



Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

**THE SPORTS COMPANY OF
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

30 SEPTEMBER 2007



Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

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Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Shareholder The Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of The Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited, which comprise the balance sheet as at 30 September 2007 and the statements of income and accumulated surplus and 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.

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 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 auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited as of 30 September 2007, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

**Port-of -Spain
17 October 2012**

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THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

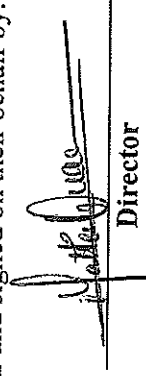
ASSETS

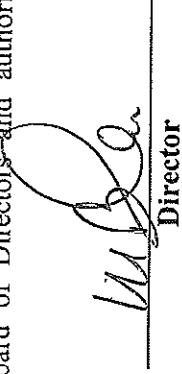
	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>2006</u>
Current Assets:				
Cash at bank	5	\$ 89,796,983	\$ 11,870,684	
Accounts receivable and prepayments	6	-	123,868	
Investment	7	<u>521,670</u>	<u>2,196,337</u>	
Total Current Assets		90,318,653	14,190,889	
Non-Current Assets:				
Fixed assets	8	<u>1,869,082</u>	<u>826,193</u>	
Total Assets		<u>\$ 92,187,735</u>	<u>\$ 15,017,082</u>	

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

Liabilities:				
Overdrawn current account	9	\$ -	\$ 1,693,023	
Accounts payable and accruals	10	476,559	41,740	
Deferred income	11	<u>91,711,166</u>	<u>13,282,309</u>	
Total Liabilities		92,187,725	15,017,072	
Shareholder's Equity:				
Stated Capital	12	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity		<u>\$ 92,187,735</u>	<u>\$ 15,017,082</u>	

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17 October 2012 and signed on their behalf by:


Director


Director

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

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME

	<u>Schedules</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
		For the year ended 30 September	
Income:			
Government Grant	1	\$ 140,589,911	\$ 57,669,552
Interest income		526,823	157,104
Other income		<u>213,094</u>	<u>58,300</u>
Income for the year		<u>141,329,828</u>	<u>57,884,956</u>
Expenditure:			
Allocations to national sporting organisations	2	51,179,421	26,610,761
Audit fees		74,750	34,500
Books and periodicals		44,882	1,154
Building maintenance		84,785	38,865
Community organisation funding		5,310,024	4,563,685
Conference and seminars		150,759	4,105
Contract gratuities		185,717	11,200
Depreciation		403,017	132,919
Directors' stipend		204,275	242,432
Donations		91,962	125,510
Equipment rental		46,979	40,813
Finance charges		2,727	1,596
Infrastructure development		76,493,402	20,871,519
Office expenses		1,102,545	120,155
Official entertainment		-	3,660
Official overseas travel		36,538	130,431
Professional fees		1,448,082	1,028,145
Promotion		1,078,025	1,918,968
Salaries and staff benefits		2,906,444	1,593,507
Telephone		221,867	247,873
Training		-	7,080
Travelling and subsistence		162,681	10,665
Vehicle maintenance		79,216	37,800
Vehicle rental		<u>21,730</u>	<u>107,613</u>
Total expenditure		<u>141,329,828</u>	<u>57,884,956</u>
Net surplus for the year		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2007

	Stated Capital	Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	Shareholder's Equity
Balance as at 1 October 2005	\$ 10	\$ -	\$ 10
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 1 October 2006	10	-	10
Net surplus/(deficit) for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2007	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>

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

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the year ended 30 September	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Operating Activities:			
Net surplus for the year	\$	-	-
Depreciation		<u>403,017</u>	<u>132,919</u>
		403,017	132,919
Net change in accounts receivable and prepayments		123,868	42,382
Net change in accounts payables and accruals		434,819	(994,566)
Net change in deferred income		<u>78,428,857</u>	<u>13,137,199</u>
Funds provided by operating activities		79,390,561	12,317,934
Investing Activities:			
Fixed asset purchases		<u>(1,445,906)</u>	<u>(532,254)</u>
Net change in cash balances		77,944,655	11,785,680
Cash balances, beginning of year		<u>12,373,998</u>	<u>588,318</u>
Cash balances, end of year		<u>\$ 90,318,653</u>	<u>\$ 12,373,998</u>
Represented by:			
Cash at bank	\$	89,796,983	11,870,684
Investment		521,670	2,196,337
Overdrawn current account		-	(1,693,023)
		<u>\$ 90,318,653</u>	<u>\$ 12,373,998</u>

