

MERCHANT BANK LIMITED



# **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019



MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

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## **FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

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*"I note with pride our performance in 2019 and wish to congratulate and thank our dedicated staff and loyal clients."*

## CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

I begin this statement to our shareholders with a sense of concern around the severe impact on humanity due to the COVID 19 pandemic. We have all watched, cared, suffered and prayed for the survival and quick recovery of those affected, and wish a speedy recovery to all. As we release this statement, we note and commend the proactive measures implemented by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago to protect its citizens. With respect to Ansa Merchant Bank and its subsidiaries, I note with pride our performance in 2019 and wish to congratulate and thank all our dedicated staff and loyal clients.

2019 was a strong year for our Financial Services Group, as Ansa Merchant Bank and its Insurance Companies, Tatil and Tatil Life, generated record revenue and net income. We increased Profit Before Tax by 37% year on year to \$357 million on Total Operating Income of \$1.1 Billion, reflecting robust underlying performance across all our businesses. Total Equity increased by \$169 million or 7% year over year to \$2.54 billion, while our Total Assets grew by 3% to surpass \$8 billion in 2019. Our Earnings per Share in 2019 increased by 34% to \$3.24 compared to 2018 of \$2.41.

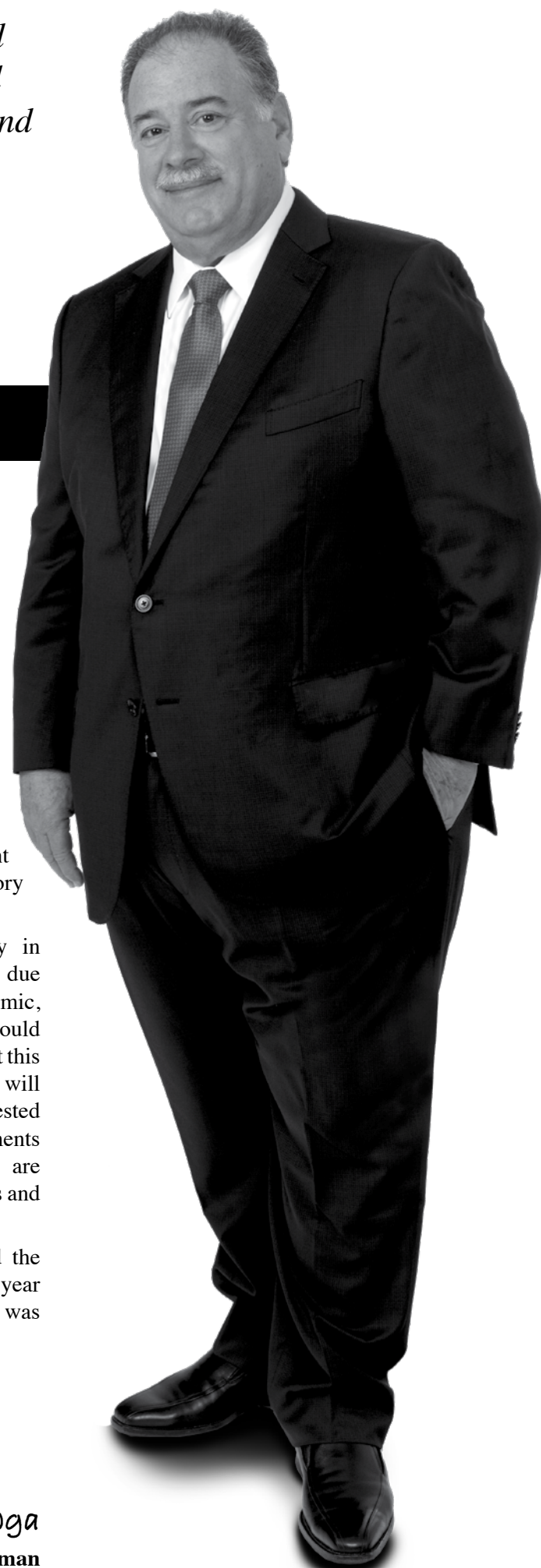
During the year we continued to accelerate investments in products, training and technology, successfully installing a new core banking platform at Ansa Merchant Bank and a new Accident and Health system at Tatil. We expect to see tangible improvements in efficiency and customer service in the coming years as a result of the implementation of these new automated systems.

In 2019, Ansa Merchant Bank entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of Bank of Baroda (Trinidad and Tobago) Ltd. The acquisition is scheduled to be completed and funded in 2020, subject to all the terms and conditions of the relevant agreements including, without limitation, matters that may arise from Covid-19 and to all approvals being received. Similarly, during the year, Tatil commenced the process of acquiring via Bryden's Insurance, the book of business of Trident Insurance in Barbados, subject to regulatory approvals.

In view of unprecedented uncertainty in global financial markets and economies due to the widespread impact of the pandemic, Ansa Merchant Bank has decided it would not be prudent to pay a further dividend at this time. We are confident that shareholders will enjoy an increased return on their reinvested capital in the future given our investments in technology and acquisitions, which are expected to enhance our suite of products and services regionally.

The Directors have therefore approved the total dividend at \$0.20 per share for the year ended 31st December, 2019, which was already paid as the interim dividend.

**A. Norman Sabga**  
Chairman





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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

### Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the separate and consolidated financial statements of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited ("Parent") and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the separate and consolidated statements of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the separate and consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Parent and Group as at 31 December 2019 and their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying separate and consolidated financial statements.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<b>Estimates used in the calculation of Insurance Contracts' Liabilities</b>  Refer to Notes 2xix, 22 and 23. The Group has significant insurance liabilities of \$1.53 billion representing 28% of the Group's total liabilities. The valuation of insurance contract liabilities involves extensive judgement and is dependent on a number of subjective assumptions, including primarily the timing and ultimate settlement value of long-term policyholder liabilities as well as the estimation of claims incurred, whether reported or not, for short-term insurance contracts.  Various economic and non-economic key assumptions are being used to estimate the long-term liabilities. Specifically, the Group estimates the expected number and timing of deaths, persistency, future expenses and future investment income arising from the assets backing long-term insurance contracts.  For short-term insurance contracts, in calculating the estimated cost of unpaid claims (both reported and incurred but not reported (IBNR)), the Group uses a combination of loss-ratio-based estimates and estimates based upon actual claims experience.  The Group uses valuation models to support the calculations of these insurance contract liabilities. The complexity of the models may give rise to errors as a result of inadequate/incomplete data or the design or application of the models.  Considering the significance of the insurance contracts' liabilities and the complexity and estimates involved in the actuarial valuations, we determined this to be a key audit matter in our audit of the consolidated financial statements.	We involved our EY actuarial specialists to assist us in performing our audit procedures in this area, which included among others: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of the key assumptions applied including consideration of emerging trends and studies on mortality and morbidity, voluntary terminations, persistency, interest rate, capital gains, policy maintenance and administrative expenses, inflation, tax and lapse rates.</li> <li>Recalculation of technical provisions produced by the models on a sample basis.</li> <li>An assessment of the internal controls regarding the maintenance of the policyholder database.</li> <li>An analysis of the movements in insurance liabilities during the year. We assessed whether the movements are in line with changes in assumptions adopted by the Group, our understanding of developments in the business and our expectations derived from market experience.</li> <li>We considered whether the Group's disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in relation to insurance contract liabilities were compliant with IFRS.</li> </ul>

### Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

#### Key Audit Matters (Continued)

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<b>Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)</b>  Refer to Notes 2vi(b), 3, 5, 6, 7 and 40. Net investments in leased assets, loans and advances and other financial assets not held at fair value through statement of income (FVSI) represent 68% of the total assets of the Group (Parent: 60%) amounting to \$5.49 billion (Parent: \$2.26 billion).  IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' requires the Group to record an allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) for all loans and other debt financial assets not held at FVSI, together with investment in leased assets.  The appropriateness of ECLs is a highly subjective area due to the level of judgement applied by management, involving various assumptions and factors, such as the estimate of the likelihood of default and the potential loss given default. Management also applied adjustments, or overlays, where they believe the data driven parameters and calculations were not appropriate, either due to emerging trends or models not capturing the risks in the portfolios. These overlays required significant judgement.  Other significant areas of judgement included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under the application of IFRS 9, which is reflected in the Group's ECL models;</li> <li>the application of assumptions where there was limited or incomplete data;</li> <li>the identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality;</li> <li>assumptions used in the ECL model such as the financial condition of the counterparty or valuation of security; and</li> <li>the need to apply overlays, the quantification of which can be highly subjective, to reflect current or future external factors that are not appropriately captured by the ECL model.</li> </ul> Given the combination of inherent subjectivity in the valuation, and the material nature of the balance, we considered the measurement of ECLs to be a key audit matter in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements.	We understood and critically assessed the methodology and assumptions used by the Group in its ECL models while evaluating its compliance with IFRS 9 requirements.  We tested the completeness and accuracy of the inputs used within the models, including the Probabilities of Default (PDs), recoveries and the associated Loss Given Defaults (LGDs) and Exposures At Default (EADs). We also considered whether all relevant risks were reflected in the ECL calculation, and where this was not, whether overlays appropriately reflected those risks.  The aging of the portfolios and other qualitative factors were assessed to determine the staging and thus indication of a significant deterioration in credit risk in accordance with IFRS 9.  Independent testing on PD and LGD inputs was performed through validation to international external credit rating agencies, where these were used, as well as typical collateral, historical loss trends and other borrower characteristics.  For ECLs calculated on an individual basis, we tested the factors underlying the impairment identification and quantification including forecasts of the amount and timing of future cash flows, valuation of assigned collateral and estimates of recovery on default.  We utilised our EY valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of the key assumptions used in the models.  Finally we focused on the adequacy of the Group's financial statement disclosures as to whether it appropriately reflected the requirements of the IFRSs.

Key Audit Matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<b>Fair value measurement of investments securities and related disclosures</b>  Refer to Notes 2viii, 3, 7 and 39. The Group invests in various investment securities, of which \$845 million (Parent: \$141 million) is carried at fair value in the statement of financial position. Additionally, the fair values are disclosed for \$3.3 billion (Parent: \$877 million) of investment securities carried at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. Of these assets, \$2.5 billion (Parent: \$693 million) are related to investments for which no published prices in active markets are available and have been classified as Level 2 and Level 3 assets within the IFRS fair value hierarchy.  Valuation techniques for these investments can be subjective in nature and involve various assumptions regarding pricing factors. Associated risk management disclosure is complex and dependent on high quality data. A specific area of audit focus includes the determination of fair value of Level 2 and Level 3 assets where valuation techniques are applied in which unobservable inputs are used.  For Level 2 assets, these techniques include the use of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same and discounted cash flow analyses making maximum use of market inputs, such as the market risk free yield curve.  Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. The fair value of these assets cannot be measured reliably and are therefore held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid on acquisition. These assets are regularly assessed for impairment.  As the determination of the fair value for certain investments securities is a key source of estimation uncertainty, is subject to differing underlying assumptions and represents a material balance and disclosure, we deemed this to be a key audit matter in our audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements.	We independently tested the pricing on quoted securities, and we used our valuation specialists to assess the appropriateness of pricing models used by the Group. This included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An assessment of the pricing model methodologies and assumptions against industry practice and valuation guidelines.</li> <li>Testing of the inputs used, including cash flows and other market based data.</li> <li>An evaluation of the reasonableness of other assumptions applied such as credit spreads.</li> <li>The re-performance of valuation calculations on a sample basis of internally priced securities that were classified as higher risk and estimation.</li> <li>An assessment of management's impairment analysis.</li> </ul> Finally, we assessed whether the financial statement disclosures, including sensitivity to key inputs and the IFRS fair value hierarchy, appropriately reflect the Group's exposure to financial instrument valuation risk.



### Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

(Continued)

#### Other information included in the Parent's and Group's 2019 Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Parent's and Group's 2019 Annual Report, other than the separate and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Parent's and Group's 2019 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the separate and consolidated 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 separate and consolidated 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 separate and consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

#### Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the separate and consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of separate and consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the separate and consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Parent's and Group'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 Parent or Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Parent's and Group's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate and consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these separate and consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate and consolidated 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 Parent's and Group'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 Parent's and Group'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 separate and consolidated 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 Parent and Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the separate and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate and consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

### Report on the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

(Continued)

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

(Continued)

We communicate with the Audit Committee 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.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner in charge of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Pria Narinesingh.



Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:  
23 March 2020

**SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**
**AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Parent		Notes		Group	
31 Dec 2018	31 Dec 2019			31 Dec 2019	31 Dec 2018
Assets					
280,710	591,132	Cash and short-term funds	4	1,068,831	625,343
–	–	Fixed deposits		47,787	57,628
		Net investment in leased assets and other			
1,112,102	1,086,086	instalment loans	5	1,423,966	1,483,554
381,431	151,349	Loans and advances	6	405,809	619,855
1,059,249	1,018,082	Investment securities	7	4,155,392	4,048,924
9,676	9,204	Interest receivable		34,218	34,697
–	–	Insurance receivables	9	46,955	38,625
		Other debtors and prepayments	10	39,426	129,848
102,570	27,332	Reinsurance assets	21	172,565	167,311
–	–	Taxation recoverable		9,506	1,572
1,103	7,636	Investment in subsidiaries	11	–	–
810,320	810,320	Investment properties	12	117,471	143,291
–	–	Property and equipment	13	198,967	182,240
3,081	2,865	Intangible assets	14	183,368	171,725
28,740	30,766	Right-of-use assets	15	9,482	–
–	1,890	Deferred tax asset	16	30,775	41,069
32,002	22,254	Employee benefit asset	17	137,418	133,715
7,587	7,428				
<b>3,828,571</b>	<b>3,766,344</b>	<b>Total assets</b>		<b>8,081,936</b>	<b>7,879,397</b>
Liabilities					
		Customers' deposits and other funding			
1,556,064	1,427,306	instruments	19	2,554,492	2,652,900
–	1,919	Lease liabilities	15	7,855	–
–	–	Bank overdraft	4	–	–
		Accrued interest and other payables	18	206,032	142,884
74,284	84,285	Debt securities in issue	20	802,871	803,414
803,414	802,871	Taxation payable		1,355	11,046
9,915	–	Deferred tax liability	16	162,402	139,068
3,718	8,965	Employee benefit obligation	17	8,259	7,052
762	804	Investment contract liabilities	21	269,061	269,117
–	–	Insurance contract liabilities	22	1,533,153	1,486,463
–	–				
<b>2,448,157</b>	<b>2,326,150</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>5,545,480</b>	<b>5,511,944</b>
Equity					
667,274	667,274	Stated capital	24	667,274	667,274
190,603	206,493	Statutory reserve fund		222,436	206,546
(5,273)	4,302	Fair value reserve		3,764	(5,470)
–	–	Statutory surplus reserve		66,539	66,539
5,796	5,074	General loan loss reserve		14,674	14,081
1,185	1,118	Foreign currency reserve/(deficit)		3,211	(1,245)
520,829	555,933	Retained earnings		1,557,912	1,419,137
		Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		2,535,810	2,366,862
1,380,414	1,440,194				
–	–	Non-controlling interest		646	591
<b>1,380,414</b>	<b>1,440,194</b>	<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,536,456</b>	<b>2,367,453</b>
<b>3,828,571</b>	<b>3,766,344</b>	<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>		<b>8,081,936</b>	<b>7,879,397</b>

**SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Parent		Notes	Group		
2018	2019		2019	2018	
–	–	Net insurance revenue	25	426,254	363,315
		Finance charges, loan fees			
156,424	171,357	and other interest income	26	203,218	191,799
96,724	118,672	Investment income	27	326,053	231,000
		Revenue from contracts			
25,989	29,034	with customers	28	13,673	6,187
31,788	44,531	Other income	29	136,672	133,159
310,925	363,594	<b>Total operating income</b>		1,105,870	925,460
		Net insurance benefits and			
–	–	claims incurred	30	(314,769)	(281,339)
(59,268)	(67,925)	Interest expense	31	(99,819)	(91,663)
		Credit loss expense on			
		net investment in leased assets,			
		loans and advances, and			
(18,157)	(30,196)	investments	32	(33,506)	(50,370)
233,500	265,473	<b>Net operating income</b>		657,776	502,088
(7,714)	(5,040)	Marketing and policy expenses	33	(73,379)	(64,797)
(21,307)	(29,404)	Personnel expenses	34	(100,616)	(83,879)
		Depreciation and	13, 14,		
(538)	(3,670)	amortisation	15	(45,060)	(38,784)
(2,160)	(2,160)	Management fees		(8,862)	(8,705)
(12,867)	(15,922)	General administrative expenses	35	(72,476)	(45,329)
(44,586)	(56,196)	<b>Total selling and administration expenses</b>		(300,393)	(241,494)
188,914	209,277	<b>Net profit before taxation</b>		357,383	260,594
(49,204)	(50,379)	Taxation	36	(79,724)	(54,579)
139,710	158,898	<b>Profit for the year</b>		277,659	206,015
		<b>Profit attributable to:</b>			
139,710	158,898	Equity holders of the Parent		277,604	205,985
–	–	Non-controlling interest		55	30
139,710	158,898			277,659	206,015
		<b>Basic and diluted</b>			
		<b>earning per share (\$ per share)</b>		3.24	2.41
		<b>Weighted average</b>			
		<b>number of shares ('000)</b>		85,605	85,605

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

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

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23 March 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

**A. Norman Sabga**

A. Norman Sabga  
Director

**Gregory N. Hill**

Gregory N. Hill  
Director

## SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Parent 2018	Parent 2019	Notes	Group 2019	Group 2018
139,710	158,898		277,659	206,015
	<b>Profit for the year</b>			
	<b>Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</b>			
	Net loss on investment securities at fair value through other comprehensive income		(67)	—
(34)	(67)			
(939)	(211)	17 (b)	(1,571)	(661)
282	63	16	525	(321)
	<b>Income tax effect</b>			
(657)	(148)		(1,046)	(982)
(691)	(215)		(1,113)	(982)
	<b>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss, net of tax</b>			
	<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
	Net change in fair value during the year		9,234	(5,470)
(5,273)	9,575			
1,131	597		581	1,199
1,921	(5,573)	16	(5,562)	1,921
	<b>Income tax effect</b>			
(2,221)	4,599		4,253	(2,350)
	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		4,437	(1,385)
—	—			
136,798	163,282		285,236	201,298
	<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>			
	<b>Attributable to:</b>			
136,798	163,282		285,181	201,268
—	—		55	30
	<b>Non-controlling interest</b>			
136,798	163,282		285,236	201,298

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

## SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Parent 2018	Parent 2019	Notes	Group 2019	Group 2018
	<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
188,914	209,277		357,383	260,594
	Profit before taxation			
485	381	17(b)	(2,482)	(2,216)
—	(18)		(18)	(6,870)
538	1,821	13, 14	42,832	38,784
—	1,849	15	2,228	—
9,481	(2,171)	32	574	32,037
5,629	1,815		(5,564)	(719)
8,676	(28,025)	32	32,932	18,333
2,958	155	27	(53,639)	17,240
(8,151)	(21,315)		(23,900)	(9,322)
(69,112)	(81,233)		(244,712)	(230,310)
59,268	67,925	31	99,819	91,663
(19,677)	1,690		2,654	(9,989)
179,009	152,151		208,107	199,225
179,009	152,151		208,107	199,225
(235,486)	289,543		245,052	(291,072)
(82,544)	75,238		76,836	(92,639)
606,595	(128,758)		(98,408)	524,604
15,421	15,913		67,403	11,269
(15,252)	(40,019)		(94,338)	(8,840)
—	—		46,634	79,317
467,743	364,068		451,286	421,864
(55,904)	(71,917)		(104,074)	(88,934)
67,575	81,703		245,191	229,587
(48,237)	(57,666)		(76,247)	(70,278)
431,177	316,188		516,156	492,239
	<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
—	—		(29,272)	(98,251)
—	—		39,056	151,577
—	83		26,174	23,311
(18,830)	(7,436)	13, 14,	(80,004)	(73,062)
(1,763,541)	(1,368,783)	15	(2,395,402)	(2,578,796)
1,552,780	1,433,077		2,375,168	2,260,315
(229,591)	56,941		(64,280)	(314,906)
	<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
(101,289)	—		—	(101,289)
(102,726)	(102,726)	45	(102,726)	(102,726)
(204,015)	(102,726)		(102,726)	(204,015)
(2,429)	270,403		349,150	(26,682)
215,473	213,044		540,934	567,616
213,044	483,447		890,084	540,934
	<b>Represented by:</b>			
213,044	483,447	4	890,084	540,934
213,044	483,447		890,084	540,934
	<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
67,575	81,703		413,007	392,918
55,904	71,917		104,074	88,934

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

SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Parent	Stated capital	Statutory reserve fund	General loan loss reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2017 as previously reported</b>	667,274	176,632	5,508	–	1,219	515,785	1,366,418
Net impact of adopting IFRS 9 and IFRS 15	–	–	–	–	–	(27,226)	(27,226)
<b>Restated balance as at 1 January 2018</b>	667,274	176,632	5,508	–	1,219	488,559	1,339,192
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	139,710	139,710
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	(5,273)	(34)	2,395	(2,912)
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	288	–	–	(288)	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	13,971	–	–	–	(13,971)	–
Dividends (Final 2017 and Interim 2018) (Note 45)	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	7,150	7,150
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	<u>667,274</u>	<u>190,603</u>	<u>5,796</u>	<u>(5,273)</u>	<u>1,185</u>	<u>520,829</u>	<u>1,380,414</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	667,274	190,603	5,796	(5,273)	1,185	520,829	1,380,414
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	158,898	158,898
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	9,575	(67)	(5,124)	4,384
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	(722)	–	–	722	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	15,890	–	–	–	(15,890)	–
Dividends (Final 2018 and Interim 2019) (Note 45)	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	(776)	(776)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>	<u>667,274</u>	<u>206,493</u>	<u>5,074</u>	<u>4,302</u>	<u>1,118</u>	<u>555,933</u>	<u>1,440,194</u>

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)  
(Continued)

Group	Stated capital	Statutory reserve fund	Statutory surplus reserve	General loan loss reserve	Fair value reserve	Foreign currency reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2017 as previously reported</b>	667,274	192,576	63,220	5,512	–	112	1,392,915	2,321,609	561	2,322,170
Net impact of adopting IFRS 9 and IFRS 15	–	–	–	–	–	–	(52,980)	(52,980)	–	(52,980)
<b>Restated balance as at 1 January 2018</b>	667,274	192,576	63,220	5,512	–	112	1,339,935	2,268,629	561	2,269,190
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	205,985	205,985	30	206,015
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	(5,470)	(1,385)	2,138	(4,717)	–	(4,717)
Other life insurance reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	–	(3,968)	(3,968)	–	(3,968)
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	–	8,566	–	–	(8,566)	–	–	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	13,970	3,319	–	–	–	(17,289)	–	–	–
Dividends (Final 2017 and Interim 2018) (Note 45)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)	–	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	3	–	28	3,628	3,659	–	3,659
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	<u>667,274</u>	<u>206,546</u>	<u>66,539</u>	<u>14,081</u>	<u>(5,470)</u>	<u>(1,245)</u>	<u>1,419,137</u>	<u>2,366,862</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>2,367,453</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	667,274	206,546	66,539	14,081	(5,470)	(1,245)	1,419,137	2,366,862	591	2,367,453
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	277,604	277,604	55	277,659
Other comprehensive income for the year	–	–	–	–	9,234	4,437	(6,094)	7,577	–	7,577
Other life insurance reserve movements	–	–	–	–	–	–	(8,841)	(8,841)	–	(8,841)
Transfer to general loan loss reserve	–	–	–	590	–	–	(590)	–	–	–
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	–	15,890	–	–	–	–	(15,890)	–	–	–
Dividends (Final 2018 and Interim 2019) (Note 45)	–	–	–	–	–	–	(102,726)	(102,726)	–	(102,726)
Other reserve movements	–	–	–	3	–	19	(4,688)	(4,666)	–	(4,666)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>	<u>667,274</u>	<u>222,436</u>	<u>66,539</u>	<u>14,674</u>	<u>3,764</u>	<u>3,211</u>	<u>1,557,912</u>	<u>2,535,810</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>2,536,456</u>

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



## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 1. Principal activities of the Group

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Parent') is domiciled and was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on 3 March 1977. Its registered office is located at ANSA Centre, 11 Maraval Road, Port of Spain. The Bank is licensed under the provisions of the Financial Institutions Act 2008 to carry on the following classes of business:

- Confirming House/Acceptance House
- Finance House/Finance Company
- Leasing Corporation
- Mortgage Institution
- Merchant Bank
- Trust Company
- Unit Trust
- Financial Services

The Bank has also been granted full Authorised Dealer Status by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago under Section 5 of the Exchange Control Act, Chapter 79:50 and is authorised to take deposits, grant credit facilities and otherwise deal in foreign currency consistent with the terms of its licence.

The Bank has a primary listing on the Trinidad & Tobago Stock Exchange and was registered by the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission as a reporting issuer on 18 December 1997. On 6 May 1999 under the Securities Industries Act 1995 the Bank was registered to conduct business as a securities company.

The ANSA Merchant Bank Group (the 'Group') is a financial services group comprising of the Parent and six subsidiaries at 31 December 2019. A full listing of the Group's subsidiaries is detailed in Note 11. The Group is engaged in a wide range of banking and financial related activities and carries on all classes of long-term and short-term insurance business and the rental of property in Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean. The ultimate parent of the Group is ANSA McAL Limited ('Ultimate Parent') which is incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities, investment properties and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest.

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars (TT\$) which is the functional currency of the Parent and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period. In addition, the Group presents an additional statement of financial position at the beginning of the preceding period when there is a retrospective application of an accounting policy, a retrospective restatement, or a reclassification of items in financial statements.

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously. Income and expense are not offset in the statement of income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Group.

The Group presents its statement of financial position broadly in order of liquidity. An analysis of recovery or settlement in the 12 months after the statement of financial position date (current) and greater than 12 months after the statement of financial position date (non-current) is presented in Note 42.

#### Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights results in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee;
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights.

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance. When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies in line with the Group's accounting policies. All intra-group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the Group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### i) Basis of preparation (continued)

##### Basis of consolidation (continued)

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognised at fair value.

The Bank established open-ended mutual funds in the following periods:

- 2005: ANSA Secured Fund
- 2007: ANSA US\$ Secured Fund
- 2010: ANSA TT\$ Income Fund and ANSA US\$ Income Fund

The Bank acts as the sponsor, investment manager, administrator and distributor of the Funds.

These mutual funds are financed through the issue of units to investors in the funds. The Group generates fees from managing the assets of the mutual funds and the Group's retirement benefit plans on behalf of third party interests. For the year ended 31 December 2019, the Group earned \$7.4 million (2018: \$7.5 million) in management fees from the retirement plans and \$13.5 million (2018: \$17 million) from the mutual funds.

The Group holds an interest of \$70 million in sponsored funds as at 31 December 2019 (2018: \$68 million). The maximum exposure to loss in these funds is the carrying value of the assets held by the Group.

The Bank re-assessed whether or not it controls any investee in accordance with IFRS 10, 'Consolidated Financial Statements.' This assessment also extended to the Bank's open-ended mutual funds. The criteria for control includes:

- The power to govern the financial and operating policies;
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement; and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

Based on the application of this criteria, the Bank has consolidated the Funds into these financial statements. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. The Parent accounts for investments in subsidiaries on a cost basis.

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

##### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

The Group applied IFRS 16 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of changes as a result of the adoption of this new accounting standard are described below.

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group. These are also described in more detail below. The Group has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

##### **IFRS 16 'Leases' – Effective 1 January 2019**

IFRS 16 supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease, SIC 15 Operating Leases-incentives and SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions involving the legal form of a Lease. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for most leases under a single on-balance sheet model. Lessor accounting is substantially unchanged from IAS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in IAS 17. Therefore, IFRS 16 does not have an impact for leases where the Group is a lessor.

The Group adopted IFRS 16 using the modified retrospective method of adoption with the date of initial application of 1 January 2019. Under this method, the standard is applied retrospectively with the cumulative effect of initially applying the standard recognised at the date of initial application. The Group elected to use the transition practical expedient to not reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at 1 January 2019. Instead, the Group applied the standard only to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 at the date of initial application.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *New and amended standards and interpretations* (continued)

##### IFRS 16 'Leases' – Effective 1 January 2019 (continued)

The effect of adoption IFRS 16 as at 1 January 2019 is, as follows:

Impact on the statement of financial position	Parent \$'000	Group \$'000
<b>Assets</b>		
Right-of-use assets	3,739	11,710
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>11,710</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Lease liabilities	3,739	11,710
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>11,710</b>

The Group has lease contracts for various items of land, buildings, and vehicles. Before the adoption of IFRS 16, the Group classified each of its leases (as lessee) at the inception date as either a finance lease or an operating lease. Refer to Note 2 (xvi) for the accounting policy prior to 1 January 2019.

Upon adoption of IFRS 16, the Group applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. Refer to Note 2 (xvi) for the accounting policy beginning 1 January 2019. The standard provides specific transition requirements and practical expedients, which have been applied by the Group.

##### *Leases previously classified as finance leases – Group as lessee*

The Group did not change the initial carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities at the date of initial application for leases previously classified as finance leases (i.e., the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities equal the lease assets and liabilities recognised under IAS 17). The requirements of IFRS 16 were applied to these leases from 1 January 2019.

##### *Leases previously accounted for as operating leases – Group as lessee*

The Group recognised right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for those leases previously classified as operating leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The right-of-use assets for most leases were recognised based on the carrying amount as if the standard had always been applied, apart from the use of incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. In some leases, the right-of-use assets were recognised based on the amount equal to the lease liabilities, adjusted for any related prepaid and accrued lease payments previously recognised. Lease liabilities were recognised based on the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Group also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months of the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contained options to extend or terminate the lease

Based on the above, as at 1 January 2019:

- Right-of-use assets of \$3,739 for Parent and \$11,710 for Group were recognised and presented separately in the statement of financial position. This includes the lease assets recognised previously under finance leases of \$0 for Parent and \$984 for Group that were reclassified from property, plant and equipment.
- Additional lease liabilities of \$3,739 for Parent and \$11,710 for Group (included in interest bearing loans and borrowings) were recognised.
- There was no deferred tax impact for both Parent and Group stemming from the changes in assets and liabilities.

The lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 31 December 2018, as follows:

	Parent	Group
Commitments relating to leases previously classified as finance leases	–	984
Commitments relating to leases previously classified as operating leases	3,739	10,726
Lease liabilities as at 1 January 2019	<b>3,739</b>	<b>11,710</b>

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *New and amended standards and interpretations* (continued)

##### IFRIC 23 – 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment' – Effective 1 January 2019

The Interpretation addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of IAS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of IAS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments.

The Interpretation specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances

An entity has to determine whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more uncertain tax treatments. The approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty should be followed.

The Group has appropriately assessed uncertain tax positions in line with IFRIC 23.

##### IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' Amendments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Effective 1 January 2019

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the "SPPI" criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

##### IAS 19 – 'Employee Benefits' Amendments – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement – Effective 1 January 2019

The amendments specify that when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during the annual period, an entity is required to:

- Determine current service cost for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using the actuarial assumption used to remeasure the net defined liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event.
- Determine net interest for the remainder of the period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using: the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits under the plan and the plan assets after that event; and the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

The amendments also clarify that an entity first determines any past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is recognized in profit or loss. An entity then determines the effect of the asset ceiling after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement. Any change in that effect, excluding amounts included in the net interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.

The amendments apply prospectively to plan amendments, curtailments or settlements that occur on or after the date of first application.

The amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as it did not have any plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements during the period.

##### IAS 28 – 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' Amendments – Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures – Effective 1 January 2019

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied but that, in substance, form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture (long-term interests). This clarification is relevant because it implies that the expected credit loss model in IFRS 9 applies to such long-term interests.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *New and amended standards and interpretations* (continued)

##### **IAS 28 – ‘Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures’ Amendments – Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures – Effective 1 January 2019** (continued)

The amendments also clarified that, in applying IFRS 9, an entity does not take account of any losses of the associate or joint venture, or any impairment losses on the net investment, recognised as adjustments to the net investment in the associate or joint venture that arise from applying IAS 28 ‘Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures’.

These amendments had no impact on the consolidated financial statements as the Group does not have long-term interests in its associate and joint venture.

##### **Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017**

##### **IFRS 3 ‘Business Combinations’ Amendments – Previously held interests in a joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including measuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value.

In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Group as the Group does not have joint operations.

##### **IFRS 11 ‘Joint Arrangements’ Amendments – Previously held interest in joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control or, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Group as the Group does not have joint operations.

##### **IAS 12 ‘Income Taxes’ Amendments – Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences on dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions of owners. Therefore, an entity recognized the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. When an entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognized on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

These amendments have no impact on the Group.

##### **IAS 23 ‘Borrowing Costs’ Amendments – Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred in or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Group.

##### *Standards issued but not yet effective*

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group’s financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to References in the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards – Effective 1 January 2020
- IFRS 17, ‘Insurance Contracts’ – Effective 1 January 2022

#### iii) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of IFRS 9, ‘Financial Instruments,’ is measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognised in the statement of income.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iii) Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests) and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the re-assessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in the profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group’s cash-generating units that is expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

#### iv) Cash and short-term funds

Cash and short-term deposits in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original contractual maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Group’s cash management.

#### v) Statutory deposits with Central Banks

Pursuant to the provisions of Trinidad and Tobago, the Central Bank Act 1964 and the Financial Institutions Act 2008, the Bank is required to maintain with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago statutory balances in relation to deposit liabilities and certain funding instruments of the institutions.

In addition, Consolidated Finance Co. Limited, a subsidiary of the Group, is required to maintain with the Central Bank of Barbados statutory deposit balances in relation to deposit liabilities. Those funds are not available to finance the subsidiary’s day-to-day operations.

#### vi) Financial instruments

##### **Financial assets**

##### *a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through the statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (“SPPI”) on the principal amount outstanding (“the SPPI test”).

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised in the statement of income and is included in Note 27.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

##### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.



## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (continued)*

*Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (continued)*

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

The Group does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9, Financial Instruments.

*Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

The Group applied the FVOCI category under IFRS 9, for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- the contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

*Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVSI, unless the Group designates an investment that is not held for trading as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) on initial recognition. The Group has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured as FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria are no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Group has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of income is included in Note 27. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 39.

Interest income on debt instruments designated at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of income when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 Revenue and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

*Foreign exchange gains and losses*

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore:

- for financial assets that are classified as FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income;
- for equity instruments that are designated as FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income;
- for debt instruments that are designated as FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of income; and
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'investment income' line item in the statement of income.

##### b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Group's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on either an individual basis or a collective basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Group has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

*Significant increase in credit risk*

The Group continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Group assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Group also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving a customer/facility/investment to the watch list, to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

*Definition of default and cure*

The Group considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Group also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Group carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Group's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore re-classified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

*Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)*

When estimating the ECLs, the Group considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered, including the value of collateral or the amount that might be received for selling the asset.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

##### • Probability of Default (PD):

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

##### • Exposure at Default (EAD):

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

##### • Loss Given Default (LGD):

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Group primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs. PDs and LGDs for other financial assets such as leased assets and loans and advances were derived based on historical loss trends in the portfolios, recoveries, typical collateral and other borrower characteristics.

*Collateral valuation*

To mitigate its credit risks on financial instruments, the Group seeks to use collateral, where possible. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, letters of credit/guarantees, real estate, receivables and other non-financial assets. The Group's accounting policy for collateral assigned to it through its lending arrangements under IFRS 9 is the same as it was under IAS 39. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Group's statement of financial position. However, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECLs. It is generally assessed on a periodic basis.

To the extent possible, the Group uses active market data for valuing financial instruments held as collateral. Other financial instruments which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on independent valuations data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or independent valuations.

*Collateral repossessed*

The Group's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. The Group's policy is to determine whether a repossessed asset can be best used for its internal operations or should be sold. Assets determined to be useful for the internal operations are transferred to their relevant asset category at the valuation cost of the asset.

In its normal course of business should the Group physically repossess assets in its retail portfolio, it sometimes engages external agents to recover the asset, to settle outstanding debt. Any surplus funds are returned to the customers/obligors.



### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

###### Write offs

The Group's accounting policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. Financial assets are written off either partially or in their entirety only when the Group has stopped pursuing the recovery. If the amount to be written off is greater than the accumulated loss allowance, the difference is first treated as an addition to the allowance that is then applied against the gross carrying amount. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to credit loss expense.

###### Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Group relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Inflation rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

###### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2(vi)(b) above), the Group recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

###### POCI

POCI assets are financial assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition. POCI assets are recorded at fair value at original recognition and interest income is subsequently recognised based on a credit-adjusted EIR. ECLs are only recognised or released to the extent that there is a subsequent change in the ECLs.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual loan or investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR. In limited circumstances within the Group, where portfolios were small and the products homogenous with minimal history of defaults, a simplified ECL approach was applied using historical loss rates. These portfolios included premium receivables, policy loans and reinsurance receivables.

##### c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Group recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Group continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of other comprehensive income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial liabilities

##### a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate.

The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. The Group's financial liabilities include other payables, bank overdrafts, deposit liabilities and debt securities in issue. The Group has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of income.

##### b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of income.

#### vii) Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each year end. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 39. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

###### Insurance contracts

With the exception of insurance contracts which are specifically excluded under IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments' the estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Group would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated. The fair value information is based on information available to management as at the dates presented.

Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for the purposes of these financial statements and, therefore, the current estimates of the fair value may be significantly different from the amounts presented herein.

###### Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and short-term funds, fixed deposits, interest receivable and insurance receivable and other debtors, customer deposits and other funding instruments, accrued interest and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

###### Investment securities

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the yield to worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration using the internal rate of return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

##### *Loans and advances*

The estimated fair value for performing loans is computed as the future cash flows discounted and the yield to maturity based on the carrying values as the inherent rates of interest in the portfolio as those rates approximate market conditions. When discounted, the cash flow values are equal to the carrying value.

##### *Debt securities in issue*

The Group values the debt and asset-backed securities using valuation models which use discounted cash flow analysis which incorporates either only observable data or both observable and non-observable data. Observable inputs include assumptions regarding current rates of interest and real estate prices; unobservable inputs include assumptions regarding expected future default rates, prepayment rates and liquidity discounts.

##### *Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies*

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1	–	Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2	–	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
Level 3	–	Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

##### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

##### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Group's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

##### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Group has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### viii) Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Securities sold subject to a linked repurchase agreement ('repo') are retained in the financial statements as trading securities and the counterparty liability is included in amounts due to other banks, deposits from banks or other deposits as appropriate. Securities purchased under an agreement to resell ('reverse repo') are recorded as loans and advances to other banks. The difference between the sale and repurchase price is treated as interest and accrued over the life of the repo agreement using the effective yield.

#### ix) Product classification

##### *Insurance contracts*

IFRS 4, 'Insurance Contracts' defines insurance contracts as those containing significant insurance risk at the inception of the contract. The significance of insurance risk is dependent on both the probability of an insured event and the magnitude of its potential effect. Long-term insurance contracts include those contracts with and without discretionary participation features ('DPF'). For insurance contracts with DPFs, the guaranteed element has not been recognised separately. Changes to the insurance contract liability are recognised in the statement of income as an item of expense.

Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract for the remainder of its lifetime, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly during this period.

##### *Investment contracts*

Any insurance contracts not considered to be transferring significant risk are, under IFRS, classified as investment contracts. Deposits collected and benefit payments under investment contracts are not accounted for through the statement of income, but are accounted for directly through the statement of financial position as a movement in the investment contract liability. Changes in the fair value of financial assets backing investment contracts are recognised in the statement of income as investment income.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### x) Interest bearing debt and borrowings

Borrowings and interest bearing debt are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs incurred. After initial recognition, these borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any transaction cost discount or premium on issue. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of income when the liabilities are derecognised, as well as through the amortisation process.

#### xi) Insurance receivables

Insurance receivables are recognised when due. The carrying value of insurance receivables is reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, with the impairment loss recorded in the statement of income.

#### xii) Reinsurance assets

The Group cedes reinsurance in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets primarily include balances due from reinsurance companies for ceded insurance liabilities. Premiums on reinsurance assumed are recognised as revenue in the same manner as they would be if the reinsurance were considered direct business, taking into account the product classification of the reinsured business. Amounts due to reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the associated reinsured policies and in accordance with the reinsurance contract. Premiums ceded and claims reimbursed are presented on a gross basis.

The benefit to which the Group is entitled under its reinsurance contract held is recognised as reinsurance assets. These assets consist of short-term balances due from reinsurers, as well as longer term receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contract.

An impairment review is performed on all reinsurance assets when an indication of impairment occurs. Reinsurance assets are impaired only if there is objective evidence that the Group may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract and it can be measured reliably.

#### xiii) Taxation

##### *Current income tax*

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

##### *Deferred tax*

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all applicable taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised.

Current and deferred tax shall be recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and a business combination.

#### xiv) Investment properties

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property, at the time that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria is met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured annually by fair values either by way of Directors' internal valuations or by an accredited external, independent valuator. Directors use discounted cash flow models and assumptions which reflect the market conditions at the reporting date. External valuers apply valuation models recommended by the International Valuation Standards Committee. Each property is externally valued at least once every three years.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in the statement of income in the period in which they arise.

Investment properties are derecognised when they have either been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected. Any gain or loss arising on disposal is recognised in the statement of income.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. If owner occupied property becomes investment property, the Group accounts for such property in accordance with the policy under property and equipment up to the date of change in use.

#### xv) Property, equipment and leased assets

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. Depreciation is provided on the straight line or reducing balance method at various rates sufficient to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are depreciated on a straight-line basis. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of income as incurred.

The rates used are as follows:	% per annum
Building	2
Motor vehicles	20 - 33½
Computer equipment	25 - 33½
Leasehold improvements	10 - 20
Office furniture, machinery and equipment	10 - 33½
Leased vehicles and equipment	20

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### xv) Property, equipment and leased assets (continued)

Depreciation is computed over the estimated useful life of the asset. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are reviewed annually and adjusted prospectively if appropriate. Investment property which is owner occupied is accounted for as property and equipment. Where the carrying value of an item of property and equipment exceeds the recoverable amount, the excess would be immediately taken to the statement of income. An item of property and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the statement of income.

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The asset's recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

Repossessed stock, are valued at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less estimated cost to sell.

#### xvi) Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

##### *Group as a lessee*

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

##### i) Right-of-use assets

###### *Under IFRS 16 (policy applicable from 1 January 2019)*

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of the initial lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made on or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

• Land and building	3 to 6 years
• Motor vehicles	5 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 2 (ii).

##### ii) Lease liabilities

###### *Under IFRS 16 (policy applicable from 1 January 2019)*

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

##### iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

###### *Under IFRS 16 (policy applicable from 1 January 2019)*

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### xvi) Leases (continued)

##### *Group as lessor*

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

##### *Under IAS 17 (policy applicable before 1 January 2019)*

##### *Finance leases (Group as lessor)*

Leases where the Group is the lessor and transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset to the lessee is treated as a finance lease. The amount due from customers under such finance lease arrangements is presented in the statement of financial position as net investment in leased assets.

##### *Operating leases (Group as lessor)*

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments received under operating leases are credited to the statement of income over the period of the lease. Renewal of operating leases is based on mutual agreement between parties prior to the expiration date.

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in leased assets in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a basis consistent with similar property and equipment.

#### xvii) Intangible assets

##### *Goodwill*

Goodwill arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the Group's interest in net fair value of the net identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree and the fair value of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units (CGUs), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

Goodwill impairment reviews are undertaken annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate a potential impairment. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

##### *Computer software*

Costs associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised over their estimated useful lives, which do not exceed ten (10) years.

#### xviii) Employee benefits

The ANSA McAL Pension Plan for Monthly Paid Employees is a hybrid plan with both defined benefit and defined contribution characteristics for its members. It is governed by trust deed and rules dated 17 September 1965 and encompass all eligible full time employees of the ANSA McAL Group of Companies. The Plan was registered to carry on business in Trinidad and Tobago on 31 October 1973.

The Trustees of the plan have elected to fund the benefits by means of a Segregated Asset Plan with Tatil Life Assurance Limited by way of an agreement dated 1 October 1984. Effective 1 January 2009, the name of the plan was changed to the ANSA McAL Pension Plan for Monthly Paid Employees from Alston's Pension Fund Plan and from this date all new entrants to the Plan were admitted to a defined contribution scheme.

##### *Defined benefit plan*

The pension accounting costs for the defined benefit plan are assessed using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest (not applicable to the Group) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through the statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The maximum economic benefits available, as limited by the asset ceiling will crystallise in the form of reductions in future contributions.

Past service costs are recognised in the statement of income on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Group recognises restructuring-related costs



### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### xviii) Employee benefits (continued)

##### *Defined benefit plan (continued)*

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under 'general administration expenses' in the statement of income (by function) Note 35:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

##### *Other post-employment benefit plan*

The Group also provides other post-employment benefits to their retirees. These benefits are unfunded. The entitlement to these benefits is based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for the defined benefit plans.

##### *Defined contribution plan*

Under the defined contribution plan, the Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due.

#### xix) Insurance contract liabilities

##### *Life insurance contract liabilities*

The provision for a life insurance contract is calculated on the basis of a cash flow matching method where the expected cash flows are based on prudent assumptions depending on the circumstances prevailing. The liability is determined as the sum of the discounted value of the expected benefit payments and the future administration expenses that are directly related to the contract, less the expected discounted value of the actual gross premiums that would be paid over the expected future lifetime of the contract. The liability is based on best estimate assumptions as to mortality, persistency, investment income and maintenance expenses that are expected to prevail over the life of the contract. A margin for adverse developments is added to each best estimate assumption to provide a prudent estimate of possible future claims. Adjustments to the liabilities at each end of reporting period are recorded in the statement of income as an expense.

##### *General insurance contract liabilities*

General insurance contract liabilities are based on the estimated ultimate cost of all claims incurred but not settled at year end, whether reported or not. Significant delays can be experienced in the notification and settlement of certain types of general insurance claims, particularly in respect of liability business, therefore the ultimate cost cannot be known with certainty at the statement of financial position date.

##### *Provision for unearned premiums*

The proportion of written premiums attributable to subsequent periods is deferred as unearned premiums. The change in the provision for unearned premium is taken to the statement of income in the order that revenue is recognised over the period of risk.

##### *Liability adequacy test*

In accordance with IFRS 4, 'Insurance Contracts' reserving for liabilities existing as at the statement of financial position date from property and casualty lines of business has been tested for adequacy by independent actuarial consultants using the Bornhuetter-Fergusson model.

The Bornhuetter-Fergusson model can be summarised as follows:

- This valuation method makes an independent estimate of the gross ultimate claims to a corresponding premium for each underwriting year based on expectations of claims arising from the gross premiums written in that year;
- It estimates a claim run-off pattern of how claims emerge year by year until all is known about the total ultimate claim;
- From the independent estimate of gross ultimate claims, the portion that relates to past periods is removed and the resultant balance is the gross claims yet to emerge.

The independent actuaries concluded in their report dated 8 January 2020 that the carrying amounts of the insurance liabilities of the general insurance subsidiary as at 31 December 2019, in respect of incurred but not reported (IBNR) claims and claims from unexpired contracts were adequate.

##### *Provision for unexpired risk*

Provision for unexpired risk is computed as a percentage of the provision for unearned premiums at the end of the year. At each statement of financial position date, liability adequacy tests are performed to ensure the adequacy of the insurance liabilities. Any deficiency is charged to the statement of income by subsequently establishing a provision for losses arising from the liability adequacy tests (the unexpired risk provision).

#### xx) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of income net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### xxi) Guarantee reserve fund

The Bank has guaranteed 100% return of the principal invested in ANSA Secured Fund and ANSA USS Secured Fund, subject to minimum period of investment and a fixed minimum yield on the units held subject to a defined period of time, established at the time of purchase.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### xxi) Guarantee reserve fund (continued)

The Bank establishes a guarantee reserve fund as a liability on its statement of financial position through the statement of income for any shortfalls that may arise under the guarantee, as required. At each end of reporting period, the Bank values these guarantees and any changes required are adjusted accordingly through the statement of income.

#### xxii) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Group has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements, has pricing latitude and is also exposed to credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3.

##### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income and expense is recorded using the EIR method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Group recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

##### *Investment income*

The Group calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets. For POCI financial assets a credit-adjusted EIR is applied to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains or losses on financial assets at FVPL, respectively.

##### *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

##### *Rental income*

Rental income from investment property under operating leases is recognised in the statement of income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

##### *Premium income*

Premiums from life insurance contracts are recognised as revenue when payable by the policyholders. For single premium business this is the date from which the policy becomes effective. For non-life business, premiums written are recognised on policy inception and earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage.

Premiums written on general insurance policies are recognised on policy inception and earned on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage. For single premium business this is the date from which the policy is effective.

##### *Reinsurance premiums*

Reinsurance premiums are recognised when the right to receive the gross premium is recognised in accordance with the relevant reinsurance contract.

##### *Fees and commissions*

Unless included in the effective interest calculation, fees are recognised on an accrual basis as the service is provided. Fees and commissions not integral to the effective interest arising from negotiating or participating in the negotiation of a transaction from a third party are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction. Portfolio and other management advisory and service fees are recognised based on the applicable service contract.

##### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure, inclusive of borrowing costs, are brought into account on the accruals basis.

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

A refund liability is the sum of the contribution received from the customer to cover the costs associated with the product sold. The Group updates its balance of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period with the monthly amortisation of the contribution used to offset the cost relating to the product sold.

#### xxiii) Deposit insurance contribution

The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Financial Institutions (Non-Banking) (Amendment) Act 1986 of Trinidad and Tobago established a Deposit Insurance Fund for the protection of depositors. An annual premium of 0.2% is levied on the average deposit liability outstanding at the end of each quarter of the preceding year.

The Barbados Deposit Insurance Corporation in accordance with the Deposit Insurance Act 2006-29 of Barbados established a Deposit Insurance Fund for the protection of depositors. An annual premium of 0.05% is levied on the average deposit liability outstanding at the end of each quarter of the preceding year.



### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### xxiv) Benefits and claims

##### *Life insurance*

Life insurance business claims reflect the cost of all claims incurred during the year. Death claims and surrenders are recorded on the basis of notifications received. Maturities and annuity payments are recorded when due.

##### *General insurance*

Reported outstanding general insurance claims comprise the estimated costs of all claims incurred but not settled at the end of the reporting period, less any reinsurance recoveries. In estimating the liability for the cost of reported claims not yet paid, the Group considers any information available from adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. Provision is made for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR) until after the end of the reporting period. Differences between the provisions for outstanding claims and subsequent revisions and settlement are included in the statement of income in the year the claims are settled.

##### *Reinsurance claims*

Reinsurance claims are recognised when the related gross insurance claim is recognised according to the terms of the relevant reinsurance contract.

#### xxv) Lapses - Life insurance

Policies will lapse and the Group's liability will cease:

- At the end of the grace period (30 days) for any unpaid premium unless the premium or part of it is advanced under the automatic premium loan provision or the policy is changed to paid up or;
- At the end of the pro-rated period for which insurance is provided if part of an unpaid premium was advanced under the automatic loan provision; or
- At the end of the 30 day period following the mailing of a lapse notice indicating that the indebtedness equals or exceeds the gross cash value.

#### xxvi) Foreign currency translation

##### *Functional and presentation currency*

The individual financial statements of each group entity is presented in the currency of the primary economic environment, in which the entity operates (its functional currency). The separate and consolidated financial statements are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the functional currency of the parent.

##### *Foreign currency transactions*

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed at the date of the initial transaction. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of income.

##### *Foreign entities*

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at 31 December and their statements of income are translated at an average exchange rate. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income.

#### xxvii) Equity movements

##### *Stated capital*

Ordinary stated capital is classified within equity and is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Group. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown as a reduction in equity, net of tax. As equity is repurchased, the amount of consideration paid is recognised as a charge to equity and reported in the statement of financial position as treasury shares.

##### *Dividends on ordinary share capital*

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from equity when they are approved by the Group's Board of Directors. Dividends are deducted from equity when they are paid.

Dividends for the year that are approved after the statement of financial position date are dealt with as an event after the end of reporting date.

#### xxviii) Statutory reserve fund

The Financial Institutions Act 2008 of Trinidad and Tobago requires that not less than 10% of the net profit of the Bank after deduction of taxes in each year be transferred to a statutory reserve fund until the balance standing to the credit of this reserve is equal to the paid up capital of the Bank.

The Financial Institutions Act 1996 of Barbados, requires that a minimum of 15% of annual net income be appropriated to a reserve fund until the balance of such funds equals the stated capital of Consolidated Finance Co. Limited.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### xxix) Catastrophe reserve

On an annual basis, the Group determines an amount that is transferred to a catastrophe reserve. This is treated as an appropriation of retained earnings and is disclosed as part of the statutory reserve fund in the statement of financial position.

#### xxx) Statutory surplus reserve

As required by Section 171 of the Insurance Act 1980 of Trinidad and Tobago at least 25% of an insurance company's profit from general insurance business, for the preceding year is to be appropriated towards a statutory surplus reserve until such surplus equals or exceeds the reserves in respect of its outstanding unexpired policies. This reserve is not distributable.

#### xxxi) General loan loss reserve

The Bank has established a general reserve for loan losses in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago. The reserve has been calculated at one half of one percent of the loan balance at the year-end and encompasses hire purchase loans, finance leases and premium financing loans after deducting unearned finance charges. This reserve has been accounted for as an appropriation of retained earnings and is disclosed in the statement of changes in equity.

#### xxxii) Earnings per share

Earnings per share have been calculated by taking the profit income for the year attributable to shareholders over the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year net of treasury shares (2019: \$3.24; 2018: \$2.41). There are no dilutive ordinary shares in issue.

#### xxxiii) Salvage and subrogation reimbursements

Some insurance contracts permit the Group to sell (usually damaged) property acquired in settling a claim (salvage). Salvage is recognised on a cash receipts basis.

The Group may also have the right to pursue third parties for payment of some or all costs (subrogation). Subrogation reimbursements are also considered as an allowance in the measurement of the insurance liability for claims and are recognised in other assets when the liability is settled. The allowance is the assessment of the amount that can be recovered from the action against the liable third party.

#### xxxiv) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group makes an estimate of recoverable amount. A previous impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the assets in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of income unless the asset is carried at the revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying Group policies

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Financial instruments risk management (Note 40)
- Capital management (Note 41)

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying Group policies (continued)

#### i) Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

##### *Leases (Note 15)*

- *Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee*

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The Group included the renewal period as part of the lease term for leases of properties with shorter non-cancellable period (i.e., 3 to 6 years). The Group typically exercises its option to renew for these leases because there will be a significant negative effect on production if a replacement asset is not readily available. The renewal periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

- *Estimating the incremental borrowing rate*

If the Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency).

The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating).

- *Operating lease commitments – Group as lessor*

The Group has entered into vehicle and equipment leases. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these assets and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

- *Finance lease commitments – Group as lessor*

Leases are classified as finance leases when the terms of the lease transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

##### *Property and equipment (Note 13)*

Management exercises judgement in determining whether costs incurred can accrue sufficient future economic benefits to the Group to enable the value to be treated as a capital expense. Further judgement is used upon annual review of the residual values and useful lives of all capital items to determine any necessary adjustments to carrying value.

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 28)*

The Group has determined that the performance obligation from contracts with customers has been satisfied at a point in time, i.e. when the service is rendered to a customer.

The amount recognised in the statement of income would be the consideration received amortised over the useful life of the product sold to the customer.

##### *Impairment of financial instruments*

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Group's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Group's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades
- The Group's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so, allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- The segmentation of financial instruments when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates in applying Group policies (continued)

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

##### *Impairment of goodwill (Note 14)*

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators that goodwill is impaired at each reporting date. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units, to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is less than their carrying amount an impairment loss is recognised. The Group performs its annual impairment test of goodwill as at 31 December. Previously recorded impairment losses for goodwill are not reversed in future periods.

When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operations within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operations disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation to determine the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative values of the operations disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating units retained.

##### *Deferred taxation (Note 16)*

In calculating the provision for deferred taxation, management uses judgement to determine the possibility that future taxable profits will be available to facilitate utilisation of temporary tax differences which may arise.

##### *Pension and other post-employment benefits (Note 17)*

The cost of defined benefit pension plans and other post-employment medical benefits is determined using actuarial valuations. The actuarial valuation involves making assumptions about discount rates, expected rates of return on assets, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the long term nature of these plans, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

##### *Insurance contract liabilities (Note 22)*

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from claims made under life and general insurance contracts is an accounting estimate. There are several sources of uncertainty that need to be considered in the estimation of the liability that the Group will ultimately pay for those claims.

For the life insurance contracts, estimates are made as to the expected number of deaths for each of the years in which the Group is exposed to risk. The Group based these estimates on standard industry mortality tables that reflect historical mortality experience, adjusted where appropriate to reflect the Group's unique risk exposure. The number of deaths determines the value of possible future benefits to be paid out which will be factored into ensuring sufficient cover reserves, which in return is monitored against current and future premiums. For those contracts that insure risk to longevity, prudent allowance is made for expected future mortality improvements, both epidemic, as well as wide ranging changes to lifestyle, could result in significant changes to the expected future mortality exposure. All of this results in even more uncertainty in estimating the ultimate liability.

Estimates are also made as to future investment income arising from the assets backing life insurance contracts. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments.

Estimates for future deaths, voluntary terminations, investment returns and administration expenses are determined at the inception of the contract and are used to calculate the liability over the term of the contract. At each end of reporting period, these estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes will be reflected in adjustments to the liability.

For general insurance contracts, estimates have to be made both for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported at the end of a reporting period and for the expected ultimate cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR) at the end of a reporting period. It can take a significant period of time before the ultimate claims costs can be established with certainty. The primary technique adopted by management in estimating the cost of notified and IBNR claims is that of using past claim settlement trends to predict future claims settlement estimates. At each end of reporting period, prior year claims estimates are reassessed for adequacy and changes are made to the provision. General insurance claims provisions are not discounted for the time value of money.

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers (Note 28)*

Revenue from contracts with customers relates to investment management and arrangement fees and spread income. The performance obligation for each is as follows:

- Investment management fees is satisfied over time and payment is due quarterly in arrears.
- Arrangement fees is satisfied upon disbursement of the relevant loan and payment is due at that time.
- Spread income is satisfied upon the disbursement of the interest payment to investors and payment is due at that time.

##### *Valuation of investments (Note 39)*

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgment and applying judgment in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 4. Cash and short-term funds

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
<b>Cash and short-term funds</b>				
133,655	53,020	Cash in hand and at bank	276,125	336,097
79,389	430,427	Short-term deposits with other banks	613,959	204,837
213,044	483,447		890,084	540,934
67,666	107,685	Central Bank Reserve	178,747	84,409
280,710	591,132		1,068,831	625,343

Cash held at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Group, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

The Central Bank Reserve balance represents the amounts held at the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and the Central Bank of Barbados as required under the respective regulatory pronouncements. The Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago reserve account represents 9% of average deposit liabilities and is non-interest bearing. The Central Bank of Barbados reserve account represents 5% of average deposit liabilities and earned interest of 0.10% (2018: 0.10%).

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at 31 December:

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
133,655	53,020	Cash in hand and at bank	276,125	336,097
79,389	430,427	Short-term deposits with other banks	613,959	204,837
213,044	483,447		890,084	540,934
—	—	Bank overdraft	—	—
213,044	483,447		890,084	540,934

### 5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans

#### a) Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
1,082,304	1,038,393	Hire purchase	1,380,439	1,534,926
223,761	201,046	Finance leases	199,493	222,841
1,306,065	1,239,439	Performing	1,579,932	1,757,767
69,735	93,320	Non-performing	94,591	71,926
1,375,800	1,332,759	Future minimum lease payments	1,674,523	1,829,693
(210,554)	(191,238)	Future finance charges and loan fees	(190,977)	(289,294)
1,165,246	1,141,521	Present value of minimum lease payments	1,483,546	1,540,399
(53,144)	(55,435)	Allowance for ECLs	(59,580)	(56,845)
1,112,102	1,086,086	Net investment in leased assets net of provision	1,423,966	1,483,554

#### b) New business less unearned income

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
419,002	357,843	New business less unearned income	415,790	544,384

#### c) Present value of minimum lease payments has the following sectorial breakdown:

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
514,814	519,308	Personal	810,126	802,158
650,432	622,213	Commercial	673,420	738,241
1,165,246	1,141,521		1,483,546	1,540,399

### 5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

#### d) Present value of minimum lease payments has the following maturity profile:

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
60,276	71,358	Within 1 year	80,009	68,754
797,673	725,980	1 to 5 years	928,255	998,018
307,297	344,183	Over 5 years	475,282	473,627
1,165,246	1,141,521		1,483,546	1,540,399

#### e) Future minimum lease payments has the following maturity profile:

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
62,171	73,237	Within 1 year	82,124	70,876
929,760	834,406	1 to 5 years	1,069,623	1,162,793
383,869	425,116	Over 5 years	522,776	596,024
1,375,800	1,332,759		1,674,523	1,829,693

#### Reposessed collateral

As at 31 December 2019, the Group held reposessed vehicles with a fair value of \$0.8 million (2018: \$3.9 million). Reposessed vehicles are sold as soon as practical, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness.

