AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
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Please address your response to the Auditor General and quote the reference particulars below.

REF NO: XI 156/4/2016/15

30th September, 2024

The Executive Director
Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago
Level 1, Maritime Centre
29 Tenth Avenue
BARATARIA

Dear Sir

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

Forwarded herewith is a copy of my Report on the Financial Statements of the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago for the year ended 30 September 2016.

In accordance with section 116 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, the Report has been forwarded to the Speaker and the President of the Senate for presentation to the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively and to the Minister of Finance.

A copy of the Report has been forwarded also to the Minister of Education and the Chairman of the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago.

Yours faithfully,

Jaiwantie Ramdass

JAIWANTIE RAMDASS
AUDITOR GENERAL

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

on the

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

of the

ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

for year ended

30 September 2016

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE ACCREDITATION COUNCIL OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2016

The accompanying Financial Statements of the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago for the year ended 30 September 2016 have been audited. The Statements comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at 30 September 2016, a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund, a Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 30 September 2016 and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 18.

2. The audit was conducted by a firm of Accountants authorised by the Auditor General in accordance with section 22 (1) of the Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago Act, Chapter 30:06. Their Report dated 13 September 2024 is attached, refers.

SUBMISSION OF REPORT

3. 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 provisions of sections 116 and 119 of the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

30TH SEPTEMBER, 2024
PORT OF SPAIN

JAIWANTIE RAMDASS
AUDITOR GENERAL

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Financial Statements

30 September 2016

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Contents	Pages

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (the Council), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2016, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in accumulated fund and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- Ensuring that the Council 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 Council's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Council 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, including the Exchequer and Audit Act Chapter 69:01; and

- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

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

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Council 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.

Executive Director
13 September 2024

Director, Finance and Administration
13 September 2024

pwc

Independent auditor's report

To the members of the Council of The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (the Council) as at 30 September 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

The Council's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2016;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Council in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the 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.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Council's financial reporting process

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
13 September 2024

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	As at 30 September 2016 $	2015 $
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Plant and equipment	4	651,206	939,513
Intangible assets	5	677	22,660
		651,883	962,173
Current assets			
Accounts receivables	6	291,970	518,340
Value added tax recoverable		1,127,578	653,284
Prepayments		333,303	848,404
Other receivables		551,441	2,022,364
Cash and cash equivalents	7	18,703,613	18,288,334
		21,007,905	22,330,726
Total assets		21,659,788	23,292,899
Accumulated fund		11,627,136	13,326,439
Non-current liability			
Deferred income	8	880,808	1,389,229
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9	6,521,566	6,404,922
Provision for gratuity	10	2,630,278	2,172,309
		9,151,844	8,577,231
Total liabilities		10,032,652	9,966,460
Total accumulated fund and liabilities		21,659,788	23,292,899

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
2024 09 30
D. Noel
AUDITOR GENERAL

The notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Director

Director

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September 2016 $	2015 $
Income			
Revenue	11	1,194,927	1,208,775
Cost of services	13	(623,927)	(576,507)
Gross surplus		571,000	632,268
Other non-operating income			
Government subventions		18,156,200	20,000,000
Interest income		128,595	111,523
Other income	12	1,272,488	3,988,450
		20,128,283	24,732,241
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	14	21,049,107	19,792,700
Depreciation	4	769,238	825,889
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	9,241	9,757
		21,827,586	20,628,346
(Deficit)/surplus of income over expenditure		(1,699,303)	4,103,895
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(1,699,303)	4,103,895

The notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Accumulated fund $
Year ended 30 September 2016	
Balance at 1 October 2015	13,326,439
Deficit of income over expenditure	(1,699,303)
Balance at 30 September 2016	11,627,136
Year ended 30 September 2015	
Balance at 1 October 2014	9,222,544
Surplus of income over expenditure	4,103,895
Balance at 30 September 2015	13,326,439

The notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 30 September 2016 $	2015 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus of income over expenditure		(1,699,303)	4,103,895
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	4	769,238	825,889
Amortisation of intangible assets	5	9,241	9,757
Amortisation of deferred income	8	(316,167)	(327,339)
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	12	(5,231)	(5,078)
Operating (deficit)/surplus before changes in operating asset and liabilities		(1,242,222)	4,607,124
Decrease in accounts receivables		226,370	34,838
Increase in value added tax recoverable		(474,294)	(186,666)
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments		515,101	(489,836)
Decrease/(increase) in other receivables		1,470,923	(1,996,641)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		116,644	5,787,185
Increase in provision for gratuity		457,969	137,048
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,070,491	7,893,052
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	(482,932)	(229,163)
Purchase of intangible assets		--	(14,336)
Proceeds from disposal of plant and equipment		19,974	7,748
Net cash used in investing activities		(462,958)	(235,751)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from government grants (PSIP)	8	(192,254)	368,218
Net cash (used in)/generated from financing activities		(192,254)	368,218
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		415,279	8,025,519
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		18,288,334	10,262,815
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		18,703,613	18,288,334
Represented by:			
Cash and Cash equivalents	7	18,703,613	18,288,334

The notes on pages 8 to 21 are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 General information

The Accreditation Council of Trinidad and Tobago (ACTT) is a statutory body established by Chapter 39:06 as the principal body in Trinidad and Tobago responsible for the quality assurance of post-secondary and tertiary level institutions, programmes and awards. The Act creating the Council was proclaimed in June 2004, by an Act of Parliament #16 of 2004, and the organisation commenced operations in November 2004. Its place of operations is located at Level 1, Maritime Centre, 29 Tenth Avenue, Barataria, San Juan 250606 Trinidad Tobago.

The principal activity of the organisation is to ensure quality in higher education in Trinidad and Tobago through the following seven major activities:

a) registration of Tertiary Level Institutions;
b) accreditation of Tertiary Level Institutions;
c) accreditation of Specialised Programmes;
d) programme approval of locally developed programmes
e) recognition of Foreign Tertiary Level Institutions and their programmes and awards; and
f) conferment of title on Tertiary Level Institutions.
g) Statement on recognition on local and international programmes and institutions

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 13 September 2024.

2 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, unless otherwise stated.

a. *Basis of preparation*

(i) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) under the historical cost convention and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC). The financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The preparation of 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 Council's accounting policies. There were no areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

2 **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

a. *Basis of preparation (continued)*

(ii) *New and amended standards, and interpretations mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 October 2015 but not currently relevant to the entity (continued)*

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 1 October 2013 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Council. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Most notable published new accounting standards and interpretations have been identified below;

Topic	Key requirements	Effective Date
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	IFRS 9 is the first standard issued as part of a wider project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The guidance in IAS 39 on impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting continues to apply. The Council is yet to assess the impact of IFRS 9.	1 January 2018
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	IFRS 15 deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18, 'Revenue' and IAS 11, 'Construction contracts' and related interpretations. The Council is yet to assess the impact of IFRS 15.	1 January 2018

2 **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

a. *Basis of preparation (continued)*

(ii) *New and amended standards, and interpretations mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 October 2015 but not currently relevant to the entity (continued)*

Topic	Key requirements	Effective Date
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	IFRS 16 eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or financ leases for a lessee. Instead all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases applying IAS 17. Leases are 'capitalised' b recognising the present value of the lease payments and showing them either as leas assets (right-of-use assets) or together wit property, plant and equipment. If lease payments are made over time, an entity also recognises a financial liability representing its obligation to make future lease payments. The most significant effec of the new requirements will be an increas in lease assets and financial liabilities. The Council is yet to assess the impact of IFRS 16.	1 January 2019

b. *Foreign currency translation*

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the financial statements of the Council are measured using currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the Council'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 year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to cash and cash equivalents are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "Administrative expenses". All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of comprehensive income within "Administrative expenses."

c. *Plant and equipment*

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

2 **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

c. *Plant and equipment (continued)*

The Council recognises in the carrying amount of an item of plant and equipment, the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Council and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other expenditure is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income during the financial period as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income using the straight line basis at the following rates which are designed to write off the assets over their estimated useful lives:

Motor vehicles	-	25%
Computer equipment	-	33%
Furniture and fittings	-	25%
Equipment	-	25%-50%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position 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 plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in the statement of comprehensive income within 'other income'.

d. *Intangible assets*

Computer software license are accounted for as intangible assets when they are not an integral part to the related hardware. Computer software that is an integral part to the related hardware shall be accounted for as plant and equipment.

