



Saint Lucia National Trust

Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

November 10, 2021

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Saint Lucia National Trust

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Saint Lucia National Trust** (“the Trust”) which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2021 and the statements of comprehensive income and expenditure, changes in accumulated fund balance and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Saint Lucia National Trust as of March 31, 2021 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Small and Medium-sized Entities.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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 Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the Eastern Caribbean, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw your attention to Note 2 to the financial statements with respect to going concern matters. Our opinion is not modified in relation to this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2021 but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Annual Report for the year ended March 31, 2021, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities, 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 Trust'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 Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

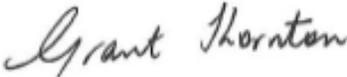
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing 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 International Standards on Auditing, 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 Trust'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 Trust'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 Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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



Chartered Accountants

Saint Lucia National Trust

Balance Sheet

As of March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash (Note 4)	1,430,298	721,014
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)	160,883	465,698
Inventories	5,769	5,809
Investment securities (Note 6)	-	2,646,477
	<u>1,596,950</u>	3,838,998
Investment property (Note 7)	800,000	800,000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	7,902,200	8,079,039
Investment securities (Note 6)	1,597,984	507,315
	<u>11,897,134</u>	13,225,352
Total assets		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables (Note 9)	768,755	478,169
Deferred grants (Note 10)	9,898,324	9,983,731
	<u>10,667,079</u>	10,461,900
Accumulated fund	1,230,055	2,763,452
	<u>11,897,134</u>	13,225,352
Total liabilities and accumulated fund		

Signed on behalf of the Council on November 10, 2021



Chairperson
Saint Lucia National Trust



Secretary
Saint Lucia National Trust

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Statement of Comprehensive Income and Expenditure

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Income		
Income from operations (Note 11)	175,051	2,340,768
Membership fees	32,544	42,575
Other (Note 12)	314,529	267,964
	<hr/> 522,124	2,651,307
Direct expenses (Note 13)	<hr/> (7,093)	(157,319)
	515,031	2,493,988
Administrative and general expenses (Note 14)	(2,024,514)	(2,312,674)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	<hr/> (13,094)	(3,944)
Excess of (expenditure over income)/(income over expenditure) before finance costs	(1,522,577)	177,370
Finance costs	<hr/> (10,820)	(27,501)
Excess of comprehensive (expenditure over Income)/(income over expenditure)	<hr/> (1,533,397)	149,869

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Saint Lucia National Trust
Statement of Changes in Accumulated Fund
For the year ended March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	Accumulated Fund \$
Balance at April 1, 2019	<u>2,613,583</u>
Total comprehensive income:	
Surplus of income over expenditure	<u>149,869</u>
Balance, March 31, 2020	<u>2,763,452</u>
Balance, April 1, 2020	<u>2,763,452</u>
Total comprehensive income:	
Excess of expenditure over income	<u>(1,533,397)</u>
Balance, March 31, 2021	<u>1,230,055</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of comprehensive (expenditure over income)/(income over expenditure)	(1,533,397)	149,869
Adjustments for:		
Bad debt expense	72,880	–
Depreciation (Notes 8 and 14)	188,475	189,910
Loss on disposal of property, plant & equipment	13,094	3,944
Amortisation of grants (Note 12)	(93,430)	(104,721)
Finance costs	10,820	27,501
Interest income	(107,931)	(150,268)
Operating (loss)/income before working capital changes	(1,449,489)	116,235
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	231,935	(59,133)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	40	(2,824)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	290,586	(245,590)
Cash used in operations	(926,928)	(191,312)
Interest paid	(10,820)	(27,501)
Net cash used in operating activities	(937,748)	(218,813)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from disposal of investment securities	1,555,808	–
Interest received	107,931	150,629
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	(24,730)	(509,085)
Cash generated/(used in) by investing activities	1,639,009	(358,456)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Grants received during the year	8,023	284,046
Net increase/(decrease) in cash	709,284	(293,223)
Cash at beginning of year	721,014	1,014,237
Cash at end of year (Note 4)	1,430,298	721,014

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

1 General Information

Saint Lucia National Trust (the Trust) was formed by the Saint Lucia National Trust Act, Chapter 6.02 of the revised laws of Saint Lucia. The Trust is charged with taking care of and maintaining land and properties which are of natural or historical value and which exhibit the natural beauty of the island of Saint Lucia. The Trust is not subject to taxation according to the statutory instrument by which it was formed.

