



Sports Development Foundation
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

Financial Statements
31 December 2013

Sports Development Foundation

(a company limited by guarantee)

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31 December 2013

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
Sports Development Foundation

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sports Development Foundation, set out on pages 1 to 21, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2013 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

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**Members of Sports Development Foundation
Independent Auditors' Report
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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Sports Development Foundation as at 31 December 2013, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Jamaican Companies Act, we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith and give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner so required.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Chartered Accountants
15 April 2014
Kingston, Jamaica

Sports Development Foundation

(a company limited by guarantee)

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended 31 December 2013

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Contributions from CHASE Fund		566,098	531,707
Investment income		11,764	5,594
Other income		3,283	1,215
		<u>581,145</u>	<u>538,516</u>
Less: Project Expenditure and Grants	5	(430,049)	(356,209)
Administration Expenses	6	(79,295)	(71,035)
Surplus for Year, being Total Comprehensive Income		<u><u>71,801</u></u>	<u><u>111,272</u></u>

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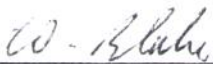
Balance Sheet

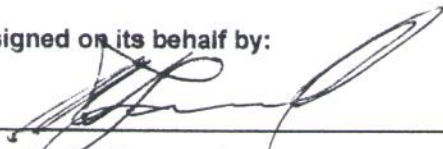
31 December 2013

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2013 \$'000	Restated 2012 \$'000	Restated 2011 \$'000
Non-Current Assets				
Intangible assets	8	442	941	1,156
Property, plant and equipment	9	64,790	54,208	53,745
Long term receivable	10	1,009	1,313	1,617
		<u>66,241</u>	<u>56,462</u>	<u>56,518</u>
Current Assets				
Receivables	11	87,417	108,937	129,093
Current portion of long term receivable	10	304	304	304
Taxation recoverable	15	16,139	14,216	12,972
Cash and cash equivalents	12	321,575	257,823	58,666
		<u>425,435</u>	<u>381,280</u>	<u>201,035</u>
Current Liabilities				
Payables and accrued charges		13,904	7,855	4,916
Current portion of managed funds	17	54,506	79,300	11,262
		<u>68,410</u>	<u>87,155</u>	<u>16,178</u>
Net Current Assets		<u>357,025</u>	<u>294,125</u>	<u>184,857</u>
		<u>423,266</u>	<u>350,587</u>	<u>241,375</u>
Equity				
Sports Development Fund		421,913	350,112	238,840
Non-Current Liabilities				
Long term portion of managed funds	17	1,353	475	2,535
		<u>423,266</u>	<u>350,587</u>	<u>241,375</u>

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 April 2014 and signed on its behalf by:


 Dr. Warren Blake Chairman


 Hon. Michael Fennell OJ, CD Director

Sports Development Foundation

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Statement of Changes in Fund

Year ended 31 December 2013

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Sport Development Fund \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance as at 1 January 2012	238,840	238,840
Surplus for year, being total comprehensive income	111,272	111,272
Balance at 31 December 2012	350,112	350,112
Surplus for year, being total comprehensive income	71,801	71,801
Balance at 31 December 2013	421,913	421,913

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Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended 31 December 2013

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Surplus for year	71,801	111,272
Adjustments:		
Investment income	(11,764)	(5,594)
Amortisation of long term receivables	304	304
Depreciation and amortisation	4,916	3,082
Exchange and translation gains on foreign balances	(1,336)	(143)
	<u>63,921</u>	<u>108,921</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Receivables	21,520	20,156
Payables and accrued charges	(17,867)	68,917
	<u>67,574</u>	<u>197,994</u>
Tax withheld at source	(1,923)	(1,244)
Cash provided by operating activities	<u>65,651</u>	<u>196,750</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(14,981)	(3,157)
Purchase of intangible assets	(18)	(173)
Investment income received	11,764	5,594
Cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	<u>(3,235)</u>	<u>2,264</u>
Exchange and translation gains on cash and cash equivalents	<u>1,336</u>	<u>143</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	63,752	199,157
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>257,823</u>	<u>58,666</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR (NOTE 12)	<u><u>321,575</u></u>	<u><u>257,823</u></u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2013

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Activity

The main activity of the Foundation, which is incorporated in Jamaica, is to promote and encourage the development and growth of talents, skills, facilities and activities concerning all aspects of sports aimed at uplifting the social and economic well-being and awareness of the youth of Jamaica.

