MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

FOCUSED ON THE FUTURE

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

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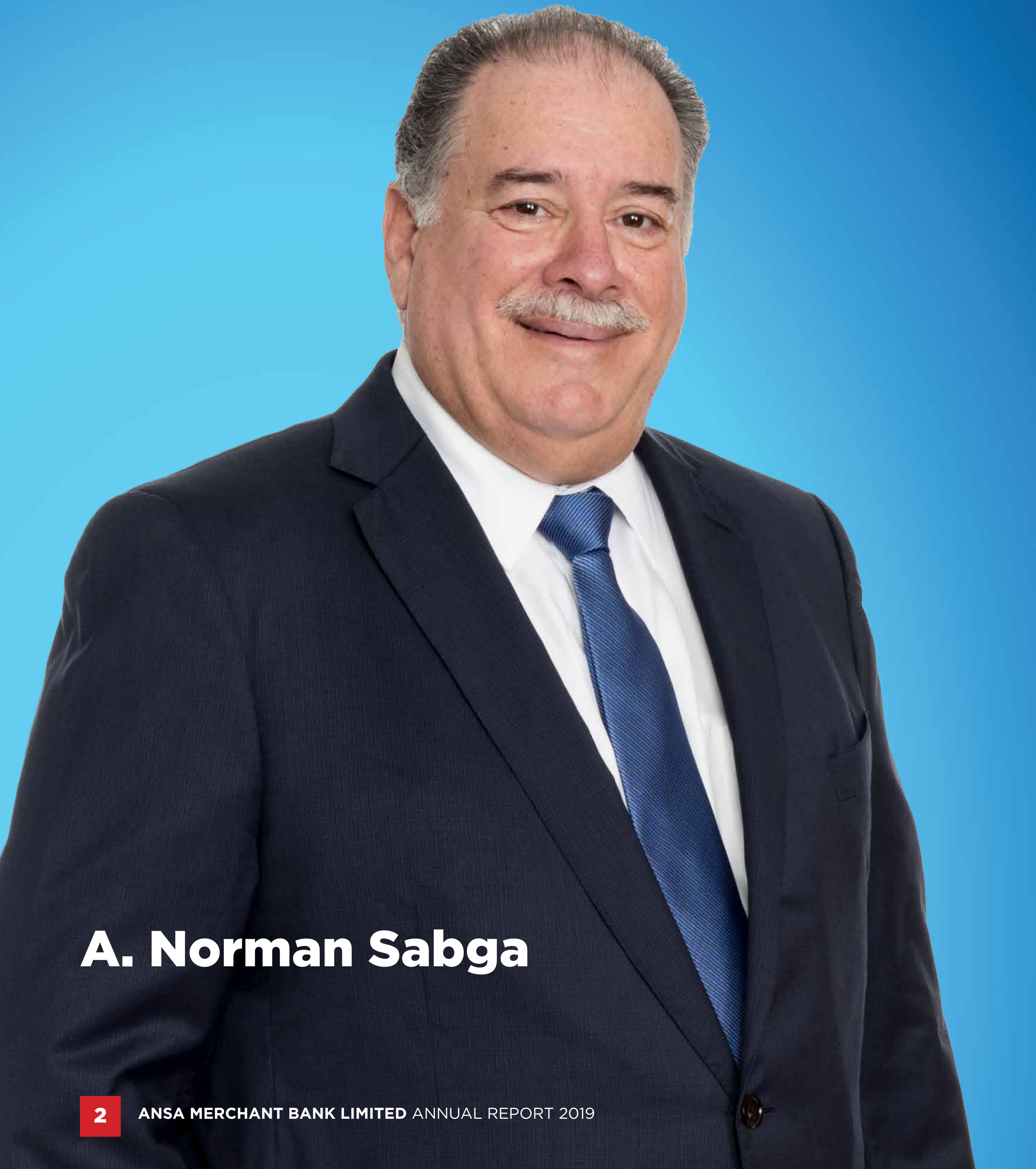
REPORT OF THE Chairman



A. Norman Sabga

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.

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

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

A. NORMAN SABGA,
LLD (HON.) UWI; (h.c.) UTT
CHAIRMAN

REPORT OF THE
Managing Director

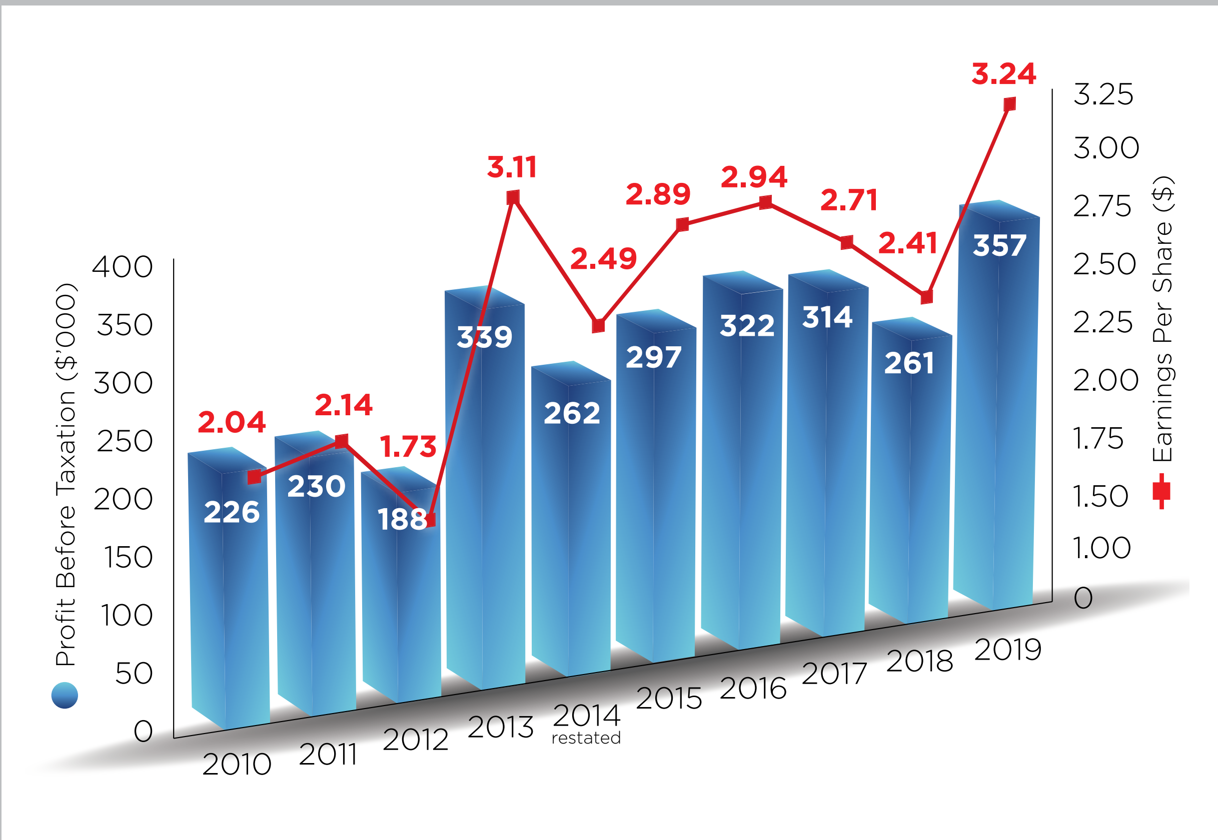
Gregory N. Hill

2019 was a year of exceptional progress for our company. We continued to serve the needs of our clients, our communities and our shareholders, all while continuing to successfully invest in technology, infrastructure and talent, which we are confident will prove critical to the future growth and success of the Bank. As our Bank becomes stronger and more resilient, we continue to see exciting opportunities to invest in the future and to further satisfy all our stakeholders.

Our highly focused team members have built an exceptional organization that is one of the most trusted financial institutions in Trinidad and Tobago and the region. Their dedication, fortitude and perseverance have made this possible. I feel truly blessed and proud to be able to do my part to continue to forge this institution into an even greater company, one which can continue to attract both the best and brightest talent available and the most envied customers. We are at an advanced stage of negotiations for the acquisition of Bank of Baroda Trinidad and Tobago Ltd, which is subject to all regulatory approvals and conditions of the acquisition agreement.

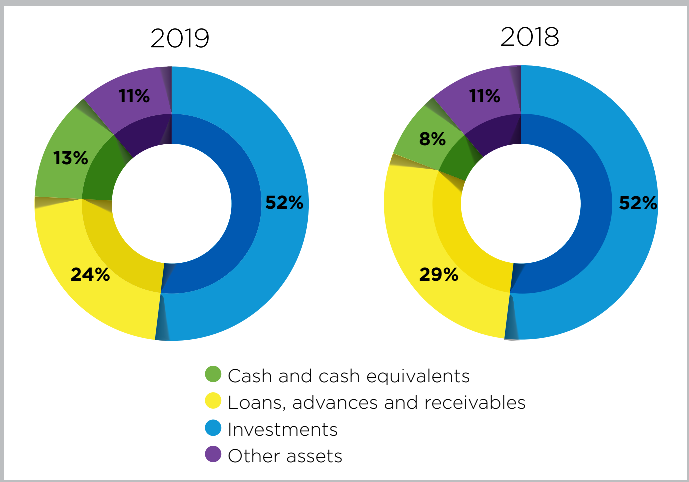
"As our Bank becomes stronger and more resilient, we continue to see exciting opportunities to invest in the future."

10-YEAR GROWTH IN PROFITABILITY AND EPS



Report of the Managing Director (continued)

TOTAL ASSETS

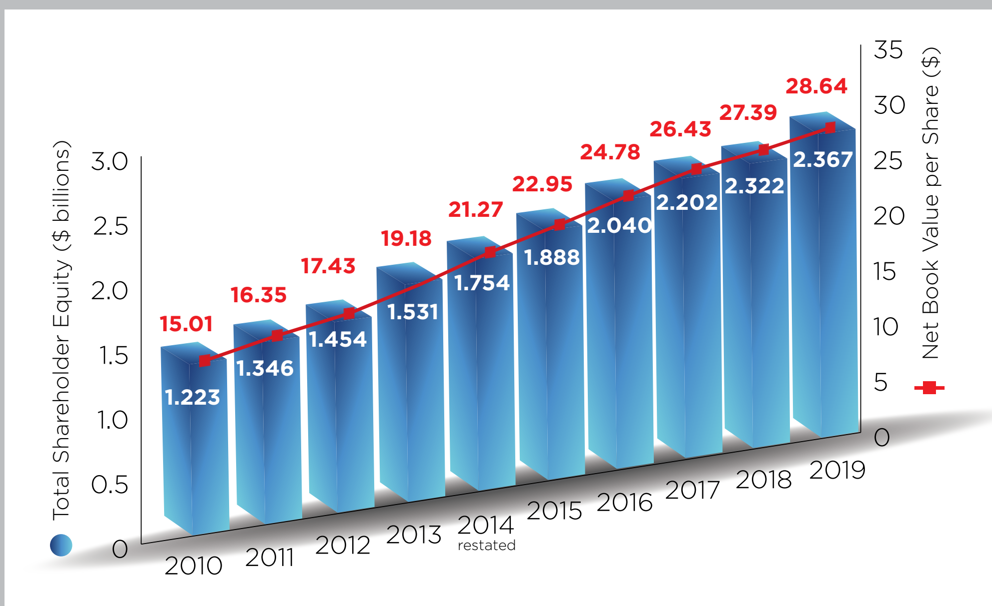


ANSA Merchant Bank and its operating subsidiaries, TATIL, TATIL Life, Brydens and CFC (collectively “the Bank Group”), earned $357 million in Profit Before Tax on Total Operating Income of $1.1 billion in 2019, which are record results, representing an increase of 37% in Profit Before Tax year over year. Our financial results reflected strong underlying performance across all our businesses. Total Assets ended 2019 at $8 billion, while the Total Equity of the Bank Group grew to $2.54 billion in 2019, which represented a 7% increase over the prior year. We remain confident in the sustainability of our financial performance and the soundness of our capital base.

