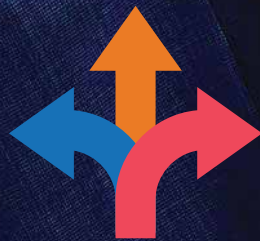




PAVING THE WAY

ANNUAL REPORT 2018





PAVING THE WAY

OPPORTUNITY,
DIVERSIFICATION

& FOCUS





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Mission

To develop, market and operate port, logistics and industrial estate infrastructure for optimal economic growth.

Vision

To be a Global Leader in port and estate management by consistently providing superior, innovative service.

Values

Integrity

We will act with honesty, without compromising the truth and be personally accountable for the highest standards of behaviour.

Innovation

We will convert knowledge and ideas to new approaches that will revolutionise the way we work.

Equity

We are committed to acting with equity when dealing with our employees and other stakeholders, so that we continue to maintain the trust and confidence of those with whom we do business.

Service Excellence

We will provide our customers with service and professionalism that far surpasses their expectations.

Health, Safety and Environment

We are committed to ensuring that the working environment is safe and that all individuals take responsibility for achieving this.

Corporate Information

DIRECTORS

Mr. Ian R. H. Atherly (Chairman)
Mr. Haroon Fyzool Awardy (Deputy Chairman)
Mr. Ibn Llama De Leon
Mr. Charles Percy
Mr. Prakash Ramnarine
Dr. Dale Sookoo

CORPORATE SECRETARY

Mr. Michael A. Phillip

REGISTERED OFFICE

PLIPDECO House
Orinoco Drive
Point Lisas Industrial Estate
Point Lisas, Couva
Trinidad, West Indies

Telephone: (868) 636-2201/2202
Facsimile: (868) 636-4008
Website: www.plipdeco.com

BANKERS

Republic Bank Limited

Southern Main Road
Couva
Trinidad, West Indies

First Citizens Bank Limited

Orinoco Drive
Point Lisas Industrial Estate
Point Lisas, Couva
Trinidad, West Indies

AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)

11-13 Victoria Avenue
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies

REGISTRAR

Trinidad and Tobago
Central Depository Limited
10th Floor, Nicholas Towers
63-65 Independence Square
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies

Notice of Annual Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **Fifty-Second (52nd) Annual Meeting of Shareholders** of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited ("the Corporation") will be held on **Thursday June 6th, 2019** commencing at 2:00 p.m. at PLIPDECO's Conference Centre, PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas Industrial Estate, Couva, Trinidad for the following purposes:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Group's Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended December 31st, 2018, together with the Report of the Auditors thereon and to note the final dividend.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors of the Company and authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration and expenses for the ensuing year.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Michael A. Phillip
Corporate Secretary

April 5th, 2019

Notes

1. No service contracts were entered into between the Company and any of its Directors.
2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his or her stead. Such Proxy need not also be a member of the Company.
3. Attached is a Proxy Form which must be completed, signed and then deposited with the Secretary of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for holding the meeting.



Board of Directors



MR. IAN R. H. ATHERLY
Chairman



MR. HAROON FYZOOLAWARDY
Deputy Chairman



MR. IBN LLAMA DE LEON



MR. CHARLES PERCY



MR. PRAKASH RAMNARINE



DR. DALE SOOKOO

Principal Officers



MR. ASHLEY TAYLOR
President



MR. MICHAEL A. PHILLIP
Corporate Secretary



MR. HAROLD RAGBIR
Vice President
Port Operations



MR. AVERNE PANTIN
Vice President
Technical Services



MR. NIGEL SUBIAH
Vice President
Business Services



Chairman's Report



MR. IAN R. H. ATHERLY
Chairman

VISION STATEMENT

To be a Global Leader
in port and estate
management by
consistently providing
superior, innovative
service.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Central Bank Economic Bulletin 2019, after two consecutive years of decline in 2016 and 2017, the overall Trinidad and Tobago economy showed growth of 1.9% in 2018. This was largely due to a 2.4% growth in the energy sector, as the non-energy sector growth remained flat. The economy is projected to grow at 3.0% in 2019 based on Fitch Solutions estimates.

Fitch Solutions comparative estimate of GDP growth for the Caribbean in 2018 was 1.2% and for the world was 3.4%. Trinidad and Tobago's largest regional trading partner is Jamaica which had 2018 growth of 1.4% and projected at 1.8% for 2019. The largest overall trading partner is USA which had 2018 GDP growth of 3.2% and projected for 2019 of a slightly reduced 2.5%. The World Bank has now downgraded its 2019 outlook for world trade growth to 2.6% from 3% in 2018. This is on the heels of weakening manufacturing and continuing market protectionism.

In the context of the preceding, the Port of Point Lisas, as well as the Industrial Estate both play pivotal roles in the economic stability and sustainability of the country. The Port handles 51% of the country's domestic (imports and exports) containerised cargo and is therefore core to facilitating the process of trade. The Industrial Estate that is also owned and operated by PLIPDECO hosts the key components of the country's downstream energy sector and hence continues to provide an important revenue base for the Government.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Company has realised a much improved financial position for the year ended 2018. The Group Profit Before Tax inclusive of Fair Value Gains was \$170m. Excluding the effect of Fair Value Gains, Profit Before Tax was \$17.3m. The comparable Profit Before Tax for 2017, including and excluding Fair Value Gains, was \$39m and \$1.3m respectively.

Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and

Amortisation (EBITDA) and excluding Fair Value Gains was \$54.7m, a 37.4% improvement over 2017 when the EBITDA was \$39.8m. Earnings per Share (EPS) was \$4.15, while in 2017, EPS was 97 cents.

Group Revenue increased by \$23m or 9% to \$279.8m due to increases in throughput of containerised cargo of 8,453 teus (up 5%) and general cargo of 137,467 tonnes (up 59%). The increase in containerised cargo was supported by a 6% increase in exports and 5% increases in imports and transshipments. Imports which accounts for 99% of overall general cargo volumes saw a 60% increase in 2018.

As at December 31st, 2018, the Group's total asset base was \$2.98b representing an increase of \$160m.

MARITIME AND SHIPPING

One of the more significant announcements in the Maritime Sector for 2018 would have been the commencement of trading of Ocean Network Express Shipping Line (ONE). The line was formed as a result of the merger between NYK, MOL and K Lines, all of Japanese origin. With the merger, ONE became the sixth largest shipping line in the world (12.5%) with market share of 6.8% behind global leaders Maersk (18%), AISC (14.8%), COSCO (12.5%), CMA CGM (11.7%) and Hapag Lloyd (7.4%). Like the other global carriers ONE now has a presence in Trinidad and Tobago. The effects of protectionism perpetuated by some of the larger economies and the ongoing trade wars will also continue to hamper strong growth, with the commensurate effect on shipping line throughput.

The preceding, along with the effect of the world economy, stymied the growth of global container volumes in 2018, which fell to 4% compared with 5.6% in 2017.

One of the single biggest challenges to the maritime industry and shipping is the 2020 IMO mandate on reduction of sulphur content in fuel used by vessels. What this means is that effective

Chairman's Report (continued)

January 1st, 2020, the current limit of 3.5% sulphur will be further reduced to just 0.5% to comply with the IMO Marpol Annex VI Regulation. This requirement has the potential to increase the cost of bunker fuel for vessels by over 50% in some jurisdictions. This will ultimately affect the cost of shipping and trade. Some lines to avert the ongoing high cost of fuel some lines are retrofitting vessels with scrubbers, however, this will be represented by only a small percentage of the global fleet. Additionally, lines are also converting vessels to being LNG powered. Many of the new-build vessels are also now going to be powered by LNG. Overall, the number of LNG-powered vessels has grown from 120 in 2017 to 140 in 2018 with a further 140 on order or in construction for 2019. These include tankers, cruise ships, container ships and bulk and car carriers. The 2020 IMO mandate may pose opportunities, as well as threats for the local sector.

THE ENERGY SECTOR AND INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

For 2018, there was a significant improvement in the outlook for the energy sector and gas supply to companies on the Industrial Estate. The Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries Consolidated Monthly Bulletin for 2018 shows that there has continued to be steady improvement in the country's production of natural gas. Average daily production in 2018 was 3.63 mmscf/d compared with 3.35 mmscf/d representing an 8% increase. This has therefore significantly reduced the downside risks gas dependent companies on the Estate face due to improved plant utilisation, access to markets and ability to better facilitate contractual commodity supply obligations.

The upswing in 2018 supply has been boosted by a number of initiatives including the Trinidad Onshore Compression Project (TROC) which initially started mid-2017 and BP's Juniper which started 3rd quarter 2017. Further production



increases are being provided through De Novo which started in November 2018 with production capacity of 80 mmscf/d and BP's Angelin which commenced gas supply in February with production capacity of 600 mmscf/d.

The co-development of the Dragon gas field in Venezuela was supposed to provide initial supply capacity of 150 mmscf/d and increasing to 300 mmscf/d at full development. The timing of this however seems doubtful due to the economic and political turmoil in Venezuela.

The Venezuela uncertainty aside, the other gas supply initiatives paint an extremely positive picture for the energy sector and, by extension, the downstream companies on the Industrial Estate and their ability to once more operate to full plant capacity.

The preceding outlook will of course need to be tempered in the medium term with the projected recommencement of steel operations at the Mittal Plant, restart of the offline MHTL plants and commencement of the Caribbean Gas Chemical Limited facility (joint venture between Mitsubishi, National Gas Company and Massy Holdings Ltd).



These companies themselves will also ultimately need a supply of natural gas from the offshore production.

In addition to the increase in gas production, commodity prices for the export items from the Industrial Estate has also seen somewhat of an upsurge. The average F.O.B. price of urea in 2018 was US\$224/tonne, an increase of 4.7% over 2017. The more widely produced and exported commodities, ammonia and methanol experienced much larger increases in prices year-on-year. The average price of ammonia in 2018 was \$268/tonne representing a 13.5% increase over 2017, while methanol was \$473/tonne representing an 18.5% increase over 2017. The improved gas supply situation and the rebounding commodity prices augurs well for the Industrial Estate and its continued viability.

The elephant in the room, however, continues to be the continued closure of the ArcelorMittal Steel Plant and the over 600 jobs that it represented. In 2018, even though a preferred bidder was selected by the liquidators, they were not able to get requisite approvals to proceed. This ultimately resulted in the tendering process

being reopened with a lot more interest being generated from international bidders. It is anticipated that a decision will be made on the preferred bidder no later than the end of the second quarter 2019. Initial feedback received is that the key bidders have indicated their intention of reopening the entire facility.

STRATEGIC OUTLOOK

The Corporation is currently into its new three-year Strategic Plan. The plan and overall strategy focus on not only solidifying and improving its position in its core business but also expanding organically into new products and services by capitalising on key competencies.

Companies are now becoming increasingly discerning about cost of doing business as competition has been more intense due to contracting economies while customers' purchasing power continues to decrease. Apart from the obvious opportunities in reducing production costs, the next major opportunity of cost control is in the supply chain. In this regard, the area of supply chain logistics has been growing in prominence globally. The traditional 3PL (3rd Party Logistics) providers have been under added pressure for a number of reasons; the need to keep their costs down and the push by non-traditional links in the supply chain to increase their service offerings. For example, we are seeing where Maersk, CMA CGM and some of the more well-known global port operators are diversifying into logistics services. This thrust not only increases their revenue potential but also affords them the opportunity to attract more business to their core areas of operation.

PLIPDECO, in this vein, has sought to diversify its operations to be seen as an integrated logistics services provider as opposed to being the provider of individualised offerings. The Corporation therefore has not only been providing the import, export and distribution warehousing services but has been seeking to integrate these into a seamless service which includes the Port as an international shipping gateway.

Chairman's Report (continued)

The 60k square feet of warehousing currently owned by PLIPDECO is a combination of leased and managed space. The medium-term plans include the construction of an additional 40k square feet of lease and managed space. In June 2018, the Government, through eTeck, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with China's Beijing Engineering Group Ltd (BCEG) for the Phoenix Park Industrial Estate. The Estate would serve as a new base for manufacturing, logistics and warehousing. While the construction of these and other warehouses in the vicinity can be perceived as a threat, this could in fact be positive for the Port and Port Lisas Industrial Estate from two key perspectives:

- Additional import and export cargo through the Port to support the manufacturing companies.
- The Point Lisas area can become more of a focal point for logistics and warehousing.

Although construction of new ports in Trinidad remain a very topical issue, any decision by PLIPDECO to do any major port development has to be done in the context of feasibility and return on investment. The decision announced by the Government to construct a dry-dock and port in La Brea is expected to only see fruition in the long term and does not pose an immediate threat to the Company's port operations. The ensuing period will certainly give the organisation the opportunity to proactively adjust to market demands.

The Navis Terminal Operating System which saw a major upgrade to the N4 version in 2016 is now poised for a major integration with the Customs Asycuda System. A decision had been made to delay this integration until the latest upgrade from N4 version 2.6.18 to version 3.5.14. The link between both systems would allow for downloading of shipping manifest data from Asycuda into Navis thus facilitating greater efficiency in the cargo clearance process, better operational control and improved market analysis. The enhanced ability

to do data mining will provide additional benefits in security management.

The Corporation has entered into negotiations for new bargaining periods with the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union (SWWTU) and the Estate Police Association (EPA). The SWWTU represents the bulk of the Unionised workforce and negotiations are being undertaken for four categories of workers for a new three-year period. The three key areas for discussion are the proposed salary increases, changes to the pension scheme and labour reform.

Another area of strategic importance and focus is the potential offered by bunkering arrangements following the closure of the Petrotrin refinery. PLIPDECO had partnered with Ventrin Petroleum in the past but with little traction, however, there is now renewed strong interest by shipping lines to have their vessels bunkered alongside during operations. The medium-term plans of Ventrin include consideration for moving away from utilisation of bunker barges to direct fuelling via pipelines. The perceived benefits to PLIPDECO stem from the potential for direct revenue, as well as the ability to attract more vessels for cargo operations due to the added convenience.

The potential revenue from bunkering becomes even more attractive due to the impending deadline effective January 1st 2020 that would require vessels to utilise fuel of no more than 0.5% sulphur content and the fact that this can be readily obtained from Ventrin's parent company, Staatsolie, in Suriname.

GOVERNMENT AND REGULATORY

One of the most important regulatory changes is the expected implementation of the Trinidad and Tobago Revenue Authority (TTRA). Part of this will see wide ranging changes to Customs and the way it operates. Much of the procedural work has been

completed with substantial inputs from PLIPDECO and other key stakeholders in the shipping and trade fraternity. The legislative aspects need now to be completed to allow TTRA to become the new legal entity to govern Customs. The scanning of containers commenced in April 2018 and became a critical tool in Customs, fulfilling its mandate of revenue protection, as well as protecting the nation's border by detecting the movement of illicit goods. For 2018, there were 7,374 containers scanned.

There are a number of legislative changes that are key to improving the trade facilitation process. PLIPDECO remains hopeful that the long-outstanding changes to the Shipping Act, repealing of the Droghers Act and institutionalising of the Maritime Authority will finally see its way into the legislative agenda in the short to medium term.

The preceding, as well as meaningful Customs reform are key components to the repositioning of the country's standing in the World Bank's rankings for Ease of Doing Business and Logistics Performance Index. The country's current score for Ease of Doing Business was 60.81, giving it a ranking of 105 out of 190 countries assessed.

PLIPDECO, for a number of years has been ISO 9001 Certified by Lloyd's Register Quality Assurance (LRQA). This certification was upgraded in June 2018 to the ISO 9001:2015 version of the standard in compliance with requirements that all companies under the ISO 9001:2008 standard move to 9001:2015 prior to September 2018. The main change with the upgraded standard is the adoption of a risk-based focus.

The organisation continually seeks to position itself as one of the premier regional ports. In fact, for the second consecutive year (2018) the Port of Point Lisas received the Caribbean Shipping Association's Port Award for Dependability and Flexibility.

The preceding award and the certification of PLIPDECO's quality management system are a further testament to the Company's service delivery, efficiency and ongoing efforts at sustainable improvement.

The Corporation as well continues to fulfil its obligations from a fiscal and compliance perspective. Following its annual surveillance, the Caribbean Information and Credit Rating Services Ltd (CariCRIS) assessed PLIPDECO with an A+ rating for the fifth consecutive year.

The organisation also continued to honour its obligations from a Corporate Social Responsibility perspective. Key initiatives included the following:

- Support for the Couva Government Primary School for the development and growth of students through education. This included a donation of books for the school's library.
- Assisted the McBean Presbyterian Primary School with the purchase of office chairs.
- Continuation of annual support for Southern Games.
- Hosting of a Christmas fun day and dinner for children at an orphanage in the Couva area.
- During the course of the year, honoured 14 employees who retired from the Corporation.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS

In recognition of the Company's improved financial performance and to provide a level of return to Shareholders, the Board of Directors has recommended a Dividend Payment of 12 cents per share.

APPRECIATION TO STAKEHOLDERS

As Chairman of the Corporation and on behalf of the Board and Management, I would like to thank the Government, shareholders, employees, shipping lines, agents, unions and all other stakeholders for entrusting us with the future development and growth of the organisation. Our unwavering commitment to the success of PLIPDECO remains our primary focus.



Ian R. H. Atherly
Chairman

President's Report



MR. ASHLEY TAYLOR
President

MISSION STATEMENT

To develop, market and operate port, logistics and industrial estate infrastructure for optimal economic growth.



OPERATIONAL REVIEW

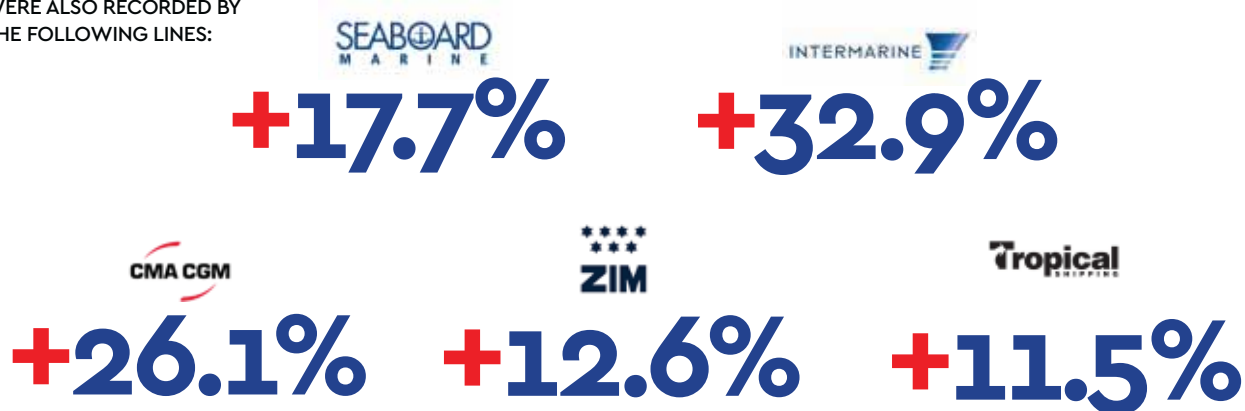
Cargo Performance Review

Despite the continued economic slowdown affecting Trinidad and Tobago, the Port saw an increase of 5% in containerised cargo for 2018 when compared with 2017. For the year, 170,951 teus were handled compared with 162,498 teus in 2017.

