

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2013



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of the Barristers and Accountants AML/ATF Board

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Barristers and Accountants AML/ATF Board, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2013, and the statement of operations and changes in net assets and the statement of 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 and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility


My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada. Those standards require that I 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 and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Barristers and Accountants AML/ATF Board as at March 31, 2013 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'HJM' followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Hamilton, Bermuda
February 12, 2014

Heather A. Jacobs Matthews, JP, FCA, CFE
Auditor General

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	As at March 31	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	189,478	176,547
Accounts receivable	2,100	47
	<u>191,578</u>	<u>176,594</u>

LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	470	9,276
Deferred registration fees (note 6)	-	2,800
Deferred revenue (note 7)	170,000	162,000
	<u>170,470</u>	<u>174,076</u>

NET ASSETS

Unrestricted net assets	21,108	2,518
	<u>191,578</u>	<u>176,594</u>

COMMITMENTS (note 9)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD



Peter Leighton
Chairman



Robert Blee
Member

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Period January 20, 2011 to March 31, 2012
	\$	\$
REVENUES		
Grant revenue (note 4)	194,000	141,220
Registration fees	7,400	-
Interest	122	127
	<u>201,522</u>	<u>141,347</u>
EXPENSES		
Supervisor consulting fees	136,333	96,000
Chairman fees and taxes	26,453	26,313
General office expenses	17,500	12,000
Advertising	2,156	1,344
Bank charges	105	47
Website design	-	3,000
Miscellaneous	385	125
	<u>182,932</u>	<u>138,829</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENSES	18,590	2,518
NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	2,518	-
NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR	<u>21,108</u>	<u>2,518</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Year Ended March 31, 2013	For the Period January 20, 2011 to March 31, 2012
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Excess of revenues over expenses	18,590	2,518
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Increase in accounts receivable	(2,053)	(47)
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable and accruals	(8,806)	9,276
(Decrease)/Increase in deferred registration fees	(2,800)	2,800
Increase in deferred revenues	8,000	162,000
Cash flows from operating activities	<u>12,931</u>	<u>176,547</u>
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	12,931	176,547
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	176,547	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>189,478</u>	<u>176,547</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2013

1. AUTHORITY AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

The Barristers and Accountants AML/ATF Board (the "Board") is a statutory board established on January 20, 2011 jointly by the Bermuda Bar Association (the "Association") and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bermuda (the "Institute") under their respective incorporating Acts of Parliament.

The function of the Board is to act as the supervisory authority for regulated professional firms of barristers and accountants as per section 5 and part 4A of the Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2008 (the "Act"). On August 10, 2012, the Minister of Justice, in exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Act, designated the Board, per Designation Order BA 64/2012, as a supervisory authority in relation to independent professionals as defined in Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing) Regulations 2008.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada. For financial reporting purposes, the Board is classified as a not-for-profit organization and has adopted accounting policies appropriate for this classification. The policies considered particularly significant are set out below:

(a) Revenue recognition

The Board follows the deferral method of accounting for grant revenue. Restricted grant revenue is recognized as revenue in the year in which the related expenses are incurred. Unrestricted grant revenue is recognized as revenue when received or receivable if the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. Restricted grant revenue for which the related restrictions remain unfulfilled are accumulated as deferred revenue.

Registration fees paid by regulated professional firms are recorded as revenue when they are received and receivable.

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2013

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash held with financial institutions that can be withdrawn without prior notice or penalty.

(c) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations generally accepted in Bermuda and Canada requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(d) Financial instruments

The Board's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. It is management's opinion that the Board is not exposed to significant interest rate, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents: The carrying values of amounts reported in the statement of financial position for these financial instruments approximate their fair values.

Other assets and liabilities: The fair value of accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying values due to their relative short-term nature.

(e) Adoption of Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations

In December 2010, the Accounting Standards Board issued Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook – Accounting (“Handbook”) – Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations, effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2012. A not-for-profit organization that applies Part III of the Handbook also applies the standards for private enterprises in Part II of the Handbook to the extent that Part II standards address topics not addressed in Part III.

Not-for-profit organizations can apply either the accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations in Part III of the Handbook or International Financial Reporting Standards in Part I of the Handbook. The Board has adopted Part III of the Handbook – Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations. The period ended March 31, 2012 represents the initial period of operations.

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2013

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(e) Adoption of Accounting Standards for Not-For-Profit Organizations (continued)

The adoption of the new standards had no impact on the previously reported assets, liabilities, and net assets of the Board's financial statements. Accordingly, no adjustments have been recorded in the comparative statement of financial position, statement of operations and changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows.

3. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

The Board is economically dependent upon grants from the Association and the Institute for its daily operations and cash flow.

4. GRANT REVENUE

The grant revenue amount consists of the following:

	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u> (January 20, 2011 to March 31, 2012)
	\$	\$
Bermuda Bar Association	162,000	117,683
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bermuda	32,000	23,537
	<u>194,000</u>	<u>141,220</u>

5. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2013 are refunds due to the Institute of \$nil (2012 - \$6,463).

6. DEFERRED REGISTRATION FEES

During the year, the Board collected \$nil (2012 - \$2,800) from professional firms as deferred registration fees.

BARRISTERS AND ACCOUNTANTS AML/ATF BOARD

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7. DEFERRED REVENUE

The Board received \$170,000 (2012 - \$162,000) from the Association as grant for the period April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014. The amount will be recognized as revenue in that financial year.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Board receives funding from the Association and the Institute (note 4).

9. COMMITMENTS

Effective April 1, 2013, the Board entered into a contract with a Consultant, as Supervisor, for the purpose of assisting the Board to ensure that regulated professional firms comply with requirements of Part 4A of the Act and the Board's regulations. This contract will expire on September 30, 2015. The remaining obligation under this contract as at March 31, 2013 was \$350,000 for consultant fees.

The Board has entered into a contract for the provision of office accommodation and certain support services. The initial term of this contract ended March 31, 2013 and was extended to June 30, 2014. The remaining obligation under this contract as at March 31, 2013 is \$21,000 for office accommodation.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board has exposure to counterparty credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk associated with its financial assets and liabilities. The Board members have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of its risk management framework. The Board's risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Board's financial performance. The Board manages its risks and risk exposures through sound business practices.

(a) *Credit risk*

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying values of these financial instruments. Cash and cash equivalents is cash held in current bank accounts. Credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents is minimized substantially by ensuring that these financial assets are invested with highly rated financial institutions.

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10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the Board will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Board's objective in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its commitments when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Board's reputation. The Board manages exposure to liquidity risk by closely monitoring supplier and other liabilities, generating positive cash flows from operations and establishing and maintaining good relationships with various financial institutions.

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the fair value of recognized assets and liabilities or future cash flows of the Board's results of operations. The Board has minimal exposure to market risk.

(i) Foreign exchange

The Board's business transactions are mainly conducted in Bermuda dollars and, as such, it has minimal exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) Interest rate

The Board is exposed to changes in interest rates, which may impact interest income on their current account balance.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Board's objective when managing capital is to hold sufficient unrestricted net assets to enable it to withstand negative unexpected financial events. The Board seeks to achieve this objective through receipt of grants from the Association and the Institute, and excess of revenues over expenses. The Board maintains sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term obligations as they come due. The Board is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

In April and May 2013 payments were mistakenly made totaling \$35,000 to the former supervisor (the "Supervisor"). On September 23, 2013 the Board received a Default Judgment under which the Supervisor was required to pay the sum of \$35,000 plus interest at the daily rate of \$6.71. No payment has been received from the Supervisor as at February 12, 2014.