Consistent with our long-term strategic directives, our Total Assets are managed closely via a risk-based philosophy, where diversification, liquidity and credit risk management are at the forefront of our tactical decision-making. Our investment portfolio, which comprised 52% of our Total Assets in 2019, has remained stable over the last 2 years, as we managed our Balance Sheet to mitigate an increased market risk environment characterised by rising interest rates and elevated equity valuations. Cash and Cash Equivalents increased to 13% of Total Assets in 2019, compared to 8% in 2018, as we took a reduced risk outlook in the last quarter given frothy bond and equity markets. Correspondingly, Loans, Advances and Receivables reduced year over year in relative terms from 29% to 24% of our Total Assets as we took risk off the table. Our Capital Adequacy ratios remained well above regulatory requirements at 16% as we continue to build a fortress Balance Sheet for the future.

The graph below shows the consistent growth in shareholder equity over the last 10 years and that we continued to deliver value for our shareholders in 2019. Such continued growth will enhance the company’s strength and solidity, which will redound to the benefit of all of our clients, employees and shareholders, and give further comfort to our regulators.

SHAREHOLDER VALUE GROWTH



Report of the Managing Director (continued)

Banking

ANSA Merchant Bank Limited

The parent company of the Bank Group, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited, ("the Bank"), produced another year of robust Profit Before Taxation in 2019 of $209 million (2018 - $189 million), an increase of 11% over the previous year, and was the highest PBT in our history, making it a record-breaking year. Total Revenue was $364 million, up 17% over the prior year.

We consistently segment our businesses to build a deeper knowledge and understanding of the needs of our client base. This segmentation allows us to tailor our products and services to better serve their needs. Below are a few examples of how and why we do this important analysis.

In **Retail Banking** we cultivate a keen interest in knowing our customers and their financial interests. This data can be a tremendous advantage in serving our loyal clients in the future. By understanding customers well beyond a demographic profile, we can better anticipate their needs and tailor our products to suit our clients.

In **Commercial Banking** we continue to expand and enhance our knowledge and coverage of specialized industries, with significant transactions executed to date. We are developing our reputation in this space.

In **Investment Services**, we have in-house investment management experts that cover highly specialized segments, including pension plans, family-owned businesses, private wealth and Insurance Companies.

In **Investment Banking**, we have dedicated and highly experienced bankers focused on financing for various specialized segments across the economies of the region. These segments include Construction, Real Estate, Energy, Marketing and other companies in Financial Services in Trinidad and Tobago, and the region.

Retail Banking experienced a weak lending market especially in auto financing, where new vehicle sales continued to decline in 2019, and our Net Operating Income grew to $265 million in 2019 versus $234 million in 2018. This was achieved as we continued to deploy innovative customer bundles to drive our core lending business lines without sacrificing credit quality, and our results benefitted from these strategies. Our focus was also on maintaining high levels of customer service geared towards satisfying the needs of all our clients. Our customers' needs dictate our actions at the end of the day.

Investment Services produced a commendable performance during the year despite the significant deterioration in the global bond market. Our investment philosophy continues to guide our investment strategies to provide enhanced returns to our investors, whilst remaining diversified with high quality rated portfolios. Our Investment Services team also delivered attractive returns on our Mutual Fund portfolios, exceeding the performance of many of our competitors. We remained best in class from a risk/return perspective.

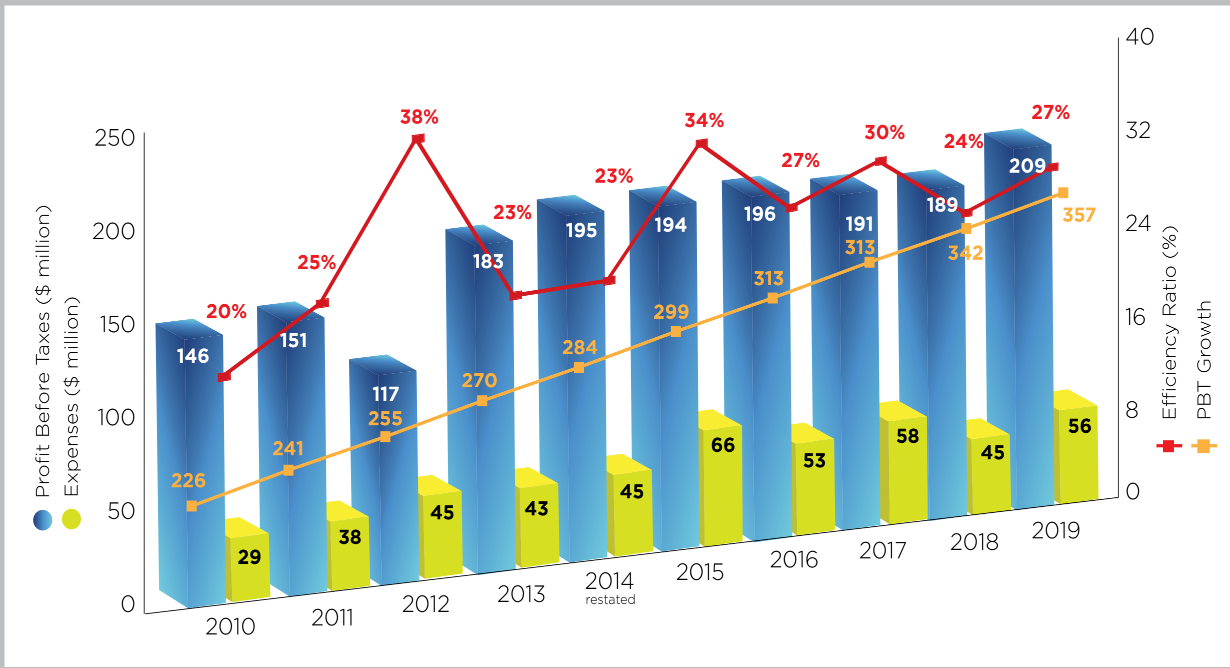
Our Investment Banking division produced yet another solid year of innovative transactions in both the domestic and regional capital markets to ensure we remained the "go-to" investment bank. Many institutional investors have entrusted us with their investment requirements and we have executed transaction volumes exceeding $31 billion since the inception of this business line. We continue to prosper and deepen the capital market, keeping our leading market share position.

Our Private Wealth Management Service gained further market momentum, complementing our Institutional Investment Services, and we are quite encouraged by the market's favourable response to our service. We have offered our private clients access to not only best in class investment advice, but also family office and inter-generation Wealth Management services.

Our Foreign Exchange and Treasury Management division continued to play a key role in contributing to growing the Bank's revenue and providing liquidity, investing and currency solutions to our corporate clients.

Report of the Managing Director (continued)

10 YEAR BANK PERFORMANCE REVIEW



Consolidated
F I N A N C E

ROLF PHILLIPS
MANAGING DIRECTOR - CFC

Consolidated Finance Co. Limited

Consolidated Finance Co. Limited ("CFCL") produced a satisfactory Operating Income performance, comprising net interest income, net lease rental income, fees and foreign exchange income of \$13.4 million in 2019, which is on par with 2018. Net Interest Income decreased by 10% to \$7.0 million, down from \$7.7 million in 2018 as we afforded more competitive terms to our clients during the domestic recessionary environment and sovereign debt restructuring.

Income before Taxation improved to \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31st, 2018 compared to a loss of \$4.4 million in 2018. Net Income for the year was \$2.0 million compared to \$0.4 million in 2018.

CFC remains one of the best capitalized operations, as its capital base closed strongly at \$53.0 million with a capital adequacy ratio of 30%, which is well above the regulatory requirement of 8%, reflecting the strength of our business in Barbados.

In 2019 we deepened our foothold in the community with the launch of our Corporate Sales Office at Regus, One Welches, St. Thomas from which our corporate, commercial and foreign exchange customers are being serviced. We expect to continue to grow this business and our suite of offerings to our clients in the near future.

Report of the Managing Director (continued)

M. MUSA IBRAHIM
MANAGING DIRECTOR - TATIL

Tatil
... where people are people

> In 2019 we concluded the implementation of our new IT system for our Accident & Health line of business.

General Insurance

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Limited (TATIL) enjoyed another successful year, posting consolidated Profit Before Tax (including TATIL Re and Brydens) of $81 million, representing growth of 16% over 2018. Our Gross Written Premium Income crossed the $500 million mark and increased over the prior year by 27%. We showed growth in all our main lines of business: Property, Motor and Health.

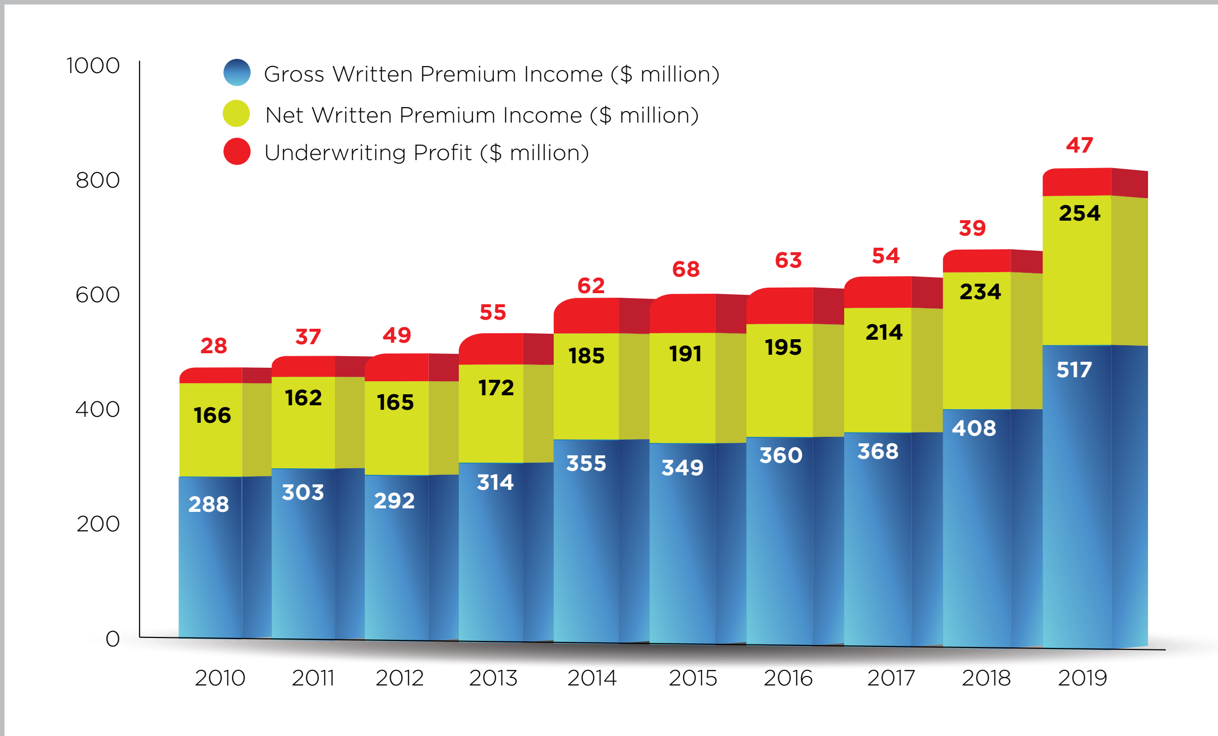
Our Barbados branch followed on the heels of a strong 2018, matching that level of profitability and showing growth in our all major lines of business. On December 16th, 2019, ANSA McAL (Barbados) Limited acquired the shareholding of Trident Insurance Limited ("Trident"). TATIL is working with ANSA McAL (Barbados), and regulators in both Barbados and Trinidad, to transfer Trident's book of business into TATIL. Once completed, the combined books of 10% of market share will solidify our position in the Barbados market.