There was an increase in all categories of cargo where both imports and transshipment recorded increases of 5% while exports saw a 6% increase. Imports accounted for 44% of throughput, exports were 45% and transshipment were 11%.

Seaboard line has continued to be the volume leader accounting for 26% of the overall throughput at the Port. Additionally, the line saw a 17.7% increase in cargo for the period under review.

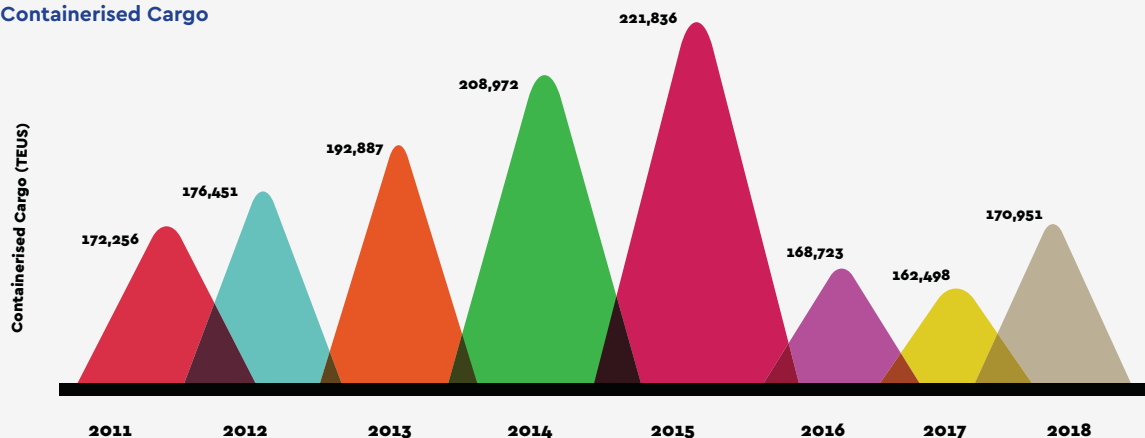
SIGNIFICANT INCREASES
WERE ALSO RECORDED BY
THE FOLLOWING LINES:



SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS
WERE RECORDED BY THE
FOLLOWING LINES:



Containerised Cargo



President's Report (continued)

INCREASES WERE
RECORDED IN THE
FOLLOWING KEY
CATEGORIES:



PALLETIZED
CARGO/
BOXES

+34.5%



BULK

+95.6%

LUMBER/
PLYWOOD



+16.3%

DECREASES
WERE NOTED IN
THE FOLLOWING
CATEGORIES:



VEHICLES/
EQUIPMENT

-10.6%



STEEL

-17.4%

The total volume of general cargo handled in 2018 had a major increase of 59% to 371,914 tonnes. In comparison for the year ended 2017, the Port handled 234,487 tonnes of general cargo. In 2018, imports accounted for 98% of the cargo handled while exports accounted for 2%. The volume of general cargo handled would have been buoyed by the return to availability of Berth 3 in July. Prior to this, rehabilitation works were already being undertaken.

Vessel Productivity

The Corporation continues to make improvements in productivity due to the measures that have been implemented in the vessel and yard operations. Gross Vessel Productivity in 2018 improved to 18.7 moves per hour representing a 5.0% increase over 2017 when the comparable figure was 17.8 moves per hour. Net Productivity achieved in 2018 was 26.1 moves per hour while

in 2017 it was 25.8 moves per hour, representing a small improvement.

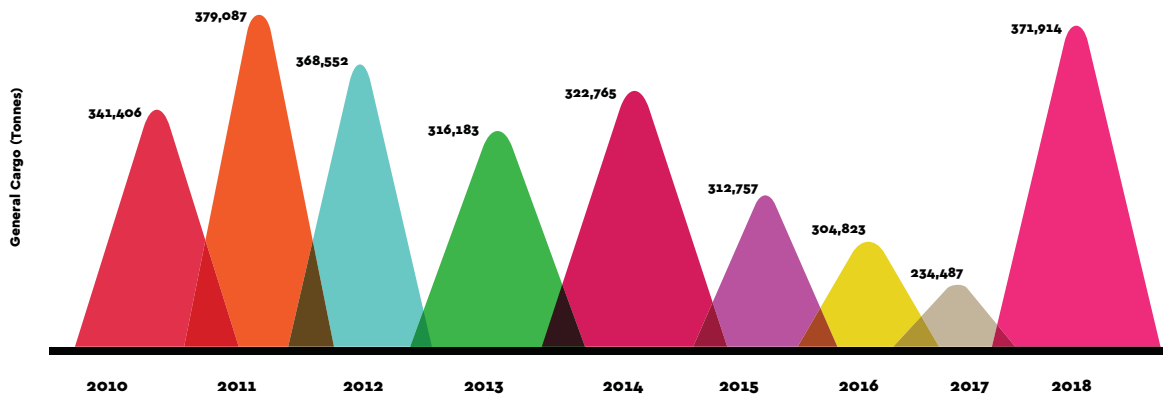
There was a 7.5% reduction in delays affecting vessel operations due mainly to improvements in planning, yard operations and equipment availability.

Engineering Maintenance

Equipment availability and reliability is one of the key factors that influence efficient Port operations. For 2018, the average monthly equipment availability was 77% representing a 47% improvement over 2017 when the average monthly reliability was 74%. The improvement in equipment reliability during 2018 would have been supported by the commissioning of a new reach stacker into service as well as the two reach stackers that were placed into operations during 2017.

The equipment asset management programme

General Cargo



that has been continuing has focused not only on phased equipment replacement but also on managing cost of ownership. In relation to the latter, structural repairs were completed on the 280E Mobile Harbour Crane.

Warehousing and Logistics

Despite the fact that container throughput at the Port increased by 5%, there were reductions in the number of containers processed at the Import Warehouse as well as deliveries made to customers. Containers delivered to the Warehouse decreased by 9% to 2,102 while deliveries made dropped by 7% to 20,183. Overall market share for the LCL imports at the Warehouse averaged 35%.

LCL exports for 2018 were 157 teus representing a 51% increase over the previous year and is an indication that the efforts at developing the LCL export product is bearing fruit.

Container Examination Station (CES)

The Container Examination Station (CES) is the Customs bonded facility used by Customs for examination of mainly FCL import containers. For the year, 4,601 containers were referred to the CES for examination representing an 8.5% drop compared to 2017. The number of containers sent to the CES was 13% of the total FCL containers delivered from the Port. Average examination time was 30 minutes in 2018 versus 60 minutes in 2017.

Container Scanners

Two container scanners were officially commissioned at the Port in April 2018 for the processing of import and export containers. These units were strategically placed within the work flow to ensure efficient examination.

The Corporation provided the necessary physical infrastructure and worked very closely with Customs in determining the processes that would be required. Additionally the required changes were made to the Navis Terminal Operating System to allow online holds and releases by Customs.

From April 20th, 2018 (commencement date) to December 31st, 2018, 4,652 import containers and 2,722 export containers were scanned.

Harbour Management

The Marine Department continues to fulfil an important function of co-ordinating the movement of vessels in and out of the Point Lisas Harbour, as well as ensuring the safe mooring and unmooring of vessels at the Port of Point Lisas and the Savonetta Piers.

Overall, the number of vessels increased by 4% for a total of 1,263 for the year. Vessels at the Port of Point Lisas increased by 5% to 687 for the year or an average of 57 vessels per month, while at the Savonetta Piers, there was an increase of 3% to

President's Report (continued)

576 for the year or an average of 48 vessels per month.

Estate Operations

The Estate Department is charged with the responsibility of managing the Industrial Estate from the perspective of lease management, environmental monitoring and conformance, maintenance and upkeep of infrastructure. The major infrastructural works completed included the spot repairs to various parts of the roadway on the Industrial Estate and major drainage improvement works to reduce the incidences of flooding. In conjunction with the HSE Department, 20 tenant site visits were conducted to assess operational and environmental compliance with the terms of the respective leases. For the year, 40 rent reviews were done for various tenants and renewals for five leases completed.

Training and Development

Training and Development forms an important component of ensuring that employees are adequately equipped to perform according to operational and strategic requirements. It also prepares employees for the next level as part of the Corporation's succession planning process. For the year, approximately 37 different programmes were undertaken with 473 employees being exposed to training.

Infrastructure

From an infrastructural perspective, the main project for the year would have been the completion of the rehabilitation of Berth 3 in July and the return to operational use. This would have positively impacted cargo throughput at the Port in the latter part of the year especially in respect of bulk and break-bulk cargo.

The Civil Maintenance Department would have also spearheaded a number of projects aimed at preserving asset life, improving operations and ensuring a more secure and safe work

environment. Examples of this include the following:

- Repairs to Engineering and Maintenance facilities;
- Construction of offices and facilities for Customs and Hauliers to facilitate the container scanning process;
- Installation of fenders for Berth 3 and construction of new fender for Berth 5;
- Refurbishment of the out-gate structure and roof;
- Installation of overhead power system for perimeter fence at the Port; and
- Roadway repairs on the Port at the Reefer and General Cargo Storage areas

People, Processes and Technology

A fundamental change that Management has been able to enact has been in respect of labour reform. The Port throughput has been negatively impacted by the continuance of the economic downturn affecting the country. The Corporation has therefore sought to ensure that its operations remained competitive through an ongoing focus on labour costs. As a result of this, through extensive discussions with the union, consensus was arrived at on revising the labour allocation in certain areas of yard, vessel and gate operations. These adjustments were implemented during the last quarter of 2018.

To aid in the process of allocating casual labour, an automated Labour Call-out and Selection System was implemented. The system automatically selects casual employees for work and allocates them to work on the respective shifts due to their responses to system generated SMS work requests. This system was initially implemented for Terminal Clerks.

To improve access to information for important stakeholders such as importers and exporters of cargo, a Container Control Portal was developed.

The system would allow shippers to make decisions on a more dynamic basis by virtue of real-time updates on the status of import or export containers including accumulated storage rent and demurrage.

Stakeholder Relationship Management

Through co-ordination by the Marketing and Business Development Department, 13 meetings were held with key Importers/Exporters as well as Shipping lines/NVOCC's/Agents. The meetings were aimed at not only updating stakeholders on the plans and initiatives of PLIPDECO but having active discussions on challenges encountered and potential solutions. Feedback was also solicited from stakeholders on future expectations and needs so that the appropriate adjustments could be made by PLIPDECO in its processes.

The Corporation provided very strong support to the Ministry of Trade and Industry through participation in a number of Committees related to enhancing trade and trade related processes. In addition, the Management team from the Cargo Handling Department have been actively engaging with the Ministry of Finance appointed Consultant for the Trinidad and Tobago Revenue Authority (TTRA) implementation. For the last decade, PLIPDECO has also continued to have representation on the Executive of the Shipping Association of Trinidad and Tobago. This further represents the commitment of the Corporation to advancing the development of the maritime industry.

EXPECTATIONS FOR 2019

Engineering Maintenance

The Corporation's equipment acquisition programmes form part of the overall strategy aimed at managing cost of ownership and ensuring a higher level of availability of equipment to operations. To this end, the following equipment forms part of the acquisition plan for 2019:

- 12 Forklifts
- 10 Trailers
- 1 Empty Container Handler

The gantry cranes are the two most important pieces of equipment on the Port for the simple reason that they are the primary interface between vessel and yard. During 2019, there will continue to be a heavy emphasis on the maintenance of these pieces of equipment. Extensive corrosion repair and protection work on both units that was started during 2018 will also continue during the year and be completed during the second quarter.

The elevator on Gantry 2 is also to be replaced with the assistance of the OEM technicians and should also be completed within the first quarter. Work is also to be done on the fleet of Rubber Tyred Gantries (RTGs) and Mobile Harbour Cranes (MHCs) to address corrosion concerns. To address reduced equipment reliability as equipment ages, a spare container handling spreader is to be procured to serve the six RTGs.

Infrastructure

Proper maintenance of infrastructure is fundamental to maintaining not only a safe and secure work environment but also critical to business continuity. In fostering this objective, two key projects are to be undertaken at the Port. The first project is undertaking major repairs to the underside of Berth 5. The Berth was originally constructed in 2003 and following a structural assessment conducted, it was determined that rehabilitation works are required. Berth 5 currently handles approximately 65% of the vessel calls to the Port.

The other major infrastructural project at the Port is the rehabilitation of the RTG container storage bays. This has become necessary due to the area becoming extremely uneven, making storage and extraction of containers very inefficient. The project is expected to last a minimum of 18 months.

Repairs to the Estate Department compound is also to be undertaken following the unprecedented rainfall that occurred in certain parts of Trinidad. The rainfall resulted in substantial erosion caused by the river behind the main compound.

President's Report (continued)

The main process-related infrastructure to be implemented is a computerised fuel management system. Over 70 pieces of Port equipment and vehicles currently utilise diesel from the storage and distribution facility at the Port. The monitoring, dispensing and tracking mechanisms and protocols are largely manual. The fuel management system to be installed will address the shortcomings in these mechanisms and protocols.

People, Processes and Technology

Following the upgrade of the Navis Terminal Operating System from Sparcs/Express to N4 in 2016, the current version has been upgraded from 2.6.18 to version 3.5.14. Commensurate with this, the IT Department will integrate the Asycuda Customs Management System with Navis to allow the downloading of cargo manifests from Asycuda into Navis. The information will allow dynamic decision making and data mining from an operational and security perspective.

With the current focus on procurement, procurement practices and the impending legislation, the Corporation has sought to position itself for full compliance. Apart from adjusting procedures where applicable, training and orientation of personnel involved in procurement, Management has continually sought guidance from the Office of Procurement Regulation. In support of the preceding, the first phase of an E-Tendering System is to be implemented by the third quarter of 2019.

Security on the Industrial Estate and the Port are critical from the point of view of protection of personnel and assets but also from a compliance perspective. Approximately 200 CCTV cameras are currently deployed throughout the Port and Industrial Estate. These currently provide

important operational and security support. To further enhance their capability, a CCTV Control Room is being built and outfitted. The room will be staffed on a 24/7 basis with the intention that real-time monitoring, feedback and reporting being provided.

A comprehensive revision to the stakeholder pass system is to be undertaken that will address passes issued to employees and regular users and tenants as well as visitors. The passes will have special security features that will address access control, as well as track location of personnel.

The Corporation looks positively to the future as it seeks to take advantage of the opportunities that lie ahead especially in the diversification thrust. While the state of the economy continues to pose a challenge to growth however, the focus on growing market share in the traditional area of Port operations and further integration into Warehousing and Logistics will play a critical role in the growth trajectory.

With the improvement in the Company's performance it is anticipated that the key stakeholders will continue to place their trust in the management of PLIPDECO as we further navigate the competitive local and international business landscape.

I wish to thank the Shareholders, Board, Employees and Stakeholders for the continued support of the Management team and wish to reiterate our commitment to the Corporation's vision and mission.



Ashley Taylor
President

Directors' Report

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their Report and the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended December 31st, 2018.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (\$'ooo)

	GROUP	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Turnover	279,789	256,774
Profit before Taxation (excluding Fair Value Gains)	17,325	1,318
Taxation	(5,434)	(478)
Profit after Taxation (excluding Fair Value Gains)	11,891	840
Dividend	(1,189)	(2,378)
Retained Earnings	2,179,477	2,015,332
Earnings per Share	\$4.15	\$0.97

Dividends

The Directors declared a final dividend of twelve cents (12 ¢) per share for the financial year. The dividend will be paid on May 24th, 2019 to shareholders whose names appear on the Register of members of the Corporation at the Record Date of May 3rd, 2019.

Directors

In accordance with Section 4.4 of the By Laws of the Company Mr. Ian R. H. Atherly, Mr. Haroon Fyzool Awardy, Mr. Ibn Llama de Leon, Mr. Charles Percy, Mr. Prakash Ramnarine and Dr. Dale Sookoo retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors

The Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, retire and being eligible offer themselves for reappointment.

Directors', Senior Officers' and Connected Persons' Interests

Set out below are the Directors, Senior Officers and their connected persons with interests in the shares of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited.

Directors'

Report (continued)

Directors and Senior Officers

Shareholdings

Connected Persons Shareholdings

Mr. Ian R. H. Atherly	Nil	Nil
Mr. Haroon Fyzool Awardy	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ibn Llama de Leon	Nil	Nil
Mr. Charles Percy	Nil	Nil
Mr. Prakash Ramnarine	Nil	Nil
Dr. Dale Sookoo	Nil	Nil
Mr. Ernest Ashley Taylor	4,000	Nil
Mr. Averne Pantin	Nil	Nil
Mr. Harold Ragbir	200	Nil
Mr. Niegel Subiah	543	Nil
Mr. Michael Phillip	Nil	Nil

HOLDERS OF THE TEN (10) LARGEST BLOCKS OF SHARES

Issued Share Capital: 39,625,684

Name	Balance	Percentage
The Minister of Finance	20,210,296	51.00%
RBC Trust (Trinidad & Tobago) Limited	2,199,260	5.55%
Chan Ramlal Limited	2,015,869	5.09%
Tatil Life Assurance Limited	1,928,067	4.87%
Republic Bank Limited	1,167,328	2.95%
Bourse Nominee Account	1,004,159	2.53%
Atlantic Investments Company Limited	1,000,000	2.52%
Trintrust Limited	773,759	1.95%
Olympic Manufacturing Limited	500,000	1.26%
George Aboud & Sons Limited	483,974	1.22%

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD



Michael A. Phillip
Corporate Secretary

April 5th, 2019

Corporate Governance Report

The Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (PLIPDECO) was incorporated on September 16th, 1966 under the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and has a primary listing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange. PLIPDECO is a State Enterprise with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago having a 51% majority shareholding in the Corporation.

PLIPDECO conducts business in three (3) core areas of activity, namely:

- (a) Port Operations;
- (b) Warehousing and Logistics Services; and
- (c) Industrial Estate Management.

PLIPDECO has six (6) cargo berths with an average annual containerised throughput of 200,000 TEUs and 350,000 metric tonnes of break bulk cargo per year.

The Estate has 103 tenants that include petrochemical companies, steel plants, manufacturing and service companies.

COMMITMENT TO GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors is cognisant of the need to adhere to good corporate governance in pursuit of its achievement of its vision and mission. In this regard, the Board has met regularly to review the operations of the Corporation and to implement the necessary strategies and policies for increased profitability of the Corporation.

The Board comprises six (6) Directors. Eight (8) Board Meetings were held in 2018.