Source of funding

The Culture Health Arts Sports and Education Fund (CHASE Fund) is the recipient of a cess imposed on the gaming industry by the Government of Jamaica. Based on Section 59G of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 2002, 40% of this cess is allocated to the Foundation.

Sports Development Fund

In accordance with the provisions of its memorandum of association, the Foundation administers a Sports Development Fund. All amounts received from the CHASE Fund together with the investment and other income are credited directly to the Fund. The Fund is used to finance projects and administrative activities in executing the Foundation's mandate.

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 years presented unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

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

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 Foundation's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on managements' best knowledge of current events and action, actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in the current year

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year. The Foundation has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments and has put into effect the following IFRS, which are immediately relevant to its operations.

IFRS 13, 'Fair value measurement' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013). IFRS 13 aims to improve consistency and reduce complexity by providing a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across IFRS. The requirements, do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards, for both financial instruments and non-financial instruments. IFRS 13 explains how to measure fair value and aims to enhance fair value disclosures; it does not say when to measure fair value or require additional fair value measurements. In general, the disclosure requirements of IFRS 13 are more extensive than those required in current standards. The application will not impact amounts reported in the financial statements.

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Foundation

The Foundation has concluded that the following standards which are published but not yet effective, are relevant to its operations, but will have no material impact on adoption.

IAS 1 (Amendment), 'Presentation of financial statements' (effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 July 2013). The main change resulting from this amendment is a requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) on the basis of whether they are potentially recycled to profit or loss. The amendment changes the disclosure of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of comprehensive income. The IASB originally proposed that all entities should present profit or loss and OCI together in a single statement of comprehensive income. The proposal has been withdrawn and IAS 1 will still permit profit or loss and OCI to be presented in either a single statement or in two consecutive statements. The amendment does not address which items should be presented in OCI and the option to present items of OCI either before tax or net of tax has been retained. Management is currently assessing the timing of its adoption by the company.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015). The standard addresses the principles for the financial reporting of financial assets and financial liabilities to ensure that relevant and useful information is presented to users of financial statements. It replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortised cost and fair value. The standard will eventually replace IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard is mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, however earlier adoption is permitted. Management is assessing the impact of adoption of the standard on the Foundation.

Amendment to IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation', on asset and liability offsetting (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014). These amendments are to the application guidance in IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation', and clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheet. The Foundation anticipates that the application will not impact amounts reported in the financial statements.

Amendment to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets' on recoverable amount disclosures (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014). This amendment addresses the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. The Foundation anticipates that the application will not impact amounts reported in the financial statements.

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Foundation operates (the 'functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Jamaican Dollars, which is the functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency, which are carried at historical cost, are translated at historical rates. Exchange gains and losses, including unrealised gains and losses relating to investment transactions and those arising from the translation of investments denominated in foreign currencies are dealt with in the Sports Development Fund.

(c) Employee benefits

(i) Pension obligations

The Foundation pays contributions to approved retirement schemes on behalf of staff members. Once the contributions have been paid, the Foundation has no further payment obligations. The regular contributions constitute net periodic costs for the year in which they are due and are included in staff costs. See Note 16 for further details.

(ii) Accrued vacation

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

(d) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity of another entity.

Financial assets

The Foundation classifies its financial assets as loans and receivables. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as 'long term receivable' and 'receivables' and are included in non-current assets and current assets in the balance sheet.