#### Impairment allowance for leased assets and other instalment loans

The table below shows the staging of net investment in leased assets and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 2vi b).

#### Parent

##### Net Investment in Leased Assets

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	984,540	73,796	83,185	1,141,521
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(7,957)	(5,922)	(41,556)	(55,435)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>976,583</b>	<b>67,874</b>	<b>41,629</b>	<b>1,086,086</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	1,048,352	51,240	65,654	1,165,246
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(12,851)	(1,273)	(39,020)	(53,144)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>1,035,501</b>	<b>49,967</b>	<b>26,634</b>	<b>1,112,102</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(13,470)	(1,191)	(26,403)	(41,064)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(4,600)	(153)	(238)	(4,991)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	4,179	(97)	(10,927)	(6,845)
Charge-offs and write-offs	1,040	168	(1,452)	(244)
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(12,851)</b>	<b>(1,273)</b>	<b>(39,020)</b>	<b>(53,144)</b>
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(2,590)	(645)	(2,396)	(5,631)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	7,484	(4,004)	(19,855)	(16,375)
Charge-offs and write-offs	—	—	19,715	19,715
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(7,957)</b>	<b>(5,922)</b>	<b>(41,556)</b>	<b>(55,435)</b>

#### Group

##### Net Investment in Leased Assets

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	1,306,259	91,491	85,796	1,483,546
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(9,927)	(7,668)	(41,985)	(59,580)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>1,296,332</b>	<b>83,823</b>	<b>43,811</b>	<b>1,423,966</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	1,401,263	70,620	68,516	1,540,399
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(14,821)	(1,480)	(40,544)	(56,845)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>1,386,442</b>	<b>69,140</b>	<b>27,972</b>	<b>1,483,554</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(16,070)	(1,472)	(28,818)	(46,360)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(5,239)	(363)	(779)	(6,381)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	5,448	160	(14,706)	(9,098)
Charge-offs and write-offs	1,040	195	3,759	4,994
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(14,821)</b>	<b>(1,480)</b>	<b>(40,544)</b>	<b>(56,845)</b>
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(2,590)	(645)	1,611	(1,624)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	7,484	(5,543)	(27,498)	(25,557)
Charge-offs and write-offs	—	—	24,446	24,446
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(9,927)</b>	<b>(7,668)</b>	<b>(41,985)</b>	<b>(59,580)</b>

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 6. Loans and advances

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
–	–	Policy loans	10,295	10,407
–	–	Mortgage loans	194,719	186,070
387,001	139,957	Other loans and advances	173,784	406,189
387,001	139,957	Performing loans and advances	378,798	602,666
2,757	25,738	Non-performing loans and advances	45,957	36,847
389,758	165,695		424,755	639,513
(8,327)	(14,346)	Allowance for ECLs	(18,946)	(19,658)
381,431	151,349		405,809	619,855

2018	2019		2019	2018
<b>Sectorial analysis of advances</b>				
2,170	2,953	Personal	192,828	178,845
2,429	1,530	Retail/distribution/manufacturing	3,522	4,880
–	–	Hotel and restaurant	2,380	8,176
114,684	44,385	Construction and real estate	43,196	123,482
25,250	25,096	Financial	25,096	25,250
75,810	–	Utilities	–	75,810
169,415	91,731	Other	157,733	223,070
389,758	165,695		424,755	639,513

#### Loans and advances have the following maturity profile

2018	2019		2019	2018
173,688	35,185	Within 1 year	57,495	193,336
61,540	110,220	1 to 5 years	121,966	73,516
154,530	20,290	Over 5 years	245,294	372,661
389,758	165,695		424,755	639,513

#### Impairment allowance for loans and advances

The table below shows the staging of loans and advances and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 2vi b).

Parent				
Other loans and advances	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	121,044	18,913	25,738	165,695
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(405)	(2,283)	(11,658)	(14,346)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>120,639</b>	<b>16,630</b>	<b>14,080</b>	<b>151,349</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	293,286	93,715	2,757	389,758
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(668)	(7,659)	–	(8,327)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>292,618</b>	<b>86,056</b>	<b>2,757</b>	<b>381,431</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(204)	(11,961)	–	(12,165)
Translation adjustments	5	–	–	5
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	511	–	–	511
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(979)	3,623	–	2,644
Charge-offs and write-offs	(1)	679	–	678
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(668)</b>	<b>(7,659)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(8,327)</b>
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(46)	–	–	(46)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	309	5,376	(11,658)	(5,973)
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(405)</b>	<b>(2,283)</b>	<b>(11,658)</b>	<b>(14,346)</b>

Group				
Other loans and advances	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	335,669	28,761	60,325	424,755
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(508)	(107)	(18,331)	(18,946)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>335,161</b>	<b>28,654</b>	<b>41,994</b>	<b>405,809</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	491,265	111,401	36,847	639,513
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(722)	(5,555)	(13,381)	(19,658)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>490,543</b>	<b>105,846</b>	<b>23,466</b>	<b>619,855</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(275)	(10,170)	(69,552)	(79,997)
Translation adjustments	6	–	(44)	(38)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	507	–	–	507
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(974)	4,668	(7,017)	(3,323)
Charge-offs and write-offs	14	(53)	63,232	63,193
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(722)</b>	<b>(5,555)</b>	<b>(13,381)</b>	<b>(19,658)</b>
Translation adjustments	1	–	–	1
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(50)	–	–	(50)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	263	5,448	(11,413)	(5,702)
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	6,463	6,463
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(508)</b>	<b>(107)</b>	<b>(18,331)</b>	<b>(18,946)</b>

### 7. Investment securities

Investment securities are stated net of impairment provisions for both the Parent and Group and comprise of investment securities designated as at fair value through statement of income, investment securities measured at amortised cost and investment securities measured at fair value through statement of other comprehensive income.

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
<b>Investment securities</b>				
3,922	230	Designated at fair value through statement of income	715,569	676,685
894,478	876,606	Amortised cost	3,309,998	3,228,404
160,849	141,246	Fair value through other comprehensive income	129,825	143,835
1,059,249	1,018,082	<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>4,155,392</b>	<b>4,048,924</b>

<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
3,818	178	Equity securities	542,290	505,417
104	52	Government bonds	10,712	15,977
–	–	State-owned company securities	79,053	70,328
–	–	Corporate bonds	83,514	84,963
3,922	230		715,569	676,685

<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost</b>				
10,155	14,209	Government bonds	606,025	536,292
260,577	257,751	State-owned company securities	962,435	917,494
623,746	604,646	Corporate bonds	1,741,538	1,774,618
894,478	876,606		3,309,998	3,228,404

<b>Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI</b>				
20,256	20,575	Equity securities	–	–
14,817	21,135	Government bonds	30,290	18,059
18,566	5,833	State-owned company securities	5,833	18,566
107,210	93,703	Corporate bonds	93,702	107,210
160,849	141,246		129,825	143,835
1,059,249	1,018,082	<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>4,155,392</b>	<b>4,048,924</b>

Equity securities listed under investment securities designated and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income relates to the Bank's investment in the mutual funds.

#### Impairment allowance for investment securities

The table below shows the staging of investment securities and the related ECLs based on the Group's criteria as explained in Note 2 vi b).

Parent					
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchase or originated credit-impaired	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	853,854	18,370	20,825	–	893,049
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(2,219)	(126)	(14,098)	–	(16,443)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>851,635</b>	<b>18,244</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>876,606</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	830,540	56,109	21,664	–	908,313
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(2,501)	(750)	(10,584)	–	(13,835)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>828,039</b>	<b>55,359</b>	<b>11,080</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>894,478</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(514)	(3,631)	(2,643)	–	(6,788)
Translation adjustments	(1)	(4)	–	–	(5)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1,512)	–	–	–	(1,512)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(474)	2,885	(7,941)	–	(5,530)
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(2,501)</b>	<b>(750)</b>	<b>(10,584)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(13,835)</b>
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(830)	–	97	–	(733)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	1,112	624	(3,174)	–	(1,438)
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	(437)	–	(437)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(2,219)</b>	<b>(126)</b>	<b>(14,098)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(16,443)</b>



## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 7. Investment securities (continued)

#### Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Group					
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchase or originated credit-impaired	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	3,063,413	232,049	47,772	22,618	3,365,852
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(5,921)	(9,210)	(40,723)	–	(55,854)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>3,057,492</b>	<b>222,839</b>	<b>7,049</b>	<b>22,618</b>	<b>3,309,998</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	2,831,109	385,973	56,378	–	3,273,460
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(5,414)	(7,067)	(32,575)	–	(45,056)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>2,825,695</b>	<b>378,906</b>	<b>23,803</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,228,404</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(2,432)	(29,868)	(3,872)	–	(36,172)
Translation adjustments	(1)	(5)	–	–	(6)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(2,482)	(1,671)	(20,761)	–	(24,914)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(575)	8,927	(7,942)	–	410
Charge-offs and write-offs	76	15,550	–	–	15,626
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(5,414)</b>	<b>(7,067)</b>	<b>(32,575)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(45,056)</b>
Translation adjustments	–	25	–	–	25
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1,585)	(1,719)	(396)	–	(3,700)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	1,079	3,596	(1,574)	–	3,101
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–	–
Credit loss expense	(1)	(4,045)	(6,178)	–	(10,224)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(5,921)</b>	<b>(9,210)</b>	<b>(40,723)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(55,854)</b>

#### Parent Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchase or originated credit-impaired	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	120,671	–	–	–	120,671
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(597)	–	–	–	(597)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>120,074</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>120,074</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	140,593	–	–	–	140,593
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(1,131)	–	–	–	(1,131)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>139,462</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>139,462</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1,131)	–	–	–	(1,131)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	–	–	–	–	–
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(1,131)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(1,131)</b>
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(438)	–	–	–	(438)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	972	–	–	–	972
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(597)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(597)</b>

#### Group Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchase or originated credit-impaired	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	129,825	–	–	–	129,825
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(1,643)	–	–	–	(1,643)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>128,182</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>128,182</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	143,835	–	–	–	143,835
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(1,199)	–	–	–	(1,199)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>142,636</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>142,636</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1,199)	–	–	–	(1,199)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	–	–	–	–	–
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(1,199)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(1,199)</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	(1,199)	–	–	–	(1,199)
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(444)	–	–	–	(444)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	–	–	–	–	–
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(1,643)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(1,643)</b>

### 8. Assets pledged

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
—	— Cash and short-term funds	113,817	106,086
—	— Loans and advances	194,708	185,750
—	— Bonds and debentures	1,392,927	1,251,318
—	— Equities	434,064	387,422
—	— Real estate	13,000	30,000
—	—	2,148,516	1,960,576

Under the provisions of the Insurance Act 1980, the Group has established and maintains a statutory fund and a statutory deposit of which the assets are pledged and held to the order of the Inspector of Financial Institutions.

### 9. Insurance receivables

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
—	—	41,325	33,526
—	—	5,630	5,099
—	—	46,955	38,625

### 10. Other debtors and prepayments

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
5,613	4,871	Fees and rent receivable	410	504
88,399	950	Proceeds from investments	950	109,654
652	3,210	Prepayments	11,395	5,873
1,057	1,371	VAT receivable	6,272	1,573
3,218	1,783	Insurance prepayments	1,318	3,218
1,907	795	Client funds receivable	2,627	230
1,724	6,107	Other related party balances	10,164	2,090
		Other receivables on leased vehicles		
–	–	& equipment	2,036	1,849
–	8,245	Other receivables	4,254	4,857
102,570	27,332		39,426	129,848

### 11. Investment in subsidiaries

	Parent	
	2019	2018
At beginning of the period	810,320	810,320
Acquisitions during the year	–	–
At end of the period	810,320	810,320

The consolidated financial statements include the subsidiaries listed in the following table:

Name of Company	Country of incorporation and operation	Proportion of issued capital held 31-Dec-19	Proportion of issued capital held 31-Dec-18
Trinidad and Tobago Insurance Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
TATIL Life Assurance Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	99.93%	99.93%
TATIL Re Limited	St. Lucia	100%	100%
ANSA Securities Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	100%	100%
ANSA Financial Holdings (Barbados) Limited	Barbados	100%	100%
Consolidated Finance Co. Limited	Barbados	100%	100%

The transfer of assets from the subsidiaries to the parent is subject to approval by the relevant governance committees including the Board of Directors of the individual subsidiaries. Further, TATIL Life Assurance Limited requires approval by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for instances of a distribution of capital approved by the Board of Directors.

### 12. Investment properties

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
—	—	143,291	139,268
—	—	(157)	4,988
	Transfers	(25,663)	—
—	—	—	(965)
—	—	117,471	143,291
—	—	14,701	13,710
	Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that generated rental income during the period	10,593	7,272

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 12. Investment properties (continued)

#### Operating leases

The Group's policy is to rent investment properties to tenants through operating leases. Minimum future rentals to be received on non-cancellable operating leases of the Group's investment properties are receivable in the following periods:

	2019	2018
No later than 1 year	20,078	17,803
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	79,158	70,995
Later than 5 years	<u>120,277</u>	<u>56,566</u>
	<u>219,513</u>	<u>145,364</u>

The Group has no restrictions on the realisability of its investment properties and no contractual obligation to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

### 13. Property and equipment

Parent 2019	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of the period	1,661	6,936	1,304	5,092	14,993
Additions	123	318	—	—	441
Disposals	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(306)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(306)</u>
At end of the period	<u>1,784</u>	<u>7,254</u>	<u>998</u>	<u>5,092</u>	<u>15,128</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At beginning of the period	1,258	6,509	1,068	3,077	11,912
Current depreciation	49	283	42	218	592
Disposals	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(241)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(241)</u>
At end of the period	<u>1,307</u>	<u>6,792</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>3,295</u>	<u>12,263</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>477</u>	<u>462</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>1,797</u>	<u>2,865</u>

Parent 2018	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
At beginning of the period	1,590	6,715	1,304	3,012	12,621
Additions	<u>71</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,080</u>	<u>2,372</u>
At end of the period	<u>1,661</u>	<u>6,936</u>	<u>1,304</u>	<u>5,092</u>	<u>14,993</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>					
At beginning of the period	1,214	6,202	1,000	2,963	11,379
Current depreciation	<u>44</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>533</u>
At end of the period	<u>1,258</u>	<u>6,509</u>	<u>1,068</u>	<u>3,077</u>	<u>11,912</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>403</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>236</u>	<u>2,015</u>	<u>3,081</u>

Group 2019	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
At beginning of the period	15,062	52,478	4,349	19,672	18,743	234,504	344,808
Additions	680	5,253	1,104	4,958	2,041	36,824	50,860
Transfers	137	—	(435)	(1,860)	25,663	—	23,505
Disposals	<u>(41)</u>	<u>(106)</u>	<u>(436)</u>	<u>(218)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(50,832)</u>	<u>(51,633)</u>
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>39</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>2,907</u>	<u>3,083</u>
At end of the period	<u>15,877</u>	<u>57,640</u>	<u>4,597</u>	<u>22,610</u>	<u>46,496</u>	<u>223,403</u>	<u>370,623</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At beginning of the period	9,789	28,792	2,588	9,729	5,201	106,469	162,568
Current depreciation	778	2,918	1,634	2,346	1,940	31,172	40,788
Disposals	<u>—</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>(373)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(34,312)</u>	<u>(34,640)</u>
Transfers	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(263)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(263)</u>
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>40</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3,054</u>	<u>3,203</u>
At end of the period	<u>10,607</u>	<u>31,772</u>	<u>3,608</u>	<u>12,141</u>	<u>7,145</u>	<u>106,383</u>	<u>171,656</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>5,270</u>	<u>25,868</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>10,469</u>	<u>39,351</u>	<u>117,020</u>	<u>198,967</u>

Group 2018	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>							
At beginning of the period	35,844	30,661	4,990	8,023	18,741	243,922	342,181
Additions	770	8,726	464	4,176	—	39,162	53,298
Transfers	(20,652)	13,191	—	7,471	—	—	10
Disposals	<u>(902)</u>	<u>(100)</u>	<u>(1,106)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(48,728)</u>	<u>(50,836)</u>
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>155</u>
At end of the period	<u>15,062</u>	<u>52,478</u>	<u>4,349</u>	<u>19,672</u>	<u>18,743</u>	<u>234,504</u>	<u>344,808</u>

### 13. Property and equipment (continued)

Group 2018	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>							
At beginning of the period	11,127	26,745	2,892	6,494	5,086	105,783	158,127
Current depreciation	747	2,107	610	1,150	114	34,037	38,765
Disposals	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(59)</u>	<u>(914)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(33,415)</u>	<u>(34,395)</u>
Transfers	<u>(2,078)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,083</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5</u>
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>—</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>66</u>
At end of the period	<u>9,789</u>	<u>28,792</u>	<u>2,588</u>	<u>9,729</u>	<u>5,201</u>	<u>106,469</u>	<u>162,568</u>
<b>Net book value</b>	<u>5,273</u>	<u>23,686</u>	<u>1,761</u>	<u>9,943</u>	<u>13,542</u>	<u>128,035</u>	<u>182,240</u>

As at 31 December 2019, the Parent's gross carrying amount of fully depreciated assets still in use amounted to \$6.4 million (2018: \$4.1 million) and the Group \$35.2 million (2018: \$19.7 million). There were no property and equipment retired, held for disposal, restrictions on title or pledged as security for liabilities as well as no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property and equipment as at 31 December 2019 and at 31 December 2018 for both the Parent and the Group.

### 14. Intangible assets

Group	Goodwill	Computer software & work in progress	Total
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Gross carrying amounts</b>			
At beginning of the period	133,762	39,419	173,181
Acquisitions during the year	<u>—</u>	<u>13,693</u>	<u>13,693</u>
At end of the period	<u>133,762</u>	<u>53,112</u>	<u>186,874</u>
<b>Accumulated impairment and amortisation</b>			
At beginning of the period	—	1,456	1,456
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	<u>—</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
Amortisation for the year	<u>—</u>	<u>2,044</u>	<u>2,044</u>
At end of the period	<u>—</u>	<u>3,506</u>	<u>3,506</u>
<b>Net carrying amounts</b>	<u>133,762</u>	<u>49,606</u>	<u>183,368</u>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Net carrying amounts</b>	<u>133,762</u>	<u>37,963</u>	<u>171,725</u>

Parent includes an amount of \$30.8 million (2018: \$28.8 million) relating to computer software as at 31 December 2019.

#### Goodwill

On 1 January 2004, the Bank acquired 100% of the issued ordinary shares of Trinidad and Tobago Insurance Limited.

The cost of acquisition was \$622.5 million, resulting in goodwill of \$133.8 million. The purchase consideration was discharged by the issuance of 54,605,263 new ordinary shares of the Bank at a price of \$11.40 per share, which was the publicly listed price at 31 December 2003. As at 30 September 2010, the Bank invested \$10 million into its subsidiary ANSA Securities Limited which represents 100% of its shareholding.

#### Computer software

Intangible assets also include the internal development cost arising from the development of computer software for the Group which was recognised at fair value at the capitalisation date. Subsequent to initial recognition, computer software will be carried at cost, less amortisation and impairment losses where necessary. This software is still in development and a useful life has not been determined in which to amortise the asset.

#### Impairment testing of intangible assets

#### Goodwill

In accordance with IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations', all assets that gave rise to goodwill were reviewed for impairment at 31 December 2019 using the 'value in use' method. Based on the results of this review no impairment expense was required.

The following table highlights the goodwill and impairment information for each cash-generating unit:

#### TATIL

Carrying amount of Goodwill:	133,762
Basis for recoverable amount:	Value in use
Discount rate:	11%
Cash flow projection term:	Five years to perpetuity
Growth rate (extrapolation period):	2%

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 14. Intangible assets (continued)

#### Impairment testing of intangible assets (continued)

##### Goodwill (continued)

No significant or material events occurred from the date of acquisition to the statement of financial position date which would give rise to indicators of impairment. In accordance with IAS 36, 'Impairment of Assets,' management intends to carry out the annual review for impairment within the first year of acquisition and on each anniversary date thereafter.

### 15. Leases

Parent	Land and building	Total
As at 1 January 2019	3,739	3,739
Additions	—	—
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(1,849)	(1,849)
As at December 2019	1,890	1,890

Group	Land and building	Motor vehicles	Total
As at 1 January 2019	10,726	984	11,710
Additions	—	—	—
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	(2,228)	—	(2,228)
As at December 2019	8,498	984	9,482

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

Parent 2019	Group 2019
3,739 <b>As at 1 January 2019</b>	11,710
– Additions	–
(1,904) Principal payments	(4,342)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	487
<u>1,919 <b>As at 31 December 2019</b></u>	<u>7,855</u>

The maturity analysis of lease liabilities are disclosed in Note 42.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Parent 2019	Group 2019
1,849 Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	2,228
84 Interest expense on lease liabilities	487
<u>1,933</u>	<u>2,715</u>

The Group has no lease contracts that contains variable payments.

The Group has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased asset portfolio and align with the Group's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised.

#### Group as lessor – Operating lease commitments

The Group is involved in leases on motor vehicles, computer equipment and investment properties. These non-cancellable leases have remaining terms of up to 6 years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge on an annual basis according to prevailing market conditions.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases as at 31 December are as follows:

	2019
Within one year	27,470
After one year but not more than five years	161,753
After five years	<u>120,277</u>
	<u>309,500</u>

### 16. Deferred taxation

Parent	2018	Income	OCI	2019
Property and equipment	174	(174)	–	–
Employee benefit obligation	230	17	(2)	245
Finance leases	18,849	(3,503)	–	15,346
Provisions	11,175	(3,354)	(1,158)	6,663
Unrealised investment losses	1,574	8	(1,582)	–
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<u>32,002</u>	<u>(7,006)</u>	<u>(2,742)</u>	<u>22,254</u>
Property and equipment	–	(2,839)	–	(2,839)
Employee benefit asset	(2,276)	(17)	65	(2,228)
Provisions	–	(10)	–	(10)
Unrealised investment gains	(1,442)	387	(2,833)	(3,888)
<b>Total deferred tax liability</b>	<u>(3,718)</u>	<u>(2,479)</u>	<u>(2,768)</u>	<u>(8,965)</u>

Parent	2017	Impact of IFRS 9	Income	OCI	2018
Property and equipment	249	–	(75)	–	174
Employee benefit obligation	146	–	6	78	230
Finance leases	17,281	–	1,568	–	18,849
Provisions	–	11,987	(1,151)	339	11,175
Unrealised investment losses	(1)	–	(7)	1,582	1,574
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<u>17,675</u>	<u>11,987</u>	<u>341</u>	<u>1,999</u>	<u>32,002</u>
Employee benefit asset	(2,506)	–	26	204	(2,276)
Unrealised investment gains	(2,806)	–	1,364	–	(1,442)
<b>Total deferred tax liability</b>	<u>(5,312)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,390</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>(3,718)</u>

Group	2018	Income	OCI	Life and other reserve movement	2019
Employee benefit obligation	1,736	(20)	353	–	2,069
Property and equipment	1,713	(1,658)	–	–	55
Finance leases	18,795	(3,430)	–	–	15,365
Tax losses	1,025	892	–	–	1,917
Unrealised investment losses	1,888	7	(1,582)	–	313
Provisions	15,912	(3,709)	(1,147)	–	11,056
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<u>41,069</u>	<u>(7,918)</u>	<u>(2,376)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>30,775</u>
Life insurance reserves	(57,094)	–	–	(3,926)	(61,020)
Employee benefit asset	(35,269)	(883)	172	–	(35,980)
Property and equipment	(8,136)	(3,794)	–	–	(11,930)
Unrealised investment gains	(38,569)	(7,138)	(2,833)	(4,915)	(53,455)
Provisions	–	(17)	–	–	(17)
<b>Total deferred tax liability</b>	<u>(139,068)</u>	<u>(11,832)</u>	<u>(2,661)</u>	<u>(8,841)</u>	<u>(162,402)</u>

Group	2017	Impact of IFRS 9	Income	OCI	Life and other reserve movement	2018
Employee benefit obligation	1,500	–	(91)	293	34	1,736
Property and equipment	1,788	–	(75)	–	–	1,713
Finance leases	17,280	–	1,515	–	–	18,795
Tax losses	1,025	–	–	–	–	1,025
Unrealised investment losses	–	–	306	1,582	–	1,888
Provisions	189	19,087	(3,478)	331	(217)	15,912
<b>Total deferred tax asset</b>	<u>21,782</u>	<u>19,087</u>	<u>(1,823)</u>	<u>2,206</u>	<u>(183)</u>	<u>41,069</u>
Life insurance reserves	(52,313)	–	–	–	(4,781)	(57,094)
Employee benefit asset	(35,371)	–	716	(614)	–	(35,269)
Property and equipment	(25,031)	–	16,895	–	–	(8,136)
Unrealised investment gains	(42,973)	–	3,583	8	813	(38,569)
<b>Total deferred tax liability</b>	<u>(155,688)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>21,194</u>	<u>(606)</u>	<u>(3,968)</u>	<u>(139,068)</u>

### 17. Employee benefits

The level of pension benefits provided under the defined benefit plans depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. The defined benefit pension plan requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The fund has a separate legal form and is governed by the Board of Trustees who are responsible for the administration of the plan assets and for the definition of the investment strategy.

The Board of Trustees periodically reviews the level of funding in the pension plan. Such a review includes the asset-liability matching strategy and investment risk management policy which considers the term of the pension obligation while simultaneously remaining compliant with the requirements of the Pensions Act. The pension plans are exposed to inflation, interest rate risks and changes in the life expectancy for pensioners in the relevant jurisdictions. As the plan assets include significant investments in quoted equity shares, the Group is also exposed to equity market risk.

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 17. Employee benefits (continued)

#### a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

	Defined benefit pension plan		Post-retirement health benefits	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Parent</b>				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	16,611	15,859	804	762
Fair value of plan assets	(24,039)	(23,446)	—	—
(Asset)/liability recognised in the statement of financial position	(7,428)	(7,587)	804	762
<b>Group</b>				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	120,876	115,450	8,259	7,052
Fair value of plan assets	(258,294)	(249,165)	—	—
(Asset)/liability recognised in the statement of financial position	(137,418)	(133,715)	8,259	7,052

#### b) Changes in defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets

The changes in the benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets are analysed below.

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Defined benefit pension plans	Post-employment medical benefits
<b>Parent</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2019	15,859	(23,446)	(7,587)	762
<b>Pension cost charged to statement of income</b>				
Current service cost	662	—	662	42
Net interest cost	790	(1,162)	(372)	38
Administrative expenses	11	—	11	—
Past service costs	—	—	—	—
<b>Total charge/(credit) to statement of income</b>	1,463	(1,162)	301	80
<b>Experience (gains)/losses in OCI</b>				
Experience gains				
- demographic	(67)	—	(67)	(4)
Experience losses				
- financial	—	282	282	—
<b>Total (credit)/charge to OCI</b>	(67)	282	215	(4)
<b>Other movements</b>				
Contributions by employee	357	(357)	—	—
Contributions by employer	—	(357)	(357)	—
Transfers	(139)	139	—	—
Administrative expenses	(11)	11	—	—
Benefits paid	(851)	851	—	(34)
<b>Total other movements</b>	(644)	287	(357)	(34)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	16,611	(24,039)	(7,428)	804
<b>Group</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2019	115,450	(249,165)	(133,715)	7,052
<b>Pension cost charged to statement of income</b>				
Current service cost	3,271	—	3,271	500
Net interest cost	6,115	(12,936)	(6,821)	461
Past service cost	—	—	—	—
Administrative expenses	11	96	107	—
<b>Total charge/(credit) to statement of income</b>	9,397	(12,840)	(3,443)	961
<b>Experience (gains)/losses in OCI</b>				
Experience gains				
- demographic	(1,027)	—	(1,027)	(97)
Experience losses				
- financial	—	2,695	2,695	—
<b>Total (credit)/charge to OCI</b>	(1,027)	2,695	1,668	(97)

### 17. Employee benefits (continued)

#### b) Changes in defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets (continued)

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Defined benefit pension plans	Post-employment medical benefits
<b>Group</b>				
<b>Other movements</b>				
Contributions by employee	1,471	(1,471)	—	—
Contributions by employer	—	(1,693)	(1,693)	—
Transfers	72	(307)	(235)	—
Administrative expenses	(205)	205	—	—
Exchange differences	(11)	11	—	—
Benefits paid	(4,271)	4,271	—	343
<b>Total other movements</b>	(2,944)	1,016	(1,928)	343
<b>Balance at 31 December 2019</b>	120,876	(258,294)	(137,418)	8,259
<b>Parent</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2018	16,740	(25,094)	(8,354)	483
<b>Pension cost charged to statement of income</b>				
Current service cost	825	—	825	26
Net interest cost	710	(1,116)	(406)	24
Administrative expenses	16	—	16	—
Past service costs	—	—	—	—
<b>Total charge/(credit) to statement of income</b>	1,551	(1,116)	435	50
<b>Experience losses in OCI</b>				
Experience losses				
- demographic	604	—	604	259
Experience losses				
- financial	—	76	76	—
<b>Total charge to OCI</b>	604	76	680	259
<b>Other movements</b>				
Contributions by employee	348	(348)	—	—
Contributions by employer	—	(348)	(348)	—
Transfers	(2,895)	2,895	—	—
Administrative expenses	(16)	16	—	—
Benefits paid	(473)	473	—	(30)
<b>Total other movements</b>	(3,036)	2,688	(348)	(30)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>	15,859	(23,446)	(7,587)	762
<b>Group</b>				
Balance at 1 January 2018	113,835	(242,610)	(128,775)	5,582
<b>Pension cost charged to statement of income</b>				
Current service cost	3,517	—	3,517	345
Net interest cost	5,933	(12,513)	(6,580)	340
Past service cost	—	—	—	—
Administrative expenses	16	146	162	—
<b>Total charge/(credit) to statement of income</b>	9,466	(12,367)	(2,901)	685
<b>Experience (gains)/losses in OCI</b>				
Experience (gains)/losses				
- demographic	(2,850)	—	(2,850)	1,003
Experience losses				
- financial	—	2,508	2,508	—
<b>Total (credit)/charge to OCI</b>	(2,850)	2,508	(342)	1,003
<b>Other movements</b>				
Contributions by employee	1,448	(1,448)	—	—
Contributions by employer	—	(1,691)	(1,691)	—
Transfers	(1,875)	1,875	—	—
Administrative expenses	(16)	16	—	—
Exchange differences	2	(8)	(6)	—
Benefits paid	(4,560)	4,560	—	(218)
<b>Total other movements</b>	(5,001)	3,304	(1,697)	(218)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>	115,450	(249,165)	(133,715)	7,052



## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 17. Employee benefits (continued)

#### c) Movements in net (asset)/liability recognised in the statement of financial position

	Defined benefit pension plan		Post-retirement health benefits	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
<b>Parent</b>				
Net (asset)/liability at the start of the year	(7,587)	(8,354)	762	483
Net expense recognised in the statement of income	301	435	80	50
Net income/(expense) recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	215	680	(4)	259
Contributions paid	(357)	(348)	(34)	(30)
Net (asset)/liability recognised at the end of the year	<u>(7,428)</u>	<u>(7,587)</u>	<u>804</u>	<u>762</u>
<b>Group</b>				
Net (asset)/liability at the start of the year	(133,715)	(128,775)	7,052	5,582
Net (income)/expense recognised in the statement of income	(3,443)	(2,901)	961	685
Net income/(expense) recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	1,668	(342)	(97)	1,003
Contributions paid	(1,928)	(1,697)	343	(218)
Net (asset)/liability recognised at the end of the year	<u>(137,418)</u>	<u>(133,715)</u>	<u>8,259</u>	<u>7,052</u>

d) Actual return on plan assets	2019	2018
Parent	<u>880</u>	<u>1,040</u>
Group	<u>10,381</u>	<u>10,005</u>

#### e) Major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets

	Defined benefit pension plan	
	2019	2018
<b>Parent and Group</b>		
Local equities	32%	31%
Local bonds	40%	39%
Foreign investments	21%	23%
Real estate/mortgages	2%	2%
Short-term securities	<u>5%</u>	<u>5%</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

#### f) Principal actuarial assumptions

	Defined benefit pension plan	
	2019	2018
<b>Parent and Group</b>		
Discount rate	5%	5%
Future salary increases	3%	3%
Medical costs trend rates	3%	3%

Shown below is quantitative sensitivity analysis for the impact of significant assumptions on the defined benefit obligation:

	Discount rate		Future salary increases		Future medical claims inflation	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
<b>Parent</b>						
Assumptions						
Sensitivity level						
At 31 December 2019	(1,640)	2,056	560	(498)	17	(14)
At 31 December 2018	(1,601)	2,013	553	(491)	106	(85)

### 17. Employee benefits (continued)

#### g) Principal actuarial assumptions (continued)

	Discount rate		Future salary increases		Future medical claims inflation	
	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%	+1%	-1%
<b>Group</b>						
Assumptions						
Sensitivity level						
At 31 December 2019	(13,088)	16,204	4,141	(3,643)	1,156	(917)
At 31 December 2018	(12,874)	15,919	4,170	(3,703)	1,032	(822)

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined on a method that extrapolates the impact on the net defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

As advised by the consulting actuary, the Group is expected to contribute \$1.07 million to its defined benefit plan in 2020 and the average duration of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period is 14 years (2018: 12 years).

