MOORE

NATIONAL TRAINING AGENCY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

30 SEPTEMBER 2019

National Training Agency
Financial Statement
30 September 2019

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National Training Agency

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

Management is responsible for the following:

Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of National Training Agency, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019, the statements of comprehensive income, accumulated funds and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- Ensuring that the organization 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 Organization's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Organization's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs), 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 for Small and Medium-sized Entities 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 Organization 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.

Signed	**Signed**
Title: Director	**Title: Director**
Date: 14 January 2026	**Date: 14 January 2026**

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors,

Report - Audit of the Financial Statements of National Training Agency

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements **National Training Agency** ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2019, the statements of comprehensive income, accumulated funds and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2019, and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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 IFRS for SMEs, 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 Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

MOORE

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

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 skepticism 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 Company'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 Company'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 Company 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.

MOORE

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Moore

San Juan
15 January 2026

Chartered Accountants

National Training Agency
Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 September 2019

	Note	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	5	4,154,542	4,834,415
Right-of-use assets	6	294,568	-
		4,449,110	**4,834,415**
Current assets			
Accounts receivable	7	2,663,088	2,240,095
Cash in hand and at bank	8	29,187,439	43,291,252
		31,850,527	**45,531,347**
Total assets		**36,299,637**	**50,365,762**
Reserves and Liabilities			
Reserves			
Accumulated surplus		**13,310,974**	**30,112,761**
Non-current liabilities			
Capital grants	9	**588,917**	**1,268,789**
Current liabilities			
Right-of-use liability	6	294,568	-
Deferred income	10	63,088	-
Accounts payable and accruals	11	22,042,090	18,984,212
		22,399,746	**18,984,212**
Total reserves and liabilities		**36,299,637**	**50,365,762**

The notes on pages 10 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 14 January 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director: ____________________ **Director:** ____________________

National Training Agency
Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

Income	**Notes**	**2019 TT$**	**2018 TT$**
Government grants	**9**	12,908,910	26,739,083
Amortization of capital grants	**9**	770,964	919,747
Amortization of deferred income	**10**	45,303	-
Conference fees and contracts		19,950	174,573
Audit certification and training		740,180	614,583
Other income	**12**	(7,563)	4,027
		14,477,744	**28,452,013**
Expenses			
Administrative expenses	**20**	5,447,961	7,234,746
Payroll and related costs	**18**	25,829,035	29,274,088
Loss on disposal		2,535	-
		31,279,531	**36,508,834**
Deficit for the year		**(16,801,787)**	**(8,056,821)**
Other comprehensive income		30,112,761	38,169,582
Total comprehensive income for the year		**13,310,974**	**30,112,761**

The notes on pages 10 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

National Training Agency
Statement of Changes in Reserves
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

	Reserves TT$
Year ended 30 September 2019	
Balance at 01 October 2018	30,112,761
Deficit for the year	(16,801,787)
Balance at 30 September 2019	**13,310,974**
Year ended 30 September 2018	
Balance at 01 October 2017	38,169,582
Deficit for the year	(8,056,821)
Balance at 30 September 2018	**30,112,761**

The notes on pages 10 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

National Training Agency
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended 30 September 2019

	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Deficit for the year	**(16,801,787)**	**(8,056,821)**
Adjustments to reconcile excess of expenditure over Income for the year to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation - PPE	773,111	919,748
Amortization of ROU asset	883,704	-
Loss on disposal of assets	2,535	-
Amortization of capital grants	(770,964)	(919,748)
Amortization of deferred income from PTI Project	(45,303)	-
Right-of-use asset	(1,178,272)	-
Lease liability - ROU	294,567	-
Change in accounts receivables	(422,991)	(219,461)
Change in accounts payable and accruals	3,057,878	3,049,770
Net cash used in operating activities	**(14,207,522)**	**(5,226,512)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(98,110)	(260,917)
Proceeds from disposal	2,338	-
Net cash used in investing activities	**(95,772)**	**(260,917)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from capital grants	98,110	260,917
Disposal of capital grants	(7,020)	-
Proceeds from PTI Project	108,391	-
Net cash generated from financing activities	**199,481**	**260,917**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(14,103,813)**	**(5,226,512)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	43,291,252	48,517,764
Cash and cash equivalents of end of year	**29,187,439**	**43,291,252**
Cash and cash equivalents represented by:		
Cash in hand and at bank	**29,187,440**	**43,291,252**

The notes on pages 10 to 35 form an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Incorporation and principal activity

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

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

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

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the directors on 14 January 2026.

