Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2019

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2019

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NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

January 20, 2020

Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of National Enterprises Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;

- Ensuring that the company keeps proper accounting records;

- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;

- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of company operational efficiencies;

- Ensuring that the system of internal control operating effectively during the reporting period;

- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and

- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

In preparing these audited financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where International Financial Reporting Standards presented alternative accounting treatments, management chose those considered most appropriate in the circumstances.

Nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the reporting date; or up to the date the accompanying financial statements have been authorised for issue, if later.

In the absence of management during the reporting period, the directors have carried out the responsibilities as outlined above.

ILashley

Ingrid Lashley
Chairman

January 20, 2020

Navin Rajkumar
Director / Chairman - Audit Committee

Chartered Accountants
& Business Advisors

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Shareholders
National Enterprises Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of National Enterprises Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2019, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and 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 National Enterprises Limited as at 31 March 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of National Enterprises Limited 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.

Emphasis of Matter

In previous years, National Enterprises Limited consolidated its subsidiary in accordance with International Accounting Standard 39. During the year under review, National Enterprises Limited adopted the exception offered to investment entities by IFRS 10. IFRS 10 states that an investment entity shall not consolidate its subsidiaries, but rather measure an investment in a subsidiary at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. See **Note 2 (e)** to the financial statements. This resulted in a change in presentation from consolidation to investment entity fair value accounting effective 31 March 2019.

Our audit opinion was not qualified in respect of this matter.

Telephone: (868) 235-5063
Address: 111 Eleventh Street, Barataria, Trinidad, West Indies
Mailing Address: PO Box 10205, Eastern Main Road, San Juan

Partners: Renée-Lisa Philip Mark K. Superville

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. Those matters were addressed in the context of our audit of financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon. We do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of investments in equity interests

As an investment company under IFRS 10, National Enterprises Limited is required to carry its significant investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at fair value. At 31 March 2019, these investments totalled **$2.4 billion**. See **Notes 6 and 7** to the financial statements.

The risk is that the investments may not be appropriately priced in the Statement of Financial Position.

Of the equity interests that are carried at fair value in the Statement of Financial Position, 4% qualified as Level 1 valuations as at 31 March 2019. Level 1 valuations are those based on quoted prices in active markets. As these investments are valued using prices that were observable in the market, the valuation risk is low.

Our procedures in relation to the valuation of these investments included verification of the market prices actively traded on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

The remaining 96 per cent (**$2.3 billion**) are classed as Level 2 or Level 3. Level 2 valuations are based values that are observable either directly or indirectly. Level 3 valuations are based on unobservable inputs for the investment. The determination of these prices is considerably more subjective since these are valued using inputs other than quoted prices in an active market. Because the amount is significant to the financial statements, and the fair value exercise involves the use of estimates and judgements, we consider the valuation of these investments to be a significant key audit matter.

Our procedures in relation to the valuation of these investments included the following:

- Evaluating the independent professional valuer's competence, capabilities and objectivity.
- Assessing the accuracy of key inputs used in the valuation and checking that they were externally sourced and correctly inserted into pricing models.
- Evaluating the reasonableness of the assumptions used and the appropriateness of the valuation models.
- Assessing the sensitivities of key inputs by considering the potential impact of reasonably possible upside or downside changes in key assumptions.
- Testing the appropriateness of the comparable entities used in the valuation models.
- Testing the mathematical accuracy of the valuation computation.
- Determining the completeness and accuracy of disclosures relating to investments.

Based on the audit procedures performed, the auditors determined the valuation methodologies to be sound and the resulting valuations, reasonable.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Measurement of other long-term investments

IFRS 9 introduced a new measurement and classification approach for financial assets, reflecting both the business model in which financial assets are managed and the underlying cash flow characteristics. The three (3) principal classifications of financial assets, required by IFRS 9 are:

- ✓ measured at amortised cost;
- ✓ at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- ✓ at fair value through profit and loss.

The measurement and classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is considered a key audit matter because its application requires significant judgement, particularly in the determination of:

- ✓ whether financial assets should be subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value; and
- ✓ the impact of forward-looking estimates of macro-economic factors.

As at 31 March 2019, the company's Other Long-Term Investments included four (4) bond instruments and five (5) equity instruments. See **Note 8** to the financial statements.

IFRS 9 requires equity investments to be measured at fair value with gains/losses recognised in profit or loss, except for those equity investments for which the company has elected to present gains/losses through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)..

IFRS 9 requires bond investments are to be measured at amortised cost. IFRS 9 introduced an expected credit loss (ECL) impairment model exclusively for the determination of impairment of financial assets measured at amortised cost. This model results in the early recognition of impairment. ECL is:

- ✓ an unbiased;
- ✓ probability-weighted amount;
- ✓ that reflects a range of possible outcomes;
- ✓ and the time value of money;
- ✓ based on reasonable and supportable information;
- ✓ about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions; and
- ✓ that is available without undue cost or effort.

In the audit of the company's application of IFRS 9 to its financial assets, our procedures focussed on the following:

- an assessment of the company's business model, as well as the classification and valuation of financial assets; and
- a review of management's assessment of impairment of financial assets and determination of ECL.

Based on the procedures outlined above, the auditors noted no material exceptions in the company's application of IFRS 9 to the measurement and classification of its other long-term investments.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Other Information Included in the Company's Annual Report

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditors' report, we concluded that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to communicate the matter to the Board of Directors.

Responsibilities of Management 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 company'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 company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism 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 controls.

- 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 company'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 company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company 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 Board of Directors 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 Board of Directors 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 those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

PKF

Chartered Accountants
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Cont'd)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Renée-Lisa Philip.