#### Defined contribution plan

Certain employees of the Group are enrolled in the defined contribution pension plan which is operated by the ultimate parent – ANSA McAL Limited. The Group's contributions recognised in the statement of income is shown below:

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
363	271	1,446	1,594

### 18. Accrued interest and other payables

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
20,770	16,778	Interest payable	20,299	24,553
4,755	7,330	Accrued expenses	19,172	11,597
1,254	1,429	Client funds held for investment	21,524	4,538
533	(282)	Due to/(from) statutory authorities	13,776	6,344
—	—	Distributions payable	1,291	1,346
17	16	Deferred fee income	116	117
—	—	Unapplied premiums	7,308	6,566
—	—	Commissions payable	5,824	4,877
1,208	1,914	Stale-dated cheques	3,576	3,632
—	—	Due to reinsurers	38,820	25,580
31,409	32,325	Asset finance promotional items	32,541	31,409
4,974	12,235	Related party balances	20,858	7,098
9,364	12,540	Other creditors	20,927	15,227
74,284	84,285		206,032	142,884

### 19. Customers' deposits and other funding instruments

Sectorial analysis of customers' deposits and other funding instruments

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
100,210	119,727	Individuals	933,488	919,790
390,864	532,357	Pension funds/credit unions/ trustees	618,501	521,228
1,064,990	775,222	Private companies/estates/ financial institutions	1,002,503	1,211,882
<u>1,556,064</u>	<u>1,427,306</u>		<u>2,554,492</u>	<u>2,652,900</u>

### 20. Debt securities in issue

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
803,414	802,871	Medium and long-term notes	802,871	803,414
—	—	Promissory notes	—	—
803,414	802,871		802,871	803,414

#### US\$ denominated notes

On 2 August 2011, the Bank issued US\$50 million medium-term notes in three tranches, two of which matured in 2014 and in 2016. The remaining US\$15 million which represents the last tranche matured in 2018. Interest was fixed at 5.20% for Tranche 3. In September 2015, the Bank issued an additional US\$30 million medium-term note maturing on 17 September 2021. Interest was set at a fixed rate of 4% per annum.

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 20. Debt securities in issue (continued)

#### TT\$ denominated notes

In November 2014, the Bank issued a TT\$250 million medium-term note maturing on 28 November 2022. Interest was set at a fixed rate of 3.35% per annum. An additional TT\$350 million medium-term note was issued on 5 June 2015 also maturing 28 November 2022 with the interest set at a fixed rate of 3.75% per annum.

### 21. Investment contract liabilities

	Group	
	2019	2018
At the beginning of year	269,117	234,503
Premiums received	21,034	30,063
Interest credited	11,317	10,510
Liabilities realised for payment on death, surrender and other terminations in the year	(22,680)	(10,248)
Other movements	(9,727)	4,289
	<u>269,061</u>	<u>269,117</u>

These investment contracts have neither reinsurance arrangements nor discretionary participation features (DPF).

### 22. Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities			Group				
Notes	2019			2018			
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	
Life insurance contracts	22 (b)	1,202,786	(13,776)	1,189,010	1,139,517	(11,213)	1,128,304
General insurance contracts	22 (c)	330,367	(158,789)	171,578	346,946	(156,098)	190,848
<b>Total insurance contract liabilities</b>		<u>1,533,153</u>	<u>(172,565)</u>	<u>1,360,588</u>	<u>1,486,463</u>	<u>(167,311)</u>	<u>1,319,152</u>
<b>a) Reinsurance assets</b>		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>				
Life insurance contract		13,776	11,213				
General insurance contracts:							
Premiums		80,290	54,701				
Claims		78,499	101,397				
		<u>172,565</u>	<u>167,311</u>				

#### b) Life insurance contract liabilities may be analysed as follows:

	Group					
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
With DPF	213,693	–	213,693	219,814	–	219,814
Without DPF	955,844	(13,776)	942,068	888,695	(11,213)	877,482
	1,169,537	(13,776)	1,155,761	1,108,509	(11,213)	1,097,296
Outstanding claims	33,249	–	33,249	31,008	–	31,008
<b>Total life insurance contract liabilities</b>	<u>1,202,786</u>	<u>(13,776)</u>	<u>1,189,010</u>	<u>1,139,517</u>	<u>(11,213)</u>	<u>1,128,304</u>
<b>At 1 January</b>	1,139,517	(11,213)	1,128,304	1,100,026	(19,842)	1,080,184
Premiums received	183,024	(14,863)	168,161	166,430	(13,333)	153,097
Liabilities realised for payment on death, surrender and other terminations in the year	(119,755)	12,300	(107,455)	(126,939)	21,962	(104,977)
<b>At 31 December</b>	<u>1,202,786</u>	<u>(13,776)</u>	<u>1,189,010</u>	<u>1,139,517</u>	<u>(11,213)</u>	<u>1,128,304</u>

#### c) General insurance contracts may be analysed as follows:

	Group					
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
Claims reported and IBNR	153,784	(78,499)	75,285	189,631	(101,397)	88,234
Provisions for unearned premiums and unexpired risk	176,583	(80,290)	96,293	157,315	(54,701)	102,614
<b>Total at end of year</b>	<u>330,367</u>	<u>(158,789)</u>	<u>171,578</u>	<u>346,946</u>	<u>(156,098)</u>	<u>190,848</u>

#### i) Claims reported and IBNR

	Group					
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
Provisions for claims reported by policy holders	152,653	(81,151)	71,502	160,489	(89,947)	70,542
Provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)	36,979	(20,246)	16,733	38,937	(22,321)	16,616
	189,632	(101,397)	88,235	199,426	(112,268)	87,158
Cash paid for claims settled in the year	(168,159)	18,081	(150,078)	(156,439)	30,888	(125,551)
Claims incurred	132,311	4,817	137,128	146,644	(20,017)	126,627
<b>Total at end of year</b>	<u>153,784</u>	<u>(78,499)</u>	<u>75,285</u>	<u>189,631</u>	<u>(101,397)</u>	<u>88,234</u>
Provisions for claims reported by policy holders	123,027	(62,799)	60,228	152,652	(81,151)	71,501
Provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR)	30,757	(15,700)	15,057	36,979	(20,246)	16,733
	<u>153,784</u>	<u>(78,499)</u>	<u>75,285</u>	<u>189,631</u>	<u>(101,397)</u>	<u>88,234</u>

### 22. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

#### c) General insurance contracts may be analysed as follows: (continued)

##### ii) Provisions for unearned premiums and unexpired risk

	2019			2018		
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
Provisions for unearned premiums	139,836	(48,622)	91,214	126,524	(38,235)	88,289
Provisions for unexpired risk	17,479	(6,078)	11,401	15,786	(4,780)	11,006
	157,315	(54,700)	102,615	142,310	(43,015)	99,295
Increase in the period	516,902	(280,638)	236,264	408,006	(190,894)	217,112
Release in the period	(497,634)	255,048	(242,586)	(393,001)	179,208	(213,793)
<b>Total at end of year</b>	<u>176,583</u>	<u>(80,290)</u>	<u>96,293</u>	<u>157,315</u>	<u>(54,701)</u>	<u>102,614</u>
Provisions for unearned premiums	156,963	(71,369)	85,594	139,836	(48,623)	91,213
Provisions for unexpired risk	19,620	(8,921)	10,699	17,479	(6,078)	11,401
	<u>176,583</u>	<u>(80,290)</u>	<u>96,293</u>	<u>157,315</u>	<u>(54,701)</u>	<u>102,614</u>

The development table of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. Trinidad and Tobago Insurance Limited reports this claims information by underwriting year of account.

#### Claims development table

The risks associated with these insurance contracts and in particular, casualty insurance contracts, are complex and subject to a number of variables that complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The Group has no known or reported latent claims such as disease or asbestosis and therefore no actuarial analysis is made. The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year-ends.

	Group						
Accident year - Gross	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Estimate of ultimate claims costs (gross):							
- at end of accident year	92,421	157,401	120,579	118,617	157,855	161,023	–
- one year later	96,461	169,457	126,999	122,555	159,952	–	–
- two years later	92,333	164,935	123,191	119,058	–	–	–
- three years later	91,152	161,788	121,705	–	–	–	–
- four years later	88,957	145,974	–	–	–	–	–
- five years later	87,723	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred	87,723	145,974	121,705	119,058	159,952	161,023	795,435
Cumulative payments to date	(86,610)	(101,265)	(114,973)	(109,997)	(144,229)	(128,826)	(685,900)
Liability recognised in the statement of financial position	1,113	44,709	6,732	9,061	15,722	32,198	109,535
Liability in respect of prior years							44,248
Total liability included in the statement of financial position							<u>153,783</u>

The risks associated with these insurance contracts and in particular, casualty insurance contracts, are complex and subject to a number of variables that complicate quantitative sensitivity analysis. The development of insurance liabilities provides a measure of the Group's ability to estimate the ultimate value of claims. The table below illustrates how the Group's estimate of total claims outstanding for each accident year has changed at successive year-ends. This table shows net claims expenses by underwriting year over a six year period. We have made the assumption that all Health claims are settled within three months after reported and therefore this does not result in any long outstanding claims liabilities.

	Group						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Estimate of outstanding claims (net):							
- at end of accident year	75,408	77,882	89,913	89,765	132,882	146,501	–
- one year later	79,779	83,604	97,417	97,956	133,788	–	–
- two years later	76,761	83,168	94,918	95,985	–	–	–
- three years later	76,087	81,509	94,060	–	–	–	–
- four years later	74,383	79,441	–	–	–	–	–
- five years later	73,232	–	–	–	–	–	–
Current estimate of cumulative claims incurred	73,232	79,441	94,060	95,985	133,788	146,501	623,006
Cumulative payments to date	(72,459)	(75,602)	(89,248)	(88,446)	(123,794)	(119,856)	(569,404)
Liability recognised in the statement of financial position	772	3,838	4,812	7,539	9,994	26,645	53,601
Liability in respect of prior years							21,684
Total liability included in the statement of financial position							<u>75,285</u>

### 23. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities

#### a) Life insurance contracts and investment contracts

##### Terms and conditions

The Group offers a combination of individual life, pension, annuity and group life contracts with and without discretionary participation features. These contracts are determined by actuaries and all subsequent valuation assumptions are determined by independent consulting actuaries.

##### Key assumptions

Material judgement is required in determining the liabilities and in the choice of assumptions relating to both life insurance contracts and investment contracts. Assumptions in use are based on past experience, current internal data and conditions and external market indices and benchmarks, which reflect current observable market prices and other published information. Assumptions are determined as appropriate and prudent estimates are made at the date of valuation. Assumptions are further evaluated on a continuous basis in order to ensure realistic and reasonable valuations.

For insurance contracts, estimates are made in two stages. Firstly, at inception of the contract, the Group determines the assumptions in relation to future deaths, voluntary terminations, investment returns and administration expenses. Secondly, at the end of each reporting period, new estimates are developed to determine whether the liabilities are appropriate in light of the latest current estimates.

**23. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities (continued)**

**a) Life insurance contracts and investment contracts (continued)**

**Key assumptions (continued)**

For investment contracts, assumptions used to determine the liabilities are also updated at the end of each reporting period to reflect latest estimates.

The key assumptions to which the estimation of liabilities is particularly sensitive are as follows:

**Mortality and morbidity rates**

Assumptions are based on underlying experience as well as standard industry mortality tables, according to the type of contract written. For contracts that insure the risk of longevity, appropriate but not excessively prudent allowance is made for expected future mortality improvements. Assumptions are differentiated by sex, underwriting class and contract type.

Mortality rates higher than expected will lead to a larger number of insurance claims and claims will occur sooner than anticipated, which will increase the expenditure and reduce profits for the shareholders.

**Investment return**

The weighted average rate of return is derived from a model portfolio that is assumed to back liabilities, consistent with the long-term asset allocation strategy. These estimates are based on current market returns as well as expectations about future economic and financial developments. An increase in investment return would lead to an increase in profits for the shareholders.

**Expenses**

Operating expense assumptions reflect the projected costs of maintaining and servicing in-force policies and associated overhead expenses. An increase in the level of expenses would result in an increase in expenditure thereby reducing profits for the shareholders.

**Lapse and surrender rates**

Lapses relate to the termination of policies due to non-payment of premiums. Surrenders relate to the voluntary termination of policies by policyholders. Policy termination assumptions are determined using statistical measures based on the Group's experience and vary by product type, policy duration and changes in policyholders' circumstances.

The impact of a decrease in lapse rates at early duration of the policy would tend to reduce profits for the shareholders but lapse rates at later policy durations is broadly neutral in effect.

**Sensitivities**

The table below illustrates the impact of various changes in assumptions which are within a reasonable range of possible outcomes given the uncertainties involved in the estimation process. It demonstrates the effect of change in key assumptions whilst other assumptions remain unchanged, if these assumptions were changed in a single calendar year. The correlation of assumptions will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate claims liabilities, but to demonstrate the impact on the claims liabilities due to changes in assumptions, these assumption changes had to be done on an individual basis. It should also be stressed that the relationships between assumptions are non linear and larger or smaller impacts cannot easily be gleaned from these results.

Assumption change	Required increase in insurance contract liabilities	
	2019	2018
2% Increase in mortality	9,100	7,700
5% Increase in expenses	9,900	9,400
10% Change in lapse rates	9,000	7,800
1% Decrease in investment earnings	138,600	127,600

**b) General insurance contracts**

**Terms and conditions**

The major classes of general insurance written by the Group include motor, property, casualty, marine, general accident and other miscellaneous types of general insurance. Risks under these policies usually cover a 12 month duration.

For general insurance contracts, claims provisions (comprising provisions for claims reported by policyholders and claims incurred but not yet reported) are established to cover the ultimate cost of settling the liabilities in respect of claims that have occurred and are estimated based on known facts at the end of the reporting period.

The provisions are refined as part of a regular ongoing process and as claims experience develops, certain claims are settled and further claims are reported. Outstanding claims provisions are not discounted for the time value of money.

**23. Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance assets - terms, assumptions and sensitivities (continued)**

**b) General insurance contracts (continued)**

**Assumptions**

The principal assumption underlying the estimates is the Group's past claims development experience. This includes assumptions in respect of average claim costs and claim numbers for each accident year. Claims provisions are separately analysed by geographical area and class of business. In addition, larger claims are usually separately assessed by loss adjusters. Judgement is used to assess the extent to which external factors such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates, as well as testing reported claims subsequent to the end of the reporting period.

The general insurance claims provision is sensitive to the above key assumptions. The sensitivity of certain assumptions like legislative change, uncertainty in the estimation process and other factors is not possible to quantify. Furthermore, because of delays that arise between occurrence of a claim and its subsequent notification and eventual settlement, the outstanding claim provisions are not known with certainty at the end of the reporting period.

**Sensitivities**

Consequently, the ultimate liabilities will vary as a result of subsequent developments. Differences resulting from reassessment of the ultimate liabilities are recognised in subsequent financial statements.

**24. Stated capital**

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
<b>Authorised</b>			
An unlimited number of shares			
<b>Issued and fully paid</b>			
2019: 85,605,263 (2018: 85,605,263)			
667,274	667,274	667,274	667,274
		ordinary shares of no par value	

**25. Net insurance revenue**

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
Gross insurance contracts			
—	—	697,778	553,842
premium revenue			
Reinsurers' share of insurance			
—	—	(277,846)	(187,208)
contracts premium revenue			
Net insurance contracts			
—	—	419,932	366,634
premium revenue			
Gross change in unearned premium			
—	—	(19,268)	(15,005)
provision and unexpired risks			
Reinsurers' share of change in			
—	—	25,590	11,686
unearned premium provision and			
unexpired risks			
Net change in unearned premium			
—	—	6,322	(3,319)
provision and unexpired risks			
—	—	426,254	363,315
		<b>Net insurance revenue</b>	

**26. Finance charges, loan fees and other interest income**

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
115,527	100,820	131,378	149,618
13,714	17,990	17,990	13,714
27,183	52,547	53,850	28,467
		Other income	
156,424	171,357	203,218	191,799

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 27. Investment income

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income	12,249	15,610
5,029	1,483			
		Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of comprehensive income	8,007	3,338
3,338	8,007			
		Interest income on impaired financial assets	315	–
–	–			
		Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	206,152	197,648
47,031	53,754			
		Dividend income	18,448	20,805
34,009	32,520			
		Realised gains on sale of investment securities	27,243	10,839
10,275	23,063			
		Unrealised (losses)/gains on investments held at year-end designated fair value through statement of income	53,639	(17,240)
(2,958)	(155)			
<u>96,724</u>	<u>118,672</u>		<u>326,053</u>	<u>231,000</u>

### 28. Revenue from contracts with customers

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Arrangement fees	11,344	5,207
5,207	11,344			
		Investment management fees	1,536	678
18,295	15,111			
<u>2,487</u>	<u>2,579</u>	Other	<u>793</u>	<u>302</u>
<u>25,989</u>	<u>29,034</u>		<u>13,673</u>	<u>6,187</u>

### 29. Other income

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Administrative fees and commissions	19,072	25,194
279	46			
		Foreign exchange trading and gains	41,721	34,381
29,673	39,868			
		Lease sales and recoveries	3,608	1,747
380	272			
		Property rental	57,594	59,201
–	–			
		Trustee and other fiduciary fees	8,855	8,923
–	–			
<u>1,456</u>	<u>4,345</u>	Other	<u>5,822</u>	<u>3,713</u>
<u>31,788</u>	<u>44,531</u>		<u>136,672</u>	<u>133,159</u>

### 30. Net insurance benefits and claims incurred

There are no insurance benefits and claims incurred by the Parent. The following table represents the insurance benefits and claims incurred by the Group.

	Group					
	General insurance		Life insurance		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gross insurance contracts benefits and claims incurred	132,311	146,644	122,844	109,637	255,155	256,281
Reinsurers' share of gross insurance benefits and claims paid	4,817	(20,017)	(3,668)	(3,806)	1,149	(23,823)
Net change in insurance contract liabilities	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>58,465</u>	<u>48,881</u>	<u>58,465</u>	<u>48,881</u>
	<u>137,128</u>	<u>126,627</u>	<u>177,641</u>	<u>154,712</u>	<u>314,769</u>	<u>281,339</u>

### 31. Interest expense

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Customers' deposits	69,723	58,974
26,579	38,232			
		Lease liabilities	487	–
–	84			
<u>32,689</u>	<u>29,609</u>	Debt securities in issue	<u>29,609</u>	<u>32,689</u>
<u>59,268</u>	<u>67,925</u>		<u>99,819</u>	<u>91,663</u>

### 32. Credit loss expense/(recovery)

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Net investment in leased assets	27,181	15,479
11,836	22,006			
		Loans and advances	5,751	2,854
(3,160)	6,019			
<u>9,481</u>	<u>2,171</u>	Investments	<u>574</u>	<u>32,037</u>
<u>18,157</u>	<u>30,196</u>		<u>33,506</u>	<u>50,370</u>

### 33. Marketing and policy expenses

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Agents and brokers commissions	51,817	44,698
–	–			
		Agents allowance and bonus	6,281	5,968
–	–			
		Agents policy expenses	1,247	1,479
4,997	1,664			
<u>2,717</u>	<u>3,376</u>	Asset finance promotional expense	<u>3,156</u>	<u>4,057</u>
		Advertising costs	<u>10,878</u>	<u>8,595</u>
<u>7,714</u>	<u>5,040</u>		<u>73,379</u>	<u>64,797</u>

### 34. Personnel expenses

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Salaries and bonus	96,522	80,704
21,415	28,774			
		Health, life and pension benefits	(1,560)	(767)
21	–			
<u>(129)</u>	<u>630</u>	Other staff cost	<u>5,654</u>	<u>3,942</u>
<u>21,307</u>	<u>29,404</u>		<u>100,616</u>	<u>83,879</u>

### 35. General administrative expenses

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Professional insurance	5,227	3,089
2,155	4,173			
		Property related expenses	14,798	6,764
2,592	2,135			
		Subscriptions & donations	2,589	2,273
2,007	1,054			
		Finance charges	1,194	1,005
824	774			
		Travel & entertainment	2,460	3,630
388	599			
		Communications, printing & stationery	6,064	4,584
836	1,073			
<u>4,065</u>	<u>6,114</u>	General expenses	<u>40,144</u>	<u>23,984</u>
<u>12,867</u>	<u>15,922</u>		<u>72,476</u>	<u>45,329</u>

### 36. Taxation

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
		Corporation tax	57,757	70,958
50,779	41,251			
		Under/(over) provision to prior year tax charge	(999)	(1,041)
(1,411)	(999)			
		Withholding tax	42	496
290	1			
<u>(1,731)</u>	<u>9,485</u>	Deferred tax (Note 15)	<u>19,750</u>	<u>(19,371)</u>
		Green Fund levy	<u>3,174</u>	<u>3,537</u>
<u>1,277</u>	<u>641</u>			
<u>49,204</u>	<u>50,379</u>		<u>79,724</u>	<u>54,579</u>

#### Reconciliation between taxation expense and accounting profit

Income taxes in the statement of income vary from amounts that would be computed by applying the statutory tax rate for the following reasons:

<u>188,914</u>	<u>209,277</u>	Net profit before taxation	<u>357,383</u>	<u>260,594</u>
		Tax at applicable statutory tax rates	93,740	73,044
56,674	62,783			
		Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining taxable profit:		
		Tax exempt income	(13,468)	(14,948)
(12,338)	(10,400)			
		Non-deductible expenses	10,522	4,471
2,574	5,818			
		Allowable deductions	(19,930)	(12,488)
(3,293)	(7,338)			
		Adjustment to prior year tax charge	(999)	(1,097)
(1,411)	(999)			
		Other temporary differences	6,685	1,564
5,431	(126)			
		Provision for Green Fund levy and other taxes	3,174	4,033
<u>1,567</u>	<u>641</u>		<u>3,174</u>	<u>4,033</u>
<u>49,204</u>	<u>50,379</u>	Total taxation	<u>79,724</u>	<u>54,579</u>



## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 37. Segmental information

For management purposes the Group is organised into four operating segments based on the following core areas of operation to the Group:

Banking services	Asset financing, Merchant banking, Investment services, Securities trading and Foreign exchange trading.
Mutual funds	ANSA Secured Fund, ANSA US\$ Secured Fund, ANSA TTS Income Fund and ANSA US\$ Income Fund.  These Funds are open-ended mutual funds registered in Trinidad & Tobago and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank'). The Bank is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of these Funds.
Life insurance operations	Underwriting the following classes of longer-term insurance business: (i) individual participating and non-participating life insurance, (ii) group life insurance, (iii) individual insurance and (iv) group annuity and pension.

General insurance operations Underwriting the following classes of short-term insurance business: (i) commercial and residential fire, (ii) general accident, (iii) marine, (iv) motor, (v) workmen compensation, (vi) group and individual health and rental of property.

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on the operating statement of income, and is measured consistently with the operating statement of income in the consolidated financial statements.

Interest income is reported net of related expenses as management primarily relies on net interest revenue as a performance measure, rather than the gross income and expense.

Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third-parties.

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer or counterparty amounted to 10% or more of the Bank's total revenue in 2019 or 2018.

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's operating segments.

	Banking services	Mutual funds	Life insurance operations	General insurance operations	Eliminations	Total
<b>2019</b>						
Total operating income	450,396	45,631	343,121	344,120	(77,398)	1,105,870
Total operating expense	(78,646)	(9,856)	(188,958)	(137,532)	404	(414,588)
Credit loss (expense)/recovery	(35,749)	294	758	1,191	—	(33,506)
Selling and administration expense	(121,096)	(15,671)	(62,775)	(144,042)	43,191	(300,393)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	214,905	20,398	92,146	63,737	(33,803)	357,383
Taxation	(50,347)	—	(13,757)	(15,620)	—	(79,724)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	164,558	20,398	78,389	48,117	(33,803)	277,659
Total assets	4,706,018	733,844	2,530,019	1,155,262	(1,043,207)	8,081,936
Total liabilities	2,894,260	733,508	1,627,522	418,273	(128,083)	5,545,480
Purchase of fixed assets	37,900	—	315	13,410	(765)	50,860
Depreciation and amortisation	36,387	—	3,666	5,007	—	45,060
<b>2018</b>						
Total operating income	403,307	36,220	272,118	321,945	(108,130)	925,460
Total operating expense	(71,048)	(10,104)	(165,183)	(127,341)	674	(373,002)
Credit loss (expense)/recovery	(49,132)	1,951	(3,151)	(38)	—	(50,370)
Selling and administration expense	(109,099)	(19,113)	(55,164)	(124,983)	66,865	(241,494)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	174,028	8,954	48,620	69,583	(40,591)	260,594
Taxation	(32,795)	—	(6,157)	(15,627)	—	(54,579)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	141,233	8,954	42,463	53,956	(40,591)	206,015
Total assets	4,693,268	734,026	2,361,167	1,144,210	(1,053,274)	7,879,397
Total liabilities	2,949,000	734,136	1,527,815	434,833	(133,840)	5,511,944
Purchase of fixed assets	42,291	—	663	10,344	—	53,298
Depreciation and amortisation	35,419	—	717	2,648	—	38,784

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's geographic segments.

	Domestic services	Regional	International	Eliminations	Total
<b>2019</b>					
Total operating income	916,301	122,293	144,674	(77,398)	1,105,870
Total operating expense	(376,812)	(37,925)	(255)	404	(414,588)
Credit loss expense	(23,608)	(11,402)	1,504	—	(33,506)
Selling and administration expense	(261,952)	(79,144)	(2,488)	43,191	(300,393)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	253,929	(6,178)	143,435	(33,803)	357,383
Credit loss (expense)/recovery	(79,515)	(209)	—	—	(79,724)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	174,414	(6,387)	143,435	(33,803)	277,659
Total assets	5,950,925	1,127,359	2,046,859	(1,043,207)	8,081,936
Total liabilities	5,087,178	563,390	22,995	(128,083)	5,545,480
Purchase of fixed assets	14,165	37,460	—	(765)	50,860
Depreciation and amortisation	11,943	33,117	—	—	45,060

### 37. Segmental information (continued)

The following table presents income and profit and certain asset and liability information regarding the Group's geographic segments (continued)

	Domestic services	Regional	International	Eliminations	Total
<b>2018</b>					
Total operating income	808,039	123,803	101,748	(108,130)	925,460
Total operating expense	(341,688)	(31,524)	(464)	674	(373,002)
Credit loss (expense)	(12,596)	(37,323)	(451)	—	(50,370)
Selling and administration expense	(229,030)	(79,329)	—	66,865	(241,494)
Profit/(loss) before taxation	224,725	(24,373)	100,833	(40,591)	260,594
Taxation	(70,764)	16,185	—	—	(54,579)
Profit/(loss) after taxation	153,961	(8,188)	100,833	(40,591)	206,015
Total assets	5,836,701	1,036,600	2,059,370	(1,053,274)	7,879,397
Total liabilities	5,053,777	570,759	21,248	(133,840)	5,511,944
Purchase of fixed assets	13,379	39,919	—	—	53,298
Depreciation and amortisation	3,748	35,036	—	—	38,784

### 38. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. The Bank is ultimately owned by ANSA McAL Limited, incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago, which owns 82.48% of the stated capital of the Bank.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include hire purchase, finance leases, premium financing, deposits, insurance coverage and foreign currency transactions. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and at market rates.

