those who may have demonstrated a level of competence in their given field over a period of time. The WAC targets both individuals and employer organizations that are committed to building their internal workforce capacity by ensuring that the workforce is competent, certified and has a competitive edge.

(viii) NTA / YTEPP Headquarters

The establishment of the MTEST Administration Complex to house the headquarters of the Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training, the National Training Agency (NTA), the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT) and the Youth Training Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP) at Narsaloo Ramaya Road, Chaguanas, estimated to cost $850 million. Initial funding of $3.1 million was received during the year 2012 with funding expected to be received in the subsequent financial years. On May 18, 2012 a sod turning ceremony was held to begin the start of the project which is expected to be completed by September 2015.

8. Deferred Income (continued)

(ix) Community Coach

The Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training (MTEST) - Jobs & Career Coach is an innovative and unique approach to educating secondary school students on their career options to provide a forum for teenagers to explore their own career goals which should result in them making intelligent and informed decisions about future vocational choices. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2012 the sum of $5,158,103 was received for the acquisition of two (2) Jobs and Career Coaches (JCC Buses) as part of NTA's outreach programme. As at year end, the fund balance of $1,507,554 remains available for operational expenses relating to this programme.

(x) Worldskills

A national skills competition that will enable top young practitioners to move on to represent this country at the WorldSkills International Competition level. In support of our intended future participation in WorldSkills International Competitions. It represents a unique opportunity for the show casing of the country's skill resource to that of world-class competency standards within the industrial trades and service sectors. This project was initiated during the year with the sum of $6 million received during the year. This project is expected to continue into the next financial year.

9. Accounts Payable and Accruals

	2012	2011
	$	$
Trade payables	96,004	1,418,134
Provisions and accruals	3,273,833	312,981
PAYE payable	1,163,931	1,891,453
Reimbursement to Training Providers (OJTP)	1,651,209	-
Other accruals	184,209	149,714
	6,369,186	3,772,282

10. Operating Leases

The following are operating leases currently held:

(i) Lease commitments

The Agency currently leases six (6) OJTP regional offices and two (2) NTA offices, including carpark facilities. In addition, the Agency currently leases a total of five (5) motor vehicles, three (3) for a period of thirty-six (36) months and two (2) for a period of forty-eight (48) months. Operating short term leases for two (2) photocopiers and one (1) storage container are also leased.

	2012	**2011**
	$	**$**

The following is an analysis of leases:

(i) Leases as lessee

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:		
Less than one year	5,112,268	1,710,792
Between one and five years	20,449,072	8,553,960
	25,561,340	10,264,752

	2012	**2011**
	$	**$**

(ii) Lease expenses

The following is a breakdown of the lease expenses:

Office rentals	4,286,956	2,026,680
Carpark rentals	274,248	-
Motor vehicles rentals	331,637	9,746
Equipment rentals	201,609	151,720
	5,094,450	2,188,146

11. Related Parties

The Agency is a Non-for-Profit Agency under the Ministry of Education (formerly under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE)), fully funded by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). The Agency acts as a coordinating body for the TVET with the responsibility for formulating, monitoring and evaluation of the Government's Policies, Plans and Programmes within the ambit of a National Training System. The NTA receives an annual grant which enables the organization to effectively implement the TVET system.

A party is related to the Agency if:

(a) The party is a subsidiary or an associate of the Agency;

(b) The party is, directly or indirectly, either under common control or subject to significant influence with the Agency, or has significant influence over or joint control of the Agency.

(c) The party is a close family member of a person who is part of key management personnel or who controls the Agency;

(d) The party is controlled or significantly influenced by a member of key management personnel or by a person who controls the Agency;

(e) The party is a joint venture in which the Agency is a venture partner;

(f) The party is a member of the Agency's or its parent's key management personnel;

(g) The party is a post-employment benefit plan for the Agency's employees.

(h) The party, or any member of an Agency of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Agency or its Parent.

(i) To this end the Ministry of Education (formerly under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education (MSTTE) can be classified as a related party.

Key management personnel

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

Key management personnel received compensation of $3,779,710 (2011: $3,097,458) for the year. Total remuneration which is included in Director's fees and Salaries and staff benefits relates to salaries and allowances to Directors and Executive Management of the Agency.

12. Capital Commitments

The Agency has no capital commitments as at September 30, 2012.

13. Financial Risk Management

The Agency's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (currency risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Agency's overall risk management programme seeks to minimise the potential adverse effect on the Agency's financial performance.

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Derivative financial instruments are not presently used to reduce exposure to fluctuations in these risks.

(i) Credit risk

Management monitors exposure to credit risk on an on-going basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end was:

	2012	2011
	$	$
Trade receivables (net)	346,671	1,048,704
Other receivables (net)	1,230,157	383,472
Cash and bank balances	27,305,063	3,224,272
	28,881,891	4,656,448

13. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Agency has recognised an impairment allowance. The Agency does not hold any collateral over these balances. There has not been a significant change in credit quality.