During the year, rating agency A.M. Best reaffirmed both our outlook (Stable) and rating of A- (Excellent). Additionally, in 2019, we concluded the implementation of our new IT system for our Accident & Health line of business. This implementation will bring new efficiencies to our A&H processes and will allow us to better support our customer service and wider Initiatives.

We are in the final stages of identifying a replacement for our core IT system. Once implemented, this will improve the level of efficiency of our business processes and our clients' experience. We anticipate this project will be completed in the short to medium term, and believe that this initiative, together with our continued strong operational performance, will support us in the achievement of our goals. We look forward to a very positive future.

Report of the Managing Director (continued)

PREMIUM INCOME AND UNDERWRITING PROFIT



TATIL LIFE
Guaranteed Protection

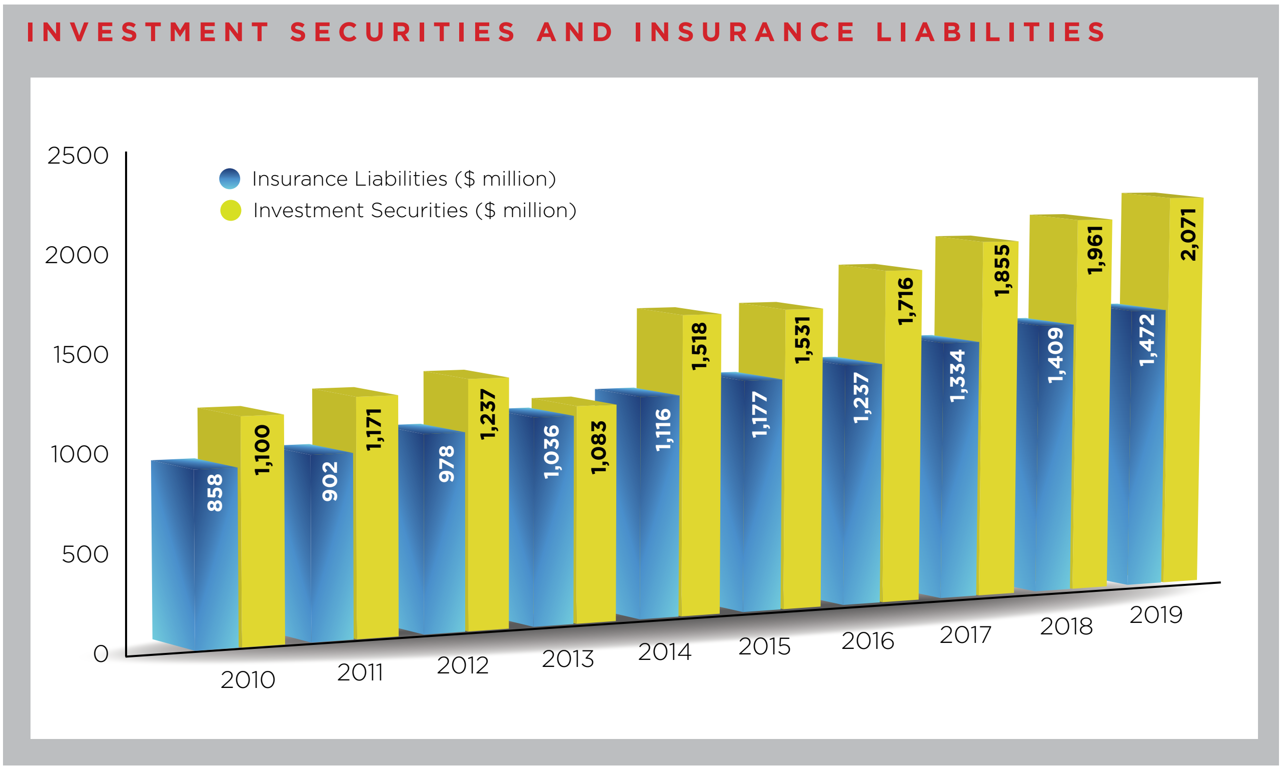
RONALD MILFORD
MANAGING DIRECTOR - TATIL LIFE

Life Insurance

TATIL Life produced Gross Premium Income in 2019 of $183.0 million and Annualized Premium Income which increased by a solid 10% over the prior year. Our Investments provided income of $173.2 million and was well above the 2018 performance by $58.9 million (57%) given the improvement in the global equity market in the last quarter of 2019. TATIL Life's Asset base grew by 7% over 2018, to $2.5 billion, while its agent sales force grew by 20% over 2018, driving the growth seen in Premium Income. Profit before Tax for 2019 was $92.1 million compared to $48.6 million in 2018.

TATIL Life continued to expand its mortgage portfolio and increase market share in 2019 as we pushed to become a household name in mortgage financing to the public. We continue to focus on our customers and improve systems and service through the innovative financial products and services delivered by our dedicated sales executives.

Report of the Managing Director (continued)



Looking Ahead

During the 2019 Financial Year, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited delivered its best performance ever. We remain optimistic about our prospects of continued positive growth within the Banking and Insurance markets in the region. We have demonstrated a consistently cautious and prudent approach in our decision-making, given the significant economic and social challenges being experienced in the countries in which we operate.

> **At the time of writing we also note with great concern the threat to humanity caused by the spread of the Coronavirus pandemic.**

As we look forward to 2020, at the time of writing we note with great concern the threat to humanity caused by the spread of the Coronavirus pandemic, and deeply empathise with those that have experienced loss of friends or family. ANSA Merchant Bank Limited has wholeheartedly supported the measures taken by regional governments to contain the spread of the virus. Our staff have reduced their physical presence in office and practice social distancing in order to reduce the risk of further spread of the virus. At the same time, we have empowered our teams with new cutting edge technologies to maintain customer contact and to collaborate with each other, and this has driven an even deeper level of accessibility to our loyal customers. The company has demonstrated good corporate citizenship in protecting the health and safety of both customers and employees alike.

Notwithstanding these headwinds, our Bank stands well poised to capitalize on the many strategic opportunities we have identified, and which we expect to see blossom in the near future. Following on our successful implementation of our new core banking platform in 2019, we will continue to invest in our IT infrastructure to improve operating efficiency and deliver distinguished customer service to our deserving clients. We will also continue to invest in our people, as we recognize that great customer service and satisfaction flow from finding and keeping great people. As an example of this we completed several staff training programs up to Executive MBA level to ensure that we further cultivate our talent.

I am confident that the Bank will continue to remain steadfast in its commitment as a market leader in Financial Services in Trinidad and Tobago and the region, creating superior shareholder value and providing exceptional benefits to all our stakeholders. We remain excited by the many prospects before us and look forward to a bright future.

Gregory N. Hill

GREGORY N. HILL
MANAGING DIRECTOR

We recognize that great customer service and satisfaction flow from finding and keeping great people.


We
LEAD
with transparency
& accountability

FOCUS ON OUR

Corporate Values

Our Strengths

RESPONSIBILITY

STABILITY

EXPERTISE

Our Driving Forces

AGILITY

CLIENT SATISFACTION

COMPLIANCE CULTURE

Board of Directors

DIRECTOR
NICHOLAS W.S. OWEN

DIRECTOR
LARRY HOWAI

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
RAY A. SUMAIRSINGH

MANAGING DIRECTOR
GREGORY N. HILL

CHAIRMAN
A. NORMAN SABGA, LLD (Hon.) UWI; (h.c.) UTT

DIRECTOR
JEREMY MATOUK

DIRECTOR
TIMOTHY HAMEL-SMITH

DIRECTOR
M. MUSA IBRAHIM

DIRECTOR
IAN E. WELCH

DIRECTOR
ANTON GOPAULSINGH

Notice of Annual Meeting
OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Forty-second Annual Meeting of Shareholders of ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED has been deferred to a date to be determined due to the threat of the Covid-19 virus and restrictions placed on the movement and gathering of persons to combat the spread of the virus.

DATED at Port of Spain, Trinidad, this 20th day of April, 2020

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Robert I. Ferreira

Robert I. Ferreira
Corporate Secretary

NOTES:

1. A Proxy Form will be available on our website when the date of our Annual Meeting of Shareholders has been decided on.