Computer software licenses that are recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which does not exceed three years.

e. *Impairment*

The carrying amounts of the Council's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting 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 exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Calculation of recoverable amount

The recoverable amount of the Council's assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use.

2 **Significant accounting policies (continued)**

e. *Impairment (continued)*

Reversals of impairment

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.

f. *Accounts receivable*

Accounts receivable are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment is established when there is objective evidence that the Council will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered as indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Bad debts are written off to the statement of comprehensive income when identified.

g. *Cash and cash equivalents*

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and at bank.

h. *Government Subventions*

Government subventions related to the ongoing operations of the Council are recognised in the Income Statement as revenue when the subvention becomes receivable. Subventions that compensate the Council for the cost of an asset are recognised in the Income Statement on a systematic basis over the life of the asset.

i. *PSIP Funding*

All projects that fall under the Ministry's Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) allocation are funded by distributions from this account.

These expenses include institutional and staff development and infrastructure expansion. Funds that are received under this type of funding are not included with Government Subventions, and are shown separately in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

j. *Amortisation of assets purchased under PSIP Funding*

In accordance with IAS 20: Accounting for Government Grants and Amortisation of deferred income, grants used to purchase assets are recognised as deferred income and systematically amortised over a period matching the useful life of the acquired asset.

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

k. *Accounts payable and accrued liabilities*

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Liabilities for accounts payable and accrued liabilities which are normally settled on thirty to ninety day terms are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not invoiced to the Council.

Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

l. *Provisions*

Provisions are recognised when:-

- the Council 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 obligation; and
- a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

m. *Revenue recognition*

Revenue related to the Council includes revenue earned from the Council's core services as itemised at Note 1 above, plus income generated from the hosting of workshops and conferences, from advertisements in ACTT's publications and from sale of publications. This revenue is recorded when the service is provided and accepted by the client.

n. *Leases*

The Council is the lessee

Leases where 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 (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the income statement as an integral part of the total lease expense.

o. *Taxation*

Section 20 of the Act indicates that the Council is exempt from stamp duties, corporation taxes and custom duties.

3 Financial risk management

Risk and foreign currency risk

a. *Market risk*

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Council takes on exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The entity is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

b. *Credit risk*

The Council has no significant concentration of credit risk.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Council is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due.
The Council's liquidity risk management process is measured and monitored by senior management within the Council. This process includes:

- Monitoring cash flows and the availability incoming subventions
- Maintaining statement of financial position liquidity ratios.

The Council's financial liabilities equate to the balances as shown on the statement of financial position. The contractual undiscounted cash flows equate to the carrying value.

4 Plant and equipment

Year ended 30 September 2016	Motor vehicle $	Computer equipment $	Furniture and fittings $	Equipment $	Total $
Opening net book amount	303,988	280,348	194,744	160,432	939,512
Additions	370,169	54,397	24,294	34,072	482,932
Disposals	--	--	--	(2,000)	(2,000)
Depreciation charge	(340,243)	(187,798)	(131,846)	(109,351)	(769,238)
Closing net book amount	333,914	146,947	87,192	83,153	651,206
At 30 September 2016					
Cost	2,278,727	2,877,635	1,558,832	709,749	7,424,943
Accumulated depreciation	(1,944,813)	(2,730,688)	(1,471,640)	(626,596)	(6,773,737)
Net book amount	333,914	146,947	87,192	83,153	651,206
Year ended 30 September 2015					
Opening net book amount	654,612	331,451	304,537	248,309	1,538,909
Additions	--	171,881	25,385	31,897	229,163
Disposals	--	--	--	(2,670)	(2,670)
Depreciation charge	(350,624)	(222,984)	(135,178)	(117,103)	(825,889)
Closing net book amount	303,988	280,348	194,744	160,433	939,513
At 30 September 2015					
Cost	1,908,558	2,895,940	1,535,669	691,484	7,031,651
Accumulated depreciation	(1,604,570)	(2,615,592)	(1,340,925)	(531,052)	(6,092,138)
Net book amount	303,988	280,348	194,744	160,433	939,513
At 1 October 2014					
Cost	1,908,558	2,724,058	1,510,284	688,222	6,811,122
Accumulated depreciation	(1,253,946)	(2,392,607)	(1,205,747)	(419,913)	(5,272,213)
Net book amount	654,612	331,451	304,537	248,309	1,538,909