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

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****30 SEPTEMBER 2007****1. Incorporation and Principal Business Activity:**

The Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on the 27 September 2004. The principal business activity of the Company is to act as an agent on behalf of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to enhance local sporting ventures.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:**(a) Basis of financial statements preparation -**

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars. These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the measurement at fair value of available-for-sale investments.

(b) Use of estimates -

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates.

(c) Adoption of New and revised IFRSs -

During the current year the Company adopted all the new and revised IFRSs and International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee Standards (IFRICs) which are relevant to its operations and are effective for accounting periods commencing on 1 January 2009. The Company has implemented early adoption of the Standards. The adoption of these Standards does not have a material effect on the financial statements. At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, some Standards were in issue but not yet effective. The Board of Directors expects that the adoption of these Standards in future periods will not have a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

(d) **Fixed assets -**

Plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided at varying rates sufficient to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful economic lives as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	-	10%	Reducing balance
Computer equipment	-	33%	Reducing balance
Office equipment	-	12.5%	Reducing balance

Depreciation is charged on a pro rata basis in the year of acquisition as well as in the year of disposal.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Balance Sheet date. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are determined by reference to their carrying amounts and are taken into account in determining the net surplus for the year.

(e) **Accounts receivable -**

Accounts receivable are carried at anticipated realisable value. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

(f) **Investments -**

The Company's investments are classified as available-for-sale.

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, are classified as "available-for-sale", in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) #39.

These investments are carried at their fair values. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of available-for-sale investments are included in equity in the period they arise. All short-term investments of the Company are considered available-for-sale.

(g) **Income recognition -**

Investment Income

Income from investments is accounted for on the accruals basis, consistent with International Accounting Standard (IAS) #18.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

(h) Provisions -

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date, 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.

(i) Foreign currencies -

Foreign currency transactions during the year are recorded in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the exchange rate ruling at that date. Gains or losses thus arising are dealt with in the current year's statement of income and accumulated surplus.

(j) Government grant -

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

Grants relating to operating expenses are deferred and included in non-current liabilities. They are recognised in the Statement of Income over the period necessary to match them with net expenses they are intended to compensate.

Grants relating to infrastructure development are deferred and included in non-current liabilities. They are recognised in the Statement of Income over the period necessary to match them with net expenses they are intended to compensate.

Grants relating to the purchase and construction of property and plant and equipment are credited to the Statement of Income in an amount equal to the period's depreciation of acquired assets, over the expected useful lives of these assets.

Grants intended for on-lending purposes are recorded as capital grants and presented as equity in the Company's Balance Sheet.

(k) Comparative information -

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

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

(1) **Financial instruments (Cont'd) -**

Financial instruments are contracts that give rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the Company's Balance Sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, that is, the date on which the Company commits itself to purchase or sell an asset. A regular way purchase and sale of financial assets is a purchase or sale of an asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the timeframe established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value of the consideration given plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows expire or where the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets have been transferred.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following loss events:

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor.
- ii) A breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- iii) It becoming probable that the borrower will enter in bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):

(1) Financial instruments (Cont'd) -

- v) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated cash-flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with individual financial assets in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Company or national or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the Company.

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

Impairment losses are recorded in an allowance account and are measured and recognised as follows:

i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate is recognised in the Statement of Income.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date that the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal in recognised in the Statement of Income.

ii) Financial assets measured at cost

The difference between the assets' carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the current market's rate of return for similar financial assets is recognised in the Statement of Income. These losses are not reversed.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued):**(i) Financial instruments (Cont'd) -****iii) Financial assets measured at cost (cont'd)**Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of twelve months or less and are carried at cost, which approximates market value.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable are initially measured at cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised in the Statement of Income when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired.

Financial liabilities

When financial liabilities are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value of the consideration given plus transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the liability. Financial liabilities are re-measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid is recognised in the Statement of Income.