Corporate Information

ANSA Merchant Bank

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
A. Norman Sabga, LLD (Hon.) UWI; (h.c.) UTT (Chairman)
Gregory N. Hill (Managing Director)
Ray A. Sumairsingh (Deputy Chairman)
Larry Howai
Anton Gopaulsingh*
Timothy Hamel-Smith*
Jeremy Matouk*
Nicholas W. S. Owen*
Ian E. Welch*
M. Musa Ibrahim

*Denotes independent directors
12 board meetings were held in 2019

CORPORATE SECRETARY
Robert I. Ferreira

MANAGEMENT TEAM
Glenn Cheong – Head of Finance and Administration
Kavita Suratsingh – Head of Wealth Management
Ian N. Chin – Head of Sales and Trading
A. Nigel Sabga – Head of Investments
Reaaz Shah – Head of Treasury and Trading
Robert I. Ferreira – Manager, Risk
Randy Cyrus – Manager, Transaction and Advisory
Sheldon Ramharack – Manager, IT
Kennedy Sammy – Manager, Collections
Christian Rodriguez – Manager, Asset Finance
Arnand Ramlal – Manager, Grand Bazaar
Aaron Armoogam – Manager, San Fernando
Darius Persad – Manager, Corporate Retail and Commercial Lending
Kevin Doodnath – Head of Acquisition and Integration

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER OFFICE
The Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository Ltd.,
10th Floor, Nicholas Tower,
63-65 Independence Square,
PORT OF SPAIN

REGISTERED OFFICE/HEAD OFFICE
ANSA Centre,
11A Maraval Road,
PORT OF SPAIN
Tel: 868-623-8672
Website: www.ansabank.com

BRANCH OFFICES
ANSA McAL Centre,
25 Royal Road,
SAN FERNANDO
Tel: 868-657-1452

CLASSES OF BUSINESS
1. Confirming House/Acceptance House
2. Finance House/Finance Company
3. Leasing Corporation
4. Mortgage Institution
5. Merchant Bank
6. Trust Company
7. Unit Trust
8. Financial Services
9. Wealth Management Services

AUDITORS
Ernst & Young,
5/7 Sweet Briar Road,
PORT OF SPAIN

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
Republic Bank Limited,
59 Independence Square,
PORT OF SPAIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
M. Hamel-Smith & Co.,
Eleven Albion,
Cor. Dere and Albion Streets,
PORT OF SPAIN

J.D. Sellier & Co.,
129-131 Abercromby Street,
PORT OF SPAIN

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Anton Gopaulsingh (Chairman)*
Timothy Hamel-Smith*
Jeremy Matouk*
Nicholas W. S. Owen*
*Denotes independent directors
5 audit committee meetings were held in 2019

Consolidated Finance Company Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Gregory N. Hill (Chairman)
Rolf Phillips (President/CEO)
Nicholas Mouttet
Stephen Edghill*
Jeffrey Gellineau*
Mary Mahabir*
*Denotes independent directors
6 board meetings were held in 2019

CORPORATE SECRETARY
Lydia McCollin

MANAGEMENT TEAM
Frances Parravicino – Vice President – Credit
Lydia McCollin – Vice President – Finance and Operations
Marcia Bishop – Manager, Operations
Cheryl Haynes – Manager, Finance
Cheryl Brewster - Manager, Retail Credit
Dana Selman – Risk and Compliance Manager
Dionne Walthrus – Business Development Manager
Harriet Garcia – Manager, Human Resources
Sean Yearwood - Treasury Manager
Darrell Wilson - Head, Corporate and Commercial Credit

REGISTERED OFFICE/HEAD OFFICE
Hastings Main Road,
CHRIST CHURCH
Tel: 246-467-2350
Website: www.consolidated-finance.com

BRANCH OFFICE
One Welches,
Welches,
ST. THOMAS
Tel: 246-537-4082

CLASSES OF BUSINESS
1. Finance House/Finance Company
2. Leasing Corporation
3. Mortgage Institution
4. Merchant Bank
5. Commercial Lending
6. Financial Services
7. Foreign Exchange Trading

AUDITORS
Ernst & Young,
One Welches,
Welches,
ST. THOMAS

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
Bank of Nova Scotia,
Broad Street,
BRIDGETOWN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Lex Caribbean,
Worthing Corporate Centre,
Worthing,
CHRIST CHURCH

AUDIT COMMITTEE
Jeffery Gellineau (Chairman)*
Gregory N. Hill
Stephen Edghill*
Mary Mahabir*
*Denotes independent directors
5 audit committee meetings were held in 2019

TATIL and TATIL Life Assurance Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Ray A. Sumairsingh (Chairman)
M. Musa Ibrahim (Managing Director, TATIL)
Ronald Milford (Managing Director, TATIL Life)
Larry Howai
Gregory N. Hill (TATIL)
Nabeel Hadeed
Michal Andrews*
W. David Clarke*
Dr. Terrence Farrell*
Dr. Michael A. Moses (TATIL Life)
A. Nigel Sabga (TATIL Life)
Franklyn Parsotan*
Nigel Smith (TATIL)*
Charles A. Mouttet*
*Denotes independent directors
11 board meetings were held in 2019

CORPORATE SECRETARY
Daran Soondarsingh (TATIL)
Michelle Newallo (TATIL Life)

MANAGEMENT TEAM - TATIL
Nabeel Hadeed – Executive Director
Vijay Seudath - Technical Manager
Daran Soondarsingh - Chief Financial Officer
Neil Mohammed - General Manager, Motor Claims
Salisha Rajnarinesingh - Manager, Underwriting
Sarita Parsad – Manager, Non-Motor Claims & Legal
Ricardo St. Cyr – Manager, Strategy
Joseph Elias – Manager, Motor Claims
Andy Livingston – Manager, Non-Motor Claims
Derek Jimdar - Manager, Group Risk
Padma Ramesh - Manager, Accident and Health
Mokesh Saroop - Manager, Corporate Sales and Agents Compliance
Nicholas Sonnylal - Manager, Direct Sales

MANAGEMENT TEAM - TATIL LIFE
Michelle Newallo – Chief Financial Officer
Jeffrey Dalton-Brown – Manager, Compliance & Risk
Claudine Allert - Life Office Manager
Luanna Rahman – Manager, Pensions
Allison Seales – Manager, Sales Administration
Larry Lequay – Manager, Mortgages

REGISTERED OFFICE/HEAD OFFICE
11A Maraval Road,
PORT OF SPAIN
Tel: 868-628-2845
Website: www.tatil.co.tt

PRINCIPAL BANKERS
Republic Bank Limited,
59 Independence Square,
PORT OF SPAIN

AUDITORS
Ernst & Young,
5/7 Sweet Briar Road,
PORT OF SPAIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
J. D. Sellier & Co.,
129-131 Abercromby Street,
PORT OF SPAIN

Pollonais, Blanc, de La Bastide & Jacelon,
17-19 Pembroke Street,
PORT OF SPAIN

AUDIT COMMITTEE
W. David Clarke (Chairman)*
Michal Andrews*
Terrence Farrell*
Ray A. Sumairsingh
Franklyn Parsotan*
*Denotes independent directors
5 audit committee meetings were held in 2019

BRANCH OFFICES
Cor. Green and Cocorite Streets, ARIMA
Tel: 868-667-0487

Mid Centre Mall, CHAGUANAS
Tel: 868-665-1131

Grand Bazaar, VALSAYN
Tel: 868-645-5671

13A Quenca Street, SAN FERNANDO
Tel: 868-628-2845

25 Royal Road, SAN FERNANDO
Tel: 868-657-9620

ANSA McAL Building - Milford Road, TOBAGO
Tel: 868-639-2107

Report of the Directors

The Directors present their report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2019.

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR	**$000**	**$000**
Profit attributable to shareholders		277,604
Dividends on ordinary shares		
- Final paid (2018) = $1.00	(85,605)	
- Interim paid = $0.20	(17,121)	
		(102,726)
Other comprehensive income		(6,094)
Transfers to statutory reserves		(16,480)
Other life insurance movements		(8,841)
Other reserve movements		(4,688)
		138,775
Retained profits at the start of the year		1,419,137
Retained profits at the end of the year		1,557,911

Dividends

The Directors have decided not to declare a final dividend. The total dividend paid for the year is 20¢.

Directors

Pursuant to paragraph 4.4 of By-Law No. 1 of the Bank, Messrs. A. Norman Sabga, LLD (Hon.) UWI; (h.c) UTT, Ray A. Sumairsingh, Timothy Hamel-Smith, Jeremy Matouk, Nicholas W. S. Owen, Ian E. Welch and M. Musa Ibrahim elected at the last Annual Meeting, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr. Anton Gopaulsingh retires from the Board and will not offer himself for re-election.

Auditors

Auditors, Ernst & Young, have expressed their willingness to continue in office and offer themselves for re-election.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Robert I. Ferreira

Robert I. Ferreira
Corporate Secretary
ANSA Centre,
11A Maraval Road,
Port of Spain
April 20, 2020

Directors' and Substantial Interests

Directors' Interests

	MARCH 31, 2020 Beneficial	MARCH 31, 2019 Beneficial
A. Norman Sabga	0	0
Gregory N. Hill	0	0
Ray A. Sumairsingh	2,000	2,000
Larry Howai	2,397	2,397
Anton Gopaulsingh	0	0
Timothy Hamel-Smith	0	0
Jeremy Matouk	3,202	3,202
Nicholas W. S. Owen	0	0
Ian E. Welch	0	0

(a) Mr. A. Norman Sabga has a beneficial interest in MASA Investments Ltd. and ANSA Investments Limited, which is the major shareholder of ANSA McAL Limited.

(b) Norman Finance Development Co. Ltd. and The ANSA McAL Foundation, connected persons to Mr. A. Norman Sabga, hold 848,090 and 530,820 shares in ANSA Merchant Bank Limited respectively.

Substantial Interests

Top 10 Shareholding of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited

Shareholder Name	Shares held as at December 31, 2019
ANSA McAL Limited	70,605,263
MASA Investments Limited	2,573,793
Republic Bank Limited – 1162 (Trustee)	1,752,215
T&T Unit Trust Corporation - FUS	1,302,755
Norman Finance Development Co. Limited	848,090
The ANSA McAL Foundation	530,820
Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited	463,293
Guardian Life of the Caribbean Limited - PFP	370,473
TATIL Life Assurance Limited A/C B	300,426
T&T Unit Trust Corporation – Calypso Macro Index Fund	292,608

Financial Highlights

$8,081,936
Total Assets 2019

$357,383
Profit Before Taxation 2019

	Dec-19	Dec-18
Profit Before Taxation ($'000)	**357,383**	260,594
Profit After Taxation ($'000)	**277,659**	206,015
Total Assets ($'000)	**8,081,936**	7,879,397
Actual Number of Issued Shares	**85,605**	85,605
Weighted Average Number of Shares	**85,605**	85,605
Return on Average Assets	**3.48%**	2.71%
Return on Average Shareholders' Equity	**11.32%**	8.79%
Dividends ($'000)	**102,726**	102,726
Earnings Per Share ($)	**3.24**	2.41
Dividends Per Share ($)	**1.20**	1.20
Net Book Value Per Share ($)	**29.63**	27.66

11.32%
Return on Equity 2019

$2.41
Earnings Per Share 2019

Financial Highlights (continued)

ANSA MERCHANT BANK (PARENT)

	Dec-19	Dec-18
Net Operating Income ($'000)	265,473	233,500
Efficiency Ratio (%)	21.17%	19.09%
Capital Adequacy Ratio (%)	29.72%	31.98%

TATIL

	Dec-19	Dec-18
Net Premium Income ($'000)	271,376	250,034
Underwriting Profit ($'000)	46,772	39,280
Net Retention (%)	52.50%	61.28%
Claim Ratio (%)	49.38%	51.34%
Combined Ratio (%)	90.32%	92.07%

TATIL LIFE

	Dec-19	Dec-18
No. of Field Force Agents	120	106
Annualized Premium Income (API) ($'000)	23,322	25,681
Average API / Agent ($'000)	194	242
Persistency (%)	92%	92%

Wealth Management

Planning for a Secure Future

Since 2007, ANSA Merchant Bank Limited has made significant strides in research, asset screening, selection and monitoring potential investments. It has conducted these activities on its own behalf for its proprietary mutual funds, and on behalf of others, including third party insurance funds and pension plans.

