



Information
Commissioner's
Office

2014-15 Annual Accounts

Fiscal Year Ended 30 June 2015

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Information Commissioner's Office
Statement of Responsibility for the Financial Statements
30 June 2015

These financial statements have been prepared by the Information Commissioner's Office in accordance with the provisions of the Public Management and Finance Law (2013 Revision). The financial statements comply, in all material respects, with generally accepted accounting practice as defined in International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

I accept responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of the financial information in these financial statements and their compliance with the Public Management and Finance Law (2013 Revision).

As Acting Information Commissioner, I am responsible for establishing; and have established and maintained a system of internal controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that the transactions recorded in the financial statements are authorized by law, and properly record the financial transactions of the Information Commissioner's Office.

As Acting Information Commissioner and Chief Financial Officer, I am responsible for the preparation of the Information Commissioner's Office financial statements and for the judgments made in them.

The financial statements fairly present the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in net assets/equity for the financial year ended 30 June 2015.

To the best of my knowledge I represent that these financial statements:

- (a) Completely and reliably reflect the financial transactions of the Information Commissioner's Office for the year ended 30 June 2015;
- (b) Fairly reflect the financial position as at 30 June 2015 and financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2015; and
- (c) Comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards under the responsibility of International Accounting Standards Board.

The Office of the Auditor General conducts an independent audit and expresses an opinion on the accompanying financial statements, which is carried out by its agent. The Office of the Auditor General and its agent has been provided access to all the information necessary to conduct an audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing.

Mr. Jan Liebaers
Acting Information Commissioner
30 October 2015

Ms. Kim France
Chief Financial Officer
30 October 2015



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Independent Auditors' Report to the Auditor General

In accordance with section 61(1)(a)(i) of the *Public Management and Finance Law (2013 Revision)* we have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Information Commissioner's Office (the "Entity"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015 and the statements of financial performance, changes in net assets/equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising 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 International Public Sector Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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 relevant 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 our 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, we consider 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.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at 30 June 2015 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

30 October 2015

INFORMATION COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2015					
Prior Year Actual CI\$		Note	Current Year Actual CI\$	Approved Budget (Note 2(c)) CI\$	Variance (Budget vs Actual) CI\$
	Current Assets				
100,542	Cash and cash equivalents	3	108,337	96,239	(12,098)
38,129	Receivables from exchange transactions	4,17,18	125,574	65,043	(60,531)
65	Other receivables		20	-	(20)
5,283	Prepayments	5	3,592	1,800	(1,792)
144,019	Total Current Assets		237,523	163,082	(74,441)
	Non-Current Assets				
11,242	Property and equipment	6	11,112	10,090	(1,022)
11,242	Total Non-Current Assets		11,112	10,090	(1,022)
155,261	Total Assets		248,635	173,172	(75,463)
	Current Liabilities				
48,644	Payables under exchange transactions	7,17,18	83,793	48,644	(35,149)
19,288	Other payables and accruals	7	18,750	19,800	1,050
5,414	Employee entitlements	8	4,315	3,600	(715)
19,904	Surplus payable	9,18	79,766	39,117	(40,649)
93,250	Total Current Liabilities		186,624	111,161	(75,463)
93,250	Total Liabilities		186,624	111,161	(75,463)
62,011	Net Assets		62,011	62,011	-
	NET ASSETS/EQUITY				
122,838	Contributed capital		122,838	83,720	(39,118)
(60,827)	Accumulated surplus		(60,827)	(21,709)	39,118
62,011	Total Net Assets/Equity		62,011	62,011	-
	The accounting policies and notes on pages 9-23 form an integral part of the financial statements.				