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The Agency has not applied the following standards, revised standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective as they either do not apply to the activities of the Agency or have no material impact on its financial statements, except for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 16 Leases:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of Financial Reponing Standards - Amendments regarding the deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRS 2 Share-based Payment - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding the application of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding prepayment features with negative compensation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after I January 2019).

2. Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards (continued)

- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities - Amendments regarding the specification of the disclosure requirements for an entity's interest classified as held-for-sale, held for distribution or as a discontinued operation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IFRS 16 Leases (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and replaces IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases (Incentives) and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. The standard removes the IAS 17 requirement for lessees to classify leases as finance leases or operating leases by introducing a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of lease assets (right-of-use assets) and lease liabilities on the statement of financial position for most leases.

  Also, lessees will now separately recognise interest expense on the lease liability and depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

  Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from accounting under IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in IAS 17 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).

- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Amendments resulting from disclosure initiative (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendments resulting from recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IAS 28 Investment in Associates - Amendments regarding the long-term interests in associates and Joint Ventures (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

- IAS 40 Investment Property - Amendments regarding the transfer of investment property (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019).

3. Basis of preparation

(a) Basis of accounting

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

(b) Basis of measurement

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

(c) Functional and presentation currency

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

(d) Use of Accounting Estimates and Judgements

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

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significate to the financial statement are disclosed in Note 3(c).

4. Significant accounting policies

a) Property and equipment

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

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of the equipment.

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

The gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the property and equipment and is recognized net within other income/other expenses in profit or loss.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

a) Property and equipment (continued)

The cost of replacing a component of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the component will flow to the Agency, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

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

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

Furniture and fixtures	10% per annum
Computer equipment	20% per annum
Office equipment	12% per annum
Motor vehicles	25% per annum
Books	12% per annum
Other Equipment	10% per annum
Building Improvement	2% per annum

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

b) Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is stated net of any specific provision established to recognize anticipated losses for bad and doubtful debts. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

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

d) Accounts payable and accruals

Accounts payable and accruals are stated at amortized cost.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

e) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Agency has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of finance cost is recognised as finance cost.

f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Agency. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the rendering of services in the ordinary course of the Agency's activities.

g) Government Grants

Unconditional grants related to the ongoing operations of the Agency are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as revenue when the grant becomes receivable. Subventions that compensate the Agency for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in the statement of comprehensive income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are incurred.

Income is also recognised from the receipt of Government Grants designated for the Agency to undertake specific projects, it is deferred in the statement of financial position and amortized as expenses are incurred for the project.

Grants that compensate the Agency for the cost of an asset are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as revenue on a systematic basis over the life of the asset.

h) Financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position include cash and bank balances, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized on the Company's Statement of Financial Position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value based on:

(i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
(ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The Company reassesses its business models each reporting period to determine whether they have changed. No such changes have been identified for the current year.

Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. Interest is consideration for the time value of money and for credit and other risks associated with the principal outstanding. Interest also has a profit margin element.

Initial measurement

All financial instruments are initially measured at the fair value of consideration given or received.

The Company measures fair values in accordance with IFRS 13, which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The Company uses a fair value hierarchy that categorises valuation techniques into three levels:

i. Level 1 inputs. are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1 if their value is observable in an active market. The use of observable market prices and model inputs, when available, reduces the need for management judgement and estimation, as well as the uncertainty related with the estimated fair value.

ii. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Initial measurement (continued)

iii. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs. Assets and liabilities are classified as Level 3 if their valuation incorporates significant inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets such as receivables, which are held within a business model with the sole objective of collecting contractual cash flows which comprise principal only, are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Gains/losses arising from remeasurement of such financial assets are recognized in profit or loss as movements in Expected Credit Loss. When a financial asset measured at amortized cost is derecognized, the gain/loss is reflected in profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), except for equity investments, which the Company has opted, irrevocably, to measure at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). When a financial asset measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. When an equity investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognised, the cumulative gain/loss previously recognised in OCI is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss but instead, transferred within equity.