The registered office of the Trust is located at Pigeon Island, Saint Lucia.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Saint Lucia National Trust have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) and under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS for SMEs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Trust's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS for SMEs as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis which assumes that the Trust will continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

There is no intention to liquidate the Trust, or to cease its operations, however, during the year the Trust incurred operating loss of \$1,533,397. A significant decline in income as a direct result of COVID 19 pandemic and the resulting protocols are among the main contributors, whereby income generated this year was only \$514,939 (2020 - \$2,651,307).

The Trust expects the continued support of its members, stakeholders, and the Government of St. Lucia through the expected reinstatement of the subvention (Note 18). It has so far been able to sustain its operations with entrance fees which recently has shown signs of recovery, cash from matured treasury notes, interest on treasury notes, and direct donations by contributors and members. The Trust has also engaged in some cost cutting measures including reduction in maintenance and employment cost.

As part of its cash monitoring and management process, the financial position is constantly being reviewed and budgets are kept current.

There are no other material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies...*continued*

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and deposits at call with banks.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Trust will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial delinquency in payments are considered good indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure.

When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account from trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

Financial assets

Other short-term and long-term financial assets

Other financial assets comprise investments in Government of St. Lucia treasury notes, bonds, and notes. They are recognised initially at transaction price. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Where there is objective evidence that the carrying amounts of investments are not recoverable, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Investment property

Property that is held for long-term yields or capital appreciation or both, and is not occupied by the Trust, is classified as investment property. Investment property comprise of land and is valued at cost. Land is not depreciated.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Trust and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies...continued

Property, plant and equipment ...continued

Land, painting and artifacts are not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	5 - 10%
Motor vehicles	20%
Sea Vessel	20%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	15 - 33 1/3%
Land improvements	5%-20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount, if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure.

Properties which have been vested to the Trust are recognised in the financial statements at a nominal value. The financial statements do not reflect the value of certain properties vested to the Trust (Note 17). Previously property, plant and equipment were carried at cost and valuation. The Trust has elected to adopt the value at the date of transition as deemed cost at that date.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation 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 asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell 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 (cash generating units).

Grants

Grants from the Governments relating to property, plant and equipment are recorded at a nominal value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Trust will comply with all attached conditions. All other grants are recognised at their fair value.

Grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred grants and are credited to the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

Grants relating to income are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and expenditure when received or when there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

2 Summary of significant accounting policies...*continued*

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when: the Trust has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the amount of services in the ordinary course of the Trust's activities. Revenue is recognised as follows:

(a) Sales of services

Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

(b) Membership fees

Membership fees are recognised on a cash basis and are voluntary from members.

(c) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(d) Other income

Other income earned by the Trust is recognised on an accrual basis.

Foreign currency translation

a) Functional and presentation currency

Items in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Eastern Caribbean dollars, which is the Trust's functional and presentation currency.

b) Transactions and balances

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

Comparatives

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

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

3 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

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

The Trust makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. Management does not consider that there are estimates and assumptions that will have a significant risk, causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4 Cash

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Cash on hand	500	2,207
Cash in banks	<u>1,429,798</u>	<u>718,807</u>
	<u>1,430,298</u>	<u>721,014</u>

Certain cash in bank balances bear interest at the rate of 2% (2020 – 2%) per annum. Cash at bank includes \$457,960 (2020 - \$24,664) of segregated funds that are earmarked for the construction of the Trust's headquarters (Note 10).

Included in the cash in banks is an amount of \$340,949, which relates to funds received to meet the expenditure directly related with the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund's (CBF) for EbA project (Note 9).

Also included is an amount of \$138,353 representing the unspent portion of funds disbursed during the period to the Trust by Fauna and Flora International (Note 9).

