

# **REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**

# REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

## ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

**September 30, 2012** 



### **REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS AUTHORITY OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER** <u>30, 2012</u>

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago for the year ended September 30, 2012 have been audited. The Statements comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at September 30, 2012, a Statement of Income and Expenditure, a Statement of Changes in Amount Due to Consolidated Fund and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 20, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

### MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

### AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

3. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these Financial Statements based on the audit. The audit was conducted in accordance with auditing standards which require that ethical requirements be complied with and that the audit be planned and performed to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

4. 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 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 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 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.

5. It is my view that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the opinion expressed at paragraph 6 of this Report and for the comments made at paragraph 7 thereof.

### **OPINION**

6. In my opinion, the Financial Statements as outlined at paragraph one above, present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago as at September 30, 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### **REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS**

7. Without qualifying the above opinion, attention is drawn to the following:

#### **Statutory Non-Compliance**

- (i) Section 79 (1) of the Act requires the establishment of a Broadcasting Code. At September 30, 2012 the Authority had not complied with the aforementioned section of the Act. However, evidence was seen that the Authority had taken action in this regard.
- (ii) The Authority has established a Universal Service Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 53 (4) of the Act. The balance in this Fund account is \$120,539,445 as at September 30, 2012. Section 18 (1) of the Act states inter alia:

"Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Authority may exercise such functions and powers as are imposed on it by this Act and in particular:

... (c) determine universal service obligations throughout Trinidad and Tobago, pursuant to section 28, and ensure that such obligations are realised; ... "

In 2015, the Authority established a framework to meet the requirements for universal service obligations as required by the Act.

#### SUBMISSION OF REPORT

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



ED ALI AUDITOR GENERAL

30<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2018 PORT OF SPAIN

Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago 2012 2018 04 30

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#### 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 the Company as at the end of the financial year and of the operating results of the Company for the year. It also requires management 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 judgments and estimates, in conformity with 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.

### Statement of financial position

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

		As at September 30,	
	Notes	2012	2011
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	5	10,067,969	10,696,895
Current assets			
Receivables	6	42,007,560	57,351,453
Cash and cash equivalents	7	175,991,759	127,043,322
Total assets		228,067,288	195,091,670
LIABILITIES			
<b>Reserves</b> Reserves: Universal Fund	8	120,539,445	94,158,940
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred income	9	11,489,264	15,501,330
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accruals	10	4,346,232	2,533,945
Amount due to Consolidated Fund		91,692,347	82,897,455
Total liabilities		228,067,288	195,091,670

The notes on pages 6 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

On April 5, 2018 these financial statements were authorised for issue

Gilbert Peterson S.C. Chairman



tra Reddock-Doms

Cynthia Reddock-Downes Executive Officer Finance and Accounting

**Statement of income and Expenditure** (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

		Year ended September 30		
	Notes	2012	2011	
		\$	\$	
Income				
Fees		25,750,000	27,822,382	
Licenses		75,307,358	62,558,390	
Bank interest		69,400	191,417	
Other income		1,152,444	413,824	
Amortization of deferred income		1,522,617	1,821,746	
Total income		103,801,819	92,807,759	
Expenses				
Communications, marketing and policy				
expenses	11	3,250,733	3,355,833	
Fees	12	2,280,687	2,216,184	
Training	13	2,048,593	1,715,129	
Utilities		625,025	573,058	
Rent and lease expenses	14	3,017,340	3,013,748	
Staff costs	15	13,801,316	13,688,696	
Repairs and maintenance		385,081	261,139	
Other administrative costs	16	3,093,500	2,533,488	
Depreciation		2,725,952	3,230,089	
Total expenses		31,228,227	30,587,364	
Net surplus for the year		72,573,592	62,220,395	

### **Statement of Changes in Amount Due to Consolidated Fund** (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	<u>2012</u> \$	<u>2011</u> \$
Amount Due to Consolidated Fund	82,897,453	119,237,781
Transfer to Universal Service Fund Payment to Consolidated Fund	(430,380) (37,249,140)	- (75,358,783)
Balance	45,069,210	43,878,998
Net surplus for the year Transfer to Universal Service Fund (Note 8)	72,573,592 (25,950,455)	62,220,395 (23,201,940)
Net Amount For the Period Due to Consolidated Fund	46,623,137	39,018,455
Net Amount Due to Consolidated Fund For the year	91,692,347	82,897,453