Reclassification

If the business model under which the Company holds financial assets changes, the financial assets affected are reclassified accordingly from the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model. Equity instruments which the Company opted to treat at FVTOCI cannot be reclassified.

Impairment

Financial assets are amortized costs are impaired at one of two levels:

i. Twelve-month Expected credit loss (ECL) - These are losses that result from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date. Such financial assets are at 'Stage 1'.

ii. Lifetime ECL - These are losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument. Such financial assets are at 'Stage 2' or 'Stage 3'.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Impairment (continued)

A loss allowance for full lifetime ECL is required for a financial instrument if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the twelve- month ECL.

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of the present value of credit losses, measured as the present value of the difference between (i) the cash flows due to the Company under contract; and (ii) the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the asset's effective interest rate.

Performing financial assets - Stage 1

For performing assets and those expected to perform normally, the loss allowance is the 12-month expected credit loss and is done immediately at initial recognition of asset.

Significant increase in credit risk - Stage 2

When an asset becomes 30 days past due, the Company considers that a significant increase in credit risk has occurred, and the asset is deemed to be at Stage 2 and the loss allowance is measured as the lifetime ECL.

Credit-impaired financial assets - Stage 3

A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Credit-impaired financial assets are referred to as Stage 3 assets. Evidence of credit impairment includes observable data about one or more of the following events:

(i) significant financial difficulty of the Ministry, Division or Agency (MDAs)
(ii) a breach of contract such as a default or past due event.

There is a rebuttable presumption that financial assets that are in default for more than one hundred and twenty (120) days are credit impaired. The Company also considers a financial asset to be credit impaired if the client is unlikely to pay its credit obligation.

To determine this, the Company takes into account changes in the public sector. The Company used its historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort. If there has been a significant increase in credit risk the Company will measure the loss allowance based on lifetime rather than twelve-month ECL.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Modification and Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company will continue to work with MDAs that are in financial difficulty to maximize collection and minimize the risk of default. When a financial asset is modified, the Company assesses whether this modification results in derecognition of the original amount.

In the case where the financial asset is derecognized, the new financial asset will have a loss allowance measured based on twelve-month ECL. If, however, there remains a high risk of default under the renegotiated terms, the loss allowance will be measured based on lifetime ECL.

When the modification does not result in derecognition, the Company will measure loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

Write-off

Receivables are written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the financial asset, for example, when the Company determines or when the MDAs has written advising of their inability to settle. A write-off constitutes a derecognition event. Subsequent recoveries resulting from the Company's enforcement activities will result in gains.

Financial liabilities

Since the Company does not trade in financial liabilities, and since there are no measurement or recognition inconsistencies, all financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and subsequently, at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Financial liabilities recognised at amortised cost are not reclassified.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Business model assessment:
The Company reassesses its business models each reporting period to determine whether they continue to be appropriate and if there needs to be a prospective change to the classification of financial assets. This assessment includes judgement regarding:

(i) how the performance of the assets is evaluated and measured; and
(ii) the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these risks are managed.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company computes twelve-month ECL for Stage 1 assets and lifetime ECL for Stage 2 or Stage 3 assets. An asset moves to stage 2 when its credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk requires judgement which takes into the account reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Establishing groups of assets with similar credit risk characteristics:

When ECL is measured on a collective basis, the financial instruments are grouped based on shared risk characteristics. The Company monitors the appropriateness of the credit risk characteristics on an ongoing basis to assess whether they continue to be similar. Judgement is required in determining whether and when to move assets between portfolios.

Valuation models and assumptions used:

The Company uses various valuation models and assumptions in measuring the fair value of financial assets, as well as in estimating ECL. Judgement is applied in identifying the most appropriate valuation model for each type of asset, as well as in determining the assumptions to be used for each model.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Probability of default (PD):

PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given period, the calculation of which includes historical data, assumptions, and expectations of future conditions. PD constitutes a key input in measuring ECL.

Loss Given Default (LGD):
LGD is an estimate of the percentage loss arising on default and is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the Company would reasonably expect to receive. LGD is a key input in measuring ECL.

Fair value measurement and valuation process

In estimating the fair value of a financial asset or a liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where such Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company uses valuation models to determine the fair value of its financial instruments.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Exposure at default (EAD)

EAD is an estimate of the total loss incurred when a customer defaults, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest. EAD is a key input in measuring ECL.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that MDAs will default on their contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk mainly arises from projects, because it represents the Company's main income generating activity, credit risk is the principal risk for the Company.