INFORMATION COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015					
Prior Year Actual CI\$		Note	Current Year Actual CI\$	Approved Budget (Note 2(c)) CI\$	Variance (Budget vs Actual) CI\$
	Revenue				
815,232	Sale of goods and services	11,17,18	755,312	780,511	25,199
815,232	Total Revenue		755,312	780,511	25,199
	Expenses				
536,980	Personnel costs	12,17,18	420,197	529,446	109,249
131,124	Supplies and consumables	13,17,18	127,046	174,200	47,154
4,851	Depreciation	6	2,108	1,865	(243)
122,298	Litigation costs		124,816	75,000	(49,816)
0	Loss on disposal of property and equipment		1,370	-	(1,370)
75	Losses on foreign exchange transactions		9	-	(9)
795,328	Total Expenses		675,546	780,511	104,965
19,904	Surplus for the year		79,766	-	(79,766)
	The accounting policies and notes on pages 9-23 form an integral part of the financial statements				

**INFORMATION COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

Prior Year Actual		Note	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget (Note 2(c))	Variance (Budget vs Actual)
CI\$			CI\$	CI\$	CI\$
	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
	<i>Receipts</i>				
820,943	Outputs to cabinet		667,742	779,695	111,953
150	Miscellaneous receipts		125	-	(125)
	<i>Payments</i>				
(534,971)	Personnel costs		(421,296)	(529,446)	(108,150)
(144,733)	Supplies and consumables		(90,744)	(249,200)	(158,456)
(122,373)	Other payments		(124,780)	-	124,780
19,016	Net cash flows from operating activities	15	31,047	1,049	(29,998)
	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
-	Purchase of property and equipment	6	(3,348)	-	3,348
-	Net cash flows from investing activities		(3,348)	-	3,348
	CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
(39,118)	Repayment of surplus		(19,904)	-	19,904
(39,118)	Net cash flows from financing activities		(19,904)	-	19,904
(20,102)	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		7,795	1,049	(6,746)
120,644	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		100,542	95,190	(5,352)
100,542	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		108,337	96,239	(12,098)
	The accounting policies and notes on pages 9-23 form an integral part of the financial statements.				

**INFORMATION COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
GOVERNMENT OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS/EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015**

Attributable to Government of the Cayman Islands

	Contributed capital	Accumulated surplus	Total Net Assets/Equity	Approved Budget (Note 2(c))	Variance (Budget vs Actual)
Balance at 30 June 2013	122,838	(60,827)	62,011	62,011	-
Equity investment from Cabinet	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year 2013/14	-	19,904	19,904	-	(19,904)
Repayment of surplus to Cabinet	-	(19,904)	(19,904)	-	19,904

Balance at 30 June 2014 carried forward	CI\$122,838	(60,827)	62,011	62,011	-
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Attributable to Government of the Cayman Islands

	Contributed Capital	Accumulated Surplus	Total	Approved Budget (Note 2(c))	Variance (Budget vs Actual)
Balance at 30 June 2014 brought forward	122,838	(60,827)	62,011	62,011	-
Surplus for the year 2014/15	-	79,766	79,766	-	(79,766)
Repayment of surplus/dividends to Cabinet	-	(79,766)	(79,766)	-	79,766

Balance at 30 June 2015	CI\$ 122,838	(60,827)	62,011	62,011	-
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The accounting policies and note on pages 9-23 form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Establishment and principal activities

The Information Commissioner's Office ("ICO") was established in 2009 as an independent entity responsible for monitoring compliance with the Freedom of Information ("FOI") Law by public authorities. Individuals denied access or who believe their request was mishandled may appeal the matter to the Commissioner, who has the authority to review the matter, make all findings of fact and law, and issue a binding decision. The Commissioner is also responsible for promoting general awareness of the FOI Law, the public's rights and the obligations of the Government of the Cayman Islands (the "Government") under the Law.

On 28 April 2010, the Legislative Assembly passed an amendment to the Public Finance and Management Law, 2010 which identifies the Information Commissioner as a Chief Officer. With this change in effect, the Commissioner is directly responsible for the ICO's budget and the financial operations. A committee of the whole house was formed on 30 June 2010 to provide administrative oversight to the ICO. However, this committee has not yet been reconstituted after the 2013 elections.

As at 30 June 2015, the ICO had 5 (2014: 6) employees. The previous Commissioner retired on 1 July 2014, after a six-month pre-retirement leave, resulting in an Acting Commissioner being appointed and remaining in the position at 30 June 2015. The ICO is located on the 3rd Floor of the Anderson Square Building, George Town Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands. Correspondence may be sent to P.O. Box 1375, Grand Cayman KY1-1108, Cayman Islands.