PKF

Barataria
TRINIDAD
17 January 2020

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

	Notes	31 March 2019 ($'000)	31 March 2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
Non-Current Assets:			
Fixed assets	5	541	652
Investment in subsidiaries	6	663,786	102,654
Investment in joint ventures and associated companies	7	1,752,064	2,421,943
Other long-term investments	8	302,985	303,242
Due from related parties	9	98,255	96,316
Total Non-Current Assets		2,817,631	2,924,807
Current Assets:			
Accounts receivable and prepayments	10	17,006	14,091
Short-term investments	11	23,024	104,322
Cash in hand and at bank	12	75,045	43,589
Taxation recoverable		-	2,558
Total Current Assets		115,075	164,560
Total Assets		**2,932,706**	**3,089,367**
Equity:			
Stated capital	13	1,736,632	1,736,632
Translation Reserve	14	63,866	63,866
Investment Remeasurement Reserve	15	16,422	16,422
Retained earnings		1,101,238	1,237,892
Total Equity		2,918,158	3,054,812
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Non-current portion of long-term loan facility	16	-	10,766
Total Non-Current Assets		-	10,766
Current Liabilities:			
Current portion of long-term loan facility	16	10,807	20,812
Taxation payable		472	-
Accounts payable and accruals	17	3,269	2,977
Total Current Liabilities		14,548	23,789
Total Liabilities		14,548	34,555
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,932,706**	**3,089,367**

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 20 January 2020 and signed on their behalf by:

Director: Hashley **Director:** ______________

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

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
Revenue			
Interest income		7,727	8,580
Dividend income	18	98,392	14,028
Other income		4,020	42
Gain on expected credit loss		17,013	-
		127,152	22,650
Operating Expenses			
Accounting and audit fees		941	347
Administrative services		486	910
Bank charges		11	9
Consulting fees		(1,265)	771
Depository fees		148	128
Depreciation		121	138
Directors' fees		540	518
Loss on fair value revaluation on investments		107,362	-
Publication fees		552	540
Staff salaries and benefits		1,664	1,817
T&T Securities and Exchange Commission		-	8
		110,560	5,186
Operating profit		16,592	17,464
Finance costs		(759)	(1,201)
Share of profit of equity accounted investments net of tax		15,833	16,263
		-	128,884
Net profit before tax		15,833	145,147
Taxation	19	(3,334)	(523)
Net profit for the year		12,499	144,624
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Unrealised gains		-	7,233
Total Comprehensive Income		12,499	151,857

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2019

	Stated Capital ($'000)	Translation Reserve ($'000)	Investment Remeasurement Reserve ($'000)	Retained Earnings ($'000)	Total Equity ($'000)
Year ended 31 March 2019					
Balance as at 1 April 2018	1,736,632	63,866	16,422	1,237,892	3,054,812
Re-statement **(Note 3(b))**	-	-	-	(17,153)	(17,153)
Re-stated balance as at 1 April 2018	1,736,632	63,866	16,422	1,220,739	3,037,659
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	12,499	12,499
Dividend paid **(Note 20)**	-	-	-	(132,000)	(132,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,736,632	63,866	16,422	1,101,238	2,918,158
Year ended 31 March 2018 (Re-Stated)					
Balance as at 1 April 2017	1,736,632	61,576	9,189	1,304,232	3,111,629
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,233	144,624	151,857
Share of deferred tax on actuarial gain	-	-	-	(24,964)	(24,964)
Share of translation reserve	-	2,290	-	-	2,290
Dividend paid **(Note 20)**	-	-	-	(186,000)	(186,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1,736,632	63,866	16,422	1,237,892	3,054,812

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	For the year ended 31 March 2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit before taxation	15,833	145,147
Adjustment to reconcile net profit before taxation to cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss on fair value revaluation on investments	107,362	-
Gain on expected credit loss	(17,013)	17,153
Share of associates and joint venture net tax	-	(128,884)
Depreciation	121	138
Net change in accounts receivable and prepayments	(2,915)	5,336
Net change in accounts payable and accruals	292	2,078
Due from NPHL	(1,939)	(1,702)
Operation profit before working capital	101,741	39,266
Taxes paid (net)	(303)	(469)
Cash provided by Operating Activities	101,438	38,797
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net change in fixed assets	(10)	(2)
Net change in other long-term investments	1,500	(16,657)
Dividends declared and received	-	93,724
Cash provided by Investing Activities	1,490	77,065
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(132,000)	(186,000)
Dividend refunded	-	-
Repayment of short-term loan facility	(20,770)	(20,428)
Cash used in Financing Activities	(152,770)	(206,428)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(49,842)	(90,566)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	147,911	238,477
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**98,069**	**147,911**
Represented by:		
Short term investments	23,024	104,322
Cash in hand and at bank	75,045	43,589
	98,069	**147,911**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2019

1. Incorporation and Principal Activities:

The company is incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago and is controlled by the Minister of Finance (Corporation Sole). It was formed by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago as part of a re-organisation exercise, to hold its shareholdings in selected state enterprises and facilitate a public offering on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

Its initial portfolio of investments in National Flour Mills Limited (NFM), Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT) and Trinidad Nitrogen Company Limited (TRINGEN) were transferred at their last audited net asset value by the Minister of Finance (Corporation Sole) on behalf of the Government in exchange of 500,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value in the company. All formation expenses were borne by the Ministry of Finance. Subsequently, on December 14, 2001, the company acquired a 20% shareholding in NGC NGL Company Limited (NGCNGL) financed by the issue of an additional 50,511,540 shares and on December 8, 2003, the company acquired a 37.84% shareholding in NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited (NGCLNG) financed by the issue of an additional 49,489,101 shares.

The company's principal business activity is to purchase investments, primarily for long-term capital growth and investments.