Credit risk management

The Company's finance committee is responsible for managing the Company's credit risk by:

(i) ensuring that the Company has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective system of internal control, to consistently determine adequate allowances in accordance with the Company's policies and procedures, International Financial Reporting Standards, and relevant supervisory guidance.

(ii) identifying, assessing, and measuring credit risk across the Company, from an individual financial instrument to the portfolio level.

(iii) categorising exposures according to the degree of risk of default.

(iv) developing and maintaining processes for measuring ECL.

(v) providing guidance to promote best practice in the management of risk.

The internal audit function performs regular audits making sure that the established controls and procedures are adequately designed and implemented.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company presumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition when contractual payments are more than one hundred and twenty (120) days past due unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information that demonstrates otherwise. The Company has monitoring procedures to ensure that a significant increase in credit risk is identified before default occurs.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies (Continued)

h) Financial instruments (continued)

Measurement of ECL

The key inputs used for measuring ECL are:

(i) probability of default (PD),
(ii) loss given default (LGD); and
(iii) exposure at default (EAD).

The Company measures ECL on an individual basis, or on a collective basis for portfolios of accounts that share similar economic risk characteristics.

i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currency of the Agency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gains or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period, and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the period.

j) IFRS not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019 and thereafter, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements

The Agency does not plan to adopt this standard early, and the extent of the impact is likely to be insignificant.

k) Going concern

Management reviewed its forecast for 2025 onwards and determined that whilst there may be some impact on the Agency, it remains quite strong as a going concern. The Agency continues to get funding from the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago under the Ministry of Education.

5. Property and equipment

	Furniture & Fixtures TT$	Computer Equipment TT$	Office Equipment TT$	Motor Vehicles TT$	Books TT$	Other Equipment TT$	Building Improvement TT$	Total TT$
Year ended 30 Sept 2019								
Cost								
At 1 October 2018	3,395,164	4,732,714	2,181,905	4,464,997	213,058	73,987	12,700	15,074,525
Additions for the year	7,265	82,424	4,421	-	-	-	4,000	98,110
Disposals	-	(7,020)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,020)
At 30 September 2019	**3,402,429**	**4,808,118**	**2,186,326**	**4,464,997**	**213,058**	**73,987**	**16,700**	**15,165,615**
Depreciation								
At 1 October 2018	1,859,185	3,423,408	1,191,256	3,595,159	117,248	52,481	1,372	10,240,109
Charge for year	153,948	268,792	119,037	217,459	11,497	2,151	227	773,111
Disposals for the year	-	(2,147)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,147)
At 30 September 2019	**2,013,133**	**3,690,053**	**1,310,293**	**3,812,618**	**128,745**	**54,632**	**1,599**	**11,011,073**
Net Book Value								
At 30 September 2019	**1,389,296**	**1,118,065**	**876,033**	**652,379**	**84,313**	**19,355**	**15,101**	**4,154,542**
At 30 September 2018	**1,535,979**	**1,309,306**	**990,649**	**869,838**	**95,810**	**21,506**	**11,328**	**4,834,416**

5. Property and equipment (continued)

	Furniture & Fixtures TT$	Computer Equipment TT$	Office Equipment TT$	Motor Vehicles TT$	Books TT$	Other Equipment TT$	Building Improvement TT$	Total TT$
Year ended 30 Sept 2018								
Cost								
At 31 October 2016	3,370,151	4,502,349	2,178,505	4,464,997	210,919	73,987	12,700	14,813,608
Additions for the year	25,013	230,365	3,400	-	2,139	-	-	260,917
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2018	**3,395,164**	**4,732,714**	**2,181,905**	**4,464,997**	**213,058**	**73,987**	**12,700**	**15,074,525**
Depreciation								
At 1 October 2016	1,689,906	3,113,189	1,056,499	3,305,213	104,322	50,091	1,142	9,320,362
Charge for year	169,279	310,219	134,757	289,946	12,926	2,390	231	919,748
Disposals for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 September 2018	**1,859,185**	**3,423,408**	**1,191,256**	**3,595,159**	**117,248**	**52,481**	**1,373**	**10,240,110**
Net Book Value								
At 30 September 2017	**1,851,119**	**1,676,044**	**1,256,856**	**1,546,379**	**92,722**	**26,551**	**11,794**	**6,461,465**
At 30 September 2018	**1,535,979**	**1,309,306**	**990,649**	**869,838**	**95,810**	**21,506**	**11,327**	**4,834,415**

6. Right-of-use asset/liability

The Agency lease the premises it occupies for a monthly rent of $101,952. The lease contract covers the period for one year commencing 1 January 2019 and expires 31 December 2019. The lease does not include contingent rentals and escalation clauses.