5 Intangible assets	2016 $	2015 $
Software	667	22,650
Document management system	10	10
	677	22,660
At beginning of year	22,660	18,081
Additions	--	14,336
Disposals	(12,742)	--
Amortisation charge for the year	(9,241)	(9,757)
At end of year	677	22,660

6 Accounts receivables

Accounts receivables	439,911	571,930
Less: provision for bad and doubtful debt	(147,941)	(53,590)
	291,970	518,340

The aging of accounts receivables at the reporting date was:

0-30 days	65,342	152,213
31-60 days	21,822	36,800
61-90 days	35,140	298
Over 90 days	317,607	382,619
	439,911	571,930

As at 30 September 2016, accounts receivables of $122,304 (2015 - $189,311) were fully performing. As at 30 September 2016, accounts receivables of $317,607 (2015 - $382,619) were past due. As at 30 September 2016, $147,941 (2015 - $53,590) of accounts receivables are estimated as being impaired. The balance of accounts receivable relate to a number of customers of whom there is no recent history of default and management expects the amount to be fully recovered.

a. The carrying amounts of the Council's invoiced receivables are denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars

b. Fair value of accounts receivables

   Due to the short-term nature of the current accounts receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

c. Movement in the Council's provision for impairment is as follows:

Beginning of year	53,590	50,990
Provision for receivables impairment	94,351	2,600
End of year	147,941	53,590

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash at bank – Abercrombie Fund (0.9%)	15,089,878	13,006,932
Cash at bank – Checking Account	3,505,999	5,231,439
Cash in hand	98,950	42,859
Petty cash	8,786	7,104
	18,703,613	18,288,334

8 Deferred income

Grant balance at beginning of year	1,389,229	1,348,350
Grant (transferred)/received - PSIP	(192,254)	368,218
Amortisation of deferred income (Note 12)	(316,167)	(327,339)
	880,808	1,389,229

As at 30 September 2016 $482,932 (2015: $229,164) was incurred in capital expenditure.

9 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Audit fees	363,633	313,633
Fees	5,975,015	5,896,214
Equipment	23,750	100,430
Office expenses	1,356	4,071
Advertising and promotions	22,875	7,303
Salaries and wages	68,265	56,622
Utilities	19,624	15,866
Contracted services	47,048	10,783
	6,521,566	6,404,922

10 Provision for gratuity

At beginning of year	2,172,309	2,035,261
Provision for the year	457,969	137,048
	2,630,278	2,172,309

All staff at ACTT are employed on contract and a 20% gratuity becomes payable upon successful completion of the contract of employment. The provision for gratuity is calculated based on each employee's basic salary and is charged to the accounts annually in proportion to the period that the employee was employed over the financial year.

11 Revenue

	2016 $	2015 $
Registration	166,492	457,004
Recognition of foreign programmes and awards	282,275	270,424
Accreditation	560,189	291,727
Programme approval and conferment of title	185,971	189,620
	1,194,927	1,208,775

ACTT applies a 20% administrative fee on the cost of conducting evaluations on institutions for accreditation, registration, foreign and local programmes and awards.

12 Other income

	2016 $	2015 $
Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) grant funding	500,000	2,565,000
Hosting of conferences, seminars, functions	258,467	1,023,651
Other income	192,623	67,382
Amortisation of deferred income (Note 8)	316,167	327,339
Gain on disposal of plant and equipment	5,231	5,078
	1,272,488	3,988,450

13 Cost of services

	2016 $	2015 $
Registration and Accreditation	342,478	497,289
Recognition of foreign programmes and awards	263,006	56,034
Programme approval and conferment of title	18,443	23,184
	623,927	576,507

Cost of ACTT's services are funded by fees charged to institutions for the provision of these services. (Note 11 refers)

14 Administrative expenses

	2016 $	2015 $
Salaries and wages	14,541,838	11,474,754
Rent	2,530,680	2,481,978
Hosting of conferences, seminars	929,602	2,421,005
Repairs and maintenance	811,668	795,943
Advertising and promotion	239,141	460,741
Office expenses	682,988	548,445
Other contracted services	109,891	125,164
Training	37,597	351,507
Security and janitorial	510,653	471,903
Utilities	332,224	383,420
Insurance	176,568	180,182
Audit fees	50,000	54,430
Travel	1,906	40,628
Bad and doubtful debt	94,351	2,600
	21,049,107	19,792,700

15 Related parties

Key management personnel

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

Key management personnel received compensation of $3,356,584 (2015: $3,245,188) for the period. Total remuneration is included in 'salaries and wages' in the 'administrative expenses' note.