DIRECTORS ATTENDANCE AT BOARD MEETINGS 2018

Director	Feb 1 st	Mar 22 nd	Apr 26 th	May 24 th	Jul 26 th	Sep 27 th	Nov 1 st	Nov 30 th	No. of Meetings Attended
Ian R. H. Atherly (Chairman)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Haroon Awardy (Deputy Chairman)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Ibn Llama De Leon	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8
Charles Percy	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
Prakash Ramnarine	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	7
Dr. Dale Sookoo	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	8

RE-ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 4.4 of By-Law No. 1 of the Corporation, a Director shall hold office from the date on which he is elected or appointed until the close of the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders next following, but he shall be eligible for re-election if qualified.

Corporate Governance

Report (continued)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

In accordance with Good Corporate Governance, the Board has established the following Committees: –

- 1) Audit Committee
- 2) Board Tenders Committee
- 3) Operations Committee
- 4) People & Performance Committee
- 5) Security Management Committee

1) AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Committee is appointed by the Board to assist the Board in monitoring the following:

- a) the periodic financial reports and other financial information provided by PLIPDECO to management, any governmental body or the public.
- b) PLIPDECO's systems of internal controls regarding finance, accounting, legal, compliance and ethics that management and the Board have established.
- c) PLIPDECO's auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes generally.

ATTENDANCE AT AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETINGS 2018

Member	Mar 13 th	Apr 24 th	Jul 25 th	Oct 31 st	No. of Meetings Attended
Prakash Ramnarine (Chairman)	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Ibn Llama De Leon	✓	✓	✓	✓	4
Dr. Dale Sookoo	✓	✓	✓	✓	4

2. BOARD TENDERS COMMITTEE

This Committee was established by the Board to:

- a) Act for the Company in inviting and considering offers and tenders for the supply of goods and services or for the undertaking of works of all kinds necessary for carrying out the functions of the Corporation.
- b) Make recommendations to, or make decisions on behalf of the Company in acceptance or rejection of offers or tenders.
- c) Award contracts for goods, services and works.
- d) Dispose of surplus or unserviceable goods belonging to the Corporation in accordance with the procedures established for disposal of assets.

Committee Composition

Mr. Charles Percy – Chairman

Mr. Haroon Fyzool Awardy – Member

Mr. Ibn Llama de Leon – Member

3. OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

This Committee was established by the Board to:

- a) Review operations of Cargo Handling, Engineering, Civil Maintenance, Health, Safety & Environment (HSE), LCL Warehouse, Information Technology and Estate in respect of set performance benchmarks.
- b) Review needs of each area in respect of People, Plant and Process.
- c) Review Operational Plans and progress made and identify areas for potential improvements.
- d) Make recommendations to the Board on operational requirements for incorporation in Strategic Objectives.

Committee Composition

Dr. Dale Sookoo – Chairman
Mr. Ibn Llama de Leon – Member
Mr. Charles Percy – Member
Mr. Prakash Ramnarine – Member

4. PEOPLE & PERFORMANCE COMMITTEE

This Committee was established by the Board to:

- a) Consider and propose changes in collective agreements and confirm the mandate for negotiating committees with all bargaining units.
- b) Approve Collective Agreements, when required.
- c) Monitor executive and industry trends for compensation and benefits for executive management.
- d) Review and recommend to the Board, compensation ranges for non-bargaining unit employees.

Committee Composition

Mr. Charles Percy – Chairman
Mr. Haroon Fyzool Awardy – Member
Dr. Dale Sookoo – Member

5. SECURITY MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

This Committee was established by the Board to:

- a) Raise security-related issues.
- b) Recommend actions to ensure compliance with Security Policy.
- c) Review and make recommendations in response to significant information relating to security incidents.
- d) Provide oversight for the Security Plan.
- e) Identify and immediately bring security breaches to the Committee's attention.

Committee Composition

Mr. Ibn Llama de Leon – Chairman
Mr. Haroon Fyzool Awardy – Member

Each Committee is governed by a Charter which outlines the Terms of Reference of the Committee and sets out its responsibilities. The Terms of Reference are reviewed annually by the respective Committees and the Board. All Meetings of the Committees are reported to the Board.

Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives

PARTNERS IN EDUCATION



McBean Presbyterian Primary School

As part of our Corporate Social Responsibility Initiatives, the Corporation donated office furniture to the Principal and teachers of the McBean Presbyterian Primary School. This furniture will bring much-needed support and comfort to the teachers as they undertake their duties of educating our future generation.



Couva South Government Primary School Library Project

PLIPDECO's support of the Couva South Government Primary School continued with the donation of books to their library in March 2018.



The University of the West Indies (The UWI)

The Corporation was pleased to partner with The UWI, St. Augustine Campus to sponsor a prize for the Best Year 2 student in the MSc. Project Management Programme for 2018.



Couva South Government Primary School Graduation

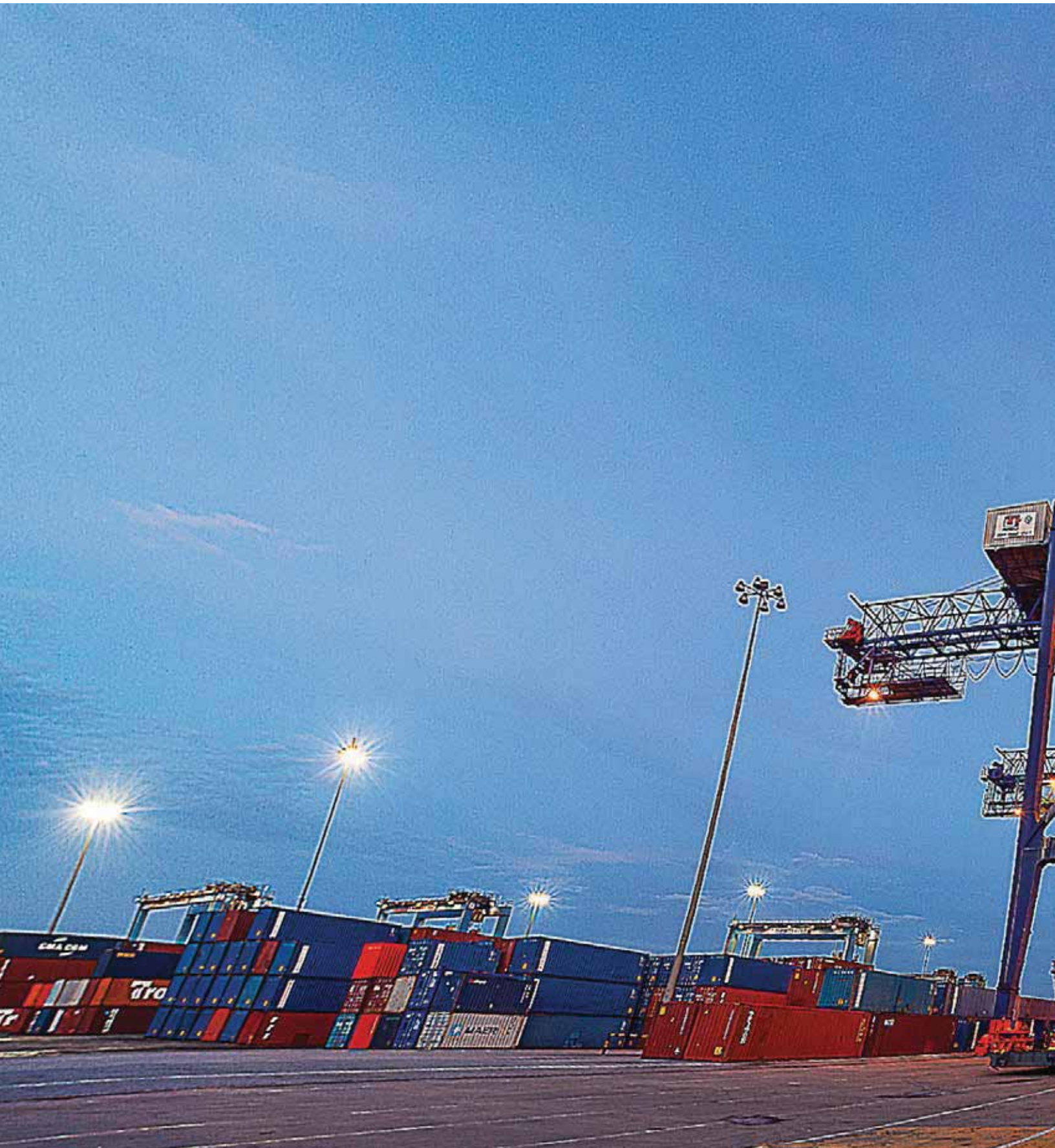
PLIPDECO's adopted school, Couva South Government Primary, held its Graduation Ceremony in May 2018. Ms. Pixie Taitt of the Marketing and Business Development Department, brought greetings on behalf of the Corporation and distributed prizes to the Most Outstanding Students.



CHRISTMAS

On December 14th, 2018, employees spent an evening with a special group of children, brought them some Christmas cheer. They were treated to games, a visit by Santa Claus and a delicious dinner which was served by PLIPDECO's staff volunteers.







2018 Financial Statements



Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited

Statement of Management's Responsibilities


Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying parent and consolidated financial statements of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (the Group) which comprise the parent and consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018 and the parent and consolidated statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Group keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Group's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of Group operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that comply with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgment in the determination of estimates.


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

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

Management affirms that it has carried out its responsibilities as outlined above.



President
10 April 2019



Vice President - Business Services
10 April 2019

Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited

Report on the audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the parent financial statements and the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (the Parent) and the consolidated financial position of the Parent and its subsidiary (together, 'the Group') as at 31 December 2018, and their parent and consolidated financial performance and their parent and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

What we have audited

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited's parent and consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the parent and consolidated statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018;
- the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the parent and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the parent and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the parent and consolidated financial statements, which include significant accounting policies.

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 parent and consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code). We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, PO Box 550, 11-13 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies
T: (868) 299 0700, F: (868) 623 6025, www.pwc.com/tt

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Overview



- Overall parent and group materiality of TTS7.75 million and TTS7.775 million respectively, which represents 5% of the average profit before tax for each of the last 3 years.
- The consolidated group consists of the Parent and one fully owned subsidiary (Point Lisas Terminals Limited), both of which are registered in Trinidad and Tobago.
- We performed a full scope audit of the Parent and determined that the subsidiary was financially inconsequential to the Group.
- Valuation of investment properties (Parent & Group)
- Valuation of net retirement benefit and casual employee retirement benefit obligations (Parent & Group)
- Impairment assessment of non-financial assets (Group)

Audit scope

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the parent and consolidated financial statements. In particular, we considered where management made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including, among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

How we tailored our group audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

A full scope audit was performed on the Parent as it was deemed individually financially significant. We determined that the subsidiary was inconsequential based on the limited transactional activity and balances and performed group analytical procedures in respect thereof.

Our 2018 audit was planned and executed having regard to the fact that the operations of the Group were largely unchanged from the prior year. In light of this, the areas of audit focus to which we allocated the greatest amount of resources and effort continued to be retirement benefit obligations as well as the fair value movements on investment properties in addition to the current year impairment assessment of the Group's non-financial assets due to an increase in the gap between the market capitalisation and the net assets.



Independent auditor's report (continued)

Our audit approach (continued)

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the parent and consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the parent and consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall parent and group materiality for the parent and consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the parent and consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall parent and group materiality	Parent - TT\$7.75 million Group – TT\$7.775 million
How we determined it	5% of the average profit before tax for each of the last 3 years.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Parent and Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our parent and group audits above TT\$273,900 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Key audit matters

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Our audit approach (continued)

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. An audit is designed to obtain reasonable assurance whether the parent and consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the parent and consolidated financial statements.

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Overall parent and group materiality	Parent - TT\$7.75 million Group – TT\$7.775 million
How we determined it	5% of the average profit before tax for each of the last 3 years.
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose profit before tax as the benchmark because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Parent and Group is most commonly measured by users, and is a generally accepted benchmark. We chose 5% which is within a range of acceptable benchmark thresholds.

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Key audit matters

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

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Valuation of investment properties (Parent & Group)</p> <p><i>Refer to note 6 to the parent and consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.</i></p> <p>Investment properties, carried at fair value, were TTS2,021 million as at 31 December 2018 for the Parent and Group. Included in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is TTS152.4 million of fair value gains arising from the revaluation of these properties.</p> <p>The investment properties, principally comprising freehold and leasehold land, represent a significant portion of the asset base of the Parent and Group. Management values these assets at fair value using valuation models, which include unobservable inputs. Management uses an external valuation expert to compute the fair value annually.</p> <p>Data from the lease contracts of the land size, rent rates, currency of agreement and lease tenure are provided to the expert, which is then used to determine a present value of the future cash flows associated with the land whilst it is occupied by tenants. Projected cash flows also consider the renewal of existing leases for a further 30 years as allowed within the lease agreements. The present value of the vacated land at the end of the lease term is included in the estimate of the fair value. This is determined based on land prices used in the most recent real estate market transactions and is modified for the relative location of the property compared with the Group's other properties.</p> <p>There are significant judgments and estimates to be made in relation to the valuation of the Group's investment properties. The most significant judgments being the extension of the leases for an additional 30 years, the adjusted land prices and the discount rates. The existence of significant estimation uncertainty, coupled with the material value of the properties, is why we have given specific audit focus and attention to this area.</p>	<p>We obtained, understood and evaluated management's valuation method. We tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations and obtained support for the data inputs and we assessed the independence and competence of management's valuation expert.</p> <p>We read the valuation report which included all investment properties and discussed the report with management's valuation expert. We evaluated whether the valuation approach for each property was in accordance with professional valuation standards and suitable for use in determining the carrying value of the investment properties.</p> <p>We reviewed the report provided by management's expert by performing the following procedures, challenging management's assumptions where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We assessed the likelihood of the continued occupation and extension of the leases using available market data and evaluated the expert's assumptions focusing on the tenants' ability and intent to continue their operations at the leased properties. We also assessed the ability to recover amounts timely in order to identify concerns around the financial condition of the tenants as part of our testing of the receivables balances. • We compared the land prices used by management's expert to current real-estate listings available from reputable realtors adjusted for the actual sizes of the properties. • We compared the discount rates used by management to the yield of a Government of Trinidad and Tobago bond of a similar period. • We tested, on a sample basis, the accuracy of the data inputs into the valuation model by verifying the size of property, rent rates, currency of agreement and rent expiry dates against signed contractual lease agreements and related addendums as applicable. <p>We did not identify any contradictory information that would require adjustment to management's assumptions nor any evidence of management bias.</p> <p>We found no material exceptions resulting from the testing performed.</p>

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Valuation of net retirement benefit and casual employee retirement benefit obligations (Parent & Group)

Refer to notes 18 a. and 18 b. to the parent and consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.

The amounts for the retirement benefit obligation and the casual employee retirement benefit obligation on the face of the parent and consolidated statement of financial position are presented as (i) the net of the fair value of the pension plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation, and (ii) the present value of the casual employee retirement benefit.

The Group sponsors a funded pension plan for its eligible full time employees and an unfunded retirement benefit plan for its casual employees. As at 31 December 2018, the Group and Parent had a combined net retirement and casual employee retirement benefit obligation of TTS53.9 million.

Pension plan assets:

- Management utilises the work of the plan's institutional Trustee to perform its valuation of the plan's assets which are not traded on active markets.
- The Trustee has developed a methodology which is used to value these unquoted investments. Significant judgment and assumptions are utilised due to the limited external evidence available to support the valuations.

Retirement benefit and casual employee retirement benefit obligations:

- Management utilises the work of an actuarial expert to perform certain calculations with respect to the estimated obligations.
- The present value of the retirement benefit obligations depends on certain factors that are determined using a number of assumptions in assessing the obligations with the key assumptions being the discount rate, mortality rates and salary increases.

Based on the magnitude and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in assessing both the asset values and the retirement benefit obligations, this is an area of focus for the audit.

Pension plan assets:

- We assessed the methodology used for valuing the plan's assets, focusing particularly on the valuation of unquoted investments.
- For the more judgmental valuations, which depend on unobservable inputs, we evaluated the assumptions, methodologies and models used by the Trustee by performing an independent valuation of a sample of positions.

Retirement benefit obligations:

- We evaluated the key assumptions, in particular the discount rate, mortality rates and salary increase assumptions as follows:
 - i. We compared the discount rate used by management to the yield of a Government of Trinidad and Tobago bond of a similar period.
 - ii. We compared the mortality rates to publicly available statistics.
 - iii. Salary increases were compared to historical increases and the current economic climate was taken into account in assessing their reasonableness.
- We tested the integrity of the census data used in the actuarial calculation by comparing it to personnel files.
- We assessed the independence and competence of the actuary used by management to calculate the retirement benefit obligations.

There were no material exceptions noted in our testing of the retirement benefit obligations.



Independent auditor's report (continued)

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Impairment assessment of non-financial assets (Group)

Refer to notes 3 and 5 to the parent and consolidated financial statements for disclosures of related accounting policies and balances.

At the statement of financial position date, the market capitalisation of the Group was significantly less than the net assets of the Group. Under IAS 36: 'Impairment of non-financial assets', this is an external indicator of impairment. As such, management determined that an impairment assessment was required to determine if the net assets of the Group were impaired.

The most significant asset groups included on the statement of financial position are investment properties of TT\$2,021 million and property, plant and equipment (PP&E) of TT\$766 million.

Investment properties are carried at fair value as noted in the key audit matter 'Valuation of investment properties'.

Land, buildings and site improvements of TT\$369 million included within PP&E are also carried at fair value in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Management performs periodic independent valuations on the land, buildings and site improvements to assess whether the fair value of the assets differs materially from their carrying amount.

We therefore focused our impairment assessment audit work on the carrying value of the remaining TT\$397 million of PP&E not carried at fair value. This relates primarily to port and estate infrastructure of TT\$365 million consisting of berths and piers, port equipment and estate infrastructure. Management have determined that the port and estate operations comprise one cash generating unit.

In determining the fair value less cost of disposal for impairment, management utilised valuation techniques to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

We considered the method used by management to perform the impairment assessment and found it to be appropriate based on the requirements of the accounting standards.

We understood and evaluated management's valuation method and engaged our own auditor's expert to assist us in evaluating the reasonableness of management's fair value measurement of the berths and piers given the specialised nature of these assets.

We assessed the independence and competence of management's valuation expert and, with the assistance of our expert, we read the valuation report, discussed it with management's expert and obtained explanations for the data inputs and assumptions used. We further tested the mathematical accuracy of the calculations.