5 Trade and other receivables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade receivables	177,526	411,379
Less: provision for impairment	<u>(72,880)</u>	<u>(31,099)</u>
Trade receivables, net	104,646	380,280
Other receivables	23,159	52,610
Prepayments	<u>33,078</u>	<u>32,808</u>
	<u>160,883</u>	<u>465,698</u>

The Trust recognised impairment provision of \$72,880 (2020 - \$31,099), however did a write-off of \$14,462 on trade receivables from customers experiencing financial difficulties and who were in default of payments.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

6 Investment securities

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Current		
Debt - unlisted	–	2,646,477
Non-current		
Debt – unlisted	<u>1,597,984</u>	507,315
	<u>1,597,984</u>	<u>3,153,792</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on debt securities is 4.82% (2020 – 4.67%) per annum. These securities have various maturity dates between August 14, 2022 to July 2, 2023 (2020 - June 4, 2021 to July 2, 2023).

	Debt Securities	Total
	\$	\$
At the beginning of 2020	3,154,153	3,154,153
Disposals (redemption)	<u>(361)</u>	<u>(361)</u>
At the end of 2020	<u>3,153,792</u>	<u>3,153,792</u>
At the beginning of 2021	3,153,792	3,153,792
Disposals (redemptions)	<u>(1,555,808)</u>	<u>(1,555,808)</u>
At the end of 2021	<u>1,597,984</u>	<u>1,597,984</u>

7 Investment property

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
At the beginning and end of the year	<u>800,000</u>	<u>800,000</u>

Investment property represents land at a cost of \$800,000. Land is not depreciated.

Investment property is used to generate rental income; a total amount of \$39,300 was raised during the year.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

8 Property, plant and equipment

	Building \$	Land and Land Improvements \$	Paintings and Artefacts \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Furniture Fittings and Equipment \$	Headquarters and Museum Project (WIP) \$	Total \$
At April 1, 2019							
Cost	1,458,132	7,008,166	36,374	152,054	501,910	531,595	9,688,231
Accumulated depreciation	(764,316)	(534,466)	–	(152,054)	(473,587)	–	(1,924,423)
Net book amount	693,816	6,473,700	36,374	–	28,323	531,595	7,763,808
Year ended March 31, 2020							
Opening net book amount	693,816	6,473,700	36,374	–	28,323	531,595	7,763,808
Additions	151,917	–	–	–	357,168	–	509,085
Transfer	–	–	–	–	16,604	(16,604)	–
Adjustment, net	(62,834)	–	–	–	–	62,834	–
Disposals, net	–	–	–	–	(3,944)	–	(3,944)
Depreciation charge (Note 14)	(57,060)	(45,617)	–	–	(87,233)	–	(189,910)
Closing net book amount	725,839	6,428,083	36,374	–	310,918	577,825	8,079,039
At March 31, 2020							
Cost	1,547,215	7,008,166	36,374	152,054	791,868	577,825	10,113,502
Accumulated depreciation	(821,376)	(580,083)	–	(152,054)	(480,950)	–	(2,034,463)
Net book amount	725,839	6,428,083	36,374	–	310,918	577,825	8,079,039

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

8 Property, plant and equipment...continued

	Building \$	Land and Land Improvements \$	Paintings and Artefacts \$	Motor Vehicles \$	Furniture Fittings and Equipment \$	Headquarters and Museum Project (WIP) \$	Total \$
At March 31, 2020							
Cost	1,547,215	7,008,166	36,374	152,054	791,868	577,825	10,113,502
Accumulated depreciation	(821,376)	(580,083)	–	(152,054)	(480,950)	–	(2,034,463)
Net book amount	725,839	6,428,083	36,374	–	310,918	577,825	8,079,039
Year ended March 31, 2021							
Opening net book amount	725,839	6,428,083	36,374	–	310,918	577,825	8,079,039
Additions	3,997	–	–	–	9,823	10,910	24,730
Disposals, net	(5,467)	–	–	–	–	(7,627)	(13,094)
Depreciation charge (Note 14)	(60,011)	(45,617)	–	–	(82,847)	–	(188,475)
Closing net book amount	664,358	6,382,466	36,374	–	237,894	581,108	7,902,200
At March 31, 2021							
Cost	1,543,402	7,008,166	36,374	152,054	801,691	581,108	10,122,795
Accumulated depreciation	(879,044)	(625,700)	–	(152,054)	(563,797)	–	(2,220,595)
Net book amount	664,358	6,382,466	36,374	–	237,894	581,108	7,902,200

Furniture, fittings, and equipment totalling \$13,094 were disposed of during the 2021 financial year.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

9 Trade and other payables

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Trade payables	2,987	35,289
Accruals	115,527	244,675
Other payables	650,241	198,205
	<u>768,755</u>	<u>478,169</u>

Additions to Other payables during the year include the following projects introduced during the financial year.