Right -of-use assets	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
Balance as at 1 January	-	-
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 16	1,178,272	-
Depreciation charge	(883,704)	-
Lease modifications	-	-
Balance as at 31 December	**294,568**	**-**
Lease liabilities		
Balance at beginning of year	-	-
Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 16	1,178,272	-
Interest expense	33,864	-
Lease repayments	(917,568)	-
Lease modifications	-	-
Balance at end of year	**294,568**	**-**
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	33,864	-
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	883,704	-
	917,568	**-**

7. Trade and other receivables

	2019	2018
Trade receivables	3,533,513	3,114,216
Less provision for bad debts	(1,422,648)	(1,332,445)
	2,110,865	**1,781,771**
Prepayments	452,355	385,985
Other receivables	99,868	72,339
	2,663,088	**2,240,095**

8. Cash in hand and at bank

	2019	2018
Petty cash	5,800	5,800
First Citizens Limited	29,181,639	43,285,452
	29,187,439	**43,291,252**

	Subvention TT$	Capital Grant TT$	Total 2019 TT$	Total 2018 TT$
9. Government funding				
2019				
Recurrent grants/subventions	12,908,910	91,090	13,000,000	27,000,000
Total	**12,908,910**	**91,090**	**13,000,000**	**27,000,000**
2018			**2018**	**2017**
Recurrent grants/subventions	26,739,083	260,917	27,000,000	28,050,000
Total	**26,739,083**	**260,917**	**27,000,000**	**28,050,000**

(a) Government grants

(ii) Recurrent grants & subventions

The Agency received $13,000,000 in subvention in 2019 of which $91,090 (note 4) was utilized for capital expenditure with the balance of $12,908,910 allocated towards the Agencies recurring expenses. Funds relating to capital expenditure is amortized over the useful life of the asset

(ii) Capital grants

	Allocated from Recurrent Grants TT$	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
Opening balance	1,268,789	1,268,789	1,927,619
Funding	98,111	98,111	260,917
Disposals for year	(7,020)	(7,020)	-
Amortization for the year	(770,963)	(770,963)	(919,747)
Closing balance	**588,916**	**588,916**	**1,268,789**

	TT$	2018 TT$	2017 TT$
Opening balance	1,927,619	1,927,619	2,895,838
Funding	260,917	260,917	111,268
Disposals for year	-	-	-
Amortization for the year	(919,747)	(919,747)	(1,079,487)
Closing balance	**1,268,789**	**1,268,789**	**1,927,619**

National Training Agency
Notes to the Financial Statements
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10. Deferred income

	Balance as at 30-Sep-18 TT$	Receipts for the year TT$	Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) TT$	Amortization For the year TT$	Balance as at 30-Sep-19 TT$
Projects:					
(i) PTI Project	-	108,391	-	(45,303)	63,088
	-	**108,391**	**-**	**(45,303)**	**63,088**

10. Deferred Income (continued)

(i) Prince's Trust International Achieve Programme – (PTI)

The NTA in collaboration with the British High Commission embarked upon a personal development Achieve Programme to engage and support young people to remain in education and move into further education, employment or training opportunities.

	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
11. Accounts payable and accruals		
Trade payables	48,951	316,977
Accruals	432,611	195,872
Audit fees accrued	1,312,245	1,418,973
PAYE payable	471,954	471,954
Payroll accruals	19,776,329	16,580,436
	22,042,090	**18,984,212**
12. Other Income		
Certificate reprints	3,459	1,350
Other income	(11,022)	2.677
	(7,563)	**4,027**

13. Related parties

The Agency is a Non-for-Profit Agency under the Ministry of Education (formerly under the Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education - MSTTE). The Agency is 100% owned and funded by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT). The Agency acts as a coordinating body for the TVET with the responsibility for formulating, monitoring and evaluation of the Government's Policies, Plans and Programmes within the ambit of a National Training System. The NTA receives an annual grant which enables the organization to effectively implement the TVET system.