### **Statement of Cash Flows**

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Year ended September 30, 2012 2011	
	\$	\$
Cash flow from operating activities		
Net surplus for the year	72,573,592	62,220,395
Adjustment for non-cash items: Amortization of deferred income Amortization of deferred income-license fees Depreciation Gain on sale of asset Adjustment to Consolidated Fund	(1,522,617) (2,489,449) 2,725,952 (20,959) (149,054) 71,117,465	(1,821,746) (2,489,449) 3,230,089 - - 61,139,289
Changes in:	, ,	- , ,
Decrease/(increase) in receivables Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accruals	15,343,893 1,812,286	(866,613) (1,343,889)
Net cash generated from operating activities	88,273,644	58,928,787
Cash flow from investing activities		
Acquisition of plant and equipment Proceeds from sale of asset	(2,155,701) 79,634	(1,322,128)
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,076,067)	(1,322,128)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Amount paid to Consolidated Fund	(37,249,150)	(75,358,783)
Net cash used in financing activities	(37,249,150)	(75,358,783)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	48,948,437	(17,752,124)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	127,043,322	144,795,446
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	175,991,759	127,043,322

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 1. Incorporation and principal activities

The Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago is an independent regulatory body, established by the Telecommunications Act No. 4 of 2001. The Authority is charged with the responsibility for the liberalization and regulation of the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors. These functions were previously performed by the Telecommunications Division of the Ministry of Public Administration and Information. The Authority became operational on July 1, 2004. It was located at BEN Court, 76 Boundary Road, San Juan.

The Authority relocated on August 29 2008 to 5 Eighth Avenue Extension off Twelfth Street Barataria.

The Authority reports to the Ministry of Public Administration and Information.

#### 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

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

#### Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with 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 policies.

#### a) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

- (i) Standards and Interpretations adopted with no effect on financial statements
  - IAS 24, Related party disclosures. Revised definition of related parties (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011).
  - IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Amendments resulting from May 2010 annual improvements to IFRSs (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011).
  - IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Amendments enhancing disclosure about transfers of financial assets (annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011).
  - IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. Amendments resulting from April 2010 annual improvements to IFRSs (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011).
- (ii) Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted
  - IFRS 9, Financial Instruments. Classification and Measurement (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015).
  - IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).
  - IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).
  - IFRS 12, Disclosure in Interests in Other Entities (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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

- a) Application of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) (continued)
  - (ii) Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet adopted
    - IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).
    - IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. Amendments to revise the way other comprehensive income is presented (annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012).
    - IAS 12, Income Taxes. Limited scope amendment (recovery of underlying assets) (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012).
    - IAS 19, Employee Benefits. Amended standard resulting from the post-employment benefits and termination benefits project (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).
    - IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014).
    - IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment. Classification of servicing equipment (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).
    - IAS 32, Financial Instruments Presentation. Tax effect of distribution to holders of equity instruments (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).
    - IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Interim financial reporting and segment information for total assets and liabilities (annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013).
    - IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. Clarification of the requirements for comparative information (annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2013).

Management is unable to provide a reasonable estimate of the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments until a detailed review is completed.

#### b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

#### (ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at yearend exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of income.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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

#### c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

- i) Fees charged by the Company are recognised as income when services are provided.
- ii) Income from licenses is recognised on a straight line basis over the license period.
- iii) Interest income is recognised as it accrues, unless collectability is in doubt.
- iv) Income is also recognised from receipt of government grants. See note 2(e) for government grants.

#### d) Plant and equipment

All plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items of plant and equipment. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Plant and equipment are depreciated on the reducing balance basis at rates estimated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their useful lives. Current rates of depreciation are as follows:

Fixtures and fittings	20%
Computer equipment and software	25%
Office furniture and equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Books	10%
Telecommunication equipment and related software	25%

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 disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income.

#### e) Government grants

Government grant related to fixed assets is deferred in the balance sheet and amortised over the estimated useful lives of the assets to which it relates.

#### f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks.

#### g) Receivables

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of Trade receivables is established based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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

#### h) Accounts payable and accruals

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable 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 recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest yield method.

#### i) Provisions

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

#### Reserves

-i)-

In accordance with the Telecommunications Act (2001) Section 28 (3), the Board has approved the establishment of Reserves for Universal Service.

#### k) Financial assets

#### Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date, which are classified as non-current assets.

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence of impairment of its financial assets.

The company's loans and receivables comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables in the statement of financial position (notes 2(f) and 2(g))

#### I) Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cashgenerating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of income.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

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

#### I) Impairment of financial assets

#### i) <u>Calculation of recoverable amount</u>

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

#### ii) <u>Reversals of impairment</u>

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

#### m) Related parties

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and conditions at market rates, except loans to officers (See Note 19).