The company has a wholly owned subsidiary, NEL Power Holdings Limited (NPHL). In December 2014, the company entered into a joint venture arrangement, acquiring 33.33% of Pan West Engineers and Constructors LLC.

The principal business activities of the company's subsidiaries, joint ventures and associated companies are disclosed in **Note 22**.

The registered office of the company is Level 15, Tower D, International Waterfront Centre, Wrightson Road, Port of Spain.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

a) Basis of Financial Statements Preparation -

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are stated in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars. The historical cost basis is used, except for the measurement at fair value of certain financial instruments.

(i) The company has applied the following standards, revised standards and interpretations for the first time for their annual reporting.

IFRS 1 — First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards - Amendments regarding the deletion of short-term exemptions for first-time adopters (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

b) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations -

IFRS 2	Share-based Payment - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments Part 1: Classification and measurement - (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements – As it relates to Investment Entities.
IFRIC 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018).
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Election to measure an investment in an associate or joint venture that is held by a venture capital or qualifying entity at fair value through profit or loss.

With the exception of the material impact of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, the adoption of these amendments did not have any impact on the current period or any prior period and is not likely to affect future periods. Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2018 are not applicable.

(ii) The company has not applied the following standards, revised standards and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective as they either do not apply to the activities of the company or have no material impact on its financial statements, except for IFRS 9 Financial Instruments:

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments - Amendments regarding prepayment features with negative compensation (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
IFRS 16	Leases (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021).
IAS 28	Investment in Associates - Amendments regarding the long-term interests in associates and Joint Ventures (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).
IFRIC 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019).

NATIONAL ENTERPRISE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2019

2. **Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):**

c) **Fixed assets and depreciation -**

(i) Fixed assets are stated at historical cost or valuation less related accumulated depreciation.

(ii) Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis at varying rates, which are estimated to be sufficient to write down the cost of the assets to residual value by the expiration of their useful lives.

Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased or sold during the year, except in cases of complete plants where depreciation is charged from commissioning of operations.

The rates used are as follows:-

	% per annum
Office furniture and fittings	10.0
Computer equipment	25.0
Leasehold improvements	10.0
Office equipment	25.0
Computer software	25.0

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to Capital Revaluation Reserve in Equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from Capital Revaluation Reserve to Retained Earnings. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in reserves are transferred to Retained Earnings.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each year-end date, and adjusted as appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within the "Gain/Loss on Disposal" account in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

d) Financial instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured by determining the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual terms of the cashflows. These categories are:

1. Hold to collect or Amortised cost
2. Hold to collect and sell or Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
3. Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets on initial recognition and where allowed and appropriate, re-evaluates this designation at each financial year end. Reclassifications occur only when the business model for managing the asset changes. The entity is not permitted, however, to reclassify equity investments that have been irrevocably elected by Management to be presented as FVOCI.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for:

1. At fair value through profit or loss.
2. Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.
3. Financial liabilities that are financial guarantee contracts
4. Loans provided below-market interest rates
5. Contingent consideration recognised in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies.

Fair Value measurement

The fair value of investments that are traded in active markets is determined by reference to quoted market prices at the close of business on the reporting date. Where there is no active market, fair values are determined using valuation techniques such as recent arm's length market transactions or reference to current market values of another instrument which is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation practices.

Purchases and sales of investments are recognized on the date the company commits to purchase or sell the asset (trade date). Investments are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus, in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets are recognised in profit and loss unless the financial asset is measured at FVOCI.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

d) Financial instruments (cont'd) -

Impairment of financial assets

Impairment of financial assets is assessed at each reporting date.

Impairment of financial assets carried at amortised cost are recognised using the expected credit loss model. The impairment methodology used depends on the Company's analysis of whether there has been a significant increase in the investment's credit risk. The amount of the loss shall be recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

1. The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets have expired;
2. The Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass through' arrangement;
3. The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset or (b) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, but has transferred control of the asset.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

e) Investment in Subsidiary

National Enterprises Limited owns 100% of NEL Power Holding Limited and 51% in National Flour Mills (NFM) and Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (TSTT).

Although these companies are subsidiaries of NEL, its financial statements were not consolidated with those of the Company in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements. IFRS 10 states that a company classified as an investment entity shall not consolidate a subsidiary company and would measure the investment at fair value through the profit and loss.

An investment entity refers to an entity whose business purpose is to invest funds obtained from investors solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both. An investment entity must also evaluate the performance of its investments on a fair value basis.

NEL meets the definition of an investment entity under IFRS 10 and therefore has modified its reporting as at 31 March 2019.

f) Investment in Associates and Joint Arrangements

National Enterprises Limited ("the Company" or "NEL") owns 51% of Trinidad Nitrogen co. Limited ("TRINGEN"). Although NEL is the majority shareholder in this entity, shareholder agreements with the minority shareholders of both companies establish joint control by the joint venture partners. Additionally, NEL owns 33.33% – Pan West Engineers Constructors, LLC and in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 31 – Interests in Joint Ventures.

NGC NGL Company Limited ("NGCNGL") and NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited ("NGCLNG") in which the Company has a 20% and 37.84% interest respectively, are associates and are accounted for in accordance with International Accounting Standard No. 28 – Investments in Associates.

In both instances the method of accounting for these investments have been modified from the equity accounting method under International Accounting Standard No. 31 – Interests in Joint Ventures and 28 – Investments in Associates to align with NEL's presentation as an Investment Entity per **Note 2(d)**.

g) Stated Capital -

Stated Capital is classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

h) Taxation -

The company is subject to Corporation Tax, as it does not meet the criteria of an Investment Company as defined by the Corporation Tax Act, Section 6(3). Tax on profit or loss for the year comprises current tax and the change in deferred tax. Current tax comprises tax payable calculated on the basis of the taxable income for the year using the prevailing tax rate and any adjustment to tax payable for previous years.