We provide discretionary and non-discretionary investment management services to high net worth clients who may want to protect and grow their wealth for future generations. We also offer investment and advisory services to employee benefit plans and companies.

Our Wealth Managers Abide by our Core Principles

- **Confidentiality**
- **Trust**
- **Sound risk management**

Investment Strategies to Grow Clients' Wealth

Our Wealth Management team has been carefully assembled to reflect the wide diversity of expertise and acumen that has enabled us to provide premium services to our clients for more than a decade.

We know the key reason for investing is to enhance your financial capital. Our Analysts and Portfolio Managers use their accumulated experience to create customised portfolios that allow clients to grow their wealth with the strategy that best suits their particular needs and goals.

Our Investment Services and Wealth Management portfolios have been designed on a client-by-client basis, tailored to achieve their goals, whether long or short term. We help in areas such as Asset Finance to help fund additional equipment for clients' businesses, for instance, and our Merchant Banking activities have been built on years of developing relationships with participants in the capital markets.

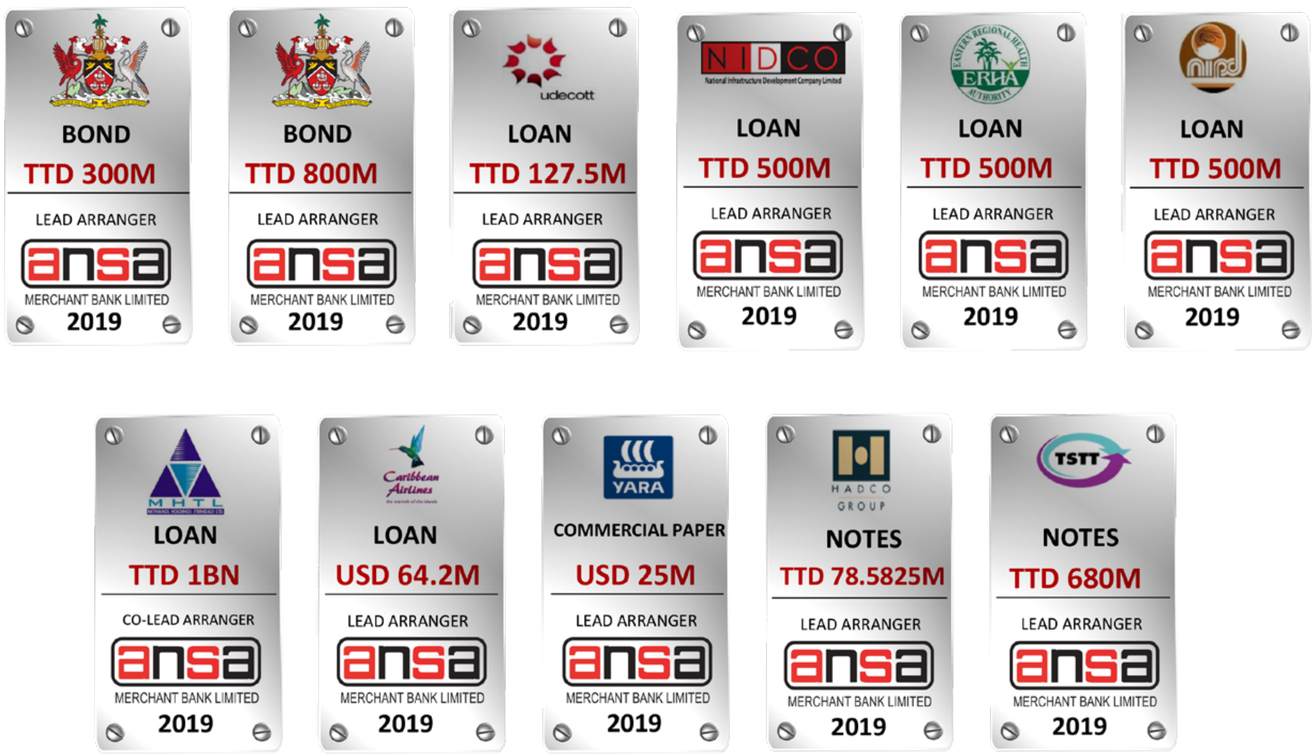
Our clients trust us to manage their wealth discreetly and professionally. Our team of experts meets with clients to discuss their objectives and to draft an investment policy statement which would guide the strategies to get there.

Corporate and Investment Banking Activities

2019 was yet another hallmark year for the Corporate and Investment Banking Unit of ANSA Merchant Bank Limited with regard to the volume of Capital Market transactions arranged.

The Unit continued to play a significant role in the domestic market in its core purpose as Arranger and Syndicator of debt financing, for both Sovereign and Corporate entities, in several sectors including Telecommunications and Energy.

We continued to develop our Secondary Market Fixed Income business line and were able to produce bond trading volumes and attendant revenues in line with our expectations.



Fund Facts

TT$ INCOME FUND

The objective of the Fund is to seek to generate investment returns which are superior to all TT$ income mutual funds registered in Trinidad and Tobago, while providing for acceptable levels of liquidity and credit risk.

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%

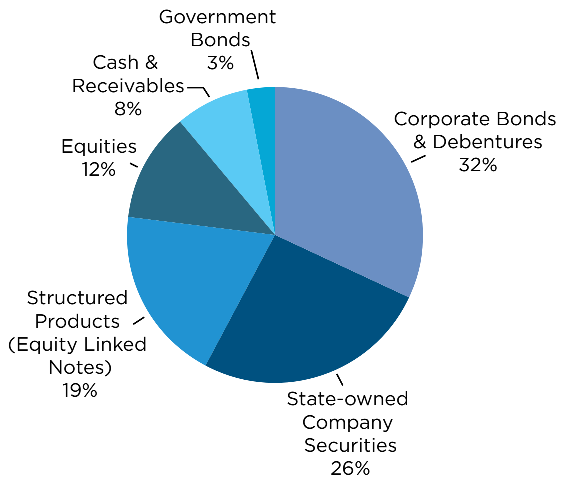
Cumulative Returns as at December 31, 2019

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:



IMPORTANT DISCLOSURES & DISCLAIMER

This Fund is neither insured with the Deposit Insurance Corporation in Trinidad and Tobago nor is it guaranteed by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago or by any of the parties related thereto. Performance is subject to variation and is likely to change over time; past performance should not be considered indicative of future performance. Portfolio holdings, duration and mix data are at December 31st 2018. As at December 31st 2018 Cash holdings accounted for 9% of portfolio assets. 1 Year, 2 Year, 3 Year, 5 Year, and Inception cumulative returns are calculated on a trailing basis. Important information concerning the investment goals, risks, charges and expenses is contained in the prospectus, copies of which are available at ANSA Merchant Bank Ltd. or from our website and investors should carefully consider these before investing. *Please refer to Prospectus for full schedule of fees.

Fund Facts (continued)

ansa US $ INCOME FUND

The objective of the Fund is to seek to generate investment returns which are superior to all US$ income mutual funds registered in Trinidad and Tobago, while providing for acceptable levels of liquidity and credit risk.

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%
COMMERZBANK 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%

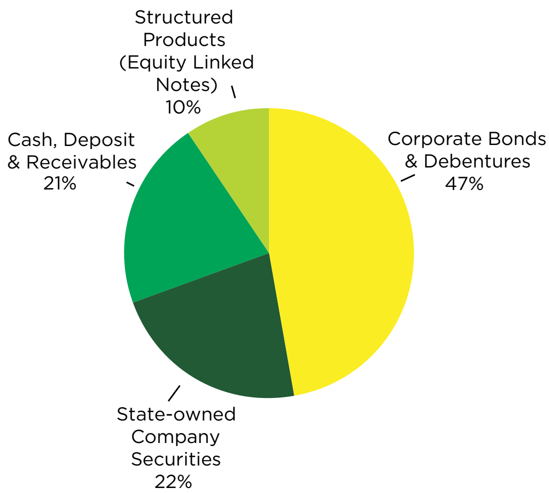
Cumulative Returns as at December 31, 2019

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 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.

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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
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Estimates used in the calculation of Insurance Contracts' Liabilities	
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: • 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. • Recalculation of technical provisions produced by the models on a sample basis. • An assessment of the internal controls regarding the maintenance of the policyholder database. • 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. • We considered whether the Group's disclosures in the consolidated financial statements in relation to insurance contact liabilities were compliant with IFRS.

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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
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) 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.	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.

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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
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued) Other significant areas of judgement included: - the interpretation of the requirements to determine impairment under the application of IFRS 9, which is reflected in the Group's ECL models; - the application of assumptions where there was limited or incomplete data; - the identification of exposures with a significant deterioration in credit quality; - assumptions used in the ECL model such as the financial condition of the counterparty or valuation of security; and - 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. 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.	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.

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Building a better working world

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANSA MERCHANT BANK LIMITED

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

Key Audit Matters
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Fair value measurement of investments securities and related disclosures	
Refer to Notes 2vii, 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.	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: • An assessment of the pricing model methodologies and assumptions against industry practice and valuation guidelines. • Testing of the inputs used, including cash flows and other market based data. • An evaluation of the reasonableness of other assumptions applied such as credit spreads. • The re-performance of valuation calculations on a sample basis of internally priced securities that were classified as higher risk and estimation. • An assessment of management's impairment analysis.

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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
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters
(Continued)

Key Audit Matters (continued)	**How our audit addressed the key audit matter**
Fair value measurement of investments securities and related disclosures (continued)	
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.	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.

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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
(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.

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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
(Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements
(Continued)

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.

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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
(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.