(a) Caribbean Biodiversity Fund "The CBF"- Project EbA

An amount of \$341,673 representing the unspent portion of funds disbursed during the period to the Trust by the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund "The CBF". The total sum received with respect to this project was \$381,400. The objective of the project is to support the implementation of the Project Proposal EbA1 #76 entitled "Increasing climate change resilience and public awareness of Pointe Sable Environmental Protection Area and Pigeon Island National Landmark ecosystems". The total cost of the grant is USD\$893,055 with a duration of three years from January 2020 to January 2023.

(b) Fauna and Flora International

An amount of \$138,353 representing the unspent portion of funds disbursed during the period to the Trust. The funds are part of a total grant of \$141,553 (USD\$52,700), all of which was received during the year; and was granted with the objective of providing necessary financial support against the impact of the Covid 19. The effective date of the grant is January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021. Funds are to be disbursed according to a predetermined budget and appropriate approval requirements.

10 Deferred grants

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Capital grants - lands	5,878,511	5,878,511
Capital grants - projects	554,786	636,127
Headquarters fund	3,414,871	3,414,871
Electrification of Pigeon Island National Landmark (PINL) project	28,462	32,528
Other projects	21,694	21,694
	<u>9,898,324</u>	<u>9,983,731</u>

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2021

(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Deferred grants... *continued*

	\$
Balance at March 31, 2019	9,804,406
Additions	284,046
Amortisation for the year (Note 12)	<u>(104,721)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2020	<u>9,983,731</u>
Balance at March 31, 2020	9,983,731
Additions	8,027
Amortisation for the year (Note 12)	<u>(93,434)</u>
Balance at March 31, 2021	<u>9,898,324</u>

Capital grants represent deferred income related to the value of land and other assets donated to the Trust. The Trust received grant funding of Euro 80,000 from the Caribbean Development Fund (CDF) and Government of Finland, and USD \$18,310 from the CDF- funded Youth Agri-Entrepreneurship Project (YAEP) and Ministry of Economic Development for the Solar Lights Project (PINL) which was completed in September 2019. The project was valued at \$278,613 and consisted of a 5kWp solar photovoltaic system installed on the Officers Mess, and environmental lighting installed at PINL.

(a) During the year the following additional Capital expenditure was incurred:

(i) Caribbean Biodiversity Fund "The CBF"- EbA Project

With respect to the EbA project (Note 9(a)) the amount of \$4,438 was incurred; the related amortised cost of \$3,117 is recorded under Capital grants.

(ii) Caribbean Biodiversity Fund "The CBF"- EbA Project

A sum of \$8,939 was granted to the Trust from the International National Trust Organisation (INTO) to provide necessary financial support. Of this amount \$3,589 represented capital expenditure; the related amortised cost of \$2,402 is included under Capital grants.

(b) Headquarters fund

Headquarters fund represent deferred income relating to the value of land and buildings donated to the Trust amounting to \$800,000 and contributions by the Government of Saint Lucia towards the construction of the Trust's headquarters.

Saint Lucia National Trust

Notes to Financial Statements

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(expressed in Eastern Caribbean dollars)

10 Deferred grants... *continued*

The headquarters fund is accounted for as follows:

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Project bank account (Note 4)	457,960	24,664
Investment property (Note 7)	800,000	800,000
Investment securities	1,560,335	1,993,631
Project cost to date	596,576	596,576
	<u>3,414,871</u>	<u>3,414,871</u>

Total amortised cost of \$93,430 over Capital expenditure (\$89,368) and Electrification at Pigeon Island National Landmark (PINL) (\$4,062) was recognised in Other income (Note 12) during the year.