16 a. Financial instruments by category

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

	2016 $	2015 $
Assets as per statement of financial position		
Loans and receivables		
Accounts receivables	291,970	518,340
Other receivables	551,441	2,022,364
Cash and cash equivalents	18,703,613	18,288,334
	19,547,024	20,829,038
Liabilities as per statement of financial position		
Amortised cost		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,521,566	6,404,922
Deferred Income	880,808	1,389,229
Provision for gratuity	2,630,278	2,172,309
	10,032,652	9,966,460

As at 30 September 2016 all subventions were received for 2016. As at 30 September 2015, $2,000,000 was included which represented subventions for September 2015 received 02 October 2015.

16 b. Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of the financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about the counterparty default rates and/or by management's evaluation based on historical recovery.

Accounts receivables	2016 $	2015 $
Counterparties without external credit rating:		
Group 1	291,970	518,340

Almost all trade receivables represent amounts due from government entities operating in Trinidad and Tobago. The balance comprises both invoiced amounts and accrued amounts recognised in annual fees earned in 2016 but billed/collected after 30 September 2016. There is no past history of default.

16 b. Credit quality of financial assets

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash at bank		
Group A	18,595,877	18,238,371

All cash balances are held at a locally based bank with no history of default. The remainder of the statement of financial position item "cash and cash equivalents" is cash in hand.

Group A – Trinidad and Tobago based banking institutions.

17 Contingencies and commitments

Operating leases

Operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	2016 $	2015 $
No later than 1 year	2,273,010	2,530,680
Later than 1 year, no later than 5 years	1,057,299	3,330,309
	3,330,309	5,860,989

The lease rentals represent future payments under operating leases for office accommodation in Port of Spain and San Fernando, plus leases for three copiers.

During the year ended 30 September 2016 $2,355,540 (2015: $2,302,098) was recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income in respect of office accommodation leases.

18 Subsequent events

Beginning in January 2020, global financial markets have experienced and may continue to experience significant volatility resulting from the spread of a novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. The outbreak of COVID-19 has resulted in travel and border restrictions, quarantines, supply chain disruptions, lower consumer demand and general market uncertainty. There has also been a precipitous decline in the spot price of crude oil on global markets as a result of both market forces and COVID-19. The extent and duration of the impact of these events on the education sector in which the entity operates in uncertain at this point and is still under assessment.

The entity's external stakeholders have however, been adversely affected, with institutions having to downsize or close their doors permanently. Reduced income from site visits and annual fees have been the most prominent effect on the entity.

In mid-February 2022, Russia invaded Ukraine and because of the inherent dynamics, both the economic impacts of the conflict and sanctions that were subsequently imposed on Russia need to be reassessed on a continual basis as there may be several potential financial effects on the financial statements e.g. restricted cash, possible impairment of financial and non-financial assets, loss of control/significant influence on shareholdings and most significantly, if the ability of the entity to continue as a going concern was jeopardised or made impossible.

18 Subsequent events (continued)

The recently rekindled conflict between Israel and Hamas has introduced volatility into the global economy as the potential for a more widespread war looms in addition to the unfolding humanitarian tragedy. While the economic effects of the Israel-Hamas War are uncertain and evolving, entities with operations, suppliers, or customers in Israel, Palestinian-occupied territories, and the larger Middle Eastern region could potentially be impacted as the war unfolds. Additionally, many entities may be indirectly impacted by the war, especially in the global energy, petrochemical, and capital markets, among others.

However, after careful consideration of these financial impacts, COVID-19, the Russia-Ukraine war and the Israel-Hamas war are not expected to have a significant influence on the Council. Management has determined that there is no material uncertainty that casts doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern. It expects that COVID-19 would have some impact, though not significant, in relation to reduced revenues. Due to the fact that government subventions are received annually to cover recurrent expenditure, the fall in revenue will not impact the ability of the entity to carry out its daily functions.

As a result, there are no disclosure requirements regarding the effect of developments after the reporting date that would affect the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, significant restructuring plans or new government reliefs.