We reviewed the DRC methodology applied, wherein management's valuation expert estimated the RCN and made deductions for physical deterioration and, with the assistance of our expert, challenged the significant inputs and assumptions into the valuation by performing the following audit procedures:

- **Direct Costs:** we utilised contractor quotes from recent rehabilitation projects and reviewed the drawings and plans of the berths in order to evaluate the appropriateness of the extrapolations performed based on the size of the berths.
- **Indirect Costs:** we developed a reasonable percentage range based on knowledge of other similar projects and rates typically applied in the industry, taking into consideration factors such as demand, area and design and compared the range to management's indirect cost percentage applied.
- **Construction finance:** management estimated a construction period and determined construction finance on a percentage of the total direct and indirect costs using an applicable interest rate. We assessed the construction period along with the rate used to determine whether management's percentage applied was within an expected range based on similar projects and typical rates applied in the industry. We further compared the interest rate used to loans granted to the Group for similar projects.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p><i>Impairment assessment of non-financial assets (Group) (continued)</i></p> <p>Due to the specialised nature of the port's berths and piers, management engaged external independent valuers for the valuation at the current year end date using the depreciated replacement cost (DRC) approach. Management considered this to be the most reliable method given relevant information, such as sales or rental transactions, is not readily available due to there being no public active market for specialised assets of this nature.</p> <p>The DRC approach involves a number of complexities and judgments. The most significant are the estimation of the replacement cost new (RCN) defined as the current cost of a similar new asset having the nearest equivalent utility as the asset being appraised, as well as deductions for physical deterioration. The significant inputs and assumptions utilised include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct costs inclusive of materials, labour and equipment • Indirect costs including engineering, architect, and other professional fees • Construction finance • Entrepreneurial profit • Functional and economic obsolescence • Estimation of physical deterioration <p>As the recoverable amount derived from the valuation of the port's berths and piers was higher than the carrying amount of the port and estate operations' cash generating unit, management determined no impairment provision was required.</p> <p>Based on the magnitude and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in assessing the fair values of the assets assessed for impairment, this was an area of focus for the audit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrepreneurial profit: management calculated the incentive or reward required to induce a developer to undertake a development as a percentage of direct and indirect costs and construction finance. We assessed the rate applied to determine whether it was within a reasonable range. • Functional and economic obsolescence: we assessed the assumptions of management's valuation experts including factors such as government regulations, restrictions and recent upgrades and assessed their application to the berths and piers for reasonableness in the circumstances. • Physical deterioration: we tested the average rate of depreciation applied to main structures and infrastructure by evaluating the assumptions relating to the effective age as well as the normal useful lives (NUL) and recalculated the physical deterioration. The NUL utilised was assessed against reputable, third party construction cost guides used in the industry for reasonableness. <p>Based on the procedures performed above, we found the assumptions to be consistent and in line with our expectations and no impairment provision was identified.</p>



Independent auditor's report (continued)

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Annual Report (but does not include the parent and consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon), which is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

When we read the Annual Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the parent and consolidated financial statements

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group and Parent's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the parent 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 parent and consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the parent 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 Group and Parent's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the parent and consolidated financial statements (continued)

- 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 Group or Parent'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 parent 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 Group or Parent to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the parent and consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the parent 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.

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the parent 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 on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Haseeb Mohammed.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

11 April 2019
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent As at 31 December			Group As at 31 December		
2017	2018		2018	2017	
\$'000	\$'000	Notes	\$'000	\$'000	
Assets					
Non-current assets					
760,811	766,059	Property, plant and equipment	5	766,059	760,811
1,869,233	2,020,905	Investment properties	6	2,020,905	1,869,233
2,645	2,724	Trade receivables	10	2,724	2,645
16,143	17,122	Deferred income tax assets	8 c.	17,122	16,143
320	320	Investment in subsidiary	1 a.	–	–
–	897	Financial asset at amortised cost	7	897	–
1,317	1,416	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	1,416	1,317
2,650,469	2,809,443		2,809,123	2,650,149	
Current assets					
17,073	16,116	Inventory	9	16,116	17,073
32,038	38,680	Trade and other receivables	10	39,587	32,923
–	–	Taxation recoverable		739	739
121,041	116,519	Cash and cash equivalents	11	116,750	121,057
170,152	171,315		173,192	171,792	
2,820,621	2,980,758	Total assets	2,982,315	2,821,941	
Equity and liabilities					
Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
139,968	139,968	Stated capital	12	139,968	139,968
(32)	(32)	Unallocated ESOP shares	14	(32)	(32)
249,960	246,688	Revaluation reserves	15	246,688	249,960
2,013,220	2,177,333	Retained earnings		2,179,477	2,015,332
2,403,116	2,563,957		2,566,101	2,405,228	
Non-current liabilities					
150,059	136,671	Long and medium-term borrowings	16	136,671	150,059
28,360	27,026	Retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	27,026	28,360
25,445	26,915	Casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	26,915	25,445
97,628	99,774	Deferred income tax liabilities	8 c.	99,774	97,628
59,131	58,066	Deferred lease rental income	19 c.	58,066	59,131
360,623	348,452		348,452	360,623	

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position (continued)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent As at 31 December			Notes	Group As at 31 December	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000			2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
		<i>Current liabilities</i>			
14,385	13,219	Long and medium-term borrowings	16	13,219	14,385
4,498	4,474	Deferred lease rental income	19 c.	4,474	4,498
36,266	42,536	Trade and other payables	20	41,946	35,466
1,733	1,305	Current income tax liabilities		1,308	1,741
—	6,815	Bank overdraft		6,815	—
<u>56,882</u>	<u>68,349</u>			<u>67,762</u>	<u>56,090</u>
<u>417,505</u>	<u>416,801</u>	Total liabilities		<u>416,214</u>	<u>416,713</u>
<u>2,820,621</u>	<u>2,980,758</u>	Total equity and liabilities		<u>2,982,315</u>	<u>2,821,941</u>

The notes on pages 51 to 116 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

On 10 April 2019, the Board of Directors of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited authorised these parent and consolidated financial statements for issue.



Director



Director

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income

Parent				Group	
Year ended 31 December				Year ended 31 December	
2017	2018			2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000		Notes	\$'000	\$'000
256,774	279,789	Revenue	19	279,789	256,774
(87,728)	(89,909)	Cost of providing services	22	(88,817)	(86,635)
169,046	189,880	Gross profit		190,972	170,139
		Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	6	152,445	37,695
37,695	152,445	Administrative expenses	22	(95,048)	(94,511)
(93,895)	(94,434)	Other operating expenses	22	(76,205)	(73,260)
(73,260)	(76,205)				
39,586	171,686	Operating profit		172,164	40,063
2,200	1,280	Investment income	7 c.	1,280	2,200
(3,248)	(3,672)	Finance costs		(3,674)	(3,250)
38,538	169,294	Profit before taxation		169,770	39,013
(34)	(4,990)	Taxation charge	8 a.	(5,434)	(478)
38,504	164,304	Profit for the year		164,336	38,535
		Other comprehensive income			
		Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
		Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	99	25
25	99				
		Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
		Remeasurements of:			
		Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	15 a.	–	215
215	–	Retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	326	2,355
2,355	326	Casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	1,020	(184)
(184)	1,020				
40,915	165,749	Total comprehensive income for the year		165,781	40,946
		Earnings per share			
97¢	415¢	Basic earnings per share	13	415¢	97¢
97¢	412¢	Diluted earnings per share	13	412¢	97¢

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED 2018 ANNUAL REPORT

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Stated capital \$'000	Revaluation reserves \$'000	Investment revaluation reserves \$'000	Unallocated ESOP shares \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Shareholders' equity \$'000
Parent							
Year ended 31 December 2018							
Balance as at 1 January 2018		139,968	249,581	379	(32)	2,013,220	2,403,116
Change to accounting policy	7	-	-	-	-	(3,719)	(3,719)
Restated Total Equity at start of year		139,968	249,581	379	(32)	2,009,501	2,399,397
Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15	-	(3,371)	-	-	3,371	-
<u>Comprehensive income</u>							
- Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	164,304	164,304
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>							
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	-	-	99	-	-	99
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	-	-	-	-	326	326
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	-	-	-	-	1,020	1,020
<u>Transactions with owners</u>							
- Dividends	12 b.	-	-	-	-	(1,189)	(1,189)
Balance as at 31 December 2018		<u>139,968</u>	<u>246,210</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>2,177,333</u>	<u>2,563,957</u>
Year ended 31 December 2017							
Balance as at 1 January 2017		139,968	251,947	354	(32)	1,972,342	2,364,579
Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15	-	(2,581)	-	-	2,581	-
<u>Comprehensive income</u>							
- Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	38,504	38,504
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>							
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	-	-	25	-	-	25
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	-	-	-	-	2,355	2,355
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	-	-	-	-	(184)	(184)
- Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment (PPE)		-	215	-	-	-	215
<u>Transactions with owners</u>							
- Dividends		-	-	-	-	(2,378)	(2,378)
Balance as at 31 December 2017		<u>139,968</u>	<u>249,581</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>2,013,220</u>	<u>2,403,116</u>

The notes on pages 51 to 116 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity (continued)

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Group	Notes	Stated capital \$'000	Revaluation reserves \$'000	Investment revaluation reserves \$'000	Unallocated ESOP shares \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Shareholders' equity \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2018							
Balance as at 1 January 2018		139,968	249,581	379	(32)	2,015,332	2,405,228
Change to accounting policy	7	-	-	-	-	(3,719)	(3,719)
Restated Total Equity at start of year		139,968	249,581	379	(32)	2,011,613	2,401,509
Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15	-	(3,371)	-	-	3,371	-
<u>Comprehensive income</u>							
- Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	164,336	164,336
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>							
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	-	-	99	-	-	99
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	-	-	-	-	326	326
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	-	-	-	-	1,020	1,020
<u>Transactions with owners</u>							
- Dividends	12 b.	-	-	-	-	(1,189)	(1,189)
Balance as at 31 December 2018		<u>139,968</u>	<u>246,210</u>	<u>478</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>2,179,477</u>	<u>2,566,101</u>
Year ended 31 December 2017							
Balance as at 1 January 2017		139,968	251,947	354	(32)	1,974,423	2,366,660
Transfer of revaluation reserve to retained earnings	15	-	(2,581)	-	-	2,581	-
<u>Comprehensive income</u>							
- Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	38,535	38,535
<u>Other comprehensive income</u>							
- Change in value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	7 b.	-	-	25	-	-	25
- Remeasurements of retirement benefit obligation	18 a.	-	-	-	-	2,355	2,355
- Remeasurements of casual employee retirement benefit	18 b.	-	-	-	-	(184)	(184)
- Gain on revaluation of property, plant and equipment (PPE)	15 a.	-	215	-	-	-	215
<u>Transactions with owners</u>							
- Dividends		-	-	-	-	(2,378)	(2,378)
Balance as at 31 December 2017		<u>139,968</u>	<u>249,581</u>	<u>379</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>2,015,332</u>	<u>2,405,228</u>

The notes on pages 51 to 116 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Parent and Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

Parent Year ended 31 December			Notes	Group Year ended 31 December	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000			2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
32,431	51,315	Cash generated from operating activities	11 c.	51,981	32,888
		Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
(2,771)	(2,884)	Interest paid		(2,886)	(2,771)
29,660	48,431			49,095	30,117
(4,212)	(4,827)	Income tax paid		(5,276)	(4,845)
25,448	43,604	Net cash generated from operating activities		43,819	25,272
		Cash flows from investing activities			
(35,122)	(39,021)	Purchases of property, plant and equipment	5	(39,021)	(35,122)
162	–	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		–	162
–	(897)	Purchase of bonds		(897)	–
588	579	Interest received		579	588
(34,372)	(39,339)	Net cash used in investing activities		(39,339)	(34,372)
		Cash flows from financing activities			
(13,323)	(14,554)	Repayment of long and medium-term borrowings		(14,554)	(13,323)
1,061	–	Proceeds from long and medium-term borrowings		–	1,061
(2,378)	(1,189)	Dividends paid	12 b.	(1,189)	(2,378)
(14,640)	(15,743)	Net cash used in financing activities		(15,743)	(14,640)
(23,564)	(11,478)	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(11,263)	(23,740)
144,553	121,041	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		121,057	144,745
52	141	Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		141	52
121,041	109,704	Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	11	109,935	121,057

The notes on pages 51 to 116 are an integral part of these parent and consolidated financial statements.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1 Incorporation and principal activities

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited (the Corporation) was incorporated on 16 September 1966 under the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and has a primary listing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange. Its registered office is located at PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas Industrial Estate, Point Lisas, Couva, Trinidad, West Indies. The Corporation Sole (Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago) is owner of 51% of the issued share capital.

Point Lisas Terminals Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary, was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in 1981 and is solely involved in the supply of labour to the parent company for its cargo handling operations at the port.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited and its wholly owned subsidiary, Point Lisas Terminals Limited (together, the Group), are engaged in the following provision of services:

Industrial estate management	Development and maintenance of onshore infrastructure, such as roads, lighting, drainage and including a Free Zone area, for the purpose of leasing.
Cargo handling	Provision of cargo handling services for import, export and transshipment vessels. The Port facilitates the receipt, storage and delivery of containerised, dry and liquid bulks, breakbulk and general cargo.
Marine	Coordination of all movement of vessels at the Port and neighbouring piers, inclusive of the berthing and unberthing operations as well as mooring and unmooring services.
Warehousing	Provision of less than container load warehousing services for both import and export trade and non-trade cargo. The less than container load warehousing service for export cargo facilitates intra-regional trade.
Security	Provision of security support to tenants on the Industrial Estate and Port users. Matters relating to the Port and Ship-to-Shore activities as it relates to the International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) are handled by this unit.

a. Investment in subsidiary

The Group's subsidiary at 31 December 2018 consists of Point Lisas Terminals Limited which is 100% owned for \$320 (320,002 shares of no par value) (2017: \$320 (320,002 shares of no par value)).

2 Transactions with related parties

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Labour (See Note 1)	61,455	60,790
Post retirement benefits	410	423
Key management compensation	<u>3,190</u>	<u>2,940</u>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Transactions with related parties (continued)

a. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include those of the parent company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Point Lisas Terminals Limited. All inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains/losses have been eliminated in the preparation of the Group's financial statements.

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated.

In the parent company financial statements, the investment in the subsidiary is shown at cost less impairment.

(ii) Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change in control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

(iii) Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Critical estimates, judgments and errors

The preparation of parent and consolidated financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be wrong. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in notes referred to below together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the parent and consolidated financial statements. In addition, this note also explains where there have been actual adjustments this year as a result of changes to previous estimates.

a. Significant estimates and judgments

The areas involving significant estimates or judgments are:

- Estimation of fair values of land and buildings and investment properties – Notes 5 and 6
- Estimation of retirement benefit pension obligation – Note 18 a.
- Estimation of casual employee retirement benefit – Note 18 b.
- Estimation of income taxes
- Estimation of forward looking assumptions under IFRS 9 – Note 10.
- Estimates in the assessment of impairment of property, plant and equipment – Note 5.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Group did not use any estimates in the adoption of IFRS 15 as no assumptions are used to determine the revenue recognition.

Income taxes

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. See Note 8 c.

Impairment assessment of non-financial assets of the Group

Estimates are required in determining the recoverable amount of assets to assess whether an impairment exists. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. IAS 36 'Impairment of non-financial assets' describes some indications that an impairment loss may have occurred. If any of those indications are present, the Group will make a formal estimate of recoverable amount. At the statement of financial position date, the market capitalisation of the Group was significantly less than the net assets of the Group. As such, management determined that an impairment assessment was required to determine if the net assets of the Group were impaired.

See note 5 e.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks:

- a. Credit risk
 - (i) Risk management
 - (ii) Security
 - (iii) Credit quality
 - (iv) Impaired trade receivables
 - (v) Exposure to credit risk
- b. Liquidity risk
- c. Market risk
 - (i) Foreign exchange risk
 - (ii) Interest rate risk
 - (iii) Price risk
- d. Capital risk management

This note contains information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks and the objectives, policies and processes for managing and measuring the risk. Further quantitative disclosures are also included in the referred notes.

a. *Credit risk*

The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers and counterparties may cause a financial loss by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash equivalents, deposits with financial institutions as well as outstanding receivables. The credit quality of customers, their financial position, past experience and other factors are taken into consideration in assessing credit risk. Management does not expect any losses from non-performance by counterparties. There was no concentration of risk due to the number and diversity of operations of the customer base.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing credit risk compared with prior year.

(i) *Risk management*

Cash and deposits are held with a number of reputable financial institutions, in amounts varying between \$8 and \$50,000 (2017: \$8 and \$62,984).

(ii) *Security*

There are no trade receivables for which the Group has obtained any form of guarantee, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Credit quality

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<i>Cash at bank</i>		
Parent		
Cash at bank	116,470	120,925
Group		
Cash at bank	116,698	120,940

The rest of the parent and consolidated statement of financial position item cash and cash equivalents comprises cash in hand.

Trade receivables

All counterparties below do not have external credit ratings.

Group 2	5,020	2,430
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Group 1 – new customers (less than 6 months).

Group 2 – existing customers (more than 6 months) with no defaults in the past.

Group 3 – existing customers (more than 6 months) with some defaults in the past. All defaults were fully recovered.

(iv) Exposure to credit risk

The following is a summary of the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk:

Parent	Fully performing \$'000	Past due \$'000	Impaired \$'000	Provision for impairment \$'000	Total \$'000
31 December 2018					
Financial asset at amortised cost	897	–	–	–	897
Cash at bank	116,470	–	–	–	116,470
Trade receivables	5,020	16,862	3,298	(3,298)	21,882
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,131	–	–	–	4,131
	126,518	16,862	3,298	(3,298)	143,380

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Parent (continued)	Fully performing \$'000	Past due \$'000	Impaired \$'000	Provision for impairment \$'000	Total \$'000
31 December 2017					
Cash at bank	120,925	–	–	–	120,925
Trade receivables	2,430	15,250	925	(925)	17,680
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	6,475	–	–	–	6,475
	<u>129,830</u>	<u>15,250</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>(925)</u>	<u>145,080</u>

The Company does not hold any collateral in relation to these assets.

Group	Fully performing \$'000	Past due \$'000	Impaired \$'000	Provision for impairment \$'000	Total \$'000
31 December 2018					
Financial asset at amortised cost	897	–	–	–	897
Cash at bank	116,698	–	–	–	116,698
Trade receivables	5,020	16,862	3,298	(3,298)	21,882
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,038	–	–	–	5,038
	<u>127,653</u>	<u>16,862</u>	<u>3,298</u>	<u>(3,298)</u>	<u>144,515</u>
31 December 2017					
Cash at bank	120,940	–	–	–	120,940
Trade receivables	2,430	15,250	925	(925)	17,680
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	7,360	–	–	–	7,360
	<u>130,730</u>	<u>15,250</u>	<u>925</u>	<u>(925)</u>	<u>145,980</u>

The Group does not hold any collateral in relation to these assets.

The Group recognises provision for losses for assets subject to credit risk using the expected credit loss model. While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of IFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

The Group uses the following approaches in arriving at expected losses

- The simplified approach (for trade receivables)
- The general approach (for all other financial assets)

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Exposure to credit risk (continued)

The simplified approach

The Group applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses for Trade Receivables. The simplified approach eliminates the need to calculate 12-month ECL and to assess when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred. Accordingly, a lifetime expected loss allowance is used from day 1. To measure the lifetime loss allowance, the Group first considers whether any individual customer accounts require specific provisions. Loss rates are then assigned to these accounts based on an internal risk rating system considering various qualitative and quantitative factors. All other non-specific trade receivables are then grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due.