The related assets, liabilities, income and expense from these transactions are as follows:

Parent 2018	2019		Group 2019	2018
		<b>Loans, investments and other assets</b>		
161,693	159,371	ANSA McAL Group	171,178	185,583
28,351	34,537	Subsidiaries	—	—
		Directors and key management personnel	4,037	4,274
1,332	1,152	Other related parties	79,781	93,401
51,175	43,167			
242,551	238,227		254,996	283,258
		<b>Deposits and other liabilities</b>		
235,474	289,245	ANSA McAL Group	306,760	258,685
33,718	14,295	Subsidiaries	—	—
		Directors and key management personnel	57,674	57,872
—	—	Other related parties	97,597	72,133
269,192	303,540		462,031	388,690
		<b>Interest and other income</b>		
9,395	12,202	ANSA McAL Group	32,218	33,034
52,748	49,175	Subsidiaries	—	—
		Directors and key management personnel	54	230
71	45	Other related parties	8,235	11,960
3,222	3,035			
65,436	64,457		40,507	45,224
		<b>Interest and other expense</b>		
7,125	7,904	ANSA McAL Group	14,935	30,184
32	2,766	Subsidiaries	—	—
		Directors and key management personnel	1,707	2,254
—	—	Other related parties	4,440	1,071
7,157	10,670		21,082	33,509

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group.

### 38. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

### Key management compensation

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
7,049	7,020	Short-term benefits	17,873	16,888
85	72	Contribution to defined contribution plans	147	129
151	150	Post employment benefits	332	278
7,285	7,242		18,352	17,295

### 39. Fair value of financial instruments

(i) **Carrying amounts and fair values**

The tables in the following pages summarise the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Parent's and the Group's financial assets and liabilities for 2019 and 2018.

2019						
Parent				Group		
Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain /(loss)	Financial assets	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain /(loss)
1,018,082	1,052,664	34,582	Investment securities	4,155,392	4,255,271	99,879
1,018,082	1,052,664	34,582		4,155,392	4,255,271	99,879
802,871	820,379	(17,508)	Financial liabilities	802,871	820,379	(17,508)
802,871	820,379	(17,508)	Debt securities in issue	802,871	820,379	(17,508)

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

2018				2017		
Parent				Group		
Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain/(loss)		Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
1,059,249	1,060,906	1,657	Financial assets	4,048,924	4,050,548	1,624
1,059,249	1,060,906	1,657	Investment securities	4,048,924	4,050,548	1,624
803,414	806,712	(3,298)	Financial liabilities	803,414	806,712	(3,298)
803,414	806,712	(3,298)	Debt securities in issue	803,414	806,712	(3,298)

For all other financial instruments, the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(ii) **Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies**

2019 Parent	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	POCI	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at FVSI</b>					
Equity securities	178	—	—	—	178
Government bonds	—	52	—	—	52
State-owned company securities	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>178</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>230</u>

## Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Government bonds	14,962	1,728	90	—	16,780
State-owned company securities	40,616	218,639	—	—	259,255
Corporate bonds and debentures	162,567	443,576	29,010	—	635,153
	<u>218,145</u>	<u>663,943</u>	<u>29,100</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>911,188</u>

## Investment securities measured at FVOCI

Equity securities	—	20,575	—	—	20,575
Government bonds	21,135	—	—	—	21,135
State-owned company securities	5,833	—	—	—	5,833
Corporate bonds and debentures	93,703	—	—	—	93,703
	<u>120,671</u>	<u>20,575</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>141,246</u>

2019 Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	POCI	Total
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## Investment securities designated at FVSI

Investment securities designated at FVBI					
Equity securities	541,232	—	1,058	—	542,290
Government bonds	4,171	6,541	—	—	10,712
State-owned company securities	14,893	64,160	—	—	79,053
Corporate bonds and debentures	46,396	37,118	—	—	83,514
	<u>606,692</u>	<u>107,819</u>	<u>1,058</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>715,569</u>

## Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Government bonds	54,789	574,104	207	22,618	651,718
State-owned company securities	176,530	848,261	—	—	1,024,791
Corporate bonds and debentures	649,266	1,043,163	40,939	—	1,733,368

## Investment securities measured at FVOCI

Investment securities measured at FVOCI					
Equity securities	—	—	—	—	—
Government bonds	24,658	5,632	—	—	30,290
State-owned company securities	5,833	—	—	—	5,833
Corporate bonds and debentures	93,702	—	—	—	93,702
	<u>124,193</u>	<u>5,632</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>129,825</u>

### 39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(ii) **Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies** (continued)

2018 Parent	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	POCI	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at FVSI</b>					
Equity securities	3,818	—	—	—	3,818
Government bonds	—	104	—	—	104
State-owned company securities	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>3,818</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,922</u>

## Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Government bonds	9,413	2,094	96	—	11,603
State-owned company securities	26,924	227,326	—	—	254,250
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>300,289</u>	<u>300,709</u>	<u>29,284</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>630,282</u>
	336,626	530,129	29,380	—	896,135

## Investment securities measured at FVOCI

Equity securities	—	20,256	—	—	20,256
Government bonds	14,817	—	—	—	14,817
State-owned company securities	18,566	—	—	—	18,566
Corporate bonds and debentures	107,210	—	—	—	107,210
	<u>140,593</u>	<u>20,256</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>160,849</u>

2018 Group	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	POCI	Total
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## Investment securities designated at FVSI

Investment securities designated at FVSI					
Equity securities	504,359	—	1,058	—	505,417
Government bonds	9,429	6,548	—	—	15,977
State-owned company securities	11,848	58,480	—	—	70,328
Corporate bonds and debentures	63,495	21,468	—	—	84,963
	<u>589,131</u>	<u>86,496</u>	<u>1,058</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>676,685</u>

## Investment securities measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Government bonds	46,051	529,945	1,099	—	577,095
State-owned company securities	107,971	813,499	—	—	921,470
Corporate bonds and debentures	807,609	857,412	66,442	—	1,731,463
	961,631	2,200,856	67,541	—	3,230,028

**Investment securities measured at FVOCI**

Investment securities measured at FVOCI					
Equity securities	—	—	—	—	—
Government bonds	18,059	—	—	—	18,059
State-owned company securities	18,566	—	—	—	18,566
Corporate bonds and debentures	<u>107,210</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>107,210</u>
	143,835	—	—	—	143,835

**Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:**

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted securities	Discounted cash flows	Rate of return	0.54% to 12.00%	2% increase/(decrease) in the rate of return would result in decrease/(increase) in fair value by \$15.632/(\$5,065)

**(iv) Transfers between Level 1 and 2**

At each reporting date the Group assesses the fair value hierarchy of its financial instruments. A transfer between levels will occur when a financial instrument no longer meets the criteria in which the financial instrument is classified.

There were no transfers between level 1 and level 2 for the year ended 31 December 2019 (2018: there were no transfers from level 2 to level 1).

**(v) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments**

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
Assets				
27,972	29,380	Balance at 1 January	68,599	66,887
1,414	(280)	Gains recognised	(363)	1,072
—	—	Transfers (out)/in Level 3	(26,032)	1,002
(6)	—	Disposal	—	(362)
29,380	29,100		42,204	68,599

## 40. Risk management

### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Group's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Group's continuing profitability and each individual within the Group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to their responsibilities. The Group is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

### Risk management structure

The Board of Directors (the 'Board') is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks; however, there are separate bodies responsible for managing and monitoring risks.

#### Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles and policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the executive management of the Bank and its subsidiaries in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

#### Treasury management

The Bank and its subsidiaries employ Treasury functions which are responsible for managing their assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Group's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Group's procedures include specific monitoring controls to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Group's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

### Credit risk management

The Group takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the potential for loss due to a counter-party or borrower's failure to pay amounts when due. Credit risk arises from traditional lending, underwriting and investing activity, and from settling payments between financial institutions. Impairment provisions are established for losses that have been incurred at the end of the reporting period.

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Group's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the end of the reporting period. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The Group structures the level of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to one borrower, or group of borrowers, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are monitored on an ongoing basis, and limits on the levels of credit risk that the Group can engage in are approved by the Board of Directors.

Exposure to credit risk is further managed through regular analysis of the ability of borrowers to meet capital and interest repayment obligations and by changing these lending limits when appropriate. In addition, collateral, corporate, state and personal guarantees are obtained.

Reinsurance is used to manage insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as the primary underwriter. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength prior to finalisation of any contract.

### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements attached. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

## 40. Risk management (continued)

### Credit risk management (continued)

#### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements (continued)

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
280,710	591,132	Cash and short-term funds	1,068,831	625,343
–	–	Fixed deposits	47,787	57,628
		Net investment in leased assets		
1,112,102	1,086,086	and other instalment loans	1,423,966	1,483,554
381,431	151,349	Loans and advances	405,809	619,855
1,035,175	997,329	Investment securities	3,613,102	3,543,507
9,676	9,204	Interest receivable	34,218	34,697
–	–	Insurance receivables	46,955	38,625
–	–	Reinsurance assets	172,565	167,311
<u>2,819,094</u>	<u>2,835,100</u>	<b>Total</b>	<u>6,813,233</u>	<u>6,570,520</u>

Parent			Group	
2018	2019		2019	2018
2,819,094	2,835,100	<b>Total</b>	6,813,233	6,570,520
<u>1,010</u>	<u>1,541</u>	Contingent liabilities	<u>1,541</u>	<u>1,010</u>
<u>2,820,104</u>	<u>2,836,641</u>		<u>6,814,774</u>	<u>6,571,530</u>

The main types of collateral obtained are as follows:

- For hire purchase and leases – charges over auto vehicles and industrial and general equipment;
- For reverse repurchase transactions – cash and securities;
- For corporate loans – charges over real estate property, industrial equipment, inventory and trade receivables;
- For mortgage loans – mortgages over commercial and residential properties.

#### Cash and short-term funds and fixed deposits

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks and Central Banks within the Caribbean region where the Group transacts business. In addition, cash is held by international financial institutions with which the Group has relationships as custodians or fund managers. All custodians and fund managers have been classified with a 'stable' outlook. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

#### Net investment in leased assets

Since these financial assets are homogeneous in nature, a vintage approach was applied looking at the number of defaults by portfolio over a period of time. Historical PDs were developed and there being little correlation between macroeconomic trends, management applied judgemental overlays based on expectations. LGD percentage estimates were developed based on historical loss trends for non-performing loans which are assessed on both an individual and collective level. EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

#### Loans and advances

For the merchant banking portfolio within loans and advances, given the limited historical data, the PD history of the leased assets portfolio was used as a starting point of the calculation.

For certain Stage 2 loans, where management considered the entity's financial position or industry to present higher risks, the PDs were judgementally adjusted to reflect the increased risk.

LGDs were assessed on an individual loan by loan basis due to the portfolio being non-homogeneous. This was based on the security held, factoring in the liquidity, current condition and estimated value of the collateral.

EAD equals the loan balance outstanding plus accrued interest.

#### Other financial assets

For mortgage loans, policy loans, premium receivables and reinsurance receivables, a simplified ECL approach was applied. Historical losses on these respective portfolios were calculated and applied to the current positions, with management applying judgemental overlays based on expectations as required.

#### Investment securities

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 40. Risk management (continued)

Analysis of gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECLs are as follows:

#### Stage 1

2019	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Gross balance	1,306,259	335,669	3,193,238	44,325	7,938	4,887,428
ECL	(9,927)	(508)	(7,564)	(3,000)	(2,308)	(23,306)
	<u>1,296,332</u>	<u>335,161</u>	<u>3,185,674</u>	<u>41,325</u>	<u>5,630</u>	<u>4,864,122</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	0.76%	0.15%	0.24%	6.77%	29.08%	0.48%

#### Stage 1

2018	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Gross balance	1,401,263	491,265	2,974,943	33,526	5,099	4,906,096
ECL	(14,821)	(722)	(6,613)	–	–	(22,156)
	<u>1,386,442</u>	<u>490,543</u>	<u>2,968,330</u>	<u>33,526</u>	<u>5,099</u>	<u>4,883,940</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	1.06%	0.15%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.45%

The ECLs of Stage 1 remained relatively stable from 2018 to 2019.

#### Stage 2

2019	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Gross balance	91,491	28,761	232,049	–	–	352,301
ECL	(7,668)	(107)	(9,210)	–	–	(16,985)
	<u>83,823</u>	<u>28,654</u>	<u>222,839</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>335,315</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	8.38%	0.37%	3.97%	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%

#### Stage 2

2018	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Gross balance	70,620	111,401	385,973	–	–	567,994
ECL	(1,480)	(5,555)	(7,067)	–	–	(14,102)
	<u>69,140</u>	<u>105,846</u>	<u>378,906</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>553,892</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	2.10%	4.99%	1.83%	0.00%	0.00%	2.48%

The increase in ECLs of Stage 2 portfolios was mainly driven from the investment securities mix.

#### Stage 3

2019	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Gross balance	85,796	60,325	47,772	–	–	193,893
ECL	(41,985)	(18,331)	(40,723)	–	–	(101,039)
	<u>43,811</u>	<u>41,994</u>	<u>7,049</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>92,855</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	48.94%	30.39%	85.24%	0.00%	0.00%	52.11%

#### Stage 3

2018	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Gross balance	68,516	36,847	56,378	3,000	2,308	167,049
ECL	(40,544)	(13,381)	(32,575)	(3,000)	(2,308)	(91,808)
	<u>27,972</u>	<u>23,466</u>	<u>23,803</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>75,241</u>
ECL as a % of Gross balance	59.17%	36.31%	57.78%	100.00%	100.00%	54.96%

The increase in ECLs of Stage 3 portfolios was driven by the rise in balances year on year.

#### Investment debt securities

The credit quality of investment debt securities has been analysed into the following categories:

	High grade	Standard	Sub-standard	Impaired	POCI	Total
High grade	These include regional sovereign debt securities issued directly or through a state intermediary body where there has been no history of default.					
Standard	These securities are current and have been serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. In addition, included in this category are securities issued by related parties and fellow subsidiaries within the ANSA McAL Group of companies.					
Sub-standard	These securities are either greater than 90 days in arrears, display indicators of impairment, or have been restructured in the past financial year.					
Impaired	These securities are non-performing.					

	High grade	Standard	Sub-standard	Impaired	POCI	Total
<b>Parent</b>						
2019						
Investments designated at FVSI	52	–	–	–	–	52
Investments measured at amortised cost	271,960	603,601	–	1,045	–	876,606
Investments designated at FVOCI	26,968	93,703	–	–	–	120,671
	<u>298,980</u>	<u>697,304</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,045</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>997,329</u>
2018						
Investments designated at FVSI	104	–	–	–	–	104
Investments measured at amortised cost	71,516	803,598	–	19,364	–	894,478
Investments designated at FVOCI	–	140,593	–	–	–	140,593
	<u>71,620</u>	<u>944,191</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>19,364</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,035,175</u>
<b>Group</b>						
2019						
Investments designated at FVSI	88,164	85,115	–	–	–	173,279
Investments measured at amortised cost	995,795	2,279,257	27	12,301	22,618	3,309,998
Investments designated at FVOCI	36,123	93,702	–	–	–	129,825
	<u>1,120,082</u>	<u>2,458,074</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>12,301</u>	<u>22,618</u>	<u>3,613,102</u>
2018						
Investments designated at FVSI	87,305	83,963	–	–	–	171,268
Investments measured at amortised cost	687,300	2,486,989	37	54,078	–	3,228,404
Investments designated at FVOCI	3,241	140,594	–	–	–	143,835
	<u>777,846</u>	<u>2,711,546</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>54,078</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>3,543,507</u>

### 40. Risk management (continued)

#### Reinsurance assets

The credit quality of reinsurance assets, can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings agencies, Standard & Poor and A.M. Best. Based on the high ratings, management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Group manages its interest rate exposure by offering fixed rates on its funding instruments over the respective term. On the lending side, loans will be granted at fixed rates over specified periods. As interest rates on both deposits and loans remain fixed over their lives, the risk of fluctuations in market conditions is mitigated.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Board sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Group Treasury function.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on the Group's income and equity with all other variables held constant.

The sensitivity of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on the income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December 2019 and 2018.

Change in basis points		Sensitivity of income	
		2019	2018
<b>Parent</b>	+ 100	19	269
	– 100	(19)	(269)
<b>Group</b>	+ 100	188	528
	– 100	(188)	(528)

#### Currency risk

The Group takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Board sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily. The tables on the following pages indicate the currencies to which the Parent and Group had significant exposure at 31 December 2019 and 2018 on its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis also calculates the effects of a reasonably possible movement of each currency rate against the Trinidad and Tobago dollar, with other variables held constant.

The tables below indicate the currencies to which the Parent and Group had significant exposure at 31 December on its monetary assets and liabilities. The analysis calculates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the TTD rate against other currencies, with all other variables held constant.

	USD	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
<b>Parent</b>				
2019				
Cash and short-term funds	165,475	12,161	609	178,245
Loans and advances	40,232	–	–	40,232
Investment securities	885,619	–	–	885,619
Interest receivable	–	–	–	–
Other debtors and prepayments	<u>6,290</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6,298</u>
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<u>1,097,616</u>	<u>12,161</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>1,110,394</u>
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	492,631	–	–	492,631
Debt securities in issue	<u>202,871</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>202,871</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<u>695,502</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>695,502</u>
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<u>402,114</u>	<u>12,161</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>414,892</u>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Effect on profit before taxation</b>	<u>20,106</u>	<u>608</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>20,745</u>



## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 40. Risk management (continued)

#### Currency risk (continued)

Parent	USD	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
<b>2018</b>				
Cash and short-term funds	137,323	30,679	279	168,281
Loans and advances	171,807	–	–	171,807
Investment securities	1,008,583	–	–	1,008,583
Interest receivable	6,443	–	–	6,443
Other debtors and prepayments	6,775	–	11	6,786
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>1,330,931</b>	<b>30,679</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>1,361,900</b>
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	800,164	–	–	800,164
Debt securities in issue	203,414	–	–	203,414
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,003,578</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,003,578</b>
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<b>327,353</b>	<b>30,679</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>358,322</b>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Effect on profit before taxation</b>	<b>16,368</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17,916</b>

#### Group

2019	USD	BDS	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
Cash and short-term funds	369,845	131,783	12,240	3,211	517,079
Fixed deposits	–	13,809	–	4,710	18,519
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	–	339,171	–	–	339,171
Loans and advances	47,133	52,241	–	–	99,374
Investment securities	2,149,448	68,289	–	–	2,217,737
Interest receivable	6,484	2,014	–	–	8,498
Insurance receivables	119	19,365	–	–	19,484
Other debtors and prepayments	11,194	13,532	1	–	24,727
Reinsurance assets	158,789	–	–	–	158,789
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,743,012</b>	<b>640,204</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>3,403,378</b>
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	648,998	488,056	–	–	1,137,054
Debt securities in issue	202,871	–	–	–	202,871
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>851,869</b>	<b>488,056</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,339,925</b>
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<b>1,891,143</b>	<b>152,148</b>	<b>12,241</b>	<b>7,921</b>	<b>2,063,453</b>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Effect on profit before taxation</b>	<b>94,557</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>103,172</b>

#### Group

2018	USD	BDS	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
Cash and short-term funds	280,476	132,752	30,757	3,390	447,375
Fixed deposits	–	13,846	–	4,719	18,565
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	–	372,257	–	–	372,257
Loans and advances	178,624	45,011	–	–	223,635
Investment securities	2,245,795	68,355	–	397	2,314,547
Interest receivable	13,788	1,990	–	–	15,778
Insurance receivables	830	13,964	–	–	14,794
Other debtors and prepayments	13,140	5,424	1	46	18,611
Reinsurance assets	–	38,993	–	–	38,993
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,732,653</b>	<b>692,592</b>	<b>30,758</b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>3,464,555</b>

### 40. Risk management (continued)

#### Currency risk (continued)

#### Group

2018	USD	BDS	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	966,844	479,447	–	–	1,446,291
Debt securities in issue	203,414	–	–	–	203,414
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,170,258</b>	<b>479,447</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,649,705</b>
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<b>1,562,395</b>	<b>213,145</b>	<b>30,758</b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>1,814,850</b>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
<b>Effect on profit before taxation</b>	<b>78,120</b>	<b>10,657</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>90,743</b>

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group may encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial instruments when they fall due under normal and stress circumstances. To mitigate this risk, Management has arranged diversified funding sources in addition to its core deposit base, manages assets with liquidity in mind and monitors 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 additional funding if required.

The Group sources funds for the provision of liquidity from three main sources; retail and wholesale deposits, funding instruments and the capital markets. A substantial portion of the funding for the Group is provided by core deposits and premium income. The Group maintains a core funding base which can be drawn on to meet immediate liquidity needs. Facilities are also established with correspondent banks, which can provide additional liquidity if conditions demand.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities are fundamental to the management of the Group. The Group employs various asset/liability techniques to manage liquidity gaps. Liquidity gaps are mitigated by the marketable nature of a substantial segment of the Group's assets as well as generating sufficient cash from new and renewed customer deposits and insurance policies.

#### Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Parent's and Group's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2019 and 2018, based on contractual repayment obligations, over the remaining life of those liabilities.

Parent	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
<b>2019</b>				
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	1,288,278	168,254	–	1,456,532
Debt securities in issue	4,321	883,600	–	887,921
Lease liabilities	1,670	279	–	1,949
	<b>1,294,269</b>	<b>1,052,133</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,346,402</b>

#### Parent

#### 2018

Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	1,516,846	79,264	–	1,596,110
Debt securities in issue	4,321	888,465	–	892,786
Lease liabilities	–	–	–	–
	<b>1,521,167</b>	<b>967,729</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>2,488,896</b>

#### Group

#### 2019

Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	2,239,918	361,017	–	2,600,935
Debt securities in issue	4,321	883,600	–	887,921
Lease liabilities	3,037	6,701	258	9,996
Investment contracts	269,061	–	–	269,061
	<b>2,516,337</b>	<b>1,251,318</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>3,767,913</b>

## NOTES TO THE AUDITED SEPARATE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (EXPRESSED IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO DOLLARS)

### 40. Risk management (continued)

#### Liquidity risk (continued)

##### Analysis of financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities (continued)

#### Group (continued)

#### 2018

Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	2,456,980	239,198	—	2,696,178
Debt securities in issue	4,321	888,465	—	892,786
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—
Investment contracts	269,117	—	—	269,117
	<u>2,730,418</u>	<u>1,127,663</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>3,858,081</u>

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will decrease as the result of a decrease in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Group's investment portfolio.

The effect on income will arise as a result of the change in fair value of equity instruments categorised as fair value through the statement of income. In the case of the Parent, changes in fair value affect the capital reserve as a component of equity, whereas with respect to the subsidiaries, changes in fair value have an impact on the capital reserve and/or income.

The effect on equity and income at 31 December 2019 and 2018 due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price %	Effect on income	
		2019 +/-	2018 +/-
<b>Parent</b>			
TTSE	+/- 3	5	5
S&P 500	+/- 8	—	292
<b>Group</b>			
TTSE	+/- 3	25,943	13,109
S&P 500	+/- 8	10,579	6,916

#### Insurance risk

The risk under an insurance contract is the risk that an insured event will occur including the uncertainty of the amount and timing of any resulting claim. The principal risk the Group faces under such contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the carrying amount of insurance liabilities. This is influenced by the frequency and severity of claims.

The variability of risks is improved by careful selection and implementation of underwriting strategy and guidelines as well as the use of reinsurance arrangements.

### 41. Capital management

The primary objectives of the Group's capital management policy are to ensure that the Group complies with externally imposed capital requirements and that the Group maintains strong credit ratings and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and to maximise shareholder value.

When managing capital, which is a broader concept than the 'equity' in the statement of financial position, the objectives of the Parent and its subsidiaries are:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the markets where the parent and its subsidiaries operate;
- To safeguard the parent's and the subsidiaries' ability to continue as a going concern so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital adequacy and the use of regulatory capital are monitored monthly by Management, employing techniques based on the guidelines developed and implemented by the Central Bank of Trinidad & Tobago for supervisory purposes. The required information is filed with the Central Bank on a monthly basis.

The Central Bank requires each bank or banking group to: (a) hold the minimum level of the regulatory capital of \$15 million, and (b) maintain a ratio of total regulatory capital to the risk-weighted asset (the 'Basel ratio') at or above the internationally agreed minimum of 8%.

In each country in which the Group's insurance subsidiaries operates, the local insurance regulator indicates the required minimum amount and type of capital that must be held by each of the subsidiaries in addition to their insurance liabilities. The Group is subject to the insurance solvency regulations in all the territories in which it issues insurance contracts. The minimum required capital must be maintained at all times throughout the year.

For 2019 and 2018, the Parent and its subsidiaries complied with all of the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject at the date of this report.

### 42. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The tables below show an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Parent	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and short-term funds	591,132	—	591,132	280,710	—	280,710
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	60,472	1,025,614	1,086,086	60,276	1,051,826	1,112,102
Loans and advances	28,855	122,494	151,349	173,689	207,742	381,431
Investment securities	221,167	796,915	1,018,082	287,708	771,541	1,059,249
Interest receivable	9,204	—	9,204	9,676	—	9,676
Other debtors and prepayments	27,332	—	27,332	102,570	—	102,570
Taxation recoverable	7,636	—	7,636	1,103	—	1,103
Investment in subsidiaries	—	810,320	810,320	—	810,320	810,320
Property and equipment	—	2,865	2,865	—	3,081	3,081
Intangible assets	—	30,766	30,766	—	28,740	28,740
Right-of-use assets	—	1,890	1,890	—	—	—
Deferred tax asset	—	22,254	22,254	—	32,002	32,002
Employee benefit asset	—	7,428	7,428	—	7,587	7,587
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>945,798</u>	<u>2,820,546</u>	<u>3,766,344</u>	<u>915,732</u>	<u>2,912,839</u>	<u>3,828,571</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	1,275,816	151,490	1,427,306	1,501,260	54,804	1,556,064
Lease liabilities	1,670	249	1,919	—	—	—
Bank overdraft	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued interest and other payables	84,285	—	84,285	69,100	5,184	74,284
Debt securities in issue	—	802,871	802,871	—	803,414	803,414
Taxation payable	—	—	—	9,915	—	9,915
Deferred tax liability	—	8,965	8,965	—	3,718	3,718
Employee benefit obligation	—	804	804	—	762	762
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>1,361,771</u>	<u>964,379</u>	<u>2,326,150</u>	<u>1,580,275</u>	<u>867,882</u>	<u>2,448,157</u>

Group	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and short-term funds	1,068,831	—	1,068,831	625,343	—	625,343
Fixed deposits	47,787	—	47,787	57,628	—	57,628
Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans	69,124	1,354,842	1,423,966	68,754	1,414,800	1,483,554
Loans and advances	54,302	351,507	405,809	196,472	423,383	619,855
Investment securities	866,840	3,288,552	4,155,392	950,761	3,098,163	4,048,924
Interest receivable	34,218	—	34,218	34,697	—	34,697
Insurance receivables	46,955	—	46,955	38,625	—	38,625
Other debtors and prepayments	39,426	—	39,426	129,848	—	129,848
Reinsurance assets	172,565	—	172,565	156,098	11,213	167,311
Taxation recoverable	9,506	—	9,506	1,572	—	1,572
Investment properties	—	117,471	117,471	—	143,291	143,291
Property and equipment	—	198,967	198,967	—	182,240	182,240
Intangible assets	—	183,368	183,368	—	171,725	171,725
Right-of-use assets	—	9,482	9,482	—	—	—
Deferred tax asset	—	30,775	30,775	—	41,069	41,069
Employee benefit asset	—	137,418	137,418	—	133,715	133,715
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>2,409,554</u>	<u>5,672,382</u>	<u>8,081,936</u>	<u>2,259,798</u>	<u>5,619,599</u>	<u>7,879,397</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	2,227,016	327,476	2,554,492	2,441,657	211,243	2,652,900
Lease liabilities	3,037	4,818	7,855	—	—	—
Bank overdraft	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accrued interest and other payables	206,032	—	206,032	138,045	4,839	142,884
Debt securities in issue	—	802,871	802,871	—	803,414	803,414
Taxation payable	1,355	—	1,355	11,046	—	11,046
Deferred tax liability	—	162,402	162,402	—	139,068	139,068
Employee benefit obligation	—	8,259	8,259	—	7,052	7,052
Investment contract liabilities	269,061	—	269,061	269,117	—	269,117
Insurance contract liabilities	363,615	1,169,538	1,533,153	377,953	1,108,510	1,486,463
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>3,070,116</u>	<u>2,475,364</u>	<u>5,545,480</u>	<u>3,237,818</u>	<u>2,274,126</u>	<u>5,511,944</u>

### 43. Capital commitments

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
15,391	—	Capital expenditure	19,481

### 44. Contingent liabilities

The Group's potential liability, for which there are equal and offsetting claims, against its customers in the event of a call on these commitments is as follows:

Parent		Group	
2018	2019	2019	2018
1,010	1,541	1,541	1,010

## 45. Dividends

Dividends paid are analysed as follows:

	2019	2018
Final dividend for 2019 – \$0.00 per share (2018: \$1.00 per share)	—	85,605
Interim dividend for 2019 – \$0.20 per share (2018: \$0.20 per share)	<u>17,121</u>	<u>17,121</u>
	<u>17,121</u>	<u>102,726</u>

On 23 March 2020, the Board of Directors declared a final dividend of \$0.00 (2018: \$1.00) per share for the year ended 31 December 2019. This dividend amounting to \$0 (2018: \$85,605,263) is not recorded as a liability in the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019.

## 46. Events after the reporting period

The Bank entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of Bank of Baroda Trinidad and Tobago Limited, which will become a subsidiary of the Bank and form part of the Group. The acquisition is expected to be completed in 2020, subject to all regulatory approvals.

Global financial markets started to record significant declines and display increased volatility during the first quarter of 2020. The magnitude of daily fluctuations in markets was greater than any observed since the financial crisis of 2008. The declines and volatility were caused partly by the collapse of oil prices, but primarily by uncertainties around the negative impact of the rapidly increasing number of persons infected with the COVID-19 virus on global GDP growth, global manufacturing and trade, disrupted supply-chains and movement of people across the globe.