Financial liabilities

The Foundation's financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. These liabilities are classified as 'payables and accrued charges' and 'managed funds' and are included in non-current liabilities and current liabilities in the balance sheet.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(e) Intangible assets

Cost associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly associated with acquiring identifiable and unique software products which are expected to generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. These costs are amortised over the estimated useful life of the software (5 years).

(f) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Foundation or the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write off the cost of each asset over the term of its expected useful life. The annual rates are as follows:

Computers	20%
Office furniture and equipment	10%
Motor vehicles	20%
Buildings	2½%
Leasehold property	Over the life of the lease

Land is not depreciated as it is deemed to have an indefinite life.

Property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically for impairment. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining surplus for the year.

Repairs and renewals are charged to the statement of comprehensive income when expenditure is incurred.

(g) Impairment of non-current assets

Property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

(h) Investment securities

Investment securities comprise securities purchased under agreements to resell (reverse repurchase agreements), which are treated as collateralised financing transactions. For reverse repurchase agreements, the difference between the purchase and resale price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the agreements using the effective yield method. The Foundation has investment securities with original maturities of three months or less which are included as 'cash and cash equivalents' in the balance sheet.

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2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(i) Long term receivable

Long term receivable is recognised when the cash is advanced to borrowers. It is initially recorded at cost, which is the cash given to originate the loan including any transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less any provision for impairment.

(j) Receivables

Receivables are carried at anticipated realisable value less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Foundation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest for similar borrowers.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and investment securities with original maturities of three months or less.

(l) Payables and accrued charges

Payables and accrued charges are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost.

3. Financial Risk Management

The Foundation's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk and cash flow interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Foundation's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Foundation's financial performance.

The Foundation's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The Foundation regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Foundation's risk management framework. The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

(a) Credit risk

The Foundation takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers, clients or counterparties will cause a financial loss for the Foundation by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit risk is a very important risk for the Foundation's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally from the Foundation's receivables and investment activities. The Foundation structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties and industry segments.

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Credit review process

Management performs ongoing analyses of the ability of borrowers and other counterparties to meet repayment obligations.

(i) Investment securities

The Foundation limits its exposure to credit risk by investing mainly in liquid securities, with counterparties that have high credit quality. Accordingly, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

(ii) Long term and current receivables

The Foundation's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each counterparty. Credit risk is monitored according to the credit characteristics such as whether it is an individual or company, geographic location, industry, aging profile, and previous financial difficulties.

(iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The Foundation has policies in place to limit the amount of exposure to any one financial institution.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions.

Liquidity risk management process

The Foundation's liquidity management process includes:

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required;
- (ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- (iii) Maintaining committed lines of credit; and
- (iv) Optimising cash returns on investment.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Liquidity risk management process (continued)

The maturity profile of the Foundation's financial liabilities at year end based on contractual undiscounted payments was as follows:

	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1-5 Years	Total \$'000
2013					
Payables and accrued charges	592	1,485	11,827	-	13,904
Managed funds	-	787	53,719	1,353	55,859
	<u>592</u>	<u>2,272</u>	<u>65,546</u>	<u>1,353</u>	<u>69,763</u>
2012					
Payables and accrued charges	884	1,258	5,713	-	7,855
Managed funds	-	-	79,300	475	79,775
	<u>884</u>	<u>1,258</u>	<u>85,013</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>87,630</u>

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include cash and cash equivalents.

(c) Market risk

The Foundation takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the Foundation's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Foundation is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure with respect to the US dollar. The balance sheet at 31 December 2013 includes aggregate net foreign assets of approximately \$15,823,000 (2012 – \$4,387,000) in respect of such transactions.

The Foundation manages its foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. The Foundation further manages this risk by maximising foreign currency earnings and holding foreign currency balances.

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the Foundation to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Foundation to fair value interest risk.