The general approach

Under the general approach, the Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of the asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk each company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information, including the following:

- External credit ratings for bonds (as far as available). Where such ratings are not available, the Group applies certain assumptions and derives an equivalent rating for the respective securities.
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Group and changes in the operating results of the borrower.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed

- if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.
- If the bond issuer's credit rating has been downgraded from investment grade to non-investment grade.

A default on a financial asset occurs in the following circumstances:

- When the issuer of a bond has missed a payment of principal or interest or has announced its intention to suspend payments on part or all of its financial obligations, or
- For all other financial assets, when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 90 days of when they fall due.

Incorporation of forward-looking information

Historical loss rates for trade receivables are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The Group has identified no indicators to have an impact so no forward looking rate was applied.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Exposure to credit risk (continued)

Assets written off

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. The company categorises a loan or receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments, even after several attempts at enforcement and/or recovery efforts. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

Summary of ECL calculations

The simplified approach (trade receivables)

A summary of the assumptions underpinning the company's expected credit loss model under the simplified approach is further analysed below showing:

- Specific provisions
- General provisions using a standardised provision matrix

The following is a summary of the ECL on trade receivables. The estimated EAD excludes a specific customer where there is a special arrangement for settlement. As a result, there is no risk of default of this balance of \$7,405.

Aging Bucket	Average ECL rate %	Estimated EAD \$000	Expected credit loss \$000
Current (0-30 days)	1.02	3,545	37
31 to 60 days	5.40	1,537	83
61 to 90 days	13.63	(265)	(37)
Over 90 days	23.53	12,958	3,049
	17.62	17,775	3,132

The movement in the provision for expected credit losses for trade receivables is as follows. This includes an amount of \$166 (2017:\$245) for the discounting of two trade receivable balances.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

a. Credit risk (continued)

(iv) Exposure to credit risk (continued)

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
31 December calculated under IAS 39	925	1,399
Amounts restated through opening retained earnings	<u>3,719</u>	<u>–</u>
Opening loss allowance as at 1 January 2018		
– calculated under IFRS 9	4,644	1,399
Write back of prior year provision	(679)	–
Decrease in loss allowance recognised in profit or loss during the year	(588)	(719)
Impairment loss – discounting	–	245
Unwinding of discount	<u>(79)</u>	<u>–</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>3,298</u>	<u>925</u>
The following is an analysis of the net impairment expense on financial assets recognised in profit or loss:		
Net changes to provisions for the year per above	<u>(588)</u>	<u>(719)</u>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. The Group's liquidity risk management process is measured and monitored by senior management within the Group. This process includes:

- Monitoring cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of collateral which can be used to secure facilities.
- Maintaining committed lines of credit.
- Maintaining liquidity ratios.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing liquidity risk compared with prior year.

Parent

	< 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
31 December 2018						
Borrowings	20,635	23,901	63,933	79,096	187,565	149,890
Bank overdraft	6,815	—	—	—	6,815	6,815
Trade payables	3,758	—	—	—	3,758	3,758
Due to subsidiary	6,233	—	—	—	6,233	6,233
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	31,221	—	—	—	31,221	31,221
Total	68,662	23,901	63,933	79,096	235,592	197,917
	< 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
31 December 2017						
Borrowings	21,507	20,871	57,691	76,537	176,606	164,444
Trade payables	4,060	—	—	—	4,060	4,060
Due to subsidiary	6,406	—	—	—	6,406	6,406
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	24,593	—	—	—	24,593	24,593
Total	56,566	20,871	57,691	76,537	211,665	199,503



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

b. Liquidity risk (continued)

Group

	< 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
31 December 2018						
Borrowings	20,635	23,901	63,933	79,096	187,565	149,890
Bank overdraft	6,815	–	–	–	6,815	6,815
Trade payables	3,758	–	–	–	3,758	3,758
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	33,785	–	–	–	33,785	33,785
Total	64,993	23,901	63,933	79,096	231,923	192,248
	< 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
31 December 2017						
Borrowings	21,507	20,871	57,691	76,537	176,606	164,444
Trade payables	4,060	–	–	–	4,060	4,060
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	26,866	–	–	–	26,866	26,866
Total	52,433	20,871	57,691	76,537	207,532	195,370

The fair values are based on cash flows discounted using the borrowing rates and the facilities drawn down at year end as disclosed in Note 16. There were no fixed rate loans as at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Group takes on exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

The Group manages its foreign exchange risk by the following:

- Ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions.
- Holding foreign currency balances.
- Invoicing only in an exchange currency like the US\$ or in TT\$.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements *(continued)*

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

c. Market risk (continued)

(i) Foreign exchange risk (continued)

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing foreign currency risk compared with prior year. The impact on the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income at 31 December 2018 if the US\$ strengthened/weakened against the TT\$ by an average rate of 5% is a loss or gain of \$253 (2017: \$458) respectively.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market rates. The Group finances its operations through a mixture of retained profits and borrowings. The Group is also exposed to interest rate risk on cash held on deposit and borrowings. The Group manages the interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk compared with prior year.

At 31 December 2018 and 2017, there were no fixed rate interest borrowings for the Group. The sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations are disclosed in Note 16 d. The contractual cash flows and carrying amounts of these floating rate borrowings are also disclosed in Note 16 e.

(iii) Price risk

The Group's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Group and classified in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position as available-for-sale. The Group is not exposed to commodity price risk. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Group. There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing price risk compared with prior year.

d. Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'shareholders' equity' as shown in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position plus net debt. Gearing is the measure of financial leverage, demonstrating the degree to which the Group's activities are funded by owners' funds versus creditors' funds.

The Group's policy is to keep the ratio at less than or equal to 50%.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

d. Capital risk management (continued)

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing capital risk management compared with prior year.

There are no externally imposed capital requirements that the Group must adhere to.

The gearing ratios as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

Parent	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Net debt	40,186	43,403
Total equity	2,563,957	2,403,116
Total capital	2,604,143	2,446,519
Gearing ratio	2%	2%
Cash and cash equivalents	116,519	121,041
Borrowings – repayable within one year (including overdraft)	(20,034)	(14,385)
Borrowings – repayable after one year	(136,671)	(150,059)
Net debt	40,186	43,403
Cash	116,519	121,041
Gross debt – variable interest rates	(156,705)	(164,444)
Net debt	(40,186)	(43,403)

	Other Assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash/bank overdraft \$'000	Borrowing due within 1 year \$'000	Borrowing due after 1 year \$'000	Total \$'000
Net debt as at 1 January 2017	144,553	(14,761)	(161,945)	(32,153)
Cash flows	(23,564)	(1,062)	13,324	(11,302)
Foreign exchange adjustments	52	–	–	52
Other changes	–	1,438	(1,438)	–
Net debt as at 1 January 2018	121,041	(14,385)	(150,059)	(43,403)
Cash flows	(11,478)	1,335	13,219	3,076
Foreign exchange adjustments	141	–	–	141
Other changes	–	(169)	169	–
Net debt as at 31 December 2018	109,704	(13,219)	(136,671)	(40,186)

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

d. Capital risk management (continued)

Group	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Net debt	39,955	43,387
Total equity	<u>2,566,101</u>	<u>2,405,228</u>
Total capital	<u>2,606,056</u>	<u>2,448,615</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>2%</u>	<u>2%</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	116,750	121,057
Borrowings – repayable within one year (including overdraft)	(20,034)	(14,385)
Borrowings – repayable after one year	<u>(136,671)</u>	<u>(150,059)</u>
Net debt	<u>39,955</u>	<u>43,387</u>
Cash	116,750	121,057
Gross debt – variable interest rates	<u>(156,705)</u>	<u>(164,444)</u>
Net debt	<u>(39,955)</u>	<u>(43,387)</u>

	Other Assets	Liabilities from financing activities		
	Cash/bank overdraft \$'000	Borrowing due within 1 year \$'000	Borrowing due after 1 year \$'000	Total \$'000
Net debt as at 1 January 2017	144,745	(14,761)	(161,945)	(31,961)
Cash flows	(23,740)	(1,062)	13,324	(11,478)
Foreign exchange adjustments	52	–	–	52
Other changes	–	1,438	(1,438)	–
Net debt as at 1 January 2018	<u>121,057</u>	<u>(14,385)</u>	<u>(150,059)</u>	<u>(43,387)</u>
Cash flows	(11,263)	1,335	13,219	3,291
Foreign exchange adjustments	141	–	–	141
Other changes	–	(169)	169	–
Net debt as at 31 December 2018	<u>109,935</u>	<u>(13,219)</u>	<u>(136,671)</u>	<u>(39,955)</u>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

e. Financial instruments by category

Parent	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:		
Trade receivables	21,882	17,680
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	4,131	6,475
Cash at bank	116,470	120,925
	<u>142,483</u>	<u>145,080</u>
Financial asset at amortised cost	897	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,416	1,317
	<u>144,796</u>	<u>146,397</u>

The Company has no assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

Liabilities as per parent and consolidated statement of financial position

Trade payables	3,758	4,060
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	31,221	24,593
Due to subsidiary	6,233	6,406
Bank overdraft	6,815	–
Borrowings	149,890	164,444
	<u>197,917</u>	<u>199,503</u>

The Company has no liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Group

Loans and receivables

The accounting policies for financial instruments have been applied to the line items below:

Trade receivables	21,882	17,680
Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,038	7,360
Cash at bank	116,698	120,940
	<u>143,618</u>	<u>145,980</u>
Financial asset at amortised cost	897	–
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,416	1,317
	<u>145,931</u>	<u>147,297</u>

The Group has no assets at fair value through profit or loss.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk management (continued)

e. *Financial instruments by category (continued)*

Group (continued)	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<i>Other financial liabilities</i>		
Liabilities as per parent and consolidated statement of financial position		
Trade payables	3,758	4,060
Other payables (excluding statutory liabilities)	33,785	26,866
Bank overdraft	6,815	–
Borrowings	149,890	164,444
	<u>192,248</u>	<u>195,370</u>

The Group has no liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment – parent/group

The subsidiary has no property, plant and equipment.

	Land \$'000	Own Site improvements \$'000	Estate infrastructure \$'000	Berths and piers \$'000	Port equipment \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Equipment, furniture and fixtures \$'000	Capital work in progress \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2018									
Opening net book amount	255,620	72,802	61,679	152,219	87,403	46,470	22,131	62,487	760,811
Additions	-	282	582	-	6,985	-	1,573	29,599	39,021
Transfers from capital work in progress	-	1,595	-	66,403	8,690	166	296	(77,150)	-
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26)	-	(26)
Depreciation	-	(5,765)	(776)	(4,603)	(14,232)	(1,777)	(6,594)	-	(33,747)
Closing net book amount	255,620	68,914	61,485	214,019	88,846	44,859	17,380	14,936	766,059
At 31 December 2018									
Cost/valuation	255,620	80,657	77,912	296,293	249,257	48,407	86,604	14,936	1,109,686
Accumulated depreciation	-	(11,743)	(16,427)	(82,274)	(160,411)	(3,548)	(69,224)	-	(343,627)
Net book amount	255,620	68,914	61,485	214,019	88,846	44,859	17,380	14,936	766,059
Year ended 31 December 2017									
Opening net book amount	255,620	78,515	62,452	155,940	90,296	48,055	30,135	40,654	761,667
Additions	-	215	-	-	162	185	933	33,627	35,122
Transfers from capital work in progress	-	50	-	871	10,151	-	722	(11,794)	-
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	-	215
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(927)	-	(927)
Depreciation	-	(5,978)	(773)	(4,592)	(13,206)	(1,770)	(8,947)	-	(35,266)
Closing net book amount	255,620	72,802	61,679	152,219	87,403	46,470	22,131	62,487	760,811
At 31 December 2017									
Cost/valuation	255,620	78,780	77,330	229,890	233,582	48,240	84,901	62,487	1,070,830
Accumulated depreciation	-	(5,978)	(15,651)	(77,671)	(146,179)	(1,770)	(62,770)	-	(310,019)
Net book amount	255,620	72,802	61,679	152,219	87,403	46,470	22,131	62,487	760,811
At 31 December 2016									
Cost/valuation	255,620	78,515	83,983	229,018	248,280	48,055	88,352	40,654	1,072,477
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(21,531)	(73,078)	(157,984)	-	(58,217)	-	(310,810)
Net book amount	255,620	78,515	62,452	155,940	90,296	48,055	30,135	40,654	761,667

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

a. Accounting policy

Land, own site improvements and buildings comprise mainly properties used in connection with the port operations and offices and are shown at fair value based on valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings and own site improvements (land is not depreciated). Independent valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the fair value of a revalued asset does not differ materially from its carrying amount. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land, own site improvements and buildings are credited to other comprehensive income and shown as revaluation reserves in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged in other comprehensive income and debited against the revaluation reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from "revaluation reserve" to "retained earnings". See Note 15.

All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on assets (except land) is calculated at varying rates to allocate cost or revalued amounts of each asset to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation is calculated as follows:

Own site improvements	-	5%	straight-line basis
Estate infrastructure	-	1%	straight-line basis
Berths and piers	-	2%	straight-line basis
Port equipment	-	6.67%	straight-line basis
Buildings	-	3.33%	straight-line basis
Equipment, furniture and fittings	-	10% - 33.3%	reducing balance basis

Equipment, furniture and fittings comprise motor vehicles, computer equipment and other assets.

Based on independent professional advice, buildings are being written off over their estimated useful lives, on the straight-line basis, over a period not in excess of thirty years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting period. Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are recorded within the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. On disposal of revalued assets, the amounts included in the revaluation reserves are transferred to retained earnings.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b. Significant fair value estimate

The land, buildings and own site improvements were last revalued on 31 December 2016 by independent professional qualified valuers, Raymond & Pierre Chartered Valuation Surveyors.

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value. The different levels of fair value measurements have been defined in Note 24 c.:

Fair value measurements using

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) \$'000	Significant other observable inputs (level 2) \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) \$'000
As at 31 December 2018			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Land	-	-	255,620
- Own site improvements	-	-	68,914
- Buildings	-	-	44,859
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) \$'000	Significant other observable inputs (level 2) \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) \$'000
As at 31 December 2017			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Land	-	-	255,620
- Own site improvements	-	-	72,802
- Buildings	-	-	46,470

There were no transfers between levels during the year.

The Group's management annually reviews the latest valuations performed by the independent valuator for financial reporting purposes. At each financial year end the finance department:

- verifies all major inputs to the independent valuation report;
- assesses property valuation movements when compared to the prior year valuation report;
- holds discussions with the independent valuator.

The property has been developed as an individual estate with its own port facilities with emphasis on energy-based industries. The existing use is the highest and best to which the property could be put. The size and layout of the property was taken into consideration in the valuation. Based on the valuation the buildings appeared to be modern, structurally sound and in fair to good decorative condition and assumed to be adequate and appropriate for a structure of its size, type and use.

Level 3 fair values of land has been derived using the Sales Comparison Approach. Sales prices of comparable land in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as property size. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot.

Level 3 fair value of buildings and own site improvements have been derived using the Depreciated Replacement Cost Method. Under the Depreciated Replacement Cost Method, the gross replacement costs of the buildings were estimated and appropriate deductions were made for economic and functional obsolescence and environmental factors in order to arrive at a net or depreciated replacement cost. Gross replacement costs include the costs of infrastructural works and professional fees. The most significant input into this valuation approach is the construction price per square foot.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

b. Significant fair value estimate (continued)

The subsidiary has no property, plant and equipment.

	Land \$'000	Own Site Improvements \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance 1 January 2018	255,620	72,802	46,470	374,892
Additions/transfers	–	1,877	166	2,043
Amounts recognised in profit or loss - Depreciation	–	(5,765)	(1,777)	(7,542)
Closing balance 31 December 2018	<u>255,620</u>	<u>68,914</u>	<u>44,859</u>	<u>369,393</u>

The subsidiary has no property, plant and equipment.

	Land \$'000	Own Site Improvements \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Total \$'000
Opening balance 1 January 2017	255,620	78,515	48,055	382,190
Additions/transfers	–	265	185	450
Amounts recognised in profit or loss - Depreciation	–	(5,978)	(1,770)	(7,748)
Closing balance 31 December 2017	<u>255,620</u>	<u>72,802</u>	<u>46,470</u>	<u>374,892</u>

c. Carrying amounts that would have been recognised if land, buildings and own-site improvements were stated at cost

If the land, buildings and own site improvements were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Cost	102,252	100,209
Accumulated depreciation	(70,585)	(67,295)
Net carrying amount	<u>31,667</u>	<u>32,914</u>

d. Assets pledged as security

Refer to Note 16 b. for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Group.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

e. Impairment assessment of non-financial assets of the Group

At the statement of financial position date, the market capitalisation of the Group was significantly less than the net assets of the Group. Given this indicator of impairment management performed an impairment assessment to determine if the net assets of the Group were impaired.

The most significant asset groups included on the statement of financial position are investment properties of \$2,020,905 and property, plant and equipment (PP&E) of \$766,059.

Investment properties are carried at fair value (Note 6).

Land, buildings and site improvements of \$369,393 within PP&E are also carried at fair value in accordance with the Group's accounting policies based on periodic independent valuations.

We therefore focused our impairment assessment audit work on the carrying value of the remaining \$396,666 of PP&E not carried at fair value. This relates primarily to port and estate infrastructure of \$364,350 consisting of berths and piers, port equipment and estate infrastructure. Management have determined that the port and estate operations comprise one cash generating unit.

In determining the fair value less cost of disposal for impairment, management utilised valuation techniques to estimate the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset would take place between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. In carrying out this review, management engaged independent external valuers in determining a fair value for certain assets.

Due to the specialised nature of the port's berths and piers, management engaged external independent valuers for the valuation at the current year end date using the depreciated replacement cost (DRC) approach. Management considered this to be the most reliable method given relevant information, such as sales or rental transactions, is not readily available due to there being no public active market for specialised assets of this nature.

The DRC approach involves a number of complexities and judgments. The most significant are the estimation of the replacement cost new (RCN) defined as the current cost of a similar new asset having the nearest equivalent utility as the asset being appraised, as well as deductions for physical deterioration. The significant inputs and assumptions utilised include the following:

- Direct costs inclusive of materials, labour and equipment;
- Indirect costs including engineering, architect, and other professional fees;
- Construction finance;
- Entrepreneurial profit;
- Functional and economic obsolescence and;
- Estimation of physical deterioration.

The calculation of the fair value of the above assets are sensitive to the assumptions used. Had each of the above assumptions increased / decreased by 1%, the fair value would have increased/decreased by \$8,104 and \$12,687 respectively.