2. Significant accounting policies

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards ("IPSAS") issued by the International Federation and its International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements of the ICO are presented in Cayman Islands Dollars and comply with International Public Sector Accounting Standards for the accrual basis of accounting. Where additional guidance is required, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board are used. The measurement base applied is historical cost adjusted for revaluations of assets. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Reporting period

The reporting period is the year ended 30 June 2015.

(c) Budget amounts

The 2014/15 final/original budget amounts were prepared using the accrual basis of accounting and the accounting policies have been consistently applied with the actual financial statement presentation. The 2014/15 original budget was presented in the 2014/2015 Annual Budget Statement of the Government and approved by the Legislative Assembly on 25 June 2014. There have been no subsequent adjustments to the approved budget and therefore this represents the final budgeted amounts.

(d) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IPSAS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities; and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements as well as the reported amounts of income and expense during the year. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The account balances that require judgments are receivables from exchange transactions property and equipment and payables under exchange transactions. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the reporting period and in any future periods that are affected by those revisions. As at 30 June 2015, no reliable fair value estimate of contributed goods and services provided to the ICO by Government entities could be made and therefore no estimate of amounts are recorded in these financial statements (2014: \$0).

(e) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in Cayman Islands dollars using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains or losses resulting from settlement of such transactions are recognized in the statement of financial performance.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Foreign currency (continued)

At the end of the reporting period the following exchange rates are to be used to translate foreign currency balances:-

- Foreign currency monetary items are to be reported in Cayman Islands dollars using the closing rate at year-end date;
- Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported in Cayman Islands dollars using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- Non-monetary items that are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are reported in Cayman Islands dollars using the exchange rates that existed when the fair values were determined.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are considered as cash held on demand and fixed deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

(h) Receivables from exchange transactions

Receivables from exchange transactions are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently reviewed for impairment. Where there is objective evidence that a debt will not be collected by the ICO according to the agreed terms, a provision for bad debt is established.

(i) Property and equipment

Property and equipment, is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Items of property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Where an asset is acquired for nil or nominal consideration, the asset is recognized initially at fair value, where fair value can be reliably determined, and as revenue in the statement of financial performance in the year in which the asset is acquired.

Depreciation is expensed on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of property and equipment; less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life. Leasehold improvements are depreciated either over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of improvements, whichever is shorter.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Property and equipment (continued)

<u>Asset type</u>	<u>Estimated useful life</u>
Furniture	12 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer equipment	3-4 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing the sale proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals during the year are included in the statement of financial performance.

(j) Revenue recognition

The ICO earns revenue primarily from the provision of outputs to the Legislative Assembly. Revenues are recognized when the outputs agreed in the Annual Plan and Estimates have been delivered.

(k) Operating lease

Leases, where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(l) Financial instruments

Classification

A financial asset is classified as any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset, exchange financial instruments under conditions that are potentially favorable or an equity instrument of another enterprise. Financial assets are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, receivables from exchange transactions and other receivables.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial instruments with another enterprise under conditions that are potentially unfavorable. Financial liabilities are comprised of payables under exchange transactions, other payables and accruals, employee entitlements and surplus payable.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Recognition

The ICO recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities on the date it becomes party to the contractual provision of the instrument. From this date, any gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of the assets or liabilities are recognized in the statement of Financial Performance.

Measurement

Financial instruments are measured initially at cost which is the fair value of the consideration given or received. Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at amortized cost, which is considered to approximate fair value due to the short-term or immediate nature of these instruments.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the ICO realizes the rights to the benefits specified in the contract or loses control over any right that comprise that asset. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, that is when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(m) Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when an obligation (legal or constructive) is incurred as a result of a past event and where it is probable that an outflow of assets embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow or resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized but are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

(n) Revenue from non-exchange transactions

The ICO receives various services from other government entities for which payment is made by the Government. These services include computer repairs and software maintenance by the Computer Services Department and human resource management by the Portfolio of the Civil Service. ICO has designated these non-exchange transactions as Services in-kind as defined under IPSAS 23 Revenue from non-exchange transactions. When the fair values of such services can be reliably estimated then the non-exchange transaction is recorded as an expense and an equal amount is recorded in other income as a service in-kind.