The Foundation is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on its cash and cash equivalents balance.

(d) Fair values of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments traded in an active market is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Foundation is current bid price; the appropriate quoted market price for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. The Foundation uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date.

The fair values of the Foundation's financial instruments were estimated as follows:

The amounts included in the financial statements for cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and accrued charges, and managed funds reflect their approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

The estimated fair value of the Foundation's other financial instrument is as follows:

	2013		2012	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Long term receivable	1,009	1,009	1,313	1,095

The estimated fair values have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgement is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Foundation would realise in a current market exchange.

Fair values were estimated as follows:

Long term receivable

The fair value of long term receivable was estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at an estimated current market rate of interest.

There are no financial instruments carried at fair value in the balance sheet.

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Capital management

The Foundation is not exposed to externally imposed capital requirements.

4. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Judgements and estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) Critical judgements in applying the Foundation's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Foundation's accounting policies, management has made the determination that there are no judgements that would have a significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Foundation makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Management has determined that there are no estimates and assumptions that would have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5. Project Expenditure and Grants

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Infrastructure Projects	71,690	44,141
Grants to National Associations	247,757	172,808
Grants to Government Agencies	45,924	45,618
Grant for Special Projects – Track Meets	47,601	31,985
Grants – others	17,073	61,657
Expenses – BILD Project	4	-
	<u>430,049</u>	<u>356,209</u>

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

6. Expenses by Nature

Total disbursements and administration expenses:

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Advertising and promotion	1,210	1,429
Audit fees	1,454	1,134
Depreciation and amortisation	4,916	3,082
Directors' fees (Note 14)	2,009	1,833
Foreign travel	1,899	6,522
Insurance	1,203	742
Legal and professional fees	567	521
Motor vehicle expense	2,789	2,044
Repairs and maintenance	2,729	4,616
Security	1,977	1,905
Sporting events contribution	18,073	11,061
Staff costs (Note 7)	31,429	29,109
Utilities	3,670	3,205
Other expenses	5,370	3,832
	<u>79,295</u>	<u>71,035</u>
Project expenditure and grants (Note 5)	430,049	356,209
	<u><u>509,344</u></u>	<u><u>427,244</u></u>

7. Staff Costs

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and wages	19,617	17,434
Accrued leave and gratuity costs	482	502
Payroll taxes – employer's portion	2,139	1,825
Pension contributions (Note 16)	813	813
Other (Health, Uniform and Welfare)	8,378	8,535
	<u>31,429</u>	<u>29,109</u>

Average number of persons employed by the Foundation during the year:

	2013	2012
	No.	No.
Full-time	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

8. Intangible Assets

	Computer Software \$'000
At Cost -	
1 January 2012	2,294
Additions	173
31 December 2012	2,467
Additions	18
Adjustment	(467)
31 December 2013	2,018
Amortisation -	
1 January 2012	1,138
Amortisation for the year	388
31 December 2012	1,526
Amortisation for the year	517
Adjustment	(467)
31 December 2013	1,576
Net Book Value -	
31 December 2013	442
31 December 2012	941

Sports Development Foundation

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Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2013

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Computers \$'000	Office Furniture & Equipment \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Land \$'000	Leasehold Property \$'000	Total \$'000
At Cost -							
At 1 January 2012	4,433	11,687	4,913	16,272	32,072	9,940	79,317
Additions	55	3,102	-	-	-	-	3,157
Retirement of assets	(1,874)	(6,106)	(268)	-	-	-	(8,248)
At 31 December 2012	2,614	8,683	4,645	16,272	32,072	9,940	74,226
Additions	732	578	13,507	164	-	-	14,981
At 31 December 2013	3,346	9,261	18,152	16,436	32,072	9,940	89,207
Depreciation -							
At 1 January 2012	3,001	8,425	4,913	5,588	-	3,645	25,572
Charge for the year	560	734	-	406	-	994	2,694
Retirement of assets	(1,874)	(6,106)	(268)	-	-	-	(8,248)
At 31 December 2012	1,687	3,053	4,645	5,994	-	4,639	20,018
Charge for the year	523	897	1,576	409	-	994	4,399
At 31 December 2013	2,210	3,950	6,221	6,403	-	5,633	24,417
Net Book Value -							
31 December 2013	1,136	5,311	11,931	10,033	32,072	4,307	64,790
31 December 2012	927	5,630	-	10,278	32,072	5,301	54,208