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method whereby liabilities are recognised for temporary differences arising between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position and their tax basis, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the year-end date, which result in taxable amounts in future periods. Deferred tax assets relating to the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised.

i) Provisions -

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognized even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any other item included in the same class of obligations may be small. Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

j) Revenue recognition -

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods or services in the ordinary course of activities. Interest income is recognised on the accruals basis and dividend income is accrued for when the right to receive payment is established.

k) Dividends -

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the company's directors.

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2019

2. Summary of the Significant Accounting Policies (Cont'd):

l) Comparative information -

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. Adjustments to previously reported results were made in accordance with International accounting Standards No. 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

3. Financial Risk Management:

Financial risk factors

The company's activities are primarily related to the use of financial instruments. The company accepts funds from investors and earns interest by investing in equity investments.

The following table summarizes the carrying amounts and fair values of the company's financial assets and liabilities:

	2019 ($'000)	
Financial Assets	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**
Investment in subsidiaries	663,786	663,786
Investments in associates and joint ventures	1,752,064	1,752,064
Other long-term investments	302,985	302,985
Due from related parties	98,255	98,255
Accounts receivable and prepayments	17,006	17,006
Short-term investments	23,024	23,024
Cash in hand and at bank	75,045	75,045
Financial Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accruals	3,269	3,269
Loan facility	10,807	10,807

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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3. **Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):**

Financial risk factors (cont'd)

	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)	
Financial Assets	**Carrying Value**	**Fair Value**
Investment in subsidiaries	102,654	102,654
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,421,943	2,421,943
Other long-term investments	303,242	303,242
Due from related parties	96,316	96,316
Accounts receivable and prepayments	14,091	14,091
Short-term investments	104,322	104,322
Cash in hand and at bank	43,589	43,589
Financial Liabilities		
Loan facility	31,578	31,578
Accounts payable and accruals	2,977	2,977

The company is exposed to interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, operational risk, compliance risk and reputation risk arising from the financial instruments that it holds. The risk management policies employed by the company to manage these risks are discussed below:

a) **Interest rate risk -**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The company is exposed to interest rate risk through the effect of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of interest rates on interest bearing financial assets and liabilities, including investments in bonds, loans, and other funding instruments.

The exposure is managed through the matching of funding products with financial services and monitoring market conditions and yields.

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. **Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):**

a) **Interest rate risk (cont'd) -**

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The company's exposure to interest rate risk is summarized in the table below, which analyses assets and liabilities at their carrying amounts categorized according to their maturity dates.

		2019 ($'000)				
	Effective Rate	**Up to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non - Interest Bearing**	**Total**
Financial Assets						
Investments in subsidiaries	0%	-	-	-	663,786	663,786
Investments in associates and joint ventures	0%	-	-	-	1,752,064	1,752,064
Other investments	2-7%	-	96,401	39,701	166,883	302,985
Due from related parties	0%	-	-	-	98,255	98,255
Accounts receivable and prepayments	0%	-	-	-	17,006	17,006
Short-term investments	0.8-2.1%	23,024	-	-	-	23,024
Cash in hand and at bank	0%	-	-	-	75,045	75,045
		23,024	96,401	39,701	2,773,039	2,932,165
Financial Liabilities						
Short-term loan facility	2-3.9%	10,807	-	-	-	10,807
Accounts payable and accruals	0%	-	-	-	3,269	3,269
		10,807	-	-	3,269	14,076

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3. **Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):**

a) **Interest rate risk (cont'd) -**

Interest rate sensitivity analysis (cont'd)

			2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)			
	Effective Rate	**Up to 1 year**	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Non - Interest Bearing**	**Total**
Financial Assets						
Investments in subsidiaries	0%	-	-	-	102,654	102,654
Investments in associates and joint ventures	0%	-	-	-	2,421,943	2,421,943
Other investments	2-7%	-	98,112	39,665	165,465	303,242
Due from related parties	0%	-	-	-	96,316	96,316
Accounts receivable and prepayments	0%	-	-	-	14,091	14,091
Short-term investments	0.80-2.90%	104,322	-	-	-	104,322
Cash in hand and at bank	0%	-	-	-	43,589	43,589
		104,322	98,112	39,665	2,844,058	3,086,157
Financial Liabilities						
Short-term loan facility	2-3.17%	20,812	10,766	-	-	31,578
Accounts payable and accruals	0%	-	-	-	2,977	2,977
		20,812	10,766	-	2,977	34,555

b) **Credit Risk -**

Credit risk arises when a failure by counter parties to discharge their obligations could reduce the amount of future cash inflows from financial assets on hand at the reporting date. The company has policies in place to ensure that all amounts due are collected within specified credit period.

Cash balances are held with high credit quality financial intuitions and the company has policies to limit the amount of exposure to any financial institution.

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

b) Credit Risk (cont'd) -

Expected credit loss (ECL) model

IFRS 9 outlines a "three stage" forward looking approach for impairment of financial assets based on changes in credit risk from initial recognition to the reporting date. The three-stage approach is as follows:

i) Stage 1: The ECL of these financial instruments are measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime ECLs within the next 12 months.

ii) Stage 2: These financial assets are considered to be underperforming and have been assessed as having a significant increase in credit risk. Impairment is based on lifetime ECL.

iii) Stage 3: This stage refers to financial instruments that are credit impaired (non-performing assets) and are currently in default. Impairment is based on lifetime ECL.

ECL is valued at the probability of default (PD) by exposure at default (EAD) applied to the loss given default (LGD) of the instrument.