As the recoverable amount derived from the valuation of the port's berths and piers was higher than the carrying amount of the port and estate operations cash generating unit, management determined no impairment provision was required even with the sensitivity considerations noted above.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

5 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

f. Capital commitments

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Authorised and contracted for and not provided for in the parent and consolidated financial statements	<u>4,976</u>	<u>15,695</u>

(i) Depreciation charge

Depreciation expense has been included in 'other operating expenses' in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(ii) Borrowing cost capitalised

Included within the additions during the year is borrowing cost of \$3,777 (2017: \$4,189). The capitalisation rate is the interest rate applicable to the specific borrowing for the rehabilitation of the berths, in this case 4.75% (2017: 4.75%).

6 Investment properties

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
1,773,510	1,811,205	30 year leases:		
<u>37,695</u>	<u>152,445</u>	At beginning of year	1,811,205	1,773,510
		Unrealised fair value gains	<u>152,445</u>	<u>37,695</u>
1,811,205	1,963,650	At end of year	1,963,650	1,811,205
<u>58,028</u>	<u>57,255</u>	96 years and longer leases	<u>57,255</u>	<u>58,028</u>
<u>1,869,233</u>	<u>2,020,905</u>	At the end of year	<u>2,020,905</u>	<u>1,869,233</u>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Investment properties (continued)

a. Accounting policy

Investment properties, principally comprising freehold and leasehold land, are held for long term rental yields and are not occupied by the Group. Investment properties are carried at fair value, representing open market value determined annually by independent external valuers. The fair value of investment properties reflects rental income from current leases and assumptions about rental income from future leases in light of current market conditions. Changes in fair value are recorded in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b. Significant fair value estimate

The Group's investment properties were valued at 31 December 2018 by independent professional qualified valuers, Raymond & Pierre Chartered Valuation Surveyors, who hold a recognised relevant professional qualification and have recent experience in the locations and segments of the investment properties valued.

The Group's Finance department reviews the valuations performed by the independent valuers for financial reporting purposes. This department reports directly to the Vice President of Business Services. Discussions of valuations processes and results are held between the Vice President of Business Services, the Estate department, the Finance department and the independent valuers at least once every quarter, in line with the Group's quarterly reporting dates.

At each financial reporting date the Finance department:

- verifies all major inputs to the independent valuation report;
- assesses property valuation movements when compared to the prior valuation report;
- holds discussions with the independent valuator.

Thirty year leases are stated at fair value. The open market value represents the best price at which interest in a property might reasonably be expected to be sold at the end of the financial year. For all investment properties, their current use equates to the highest and best use. The valuation is based upon Open Market Value, which comprises both the Investment Method and Direct Capital Comparison Method.

Under the Investment Method, the estimated net rental income from a property by a year's purchase (multiplier) is calculated to arrive at a capital value for the property. The net income is derived from an estimated gross income less outgoings i.e. rates, insurance, repairs and management allowance. The present value is obtained by discounting at the risk free rate of 5%. The valuation also assumes that all tenants will have renewal clauses in their current leases which will extend the lease for an additional 30 years. Under the Direct Capital Comparison Method, sales of comparable acreage of the properties are analysed to determine a value for the leased land under consideration.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Investment properties (continued)

b. Significant fair value estimate (continued)

The following table analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value. The different levels of fair value measurements have been defined in Note 24 c.:

	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (level 1) \$'000	Significant other observable inputs (level 2) \$'000	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3) \$'000
As at 31 December 2018			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Investment properties	-	-	1,963,650
As at 31 December 2017			
Recurring fair value measurements			
- Investment properties	-	-	1,811,205

There were no transfers between levels during the year. Level 3 fair values have been derived using the Open Market Value Method. Evidence of arm's length open market transactions of similar lands were analysed and the results applied to the subject lands after taking into consideration appropriate adjustments for location, size and other relevant factors. The most significant input into this valuation approach is future rental cash inflows based on the actual location and quality of the properties and supported by the terms of any existing leases.

The methods used in the valuation of land, building and own site improvement have been classified as level 3 as the inputs used in the methods are not readily available to the public and assumptions applied are based on the experience and judgment of the valuers prior to being reviewed and adopted by Management.

c. Other disclosures

PARENT		The following amounts have been recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
80,508 (1,117)	99,098 (1,119)	Lease rental income (Note 19) Costs arising from investment properties	99,098 (1,119)	80,508 (1,117)

d. Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the fair value of investment properties is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the fair value as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 would have changed as a result of a change in the discount rate used of 5%.

	2018	
	1% pa increase \$'000	1% pa decrease \$'000
(Decrease)/increase in fair value	(285,445)	385,805
	2017	
	1% pa increase \$'000	1% pa decrease \$'000
(Decrease)/increase in fair value	(267,175)	363,465

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents)

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
–	897	Financial asset at amortised cost	897	–
1,317	1,416	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,416	1,317
17,680	21,882	Trade receivables (Note 10)	21,882	17,680
6,475	4,131	Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,038	7,360
<u>25,472</u>	<u>28,326</u>		<u>29,233</u>	<u>26,357</u>

The above has been classified as follows in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position:

		<i>Non-current assets</i>		
–	897	Financial asset at amortised cost	897	–
1,317	1,416	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,416	1,317
2,645	2,724	Trade receivables (Note 10)	2,724	2,645
		<i>Current assets</i>		
15,035	19,158	Trade receivables (Note 10)	19,158	15,035
6,475	4,131	Other receivables (excluding prepayments)	5,038	7,360
<u>25,472</u>	<u>28,326</u>		<u>29,233</u>	<u>26,357</u>

a. (i) Financial assets under IFRS 9 – from 1 January 2018

Classification

From 1 January 2018, the Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured at Amortised Cost (AC), and
- Those to be measured subsequently at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

The classification for debt instruments depends on the entity's Business Model for managing those assets. It also requires the entity to examine the contractual terms of cash flows, i.e. whether these represent 'Solely Payments of Principal and Interest' (SPPI).

The Business Model test requires the entity to assess the purpose for holding debt securities (hold to collect, hold to collect and sell or to trade). All the Group's debt instruments are held to collect cash flows and accordingly meet the 'hold to collect' criteria.

All debt instruments passing the Business Model and SPPI tests are classified at amortised cost.

All other instruments, including equities are carried at FVOCI. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are recorded in other comprehensive income.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) (continued)

a. (i) Financial assets under IFRS 9 – from 1 January 2018 (continued)

Classification (continued)

The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

The following is a summary of the adjustments on initial application of the standard. A deferred tax impact on initial application of IFRS 9 was not recognised given the immaterial nature.

Parent/ Group	Balance at 31 December 2017 \$'000	Reclass \$'000	Expected credit loss adjustments (net of deferred Tax) \$'000	Fair value adjustments \$'000	Balance at 1 January 2018 \$'000
Other financial assets					
- At fair value through other comprehensive income	–	1,317	–	–	1,317
- Available for sale	1,317	(1,317)	–	–	–
- Trade and other Receivables (Note 10)	17,680	–	(3,719)	–	13,961
	<u>18,997</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(3,719)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>15,278</u>
Adjustments to equity:					
Adj to retained earnings	–	–	(3,719)	–	(3,719)

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Equity investments previously classified as available-for-sale

The Group elected to present in OCI changes in the fair value of all its equity investments previously classified as available-for-sale, because these investments are held as long-term strategic investments that are not expected to be sold in the short to medium term. As a result, assets with a fair value of \$1,317 were reclassified from available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at FVOCI on 1 January 2018.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) (continued)

a. (i) Financial assets under IFRS 9 – from 1 January 2018 (continued)

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Debt instruments (IFRS 9)

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are two measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included within 'investment income' using the effective interest rate method.

The amortised cost is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortisation using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.

The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets (i.e. its amortised cost before any impairment allowance) or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. The calculation does not consider expected credit losses and includes transaction costs, premiums or discounts and fees and points paid or received that are integral to the effective interest rate, such as origination fees.

When the Group revises the estimates of future cash flows, the carrying amount of the respective financial assets or financial liability is adjusted to reflect the new estimate discounted using the original effective interest rate. Any changes are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment

From 1 January 2018, the Group assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost.

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost

IFRS 9 outlines a 'three-stage' model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as summarised below:

Stage 1 – This category comprises instruments which are performing in accordance with the contractual terms and conditions and display no deterioration in credit risk since initial recognition. This category also includes those financial instruments with low credit risk.

Stage 2 – This category includes instruments which display a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since initial recognition but have not yet defaulted.

Stage 3 – This category includes instruments that are in default.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) (continued)

- a. (i) *Financial assets under IFRS 9 – from 1 January 2018 (continued)*

Impairment (continued)

Debt instruments carried at amortised cost (continued)

The above categories exclude purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets. A financial asset is considered credit-impaired on purchase or origination if there is evidence of impairment at the point of initial recognition (for instance, if it is acquired at a deep discount). POCI financial assets are not included in Stages 1, 2 or 3, and are instead shown as a separate category.

Expected credit losses (ECL) is measured as follows:

Financial instruments in Stage 1 have their ECL measured at an amount equal to the portion of lifetime expected credit losses that result from default events possible within the next 12 months.

Instruments in Stages 2 or 3 or that are POCI have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.

A pervasive concept in measuring ECL in accordance with IFRS 9 is that it should consider forward-looking information. The Group utilised a probability-weighted assessment of the factors which it believes will have an impact on forward looking rates.

The formula for ECL is generally the 'Probability of Default' (PD) multiplied by the 'Exposure at Default' (EAD) multiplied by the 'Loss Given Default' (LGD). An adjustment is made to reflect the time value of money by considering the original effective interest rate on the individual instruments. The overall models involved in the use of various PD, EAD and LGD tables were then applied to the individual instruments based on several pre-determined criteria, including type, original tenor, time to maturity, whether they are in Stages 1, 2 or 3 and other indicators.

The process in arriving at the individual components of ECL and the forward-looking adjustments involved critical estimates and judgements.

Trade receivables

The Group applies the simplified approach for trade receivables as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The Group applies specific provisions for higher risk accounts using a risk-rating system based on certain factors, including financial condition of the customer. All other non-specific accounts were grouped together based on shared credit risk characteristics and aged using a 'provisions matrix'. Scaled loss rates were then calculated based on historical payment profiles. The loss rates were adjusted to incorporate forward-looking information and then applied to the different aging buckets as of the statement of financial position date.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) (continued)

a. (ii) Financial assets under IAS 39 – up to 31 December 2017

IFRS 9, "Financial instruments"

The Group has applied IFRS 9 retrospectively but has elected not to restate comparative information. As a result, the comparative information provided continues to be accounted for in accordance with the Group's previous accounting policy, IAS 39.

Classification

Until 31 December 2017, the Group classified its financial assets in the following categories: Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,

- Loans and receivables, Held-to-maturity investments, and
- Available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depended on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determined the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of available for sale financial assets, re-evaluated this designation at the end of each reporting period.

Reclassification

Financial assets other than loans and receivables were permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that was unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term.

Reclassifications were made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value became the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date were subsequently made.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement at initial recognition did not change on adoption of IFRS 9, see description above.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, loans and receivables were carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets were subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value were recognised in other comprehensive income.

Impairment

The Group assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there was objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets was impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets was impaired and impairment losses were incurred only if there was objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that could be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost was considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) (continued)

a. (ii) Financial assets under IAS 39 – up to 31 December 2017 (continued)

Assets at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss was measured as the differences between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that had not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset was reduced and the amount of the loss was recognised in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreased and the decrease could be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Group will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. Impaired debts are derecognised when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Assets classified as available-for-sale

If there was objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – was removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss were not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period. If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increased in a subsequent period and the increase could be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss was reversed through profit or loss.

b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
1,292	1,317	At beginning of year	1,317	1,292
25	99	Change in value transferred to equity	99	25
<u>1,317</u>	<u>1,416</u>	At end of year	<u>1,416</u>	<u>1,317</u>

Financial assets at FVOCI comprise solely of securities listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange and are denominated in Trinidad and Tobago dollars. The valuation method used is categorised as Level 1 as it utilises quoted prices in active markets. The different levels of fair value measurements have been defined in Note 24 c.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Financial assets (excluding cash and cash equivalents) (continued)

c. Investment income

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
588	579	Interest income – tax exempt	579	588
1,612	701	Other income	701	1,612
<u>2,200</u>	<u>1,280</u>		<u>1,280</u>	<u>2,200</u>

8 Taxation

a. Taxation charge

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
4,383	4,291	Corporation tax	4,291	4,383
113	109	Prior year under accrual for tax	109	113
–	–	Business levy – current year	444	444
(4,462)	590	Deferred income tax (Note 8 c.)	590	(4,462)
<u>34</u>	<u>4,990</u>		<u>5,434</u>	<u>478</u>

The tax charge differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic tax rate of 30% as follows:

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
38,538	169,294	Profit before taxation	169,770	39,013
11,511	50,788	Tax calculated at applicable tax rate	50,931	11,654
(11,853)	(46,405)	Allowances/income not subject to tax	(46,405)	(11,853)
668	1,802	Expenses not deductible for tax	1,870	750
113	109	Prior year under accrual for tax	109	113
(405)	(1,304)	Change in tax rate and other movements	(1,515)	(630)
–	–	Business levy	444	444
<u>34</u>	<u>4,990</u>		<u>5,434</u>	<u>478</u>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Taxation (continued)

b. Accounting policy

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. The current income tax is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Deferred income tax is recognised, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the parent and consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax asset and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

c. Deferred taxation

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
85,016	81,485	At beginning of year	81,485	85,016
		Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 18 a.)	140	1,010
		Tax on remeasurement of casual employee retirement benefit recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 18 b.)	437	(79)
(4,462)	590	Charge for the year (Note 8 a.)	590	(4,462)
<u>81,485</u>	<u>82,652</u>	At end of year	<u>82,652</u>	<u>81,485</u>



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Taxation (continued)

c. Deferred taxation (continued)

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full, on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 30%. The deferred income tax (asset)/liability in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position and the deferred income tax charge/(credit) in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are attributable to the following:

Parent/Group	2017 \$'000	Charge to OCI \$'000	Charge/ (credit) to SOI \$'000	2018 \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2018				
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment carried at cost	72,238	–	3,422	75,660
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment revalued and own site improvements	25,390	–	(1,276)	24,114
	97,628	–	2,146	99,774
Deferred income tax assets				
Casual employee retirement benefit	(7,634)	437	(878)	(8,075)
Retirement benefit obligation	(8,509)	140	261	(8,108)
Impairment of trade receivables under IFRS 9	–	–	(939)	(939)
	(16,143)	577	(1,556)	(17,122)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	81,485	577	590	82,562
Parent/Group	2016 \$'000	Charge to OCI \$'000	Charge/ (credit) to SOI \$'000	2017 \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2017				
Deferred income tax liabilities				
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment carried at cost	74,606	–	(2,368)	72,238
Accelerated tax depreciation – property, plant and equipment revalued and own site improvements	26,664	–	(1,274)	25,390
	101,270	–	(3,642)	97,628
Deferred income tax assets				
Casual employee retirement benefit	(6,750)	(79)	(805)	(7,634)
Retirement benefit obligation	(9,504)	1,010	(15)	(8,509)
	(16,254)	931	(820)	(16,143)
Net deferred income tax liabilities	85,016	931	(4,462)	81,485

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

9 Inventory

The inventory balance comprises consumable maintenance spares and is shown net of provision for obsolete spares of \$2,669 (2017: \$1,669). The movement related to an increase of \$1,000 in the provision for obsolete spares.

a. Accounting policy

Consumable spares are stated at cost, allowance having been made for slow moving and obsolete items. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

10 Trade and other receivables

PARENT			GROUP	
2017	2018		2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
18,605	25,180	Trade receivables	25,180	18,605
(925)	(3,298)	Less: provision for impairment	(3,298)	(925)
17,680	21,882	Trade receivables – net	21,882	17,680
9,930	6,837	Other receivables and prepayments	7,744	10,815
7,073	12,685	Value added tax	12,685	7,073
34,683	41,404		42,311	35,568
(2,645)	(2,724)	Non-current portion	(2,724)	(2,645)
32,038	38,680	Current portion	39,587	32,923

a. Accounting policy

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for rental fees or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost less provision for impairment. Refer to note 7 (a) (v) for the Group's accounting policy for the impairment of trade receivables. The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in 'administrative expenses' in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within distribution costs. When a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against finance costs in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

b. Fair value of trade receivables

Due to the short-term nature of the current receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

10 Trade and other receivables (continued)

c. Impairment and risk exposure

Parent/Group	Current \$'000	More than 30 days past due \$'000	More than 60 days past due \$'000	More than 90 days past due \$'000	Total \$'000
31 December 2018					
Expected credit loss rate	1.02%	5.4%	13.63%	23.53%	17.62%
Gross carrying amount –					
Trade receivables	3,545	1,537	(265)	12,958	17,775
Loss allowance	37	83	(37)	3,049	3,132
1 January 2018					
Expected credit loss rate	1.46%	6.60%	18.93%	26.08%	24.96%
Gross carrying amount –					
Trade receivables	3,355	1,202	1,014	13,034	18,605
Loss allowance	49	79	192	4,323	4,643

Refer to note 4 a. (iv) for the movements on the Group's provision for impairment of trade receivables.

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the ECL for trade receivables is sensitive to the assumptions used, specifically the forward looking rate. The following table summarises how the ECL as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 would have changed as a result of an increase in the forward looking rate used of 5% and 10%.

	2018	
	5% increase \$'000	10% increase \$'000
Increase in ECL	186	372
	2017	
	5% increase \$'000	10% increase \$'000
Increase in ECL	157	313

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

11 Cash and cash equivalents

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
13,560	24,227	Current bank and cash balances	24,458	13,576
107,481	92,292	Short-term bank deposits	92,292	107,481
121,041	116,519		116,750	121,057
—	(6,815)	Bank overdraft	(6,815)	—
121,041	109,704	Cash at bank and on hand	109,935	121,057

a. Accounting policy

For the purpose of presentation in the parent and consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, short-term bank deposits and bank overdrafts. Short term bank deposits are presented as cash and cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable within 24 hours' notice with no loss of interest. Bank overdrafts are shown in current liabilities in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position.

b. Financial risk management

The effective interest rates on cash and short-term deposits were between 0.05% and 1.32% (2017: 0.8% and 1.51%) per annum. Short term deposits have original maturities of three months or less.