	2012			2011		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
	$	$	$	$	$	$
0-30 days	524,008	250,507	273,501	1,308,730	260,026	1,048,704
31-60 days	41,550	-	41,550	6,900	6,900	-
61-90 days	10,850	-	10,850	-	-	-
Over 90 days	734,628	713,858	20,770	348,305	348,305	-
	1,311,036	964,365	346,671	1,663,935	615,231	1,048,704

Impairment losses of $349,134 was recorded with respect to trade receivables for the year ending September 30, 2012 (2011: $615,231).

Other receivables disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period for which the Agency has recognised an impairment allowance. The Agency does not hold any collateral over these balances. There has not been a significant change in credit quality.

	2012			2011		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
	$	$	$	$	$	$
0-30 days	172,709	-	172,709	-	-	-
31-60 days	140,236	-	140,236	-	-	-
61-90 days	33,070	-	33,070	-	-	-
Over 90 days	1,178,082	293,940	884,142	383,472	-	383.472
	1,524,097	293,940	1,230,157	383,472	-	383,472

Other Receivables consists of OJTP receivables, staff loans and security deposits on rental offices. Impairment losses of $293,940 was recorded for OJTP receivables for the year ending September 30, 2012 (2011: $0).

(ii) Liquidity risk

The Agency manages its liquidity risk by maintaining cash to meet its cash obligations as they fall due.

13. Financial Risk Management (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk (continued)

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including interest payments, due within one year:

	Contractual amount	Less than 6 month	Between 6 months and 1year	Over 1 year
September 30, 2012	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Accounts payable and accruals	6,369,186	5,945,905	-	423,281
September 30, 2011				
Accounts payable and accruals	3,772,282	3,772,282	-	-

(iii) Market risk

Market risk arises in the normal course of business and encompasses the risk to earnings that arises from changes in foreign exchange rates, interest rates equity prices.

(a) Foreign currency risk

The Agency does not incur significant foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than the Trinidad and Tobago dollar.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Agency does not have any significant interest bearing financial assets.

(c) Other price risk

The Agency does not have financial assets that are subject to significant changes in fair value.

14. Capital Management

The Agency has no formal policy in regards to capital management as the Agency is currently financed through Government subventions.

15. Payroll and Related Costs

	2012	2011
	$	$
Short-term benefits:		
Staff payroll costs	23,047,283	14,959,907
Directors fees	837,000	736,132
Health plan (short-term)	254,217	208,163
	24,138,500	15,904,202
Post-retirement benefits:		
Defined contribution Plan (Employer's Portion)	624,595	596,435
Employer's NIS – NTA & OJTP Staff	1,174,122	591,407
Employer's NIS – OJTP Trainees	10,206,922	-
Group Life Insurance (Employer's Portion)	432,029	138,136
	12,437,668	1,325,978
Total	36,576,168	17,230,180

16. Contingencies

Claims and litigation

A claim for unspecified damages was lodged during the financial year September 30, 2010 against the Agency in respect of damages allegedly caused by unfair dismissal of the Agency's CEO, Mr Fazal Karim. The National Training Agency has engaged the services of an attorney and is defending this action.

At the 86th meeting of the Board of Directors (the Board) held on May 10, 2013 the Board, on the advice of its attorney agreed to settle this matter and disburse the sum of $750,000 in the name of Mr Karim's attorneys, N.D. Alfonso & Co, together with additional cost of $100,000. This was approved by the Board and confirmed by the Chairman on May 17, 2013.

17. Administrative Expenses

	2012 $	2011 $
Advertising and promotion	6,223,734	1,457,050
Bad debts	643,075	565,257
Conferences and workshops	2,047,302	117,897
Depreciation	696,253	355,562
Entertainment	890	34,889
General insurance	107,993	27,850
Maintenance – general	2,261,623	311,053
Maintenance – vehicles	37,323	53,171
Meetings	1,686,435	167,381
Miscellaneous	47,705	23,815
Office supplies	454,498	120,875
Overseas travel	543,043	871,346
Printing and stationery	1,416,834	44,427
Professional fees	5,773,276	2,420,341
Publications	36,240	49,103
Relocation expenses	853,091	12,325
Rental of office	4,568,818	2,026,680
Rental of vehicles	313,243	9,746
Rental of equipment	231,032	151,720
Telephone and electricity	1,896,943	796,270
Training	148,303	149,453
Legal claims	99,495	-
Travelling and subsistence	2,935,886	1,469,293
OJT Stipends	139,031,626	-
Reimbursements to training providers	8,851,187	-
	180,905,848	11,235,504

18. Events After The Reporting Date

The Agency has evaluated events occurring after September 30, 2012, in order to assess and determine the need for potential recognition or disclosure in these financial statements. Such events were evaluated through June 2, 2021, the date these financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this evaluation, the Agency notes in March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the novel coronavirus disease 2019, (COVID-19). Management has reviewed its forecast for 2020, and determined that whilst there may be some impact to the Agency it remains quite strong as a going concern.

On September 11, 2015 the OJT Programme was transferred to the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development as advertised on the Trinidad and Tobago Gazette No. 97 (section 1398) dated September 23, 2015.