Measuring ECL – Bond impairment

The following are the key considerations in the ECL methodology for NEL's investment in bonds:

- PDs are calculated using the cumulative number of defaults by instrument rating over the total number of bonds in issue. These are further adjusted to arrive at independent / unconditional probabilities.
- Forward looking PDs are determined using three independent macroeconomic variables. The scenarios are weighted using a normal distribution curve and linear regression is applied against predicted values to arrive at a forward multiple.
- The EADs are the future monthly balances on the bond until maturity, which essentially remains the same for non-amortizing bonds. For amortizing bonds, the future balances are net of future principal repayments.
- ECLs are calculated for each month over the remaining life of the bond and discounted using the effective interest rate on the bond.

The forward-looking approach requires a discount to be applied to the remaining cash flows to the net book value of the bond.

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2019

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

b) Credit Risk (cont'd) -

Measuring ECL – Intercompany impairment

The liquidation method evaluates the ability of the intercompany company NPHL to repay its debt in the instance of an immediate recall by NEL.

The following are the key considerations in this ECL methodology for the impairment of NEL's intercompany asset.

NPHL's ability to repay its debt is dependent on the company's ability to receive sustainable dividend income from PowerGen its investment company. An analysis of the Company's cashflows sees dividends received being materially consumed by principal and interest payments due to its secured debtholders. The PD is therefore 100%.

To settle this debt NPHL would have to sell its 10% investment in PowerGen and in the liquidation hierarchy settle its obligations. Any residual funds after this process will be used to pay NEL. This difference represents the LGD of this financial asset.

Impact ECL opening balances

Financial asset - Bonds	Fair Value Per IAS 39 1 April 2018 ($'000)	Opening ECL IFRS 9 ($'000)	Fair Value Per IFRS 9 1 April 2018 ($'000)
National Housing Authority TT40M 7% FXRB due 2025	39,665	(36)	39,629
Home Mortgage Bank TT20M series B 2% FXRB due 2022	10,555	(6)	10,549
First Citizens Bank Loan Note	53,881	(68)	53,813
ANSA Merchant Bank Limited USD Loan Note	33,676	(32)	33,644
	137,777	(142)	137,635
Financial asset - Other Debt			
Due from NPHL	96,252	(17,011)	79,241
	96,252	(17,011)	79,241
Total ECL:		(17,153)	

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. **Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):**

b) **Credit Risk (cont'd) -**

Financial Assets – Bonds

Bonds issued by Home Mortgage Bank, First Citizens Bank and Ansa Merchant bank have been categorised in stage 1 on the basis of evaluating the financial performance of the institutions and their credit ratings where available over the past five years.

The National Housing Authority's bond has been assessed as having low risk of default (Stage 1) on the basis the bond is fully guaranteed by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

2019

Financial assets	**Stage 1 ($'000)**	**Stage 2 ($'000)**	**Stage 3 ($'000)**
National Housing Authority TT40M 7 % FXRB due 2025	39,700	-	-
Home Mortgage Bank TT20M series B 2% FXRB due 2022	8,662	-	-
First Citizens Bank Loan Note	53,988	-	-
ANSA Merchant Bank Limited USD Loan Note	33,754	-	-
Due from related parties	98,255	-	-
	234,359	-	-

2018

Financial assets	**Stage 1 ($'000)**	**Stage 2 ($'000)**	**Stage 3 ($'000)**
National Housing Authority TT40M 7 % FXRB due 2025	39,629	-	-
Home Mortgage Bank TT20M series B 2% FXRB due 2022	10,549	-	-
First Citizens Bank Loan Note	53,813	-	-
ANSA Merchant Bank Limited USD Loan Note	33,644	-	-
Due from related parties	-	79,304	-
	137,635	79,304	-

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2019

3. **Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):**

c) **Liquidity Risk -**

Liquidity risk is the risk that arises when the maturity of assets and liabilities does not match. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of losses. The company has procedures with the object of minimising such losses such as maintaining sufficient cash and other highly liquid current assets and by having available an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Liquidity gap

The company's exposures to liquidity risk is summarized in the table below which analyses assets and liabilities based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	2019 ($'000)			
	Up to 1 year	**1 to 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
Financial Assets				
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	663,786	663,786
Investments in associates and joint ventures	-	-	1,752,064	1,752,064
Other investments through profit and loss	-	96,401	206,584	302,985
Due from related parties	-	-	98,255	98,255
Accounts receivable and prepayments	17,006	-	-	17,006
Short-term investments	23,024	-	-	23,024
Cash in hand and at bank	75,045	-	-	75,045
	115,075	96,401	2,720,689	2,932,165
Financial Liabilities				
Short-term loan facility	10,807	-	-	10,807
Accounts payable and accruals	3,269	-	-	3,269
	14,076	-	-	14,076

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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3. **Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):**

c) **Liquidity Risk (cont'd) -**

Liquidity gap (cont'd)

	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)			
	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial Assets				
Investments in subsidiaries	-	-	102,654	102,654
Investments in associates and joint ventures	-	-	2,421,943	2,421,943
Other investments through profit and loss	-	98,112	205,130	303,242
Due from related parties	-	-	96,316	96,316
Accounts receivable and prepayments	14,091	-	-	14,091
Short-term investments	104,322	-	-	104,322
Cash in hand and at bank	43,589	-	-	43,589
	162,002	98,112	2,826,043	3,086,157
Financial Liabilities				
Short-term loan facility	20,812	10,766	-	31,578
Accounts payable and accruals	2,977	-	-	2,977
	23,789	10,766	-	34,555

d) **Currency Risk -**

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the company's measurement currency. The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures primarily with respect to the United States Dollar. The company's management monitors the exchange rate fluctuations on a continuous basis and acts accordingly.

e) **Operational Risk -**

Operational risk is the risk derived from deficiencies relating to the company's information technology and control systems, as well as the risk of human error and natural disasters. The company's systems are evaluated, maintained and upgraded continuously.