The Group has unsecured overdraft facilities of \$20,000. Interest is charged at the average rate of 8.5% per annum (2017: 8.25% per annum).

c. Cash generated from operating activities

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
38,538	169,294	Profit before taxation	169,770	39,013
(37,695)	(152,445)	Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	(152,445)	(37,695)
35,266	33,747	Depreciation	33,747	35,266
712	26	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	26	712
(662)	957	Decrease/(increase) in inventory	957	(662)
(1,015)	(10,440)	Increase in trade and other receivables	(10,462)	(1,017)
45	(869)	Net movement in retirement benefit obligation	(869)	45
2,682	2,927	Net movement in casual employee retirement benefit	2,927	2,682
2,183	2,164	Interest (net)	2,166	2,183
(187)	(316)	Decrease in deferred lease rental income	(316)	(187)
(7,436)	6,270	Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	6,480	(7,452)
32,431	51,315	Cash generated from operating activities	51,981	32,888

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

12 Stated capital

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
		Authorised:		
		An unlimited number of ordinary shares of no par value		
		An unlimited number of preference shares of no par value		
		Issued and fully paid:		
<u>139,968</u>	<u>139,968</u>	39,625,684 ordinary shares of no par value	<u>139,968</u>	<u>139,968</u>

a. Accounting policy

Share capital

Ordinary shares have no par value and entitle the holder to participate in dividends, and to share in the proceeds of winding up the parent company in proportion to the number of the shares held. On show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll share is entitled to one vote.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the Group's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Group's directors.

b. Dividends declared and payable

On 26 March 2019, the Board of Directors approved a final dividend of 12¢ per share, amounting to \$4,756 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2018. On 22 March 2018, the Board of Directors approved a final dividend of 3¢ per share, amounting to \$1,189 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2017. This is reflected in these parent and consolidated financial statements.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year.

	PARENT	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Basic earnings per share		
Profit for the year	<u>164,304</u>	<u>38,504</u>
Weighted average number of shares (excluding treasury shares) 39,619,607 (2017 – 39,619,607)		
Basic earnings per share		
- Including fair value gains	415¢	97¢
- Excluding fair value gains	<u>30¢</u>	<u>2¢</u>
Diluted earnings per share		
- Including fair value gains	412¢	97¢
- Excluding fair value gains	<u>30¢</u>	<u>2¢</u>
Profit for the year	<u>164,336</u>	<u>38,535</u>
Weighted average number of shares (excluding treasury shares) 39,619,607 (2017 – 39,619,607)		
Basic earnings per share		
- Including fair value gains	415¢	97¢
- Excluding fair value gains	<u>30¢</u>	<u>2¢</u>
Diluted earnings per share		
- Including fair value gains	412¢	97¢
- Excluding fair value gains	<u>30¢</u>	<u>2¢</u>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

14 Employee share ownership plan (ESOP) – parent/group

	No of shares '000	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Fair value of shares held – unallocated	6	34	34
Fair value of shares held – allocated	224	829	829
	<u>230</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>863</u>
Cost of unallocated ESOP shares		32	32
Charge to earnings for shares allocated to employees		<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>

a. Accounting policy

The parent company operates an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) to give effect to a contractual obligation to pay profit sharing bonuses to employees via shares of the parent company based on a set formula. Employees may acquire additional company shares to be held in trust by the Trustees but the costs of such purchases are for the employee's account. All permanent employees of the parent company and its subsidiary (Note 1) are eligible to participate in the Plan that is directed by a Management Committee comprising management of the company and representatives of the general membership. Independent Trustees are engaged to hold in trust all shares in the Plan as well as to carry out the necessary administrative functions. Shares acquired by the ESOP are funded by the parent company contributions and cash advances by the parent company to the ESOP. The cost of the shares so acquired and which remain unallocated to employees have been recognised in Shareholders' Equity under 'Unallocated ESOP Shares'. Any further dealings in the shares will be credited against the same account at fair value. The fair value of shares was derived from the closing market price prevailing on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange at the year-end.

The Company has determined it has control over the Trust as:

- the Company has power over the relevant activities of the employee share trust;
- the Company has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the employee share trust; and
- the Company has the ability to use its power over the employee share trust to affect the amount of the Company's returns.

The consolidation of the trust was immaterial to these parent and consolidated financial statements.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

15 Revaluation reserves

a. Nature and purpose of revaluation reserves

The revaluation reserves include the following amounts:

Revaluation surplus – property, plant and equipment:

The property, plant and equipment revaluation surplus is used to record increments and decrements on the revaluation of non-current assets. In the event of a sale of an asset, any balance in the reserve in relation to the asset is transferred to retained earnings (Note 5).

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Changes in the fair value and exchange differences arising on translation of investments that are classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (e.g. equities), are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the associated assets are sold or impaired (Note 7 b.).

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
252,301	249,960	At beginning of year	249,960	252,301
		Fair value loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7 b.)	99	25
25	99		–	215
215	–	Revaluation of property, plant and equipment		
(2,581)	(3,371)	Transfer/adjustment to retained earnings	(3,371)	(2,581)
<u>249,960</u>	<u>246,688</u>	At end of year	<u>246,688</u>	<u>249,960</u>

a. Property, plant and equipment

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
251,947	249,581	At beginning of year	249,581	251,947
215	–	Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	–	215
(2,581)	(3,371)	Transfer/adjustment to retained earnings	(3,371)	(2,581)
<u>249,581</u>	<u>246,210</u>	At end of year	<u>246,210</u>	<u>249,581</u>



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

15 Revaluation reserves (continued)

b. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

PARENT			GROUP	
2017	2018		2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
354	379	At beginning of year	379	354
		Fair value gain of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 7 b.)		
25	99		99	25
<u>379</u>	<u>478</u>	At end of year	<u>478</u>	<u>379</u>

16 Long and medium-term borrowings

PARENT			GROUP	
2017	2018		2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
164,444	149,194	First Citizens Bank Limited	149,194	164,444
—	696	Ansa Merchant Bank	696	—
<u>164,444</u>	<u>149,890</u>		<u>149,890</u>	<u>164,444</u>

The above has been classified as follows in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position:

		<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
150,059	136,671	Long and medium-term borrowings	136,671	150,059
		<i>Current liabilities</i>		
14,385	13,219	Long and medium-term borrowings	13,219	14,385
<u>164,444</u>	<u>149,890</u>		<u>149,890</u>	<u>164,444</u>

a. Accounting policy

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

16 Long and medium-term borrowings (continued)

a. Accounting policy (continued)

Borrowing costs

The Group capitalises general and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

b. Loan agreements

(i) *First Citizens Bank Limited*

On 30 June 2015, the Corporation established four (4) Term Loan facilities with First Citizens Bank Limited as follows:

Facility (i) is for TT\$5,000 to provide financing assistance for the purchase of vehicles. As at 31 December 2015, TT\$2,238 was drawn down with no further drawdowns as the facility expired on 31 January 2016. The financing arrangement allows for a full drawdown of the loan to be repayable via blended monthly amortised payments of principal and interest of \$29 using an amortised period of 7 years. The interest rate is Prime less 2.25% per annum subject to a floor rate of 6% per annum. The current effective interest rate per annum is 7%. This loan was fully repaid as at 31 December 2018.

Facility (ii) is for US\$12,390 of which US\$10,372 was drawn down to settle existing loans. The financing arrangement allows for a full drawdown of the loan to be repayable over 10 years by 19 semi-annual principal and interest instalments of US\$346 and a final bullet payment of US\$3,668. The interest rate is Libor plus 2.6743% per annum, to be reset semi-annually subject to a floor rate of 3% per annum. The current effective interest rate per annum is 5.55068%. The schedule of repayment on the drawn balance is reflected in Note 16 e.

Facility (iii) is for TT\$117,743 which was fully drawn as at 31 December 2016 for infrastructural work to the Port. The financing arrangement allows for a full drawdown of the loan to be repayable over 10 years with a one year moratorium on principal. The repayment terms consist of semi-annual principal payments of TT\$3,925 and a final bullet payment of TT\$51,022. The interest rate is Prime less 4.5% per annum subject to a floor rate of 3% per annum. The current effective interest rate per annum is 4%. The schedule of repayment on the drawn balance is reflected in Note 16 e.

Facility (iv) is for TT\$15,000 to be drawn in either Trinidad & Tobago Dollars or equivalent United States Dollars. This facility is to assist with working capital requirements. Interest payments to be serviced monthly; principal to be repaid within ninety (90) days of each drawdown. The interest rate for amounts drawn in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars is Prime less 1.0% per annum subject to a floor rate of 6% per annum. Amounts drawn in United States Dollars accrues interest at LIBOR plus 4.0% per annum subject to a floor rate of 4% per annum. There was no drawdown of this facility at year end.

Facility (v) is for US\$800 which was fully drawn as at 31 October 2016. The financing arrangement allows for a full drawdown of the loan to be repayable over 5 years. The repayment terms consist of semi-annual principal payments of US\$40. The interest rate is Libor plus 2.6743% per annum, to be reset semi-annually subject to a floor rate of 3% per annum. The current effective interest rate per annum is 5.32643%.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

16 Long and medium-term borrowings (continued)

b. Loan agreements (continued)

(ii) *First Citizens Bank Limited (continued)*

Security on Facilities (i) and (iv) is a Debenture Charge stamped to cover the aggregate amount of \$20,000 over the fixed and floating assets of the Corporation.

Security on Facilities (ii) and (iii) is a Debenture Charge over the fixed and floating assets of the Corporation and a collateral chattel mortgage over the equipment financed.

Assignment of all risk insurance

(ii) *Ansa Merchant Bank Limited*

On 1 October 2017 and 30 November 2017, the Corporation established hire purchase facilities with Ansa Merchant Bank Limited to purchase 3 new vehicles. The repayment terms consist of monthly principal payments of TT\$12.

c. *Fair value*

The fair values are not materially different to their carrying amounts since the interest payable on these borrowings are at floating rates (i.e. current market rates).

The carrying amounts of the Group's borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
US dollar	55,000	60,074
TT dollar	94,890	104,370
	<u>149,890</u>	<u>164,444</u>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

16 Long and medium-term borrowings (continued)

d. Sensitivity analysis – variable rate instruments

	Increase/decrease in PRIME %	(Decrease)/increase effect on profit \$'000
2018	+20	(963)
	-15	723
2017	+20	(1,037)
	-15	777
	Increase/decrease in LIBOR %	(Decrease)/increase effect on profit \$'000
2018	+20	(573)
	-15	430
2017	+20	(525)
	-15	394

e. Contractual cash flows of floating rate borrowings

Group	< 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
31 December 2018						
Borrowings	20,635	23,901	63,933	79,096	187,565	149,890
	< 1 year \$'000	1-2 years \$'000	2-5 years \$'000	More than 5 years \$'000	Contractual cash flows \$'000	Carrying amount \$'000
31 December 2017						
Borrowings	21,507	20,871	57,691	76,537	176,606	164,444



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

17 Staff costs

PARENT			GROUP	
2017	2018		2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
141,864	145,263	Wages, salaries and benefits	144,506	141,105
13,343	12,930	Retirement benefit obligation expense (Note 18 a.)	12,930	13,343
3,433	3,628	Casual employee retirement benefit expense (Note 18 b.)	3,628	3,433
<u>158,640</u>	<u>161,821</u>		<u>161,064</u>	<u>157,881</u>

a. Accounting policy

Termination benefits

Benefits are payable when employment is terminated before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to terminating employment of current employees according to a formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to their present value.

Bonus plans

The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation. Liabilities for bonus plans are expected to be settled within 12 months.

Employee share ownership plan

The Group accounts for profit sharing entitlements which are settled in the shares of the parent company through an Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) as an expense determined at market value. The cost of the unallocated shares of the parent company is recognised as a separate component within equity.

Post retirement benefits

Pension obligations (Note 18 a. (i)).

Casual employee retirement benefit (Note 18 b.(i)).

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits

a. Retirement benefit obligation

The Group operates a defined benefit pension plan for its eligible employees regulated by the Insurance Act Chapter 84:01 of Trinidad and Tobago. The plan is a final salary pension plan which provides benefits to members in the form of a guaranteed level of pension payable for life. The level of benefits provided depends on members' length of service and their salary in the final years leading up to retirement. The plan is operated in accordance with a Trust Deed between the parent company and First Citizens Trustee Services Limited dated 19 July 1985. Fund managers appointed by the trustees of the plan administer the funds of the plan. The pension plan is generally funded by payments from employees and the parent company, taking account of the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries.

There were no plan amendments, curtailments and settlements during the year.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<i>Net liability in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position (parent/group)</i>		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	217,119	204,977
Fair value of assets	(190,093)	(176,617)
Net defined benefit liability	<u>27,026</u>	<u>28,360</u>
<i>Reconciliation of opening and closing parent and consolidated statement of financial position entries (parent/group)</i>		
Opening defined benefit liability	28,360	31,680
Pension expense	12,930	13,343
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(465)	(3,365)
Company contributions paid	(13,799)	(13,298)
Closing defined benefit liability	<u>27,026</u>	<u>28,360</u>



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

a. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

(i) Accounting policy

Defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, dependent on the following factors age, years of service and compensation.

The liability recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position in respect of the defined benefit plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets at the financial position date, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method, and a full valuation is done every three years. Roll forward valuations, which are less detailed than full valuations are performed annually. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long-term government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension obligation. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

(ii) Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Defined benefit obligation at start of year	204,977	192,113
Current service cost	10,876	11,087
Interest cost	11,463	10,729
Members' contributions	2,876	2,770
Experience adjustments	(6,311)	(3,851)
Benefits paid	(6,762)	(7,871)
Defined benefit obligation at end of year	217,119	204,977

The defined benefit obligation is allocated between the Plan's members as follows:

	2018	2017
Active members	67%	67%
Deferred members	4%	4%
Pensioners	29%	29%
The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation at year end	15.3yrs	15.5yrs

96% (2017: 71%) of the active member benefits are vested.

32% (2017: 32%) of the active member defined benefit obligation is conditional on future salary increases.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

a. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

(iii) Movement in fair value of plan assets

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Plan assets at start of year	176,617	160,433
Interest income	9,968	9,031
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	(5,846)	(486)
Company contributions	13,799	13,298
Members' contributions	2,876	2,770
Benefits paid	(6,762)	(7,871)
Expense allowance	(559)	(558)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>190,093</u>	<u>176,617</u>
Actual return on plan assets	<u>4,122</u>	<u>8,545</u>
Asset allocation		
Locally listed equities	42,112	33,131
Overseas equities	15,403	17,238
Government bonds	59,592	58,640
Corporate bonds	63,846	58,177
Cash and cash equivalents	5,034	5,117
Other (immediate annuity policies)	<u>4,106</u>	<u>4,314</u>
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>190,093</u>	<u>176,617</u>

The asset values as at 31 December 2018 were provided by the Plan's Investment Manager (First Citizens Asset Management Limited). Overseas equities have quoted prices in active markets. Local equities also have quoted prices but the market is illiquid. The Investment Manager calculates the fair value of the Government bonds and corporate bonds by discounting expected future proceeds using a constructed yield curve. The value of the Plan's annuity policies with CLICO was estimated using the same assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligation. The value of these policies is not quoted and is reliant on CLICO's financial strength.

The majority of the Plan's Government bonds were issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, which also guarantees many of the corporate bonds held by the Plan.

The Plan's assets are invested in accordance with a strategy agreed between the Plan's Trustee and Management Committee. This strategy is largely dictated by statutory constraints (at least 80% of the assets must be invested in Trinidad and Tobago and no more than 50% in equities) and the availability of suitable investments. There are no asset-liability matching strategies used by the Plan other than the decision to purchase immediate annuity policies to secure some pensions in payment and in deferment.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

a. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

(iv) Funding

The Group meets the balance of the cost of funding of the defined benefit pension plan and the Group must pay contributions at least equal to those paid by members, which are fixed. The funding requirements are based on regular (at least every 3 years) actuarial valuations of the plan and the assumptions used to determine the funding required may differ from those set out above. The Group expects to pay \$13,800 to the pension plan during 2019.

(v) Expense recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current service cost	10,876	11,087
Net interest on net defined benefit liability	1,495	1,698
Administration expense allowance	559	558
Pension expense (Note 17)	<u>12,930</u>	<u>13,343</u>

(vi) Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Experience gains	(466)	(3,365)
Deferred income tax (Note 8 c.)	140	1,010
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(326)</u>	<u>(2,355)</u>

(vii) Significant accounting estimate

The present value of the pension obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for pensions include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

a. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

(vii) Significant accounting estimate (continued)

The parent company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the parent company considers the interest rates of long term Government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability.

	2018 Per annum	2017 Per annum
<i>Summary of principal assumptions</i>		
Discount rate	5.50%	5.50%
Underlying salary and wage inflation	4.00%	4.00%
Promotional/merit increases	1.00%	1.00%
Average individual salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Future pension increases	0.00%	0.00%

These assumptions affect the deferred tax asset calculated on the pension benefit liability. The most recent completed actuarial valuation was as at 31 December 2018.

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published mortality tables. The life expectancies underlying the value of the defined benefit obligation as at year end are as follows:

	2018	2017
<i>Life expectancy at age 60 for current pensioner in years</i>		
Male	21	21
Female	25.1	25.1
<i>Life expectancy at age 60 for current members age 40 in years</i>		
Male	21.4	21.4
Female	25.4	25.4

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the defined benefit obligation as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

a. Retirement benefit obligation (continued)

(vii) Significant accounting estimate (continued)

	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in Assumptions		Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Discount rate	1%pa	1%pa	-13.0%	-13.2%	+16.4%	+16.6%
Future salary increases	1%pa	1%pa	+6.1%	+6.1%	-5.3%	-5.3%
Life expectancy	1 year	1 year	+1.4%	+1.4%	-1.4%	-1.4%

These sensitivities were computed by re-calculating the defined benefit obligations using the revised assumptions. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the prior year.

b. Casual employee retirement benefit

The Group implemented a retirement benefit for casual employees in 2013 in accordance with its collective agreement. The benefit is for eligible employees who met several criteria as agreed with the bargaining body and the benefit is managed in house and financed by the Group. Lump sums will be paid as they fall due.

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
<i>Net liability in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position (parent/group)</i>		
Present value of casual employee retirement benefit obligation	26,915	25,445
<i>Reconciliation of opening and closing statement of financial position entries (parent/group)</i>		
Opening net retirement benefit liability	25,445	22,500
Net benefit cost	3,628	3,433
Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income	(1,457)	263
Lump sums paid	(701)	(751)
Closing casual employee retirement benefit liability	26,915	25,445

(i) Accounting policy

The liability recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position in respect of casual employee retirement benefit is the present value of the obligation at the financial position date, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

c. Casual employee retirement benefit (continued)

(i) Accounting policy (continued)

The liability recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of financial position in respect of casual employee retirement benefit is the present value of the obligation at the financial position date, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses.

The casual employee retirement benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the casual employee retirement benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long-term government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related benefit obligation.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

(ii) Funding

The Group pays the termination lump sums as they fall due. The Group expects to pay lump sums of \$1,119 in 2019 (\$1,005 in 2018).

(iii) Movement in present value of casual employee retirement benefit obligation

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Obligation at start of year	25,445	22,500
Current service cost	2,188	2,158
Interest cost	1,440	1,275
Experience adjustments	(1,457)	263
Benefits paid	(701)	(751)
Obligation at end of year	26,915	25,445

The casual employee retirement benefit obligation is allocated between the members as follows:

	2018	2017
Casual employees	90%	92%
Former casual employees made permanent	8%	6%
Outstanding benefits	2%	2%
The weighted average duration of the retirement benefit obligation at year end	14.3yrs	14.6yrs

18% (2017: 15%) of the benefits are vested.