EY

Port of Spain,
TRINIDAD:
23 March 2020

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Separate and Consolidated
Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Parent 31 Dec 2018	Parent 31 Dec 2019		Notes	Group 31 Dec 2019	Group 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
1,112,102	1,086,086	Net investment in leased assets and other 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
102,570	27,332	Other debtors and prepayments	10	39,426	129,848
–	–	Reinsurance assets	21	172,565	167,311
1,103	7,636	Taxation recoverable		9,506	1,572
810,320	810,320	Investment in subsidiaries	11	–	–
–	–	Investment properties	12	117,471	143,291
3,081	2,865	Property and equipment	13	198,967	182,240
28,740	30,766	Intangible assets	14	183,368	171,725
–	1,890	Right-of-use assets	15	9,482	–
32,002	22,254	Deferred tax asset	16	30,775	41,069
7,587	7,428	Employee benefit asset	17	137,418	133,715
3,828,571	3,766,344	**Total assets**		8,081,936	7,879,397
		Liabilities			
1,556,064	1,427,306	Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	19	2,554,492	2,652,900
–	1,919	Lease liabilities	15	7,855	–
–	–	Bank overdraft	4	–	–
74,284	84,285	Accrued interest and other payables	18	206,032	142,884
803,414	802,871	Debt securities in issue	20	802,871	803,414
9,915	–	Taxation payable	1,355	11,046	
3,718	8,965	Deferred tax liability	16	162,402	139,068
762	804	Employee benefit obligation	17	8,259	7,052
–	–	Investment contract liabilities	21	269,061	269,117
–	–	Insurance contract liabilities	22	1,533,153	1,486,463
2,448,157	2,326,150	**Total liabilities**		5,545,480	5,511,944

Separate and Consolidated
Statement of Financial Position

As at 31 December 2019
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

Parent 31 Dec 2018	Parent 31 Dec 2019		Notes	Group 31 Dec 2019	Group 31 Dec 2018
		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
1,380,414	1,440,194	Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent		2,535,810	2,366,862
–	–	Non-controlling interest		646	591
1,380,414	1,440,194	**Total equity**		2,536,456	2,367,453
3,828,571	3,766,344	**Total liabilities and equity**		8,081,936	7,879,397

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 Income

For the Year ended 31 December 2019
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

Parent 31 Dec 2018	Parent 31 Dec 2019		Notes	Group 31 Dec 2019	Group 31 Dec 2018
–	–	Net insurance revenue	25	426,254	363,315
156,424	171,357	Finance charges, loan fees and other interest income	26	203,218	191,799
96,724	118,672	Investment income	27	326,053	231,000
25,989	29,034	Revenue from contracts with customers	28	13,673	6,187
31,788	44,531	Other income	29	136,672	133,159
310,925	363,594	**Total operating income**		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)
(18,157)	(30,196)	Credit loss expense on net investment in leased assets, loans and advances, and investments	32	(33,506)	(50,370)
233,500	265,473	**Net operating income**		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)
(538)	(3,670)	Depreciation and amortisation	13, 14, 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)	**Total selling and administration expenses**		(300,393)	(241,494)
188,914	209,277	**Net profit before taxation**		357,383	260,594
(49,204)	(50,379)	Taxation	36	(79,724)	(54,579)
139,710	158,898	**Profit for the year**		277,659	206,015
		Profit attributable to:			
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
		Basic and diluted earning per share ($ per share)		3.24	2.41
		Weighted average number of shares ('000)		85,605	85,605

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

Separate and Consolidated
Statement of Comprehensive Income

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

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
Balance as at 31 December 2017 as previously reported	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)
Restated balance as at 1 January 2018	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
Balance as at 31 December 2018	667,274	190,603	5,796	(5,273)	1,185	520,829	1,380,414
Balance as at 31 December 2018	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)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	667,274	206,493	5,074	4,302	1,118	555,933	1,440,194

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)

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
Balance as at 31 December 2017 as previously reported	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)
Restated balance as at 1 January 2018	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
Balance as at 31 December 2018	667,274	206,546	66,539	14,081	(5,470)	(1,245)	1,419,137	2,366,862	591	2,367,453
Balance as at 31 December 2018	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)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	667,274	222,436	66,539	14,674	3,764	3,211	1,557,912	2,535,810	646	2,536,456

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 31 Dec 2018	Parent 31 Dec 2019		Notes	Group 31 Dec 2019	Group 31 Dec 2018
		Cash flows from operating activities			
188,914	209,277	Profit before taxation		357,383	260,594
		Adjustments for:			
485	381	Employee benefits	17(b)	(2,482)	(2,216)
–	(18)	Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(18)	(6,870)
538	1,821	Depreciation and amortisation	13, 14	42,832	38,784
–	1,849	Depreciation of right of use asset	15	2,228	–
9,481	(2,171)	Credit loss expense/(credit loss recovery) on investments	32	574	32,037
5,629	1,815	Amortisation of investment securities and interest capitalised		(5,564)	(719)
8,676	(28,025)	Credit loss expense/ (credit loss recovery) on leases, loans and advances	32	32,932	18,333
2,958	155	(Gain)/loss on revaluation of investments	27	(53,639)	17,240
(8,151)	(21,315)	Loss/(gain) on sale of investment securities		(23,900)	(9,322)
(69,112)	(81,233)	Interest income		(244,712)	(230,310)
59,268	67,925	Finance costs	31	99,819	91,663
(19,677)	1,690	Foreign exchange gains		2,654	(9,989)
179,009	152,151	Operating profit before working capital changes		208,107	199,225
179,009	152,151	Carried forward operating profit before working capital changes		208,107	199,225
(235,486)	289,543	(Increase)/decrease in investment in leased assets and loans and advances		245,052	(291,072)
(82,544)	75,238	(Increase)/decrease in other receivables, debtors and prepayments		76,836	(92,639)
606,595	(128,758)	Increase/(decrease) in customers' deposits and other funding instruments		(98,408)	524,604
15,421	15,913	Increase in accruals and other payables		67,403	11,269
(15,252)	(40,019)	Increase in Central Bank reserve account		(94,338)	(8,840)
–	–	Increase in insurance and investment contracts		46,634	79,317
467,743	364,068			451,286	421,864
(55,904)	(71,917)	Finance costs paid		(104,074)	(88,934)
67,575	81,703	Interest received on investments		245,191	229,587
(48,237)	(57,666)	Taxes paid		(76,247)	(70,278)
431,177	316,188	Cash generated from operating activities		516,156	492,239

Separate and Consolidated
Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year ended 31 December 2019
(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

Parent			Notes	Group	
31 Dec 2018	**31 Dec 2019**			**31 Dec 2019**	**31 Dec 2018**
		Cash flows from investing activities			
–	–	Placement of fixed deposits		(29,272)	(98,251)
–	–	Maturity of fixed deposits		39,056	151,577
–	83	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		26,174	23,311
(18,830)	(7,436)	Additions to fixed assets, leases and investment properties	13, 14, 15	(80,004)	(73,062)
(1,763,541)	(1,368,783)	Purchase of investments		(2,395,402)	(2,578,796)
1,552,780	1,433,077	Sale or maturity of investments		2,375,168	2,260,315
(229,591)	56,941	Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(64,280)	(314,906)
		Cash flows from financing activities			
(101,289)	–	Repayment of debt securities		–	(101,289)
(102,726)	(102,726)	Dividends paid	45	(102,726)	(102,726)
(204,015)	(102,726)	Net cash used in financing activities		(102,726)	(204,015)
(2,429)	270,403	**Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents**		349,150	(26,682)
215,473	213,044	**Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year**		540,934	567,616
213,044	483,447	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year**		890,084	540,934
		Represented by:			
213,044	483,447	Cash and cash equivalents	4	890,084	540,934
213,044	483,447			890,084	540,934
		Supplemental information:			
67,575	81,703	Interest and dividends received		413,007	392,918
55,904	71,917	Interest paid		104,074	88,934

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

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 (TTD) 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Basis of preparation (continued)

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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

i) Basis of preparation (continued)

Basis of consolidation (continued)

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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)

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.

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

Impact on the statement of financial position	**Parent**	**Group**
Assets		
Right-of-use assets	3,739	11,710
Total assets	3,739	11,710
Liabilities		
Lease liabilities	3,739	11,710
Total liabilities	3,739	11,710

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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)

Leases previously accounted for as operating leases – Group as lessee (continued)

- 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	3,739	11,710

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.

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 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.

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.

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

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.

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)

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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

iii) Business combinations and goodwill (continued)

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments

Financial assets (continued)

a) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

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.

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.

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 statement of income (FVSI) (continued)

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

(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.

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 unlikeliness 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

Calculation of Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) (continued)

- *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 is 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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vi) Financial instruments (continued)

Financial assets (continued)

b) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

POCI (continued)

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.

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 derecognising 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Investment securities (continued)

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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

vii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies (continued)

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xiii) Taxation (continued)

Deferred tax (continued)

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 valuators 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 - 33 1/3
Computer equipment	25 - 33 1/3
Leasehold improvements	10 - 20
Office furniture, machinery and equipment	10 - 33 1/3
Leased vehicles and equipment	20

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xv) Property, equipment and leased assets (continued)

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xvi) Leases (continued)

Group as a lessee (continued)

ii) Lease liabilities (continued)

Under IFRS 16 (policy applicable from 1 January 2019) (continued)

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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xviii) Employee benefits (continued)

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

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xix) Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxi) Guarantee reserve fund

The Bank has guaranteed 100% return of the principal invested in ANSA Secured Fund and ANSA US$ 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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxii) Revenue recognition (continued)

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:

i. 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;

ii. 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

iii. 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 individu al 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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

xxvi) Foreign currency translation (continued)

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.

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.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

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)

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).

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

i) Judgements (continued)

Leases (Note 15) (continued)

- *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.

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

ii) Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Insurance contract liabilities (Note 22) (continued)

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

4. Cash and short-term funds

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 2018
		Cash and short-term funds		
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 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

5. Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans

a) Net investment in leased assets and other instalment loans

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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

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

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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

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

Repossessed collateral

As at 31 December 2019, the Group held repossessed vehicles with a fair value of $0.8 million (2018: $3.9 million). Repossessed 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).

Net Investment in Leased Assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Parent				
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	976,583	67,874	41,629	1,086,086
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	1,035,501	49,967	26,634	1,112,102
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)
At 31 December 2018	(12,851)	(1,273)	(39,020)	(53,144)
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
At 31 December 2019	(7,957)	(5,922)	(41,556)	(55,435)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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

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

Impairment allowance for leased assets and other instalment loans (continued)

Net Investment in Leased Assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Group				
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	1,296,332	83,823	43,811	1,423,966
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	1,386,442	69,140	27,972	1,483,554
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
At 31 December 2018	(14,821)	(1,480)	(40,544)	(56,845)
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
At 31 December 2019	(9,927)	(7,668)	(41,985)	(59,580)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

6. Loans and advances

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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
		Sectorial analysis of advances		
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		
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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

6. Loans and advances (continued)

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).

Other loans and advances	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Parent				
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	120,639	16,630	14,080	151,349
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	292,618	86,056	2,757	381,431
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
At 31 December 2018	(668)	(7,659)	–	(8,327)
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	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2019	(405)	(2,283)	(11,658)	(14,346)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

6. Loans and advances (continued)

Impairment allowance for loans and advances (continued)

Other loans and advances	**Stage 1**	**Stage 2**	**Stage 3**	**Total**
Group				
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	335,161	28,654	41,994	405,809
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	490,543	105,846	23,466	619,855
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
At 31 December 2018	(722)	(5,555)	(13,381)	(19,658)
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
At 31 December 2019	(508)	(107)	(18,331)	(18,946)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 2018
		Investment securities		
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	Total investment securities	4,155,392	4,048,924
		Investment securities designated at fair value through statement of income		
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
		Investment securities measured at amortised cost		
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
		Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI		
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	**Total investment securities**	4,155,392	4,048,924

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

7. Investment securities (continued)

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).