11 Income from operations

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Entrance fees	91,112	1,521,589
Rental	71,569	485,599
Weddings	9,334	221,756
Events	–	82,500
Publications	606	13,690
Tours	727	8,706
Photoshoot	1,703	6,928
	<u>175,051</u>	<u>2,340,768</u>

12 Other income

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Interest income	107,931	150,268
Amortisation of grants	93,430	104,721
Other income	113,168	12,975
	<u>314,529</u>	<u>267,964</u>

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13 Direct expenses

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Weddings	3,470	93,294
Events	1,236	44,579
Membership	2,292	16,971
Publications	95	2,475
	<u>7,093</u>	<u>157,319</u>

14 Administrative and general expenses

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Employee benefit expense (Note 15)	1,417,262	1,535,927
Depreciation (Note 8)	188,475	189,910
Security	96,634	88,139
Bad debts expense	87,342	31,099
General maintenance	55,248	127,371
Insurance	47,512	48,013
Site maintenance	27,045	54,698
Printing, stationery, and office supplies	19,235	20,812
Water and electricity	18,623	41,840
Motor vehicle maintenance	18,414	39,592
Communication	16,835	15,173
Legal and professional fees	12,626	15,335
Other expenses	8,348	23,876
License and subscription	5,406	11,050
Website maintenance	3,667	3,424
Health and safety	1,112	6,839
Advertising and promotion	730	41,095
Advocacy	–	10,547
Meetings	–	7,934
	<u>2,024,514</u>	<u>2,312,674</u>

15 Employee benefit expense

	2021 \$	2020 \$
Salaries and wages	1,281,222	1,281,771
Social security costs	42,168	50,423
Other staff costs	93,872	203,733
	<u>1,417,262</u>	<u>1,535,927</u>

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16 Related party transactions

	2021	2020
	\$	\$
Key management compensation		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	<u>250,148</u>	<u>267,661</u>

17 Vested properties

Certain properties have been vested to the Trust by the Government of Saint Lucia, which are considered to be "Heritage Assets"- i.e. assets with historic, scientific, technological or environmental qualities that are held and maintained principally for its contribution to knowledge and culture. The properties vested qualify specifically under the sub-sectors pertaining to historic properties (including archaeological sites); and landscapes, coastlines and natural geophysical features. A new sub-classification of heritage assets, National Treasure, is recognised as assets which are of high worth but incapable of explicit valuation, and as such are only subject to disclosure in the financial statements.

The Trust holds the following heritage assets, which have been assigned nominal values and included as part of property, plant and equipment (Note 8):

- Half Moon Battery
- Walcott House
- Apostles Battery
- Powder Magazine
- Provost Park
- French and British Cemeteries
- Inniskilling Monument
- Pigeon Island National Landmark

The Trust also holds the following vested properties which have been classified as National Treasures:

- L'islet Island
- Dennery Islands
- Rouche Island
- Ramier Island
- Lapins Islands
- Fous Islands
- Liverpool Rock
- Frigate Islands
- Des Bateux Island
- Maria Islands

The income generated from these assets totals \$175,051 (2020 - \$2,340,768), and the costs of maintaining these assets are included in direct expenses of \$7,093 (2020 - \$157,319), and site maintenance of \$27,203 (2020 - \$59,873).

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18 Subsequent events

Subsequent to the year end the Trust continues to be affected adversely by the impact of Covid 19 pandemic. Continuous restriction imposed by the government of including curfews, and lockdowns. While the borders have reopened visitor arrival is still way below the average numbers with restrictions on overseas travel still in force, while previously cancelled cruise line calls are slowly recommencing.

Covid 19 risk and mitigation

All of these continue to affect the number of visitors to the park and other sites maintained by the Trust. While the Trust has began to experience some recovery, its cost continues to exceed its income forcing it to curtail a number of its activities and operations.

As part of its efforts to address the financial situation, the Trust has set up sub-committees to curtail cost and determine activities geared at generating revenue.

In response to a request made by the Trust a sum of \$45,000 was received in May 2021 from the then Government of St. Lucia towards salary expense.

In July 2021 the election results gave rise to a change in the Government of St. Lucia who verbally and publicly pledged its support to the Trust, and thus committed to reinstating the subvention which is expected to give the necessary financial support; as such the Trust has received a payment of \$175,000 in November 2021. Discussions are currently ongoing between the Trust and the relevant authorities to confirm their commitments to amount and timing of receipt.