41% (2017: 42%) of the retirement obligation is conditional on future salary increases.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

b. Casual employee retirement benefit (continued)

(iv) Expense recognised in the other comprehensive income

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current service cost	2,188	2,158
Net interest on net retirement benefit liability	1,440	1,275
Casual employee retirement benefit expense (Note 17)	<u>3,628</u>	<u>3,433</u>

(v) Re-measurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Experience (gains)/losses	(1,457)	263
Deferred income tax (Note 8 c.)	437	(79)
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(1,020)</u>	<u>184</u>

(vi) Significant accounting estimate

The present value of the retirement benefit depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost for the benefit include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of obligations.

The Group determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considers the interest rates of long term Government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related benefit liability.

Other key assumptions for casual employee retirement benefit are based in part on current market conditions.

	2018 Per annum	2017 Per annum
<i>Summary of principal assumptions</i>		
Discount rate	5.50%	5.50%
Average individual pay increases	4.00%	4.00%

There is limited experience data on casual employees hence management has used the same assumptions as that of the pension plan.

These assumptions affect the deferred tax asset calculated on the casual employee retirement benefit liability.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

18 Long term employee benefits (continued)

b. Casual employee retirement benefit (continued)

(vi) Significant accounting estimate (continued)

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the casual employee retirement benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumptions used. The following table summarises how the retirement benefit obligation as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 would have changed as a result of a change in the assumptions used.

	Impact on defined benefit obligation					
	Change in Assumptions		Increase in assumptions		Decrease in assumptions	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Discount rate	1%pa	1%pa	-12.3%	-12.5%	+15.0%	+15.3%
Future salary increases	1%pa	1%pa	+14.0%	+14.6%	-11.7%	-12.1%

These sensitivities were computed by re-calculating the casual employee retirement benefit obligation using the revised assumptions. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared with the prior year.

19 Revenue

a. Accounting policy

Revenue recognition

Revenue represents the amounts earned for lease rents, port and warehousing services and management fees, and is shown net of value added tax, discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For lease contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual lease provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. This is determined based on the actual labour hours spent relative to the total expected labour hours.

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and when specific criteria have been met as follows:

(i) Port operations

Revenue is governed by an established tariff. The tariff details all services offered by the Corporation – Port and Warehouse. Revenue from providing services, for marine, mooring and unmooring, container handling, and storage rent etc. are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

19 Revenue (continued)

a. Accounting policy (continued)

(ii) Estate operations

Lease rental income

Revenue earned as rental income is recognised on an accrual basis in accordance with the terms of the individual lease agreements with tenants. Lease premiums are deferred and recognised as revenue over the term of the lease.

Investment property lease premiums

Leases between the parent company and tenants on the Industrial Estate are usually of two types, 30 year leases and 96 years and longer leases. The premiums received on 96 year leases are accounted for on a deferral basis. They are taken into income in equal annual amounts over the lives of the leases.

Commitment fees

Commitment fees received on all leases are taken into income upon receipt.

b. Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The group derives revenue from estate lease rent overtime and at a point in time for Cargo Handling Operations and Support departments.

	Port and related activities \$'000	Estate \$'000	Support activities \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2018				
Revenue	178,897	99,098	1,794	279,789
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	178,897	–	1,794	180,691
Overtime	–	99,098	–	99,098
	178,897	99,098	1,794	279,789
Year ended 31 December 2017				
Revenue	175,361	80,508	905	256,774
Timing of revenue recognition				
At a point in time	175,361	–	905	176,266
Overtime	–	80,508	–	80,508
	175,361	80,508	905	256,774

The revenue reported to the chief operating decision makers is measured in a manner consistent with that in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

19 Revenue (continued)

c. Liabilities related to contracts with customers

The Group has recognised the following liabilities related to contracts with customers:

			2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Current liability			4,474	4,498
Non-current liability			58,066	59,131
			<u>62,540</u>	<u>63,629</u>
PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
5,788	5,601	At beginning of year:		
58,802	58,029	30 year leases and unearned revenue	5,601	5,788
		96 years and longer leases	58,029	58,802
64,590	63,630		63,630	64,590
79,548	98,010	Amounts received during the year	98,010	79,548
144,138	161,640		161,640	144,138
(80,508)	(99,098)	Income brought into account (Note 21b.)	(99,098)	(80,508)
<u>63,630</u>	<u>62,542</u>	At end of year	<u>62,542</u>	<u>63,630</u>
		Summarised as follows:		
5,601	5,285	30 year leases and unearned revenue	5,285	5,601
58,028	57,255	96 years and longer leases	57,255	58,028
63,629	62,540		62,540	63,629
(59,131)	(58,066)	Less: long-term portion	(58,066)	(59,131)
<u>4,498</u>	<u>4,474</u>	Current portion	<u>4,474</u>	<u>4,498</u>

(i) Significant changes in contract liabilities

Contract liabilities decrease in 2018 due to reduction of years in the various leases.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

20 Trade and other payables

PARENT			GROUP	
2017	2018		2018	2017
\$'000	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000
4,060	3,758	Trade payables	3,758	7,571
25,800	32,545	Other payables and accruals	38,188	27,895
29,860	36,303		41,946	35,466
6,406	6,233	Due to subsidiary	—	—
36,266	42,536		41,946	35,466

Included within other payables and accruals is an amount for the provision for property tax for the year 2018. This amount was nil in 2017 and moved to \$1,935 in 2018.

a. Accounting policy

Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods and services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. They are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leave as a result of service rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

b. Fair value of trade payables

Due to the short term nature of the current payables, their carrying amount is assumed to be the same as their fair value.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21 Segment information – group

a. Accounting policy

Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the President and the management team, which is the team responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and is also responsible for making strategic decisions. The Group's executive management team, consisting of the President, the Vice Presidents of Business Services, Port and Technical, examines the Group's performance from an operations perspective and has identified two reportable segments of its business.

- (i) Port operations – This covers services supplied for the import, export and transshipment of containers and general cargo. The fees for these services include handling charges, storage rents, stuffing/unstuffing and other miscellaneous services. These are all based on an established tariff.
- (ii) Estate operations – This covers operations involved in the development, maintenance and supply of onshore infrastructure which are leased to tenants at contracted rates as charged for occupancy, wayleaves and common service charges.

These are the reportable segments of the Group as they form the basis used by the President and management team, as the chief operating decision makers, for assessing performance and allocating resources.

These reported segments are closely integrated as the viability of one segment depends on the continued operations of the other. As such, the operation comprises one cash generating unit, which is taxed as one unit and for which other expenses do not relate entirely to one segment.

b. Segment operations

	Port and related activities \$'000	Estate \$'000	Support activities \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2018				
Revenue	178,897	99,098	1,794	279,789
Gross profit	90,080	99,098	1,794	190,972
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	–	152,445	–	152,445
Depreciation	(30,981)	(1,081)	(1,685)	(33,747)
Repairs and maintenance	(17,747)	(573)	(3,801)	(22,121)
Other expenses – net	(55,336)	(8,328)	(50,441)	(114,105)
Finance costs	(3,257)	–	(417)	(3,674)
Profit before taxation				169,770



POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21 Segment information – group (continued)

b. Segment operations (continued)

	Port and related activities \$'000	Estate \$'000	Support activities \$'000	Total \$'000
Year ended 31 December 2017				
Revenue	175,361	80,508	905	256,774
Gross profit	88,726	80,508	905	170,139
Unrealised fair value gains on investment properties	–	37,695	–	37,695
Depreciation	(31,983)	(1,117)	(2,166)	(35,266)
Repairs and maintenance	(15,673)	(837)	(2,244)	(18,754)
Other expenses – net	(54,402)	(5,116)	(52,033)	(111,551)
Finance costs	(3,016)	–	(234)	(3,250)
Profit before taxation				39,013

The revenue reported to the chief operating decision makers is measured in a manner consistent with that in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

c. Segment assets

	Port and related activities \$'000	Estate \$'000	Support activities \$'000	Total \$'000
Total segment assets				
31 December 2018	562,126	2,222,408	45,866	2,830,400
31 December 2017	575,668	2,067,031	36,205	2,678,904

Total assets are measured in a manner consistent with that of the parent and consolidated financial statements. These assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

Reportable segments' assets are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	31 December	
	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Total segment assets	2,830,400	2,678,904
Cash and cash equivalents	116,750	121,057
Deferred income tax	17,122	16,143
Other assets	18,043	5,837
Total assets as per statement of financial position	2,982,315	2,821,941

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

21 Segment information – group (continued)

c. Segment assets (continued)

Total segment assets include additions to property, plant and equipment as follows:

	Port and related activities \$'000	Estate \$'000	Support activities \$'000	Total \$'000
31 December 2018	34,901	3,456	664	39,021
31 December 2017	34,227	138	757	35,122

d. Segment liabilities

Total liabilities are centrally managed and are not allocated by segments.

22 Expenses by nature

PARENT			GROUP	
2017 \$'000	2018 \$'000		2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
158,640	161,821	Staff costs (Note 17)	161,064	157,881
35,266	33,747	Depreciation (Note 5)	33,747	35,266
13,560	14,797	Utilities	14,797	13,560
10,980	12,400	Repairs and maintenance spares utilised	12,400	10,980
		Repairs and maintenance on property, plant and equipment	9,721	7,774
7,774	9,721	Other	5,619	6,812
6,812	7,427	Office expenses	7,309	7,360
7,088	7,040	Insurance	7,427	5,434
5,434	5,619	Vehicle and transport	3,311	3,192
3,192	3,311	Legal and professional fees	2,202	1,991
1,991	2,202	Communication	1,874	1,897
1,887	1,864	Marketing	1,115	1,052
1,052	1,115	Directors' remuneration	829	829
829	829	Impairment loss	(79)	245
245	(79)	Bad debts	(1,266)	133
133	(1,266)			
		Total cost of providing services, administrative expenses and other operating expenses	260,070	254,406
254,883	260,548			

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

23 Contingent liabilities

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
a. Customs bonds	2,250	2,250
b. The Corporation is a party to various legal actions. In the opinion of the directors, after taking appropriate legal advice, the outcome of such actions will not result in any significant additional liabilities and therefore no provision has been made in these parent and consolidated financial statements.		
c. Lease commitments		

The Company/ Group leases certain vehicles and copiers under non-cancellable operating lease agreement. The lease terms are for periods ranging between 1 to 3 years. The lease expenditure charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss during the year was \$2,753,476 (2017: \$2,942,210).

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	2018 \$'000	2017 \$'000
Less than 1 year	1,602,708	1,602,708
Between 1 and 2 years	1,543,200	1,543,200
Between 2 and 5 years	1,543,200	1,543,200
	<u>4,689,108</u>	<u>4,689,108</u>

24 Summary of significant accounting policies

This Note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these parent and consolidated financial statements to the extent they have not already been disclosed in the other Notes above. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements are for the Group consisting of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited and its subsidiary, Point Lisas Terminals Limited.

a. Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with IFRS

These parent and consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) applicable to Companies reporting under IFRS. The parent and consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a. *Basis of preparation (continued)*

(ii) *Historical cost convention*

The parent and consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- the revaluation of land, buildings and own site improvements – measured at fair value,
- investment properties – measured at fair value,
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – measured at fair value, and
- defined benefit pension plans – plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) *New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Group*

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2018:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and associated amendments to various other standards
- IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers and associated amendments to various other standard
- Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014–2016 Cycle, and
- Transfers of Investment Property – Amendments to IAS 40.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group

Title	Key Requirements	Effective Date
IFRS 16 Leases	<p>IFRS 16 will affect primarily the accounting by lessees and will result in the recognition of almost all leases on balance sheet. The standard removes the current distinction between operating and financing leases and requires recognition of an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals for virtually all lease contracts. An optional exemption exists for short-term and low-value leases.</p> <p>The statement of profit or loss will also be affected because the total expense is typically higher in the earlier years of a lease and lower in later years. Additionally, operating expense will be replaced with interest and depreciation, so key metrics like EBITDA will change.</p> <p>Operating cash flows will be higher as cash payments for the principal portion of the lease liability are classified within financing activities. Only the part of the payments that reflects interest can continue to be presented as operating cash flows.</p> <p>The accounting by lessors will not significantly change. Some differences may arise as a result of the new guidance on the definition of a lease. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.</p>	<p>1 January 2019</p> <p>Early adoption is permitted only if IFRS 15 is adopted at the same time.</p>

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(iv) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted by the Group (continued)

Title	Key Requirements	Effective Date
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle	<p>The following improvements were finalised in December 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRS 3 – clarified that obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation is a business combination achieved in stages. • IFRS 11 – clarified that the party obtaining joint control of a business that is a joint operation should not remeasure its previously held interest in the joint operation. • IAS 12 – clarified that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised. • IAS 23 – clarified that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings. 	1 January 2019
Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement – Amendments to IAS 19	<p>The amendments to IAS 19 clarify the accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. They confirm that entities must :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • calculate the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement by using the updated assumptions from the date of the change • any reduction in a surplus should be recognised immediately in profit or loss either as part of past service cost, or as a gain or loss on settlement. In other words, a reduction in a surplus must be recognised in profit or loss even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling • separately recognise any changes in the asset ceiling through other comprehensive income. 	1 January 2019

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

a. *Basis of preparation (continued)*

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

b. *Foreign currency translation*

(i) *Functional and presentation currency*

Items included in the parent and consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). These parent and consolidated financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars, which is the Parent and Group's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

c. *Fair value hierarchy*

Judgments and estimates are made in determining the fair values for items measured at fair value in the parent and consolidated financial statements. The valuation methods used by management were classified into the following levels:

Level 1 – Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices).

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs).

d. *Property, plant and equipment (Note 5 a.)*

e. *Investment properties (Note 6 a.)*

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes to the Parent and Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

24 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

f. Leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the parent and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

g. Financial assets (Note 7 a.)

h. Current and deferred income tax (Note 8 b.)

i. Inventory (Note 9 a.)

j. Trade receivables (Note 10 a.)

k. Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11 a.)

l. Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

m. Share capital (Note 12 a.)

n. Borrowings (Note 16 a.)

o. Trade payables (Note 20 a.)

p. Provisions (Note 20 a.)

q. Employee benefits

- Termination benefits (Note 17 a.)
- Bonus plans (Note 17 a.)
- Employee share ownership plan (Note 17 a.)
- Pension obligations (Note 18 a. (i))
- Casual employee retirement benefit (Note 18 b. (i))

r. Segment reporting (Note 21 a.)

s. Revenue recognition (Note 19 a.)

t. Rounding of amounts


All amounts disclosed in the parent and consolidated financial statements and notes have been rounded to the nearest thousand currency units unless otherwise stated.

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Management Proxy Circular

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
THE COMPANIES ACT, Ch. 81:01
(Section 144)

1. **Name of Company:**
Point Lisas Industrial Port
Development Corporation
Limited
Company No. P70(C)
2. **Particulars of Meeting:**
Fifty-Second (52nd) Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company to be held on **Thursday June 6th, 2019** at PLIPDECO's Conference Centre, PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas Industrial Estate, Couva, Trinidad.
3. **Solicitation:**
It is intended to vote the Proxy hereby solicited by the Management of the Company (unless the Shareholder directs otherwise) in favour of all resolutions specified in the Proxy Form.
4. **Any Director's statement submitted pursuant to Section 76(2):**
No statement has been received from any Director pursuant to Section 76(2) of the Companies Act, Ch. 81:01
5. **Any Auditor's statement submitted pursuant to Section 171(1):**
No statement has been received from the Auditors of the Company pursuant to Section 171(1) of The Companies Act, Ch. 81:01
6. **Any Shareholder's proposal submitted pursuant to Sections 116(a) and 117(2):**
No proposal has been received from any shareholder pursuant to Sections 116(a) and 117(2) of the Companies Act, Ch. 81:01

Date	Name and Title	Signature
April 5 th , 2019	Mr. Michael A. Phillip Corporate Secretary	

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Notes

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Proxy Form

REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
THE COMPANIES ACT, CH. 81:01
(Section 143 (1))

Name of Company:

Point Lisas Industrial Port
Development Corporation Limited

Company No. P70(C)

Particulars of Meeting:

Fifty-Second (52nd) Annual Meeting of the Shareholders to be held on **Thursday June 6th, 2019** at 2:00 p.m.
at PLIPDECO's Conference Centre, PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive, Point Lisas Industrial Estate, Couva,
Trinidad.

I/We _____

of _____

shareholder(s) of the above named Company hereby appoint the Chairman of the

Meeting, or failing him _____ of

to be my/our proxy to attend and act on my/our behalf at the above Meeting, and at any adjournment or adjournments thereof, to the same extent and with the same power as if I/we were personally present at the said Meeting or such adjournment or adjournments thereof and, without limiting the generality of the authorization and power hereby conferred, to vote for me/us on my/our behalf as indicated below on the Resolutions to be proposed at the above Meeting and at any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2019

Signature(s) of Shareholder(s)

POINT LISAS INDUSTRIAL PORT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

Proxy Form (continued)

Please indicate with an "X" in the spaces below how you wish your Proxy to vote on the Resolutions referred to. If no such indication is given the Proxy will exercise his discretion as to how he votes or whether he abstains from voting.

NO.	ORDINARY RESOLUTIONS	FOR	AGAINST
1.	To receive and consider the Report of the Directors and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended December 31 st , 2018 together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.		
2.	To elect Directors and for such purpose pass the following resolutions: (i) Be it resolved that the Directors to be elected be elected en bloc. (ii) Be it resolved that Mr. Ian R. H. Atherly, Mr. Haroon Fyzool Awardy, Mr. Ibn Llama de Leon, Mr. Charles Percy, Mr. Prakash Ramnarine and Dr. Dale Sookoo be elected Directors of Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited.		
3	Be it resolved that PricewaterhouseCoopers be appointed Auditors of the Company for the period ending at the conclusion of the next Annual Meeting and that the Directors be authorised to fix their remuneration and expenses for the ensuing year.		

Signature(s) of Shareholder(s)

NOTES:

1. A Shareholder may appoint a proxy of his/her own choice. If such an appointment is made, delete the words "the Chairman of the Meeting" and insert the name and address of the person appointed proxy in the space provided.
2. If the appointer is a corporation, this Proxy Form must be under Common Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney duly authorised in that behalf.
3. A Shareholder who is a body corporate may, in lieu of appointing a proxy, authorise an individual by resolution of its directors or governing body to represent it at this Annual Meeting.
4. In the case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder will be sufficient, but the names of all the joint holders should be stated on the Proxy Form.
5. If this form is returned without any indication as to how the person appointed proxy shall vote, he will exercise his discretion as to how he votes or whether he abstains from voting.
6. To be valid, the Proxy Form must be completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at the address below not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time fixed for holding the Annual Meeting or adjourned Meeting.

RETURN TO:

The Corporate Secretary
Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Limited
PLIPDECO House, Orinoco Drive
Point Lisas Industrial Estate
Couva

**Design:**

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Michael Bonaparte