Accounts payable

Accounts payable are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

3. Financial Risk Management:**Financial risk factors**

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

(a) Interest rate risk -

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk through the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of interest rates on interest bearing financial assets and liabilities, including investments in mutual funds and loans.

The exposure is managed through the matching of funding products with financial services and monitoring market conditions and yields.

(b) Credit risk -

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the Balance Sheet date. The Company relies heavily on its written Policies and Procedures Manuals, which sets out in detail the current policies governing the granting of credit function and provides a comprehensive framework for prudent risk management of the credit function. Adherence to these guidelines is expected to communicate the Company's credit philosophy; provide policy guidelines to team members; establish minimum standards for credit analysis, documentation, decision making and post-disbursement administration; as well as create the foundation for a sound credit portfolio.

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

The Company also actively monitors global economic developments and government policies that may affect the growth rate of the local economy.

(c) Liquidity risk -

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity dates of assets and liabilities do not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The Company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets. The Company is able to make daily calls on its available cash resources to settle financial and other liabilities.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued):**Financial risk factors (Cont'd)****(c) Liquidity risk (cont'd) -**Risk management

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the Company. The Company employs various asset/liability techniques to manage liquidity gaps. Liquidity gaps are mitigated by the marketable nature of a substantial segment of the Company's assets as well as generating sufficient cash from government grants and loan repayments.

To manage and reduce liquidity risk the Company's management actively seeks to match cash inflows with liability requirements.

(d) Currency risk -

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

(e) Operational risk -

Operational risk is the risk derived from deficiencies relating to the Company's information technology and control systems, as well as the risk of human error and natural disasters. The Company's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously.

(f) Compliance risk -

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which arise from non-compliance with laws and regulations of the state. The risk is limited to a significant extent due to the monitoring controls applied by the Company.

(g) Reputation risk -

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

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. See Note 2 (b).

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

Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the Statement of Income in the period in which the estimate is changed, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are as follows:

- i) Whether investments are classified as held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale or loans and receivables.
- ii) Which depreciation method for fixed assets is used.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the Balance Sheet date (requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements) that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

i) Impairment of assets

Management assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether assets are impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. Recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows. Provisions are made for the excess of the carrying value over its recoverable amount.

ii) Fixed assets

Management exercises judgement in determining whether future economic benefits can be derived from expenditures to be capitalised and in estimating the useful lives and residual values of these assets.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

5. Cash at Bank:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>30 September</u> <u>2006</u>
First Citizens Bank Limited – Operations	\$ 3,723,521	\$ -
First Citizens Bank Limited – Infrastructure development	<u>86,073,462</u>	<u>11,870,684</u>
	<u>\$ 89,796,983</u>	<u>\$ 11,870,684</u>

6. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>30 September</u> <u>2006</u>
Prepayments	\$ -	\$ 122,328
Refund from staff	<u>-</u>	<u>1,540</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 123,868</u>

7. Investment:

This balance represents an investment held with the Abercrombie Fund at First Citizens Bank Limited.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

8. Fixed Assets:

Cost	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 1 October 2006	\$ 116,156	\$ 187,753	\$ 676,230	\$ -	\$ 980,139
Additions for the year	<u>135,788</u>	<u>17,695</u>	<u>680,726</u>	<u>611,697</u>	<u>1,445,906</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2007	<u>251,944</u>	<u>205,448</u>	<u>1,356,956</u>	<u>611,697</u>	<u>2,426,045</u>
Accumulated Depreciation					
Balance as at 1 October 2006	8,213	24,121	121,612	-	153,946
Charge for the year	<u>15,778</u>	<u>21,808</u>	<u>259,297</u>	<u>106,134</u>	<u>403,017</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2007	<u>23,991</u>	<u>45,929</u>	<u>380,909</u>	<u>106,134</u>	<u>556,963</u>
Net Book Value					
Balance as at 30 September 2007	<u>\$ 227,953</u>	<u>\$ 159,519</u>	<u>\$ 976,047</u>	<u>\$ 505,563</u>	<u>\$ 1,869,082</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2006	<u>\$ 107,943</u>	<u>\$ 163,632</u>	<u>\$ 554,618</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 826,193</u>