3. Financial Risk Management (Cont'd):

f) Compliance Risk -

Compliance risk is the risk of financial loss, including fines and other penalties, which arise from non-compliance with laws and regulations of the state. The risk is limited to a significant extent due to the supervision applied by the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as by the monitoring of controls applied by the company.

g) Reputation Risk -

The risk of loss of reputation arising from the negative publicity relating to the company's operations (whether true or false) may result in a reduction of its clientele, reduction in revenue and legal cases against the company. The company applies procedures to minimize this risk.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions in the process of applying the company's accounting policies.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. However, actual results could differ from those estimates as the resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions 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:

Changes in accounting estimates are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which the estimate is changed, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods if the change affects both current and future periods.

The critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, are as follows:

i) Whether investments are classified as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL), Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) or Amortised Cost;
ii) Whether financial liabilities are measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) or Amortised Cost;
iii) Whether NEL is considered an investment entity in accordance with IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements. This is required for the classification and measurement of the investments in NPHL, NFM and TSTT; and
iv) Which depreciation method for plant and equipment is used.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements (Cont'd):

All equity financial assets are measured at FVTPL (see **Note 6-8**) and the Company considers itself an investment entity in accordance with IFRS 10- Consolidated Financial Statements on the following basis:

- Funds are obtained from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investors with investment management services;
- It commits to invest solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and
- All of its investments are measured at fair value through the profit and loss.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the year-end date (requiring management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgements) that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as follows:

i) Impairment of assets

Management assesses at each year-end date whether assets are impaired. An asset is impaired when the carrying value is greater than its recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. Recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows. Provisions are made for the excess of the carrying value over its recoverable amount.

ii) Plant and equipment

Management exercises judgement in determining whether future economic benefits can be derived from expenditures to be capitalised and in estimating the useful lives and residual values of these assets.

iii) Fair Values

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. Management uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each statement of financial position date. Management uses discounted cash flow analyses for an investment in subsidiary that is not traded in active markets. The assumptions and amounts subject to fair value measurements are shown in **Note 23**.

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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5. **Fixed Assets:**

	Office Furniture and Fittings ($'000)	Computer Equipment ($'000)	Leasehold Improvements ($'000)	Office Equipment ($'000)	Computer Software ($'000)	Total ($'000)
31 March 2019						
Opening net book value	284	59	290	13	6	652
Additions	9	-	-	-	5	14
Depreciation	(41)	(22)	(40)	(12)	(6)	(121)
Disposal	-	(4)	-	-	-	(4)
Closing net book value	252	33	250	1	5	**541**
Cost	414	142	405	44	25	1,030
Accumulated depreciation	(162)	(109)	(155)	(43)	(20)	(489)
Closing net book value	252	33	250	1	5	**541**
31 March 2018 - (Re-Stated)						
Opening net book value	325	97	331	24	11	788
Additions	-	8	-	-	-	8
Depreciation	(41)	(41)	(41)	(11)	(5)	(139)
Disposal	-	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Closing net book value	284	59	290	13	6	**652**
Cost	405	147	404	45	20	1,021
Accumulated depreciation	(121)	(88)	(114)	(32)	(14)	(369)
Closing net book value	284	59	290	13	6	**652**

NATIONAL ENTERPRISES LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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6. Investments in Subsidiaries:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Subsidiaries		
National Flour Mills Limited	101,148	102,653
NEL Power Holdings Limited	52,638	1
Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT)	510,000	-
	663,786	102,654

	No. of Shares	Fair Value Per IAS 39 1 April 2018 ($'000)	Reclass IFRS 10 Investment in Subsidiary ($'000)	Reclass IFRS 10 Fair Value Adjustment ($'000)	Fair Value Per IFRS 10 31 March 2019 ($'000)
31 March 2019					
NEL Power Holdings Ltd	1	1	-	52,637	52,638
National Flour Mills	61,301,998	102,653	-	(1,505)	101,148
Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited ("A" shares)	144,238,384	-	1,077,697	(567,697)	510,000
		102,654			663,786

7. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Joint Ventures		
Tringen	232,369	367,893
Pan West	304,798	349,636
Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT)	-	1,077,697
Associated Companies		
NGCLNG	178,188	251,951
NGCNGL	1,036,709	374,766
	1,752,064	2,421,943

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7. Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Cont'd):

	No. of Shares	Book Value Equity Method 1 April 2018 ($'000)	Reclass IFRS 10 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures ($'000)	Reclass IFRS 10 Fair Value Adjustment ($'000)	Fair Value Per IFRS 10 31 March 2019 ($'000)
31 March 2019					
Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd ("A" Shares)	144,238,384	1,077,697	(1,077,697)	-	-
Trinidad Nitrogen Co. Limited ("A" shares)	306,000	367,893	-	(135,524)	232,369
NGC NGL Company Limited	9,406,950	374,766	-	661,943	1,036,709
NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited	9,226	251,951	-	(73,763)	178,188
Pan West Engineers and Construction, LLC		349,636	-	(44,838)	304,798
		2,421,943			1,752,064

8. Other Long-Term Investments:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Investments are amortised costs:		
National Housing Authority TT40M 7% FXRB due 2025	39,700	39,665
Home Mortgage Bank TT20M Series B 2% FXRB due 2022	8,662	10,555
First Citizens Bank Loan Note	53,988	53,881
ANSA Merchant Bank Limited USD Loan Note	33,754	33,676
Investments at fair value through profit and loss:		
CLICO Investment Fund	22,140	20,160
First Citizens Bank Limited	57,215	51,753
Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange	224	224
Trinidad and Tobago National Gas Limited	58,382	52,368
UTC Calypso Index Fund	28,920	40,960
	302,985	303,242