#### n) Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income and expenditure account over the period of the lease.

#### o) Comparatives

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

#### 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Commission's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, management of the Commission 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. Key sources of uncertainty, which requires the use of estimates, include:

#### Useful lives and residual values of leasehold improvements and equipment

The estimates of useful lives as translated into depreciation rates are detailed in the leasehold improvements 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 and through benchmarking of accounting treatments within the industry.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements (Continued)

#### 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. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities do not expose it to any significant financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

- a) Market risk
  - i) Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

As the Company has no significant interest bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and deposits with banks and financial institutions. For banks and financial institutions, only those with good standing and with a sound reputation are used.

c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying business, the Company aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 1 year equal their carrying balances, as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year \$
At September 30, 2012	
Accounts payables and accruals	<u>4,346,232</u>
At September 30, 2011	
Accounts payables and accruals	<u>2,533,946</u>

d) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. All financial instruments are denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, thus, the Company is not exposed to currency risk.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

### 5. **Plant and equipment**

					Telecom.	
	Fixtures & Fittings	Computer Equipment & Software	Office Furniture & Equipment	Motor Vehicles	Equipment and Related Software	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
At October 1, 2011	215,357	7,496,262	2,561,038	809,534	17,425,586	28,507,777
Additions for the year	4,198	1,307,317	223,879	338,318	281,989	2,155,701
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	(230,494)	-	(230,494)
At September 30, 2012	219,555	8,803,579	2,784,917	917,358	17,707,575	30,432,984
Depreciation						
At October 1, 2011	(104,770)	(4,614,748)	(1,230,146)	(564,148)	(11,297,070)	(17,810,882)
Disposals	-	-	-	171,819	-	171,819
Charge for the year	(22,707)	(746,170)	(282,853)	(80,683)	(1,593,539)	(2,725,952)
At September 30, 2012	(127,477)	(5,360,918)	(1,512,999)	(473,012)	(12,890,609)	(20,365,015)
Carrying value						
At September 30, 2011	110,587	2,881,514	1,330,892	245,386	6,128,516	10,696,895
At September 30, 2012 $\frac{1}{2}$	92,078	3,442,661	1,271,918	444,346	4,816,966	10,067,969
Cost						
At October 1, 2010	160,036	6,982,462	2,383,443	809,534	16,850,174	27,185,649
Additions for the year	55,321	513,800	177,595	-	575,412	1,322,128
At September 30, 2011	215,357	7,496,262	2,561,038	809,534	17,425,586	28,507,777
Depreciation						
At October 1, 2010	(80,804)	(3,678,948)	(916,339)	(482,352)	(9,422,350)	(14,580,793)
Charge for the year	(23,966)	(935,800)	(313,807)	(81,796)	(1,874,720)	(3,230,089)
At September 30, 2011	(104,770)	(4,614,748)	(1,230,146)	(564,148)	(11,297,070)	(17,810,882)
Net De els Velve						
Net Book Value						
At September 30, 2010	79,232	3,303,514	1,467,104	327,182	7,427,824	12,604,856

#### Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended September 30, 2012

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 6. Receivables

	<u>2012</u> \$	2011 \$
Trade receivables	37,272,994	54,731,227
Less provision for impairment	(1,354,669)	(2,121,944)
Trade receivables-net	35,918,325	52,609,283
Staff loan	69,340	981,753
Staff loan (Vehicle)	851,516	162,728
Staff loan (Corporate mobile)	11,983	1,619
VAT receivable	3,019,156	3,202,955
Other receivables/prepayments	476,838	115,525
Goods in transit	1,660,402	277,590
	42,007,560	57,351,453

#### 7. Cash and cash equivalents

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Cash at bank (TT\$ account)	59,315,330	32,141,867
Cash at bank (US\$ account)	22,084,439	23,511,045
Universal Service Fund (TT\$ account)	94,588,990	71,387,410
Cash on hand (TT\$ account)	3,000	3,000
	175,991,759	127,043,322

#### 8. Appropriation of reserves: Universal Service Fund

In accordance with Section 53(d) of The Telecommunications Act, 2001, the Board has approved the amount of \$120,539,445 (2011: \$94,158,940) for the Universal Service Fund.