## 46. Events after the reporting period (continued)

The World Health Organisation, on March 11, 2020, declared the COVID-19 (Coronavirus) to be a pandemic, pointing to the over 118,000 cases of Coronavirus-related illness in over 110 countries at the time of the declaration. At the time of writing the number of cases has continued to rise in several developed countries and has begun to disrupt the everyday life of citizens, governments and businesses in the countries where the Group operates. The effects currently being felt or which may be felt in the near future include:

- Production and supply chain disruptions, leading to shortages of goods;
- Inability of employees to attend work due to illness or the risk of transmission;
- Reductions in sales, earnings, profits, and productivity;
- Delays in collection of amounts owed;
- Reduced hours of operations;
- Delays in progress on projects, capital works and business acquisitions, including those of customers;
- Capital market disruptions;
- A reduction in the quality of life for all citizens and an unattractive environment for business.

The Group does not have an estimate of the potential financial impact of these or any other factors related to COVID-19, and no provision for such has therefore been made in its 2019 results.



### TOP 10 HOLDINGS - DECEMBER 31, 2019

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
NIPDEC 5.15% FRB DUE 2025	10.66%
TPHLTT 9.75% DUE 2026	6.85%
TRINIDAD GEN UNLTD (TRNGEN) 5.25% BOND DUE 2027	6.11%
GHL 7.975% FRB DUE 2023	6.09%
FIRST CITIZENS BANK LIMITED 3.10% FRB DUE 2021 SERIES 1	4.17%
FIAT CHRYSLER (FCAIM) AUTOMOBILE 4.5% FRB DUE 2020	4.03%
MASCO CORP (MAS) 7.75% DUE 2029	3.86%
CAL FIXED RATE LOAN 5.875% USD64.2M DUE 2029	3.48%
MACY'S INC. 6.65% FRB DUE 2024	3.28%
COMISION FED DE ELECTRICIDAD 4.875% NOTES DUE 2021	2.86%

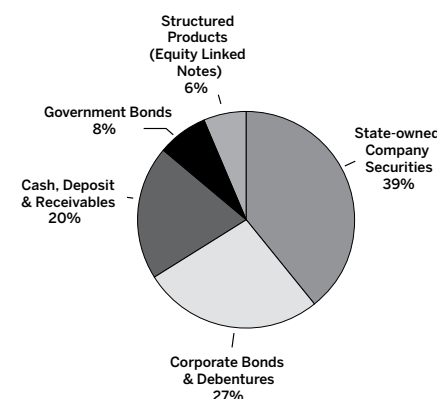
### CUMULATIVE RETURNS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

12 month	1.25%
3 Year	3.80%
5 Year	6.41%
Since Inception	19.68%

### HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

2013	1.81%
2014	1.38%
2015	1.25%
2016	1.25%
2017	1.25%
2018	1.25%
2019	1.25%

### ASSET MIX 2019:



Ernst & Young Services Limited  
P.O. Box 158  
5/7 Sweet Briar Road  
St. Clair, Port of Spain  
Trinidad

Tel: +1 868 628 1105  
ey.com

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund'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 Fund'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 Fund 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 the Trustees 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.



Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:  
DATE: 19th March, 2020

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA SECURED FUND

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA Secured Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Responsibilities of Management and Trustees for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

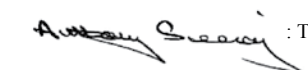

The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	33,605	16,544
Interest receivable		1,916	1,942
Investment securities	5	<u>134,038</u>	<u>154,773</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>169,559</u>	<u>173,259</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable		4,100	3,350
Trustee fees payable		61	63
Distributions payable		514	531
Other payables		<u>271</u>	<u>230</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>4,946</u>	<u>4,174</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><b>164,613</b></u>	<u><b>169,085</b></u>
<b>Unitholders' Capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances	6	162,912	167,748
Retained fund surplus		<u>1,701</u>	<u>1,337</u>
		<u><b>164,613</b></u>	<u><b>169,085</b></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustee and authorised for issue on 19th March, 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

 : Trustee  
 : Trustee

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Unitholders' balances	Retained fund surplus	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2018</b>	191,303	2,025	193,328
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	1,512	1,512
Redemption of units	(23,555)	—	(23,555)
Distribution to Unitholders	—	(2,200)	(2,200)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	167,748	1,337	169,085
Total comprehensive income for the year	—	2,432	2,432
Redemption of units	(4,836)	—	(4,836)
Distribution to Unitholders	—	(2,068)	(2,068)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>	<u><b>162,912</b></u>	<u><b>1,701</b></u>	<u><b>164,613</b></u>

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Income</b>			
Interest and dividend income	7	8,242	9,362
Net foreign exchange translation and other (losses)/gains		(96)	510
Net realised and unrealised gains on investment securities	8	<u>458</u>	<u>85</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<u>8,604</u>	<u>9,957</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	9	(5,935)	(8,650)
Trustee fees	9	(61)	(264)
Impairment write back		57	508
Other expenses		<u>(233)</u>	<u>(39)</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>(6,172)</u>	<u>(8,445)</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><b>2,432</b></u>	<u><b>1,512</b></u>

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Total comprehensive income for the year		2,432	1,512
Adjustments:			
Interest capitalised		(25)	(62)
Amortisation on investment securities		951	1,135
Gains on sale of investment securities	8	(458)	(85)
Write back of impairment		(57)	(508)
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)		<u>392</u>	<u>(265)</u>
Surplus before working capital changes		3,235	1,727
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Decrease in interest receivable		26	701
Increase in payables		<u>772</u>	<u>1,179</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		<u>4,033</u>	<u>3,607</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(60,544)	(17,409)
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		<u>80,476</u>	<u>36,324</u>
Net cash flows provided by investing activities		<u>19,932</u>	<u>18,915</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Redemption of units		(4,836)	(23,555)
Distribution to Unitholders		<u>(2,068)</u>	<u>(2,200)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(6,904)</u>	<u>(25,755)</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		17,061	(3,233)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>16,544</u>	<u>19,777</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<u><b>33,605</b></u>	<u><b>16,544</b></u>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest and dividend received		8,268	4,998
Distributions paid		2,085	11,546

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

## 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA Secured Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Prospectus of the Fund for more complete information.

### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad & Tobago, and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 28 August 2005. The Bank whose registered address is 11C Maraval Road, Port Of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital.

It is the objective of the Fund to maintain a price of TT\$1,000 per Unit.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Bank has guaranteed 100% return of the principal invested in the Fund subject to a minimum period of investment, and a fixed minimum yield on the units held subject to a defined period of time established at the time of purchase. All units in the Fund have met the minimum period of investment for the principal guarantee and all units are beyond the definite period of time for the fixed minimum yield and are therefore not subject to the fixed minimum yield.

The Trustee of the Fund is FirstCaribbean International Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited.

As at 30 September 2009, subscriptions to the Fund were suspended as a result of the prevailing market conditions. This was carried out in line with the provisions set out in the prospectus.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest.

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars (TTD) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Fund. These are described in more detail below. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The nature and the impact of each new standard or amendment is described below:

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)*

#### **IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' Amendments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Effective 1 January 2019**

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

#### *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017*

#### **IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' Amendments – Previously held interests in a joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including measuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value.

In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

#### **IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' Amendments – Previously held interest in joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control or, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

#### **IAS 12 'Income Taxes' Amendments – Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences on dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions of owners. Therefore, an entity recognized the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. When an entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognized on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

#### **IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' Amendments – Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred in or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

#### *Standards issued but not yet effective*

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business – Effective 1 January 2020

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### *Standards issued but not yet effective* (continued)

- Amendments to References in the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards – Effective 1 January 2020

### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risks of change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

### iv) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

##### a. *Initial recognition and subsequent measurement*

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of comprehensive income and is included in 'interest income'.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

##### *Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is included in the 'investment income' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. *Initial recognition and subsequent measurement* (continued)

##### *Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)* (continued)

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - *Revenue* and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

##### *Foreign exchange gains and losses*

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income; and
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### b. *Impairment of financial assets*

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

##### *Significant increase in credit risk*

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list, to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

##### *Definition of default and cure*

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Fund's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore reclassified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial assets (continued)

#### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

##### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

##### Probability of Default (PD):

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

##### Exposure at Default (EAD):

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

##### Loss Given Default (LGD):

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

##### Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Fund relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Inflation rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

##### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial assets (continued)

#### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below: (continued)

##### Stage 3 (continued)

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

#### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of other comprehensive income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss.

#### Financial liabilities

#### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables.

#### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

## v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.



## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

#### *Short-term financial assets and liabilities*

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fees payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### *Investment securities*

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration using the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

#### *Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy*

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

#### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

#### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

#### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Fund has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

#### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

#### *Investment income*

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

#### *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

#### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

#### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

A refund liability is the sum of the contribution received from the customer to cover the costs associated with the product sold. The Group updates its balance of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period with the monthly amortisation of the contribution used to offset the cost relating to the product sold.

### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for on the accruals basis. Subscriptions and redemptions to the Fund are made by investors at a price of \$1,000 per unit. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$50,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$5,000 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 9 for management, administration and distribution fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

### ix) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustees and are paid out quarterly.

### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar (TTD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in TTD. Therefore, the TTD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the TTD.

### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars at rates of exchange ruling at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed at the date of the initial transaction. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

### xiii) Unitholders' capital

#### *Classification of redeemable shares*

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.

## 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Financial instruments risk management (Note 11)
- Fund management (Note 14)

### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

#### *Impairment of financial instruments*

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

## 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

#### *Valuation of investments*

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and cash equivalents	2019	2018
Cash at bank	434	4,998
Short-term funds	33,171	11,546
	<b>33,605</b>	<b>16,544</b>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

5. Investment securities	2019	2018
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	—	6,000
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	134,038	148,773
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>134,038</b>	<b>154,773</b>

#### **Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income**

Equity securities	—	—
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	6,000
	<b>—</b>	<b>6,000</b>

#### **Investment securities measured at amortised cost**

Government securities	12,428	11,747
State-owned company securities	70,789	38,790
Corporate bonds and debentures	50,821	98,236
	<b>134,038</b>	<b>148,773</b>

#### *Impairment allowance for investment securities*

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

## 5. Investment securities (continued)

### *Impairment allowance for investment securities* (continued)

#### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	120,303	14,151	–	134,454
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(151)	(265)	–	(416)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>120,152</b>	<b>13,886</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>134,038</b>
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(157)	(305)	–	(462)
Translation adjustments	–	1	–	1
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(22)	–	–	(22)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(57)	(27)	–	(84)
Credit loss income	85	66	–	151
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(151)</b>	<b>(265)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(416)</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	129,543	19,692	–	149,235
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(157)	(305)	–	(462)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>129,386</b>	<b>19,387</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>148,773</b>
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(147)	(975)	–	(1,122)
Translation adjustments	–	(1)	–	(1)
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(24)	–	–	(24)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	14	671	–	685
Credit loss income	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(157)</b>	<b>(305)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(462)</b>

## 6. Unitholders' balances

Authorised:  
Unlimited number of units

### *Reconciliation of unitholders' balances:*

Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	167,748	191,303
Units redeemed	(4,836)	(23,555)
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>162,912</b>	<b>167,748</b>
Guaranteed net asset value per unit	1,000	1,000
<b>Total unitholders' balance</b>	<b>162,912</b>	<b>167,748</b>

## 7. Interest and dividend income

Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income	136	247
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	8,106	9,115
Dividend income	–	–
	<b>8,242</b>	<b>9,362</b>

## 8. Net realised and unrealised gains on investment securities

Realised gains on sale of investment securities	458	85
Unrealised gains on investments held at year end designated at fair value through statement of income	–	–
	<b>458</b>	<b>85</b>

## 9. Fees

The Investment Manager is paid quarterly from the assets of the Fund in the form of management fees, administrator fees and distributor fees, calculated on the basis of the average net asset value in that quarter pro-rated where necessary on the basis of number of days remaining or elapsed in the quarter, according to an annual rate not to exceed a cumulative total of 5.50% on the average net asset value of the Fund.

The Trustee is paid from the assets of the Fund a fee not exceeding an annual rate of 0.20% on the average net asset value and such fee shall be subject to a minimum annual fee of \$10,000, exclusive of VAT.

	2019	2018
Management fees	5,935	8,650
Trustee fees	61	264
	<b>5,996</b>	<b>8,914</b>

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments

### (i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The table below shows the carrying amounts and fair values as at 31 December.

	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	33,605	33,605	–
Investment securities	134,038	137,912	3,874
Interest receivable	1,916	1,916	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>169,559</b>	<b>173,433</b>	<b>3,874</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	4,100	4,100	–
Trustee fees payable	61	61	–
Distributions payable	514	514	–
Other payables	271	271	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>–</b>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	16,544	16,544	–
Investment securities	154,773	154,538	(235)
Interest receivable	1,942	1,942	–
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>173,259</b>	<b>173,024</b>	<b>(235)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	3,350	3,350	–
Trustee fees payable	63	63	–
Distributions payable	531	531	–
Other payables	230	230	–
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>–</b>

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

### ii) Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	2,465	10,219	—	12,684
State-owned company securities	29,727	42,816	—	72,543
Corporate bonds and debentures	30,090	22,080	515	52,685
	<u>62,282</u>	<u>75,115</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>137,912</u>
<b>2018</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
Corporate bonds and debentures	—	—	6,000	6,000
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	2,592	9,203	—	11,795
State-owned company securities	3,627	35,055	—	38,682
Corporate bonds and debentures	73,285	24,251	524	98,060
	<u>79,504</u>	<u>68,509</u>	<u>524</u>	<u>148,537</u>

#### Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted securities	Discounted cashflows	Rate of return	8% to 12%	2% increase/(decrease) in the rate of return would result in decrease/(increase) in fair value by \$31/(\$31)

### iii) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019, there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

### iv) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

	2019	2018
Balance at 1 January	6,524	12,564
Gains recognised	(9)	(40)
Disposals	(6,000)	(6,000)
Balance at 31 December	<u>515</u>	<u>6,524</u>

## 11. Risk management

### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the executive management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk is limited to the value of its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

	<b>Gross maximum exposure</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	33,605	16,544
Investment securities	134,038	154,773
Interest receivable	<u>1,916</u>	<u>1,942</u>
	<u><b>169,559</b></u>	<u><b>173,259</b></u>

### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

### Investment debt securities

The credit quality of investment debt securities has been analysed into the following categories:

High grade	These comprise of regional sovereign debt securities issued directly or through state intermediary body where there has been no history of default.
Standard	These securities are current and have been serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. In addition, included in this category are securities issued by related parties and fellow subsidiaries within the ANSA McAL Group of companies.
Sub-standard	These securities are greater than 90 days in arrears, display indicators of impairment or have been restructured in the past financial year.
Impaired	These securities are non-performing.



## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Investment debt securities (continued)

	High grade	Standard	Impaired	Total
<b>2019</b>				
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	—	—	—	—
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	83,217	50,821	—	134,038
	<b>83,217</b>	<b>50,821</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>134,038</b>
<b>2018</b>				
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	—	—	—	—
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	44,447	110,326	—	154,773
	<b>44,447</b>	<b>110,326</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>154,773</b>

There are no investment debt securities classified as sub-standard for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

### Currency risk

The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Bank in its capacity as Investment Manager sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December, arising primarily from monetary financial assets denominated in US Dollars. The Fund had no financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the reporting currency.

The final line of the table, illustrates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the USD against the TTD, with all other variables held constant on the statement of comprehensive income.

	USD 2019	USD 2018
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	33,171	11,652
Investment securities	81,865	97,882
Interest receivable	1,082	1,301
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<b>116,118</b>	<b>110,835</b>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%
<b>Effect on income for the year</b>	<b>5,806</b>	<b>5,542</b>

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Fund's statement of comprehensive income.

The sensitivity of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December.

Change in basis points	Sensitivity of income	
	2019	2018
+ 100	—	—
– 100	—	—

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	4,100	—	4,100
Trustee fees payable	61	—	61
Distributions payable	514	—	514
Other payables	271	—	271
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,946</b>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	3,350	—	3,350
Trustee fees payable	63	—	63
Distributions payable	531	—	531
Other payables	230	—	230
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,174</b>

### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio. The effect on equity due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price %	Effect on income	
		2019	2018
		+ / -	+ / -
TTSE	+ / - 3%	—	—
S&P 500	+ / - 8%	—	—

## 12. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	33,605	—	33,605	16,544	—	16,544
Investment securities	9,917	124,121	134,038	14,118	140,655	154,773
Interest receivable	1,916	—	1,916	1,942	—	1,942
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>45,438</b>	<b>124,121</b>	<b>169,559</b>	<b>32,604</b>	<b>140,655</b>	<b>173,259</b>
	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fee payable	4,100	—	4,100	3,350	—	3,350
Trustee fees payable	61	—	61	63	—	63
Distributions payable	514	—	514	531	—	531
Other payables	271	—	271	230	—	230
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,946</b>	<b>4,174</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,174</b>

## 13. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses from these transactions are as follows:

	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>		
Sponsor company	–	6,104
Other related parties	879	1,184
	<u>879</u>	<u>7,288</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	4,132	4,700
Directors and key management personnel	8	8
Other related parties	198	198
	<u>4,338</u>	<u>4,906</u>
<b>Unitholders' balances</b>		
Sponsor company	1,295	1,295
Directors and key management personnel	2,617	2,617
Other related parties	62,910	62,910
	<u>66,822</u>	<u>66,822</u>
<b>Income</b>		
Sponsor company	136	247
Other related parties	48	65
	<u>184</u>	<u>312</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Sponsor company	<u>5,935</u>	<u>8,650</u>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Sponsor company	12	16
Directors and key management personnel	33	33
Other related parties	786	786
	<u>831</u>	<u>835</u>

## 14. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The use of proceeds from the issue of units is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager, based on guidelines set out in the Prospectus and the Trust Deed. The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

## 15. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

As Sponsor, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited will guarantee a 100% return of the principal invested in Units of the Fund by investors subject to a minimum period of investment provided that and so long as ANSA Merchant Bank Limited is the Investment Manager.

## 16. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the statement of financial position date of 31 December 2019 which required recording or disclosure in the financial statements of the Fund as at 19th March, 2020.



### TOP 10 HOLDINGS - DECEMBER 31, 2019

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
GS CONTINGENT 9.2% ELN DUE 2024	11.92%
MS CONT 8.25% CALLABLE 2026	10.30%
MACY'S INC. 6.65% FRB DUE 2024	5.68%
CAL FIXED RATE LOAN 5.875% USD64.2M DUE 2029	5.23%
COMMERBANK AG FRANKFURT	
MEDIUM TERM NOTE 8.125% DUE 2023	3.86%
ING BANK NV 5.80% FRB DUE 2023	3.62%
AES GENER SA 5.00% DUE 2025	3.51%
TRINIDAD GEN UNLTD (TRNGEN) 5.25% BOND DUE 2027	3.48%
TRITOB 4.50% DUE 2026	3.43%
FIAT CHRYSLER AUTOMOBILE (FCAIM) 4.50% FRB DUE 2020	3.43%

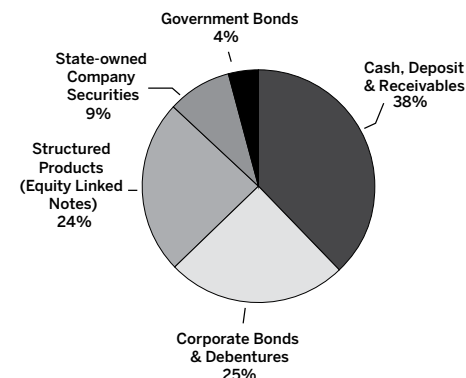
### CUMULATIVE RETURNS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

12 month	1.00%
3 Year	3.03%
5 Year	5.10%
Since Inception	17.30%

### HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

2013	1.56%
2014	1.13%
2015	1.00%
2016	1.00%
2017	1.00%
2018	1.00%
2019	1.00%

### ASSET MIX 2019:



Ernst & Young Services Limited  
P.O. Box 158  
5/7 Sweet Briar Road  
St. Clair, Port of Spain  
Trinidad

Tel: +1 868 628 1105  
ey.com

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA US\$ SECURED FUND

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA US\$ Secured Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

##### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### Responsibilities of Management and Trustees for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund'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 Fund'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 Fund 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 the Trustees 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.





Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:

DATE: 19th March, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	5,586	3,477
Investment securities	5	8,960	12,783
Interest receivable		<u>92</u>	<u>200</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>14,638</u>	<u>16,460</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable		–	3
Trustee fees payable		6	7
Distributions payable		89	97
Other payables		<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>97</u>	<u>109</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><b>14,541</b></u>	<u><b>16,351</b></u>
<b>Unitholders' Capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances	6	14,770	17,334
Retained fund deficit		<u>(229)</u>	<u>(983)</u>
		<u><b>14,541</b></u>	<u><b>16,351</b></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustee and authorised for issue on 19th March, 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

 : Trustee  
 : Trustee

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Income</b>			
Interest income	7	661	945
Net realised and unrealised gains on investment securities	8	213	17
Other gains		<u>41</u>	<u>54</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<u>915</u>	<u>1,016</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Management fees	9	(7)	(10)
Trustee fees	9	(24)	(29)
Impairment write back		28	140
Other expenses		<u>(8)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>(11)</u>	<u>94</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><b>904</b></u>	<u><b>1,110</b></u>

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Unitholders' balances	Retained fund deficit	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2018</b>	22,152	(1,908)	20,244
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	1,110	1,110
Redemption of units	(4,818)	–	(4,818)
Distribution to Unitholders	<u>–</u>	<u>(185)</u>	<u>(185)</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>	17,334	(983)	16,351
Total comprehensive income for the year	–	904	904
Redemption of units	(2,564)	–	(2,564)
Distribution to Unitholders	<u>–</u>	<u>(150)</u>	<u>(150)</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>	<u><b>14,770</b></u>	<u><b>(229)</b></u>	<u><b>14,541</b></u>

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Total comprehensive income for the year		904	1,110
Adjustments:			
Interest capitalised		(24)	(31)
Write back of impairment		(24)	(140)
Amortisation on investment securities		157	237
Gains on sale of investment securities	8	<u>(213)</u>	<u>(17)</u>
Surplus before working capital changes		800	1,159
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Decrease in interest receivable		108	92
Decrease in payables		<u>(12)</u>	<u>(7)</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		<u>896</u>	<u>1,244</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(11,915)	(3,851)
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		<u>15,842</u>	<u>10,045</u>
Net cash flows provided by investing activities		<u>3,927</u>	<u>6,194</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Redemption of units		(2,564)	(4,818)
Distribution to Unitholders		<u>(150)</u>	<u>(185)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(2,714)</u>	<u>(5,003)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,109	2,435
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>3,477</u>	<u>1,042</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<u><b>5,586</b></u>	<u><b>3,477</b></u>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest received		767	1,275
Distributions paid		158	189

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



### 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA US\$ Secured Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Prospectus of the Fund for more complete information.

#### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad & Tobago, established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 1 September 2007. The Bank is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital.

It is the objective of the Fund to maintain a price of US\$200 per Unit.

The Fund's capital is made up of two classes of Units. Class A Units which will be issued to investors pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the Trust Deed and the Class B Units which will be issued to the Fund Sponsor (ANSA Merchant Bank Limited).

The Class B unitholder is not entitled to receive any dividends and has no rights to the Fund's assets upon termination of the Fund, save and except for its original investment and any accretion thereto.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the Fund. Voting by Class A unitholders takes place at meetings which may be convened annually by the Trustee or which may be called by the Trustee at the request of a Unitholder or Unitholders holding not less than 25% of the outstanding units of the Fund.

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Bank has guaranteed 100% return of the principal invested in the Fund (not including distributions which have been re-invested in units) subject to a minimum period of investment, and a fixed minimum yield on the units held subject to a defined period of time established at the time of purchase. All initially invested units in the Fund have met the minimum period of investment for the principal guarantee and all units are beyond the definite period of time for the fixed minimum yield and are therefore not subject to the fixed minimum yield.

The Trustee of the Fund is First Caribbean International Bank (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited.

As at 30 June 2009, subscriptions to the Fund were suspended as a result of the prevailing market conditions. This was carried out in line with the provisions set out in the prospectus.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD) which is the functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

#### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Fund. These are described in more detail below. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The nature and the impact of each new standard or amendment is described below:

#### **IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' Amendments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Effective 1 January 2019**

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

#### *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017*

#### **IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' Amendments – Previously held interests in a joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including measuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value.

In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

#### **IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' Amendments – Previously held interest in joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control or, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

#### **IAS 12 'Income Taxes' Amendments – Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences on dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions of owners. Therefore, an entity recognized the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. When an entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognized on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

#### **IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' Amendments – Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred in or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

*New and amended standards and interpretations* (continued)

*Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017* (continued)

**IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' Amendments – Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization – Effective 1 January 2019** (continued)

*Standards issued but not yet effective*

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to References in the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards – Effective 1 January 2020

#### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risks of change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

#### iv) Financial instruments

##### Financial assets

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of comprehensive income and is included in 'interest income'.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

##### *Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as at FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is included in the 'investment income' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

*Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)* (continued)

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of income when the Fund's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - Revenue and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

##### *Foreign exchange gains and losses*

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income; and
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### b. Impairment of financial assets

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

##### *Significant increase in credit risk*

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list, to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

##### *Definition of default and cure*

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Fund's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore reclassified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

###### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

###### Probability of Default (PD):

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

###### Exposure at Default (EAD):

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

###### Loss Given Default (LGD):

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

###### Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Fund relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Inflation rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

###### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

###### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of other comprehensive income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss.

##### Financial liabilities

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables.

##### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.

##### Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fees payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

##### Investment securities

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration using the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.



### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### *Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy*

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

##### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

##### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

##### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Fund has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

##### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Revenue recognition (continued)

##### *Investment income*

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

##### *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

##### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

A refund liability is the sum of the contribution received from the customer to cover the costs associated with the product sold. The Group updates its balance of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period with the monthly amortisation of the contribution used to offset the cost relating to the product sold.

#### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for on the accruals basis. Subscriptions and redemptions to the Fund are made by investors at a price of \$200 per unit. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$5,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$500 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

#### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 9 for management, administration and distribution fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

#### ix) Distributions to unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustees and are paid out quarterly.

#### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the United States Dollar (USD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in USD. Therefore, the USD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the USD.

#### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in United States dollars at rates of exchange ruling on 31 December. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### xiii) Unitholders' capital

##### *Classification of redeemable shares*

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.



### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Financial instruments risk management (Note 11)
- Fund management (Note 14)

#### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

##### *Impairment of financial assets*

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

##### *Valuation of investments*

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and cash equivalents	2019	2018
Cash at bank	388	1,151
Short-term funds	5,198	2,326
	<b>5,586</b>	<b>3,477</b>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

5. Investment securities	2019	2018
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	—	—
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	8,960	12,783
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>8,960</b>	<b>12,783</b>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>		
Equity securities	—	—
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost</b>		
Government securities	595	643
State-owned company securities	1,266	3,779
Corporate bonds and debentures	7,099	8,361
	<b>8,960</b>	<b>12,783</b>

### 5. Investment securities (continued)

#### *Impairment allowance for investment securities*

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

#### **Investment securities measured at amortised cost**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	8,056	933	—	8,989
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(15)	(14)	—	(29)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>8,041</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,960</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	(13)	(40)	—	(53)
Translation adjustments	—	—	—	—
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(6)	—	—	(6)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(11)	(1)	—	(12)
Credit loss income	15	27	—	42
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(29)</b>
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	8,445	4,391	—	12,836
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(13)	(40)	—	(53)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>8,432</b>	<b>4,351</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>12,783</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(20)	(172)	—	(192)
Translation adjustments	—	—	—	—
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(1)	—	—	(1)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	8	132	—	140
Credit loss income	—	—	—	—
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(40)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(53)</b>

6. Unitholders' balances	2019	2018
Authorised:		
Unlimited number of units		
<i>Reconciliation of unitholders' balances:</i>		
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	86,670	110,761
Units redeemed	(12,819)	(24,091)
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>73,851</b>	<b>86,670</b>
Guaranteed net asset value per unit	200	200
<b>Total unitholders' balances</b>	<b>14,770</b>	<b>17,334</b>
<b>7. Interest income</b>		
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income	—	—
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	661	945
	<b>661</b>	<b>945</b>

8. Net realised and unrealised gains on investment securities		
Realised gains on sale of investment securities	213	17
Unrealised gains on investments held at year end designated at fair value through statement of income	—	—
	<b>213</b>	<b>17</b>

## 9. Fees

The Investment Manager is paid quarterly from the assets of the Fund in the form of management fees, administrator fees and distributor fees, calculated on the basis of the average net asset value in that quarter pro-rated where necessary on the basis of number of days remaining or elapsed in the quarter, according to an annual rate not to exceed a cumulative total of 5.50% on the average net asset value of the Fund.

The Trustee is paid from the assets of the Fund a fee not exceeding an annual rate of 0.15% on the average net asset value and such fee shall be subject to a minimum annual fee of TT\$10,000, exclusive of VAT.

	2019	2018
Management fees	7	10
Trustee fees	24	29
	<u>31</u>	<u>39</u>

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments

### (i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The table below show the carrying amounts and fair values as at 31 December.

	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,586	5,586	—
Investment securities	8,960	9,768	808
Interest receivable	92	92	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>14,638</b>	<b>15,446</b>	<b>808</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	—	—	—
Trustee fees payable	6	6	—
Distributions payable	89	89	—
Other payables	2	2	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3,477	3,477	—
Investment securities	12,783	12,965	182
Interest receivable	200	200	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>16,460</b>	<b>16,642</b>	<b>182</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	3	3	—
Trustee fees payable	7	7	—
Distributions payable	97	97	—
Other payables	2	2	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>—</b>

### (ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
Equity securities	—	—	—	—
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	631	—	—	631
State-owned company securities	529	827	—	1,356
Corporate bonds and debentures	3,272	3,899	610	7,781
	<u>4,432</u>	<u>4,726</u>	<u>610</u>	<u>9,768</u>
<b>2018</b>	<b>Level 1</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
Equity securities	—	—	—	—

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

### (ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	614	—	—	614
State-owned company securities	3,521	—	—	3,521
Corporate bonds and debentures	4,128	4,083	619	8,830
	<u>8,263</u>	<u>4,083</u>	<u>619</u>	<u>12,965</u>

### Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted securities	Discounted cashflows	Rate of return	5.5% to 12.00%	2% increase/(decrease) in the rate of return would result in decrease/(increase) in fair value by \$252/(\$252)

### (iii) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019, there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

### (iv) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

	2019	2018
Balance at 1 January	619	668
Losses recognised	(9)	(49)
Purchases	—	—
Transfers into Level 3	—	—
Disposals	—	—
Balance at 31 December	<u>610</u>	<u>619</u>

## 11. Risk management

### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. It is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the executive management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk largely arises from its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	5,586	3,477
Investment securities	8,960	12,783
Interest receivable	92	200
	<u>14,638</u>	<u>16,460</u>

### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be low.

### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

### Investment debt securities

The credit quality of investment securities has been analysed into the following categories:

High grade	These include Regional Sovereign Debt Securities issued directly or through state intermediary body where there has been no history of default.
Standard	These securities are current and have been serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. Also included in this category are securities issued by subsidiaries within the ANSA McAL Group of companies.
Sub-standard	These securities are greater than 90 days in arrears display indicators of impairment or have been restructured in the past financial year.
Impaired	These securities are non-performing.

	High grade	Standard	Total
<b>2019</b>			
Investment securities designated at amortised cost	<u>1,862</u>	<u>7,098</u>	<u>8,960</u>
<b>2018</b>			
Investment securities designated at amortised cost	<u>4,422</u>	<u>8,361</u>	<u>12,783</u>

There were no investment debt securities classified as sub-standard or impaired for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

### Currency risk

As at 31 December 2019, all of the Fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollars and therefore the Fund has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Interest rate risk (continued)

The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate re-pricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Funds statement of comprehensive income.

The sensitivity of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December.

Change in basis points	Sensitivity of income	
	2019	2018
+ 100	—	—
– 100	—	—

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	—	—	—
Trustee fees payable	6	—	6
Distributions payable	89	—	89
Other payables	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b><u>97</u></b>	<b><u>—</u></b>	<b><u>97</u></b>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	3	—	3
Trustee fees payable	7	—	7
Distributions payable	97	—	97
Other payables	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b><u>109</u></b>	<b><u>—</u></b>	<b><u>109</u></b>

### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair values of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio. The effect on equity due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price %	Effect on income	
		2019 + / -	2018 + / -
S&P 500	+ / - 8%	—	—

## 12. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,586	—	5,586	3,477	—	3,477
Investment securities	673	8,287	8,960	2,942	9,841	12,783
Interest receivable	<u>92</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>200</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>6,351</u></b>	<b><u>8,287</u></b>	<b><u>14,638</u></b>	<b><u>6,619</u></b>	<b><u>9,841</u></b>	<b><u>16,460</u></b>
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fee payable	—	—	—	3	—	3
Trustee fees payable	6	—	6	7	—	7
Distributions payable	89	—	89	97	—	97
Other payables	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>97</u></b>	<b><u>—</u></b>	<b><u>97</u></b>	<b><u>109</u></b>	<b><u>—</u></b>	<b><u>109</u></b>

## 13. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses from these transactions are as follows:

	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>		
Other related parties	411	582
	<u>411</u>	<u>582</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	–	3
Other related parties	2	2
	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
<b>Unitholders' balances</b>		
Sponsor company	1,000	1,000
Directors and key management personnel	23	23
Other related parties	694	694
	<u>1,717</u>	<u>1,717</u>
<b>Income</b>		
Other related parties	24	31
	<u>24</u>	<u>31</u>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Sponsor company	7	10
	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Directors and key management personnel	–	–
Other related parties	7	7
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

## 14. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for Unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest the proceeds from the issue of units in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The use of proceeds from the issue of units is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager, based on guidelines set out in the Prospectus and the Trust Deed. The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

## 15. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

As Sponsor, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited will guarantee a 100% return of the principal invested in Units of the Fund by investors subject to a minimum period of investment provided that and so long as ANSA Merchant Bank Limited is the Investment Manager.

## 16. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the statement of financial position date of 31 December 2019 which required recording or disclosure in the financial statements of the Fund as at 19th March, 2020.





# ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND

## FUND FACTS

### TOP 10 HOLDINGS - DECEMBER 31, 2019

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
WASA STRIP ZERO COUPON DUE 2023	7.14%
MS CONT 8.25% CALLABLE 2026	6.75%
GHL 7.975% DUE 2023	5.16%
GS CONTINGENT 9.2% ELN DUE 2024	4.51%
TTNGL SHARES (NGL TP EQUITY)	3.85%
FIRST CITIZENS BANK LTD USD 90.4MM 4.25% FRB DUE 2023	3.58%
GOLDMAN SACHS (GS) FLOAT DUE 2023 (ELN)	3.58%
CLICO INVESTMENT FUND	3.24%
TRINIDAD GEN UNLTD (TRNGEN) 5.25% BOND DUE 2027	2.72%
MS CONTINGENT 9.75% DUE 2021	2.68%

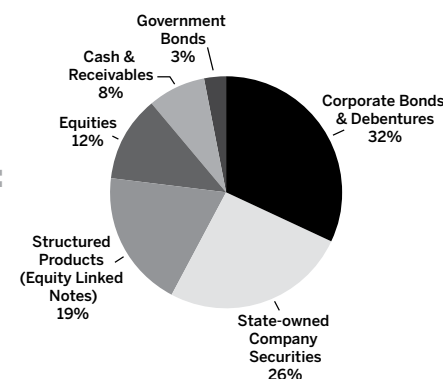
### CUMULATIVE RETURNS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

12 month	4.70%
3 Year	10.74%
5 Year	12.73%
Since Inception	29.39%

### HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

2013	4.98%
2014	1.23%
2015	-0.71%
2016	2.59%
2017	3.76%
2018	2.11%

### ASSET MIX 2019:



Ernst & Young Services Limited  
P.O. Box 158  
5/7 Sweet Briar Road  
St. Clair, Port of Spain  
Trinidad

Tel: +1 868 628 1105  
ey.com

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA TT\$ INCOME FUND

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA TT\$ Income Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

##### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### Responsibilities of Management and Trustees for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund'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 Fund'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 Fund 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 the Trustees 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.





Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:

DATE: 19th March, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	38,379	33,800
Interest receivable		3,010	3,143
Investment securities	5	<u>347,070</u>	<u>337,929</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>388,459</u>	<u>374,872</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable		660	2,027
Trustee fees payable		144	138
Distributions payable		182	178
Other payables		<u>30</u>	<u>952</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>1,016</u>	<u>3,295</u>
<b>Net assets</b>		<u><b>387,443</b></u>	<u><b>371,577</b></u>
<b>Unitholders' Capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances at par	6	349,012	345,819
Capital reserve		169	–
Retained fund surplus		<u>38,262</u>	<u>25,758</u>
		<u><b>387,443</b></u>	<u><b>371,577</b></u>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustee and authorised for issue on 19th March, 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

 : Trustee  
 : Trustee

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Note	Unitholders' balances at par	Retained fund surplus	Capital reserve	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2018</b>		343,683	21,907	–	365,590
Issue of units	6	29,348	–	–	29,348
Redemption of units	6	(27,001)	–	–	(27,001)
Distribution to Unitholders		–	(6,365)	–	(6,365)
Unitholders' transfer of gains	6	(211)	211	–	–
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>–</u>	<u>10,005</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>10,005</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>		345,819	25,758	–	371,577
Issue of units	6	28,893	–	–	28,893
Redemption of units	6	(25,286)	–	–	(25,286)
Distribution to Unitholders		–	(6,502)	–	(6,502)
Unitholders' transfer of gains	6	(414)	414	–	–
Revaluation of FVOCI investments		–	6	169	175
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u>–</u>	<u>18,586</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>18,586</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>		<u><b>349,012</b></u>	<u><b>38,262</b></u>	<u><b>169</b></u>	<u><b>387,443</b></u>

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Income</b>			
Interest and dividend income	7	19,556	20,070
Net realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investment securities	8	<u>6,241</u>	<u>(3,336)</u>
<b>Total income</b>		<u>25,797</u>	<u>16,734</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Net foreign exchange translation and other (losses)/gains		(62)	979
Management fees	9	(6,614)	(7,344)
Trustee fees	9	(566)	(552)
Impairment writeback		132	286
Other expenses		<u>(101)</u>	<u>(98)</u>
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>(7,211)</u>	<u>(6,729)</u>
<b>Total income for the year</b>		<u><b>18,586</b></u>	<u><b>10,005</b></u>
<b>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>			
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net change in fair value during the year		169	–
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		<u>6</u>	<u>–</u>
		<u>175</u>	<u>–</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u><b>18,761</b></u>	<u><b>–</b></u>

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Total income for the year		18,586	10,005
Adjustments:			
Interest capitalised		(1,363)	(1,876)
Writeback of impairment		(132)	(286)
Amortisation on investment securities		492	293
Unrealised (gains)/losses on investment securities	8	(5,280)	2,459
(Gains)/losses on sale of investment securities	8	(961)	877
Foreign exchange losses/(gains)		<u>482</u>	<u>(426)</u>
Surplus before working capital changes		11,824	11,046
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Decrease/(increase) in interest receivable		85	(647)
(Decrease)/increase in payables		<u>(2,279)</u>	<u>243</u>
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		<u>9,630</u>	<u>10,642</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of investments		(119,886)	(119,110)
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		<u>117,730</u>	<u>124,694</u>
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities		<u>(2,156)</u>	<u>5,584</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Issue of units	6	28,893	29,348
Redemption of units	6	(25,286)	(27,001)
Distribution to Unitholders		<u>(6,502)</u>	<u>(6,365)</u>
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<u>(2,895)</u>	<u>(4,018)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		4,579	12,208
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		<u>33,800</u>	<u>21,592</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<u><b>38,379</b></u>	<u><b>33,800</b></u>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest and dividend received		18,739	19,716
Distributions paid		6,506	6,136

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

### 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA TT\$ Income Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Prospectus of the Fund for more complete information.

#### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad & Tobago, and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 23 November 2010. The Bank whose registered address is 11C Maraval Road, Port Of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital.

The Fund may invest in securities and contracts, including sovereign debt, issued in countries other than Trinidad and Tobago, which are expected to provide high income yield and not expected to cause deterioration in capital values.

The Fund's capital is made up of two classes of Units. Class A Units which are issued to investors pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the Trust Deed and Class B Units which were issued to the Fund Sponsor (ANSA Merchant Bank Limited).

The Class B Unitholder is not entitled to receive any dividends and has no rights to the Fund's assets upon termination of the Fund, save and except for its original investment and any accretion thereto.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the Fund. Voting by Class A unitholders takes place at meetings which may be convened annually by the Trustee or which may be called by the Trustee at the request of the Class B Unitholder or a Unitholder(s) holding not less than 25% of the outstanding units of the Fund.

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Trustee of the Fund is First Citizens Trustee Services Limited.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest.

The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars (TTD) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *New and amended standards and interpretations*

Several amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Fund. These are described in more detail below. The Fund has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

The nature and the impact of each new standard or amendment is described below:

##### **IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' Amendments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Effective 1 January 2019**

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

##### *Annual Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards 2015-2017*

##### **IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' Amendments – Previously held interests in a joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including measuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value.

In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

##### **IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' Amendments – Previously held interest in joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019**

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control or, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

##### **IAS 12 'Income Taxes' Amendments – Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences on dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions of owners. Therefore, an entity recognized the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. When an entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognized on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

##### *New and amended standards and interpretations* (continued)

##### *Annual Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards 2015-2017* (continued)

##### **IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' Amendments – Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization – Effective 1 January 2019**

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred in or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

##### **Standards issued but not yet effective**

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to References in the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards – Effective 1 January 2020

#### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risks of change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

#### iv) Financial instruments

##### **Financial assets**

##### **a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of comprehensive income and is included in 'interest income'.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### **Financial assets (continued)**

##### **a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement** (continued)

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

##### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

On initial recognition, the Fund can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of re-sale in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Fund manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

##### *Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

The Fund applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Fund does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as at FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is included in the 'investment income' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.



## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - *Revenue* and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

##### Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income; and
- for equity instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income.
- for debt instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### b. Impairment of financial assets

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

##### Significant increase in credit risk

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

##### Definition of default and cure

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial assets (continued)

##### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

##### Definition of default and cure (continued)

It is the Fund's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore reclassified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

##### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

##### • Probability of Default (PD):

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

##### • Exposure at Default (EAD):

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

##### • Loss Given Default (LGD):

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

##### Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Fund relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Inflation rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial assets (continued)

#### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

##### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

#### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of other comprehensive income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss.

#### Financial liabilities

#### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable amounts due to related parties and other payables.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

#### Financial liabilities (continued)

#### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.

#### Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fees payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

#### Investment securities

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration employing the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

#### Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

#### *Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)*

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

#### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry fund, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

#### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

#### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Fund has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

#### *The effective interest rate method*

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

#### *Investment income*

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

#### *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### vi) Revenue recognition (continued)

#### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

#### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

A refund liability is the sum of the contribution received from the customer to cover the costs associated with the product sold. The Fund updates its balance of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period with the monthly amortisation of the contribution used to offset the cost relating to the product sold.

### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for at the Net Asset Values calculated on the business day prior to the date of the subscription or redemption. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$25,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$5,000 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 9 for management, administration and trustee fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

### ix) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustees and are paid out quarterly.

### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the Trinidad and Tobago Dollar (TTD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in TTD. Therefore, the TTD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the TTD.

### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars at rates of exchange ruling on 31 December. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

### xiii) Unitholders' Capital

Unitholders' subscriptions and redemptions measured at par value are recognised in the 'Unitholders' balance' line in the statement of financial position. The differences between the net asset value (NAV) of the Fund and its par value is recorded in 'retained earnings'.

#### *Classification of redeemable shares*

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Financial instruments risk management (Note 11)
- Fund management (Note 14)

#### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

##### *Impairment of financial instruments*

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

##### *Valuation of investments*

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

4. Cash and cash equivalents	2019	2018
Cash at bank	12,613	14,842
Short-term funds	25,766	18,958
	<b>38,379</b>	<b>33,800</b>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rate.

5. Investment securities	2019	2018
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	186,459	183,074
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	154,979	154,855
Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,632	—
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b>347,070</b>	<b>337,929</b>

##### **Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income**

Equity securities	43,510	39,941
Government securities	10,660	15,873
State-owned company securities	70,248	61,895
Corporate bonds and debentures	62,041	65,365
	<b>186,459</b>	<b>183,074</b>

##### **Investment securities measured at amortised cost**

Government securities	10,718	6,717
State-owned company securities	41,782	28,523
Corporate bonds and debentures	102,479	119,615
	<b>154,979</b>	<b>154,855</b>

##### **Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Corporate bonds and debentures	5,632	—
	<b>5,632</b>	<b>—</b>

##### *Impairment allowance for investment securities*

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

##### **Investment securities measured at amortised cost**

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	152,579	2,636	—	155,215
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(188)	(48)	—	(236)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>152,391</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>154,979</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	(272)	(149)	—	(421)
Translation adjustments	—	—	—	—
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(74)	—	—	(74)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	40	(8)	—	32
Charge-offs and write-offs	—	—	—	—
Credit loss income	118	109	—	227
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(188)</b>	<b>(48)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(236)</b>



**5. Investment securities (continued)**

*Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)*

*Investment securities measured at amortised cost (continued)*

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	140,341	14,935	–	155,276
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(272)	(149)	–	(421)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>140,069</b>	<b>14,786</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>154,855</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(113)	(588)	–	(701)
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(156)	–	–	(156)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(3)	439	–	436
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b>(272)</b>	<b>(149)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(421)</b>

*Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI*

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	5,632	–	–	5,632
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(6)	–	–	(6)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>5,626</b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	–	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(6)	–	–	(6)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	–	–	–	–
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(6)</b>

**6. Unitholders' balances at par**

	2019	
	Units	\$
Authorised: Unlimited number of units		
<i>Reconciliation of unitholders' balances:</i>		
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	691,639	345,819
Units issued	52,833	28,893
Units redeemed	(46,448)	(25,286)
Value of units below par issued and redeemed in the year	–	(414)
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<b>698,024</b>	<b>349,012</b>
Unitholders' earnings above par		37,373
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<b>386,385</b>
<b>Net asset value per unit on unitholders' balance</b>		<b>553.54</b>
Other unitholder movements		1,373
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<b>387,758</b>
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>		<b>555.51</b>

**6. Unitholders' balances at par (continued)**

	2018	
	Units	\$
Authorised: Unlimited number of units		
<i>Reconciliation of unitholders' balances:</i>		
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	687,291	343,683
Units issued	54,607	29,348
Units redeemed	(50,259)	(27,001)
Value of units above par issued and redeemed in the year	–	(211)
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<b>691,639</b>	<b>345,819</b>
Unitholders' earnings above par		26,739
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<b>372,558</b>
<b>Net asset value per unit on unitholders' balance</b>		<b>538.66</b>
Other unitholder movements		(981)
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<b>371,577</b>
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>		<b>537.24</b>

**7. Interest and dividend income**

	2019	2018
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income	7,742	8,159
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	9,808	10,048
Dividend income	2,006	1,863
	<b>19,556</b>	<b>20,070</b>

**8. Net realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investment securities**

Realised gains/(losses) on sale of investment securities	961	(877)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments held at year end designated at fair value through statement of income	5,280	(2,459)
	<b>6,241</b>	<b>(3,336)</b>

**9. Fees**

The Investment Manager is paid quarterly from the assets of the Fund in the form of management fees, administrator fees and distributor fees, calculated on the basis of the average net asset value in that quarter pro-rated where necessary on the basis of number of days remaining or elapsed in the quarter, according to an annual rate not to exceed a cumulative total of 4.25% on the average net asset value of the Fund.

The Trustee is paid from the assets of the Fund a fee not exceeding an annual rate of 0.15% on the average net asset value and such fee shall be subject to a minimum annual fee of \$75,000, exclusive of VAT.

	2019	2018
Management fees	6,614	7,344
Trustee fees	566	552
	<b>7,180</b>	<b>7,896</b>

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments

### (i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December.

2019	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	38,379	38,379	—
Investment securities	347,070	348,486	1,416
Interest receivable	3,010	3,324	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>388,459</b>	<b>390,189</b>	<b>1,416</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	660	660	—
Trustee fees payable	144	144	—
Distributions payable	182	182	—
Other payables	30	30	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	33,800	33,800	—
Investment securities	337,929	332,557	(5,372)
Interest receivable	3,143	3,143	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>374,872</b>	<b>369,500</b>	<b>(5,372)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	2,027	2,027	—
Trustee fees payable	138	138	—
Distributions payable	178	178	—
Other payables	952	952	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>—</b>

### (ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
Equity securities	43,510	—	—	43,510
Government securities	4,171	6,489	—	10,660
State-owned company securities	14,893	55,355	—	70,248
Corporate bonds and debentures	29,787	32,254	—	62,041
	<b>92,361</b>	<b>94,098</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>186,459</b>
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	—	10,392	—	10,392
State-owned company securities	10,734	32,017	—	42,751
Corporate bonds and debentures	23,541	79,711	—	103,252
	<b>34,275</b>	<b>122,120</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>156,395</b>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>				
Government securities	—	5,632	—	5,632
	<b>—</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5,632</b>

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

### (ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
Equity securities	39,942	—	—	39,942
Government securities	9,429	6,445	—	15,874
State-owned company securities	11,847	50,048	—	61,895
Corporate bonds and debentures	37,897	21,468	6,000	65,365
	<b>99,115</b>	<b>77,961</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>183,076</b>
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
Government securities	—	6,227	—	6,227
State-owned company securities	—	26,114	—	26,114
Corporate bonds and debentures	34,595	82,545	—	117,140
	<b>34,595</b>	<b>114,886</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>149,481</b>

### Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation:

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Unquoted securities	Discounted cashflows	Rate of return 5.5% to 11.0%	2% increase/(decrease) in the rate of return would result in decrease/(increase) in fair value by \$0/(\$0)

### (iii) Transfers between Level 1 and 2

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019 there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

### (iv) Movements in Level 3 financial instruments

	2019	2018
Balance at 1 January	6,000	12,000
Gains recognised	—	—
Purchases	—	—
Transfers (from)/into Level 3	—	—
Disposals	(6,000)	(6,000)
Balance at 31 December	<b>—</b>	<b>6,000</b>

## 11. Risk management

### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the executive management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk is limited to the value of its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

	Gross maximum exposure	
	2019	2018
Cash and cash equivalents	38,379	33,800
Investment securities	303,560	297,988
Interest receivable	3,010	3,143
	<u>344,949</u>	<u>334,931</u>

### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

### Investment debt securities

The credit quality of investment debt securities has been analysed into the following categories:

	High grade	Standard	Total
High grade	These comprise of regional sovereign debt securities issued directly or through a state intermediary body where there has been no history of default.		
Standard	These securities are current and have been serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. In addition, included in this category are securities issued by related parties and fellow subsidiaries within the ANSA McAL Group of companies.		
Sub-standard	These securities are greater than 90 days in arrears, display indicators of impairment or have been restructured in the past financial year.		
Impaired	These securities are non-performing.		

	High grade	Standard	Total
2019			
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	77,427	65,522	142,949
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	52,500	102,479	154,979
Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,632	—	5,632
	<u>135,559</u>	<u>168,001</u>	<u>303,560</u>

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Investment debt securities (continued)

#### 2018

Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	78,768	64,365	143,133
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	<u>35,240</u>	<u>119,615</u>	<u>154,855</u>
	<u>114,008</u>	<u>183,980</u>	<u>297,988</u>

There were no investment debt securities classified as sub-standard or impaired for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

### Currency risk

The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Bank in its capacity as Investment Manager sets limits on the level of exposure by currency and in aggregate for both overnight and intra-day positions, which are monitored daily.

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December, arising primarily from monetary financial assets denominated in US Dollars. The Fund had no financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the reporting currency.

The final line of the table, illustrates the effect of a reasonably possible movement of the USD against the TTD, with all other variables held constant on the statement of comprehensive income.

	USD 2019	USD 2018
<b>Financial assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	25,766	18,958
Investment securities	182,615	173,460
Interest receivables	<u>2,324</u>	<u>2,390</u>
<b>Net currency risk exposure</b>	<u>210,705</u>	<u>194,808</u>
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%
<b>Effect on income for the year</b>	<b>10,535</b>	<b>9,740</b>

### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Fund's statement of comprehensive income.

The sensitivity of income is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on income for one year, based on the floating rate non-trading financial assets and financial liabilities held at 31 December.

Change in basis points	Sensitivity to income	
	2019	2018
+ 100	35	45
- 100	-35	-45

### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	660	–	660
Trustee fees payable	144	–	144
Distributions payable	182	–	182
Other payables	30	–	30
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,016</b>
<b>2018</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	2,027	–	2,027
Trustee fees payable	138	–	138
Distributions payable	178	–	178
Other payables	952	–	952
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,295</b>

### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio. The effect on equity due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price	Effect on income	
		2019 + / -	2018 + / -
TTSE	+ / - 3%	1,305	1,198
S & P 500	+ / - 8%	–	–

## 12. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	38,379	–	38,379	33,800	–	33,800
Investment securities	56,132	290,938	347,070	64,474	273,455	337,929
Interest receivable	3,010	–	3,010	3,143	–	3,143
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>97,521</b>	<b>290,938</b>	<b>388,459</b>	<b>101,417</b>	<b>273,455</b>	<b>374,872</b>
	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fee payable	660	–	660	2,027	–	2,027
Trustee fees payable	144	–	144	138	–	138
Distributions payable	182	–	182	178	–	178
Other payables	30	–	30	952	–	952
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>3,295</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>3,295</b>

## 13. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses from these transactions are as follows:

	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>		
Sponsor company	–	6,000
Other related parties	2,636	3,552
	<b>2,636</b>	<b>9,552</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	660	2,027
Directors and key management personnel	–	–
	<b>660</b>	<b>2,027</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Sponsor company	17	247
Other related parties	262	194
	<b>279</b>	<b>441</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Sponsor company	6,614	7,344
<b>Unitholders' balances</b>		
Sponsor company	5,535	5,387
Directors and key management personnel	56,857	54,443
Other related parties	28,027	26,804
	<b>90,419</b>	<b>86,634</b>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Directors	972	938
Other related parties	479	463
	<b>1,451</b>	<b>1,401</b>

## 14. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest the proceeds from the issue of units in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The use of proceeds from the issue of units is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager, based on guidelines set out in the Prospectus and the Trust Deed. The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

## 15. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments nor any contingencies for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

## 16. Events after the reporting period

There are no material events after the statement of financial position date of 31 December 2019 which required recording or disclosure in the financial statements of the Fund as at 19th March 2020.



### TOP 10 HOLDINGS - DECEMBER 31, 2019

SECURITY	% OF PORTFOLIO
UDECOTT FRB 2020 SERIES #18 STRIP	11.55%
GS CONTINGENT 9.2% ELN DUE 2024	9.44%
COMMERBANK AG FRANKFURT	
MEDIUM TERM NOTE 8.125% DUE 2023	4.99%
UBS AG 5.125% CONTINGENT CAPITAL FRB DUE 2024	4.79%
INSTIT COSTA DE ELECTRIC (COSICE) 6.95% FRB DUE 2021	4.62%
COMISION FED DE ELECTRICIDAD 4.875% DUE 2021	4.57%
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC 4.15% DUE 2024	4.54%
TRINIDAD GEN UNLTD (TRNGEN) 5.25% BOND DUE 2027	4.49%
CAL FIXED RATE LOAN 5.875% USD 64.2M DUE 2029	3.91%
BHARTI AIRTEL INTL 5.125% FRB DUE 2023	3.63%

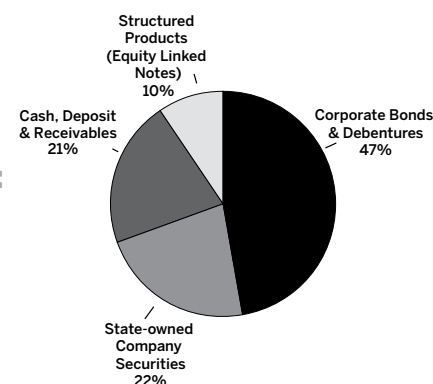
### CUMULATIVE RETURNS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

12 month	5.47%
3 Year	9.59%
5 Year	12.19%
Since Inception	20.11%

### HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE

2013	-2.41%
2014	0.93%
2015	-0.11%
2016	2.60%
2017	3.85%
2018	0.20%

### ASSET MIX 2019:



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### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE UNITHOLDERS OF ANSA US\$ INCOME FUND

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ANSA US\$ Income Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in unitholders' capital and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2019 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

##### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Fund in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

##### Responsibilities of Management and Trustees for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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 Fund'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 Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund'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 Fund'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 Fund 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 the Trustees 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.





Port of Spain,  
TRINIDAD:  
DATE: 19th March, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	2,357	2,407
Interest receivable		99	115
Investment securities	5	8,906	8,434
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>11,362</b>	<b>10,956</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable		15	32
Trustee fees payable		4	4
Distributions payable		9	6
Other payables		4	4
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>11,330</b>	<b>10,910</b>
<b>Unitholders' Capital</b>			
Unitholders' balances at par	6	10,836	10,884
Capital reserve/(deficit)		16	(29)
Retained fund surplus		478	55
		<b>11,330</b>	<b>10,910</b>

The financial statements were approved by the Trustee and authorised for issue on 19th March, 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

 : Trustee  
 : Trustee

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN UNITHOLDERS' CAPITAL  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Note	Unitholders' balances at par	Retained fund surplus/(deficit)	Capital reserve	Total
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2018</b>		10,836	88	—	10,924
Issue of units	6	978	—	—	978
Redemption of units	6	(937)	—	—	(937)
Distribution to Unitholders		—	(150)	—	(150)
Unitholders' transfer of losses	6	7	(7)	—	—
Revaluation of FVOCI investments		—	10	(29)	(19)
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	114	—	114
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2018</b>		10,884	55	(29)	10,910
Issue of units	6	1,033	—	—	1,033
Redemption of units	6	(1,080)	—	—	(1,080)
Distribution to Unitholders		—	(150)	—	(150)
Unitholders' transfer of gains	6	(1)	1	—	—
Revaluation of FVOCI investments		—	1	45	46
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	571	—	571
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2019</b>		<b>10,836</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11,330</b>

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

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Income</b>			
Interest income	7	524	579
Net foreign exchange translation and other gains		22	40
<b>Total income</b>		<b>546</b>	<b>619</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Net realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investment securities	8	211	(369)
Management fees	9	(146)	(140)
Trustee fees	9	(17)	(17)
Impairment (expense)/write back		(13)	31
Other expenses		(10)	(10)
<b>Total expenses/(net)</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>(505)</b>
<b>Total income for the year</b>		<b>571</b>	<b>114</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</b>			
<i>Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income</i>			
Net change in fair value during the year		45	(29)
Changes in allowance for expected credit losses		1	10
		46	(19)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>617</b>	<b>95</b>

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019  
(Expressed in Thousands of United States dollars)

	Notes	2019	2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Total income for the year		571	114
Adjustments:			
Interest capitalised		(77)	(91)
Impairment expense/(write back)		13	(31)
Amortisation on investment securities		46	31
Unrealised (gains)/losses on investment securities	8	(164)	314
(Gains)/losses on sale of investment securities	8	(47)	55
Surplus before working capital changes		342	392
Changes in assets/liabilities:			
Decrease in interest receivable		—	26
(Decrease)/increase in payables		(14)	19
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		<b>328</b>	<b>437</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from maturity/sale of investments		6,164	2,579
Purchase of investments		(6,345)	(1,024)
Net cash flows (used in)/provided by investing activities		<b>(181)</b>	<b>1,555</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Issue of units	6	1,033	978
Redemption of units	6	(1,080)	(937)
Distribution to Unitholders		(150)	(150)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		<b>(197)</b>	<b>(109)</b>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(50)	1,883
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,407	524
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4	<b>2,357</b>	<b>2,407</b>
<b>Supplemental information:</b>			
Interest received		495	635
Distributions paid		148	151

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

### 1. Description of the Fund

The following brief description of the ANSA US\$ Income Fund (the 'Fund') is provided for general information purposes only. Reference should be made to the Trust Deed and Rules of the Fund for more complete information.

#### General

The Fund is an open-ended mutual fund registered in Trinidad & Tobago, and established by ANSA Merchant Bank Limited (the 'Bank' or 'Fund Manager') under a Trust Deed dated 23 November 2010. The Bank whose registered office is 11C Maraval Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, is the Sponsor, Investment Manager, Administrator and Distributor of the Fund.

The principal activity of the Fund is to provide investors having similar investment objectives the opportunity to access professional investment management in achieving maximum income returns, minimisation of risk and reasonable safety of capital.