A party is related to the Agency if:

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

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

13. Related parties (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) To this end the Ministry of Education (MOE) can be classified as a related party.

In addition, the Agency in the ordinary course of business carries out work for Ministry of Education (MOE) for which the Agency invoices MOE.

	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
Revenue earned for services provided to MSTTE	238,050	211,500
Key management personnel		
Director's fees	704,991	760,287
Senior management remuneration	3,294,280	4,433,215
	3,999,271	**5,193,502**

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term employee benefits. Key management personnel received compensation of $3,999,271 (2018: $5,193,502) for the year. Total remuneration, which is included in the Director's fees and Salaries and staff benefits relates to salaries and allowances to Directors and Executive Management of the Agency.

14. Capital commitments

The Agency has no capital commitments as at 30 September 2019.

15. Financial Risk Management

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

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

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

(i) Credit risk

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

The maximum exposure to credit risk at year end was:

	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
Trade receivables	2,110,866	1,781,771
Other receivables and prepayments	552,222	458,324
Cash and bank balances	29,187,440	43,291,252
	31,850,528	**45,531,347**

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

	2019			2018		
	Gross	**Impairment**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Impairment**	**Net**
0-30 days	429,575	-	429,575	101,402	-	101,402
31-60 days	16,850	-	16,850	228,873	-	228,873
61-90 days	24,350	-	24,350	30,615	-	30,615
90 days	3,062,739	(1,422,648)	1,640,091	2,753,326	(1,332,445)	1,420,881
	3,533,514	**(1,422,648)**	**2,110,866**	**3,114,216**	**(1,332,445)**	**1,781,771**

15. Financial risk management (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

Impairment losses of $1,422,648 was recorded with respect to trade receivables as at 30 September 2019 (2018: $1,332,445).

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

	2019			2018		
	Gross	**Impairment**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Impairment**	**Net**
0-30 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
31-60 days	-	-	-	-	-	-
61-90 days	32,034	-	32,034		-	-
90 days	264,167	-	264,167	268,672	-	268,672
	296,201	**-**	**296,201**	**268,672**	**-**	**268,672**

Other receivables consist of OJTP receivables, staff loans and security deposits on rental offices. No impairment losses recorded for OJTP receivables for the year ended 30 September 2019.

(ii) *Liquidity risk*

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

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities due within one year:

	Contractual amount	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Over 1 year
30 September 2019				
Account payable and accruals	22,042,091	586,040	3,530,787	17,925,264
30 September 2018				
Account payable and accruals	18,984,212	512,849	4,718,534	13,752,829

16. Financial risk management (continued)

(iii) Market risk

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

(a) Foreign currency risk

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

(b) Interest rate risk

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

(c) Other price risk

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

16. Capital Management

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

17. Payroll and related costs

	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
Short-term benefits:		
Staff payroll costs	21,504,010	24,828,271
Directors' fees	704,991	760,287
Health plan (short-term)	718,426	560,255
	22,927,427	**26,148,813**
Post-retirement benefits:		
Defined contribution plan (employer's portion)	1,436,967	1,534,839
Employer's NIS	1,279,505	1,379,200
Group life insurance (employer's portion)	185,137	211,236
Total	**2,901,609**	**3,125,275**
	25,829,036	**29,274,088**

18. Contingencies

Claims and litigation

In FY 2014 a trade dispute # 368/2013 was raised by the Communication Workers Union on the termination of an OJT employee. In FY 2014 the NTA remitted $70,000 relating to Industrial Relations and Legal Fees. In December 2020, the OJT Programme under the Ministry of Labour remitted $270,000 in full settlement of the court judgement. In FY 2020 and FY 2021 the NTA remitted an additional $17,500 in fees. This case is now closed.

In FY 2014 a trade dispute # 367/2013 was raised by the Communication Workers Union on the termination of an OJT employee. No costs were incurred during the financial period. However, in 2019 the court awarded a judgement of $390,000 which the Agency did not agree with and therefore filed an appeal with the High Court. A partial payment of $119,900 was paid against the initial judgement in July 2018 by the OJT Programme. In July 2023 the OJT Programme under the Ministry of Labour paid the final amount of $270,100 and in August 2023 the interest of $84,547.40 was paid. In addition, the firm remitted $145,300 in Industrial Relations and Legal Fees during FY2016, FY2018 and FY2023 relating to this case. This case is now closed.