#### Due to Universal Service Fund

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Balance at October 1	94,158,940	70,957,000
Bank Charges	(330)	-
Transfer to Universal Services Fund	430,380	
Transfer from Reserves	25,950,455	23,201,940
Balance at September 30	120,539,445	94,158,940

The following have been charged in arriving at the amount due to the Consolidated Fund:

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Staff costs (Note 15)	13,521,824	13,688,696
Directors fees and expenses (Note 18)	825,000	668,937
Depreciation (Note 5)	2,725,952	3,230,089

#### Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 9. Deferred income

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Government grant relating to fixed assets	5,543,535	7,365,281
Amortization	(1,522,617)	(1,821,746)
	4,020,918	5,543,535
Deferred income-cellular mobile fees	7,468,346	9,957,795
	11,489,264	15,501,330

#### 10. Accounts payable and accruals

	<u>2012</u> \$	<u>2011</u> \$
Deferred revenue	81,057	167,551
Outstanding commitments	3,318,056	2,141,339
Other current liabilities	947,119	225,055
	4,346,232	2,533,945

#### 11. Communications, marketing and policy expenses

	<u>2012</u> \$	<u>2011</u> \$
Promotions, publicity and printing	1,342,412	1,991,223
Official overseas travel	346,324	139,377
Remuneration to board members	825,000	668,937
Hosting conferences/ seminars	736,997	556,296
	3,250,733	3,355,833

#### 12. Fees

These fees comprise mainly of legal fees incurred in compliance and enforcement, opinions from Senior Counsel and Judicial review from The Authority's providers.

#### 13. Training

In accordance with Section 18(n) of the Act, the Authority is committed to continuous training of its personnel to ensure that the industry standards are in compliance with:

- i) International standards of the Telecommunications Union Convention.
- ii) Testing and certifying of telecommunications equipment.
- iii) Other relevant training necessary to achieve the objectives of the Act as outlined in Section 3 of the Act.

#### 14. Rent/lease expenses

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Office accommodation	2,981,076	2,981,076
Vehicle and equipment	36,264	32,672
	3,017,340	3,013,748

#### Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 15. Staff costs

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Salaries	13,581,374	13,456,940
Short term employment	96,000	173,200
Other personnel expense	123,942	58,556
	13,801,316	13,688,696

Total number of employees as at September 30, 2012 was 53 (2011: 53).

#### 16. Other administrative costs

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Security	518,930	493,234
Janitorial services	244,822	228,068
Supplies	543,937	378,754
Other contracted services	2,447,277	1,863,558
Bad debt expenses	(767,275)	(601,245)
Other administrative costs	105,809	171,119
	3,093,500	2,533,488

#### 17. Contingent liabilities and assets, commitments

- a) <u>Legal proceedings</u>
  - In September 2006, Dr John Prince, Executive Director filed suit against the Authority for alleged breach of Contract of Employment and restraining the Authority from terminating his employment. Judgement was rendered in favour of the Authority in this matter in August 2009.
  - ii) In September 2009, Dr John Prince, filed a subsequent suit against the Authority seeking injunctive relief.
  - iii) Proceedings commenced by the Authority under Section 65 of the Act alleging broadcasting without a licence by Radio Vision Limited.
  - iv) TATT vs Sidewalk-TATT commenced proceeding as against Sidewalk for breach of concession. As part of the proceedings TATT confiscated a transmitter from Sidewalk which was being used illegally. Judgement was rendered in favour of Sidewalk in this matter.
  - v) TATT vs Sidewalk (Appeal Proceedings) against the decision rendered in the matter referred to item (iv) above.
  - (vi) Sidewalk vs TATT-Sidewalk commenced Judicial Review proceedings against TATT in relation to the matter referred to in item (iv)
  - viii) Sidewalk vs TATT-Sidewalk sought Judicial Review of the decision of the Panel in the preliminary hearing of dispute 4/7/07/2 (Trini Bashment vs Sidewalk Radio).
  - ix) In November 2009, the Authority commenced proceedings in the magistrates court against Life Radio, 21st Century Arts and Entertainment and Hansley Ajodha for inter alia the transfer of ownership or control of a broadcasting concession without the required approval of the Authority.

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 17. Contingent liabilities and assets, commitments (Continued)

x) In July 2009, the Authority initiated proceedings against five (5) persons for the operation of a public telecommunications service without a concession granted by the Minister.

The Authority is a party to the above suits and proceedings. However the disposition of these matters is not likely to have a materially adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operation.

#### 18. Related party transactions

a) Identity of related party

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

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

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. Those transactions were carried out on commercial terms at market rates, except for certain loans made available to officers. Loans deemed to be below market rates, in accordance with personal income tax legislation are taxed as required in law.

#### b) Related party transactions and balances

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

#### Personnel costs

	<u>2012</u> \$	<u>2011</u> \$
Directors fees and expenses	825,000	668,937

#### 19. Financial instruments by category

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

	2012	2011
	\$	\$
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	175,991,759	127,043,322
Receivables	38,988,404	54,148,498
	214,980,163	181,191,820
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals	4,346,232	2,533,946
Amount due to Consolidated Fund	91,692,347	82,897,453
	96,038,579	85,431,399

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

#### 20. Events after the reporting date

No significant events occurred after the reporting date affecting the financial performance, position or changes therein for the reporting year presented in these annual financial statements.