The Fund may invest in securities and contracts, including sovereign debt, issued in countries other than Trinidad and Tobago, which are expected to provide high income yield and not expected to cause deterioration in capital values.

The Fund's capital is made up of two classes of Units. Class A Units which are issued to investors pursuant to the terms of the Prospectus and the Trust Deed and Class B Units which were issued to the Fund Sponsor (ANSA Merchant Bank Limited).

The Class B Unitholder is not entitled to receive any dividends and has no rights to the Fund's assets upon termination of the Fund, save and except for its original investment and any accretion thereto.

The Unitholders of the Fund have the right to vote with respect to certain matters related to the Fund. Voting by Class A unitholders takes place at meetings which may be convened annually by the Trustee or which may be called by the Trustee at the request of the Class B Unitholder or a Unitholder(s) holding not less than 25% of the outstanding units of the Fund.

At Unitholder meetings, Unitholders are entitled, inter alia, to:

- (i) require the removal of the Trustee and/or approve the appointment of a new Trustee; and
- (ii) sanction any modification, alteration or addition to the provisions of the Trust Deed unless the Trustee and the Sponsor certify in writing that they are of the opinion that the modification (a) does not materially prejudice the interests of the Unitholders, does not operate to release the Trustee from any material obligation to the Unitholders and does not materially increase the amount of expenses chargeable on the assets of the Fund; or (b) is necessary in order to make possible compliance with any fiscal, statutory or official requirement; or (c) is made to correct a manifest error.

The Trustee of the Fund is First Citizens Trustee Services Limited.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### i) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the fair value measurement of trading investment securities and other financial assets not held in a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or whose contractual terms do not give rise solely to payments of principal and interest.

The financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD) which is the functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand, except when otherwise indicated.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

#### Presentation of financial statements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses will not be offset in the statement of comprehensive income unless required or permitted by any accounting standard or interpretation, and as specifically disclosed in the accounting policies of the Fund.

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Fund's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 except for the adoption of new standards and interpretations noted below.

#### New and amended standards and interpretations

Several other amendments and interpretations apply for the first time in 2019, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Fund. These are described in more detail below. The Company has not early adopted any standards, interpretations or amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### ii) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures (continued)

#### New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

The nature and the impact of each new standard or amendment is described below:

#### IFRS 9 – 'Financial Instruments' Amendments – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Effective 1 January 2019

Under IFRS 9, a debt instrument can be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, provided that the contractual cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest' on the principal amount outstanding (the SPPI criterion) and the instrument is held within the appropriate business model for that classification. The amendments to IFRS 9 clarify that a financial asset passes the SPPI criterion regardless of an event or circumstance that causes the early termination of the contract and irrespective of which party pays or receives reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract. These amendments had no impact on the financial statements of the Fund.

#### Annual Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards 2015-2017

#### IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' Amendments – Previously held interests in a joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019

The amendments clarify that, when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages, including measuring previously held interests in the assets and liabilities of the joint operation at fair value.

In doing so, the acquirer remeasures its entire previously held interest in the joint operation.

An entity applies those amendments to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

#### IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' Amendments – Previously held interest in joint operation – Effective 1 January 2019

A party that participates in, but does not have joint control or, a joint operation might obtain joint control of the joint operation in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business as defined in IFRS 3. The amendments clarify that the previously held interests in that joint operation are not remeasured.

An entity applies those amendments to transactions in which it obtains joint control on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund as the Fund does not have joint operations.

#### IAS 12 'Income Taxes' Amendments – Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity – Effective 1 January 2019

The amendments clarify that the income tax consequences on dividends are linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distributions of owners. Therefore, an entity recognized the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. When an entity first applies those amendments, it applies them to the income tax consequences of dividends recognized on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

#### IAS 23 'Borrowing Costs' Amendments – Borrowing costs eligible for capitalization – Effective 1 January 2019

The amendments clarify that an entity treats as part of general borrowings any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

An entity applies those amendments to borrowing costs incurred in or after the beginning of the annual reporting period in which the entity first applies those amendments.

An entity applies those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

These amendments have no impact on the Fund.

#### Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Fund's financial statements are disclosed below. The Fund intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

- Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 – Definition of a Business – Effective 1 January 2020
- Amendments to References in the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards – Effective 1 January 2020

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and subject to insignificant risks of change in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts, should they exist, are disclosed separately under 'liabilities' on the statement of financial position.

#### iv) Financial instruments

##### Financial assets

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

##### *Amortised cost and effective interest method*

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost. Interest income is recognised separately in the statement of comprehensive income and is included in 'interest income'.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for debt investments that are designated as at fair value through statement of income on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

##### *Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

##### *Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

On initial recognition, the Fund can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVOCI. Designation at FVOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of re-sale in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Fund manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee.

Investments in equity instruments at FVOCI are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investments revaluation reserve. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to the statement of income on disposal of the investments.

##### *Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*

The Fund applies the category under IFRS 9 of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income when both of the following conditions are met:

- the instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- the contractual cash flows of an asset give rise to payments on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI") on the principal amount outstanding ("the SPPI test").

FVOCI debt instruments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

*Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)* (continued)

*Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)* (continued)

The Fund does not have any equity instruments that are carried at FVOCI on initial application of IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments*.

##### *Financial assets at fair value through statement of income (FVSI)*

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVSI, unless the Fund designates an investment that is not held for trading as at FVOCI on initial recognition. The Fund has designated all investments in equity instruments that are held for trading as FVSI on initial application of IFRS 9.

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria are measured at FVSI. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria but are designated as at FVSI are measured at FVSI. A debt instrument may be designated as at FVSI upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as at FVSI.

Debt instruments are reclassified from amortised cost to FVSI when the business model is changed such that the amortised cost criteria is no longer met. Reclassification of debt instruments that are designated as at FVSI on initial recognition is not allowed. The Fund has not designated any debt instrument as FVSI.

Financial assets at FVSI are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of comprehensive income is included in the 'investment income' line item.

Interest income on debt instruments as at FVSI is included in the net gain or loss described above.

Dividend income on investments in equity instruments at FVSI is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income when the Fund's right to receive the dividends is established in accordance with IFRS 15 - *Revenue* and is included in the net gain or loss described above.

##### *Foreign exchange gains and losses*

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. The foreign exchange component forms part of its fair value gain or loss.

Therefore,

- for financial assets that are classified as at FVSI, the foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income; and
- for equity instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in other comprehensive income.
- for debt instruments that are designated as at FVOCI, any foreign exchange component is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- for foreign currency denominated debt instruments measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the financial assets and are recognised in the 'other gains and losses' line item in the statement of comprehensive income.

##### b. Impairment of financial assets

The Fund records an allowance for expected credit losses for debt financial assets not held at FVSI, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments'. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under IFRS 9.

The Fund uses the general probability of default approach when calculating ECLs. The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12mECL). The Fund's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out below.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12mECLs are calculated on an individual basis.

The Fund has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each reporting period, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.



### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

#### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

##### Significant increase in credit risk

The Fund continuously monitors all assets subject to ECLs. In order to determine whether an instrument or a portfolio of instruments is subject to 12mECL or LTECL, the Fund assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The Fund also applies a secondary qualitative method for triggering a significant increase in credit risk for an asset, such as moving an investment to the watch list to non-investment grade, or the account becoming forborne. Regardless of the change in credit grades, if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, the credit risk is deemed to have increased significantly since initial recognition.

##### Definition of default and cure

The Fund considers a financial instrument defaulted and therefore Stage 3 (credit-impaired) for ECL calculations in all cases when the borrower becomes 90 days past due on its contractual payments.

As a part of a qualitative assessment of whether a customer is in default, the Fund also considers a variety of instances that may indicate unlikelihood to pay. When such events occur, the Fund carefully considers whether the event should result in treating the customer as defaulted and therefore assessed as Stage 3 for ECL calculations or whether Stage 2 is appropriate.

It is the Fund's policy to consider a financial instrument as 'cured' and therefore reclassified out of Stage 3 when none of the default criteria have been present for at least six consecutive months. The decision whether to classify an asset as Stage 2 or Stage 1 once cured depends on the updated credit grade, at the time of the cure, and whether this indicates there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition.

##### Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs)

When estimating the ECLs, the Fund considers among other factors the risk rating category and aging of the financial asset. Each of these is associated with different PDs, EADs and LGDs. When relevant, it also incorporates how defaulted financial assets are expected to be recovered.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are as follows:

##### Probability of Default (PD):

The PD is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

##### Exposure at Default (EAD):

The EAD is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

The EAD represents the gross carrying amount of the financial instruments subject to the impairment calculation, addressing both the client's ability to increase its exposure while approaching default and potential early repayments too.

##### Loss Given Default (LGD):

The LGD is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

For investments, the Fund primarily relies on international external credit rating agencies to provide data for PDs and LGDs.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial assets (continued)

#### b. Impairment of financial assets (continued)

##### Forward looking information

In its ECL models, the Fund relies on a broad range of forward looking information as economic inputs, such as:

- GDP growth
- Unemployment rates
- Inflation rates

The inputs and models used for calculating ECLs may not always capture all characteristics of the market at the date of the financial statements. To reflect this, qualitative adjustments or overlays are occasionally made as temporary adjustments when such differences are significantly material.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

##### Stage 1

The 12mECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Fund calculates the 12mECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-month default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 2

When a financial instrument has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Fund records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

##### Stage 3

For financial instruments considered credit-impaired (as defined in Note 2 above), the Fund recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these financial instruments. The method is similar to that for Stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In most instances, LGDs are determined on an individual investment basis, including discounting the expected cash flows at the original EIR.

#### c. Derecognition of financial assets

The Fund derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Fund neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Fund recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Fund retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Fund continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the statement of income. On derecognition of an equity instrument that is classified as FVOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve is not reclassified to the statement of other comprehensive income, but is reclassified to retained earnings. On derecognition of debt instruments at FVOCI, cumulative gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss.

#### Financial liabilities

##### a. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through the statement of comprehensive income, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge as appropriate. The Fund determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Fund's financial liabilities include fees payable, distributions payable, amounts due to related parties and other payables.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### iv) Financial instruments (continued)

##### Financial liabilities (continued)

##### b. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or has expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs at the close of business at the end of the reporting period for listed instruments.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate internal valuation techniques. These pricing models consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlation, time value of money, credit risk, yield curve volatility factors and/or prepayment rates of the underlying positions. The use of different pricing models and assumptions could produce materially different estimates of fair values.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments have been determined using available market information or other appropriate valuation methodologies that require judgement in interpreting market data and developing estimates.

Consequently, estimates made do not necessarily reflect the amounts that the Fund would realise in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or different methodologies may have a material effect on the fair values estimated.

##### Short-term financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amount of short-term financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, interest and other receivables, management fees payable, distributions payable, trustee fees payable, and other payables are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

##### Investment securities

The fair value of trading investments is based on market quotations, when available. When market quotations are not readily available, fair values are based on discounted cash flows or estimated using quoted market prices of similar investments. In the absence of a market value, discounted cash flows will approximate fair value. This process relies on available market data to generate a yield curve for each country in which valuations were undertaken, using interpolated results where there were no market observable rates.

In pricing callable bonds, where information is available, the price of a callable bond is determined as at the call date using the Yield to Worst. For bonds with irregular cash flows (sinking funds, capitalisation of interest, moratoria, amortisations or balloon payments) a process of iteration employing the Internal Rate of Return is used to arrive at bond values. Yields on all tax-free bonds are grossed-up to correspond to similar taxable bonds at the prevailing rate of corporation tax.

##### Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable; and
- Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### v) Fair valuation of financial instruments (continued)

##### Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

The Fund uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques:

##### Level 1

Included in the Level 1 category are financial assets that are measured in whole or in part by reference to published quotes in an active market. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry fund, pricing service or regulatory agency and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

##### Level 2

Included in the Level 2 category are financial assets that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions and for which pricing is obtained via pricing services, but where prices have not been determined in an active market. This includes financial assets with fair values based on broker quotes, investments in private equity funds with fair values obtained via fund managers and assets that are valued using the Fund's own models whereby the majority of assumptions are market observable.

##### Level 3

Included in the Level 3 category are financial assets and liabilities that are not quoted as there are no active markets to determine a price. These financial instruments are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid for the acquisition of the investment, and are regularly assessed for impairment.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Fund determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Fund has determined classes of assets on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

#### vi) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Fund expects to be entitled in exchange for goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Fund has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

##### The effective interest rate method

Interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR) method for all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and financial instruments designated at FVOCI. The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

The EIR (and therefore, the amortised cost of the asset) is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition, fees and costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The Fund recognises interest income using a rate of return that represents the best estimate of a constant rate of return over the expected life of the loan. Hence, it recognises the effect of potentially different interest rates charged at various stages, and other characteristics of the product life cycle (including prepayments, penalty interest and charges).

Interest income is accrued until the investment contractually becomes three months in arrears at which time the interest is suspended and then accounted for on a cash basis until the investment is brought up to date.

##### Investment income

The Fund calculates interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than credit-impaired assets.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### vi) Revenue recognition (continued)

##### *Investment income (continued)*

Interest income on all trading assets and financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recognised using the contractual interest rate in net trading income and Net gains/(losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, respectively.

##### *Dividend income*

Dividend income is recognised when the Fund's right to receive payment is established.

##### *Other income and expenditure*

Other income and expenditure are brought into account on the accruals basis.

##### *Revenue from contracts with customers*

A refund liability is the sum of the contribution received from the customer to cover the costs associated with the product sold. The Fund updates its balance of refund liabilities at the end of each reporting period with the monthly amortisation of the contribution used to offset the cost relating to the product sold.

#### vii) Subscriptions and redemptions

Subscriptions and redemptions are accounted for at the Net Asset Value calculated on the business day prior to the date of the subscription or redemption. Units may be subscribed at a minimum initial value of \$3,000 and thereafter, the minimum amount of an additional investment is \$500 in value, except in the instance of reinvestment of distributions. There are no limits as to the number of units that can be redeemed at any one time.

#### viii) Expenses

Fees are recognised on an accrual basis. Refer to Note 9 for management, administration and trustee fees. Audit fees are included within other expenses.

#### ix) Distributions to Unitholders

Distributions to Unitholders are recognised when they are ratified by the Trustees and are paid out quarterly.

#### x) Taxation

With respect to dividends which are derived locally no income tax is payable by residents of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### xi) Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the United States Dollar (USD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in USD. Therefore, the USD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the USD.

#### xii) Foreign currency transactions

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in United States dollars at rates of exchange ruling at 31 December. All revenue and expenditure transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at mid-exchange rates and the resulting profits and losses on exchange from these trading activities are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### xiii) Unitholders' capital

Unitholders' subscriptions and redemptions measured at par value are recognised in the 'Unitholders' balance' line in the statement of financial position. The differences between the net assets (NAV) of the Fund and its par value is recorded in 'retained earnings'.

##### *Classification of redeemable shares*

Redeemable shares are classified as equity instruments when:

- The redeemable shares entitle the holder to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets in the event of the Fund's liquidation.
- The redeemable shares do not include any contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset other than the holder's rights to a pro rata share of the Fund's net assets.
- The total expected cash flows attributable to the redeemable shares over the life of the instrument are based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund over the life of the instrument.

### 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### xiii) Unitholders' capital (continued)

##### *Classification of redeemable shares (continued)*

In addition to the redeemable shares having all of the above features, the Fund must have no other financial instrument or contract that has:

- Total cash flows based substantially on the profit or loss, the change in the recognised net assets or the change in the fair value of the recognised and unrecognised net assets of the Fund.
- The effect of substantially restricting or fixing the residual return to the redeemable unitholders.

The issuance, acquisition and cancellation of redeemable shares are accounted for as equity transactions.

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Fund's exposure to risks and uncertainties include:

- Financial instruments risk management (Note 11)
- Fund management (Note 14)

#### i) Judgement

In the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

##### *Impairment of financial instruments*

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial instruments requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Fund's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Fund's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so allowances for financial instruments should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below. The Fund based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. However, existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Fund. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

##### *Valuation of investments*

Fair values are based on quoted market prices for the specific instrument, comparisons with other similar financial instruments, or the use of valuation models. Establishing valuations where there are no quoted market prices inherently involves the use of judgement and applying judgement in establishing reserves against indicated valuations for aged positions, deteriorating economic conditions (including country specific risks), concentrations in specific industries, types of instruments or currencies, market liquidity, model risk itself and other factors.

<b>4. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Cash at bank	167	551
Short-term funds	2,190	1,856
	<u>2,357</u>	<u>2,407</u>

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

<b>5. Investment securities</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income	4,478	5,018
Investment securities measured at amortised cost	3,907	2,938
Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	521	478
<b>Total investment securities</b>	<b><u>8,906</u></b>	<b><u>8,434</u></b>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>		
Equity securities	–	–
State-owned company securities	1,302	1,243
Corporate bonds and debentures	3,176	3,775
	<u>4,478</u>	<u>5,018</u>
<b>Investment securities measured at amortised cost</b>		
State-owned company securities	506	–
Corporate bonds and debentures	3,401	2,938
	<u>3,907</u>	<u>2,938</u>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>		
Corporate bonds and debentures	521	478
	<u>521</u>	<u>478</u>

### Impairment allowance for investment securities

The table below shows the credit quality and the maximum exposure to credit risk based on the Fund's credit rating system, aging and year-end stage classification.

#### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	3,307	616	–	3,923
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(7)	(9)	–	(16)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b><u>3,300</u></b>	<b><u>607</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>3,907</u></b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	5	16	–	21
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	5	–	–	5
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(1)	–	–	(1)
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
Credit loss expense	(2)	(7)	–	(9)
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b><u>7</u></b>	<b><u>9</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>16</u></b>

### 5. Investment securities (continued)

#### Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

##### Investment securities measured at amortised cost

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	1,759	1,200	–	2,959
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(5)	(16)	–	(21)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>1,754</u></b>	<b><u>1,184</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>2,938</u></b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	(3)	(60)	–	(63)
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	–	–	–	–
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	(2)	44	–	42
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>(5)</u></b>	<b><u>(16)</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>(21)</u></b>

##### Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2019	521	–	–	521
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2019	(11)	–	–	(11)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2019</b>	<b><u>510</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>510</u></b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2019	10	–	–	10
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	–	–	–	–
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	1	–	–	1
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2019</b>	<b><u>11</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>11</u></b>

##### Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	478	–	–	478
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(10)	–	–	(10)
<b>Net exposure as at 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>468</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>468</u></b>
ECL allowance as at 1 January 2018	–	–	–	–
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(10)	–	–	(10)
Other credit loss movements, repayments etc.	–	–	–	–
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	–	–
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	<b><u>(10)</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>–</u></b>	<b><u>(10)</u></b>



## 6. Unitholders' balances at par

	2019	
	Units	\$
Authorised: Unlimited number of units		
<i>Reconciliation of unitholders' balances:</i>		
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	108,823	10,884
Units issued	10,107	1,033
Units redeemed	(10,577)	(1,080)
Value of unit above par issued and redeemed in the year	—	(1)
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<b>108,353</b>	<b>10,836</b>
Unitholders' earnings above par		353
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<b>11,189</b>
<b>Net asset value per unit on unitholders' balance</b>		<b>103.26</b>
Other unitholder movements		141
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<b>11,330</b>
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>		<b>104.57</b>

	2018	
	Units	\$
Authorised: Unlimited number of units		
<i>Reconciliation of unitholders' balances:</i>		
Units outstanding at the beginning of the year	108,113	10,836
Units issued	9,970	978
Units redeemed	(9,260)	(937)
Value of unit below par issued and redeemed in the year	—	7
<b>Units outstanding at the end of the year (value of units at par)</b>	<b>108,823</b>	<b>10,884</b>
Unitholders' earnings above par		22
<b>Unitholders' balance</b>		<b>10,906</b>
<b>Net asset value per unit on unitholders' balance</b>		<b>100.20</b>
Other unitholder movements		4
<b>Total net asset value of fund</b>		<b>10,910</b>
<b>Adjusted net asset value per unit</b>		<b>100.16</b>

7. Interest income	2019	2018
Interest income from investments designated at fair value through statement of income	341	368
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	183	211
	<b>524</b>	<b>579</b>

## 8. Net realised and unrealised gains/(losses) on investment securities

Realised gains/(losses) on sale of investment securities	47	(55)
Unrealised gains/(losses) on investments held at year end designated at fair value through statement of income	164	(314)
	<b>211</b>	<b>(369)</b>

## 9. Fees

The Investment Manager is paid quarterly from the assets of the Fund in the form of management fees, administrator fees and distributor fees, calculated on the basis of the average net asset value in that quarter pro-rated where necessary on the basis of number of days remaining or elapsed in the quarter, according to an annual rate not to exceed a cumulative total of 4.25% on the average net asset value of the Fund.

The Trustee is paid from the assets of the Fund a fee not exceeding an annual rate of 0.15% on the average net asset value and such fee shall be, subject to a minimum annual fee of \$12,000, exclusive of VAT.

	2019	2018
Management fees	146	140
Trustee fees	17	17
	<b>163</b>	<b>157</b>

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments

### (i) Carrying amounts and fair values

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and the fair values of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December.

2019	Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain/(loss)
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,357	2,357	—
Investment securities	8,906	9,006	100
Interest receivable	99	99	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>11,362</b>	<b>11,462</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	15	15	—
Trustee fees payable	4	4	—
Distributions payable	9	9	—
Other payables	4	4	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>—</b>

### 2018

<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,407	2,407	—
Investment securities	8,434	8,386	(48)
Interest receivable	115	115	—
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>10,908</b>	<b>(48)</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	32	32	—
Trustee fees payable	4	4	—
Distributions payable	6	6	—
Other payables	4	4	—
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>—</b>

### (ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
State-owned company securities	—	1,302	—	1,302
Corporate bonds and debentures	2,456	720	—	3,176
	<b>2,456</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,478</b>

### Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

State-owned company securities	529	—	—	529
Corporate bonds and debentures	2,196	1,282	—	3,478
	<b>2,725</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4,007</b>

### Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income

Corporate bonds and debentures	521	—	—	521
	<b>521</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>521</b>

## 10. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

### (ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income</b>				
State-owned company securities	–	1,243	–	1,243
Corporate bonds and debentures	3,775	–	–	3,775
	<u>3,775</u>	<u>1,243</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>5,018</u>
<b>Investment securities designated at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed</b>				
State-owned company securities	–	–	–	–
Corporate bonds and debentures	2,602	288	–	2,890
	<u>2,602</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>2,890</u>
<b>Investment securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>				
Corporate bonds and debentures	478	–	–	478
	<u>478</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>478</u>

### (iii) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019, there were no transfer of assets between Level 1 and Level 2.

### (iv) Movements in Level 3 financial assets

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2019, there were no Level 3 financial instruments.

## 11. Risk management

### Introduction

Risk is inherent in the Fund's activities but it is managed through a process of ongoing identification, measurement and monitoring, subject to risk limits and other controls.

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability. The Fund is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee is the custodian of the Fund and their responsibility is that of safeguarding Unitholders' interests. The Trustee approves all distribution of income from the Fund and ensures that the Fund is externally audited every year. They also ensure that all provisions within the prospectus are followed by the Investment Manager and all regulatory requirements are fulfilled.

### Risk management structure

The Bank which acts as the Fund Sponsor, Distributor, Administrator and Investment Manager, is ultimately responsible for identifying and controlling risks. The Bank is also responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies, principles, policies and procedures. Day to day adherence to risk principles is carried out by the executive management of the Bank in compliance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors.

### Treasury management

The Fund employs the Treasury function of the Bank, which is responsible for managing the Fund's assets and liabilities and the overall financial structure. The Treasury function is also primarily responsible for the funding and liquidity risks of the Fund.

### Concentrations of risk

Concentrations arise when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Fund's results to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Fund's procedures include specific monitoring control to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio.

## 11. Risk management (continued)

### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise credit risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk each of which are considered below and include, where relevant, the sensitivity of the Fund's financial result on movements in certain market risk variables.

### Credit risk management

Credit risk to the Fund is the potential that a counterparty will fail to meet its stated obligations in accordance with agreed terms. It is the Fund's policy to enter into financial arrangements with a variety of creditworthy counterparties and monitor the size of the exposure to any one issuer and the duration of the investment. The Fund's exposure to credit risk largely arises from its investment securities portfolio. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, is responsible for identifying and controlling credit risk.

### Maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral and other credit enhancements

Significant changes in the economy, or in the state of a particular industry segment that represents a concentration in the Fund's portfolio, could result in losses that are different from those provided at the statement of financial position date. Management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit which represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure, without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements. The amount and type of collateral required depends on an assessment of the credit risk of the counterparty. Guidelines are implemented regarding the acceptability of types of collateral and valuation parameters.

	<b>Gross maximum exposure</b>	
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	2,357	2,407
Investment securities	8,906	8,434
Interest receivable	99	115
	<u>11,362</u>	<u>10,956</u>

### Cash and cash equivalents

These funds are placed with highly rated local banks. Management therefore considers the risk of default of these counterparties to be very low.

### Credit quality

PDs and LGDs for traded instruments were based on the global credit ratings assigned to the instruments or the country for sovereign exposures. PDs and LGDs for non-traded instruments as well as local debt instruments were based on three notches below the credit rating of the sovereign in which the instrument is issued or on company ratings where they existed. EAD equals the amortised security balance plus accrued interest.

### Investment debt securities

The credit quality of investment debt securities has been analysed into the following categories:

High grade	These comprise of regional sovereign debt securities issued directly or through state intermediary body where there has been no history of default.		
Standard	These securities are current and have been serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. In addition, included in this category are securities issued by related parties and fellow subsidiaries within the ANSA McAL Group of companies.		
Sub-standard	These securities are greater than 90 days in arrears display indicators of impairment or have been restructured in the past financial year.		
Impaired	These securities are non-performing.		

	<b>High grade</b>	<b>Standard</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2019</b>			
Investments designated at fair value through statement of income	1,581	2,897	4,478
Investments measured at amortised cost	505	3,402	3,907
Investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	521	–	521
	<u>2,607</u>	<u>6,299</u>	<u>8,906</u>

### 11. Risk management (continued)

#### Investment debt securities (continued)

2018	High grade	Standard	Total
Investments designated at fair value through statement of income	1,243	3,775	5,018
Investments measured at amortised cost	—	2,938	2,938
Investments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	478	—	478
	<b>1,721</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>8,434</b>

There were no investment debt securities classified as sub-standard or impaired for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

#### Currency risk

As at 31 December 2019, all of the Fund's assets and liabilities are denominated in United States Dollars and therefore the Fund has no exposure to foreign currency risk.

#### Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair values of financial instruments. The Fund manages its interest rate exposure by investing in fixed and variable rate instruments.

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Fund takes on exposure to the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on both its fair value and cash flow risks. Interest margins may increase as a result of such changes but may reduce losses in the event that unexpected movements arise. The Bank, in its capacity as Investment Manager, sets limits on the level of mismatch of interest rate repricing that may be undertaken, which is monitored daily by the Bank's Treasury department.

During the current period the Fund was not exposed to interest rate risk.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy commitments to Unitholders for redemptions due to market conditions. This is managed by maintaining an adequate position in assets with maturities of less than one year.

The table analyses the Fund's financial liabilities into the relevant maturity funding based on the remaining period as at 31 December to the contractual maturity date.

	Up to one year	Over one year	Total
<b>2019</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	15	—	15
Trustee fees payable	4	—	4
Distributions payable	9	—	9
Other payables	4	—	4
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>32</b>

#### 2018

<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Management fee payable	32	—	32
Trustee fees payable	4	—	4
Distributions payable	6	—	6
Other payables	4	—	4
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46</b>

#### Equity price risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities will decrease as a result of decreases in equity indices and the value of individual stocks. The non-trading equity price risk exposure arises from the Fund's investment portfolio. The effect on equity due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices is as follows:

Market indices	Change in equity price	Effect on income	
		2019 + / -	2018 + / -
S&P 500	+/- 8%	—	—

### 12. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities

The table below shows an analysis of assets and liabilities analysed according to when they are expected to be recovered or settled based on contractual undiscounted cashflows.

	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Assets</b>						
Cash and cash equivalents	2,357	—	2,357	2,407	—	2,407
Investment securities	1,787	7,119	8,906	558	7,876	8,434
Interest receivable	99	—	99	115	—	115
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>4,243</b>	<b>7,119</b>	<b>11,362</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>7,876</b>	<b>10,956</b>
	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
<b>Liabilities</b>						
Management fee payable	15	—	15	32	—	32
Trustee fees payable	4	—	4	4	—	4
Distributions payable	9	—	9	6	—	6
Other payables	4	—	4	4	—	4
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>46</b>

### 13. Related party transactions and balances

Parties are considered to be related if one has the ability to control or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions. Related party transactions are carried out on commercial terms and at market rates. The related assets, liabilities, income and expenses for these transactions are as follows:

	2019	2018
<b>Assets</b>		
Other related parties	<b>217</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Sponsor company	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Unitholders' balances</b>		
Sponsor company	1,000	1,000
Directors and key management personnel	121	149
Other related parties	254	197
	<b>1,375</b>	<b>1,346</b>
<b>Income</b>		
Other related parties	<b>(3)</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Expense</b>		
Sponsor company	<b>146</b>	<b>140</b>
<b>Distributions</b>		
Directors and key management personnel	3	2
Other related parties	4	3
	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

### 14. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by Unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Manager are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for Unitholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest the proceeds from the issue of units in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by short-term borrowings or disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The use of proceeds from the issue of units is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Manager, based on guidelines set out in the Prospectus and the Trust Deed. The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.

### 15. Commitments and contingencies

The Fund has no capital commitments nor any contingencies for the years ended 31 December 2019 and 2018.

### 16. Events after the reporting period

There were no material events after the statement of financial position date of 31 December 2019 which required recording or disclosure in the financial statements of the Fund as at 19th March, 2020.



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Asset  
Finance



Foreign  
Exchange



Treasury  
Services



Investments

#### Treasury/FX

Kimberly	339 5309	AMBL Head Office
Reaaz	726 1513	AMBL Head Office

#### Asset Finance Business Development Officers

Randy	269 5578	North
Steffani	305 2013	North
Christopher	297 0271	North
Rishi	280 6638	East/Central
Rhoda	388 0022	South
Navindra	346 2469	East/Central
Dwayne	346 8084	South
Annella	346 5684	South

#### External Business Development Officers

Dion	296 5638	North
Rae-Anne	344 2062	South

#### Wealth Management/Investments

Cathy-Ann	342 7652	South
Keisha	296 6037	East/Central
Marissa	376 4249	North



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