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8. **Other Long-Term Investments (Cont'd):**

	Fair Value Per IAS 39 31 March 2018 ($'000)	ECL IFRS 9 ($'000)	Revised Fair Value Per IAS 39 31 March 2018 ($'000)	Net Movement for the year ($'000)	ECL IFRS 9 ($'000)	Reclass IFRS 9 Fair Value Adjustment to profit and loss ($'000)	Fair Value Per IFRS 10 31 March 2019 ($'000)
Investments at amortised cost - Bonds							
National Housing Authority	39,665	(36)	39,629	71	-	-	39,700
Home Mortgage Bank	10,555	(6)	10549	(1,889)	2	-	8,662
First Citizens Bank Loan Note	53,881	(68)	53,813	175	-	-	53,988
ANSA Merchant Bank Limited Loan Note	33,676	(32)	33,644	110	-	-	33,754
	137,777	(142)	137,635	(1,533)	2	-	136,104
Other investments at fair value through profit and loss							
CLICO Investment Fund	20,160	-	20,160	-	-	1,980	22,140
First Citizens Bank Limited	51,753	-	51,753	-	-	5,462	57,215
Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange	224	-	224	-	-	-	224
Trinidad and Tobago National Gas Limited	52,368	-	52,368	-	-	6,014	58,382
UTC Calypso Index Fund	40,960	-	40,960	-	-	(12,040)	28,920
	165,465	-	165,465	-	-	1,416	166,881
	303,242	**(142)**	**303,100**	**(1,533)**	**2**	**1,416**	**302,985**

9. Due from Related Parties:

This represents amounts advanced to NPHL to facilitate the acquisition of the Powergen Shareholding, Debenture and Loan stock.

	Fair Value Per IAS 39 31 March 2018 ($'000)	ECL IFRS 9 ($'000)	Fair Value Per IFRS 9 31 March 2018 ($'000)	Movement for the period ($'000)	ECL IFRS 9 ($'000)	Fair Value Per IFRS 10 31 March 2019 ($'000)
Financial asset – Other debt						
Due from NPHL	96,252	(17,011)	79,241	2,002	17,011	98,254
Due from Pan West	64	-	64	(63)	-	1
	96,316	(17,011)	79,305	1,939	17,011	98,255

10. Accounts Receivable and Prepayments:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
Dividends declared but not received	13,597	12,459
Sundry receivables	3,409	1,632
	17,006	14,091

11. Short-Term Investments:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Republic Bank Limited – Money Market Fund	22	22
Guardian Asset Management	1,665	23,190
Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation	105	104
CLICO Investment Bank - Investment note	3,038	5,435
Republic Bank Limited - Fixed deposit	-	5,000
First Citizens Bank Limited - Fixed deposit	20,271	20,674
Bourse Securities	-	10,000
Home Mortgage Money Mutual Fund	714	703
First Citizens Bank Limited - Paria Income Fund	247	244
JMMB Group Limited	-	23,506
Development Finance Limited	-	20,879
	26,062	109,757
Less: Provision for uncollectible investment	(3,038)	(5,435)
	23,024	104,322

12. Cash in Hand and at Bank:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
Republic Bank Limited	347	835
First Citizens Bank Limited	74,697	42,752
Petty cash	1	2
	75,045	43,589

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13. Stated Capital:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
Authorised		
Unlimited number of shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid		
600,000,641 ordinary shares of no par value	1,736,632	1,736,632

14. Translation Reserve:

This reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of the functional currency (USD) from Investments in joint ventures and associated companies TRINGEN, NGCLNG AND NGCNGL to the presentation currency (TTD).

15. Investment Re-measurement Reserve:

In accordance with IAS 39, an investment re-measurement reserve was created to capture unrealized gains/losses on available-for-sale investments. However, IFRS 9 no longer utilizes the available-for-sale classification.

16. Loan Facility:

In the 2016 financial period this balance represent a short term loan facility from Republic Bank Limited for the amount of **US$33,500,000** to assist with share acquisition in the PANWEST Engineers and Contractors, LLC at a floating rate of 3 months US Libor plus 1.4% that is 3.1778% per annum for the time being, payable in three years. NEL secured an extension on this loan to 19 November 2015 with semi annual interest rate resets.

As at 21 April 2016 the loan was renegotiated with the Republic Bank Limited of Trinidad and Tobago on the balance outstanding of **US$9,200,000**. The new terms secured extended the loan for a period of three years with quarterly repayments at an interest rate of 140 basis points above the three month Libor to be reset semi-annually. A further extension was granted to 31 July 2019.

The loan facility is secured by a charge over cash **TT$65,000,000** held on the Second Unit Scheme account held with the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation and a lien over the Republic Bank of Trinidad and Tobago TTD bank account for **$3,655,302**.