Investment securities measured at amortised cost

Parent	**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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	851,635	18,244	6,727	–	876,606
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	828,039	55,359	11,080	–	894,478
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	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2018	(2,501)	(750)	(10,584)	–	(13,835)
Translation adjustments	–	–	–	–	–
ECL on new instruments issued during the year	(830)	–	97	–	(733)
Other credit loss movements, r epayments etc.	1,112	624	(3,174)	–	(1,438)
Charge-offs and write-offs	–	–	(437)	–	(437)
At 31 December 2019	(2,219)	(126)	(14,098)	–	(16,443)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Investment securities measured at amortised cost (continued)

Group	**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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	3,057,492	222,839	7,049	22,618	3,309,998
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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	2,825,695	378,906	23,803	–	3,228,404
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
At 31 December 2018	(5,414)	(7,067)	(32,575)	–	(45,056)
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)
At 31 December 2019	(5,921)	(9,210)	(40,723)	–	(55,854)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

Parent	**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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	120,074	–	–	–	120,074
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	140,593	–	–	–	140,593
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(1,131)	–	–	–	(1,131)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	139,462	–	–	–	139,462
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	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2018	(1,131)	–	–	–	(1,131)
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	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2019	(597)	–	–	–	(597)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

7. Investment securities (continued)

Impairment allowance for investment securities (continued)

Investment securities designated and measured at FVOCI

Group	**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)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2019	128,182	–	–	–	128,182
Gross carrying amount as at 31 December 2018	143,835	–	–	–	143,835
ECL allowance as at 31 December 2018	(1,199)	–	–	–	(1,199)
Net exposure as at 31 December 2018	142,636	–	–	–	142,636
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	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2018	(1,199)	–	–	–	(1,199)
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	–	–	–	–	–
At 31 December 2019	(1,643)	–	–	–	(1,643)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

8. Assets pledged

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 2018
–	–	Premiums receivable	41,325	33,526
–	–	Reinsurance receivables	5,630	5,099
–	–		46,955	38,625

10. Other debtors and prepayments

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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 listedin 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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

12. Investment properties

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 2018
–	–	Valuation at beginning of the year	143,291	139,268
–	–	(Disposals)/additions during the year	(157)	4,988
–	–	Transfers	(25,663)	–
–	–	Loss from revaluation	–	(965)
–	–	Valuation at close of the year	117,471	143,291
–	–	Rental income from properties	14,701	13,710
–	–	Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that generated rental income during the period	10,593	7,272

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	120,277	56,566
	219,513	145,364

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

13. Property and equipment

	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Total
Parent 2019					
Cost					
At beginning of the period	1,661	6,936	1,304	5,092	14,993
Additions	123	318	–	–	441
Disposals	–	–	(306)	–	(306)
At end of the period	1,784	7,254	998	5,092	15,128
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of the period	1,258	6,509	1,068	3,077	11,912
Current depreciation	49	283	42	218	592
Disposals	–	–	(241)	–	(241)
At end of the period	1,307	6,792	869	3,295	12,263
Net book value	477	462	129	1,797	2,865
Parent 2018					
Cost					
At beginning of the period	1,590	6,715	1,304	3,012	12,621
Additions	71	221	–	2,080	2,372
At end of the period	1,661	6,936	1,304	5,092	14,993
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of the period	1,214	6,202	1,000	2,963	11,379
Current depreciation	44	307	68	114	533
At end of the period	1,258	6,509	1,068	3,077	11,912
Net book value	403	427	236	2,015	3,081

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

13. Property and equipment (continued)

	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
Group 2019							
Cost							
At beginning of the 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	(41)	(106)	(436)	(218)	–	(50,832)	(51,633)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	39	15	15	58	49	2,907	3,083
At end of the period	15,877	57,640	4,597	22,610	46,496	223,403	370,623
Accumulated depreciation							
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	–	45	(373)	–	–	(34,312)	(34,640)
Transfers	–	–	(263)	–	–	–	(263)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	40	17	22	66	4	3,054	3,203
At end of the period	10,607	31,772	3,608	12,141	7,145	106,383	171,656
Net book value	5,270	25,868	989	10,469	39,351	117,020	198,967
Group 2018							
Cost							
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	(902)	(100)	(1,106)	–	–	(48,728)	(50,836)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	2	–	1	2	2	148	155
At end of the period	15,062	52,478	4,349	19,672	18,743	234,504	344,808

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

13. Property and equipment (continued)

Group 2018	Furniture & equipment	Computer equipment	Motor vehicles	Leasehold improvements	Land & buildings	Leased vehicles & equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation							
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	(7)	(59)	(914)	–	–	(33,415)	(34,395)
Transfers	(2,078)	–	–	2,083	–	–	5
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	–	(1)	–	2	1	64	66
At end of the period	9,789	28,792	2,588	9,729	5,201	106,469	162,568
Net book value	5,273	23,686	1,761	9,943	13,542	128,035	182,240

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

14. Intangible assets

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

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.

14. Intangible assets (continued)

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:	10%
Cash flow projection term:	Five years to perpetuity
Growth rate (extrapolation period):	2%

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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	**As at 1 January 2019**	11,710
–	Additions	–
(1,904)	Principal payments	(4,342)
84	Interest expense on lease liabilities	487
1,919	**As at 31 December 2019**	7,855

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
1,933		2,715

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

15. Leases (continued)

Group as lessor – Operating lease commitments (continued)

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	120,277
	309,500

16. Deferred taxation

		Credit/(charge) to		
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)	–
Total deferred tax asset	32,002	(7,006)	(2,742)	22,254
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)
Total deferred tax liability	(3,718)	(2,479)	(2,768)	(8,965)

			Credit/(charge) to		
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
Total deferred tax asset	17,675	11,987	341	1,999	32,002
Employee benefit asset	(2,506)	–	26	204	(2,276)
Unrealised investment gains	(2,806)	–	1,364	–	(1,442)
Total deferred tax liability	(5,312)	–	1,390	204	(3,718)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

16. Deferred taxation (continued)

Group	2018	Credit/(charge) to Income	Credit/(charge) to OCI	Credit/(charge) to 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
Total deferred tax asset	41,069	(7,918)	(2,376)	–	30,775
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)
Total deferred tax liability	(139,068)	(11,832)	(2,661)	(8,841)	(162,402)

Group	2017	Impact of IFRS9	Credit/(charge) to Income	Credit/(charge) to OCI	Credit/(charge) to 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
Total deferred tax asset	21,782	19,087	(1,823)	2,206	(183)	41,069
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)
Total deferred tax liability	(155,688)	–	21,194	(606)	(3,968)	(139,068)

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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.

a) Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

	Defined benefit pension plan		Post-retirement health benefits	
Parent	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
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
Group				
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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

17. Employee benefits (continued)

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.

Parent	**Defined benefit obligation**	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Defined benefit pension plans**	**Post-employment medical benefits**
Balance at 1 January 2019	15,859	(23,446)	(7,587)	762
Pension cost charged to statement of income				
Current service cost	662	–	662	42
Net interest cost	790	(1,162)	(372)	38
Administrative expenses	11	–	11	–
Past service costs	–	–	–	–
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	1,463	(1,162)	301	80
Experience (gains)/losses in OCI				
Experience gains - demographic	(67)	–	(67)	(4)
Experience losses - financial	–	282	282	–
Total (credit)/charge to OCI	(67)	282	215	(4)
Other movements				
Contributions by employee	357	(357)	–	–
Contributions by employer	–	(357)	(357)	–
Transfers	(139)	139	–	–
Administrative expenses	(11)	11	–	–
Benefits paid	(851)	851	–	(34)
Total other movements	(644)	287	(357)	(34)
Balance at 31 December 2019	16,611	(24,039)	(7,428)	804

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

17. Employee benefits (continued)

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

Group	**Defined benefit obligation**	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Defined benefit pension plans**	**Post-employment medical benefits**
Balance at 1 January 2019	115,450	(249,165)	(133,715)	7,052
Pension cost charged to statement of income				
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	–
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	9,397	(12,840)	(3,443)	961
Experience (gains)/losses in OCI				
Experience gains - demographic	(1,027)	–	(1,027)	(97)
Experience losses - financial	–	2,695	2,695	–
Total (credit)/charge to OCI	(1,027)	2,695	1,668	(97)
Other movements				
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
Total other movements	(2,944)	1,016	(1,928)	343
Balance at 31 December 2019	120,876	(258,294)	(137,418)	8,259

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

17. Employee benefits (continued)

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

Parent	**Defined benefit obligation**	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Defined benefit pension plans**	**Post-employment medical benefits**
Balance at 1 January 2018	16,740	(25,094)	(8,354)	483
Pension cost charged to statement of income				
Current service cost	825	–	825	26
Net interest cost	710	(1,116)	(406)	24
Administrative expenses	16	–	16	–
Past service costs	–	–	–	–
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	1,551	(1,116)	435	50
Experience losses in OCI				
Experience losses - demographic	604	–	604	259
Experience losses - financial	–	76	76	–
Total charge to OCI	604	76	680	259
Other movements				
Contributions by employee	348	(348)	–	–
Contributions by employer	–	(348)	(348)	–
Transfers	(2,895)	2,895	–	–
Administrative expenses	(16)	16	–	–
Benefits paid	(473)	473	–	(30)
Total other movements	(3,036)	2,688	(348)	(30)
Balance at 31 December 2018	15,859	(23,446)	(7,587)	762

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

17. Employee benefits (continued)

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

Parent	**Defined benefit obligation**	**Fair value of plan assets**	**Defined benefit pension plans**	**Post-employment medical benefits**
Balance at 1 January 2018	113,835	(242,610)	(128,775)	5,582
Pension cost charged to statement of income				
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	–
Total charge/(credit) to statement of income	9,466	(12,367)	(2,901)	685
Experience (gains)/losses in OCI				
Experience (gains)/losses - demographic	(2,850)	–	(2,850)	1,003
Experience losses - financial	–	2,508	2,508	–
Total (credit)/charge to OCI	(2,850)	2,508	(342)	1,003
Other movements				
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)
Total other movements	(5,001)	3,304	(1,697)	(218)
Balance at 31 December 2018	115,450	(249,165)	(133,715)	7,052

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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	
Parent	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
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	(7,428)	(7,587)	804	762
Group				
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	(137,418)	(133,715)	8,259	7,052

d) Actual return on plan assets

	2019	**2018**
Parent	880	1,040
Group	10,381	10,005

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

17. Employee benefits (continued)

f) Principal actuarial assumptions

Parent and Group	**Defined benefit pension plan 2019**	**2018**
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:

Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Future salary increases**		**Future medical claims inflation**	
Sensitivity level	**+1%**	**-1%**	**+1%**	**-1%**	**+1%**	**-1%**
Parent						
At 31 December 2019	(1,640)	2,056	560	(498)	17	(14)
At 31 December 2018	(1,601)	2,013	553	(491)	106	(85)
Group						
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 2018	**Parent 2019**	**Group 2019**	**Group 2018**
363	271	1,446	1,594

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

18. Accrued interest and other payables

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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
1,556,064	1,427,306		2,554,492	2,652,900

20. Debt securities in issue

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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
	269,061	269,117

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

22. 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
Total insurance contract liabilities		1,533,153	(172,565)	1,360,588	1,486,463	(167,311)	1,319,152

	2019	**2018**
a) Reinsurance assets		
Life insurance contract	13,776	11,213
General insurance contracts:		
Premiums	80,290	54,701
Claims	78,499	101,397
	172,565	167,311

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

22. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

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

	Group					
	2019			2018		
	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
Total life insurance contract liabilities	1,202,786	(13,776)	1,189,010	1,139,517	(11,213)	1,128,304
At 1 January	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)
At 31 December	1,202,786	(13,776)	1,189,010	1,139,517	(11,213)	1,128,304

c) General insurance contracts may be analysed as follows:

	Group					
	2019			2018		
	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
Total at end of year	330,367	(158,789)	171,578	346,946	(156,098)	190,848

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

22. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

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

	Group					
	2019			2018		
	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net	Insurance contract liabilities	Reinsurers' share of liabilities	Net
i) Claims reported and IBNR						
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
Total at end of year	153,784	(78,499)	75,285	189,631	(101,397)	88,234
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
	153,784	(78,499)	75,285	189,631	(101,397)	88,234
ii) Provisions for unearned premiums and unexpired risk						
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)
Total at end of year	176,583	(80,290)	96,293	157,315	(54,701)	102,614
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
	176,583	(80,290)	96,293	157,315	(54,701)	102,614

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

22. Insurance contract liabilities (continued)

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							153,783

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			
Estimate of outstanding claims (net):	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**Total**
- 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							75,285

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.