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Revenue from non-exchange transactions (continued)

When the service in-kind offered are directly related to construction or acquisition of property and equipment, such service in-kind is recognized in the cost of property and equipment.

(o) Impairment

An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. If there is any indication of impairment present, the ICO is required to make a formal estimate of recoverable amount.

(p) Comparative figures

Comparative figures are reclassified to ensure consistency with the current period unless it is impracticable to do so.

3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and bank accounts in the name of the ICO. As at 30 June 2015 the ICO held no restricted cash balances (30 June 2015: \$0). No interest was earned during the year on the amounts held in these bank accounts (30 June 2014: \$0).

Prior Year		Amount in		Current		Variance
Actual	Description	Actual	Exchange	Year	Approved	(Budget vs.
		Currency	Rate	Actual	Budget	Actual)
94,280	CI\$ Operational current account	101,248	1.00	101,248	92,076	(9,172)
5,762	CI\$ Payroll current account	6,589	1.00	6,589	3,663	(2,926)
500	Cash on hand	500	1.00	500	500	-
100,542	Total cash and cash equivalents			108,337	96,239	(12,098)

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

4. Receivables from exchange transactions

Prior Year		Current	Approved	Variance
Actual	Description	Year Actual	Budget	(Budget vs. Actual)
38,129	Sale of outputs to Cabinet	125,574	65,043	(60,531)
38,129	Total receivables under exchange transactions	125,574	65,043	(60,531)

Prior Year	Receivables from exchange	Current	Current Year	
Actual	transactions	Year Actual	Impairment	Net
38,129	Current	125,574	-	125,574
38,129	Total	125,574	-	125,574

As of 30 June 2015 and 2014, receivables from exchange transactions are all due within one year.

5. Prepayments

The amount of CI\$3,592 (2014: CI\$5,283) represents paid in advance for goods and services not received in the financial year.

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

6. Property and equipment

Description	2014				Total
	Furniture	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	
Cost:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,648	4,492	6,300	69,644	102,084
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	21,648	4,492	6,300	69,644	102,084
Accumulated Depreciation:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,946	3,799	6,300	67,946	85,991
Depreciation expense during the year	2,460	693	-	1,698	4,851
Balance at the end of the year	10,406	4,492	6,300	69,644	90,842
Net Book Value at 30 June 2014	CI\$11,242	-	-	-	CI\$11,242
Net Book Value at 30 June 2013	CI\$13,702	CI\$693	-	CI\$1,698	CI\$16,093

Description	2015				Total
	Furniture	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	
Cost:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	21,648	4,492	6,300	69,644	102,084
Additions/transfers during the year	2,308	-	-	1,040	3,348
Disposal of fixed assets	(4,463)	(3,010)	(6,300)	(69,644)	(83,417)
Balance at the end of the year	19,493	1,482	-	1,040	22,015
Accumulated depreciation:					
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,406	4,492	6,300	69,644	90,842
Depreciation expense during the year	1,905	99	-	104	2,108
Disposal of fixed assets	(2,994)	(3,109)	(6,300)	(69,644)	(82,047)
Balance at the end of the year	9,317	1,482	-	104	10,903
Net book value at 30 June 2015	CI\$10,176	CI\$-	CI\$-	CI\$936	CI\$11,112
Net book value at 30 June 2014	CI\$11,242	CI\$-	CI\$-	CI\$-	CI\$11,242

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

7. Payables under exchange transactions, other payables and accruals

Prior Year Actual	Description	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget	Variance (Original vs. Actual)
48,644	Creditors other government agencies	83,793	48,644	(35,149)
125	Payroll deductions	-	-	-
15,000	Audit fees	15,000	16,800	1,800
4,163	Accrued expenses	3,750	3,000	(750)
67,932	Total payables under exchange transactions, other payables and accruals	102,543	68,444	(34,099)

Payables under exchange transactions and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms.

8. Employees entitlements

Employee entitlements represent the unpaid portion of accrued vacation as at the statement of financial position date. The value of this liability as at 30 June 2015 is shown in the table below.

Prior Year Actual	Description	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget	Variance (Original vs. Actual)
	Current employee entitlements are represented by:			
5,414	Annual Leave	4,315	3,600	(715)
5,414	Total current portion	4,315	3,600	(715)
5,414	Total employee entitlements	4,315	3,600	(715)

The retirement and long-service leave entitlements are calculated based on current salary paid to those employees who are eligible for this benefit.