IAS 7 disclosure

	31 March 2018 ($'000)	Cash Flows ($'000)	Foreign Exchange Movement ($'000)	31 March 2019 ($'000)
Long term borrowings	31,578	(20,931)	160	10,807

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17. Accounts Payable and Accruals:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
Dividends payable	1,940	2,005
Accruals	1,329	972
	3,269	2,977

18. Dividend Income:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
National Flour Mills Limited	10,421	6,130
Republic Financial Holdings Ltd (RFHL)	38	-
Trinidad Nitrogen Company Ltd	20,654	-
NGC NGL	40,274	-
PanWest Constructors LLC	17,147	-
Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago (TSTT)	2,158	-
Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange	109	44
First Citizens Bank	2,580	2,803
Clico Investment Fund	1,000	1,000
Trinidad and Tobago National Gas Limited	2,891	2,891
UTC Calypso Index Fund	1,120	1,160
	98,392	14,028

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19. Taxation:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
Corporation Tax	3,012	204
Green Fund Levy	322	319
	3,334	523

Reconciliation of the effective tax rate to the statutory rate is as follows:

	2019	2018
Net profit before taxation	15,833	145,147
Tax at statutory rate	(4,750)	(43,544)
Exempt Income	28,297	42,995
Net items deductible/(not deductible) for tax purposes	(26,687)	(99)
Deferred tax on excess of net book value over written down tax value	-	(29)
Taxes utilized	128	473
Green Fund Levy	(322)	(319)
	(3,334)	(523)

20. Dividends Paid:

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000)
2018 final dividend - **$0.10** per share (2017 - **$0.20** per share)	66,000	120,000
2019 interim dividend - **$0.11** per share (2018 - **$0.11** per share)	66,000	66,000
	132,000	186,000

A second interim dividend in respect of the year ended 31 March 2019 of **$0.11** per share (2018 - **$0.11**) was paid on 11 November 2019. These financial statements do not reflect this dividend.

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21. **Related Party Transactions:**

	2019 ($'000)	2018 ($'000) (Re-Stated)
Due from NPHL	98,254	96,252
Due from PANWEST	1	64
Key management compensation:		
Salaries and other short-term benefits	1,220	1,345

22. **Principal Business Activities:**

The principal business activities of the subsidiaries and other investee companies are:

Investment	Incorporated	Activity	% Interest
Unconsolidated Subsidiaries			
National Flour Mills Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	Food processing	51.00%
NEL Power Holdings Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	Investment holding company	100.00%
Telecommunications Services of Trinidad and Tobago Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	Telecommunications Provider	51.00%
Joint Ventures			
Trinidad Nitrogen Co. Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	Manufacturer of ammonia	51.00%
7PANWEST Engineers and Constructors, LLC	Trinidad and Tobago	Investment holding company	33.33%
Associated Companies			
NGC NGL Company Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	Investment holding company	20.00%
NGC Trinidad and Tobago LNG Limited	Trinidad and Tobago	Investment holding company	37.84%

23. **Fair Value of Financial Instruments:**

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Company determines fair values using other valuation techniques.

a) **Valuation models**

The Company measures fair value using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

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23. **Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Cont'd):**

a) **Valuation models (cont'd) -**

Level 1: Inputs are unadjusted, quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date. The types of assets carried at level 1 fair value are equity and debt securities listed in active markets. The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current close price.

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.

Level 3: Inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs that are not observable and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation.

Valuation techniques include net present value and discounted cash flow models, comparison with similar instruments for which observable market prices exist and other valuation models. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques include inputs used in estimating discount rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity index prices and expected price volatilities and correlations.

Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgment and estimation and also reduce the uncertainty associated with determining fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

	2019			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Investment in subsidiaries	101,147	-	562,638	663,786
Investment on joint ventures and associated companies	-	-	1,752,064	1,752,064
Other long-term investments	-	-	302,985	302,985
Due from related parties	-	-	98,255	98,255
Accounts receivable and prepayments	-	-	17,006	17,006
Short-term investments	-	-	23,024	23,024
Cash in hand and at bank	-	-	75,045	75,045
	101,148	-	2,831,017	2,932,165

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23. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Cont'd):

a) Valuation models (cont'd) -

	2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Financial assets				
Investment in subsidiaries	102,653	-	1	102,654
Investment on joint ventures and associated companies	-	-	2,421,943	2,421,943
Other long-term investments	-	-	303,100	303,100
Due from related parties	-	-	79,304	79,304
Accounts receivable and prepayments	-	-	14,091	14,091
Short-term investments	-	-	104,322	104,322
Cash in hand and at bank	-	-	43,589	43,589
	102,653	-	2,966,350	3,069,003

b) Valuation technique -

The company's investments are valued using the average of the capitalised maintainable earning, market approach and where appropriate the discounted cashflow model.

Capitalised maintainable earnings approach uses an estimation of the investments maintainable earnings (the lowest value the after-tax profits of the business are expected to fall in the foreseeable future) and applies a capitalisation rate to obtain the enterprise value. Surplus assets, liabilities and/or net debt are added or deducted to arrive at the company's equity value.

Market approach involves the use of comparable publicly traded companies to determine multiples or other financial ratios. Market multiples are ideally derived from trading prices of shares of companies that are (1) engaged in similar lines of business and (2) are actively traded in a free and open market.

Adjustments were made to market multiples for company specific risks with consideration for:

- Relative size of the target operations in relation to the peers;
- The companies are not a publicly listed entity;
- The difference in cost of funding and capital structures;
- The companies' comparatively limited product offering;
- Local market leader position; and
- Receipt of dividends in US dollars.

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23. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Cont'd):

b) Valuation technique (cont'd)

Discounted cashflow approach is represented by the present value of the Company's forecasted free cash flow over the next five years.

c) Fair value sensitivity

Fair value sensitivity is evaluated on changes to unobservable inputs.

Capitalised maintainable earnings

Sensitivity	Fair Value 31 March 2019	Impact +1% $'000	%	Impact -1% $'000	%
Value of Tringen	365,172	(104,031)	-28.49%	135,095	36.99%
Value of TSTT	668,917	(298,877)	-44.68%	361,144	53.99%

Discounted Cashflow

Sensitivity	Fair Value 31 March 2019	Impact +1% $'000	%	Impact -1% $'000	%
Value of TSTT	1,274,045	2,558,101	200.79%	3,677,963	288.68%