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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

a) Life insurance contracts and investment contracts (continued)

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.

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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

b) General insurance contracts (continued)

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

25. Net insurance revenue

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

26. Finance charges, loan fees and other interest income

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

27. Investment income

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

28. Revenue from contracts with customers

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

29. Other income

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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	–	–	58,465	48,881	58,465	48,881
	137,128	126,627	177,641	154,712	314,769	281,339

31. Interest expense

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

32. Credit loss expense/(recovery)

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

33. Marketing and policy expenses

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 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	Asset finance promotional expense	3,156	4,057
2,717	3,376	Advertising costs	10,878	8,595
7,714	5,040		73,379	64,797

34. Personnel expenses

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

35. General administrative expenses

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

36. Taxation

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 2018
50,779	41,251	Corporation tax	57,757	70,958
		Under/(over) provision to		
(1,411)	(999)	prior year tax charge	(999)	(1,041)
290	1	Withholding tax	42	496
(1,731)	9,485	Deferred tax (Note 15)	19,750	(19,371)
1,277	641	Green Fund levy	3,174	3,537
49,204	50,379		79,724	54,579
		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:		
188,914	209,277	Net profit before taxation	357,383	260,594
56,674	62,783	Tax at applicable statutory tax rates	93,740	73,044
		Tax effect of items that are adjustable in determining taxable profit:		
(12,338)	(10,400)	Tax exempt income	(13,468)	(14,948)
2,574	5,818	Non-deductible expenses	10,522	4,471
(3,293)	(7,338)	Allowable deductions	(19,930)	(12,488)
(1,411)	(999)	Adjustment to prior year tax charge	(999)	(1,097)
5,431	(126)	Other temporary differences	6,685	1,564
1,567	641	Provision for Green Fund levy and other taxes	3,174	4,033
49,204	50,379	**Total taxation**	79,724	54,579

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 TT$ 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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

37. Segmental information (continued)

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
2019						
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
2018						
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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

37. Segmental information (continued)

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
2019					
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)/recovery	(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
Taxation	(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
2018					
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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

38. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

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

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 2018
		Loans, investments and other assets		
161,693	159,371	ANSA McAL Group	171,178	185,583
28,351	34,537	Subsidiaries	–	–
1,332	1,152	Directors and key management personnel	4,037	4,274
51,175	43,167	Other related parties	79,781	93,401
242,551	238,227		254,996	283,258
		Deposits and other liabilities		
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
		Interest and other income		
9,395	12,202	ANSA McAL Group	32,218	33,034
52,748	49,175	Subsidiaries	–	–
71	45	Directors and key management personnel	54	230
3,222	3,035	Other related parties	8,235	11,960
65,436	64,457		40,507	45,224
		Interest and other expense		
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.

Key management compensation

Parent 2018	Parent 2019		Group 2019	Group 20188
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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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)		Carrying values	Fair values	Unrecognised gain /(loss)
			Financial assets			
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
			Financial liabilities			
802,871	820,379	(17,508)	Debt securities in issue	802,871	820,379	(17,508)
802,871	820,379	(17,508)		802,871	820,379	(17,508)

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

2018

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchies

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	POCI	Total
2019					
Parent					
Investment securities designated at FVSI					
Equity securities	178	–	–	–	178
Government bonds	–	52	–	–	52
State-owned company securities	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate bonds and debentures	–	–	–	–	–
	178	52	–	–	230
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
	218,145	663,943	29,100	–	911,188
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
	120,671	20,575	–	–	141,246
2019					
Group					
Investment securities designated at FVSI					
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
	606,692	107,819	1,058	–	715,569
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
	880,585	2,465,528	41,146	22,618	3,409,877
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
	124,193	5,632	–	–	129,825

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

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

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	POCI	Total
2018					
Parent					
Investment securities designated at FVSI					
Equity securities	3,818	–	–	–	3,818
Government bonds	–	104	–	–	104
State-owned company securities	–	–	–	–	–
Corporate bonds and debentures	–	–	–	–	–
	3,818	104	–	–	3,922
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	300,289	300,709	29,284	–	630,282
	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
	140,593	20,256	–	–	160,849
2018					
Group					
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
	589,131	86,496	1,058	–	676,685
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					
Equity securities	–	–	–	–	–
Government bonds	18,059	–	–	–	18,059
State-owned company securities	18,566	–	–	–	18,566
Corporate bonds and debentures	107,210	–	–	–	107,210
	143,835	–	–	–	143,835

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

39. Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

(iii) 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.

40. Risk management (continued)

Risk management structure (continued)

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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
2,819,094	2,835,100	**Total**	6,813,233	6,570,520
1,010	1,541	Contingent liabilities	1,541	1,010
2,820,104	2,836,641		6,814,774	6,571,530

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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

40. Risk management (continued)

Credit risk management (continued)

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

Loans and advances (continued)

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.

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

	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Stage 1						
2019						
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)
	1,296,332	335,161	3,185,674	41,325	5,630	4,864,122
ECL as a % of Gross balance	0.76%	0.15%	0.24%	6.77%	29.08%	0.48%
Stage 1						
2018						
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)
	1,386,442	490,543	2,968,330	33,526	5,099	4,883,940
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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

40. Risk management (continued)

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

	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Stage 2						
2019						
Gross balance	91,491	28,761	232,049	–	–	352,301
ECL	(7,668)	(107)	(9,210)	–	–	(16,985)
	83,823	28,654	222,839	–	–	335,315
ECL as a % of Gross balance	8.38%	0.37%	3.97%	0.00%	0.00%	4.82%
Stage 2						
2018						
Gross balance	70,620	111,401	385,973	–	–	567,994
ECL	(1,480)	(5,555)	(7,067)	–	–	(14,102)
	69,140	105,846	378,906	–	–	553,892
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.

	Net investment in leased assets	Loans and advances	Investment securities	Premium receivable	Reinsurance receivables	Total
Stage 3						
2019						
Gross balance	85,796	60,325	47,772	–	–	193,893
ECL	(41,985)	(18,331)	(40,723)	–	–	(101,039)
	43,811	41,994	7,049	–	–	92,855
ECL as a % of Gross balance	48.94%	30.39%	85.24%	0.00%	0.00%	52.11%
Stage 3						
2018						
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)
	27,972	23,466	23,803	–	–	75,241
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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

40. Risk management (continued)

Investment debt securities

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

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.

Parent	High grade	Standard	standard	Impaired	POCI	Total
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
	298,980	697,304	–	1,045	–	997,329
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
	71,620	944,191	–	19,364	–	1,035,175
Group						
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
	1,120,082	2,458,074	27	12,301	22,618	3,613,102
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
	777,846	2,711,546	37	54,078	–	3,543,507

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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**
Parent	+ 100	19	269
	– 100	(19)	(269)
Group	+ 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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

40. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

Parent	**USD**	**EURO**	**OTHER**	**TOTAL**
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	6,290	–	8	6,298
Total financial assets	1,097,616	12,161	617	1,110,394
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	492,631	–	–	492,631
Debt securities in issue	202,871	–	–	202,871
Total financial liabilities	695,502	–	–	695,502
Net currency risk exposure	402,114	12,161	617	414,892
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	20,106	608	31	20,745
2018				
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
Total financial assets	1,330,931	30,679	290	1,361,900
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	800,164	–	–	800,164
Debt securities in issue	203,414	–	–	203,414
Total financial liabilities	1,003,578	–	–	1,003,578
Net currency risk exposure	327,353	30,679	290	358,322
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	16,368	1,534	14	17,916

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

40. Risk management (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

	USD	BDS	EURO	OTHER	TOTAL
Group					
2019					
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
Total financial assets	2,743,012	640,204	12,241	7,921	3,403,378
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	648,998	488,056	–	–	1,137,054
Debt securities in issue	202,871	–	–	–	202,871
Total financial liabilities	851,869	488,056	–	–	1,339,925
Net currency risk exposure	1,891,143	152,148	12,241	7,921	2,063,453
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	94,557	7,607	612	396	103,172
Group					
2018					
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
Total financial assets	2,732,653	692,592	30,758	8,552	3,464,555
Customers' deposits and other funding instruments	966,844	479,447	–	–	1,446,291
Debt securities in issue	203,414	–	–	–	203,414
Total financial liabilities	1,170,258	479,447	–	–	1,649,705
Net currency risk exposure	1,562,395	213,145	30,758	8,552	1,814,850
Reasonably possible change in currency rate	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Effect on profit before taxation	78,120	10,657	1,538	428	90,743

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

40. Risk management (continued)

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.

	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
Parent				
2019				
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
	1,294,269	1,052,133	–	2,346,402
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	–	–	–	–
	1,521,167	967,729	–	2,488,896
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
	2,516,337	1,251,318	258	3,767,913

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

40. Risk management (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

	Up to one year	One to five years	Over five years	Total
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
	2,730,418	1,127,663	–	3,858,081

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
		+/-	+/-
Parent			
TTSE	+/- 3	5	5
S&P 500	+/- 8	–	292
Group			
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.

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

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.

	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	Less than 12 months	Over 12 months	Total
Parent						
Assets						
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
Total assets	945,798	2,820,546	3,766,344	915,732	2,912,839	3,828,571
Liabilities						
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
Total liabilities	1,361,771	964,379	2,326,150	1,580,275	867,882	2,448,157

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

42. Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (continued)

	2019			2018		
	Less than 12 months	**Over 12 months**	**Total**	**Less than 12 months**	**Over 12 months**	**Total**
Group						
Assets						
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
Total assets	2,409,554	5,672,382	8,081,936	2,259,798	5,619,599	7,879,397
Liabilities						
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
Total liabilities	3,070,116	2,475,364	5,545,480	3,237,818	2,274,126	5,511,944

(Expressed in thousands of Trinidad and Tobago dollars) (continued)

43. Capital commitments

Parent			Group	
2018	**2019**		**2019**	**2018**
15,391	–	Capital expenditure	22,100	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**	**20188**
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)"	17,121	17,121
	17,121	102,726

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 $nil (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 were 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.

The World Health Organisation, on 11 March 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 illnesses of the risk of transmission;
- Reductions in sales, earnings, profits and productivity;
- Delays in collection of amounts owed;

46. Events after the reporting period (continued)

- 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.

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