Note 9: Surplus payable

This represents the excess of outputs for the year ended 30 June. Under the *Public Management & Finance Law (2013 Revision)* section 39 (3)(f), the ICO may “retain such part of its net operating surplus as is determined by the Financial Secretary”. Therefore, ICO has booked a surplus payable to Government in the amount of CI\$79,766 as of 30 June 2015 (2014: CI\$19,904). The Financial Secretary has not confirmed whether they can retain the surplus achieved during this year. During the year ended 30 June 2015 the ICO paid to Cabinet surplus payable in the amount of CI\$19,904.

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

10. Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions

During the year ended 30 June 2015, ICO received services in-kind in the form of computer repairs and software maintenance by the Computer Services Department and human resources management by the Portfolio of the Civil Service. The fair value of these services cannot be determined and therefore were not recognised as revenues and expenses in these financial statements.

11. Revenue

Prior Year Actual	Revenue type	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget	Variance (Budget vs. Actual)
815,082	Outputs to Cabinet	755,187	780,511	25,324
150	Miscellaneous	125	-	(125)
815,232	Total sales of goods and services	755,312	780,511	25,199

12. Personnel costs

Prior Year Actual	Description	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget	Variance (Budget vs. Actual)
454,446	Salaries, wages and allowances	343,040	426,059	83,019
55,107	Health care	57,275	74,664	17,389
25,659	Pension	19,882	24,723	4,841
1,768	Other	-	4,000	4,000
536,980	Total Personnel Costs	420,197	529,446	109,249

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

13. Supplies and consumables

Prior Year		Current	Approved	Variance
Actual	Description	Year Actual	Budget	(Budget vs. Actual)
49,080	Lease of property, and equipment	45,202	50,000	4,798
18,799	Purchase of services	22,962	44,300	21,338
15,010	Audit fees	17,400	15,000	(2,400)
19,488	Utilities	13,667	22,400	8,733
10,748	Recruitment and training	11,727	16,500	4,773
6,330	Supplies and materials	8,006	11,000	2,994
9,101	Travel and subsistence	5,210	12,000	6,790
1,745	General insurance	1,583	1,800	217
823	Other	1,289	1,200	(89)
131,124	Total Supplies and consumables	127,046	174,200	47,154

14. Litigation cost

The Information Commissioner is a quasi-judicial office and an independent entity which processes, mediates, and hears appeals. For the purpose of judicial review, the Commissioner requires legal services. From time to time, the Commissioner will consult with a private law firm for general guidance and advice. The Attorney General's Office provides litigation services to public authorities and therefore cannot provide the same service to the ICO as this would be a conflict of interest. During the 2014-2015 legal services were requested to the value of CI\$124,816 (2014: CI\$122,298).

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

15. Reconciliation of net cash flows from operating activities to surplus

Prior Year Actual	Description	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget	Variance (Budget vs. Actual)
19,904	Surplus from ordinary activities	79,766	-	(79,766)
	Non-cash movements			
4,851	Depreciation expense	2,108	1,865	(243)
-	Loss on sale of fixed assets	1,370	-	(1,370)
	Changes in current assets and liabilities:			
1,697	Increase)/decrease in current assets	(85,709)	(816)	84,893
(9,445)	Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities	34,611	-	(34,611)
2,009	(Decrease)/increase in provisions relating to employee costs	(1,099)	-	1,099
19,016	Net cash flows from operating activities	31,047	1,049	(29,998)

16. Commitments

Prior Year Actual	Type	One year or less	One to five years	Total
	Operating commitments			
-	Non-cancellable accommodation leases	39,772	142,516	182,288
-	Total operating commitments	39,772	142,516	182,288

The ICO has medium to long-term accommodation leases for the premises it occupies in George Town. The lease is for 5 years and expires on the 30 October 2019. The amounts disclosed above as future commitments are based on the current rental rates.

17. Explanation of major variances against budget

Explanations for major variances for ICO's performance against the budget are as follows:

Statement of Financial Position

Receivables from exchange transactions

The budget presumed a 1/12 receivable of the maximum outputs that can be sold to Cabinet of CI\$780,511. The amounts billed for June 2015 had several one-off large payments to be made which explains the variance when compared to the budgeted amount.