Leasehold property represents the leases of two hospitality suites at the Sabina Park Complex in part settlement of a long term receivable due from the Jamaica Cricket Association (Note 10).

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10. Long Term Receivable

In 2008, in settlement of a loan due from the Jamaica Cricket Association of \$16,000,000, the Foundation entered into an agreement as follows:

- Lease of two hospitality suites (numbers 2 & 3) at the Sabina Park Complex at a cost of \$9,940,000 (US\$140,000). These suites are included in the property, plant and equipment (Note 9).
- The payment of 10 years maintenance valued at \$3,035,032 (\$303,503 per annum) which commenced in May 2008.
- The balance of this loan (\$3,024,968) is interest free and is to be used to finance the Foundation's portion of the stamp duty. Any remaining balance would be repaid over a 24-month period commencing January 2009.

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Long term receivable	1,313	1,617
Less: current portion	<u>(304)</u>	<u>(304)</u>
	<u>1,009</u>	<u>1,313</u>

Current portion of long term receivable comprised of:

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Maintenance	<u>304</u>	<u>304</u>

11. Receivables

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
CHASE Fund	80,181	104,471
Prepayment	833	253
Other	<u>6,403</u>	<u>4,213</u>
	<u>87,417</u>	<u>108,937</u>

The CHASE Fund withholds on a monthly basis 20% of the gaming proceeds payable to the Foundation. This retained portion is paid to the Foundation 13 months after being withheld. Effective August 2013, The CHASE Fund temporarily agreed to reduce the level of reserve from 20% to 10%.

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11. Receivables (Continued)

The Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Commission (BGLC) amended the conditions to the license granted to Prime Sports (Jamaica) Limited to conduct lottery-type games. Under Section 49 of the BGLC Act the licensee is now required to pay towards CHASE contributions of 3.65% of the weekly ticket sales in all the permitted activities, and contributions of 50% of the value of all unclaimed prizes arising from weekly ticket sales in all the permitted activities. The licensee is also required to pay BGLC contributions of 50% of the value of all unclaimed prizes arising from weekly ticket sales in all the permitted activities.

12. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	96,097	122,023
Cash equivalents	225,478	135,800
	<u>321,575</u>	<u>257,823</u>

Cash equivalents represent securities with original maturities of three months or less and include interest receivable of \$2,011,000 (2012 – \$671,000). The weighted average effective interest rate on JMD short term deposits was 5.70% (2012: 5.08%).

Cash at bank and in hand includes funds held under management of \$50,340,000 (2012 - \$78,230,000).

13. Managed Funds

i) *Constituency Development Fund*

The Constituency Development Fund Programme (CDFP) was developed out of the need to improve the effectiveness of elected parliamentary representatives and to give a greater voice to constituents in effecting change in their lives and communities. The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) therefore represents a designated funding mechanism which provides Members of Parliament with an equal annual allocation from the national budget to carry out development projects in their constituencies. In relation to sports projects, the Foundation has been appointed as project manager of the projects approved in this category under the CDFP.