	2019 TT$	2018 TT$
19. Administrative expenses		
Advertising and promotion	82,573	38,009
Amortization for ROU assets	883,704	-
Bad debts	90,203	47,459
Conferences and workshops	71,277	203,544
Depreciation of property and equipment	773,110	919,747
Entertainment	1,400	2,350
General insurance	103,457	106,711
Maintenance – general	658,499	633,802
Maintenance – vehicles	54,897	221,526
Meetings	95,261	89,606
Other expense	45,087	11,540
Building Maintenance - MTEST	-	780,525
Office supplies	81,606	85,186
Overseas travel	45,844	55,015
Publications	5,466	15,632
Printing and stationery	338,067	298,060
Professional fees	866,423	1,075,075
Rental of office	305,856	1,436,049
Rental of car park	202,500	326,452
Rental of vehicles	-	15,505
Rental of equipment	76,557	86,386
Telephone and electricity	488,719	702,403
Training	28,133	57,459
Legal claims	20,223	340
Local travel	129,099	26,365
	5,447,961	**7,234,746**

20. Events After the Reporting Date

The Agency has evaluated events occurring after 30 September 2019, in order to assess and determine the need for potential recognition or disclosure in these financial statements. Such events were evaluated through 14 January 2026, the date these financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this evaluation, the Agency notes the following:

In FY 2014 a trade dispute # 368/2013 was raised by the Communication Workers Union on the termination of an OJT employee. In FY 2014 the NTA remitted $70,000 relating to Industrial Relations and Legal Fees. In December 2020 the OJT Programme under the Ministry of Labour remitted $270,000 in full settlement of the court judgement. In FY 2020 and FY 2021 the NTA remitted an additional $17,500 in fees. This case was closed in December 2020.

In FY 2014 a trade dispute # 367/2013 was raised by the Communication Workers Union on the termination of an OJT employee. No costs were incurred during the financial period. However, in 2018 the court awarded a judgement of $390,000 which the Agency did not agree with and therefore filed an appeal with the High Court. A partial payment of $119,900 was paid against the initial judgement in July 2018 by the OJT Programme. In July 2023 the OJT Programme under the Ministry of Labour paid the final amount of $270,100 and in August 2023 the interest of $84,547.40 was paid. In addition, the firm remitted $145,300 in Industrial Relations and Legal Fees during FY2016, FY2018 and FY2023 relating to this case. This case was closed in August 2023.

On 11 September 2015, the OJT Programme was transferred from the Agency to the Ministry of Labour and Small Enterprise Development as advertised on the Trinidad and Tobago Gazette No. 97 (section 1398) dated 23 September 2015. All the leases under the OJT Programme were closed during the 2014 and 2015 period.

In 2017, trade Dispute # TD 104/2017 was raised by the Oilfield Workers Trade Union. This matter is currently ongoing.

In 2018, trade dispute # TD 039/2018 was raised by the Oilfield Workers Trade Union, the Agency received a judgement in July 2024 dismissing the case.

In November 2018, the Agency closed the National Life Skills Project. Trade dispute # TD 347/2018 was raised by the Steel Worker's Union of Trinidad and Tobago. This matter is currently ongoing.

In 2018, trade dispute # TD 060/2018 was raised, this matter was closed in 2024.

In March 2020, a global pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization related to the novel coronavirus disease 2019, (COVID-19), this impacted the operations of the Agency as it complied with government guidelines and operating procedures. The Agency resumed full operation in March 2022.

20. Events After the Reporting Date (continued)

In August 2020, trade dispute # 142/2020 was raised by the Oilfield Workers Trade Union on the termination of an OJT employee. In July 2023, the OJT Programme under the Ministry of Labour remitted $361,903 in full settlement of the court judgement. This case is now closed.

In May 2025, the National Training Agency was assigned to the Ministry of Tertiary Education and Skills Training. This change was published in the Trinidad and Tobago Gazette (Extraordinary) No. 81 Volume 64 issued in May 2025.