Payables under exchange transactions

The variance of CI\$83,793 in payables under exchange transactions is primarily due to an under estimation in the budget of balance due to a Government agency.

Statement of financial performance

Sale of goods and services

The decrease in actuals of CI\$25,199 when compared to budget can be attributable to the fact that actual billings to cabinet were based on the amount spent and accruals in each month.

Personnel costs

The favorable variance of CI\$109,249 in personnel costs is mainly as a result of the ongoing vacancy in the Information Commissioner's position.

Supplies and consumables

The net decrease in actuals of CI\$47,154 when compared to the budgeted amount is primarily due to the decreases in rent and utilities of CI\$13,532. ICO now shares an office space as of February 2015 with two other Government Agencies; decrease in professional fees of CI\$10,000 due to the lack of progress on the implementation of Data Protection Bill; decrease in public relations and publicity of CI\$7,950 due to the reduced proactive promotion of FOI law; decrease in official travel of CI\$6,790 directly linked to the ongoing vacancy of the Commissioner's position; decrease in Training of CI\$4,773 due to two planned training events not taking place because of staff turnover. In addition the ICO has cut back on the number of Information Managers (IM) seminars due to extensive IM training being offered by Cabinet Office.

Information Commissioner's Office
Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)
For the year ended 30 June 2015

18. Related party and key management personnel disclosures

Related party disclosure

The ICO is a wholly-owned entity of the Government from which it derives a major source of its revenue. The ICO transact with other government entities on a regular basis. These transactions were provided free of cost during the financial year ended 30 June 2015 and were consistent with normal operating relationships between entities and were undertaken on terms and conditions that are normal for such.

Prior Year Actual	Statement of financial position	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget	Variance (Budget vs. Actual)
38,129	Receivables from exchange transactions	125,574	65,043	(60,531)
48,644	Payables under exchange transactions	83,793	48,644	(35,149)
19,904	Surplus payable	79,766	39,117	(40,649)

Prior Year Actual	Statement of financial performance	Current Year Actual	Approved Budget	Variance (Budget vs. Actual)
815,232	Sale of goods and services	755,312	780,511	25,199
1,745	Insurance expense	1,583	1,800	217

Key management personnel

There are two full-time equivalent personnel considered as key management personnel. The total remuneration includes: regular salary, allowances, pension contributions and health insurance contributions. Total remuneration for the members of senior management for the year ended 30 June 2015 was \$227,754 (2014: \$338,587). There were no loans made to key management personnel or their close family members in 2014-15 (2013-14: \$0).

19. Financial instruments risks

The ICO is exposed to a variety of financial risks including credit risk and liquidity risk. The risk management policies are designed to identify and manage these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adhere to limits by means of up to date and reliable information systems. These risks are managed within the parameters established by the Financial Regulations (2013 Revision).

Credit risks

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the ICO. Financial assets which potentially expose the ICO to credit risk comprise cash and cash equivalents and receivables from exchange transactions.

19. Financial instruments risks (continued)

Credit risks (continued)

The ICO is exposed to potential loss that would be incurred if the counterparty to the bank balances fails to discharge its obligation to repay. All bank balances are with one financial institution located in the Cayman Islands which management, considers to be financially secure and well managed.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the ICO is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they are due.

The ability of the ICO to meet its debts and obligation is dependent upon its ability to collect the debts outstanding to the ICO in a timely basis. In the event of being unable to collect its outstanding debts, it is expected that the Government would temporarily fund any shortfalls the ICO would have with its own cash flows. As at 30 June 2015 and 2014, all of the financial liabilities were due within three months of the year end dates.

20. Financial instruments – fair values

As at 30 June 2015 and 2014, the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, receivables from exchange transactions, payables under exchange transactions, other payables, employee entitlements and surplus payable approximate their fair values due to their relative short-term maturities.

Fair values are made at a specific point in time, based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions, economic conditions and other factors could cause significant changes in fair value estimates.

21. Subsequent events

In preparing these financial statements management has evaluated and disclosed all material subsequent events up to 30 October 2015 which is the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.