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Funds at the beginning of the year	2,535	13,797
Allocations during the year	1,437	8,176
Interest earned	-	52
Payment to Sports Development Foundation	(886)	-
Supplemental project costs borne by Sports Development Foundation	(1,069)	-
Project disbursements	(1,437)	(19,490)
Bank charges	(3)	-
Funds at the end of the year / Balance carried forward to page 19	<u>577</u>	<u>2,535</u>

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13. Managed Funds (Continued)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Balance brought forward from page 18	577	2,535
ii) <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries</i>		
On April 18, 2012, the Sports Development Foundation signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for the development of sports facilities in sugar dependent areas. Under this MOU the SDF will manage the construction of sporting facilities by undertaking the technical, administrative and supervisory functions of all projects and activities until 1 September 2013. On 31 August 2013, the MOU was extended until September 1, 2014.		
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Funds at the beginning of the year	76,763	-
Allocations during the year	125,176	115,335
Interest earned	629	-
Project disbursements	(152,804)	(38,572)
Funds at the end of the year	49,764	76,763
iii) <i>Sports Museum</i>		
In celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of independence a sport exhibition was launched and a commemorative magazine published as a precursor to a National Sports Museum. The Sports Development Foundation was requested to receive and manage funds resulting from sponsorship donations and the sale proceeds from the magazine. These funds are to be held in escrow for the establishment of the National Sports Museum.		
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Funds at the beginning of the year	477	-
Allocations during the year	1,328	476
Interest earned	51	1
Project disbursements	(503)	-
Funds at the end of the year	1,353	477

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13. Managed Funds (Continued)

	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Balance brought forward from page 19	51,694	79,775
iv) <i>PetroCaribe fund</i>		
This fund was created from proceeds granted by the PetroCaribe Development Fund in support of Olympic Swimmer, Alia Atkinson.		
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Funds at the beginning of the year	-	-
Allocations during the year	5,000	-
Project disbursements	(1,622)	-
Funds at the end of the year	3,378	-
v) <i>Beckwith International Leadership Development (BILD) Fund</i>		
The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Sports Development Foundation (SDF) and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) for the operation of the Beckwith International Development Foundation (BILD) was established effective 25 November 2013 for the implementation of a Youth Leadership Through Sport project. The SDF will manage these funds until 24 November 2017.		
	2013 \$'000	2012 \$'000
Funds at the beginning of the year	-	-
Allocations during the year	787	-
Project disbursements	-	-
Funds at the end of the year	787	-
Grand Total	55,859	79,775

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14. Related Party Transactions

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

Key management compensation

	2013	2012
	\$'000	\$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	6,289	6,127
Payroll taxes – employer's portion	645	588
Pension	247	247
	<u>7,181</u>	<u>6,962</u>
Directors' emoluments -		
Fees	<u>2,009</u>	<u>1,833</u>

15. Taxation

The Foundation is exempt from Income Tax under Section 12 (I) of the Income Tax Act. In addition, in 2001, the Foundation received a waiver from the Minister of Finance and Planning on the income tax payable under Section 86 of the Income Tax Act. This allowed the Foundation to apply for refunds of tax withheld on interest income earned. The commencement of the global recession in 2008 has resulted in the cessation of the payment of withholding tax refunds.

Effective 15 July 2013 the Foundation was designated an Approved Charitable Organization as defined in Section 2 of the Income Tax Act. This means that the Foundation is eligible for tax exemption or relief under the Income Tax, GCT, Stamp Duty, Transfer Tax, Property Tax and Customs Acts. This new designation impacts tax withheld on interest income earned after 15 July 2013.

At the end of 2013 tax recoverable of \$16,139,000 (2012 - \$14,216,000) was due from the Ministry of Finance and the Planning. The Foundation is involved in discussions through its parent ministry to receive payment of this amount in the form of cash and cash equivalents.

16. Pension Scheme

The superannuation fund operated by the Foundation was wound up in 2009 and the members' benefits transferred to approved retirement schemes. The Foundation continues to contribute 5% of member's pensionable emoluments to these schemes. This payment amounted to \$813,000 (2012 - \$813,000) in the current year.

17. Reclassification

Included in the managed funds are amounts which are due after more than one year which were previously shown in current liabilities. The long term portion of these managed funds have been broken out and shown separately on the face of the balance sheet.