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

8. Fixed Assets (Continued):

Cost	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 October 2005	\$ 20,966	\$ 115,390	\$ 311,529	\$ 447,885
Additions for the year	<u>95,190</u>	<u>72,363</u>	<u>364,701</u>	<u>532,254</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2006	<u>116,156</u>	<u>187,753</u>	<u>676,230</u>	<u>980,139</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at 1 October 2005	332	6,853	13,842	21,027
Charge for the year	<u>7,881</u>	<u>17,268</u>	<u>107,770</u>	<u>132,919</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2006	<u>8,213</u>	<u>24,121</u>	<u>121,612</u>	<u>153,946</u>
Net Book Value				
Balance as at 30 September 2006	<u>\$ 107,943</u>	<u>\$ 163,632</u>	<u>\$ 554,618</u>	<u>\$ 826,193</u>
Balance as at 30 September 2005	<u>\$ 20,634</u>	<u>\$ 108,537</u>	<u>\$ 297,687</u>	<u>\$ 426,858</u>

9. Overdrawn Current Account:

	30 September 2007	2006
First Citizens Bank Limited - Operations	\$ -	\$ <u>1,693,023</u>

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

10. Accounts Payable and Accruals:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>2006</u>
Audit fees payable	\$ 74,750	\$	34,500
Accruals	279,734		-
Trade payable	<u>122,075</u>		<u>7,240</u>
	<u>\$ 476,559</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>41,740</u>

11. Deferred Income:

This relates to government grants received in the current year and previous years to be utilized during future periods. The Company's deferred income consists of:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>2006</u>
Recurrent expenditure	\$ 7,137,704	\$	9,065,118
Infrastructure Development Fund	<u>84,573,462</u>		<u>4,217,191</u>
	<u>\$ 91,711,166</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>13,282,309</u>

12. Stated Capital:

Authorised:

An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value

Issued and fully paid:

10 ordinary shares of no par value

	<u>2007</u>	<u>30 September</u>	<u>2006</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

13. Related Party Transactions:

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

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

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

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

Expenses	30 September	
Directors' stipend	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	\$ <u>204,275</u>	\$ <u>242,432</u>
Key Management Compensation		
Short-term benefits	\$ <u>1,644,000</u>	\$ <u>1,224,000</u>

14. Fair Values:

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The existence of published price quotation in an active market is the best evidence of fair value. See Note 2 (b). Where market prices are not available, fair values are estimated using various valuation techniques, including using recent arm's length market transactions between knowledgeable, willing parties, if available, current fair value of another financial instrument that is substantially the same and discounted cash flow analysis.

The following methods have been used to estimate the fair values of various classes of financial assets and liabilities:

(a) Current assets and liabilities -

The carrying amounts of current assets and liabilities are a reasonable approximation of the fair values because of their short-term nature.

(b) Investments -

The fair values of investments are determined on the basis of quoted market prices available at 30 September 2007.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****30 SEPTEMBER 2007****15. Capital Risk Management:**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to its shareholder, whilst providing value to the clients. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous years.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to its shareholder, and comprise capital grants.

THE SPORTS COMPANY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO LIMITED
SCHEDULES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2007

1. Government Grant:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Recurrent expenditure	\$ 59,725,550	\$ 36,798,033
Infrastructure Development Fund	<u>80,864,361</u>	<u>20,871,519</u>
	<u>\$140,589,911</u>	<u>\$ 57,669,552</u>

2. Allocations to National Sporting Organisations:

	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Athletics	\$ 6,006,853	\$ 4,171,907
Basketball	4,244,985	1,828,908
Boxing	3,787,158	1,712,053
Cricket	6,644,361	3,326,764
Cycling	2,803,940	1,051,386
Football	11,111,222	6,815,546
Golf	9,681	103,000
Hockey	5,164,186	2,098,923
Lawn tennis	565,020	540,185
Netball	3,256,705	741,845
Rifle	86,600	-
Rugby	16,000	-
Sailing	676,898	-
Special Olympics	59,815	446,480
Swimming	3,366,627	1,233,509
Volleyball	<u>3,379,370</u>	<u>2,540,255</u>
	<u>\$ 51,179,421</u>	<u>\$ 26,610,761</u>