FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2018

Ernst & Young





# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

CONTENTS	Page
Independent Auditor's Report	2 - 5
Statement of Financial Position	6
Statement of Comprehensive Income	7
Statement of Changes in Equity	8
Statement of Cash Flows	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 - 40



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

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE TRUSTEE OF CLICO INVESTMENT FUND

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of Clico Investment Fund ("the Fund"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Fund as at 31 December 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

## **Basis for Opinion**

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

#### **Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

# Responsibilities of the Trustee and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

## TO THE TRUSTEE OF CLICO INVESTMENT FUND

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of the Trustee and those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements (Continued)

In preparing the financial statements, the Trustee is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Fund or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with Governance are responsible for overseeing the Fund's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

# TO THE TRUSTEE OF CLICO INVESTMENT FUND

# Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

# Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Fund's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Trustee.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Trustee's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE TRUSTEE OF CLICO INVESTMENT FUND

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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.

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

Port of Spain,

TRINIDAD:

18 March 2019

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)



	Notes	2018	2017
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	19,393,708	143,891,661
Investment securities	5	5,058,116,325	4,693,869,412
Interest receivable		5,373,167	5,207,556
Total assets		5,082,883,200	4,842,968,629
Liabilities			
Accrued expenses	6	1,547,735	1,549,815
Unclaimed dividends	7	4,298,375	2,535,239
		5,846,110	4,085,054
Equity			
Capital account		5,100,000,000	5,100,000,000
Undistributed (loss)/income		(22,962,910)	148,314,164
Investment revaluation reserve		=====	(409,430,589)
		5,077,037,090	4,838,883,575
Total liabilities and equity		5,082,883,200	4,842,968,629
Number of units	8	204,000,000	204,000,000
Net assets value per unit		\$24.89	\$23.72

These financial statements were approved by the Trustee and authorised for issue on 18 March 2019.

Dayselle Mitalance



# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Note	2018	2017
Investment income Dividend income		176,318,116	176,318,116
Interest income		30,295,005	30,265,439
Net gains from investment at fair value through profit or loss		238,441,206	
Total investment income		445,054,327	206,583,555
Expenses			
Fees and expenses	9	2,900,812	3,058,386
Total expenses		2,900,812	3,058,386
Net income		442,153,515	203,525,169
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Unrealised loss on revaluation of investment s	securities	=	(229,509,900)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)		442,153,515	(25,984,731)

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Capital account	Undistributed income/(loss)	Investment revaluation reserve	Equity
Balance at				
1 January 2017	5,100,000,000	144,708,995	(179,920,689)	5,064,788,306
Net income	-	203,525,169	_	203,525,169
Other comprehensive loss	-	·-	(229,509,900)	(229,509,900)
Distributions (Note 13)		(199,920,000)	<u> </u>	(199,920,000)
Balance at				
31 December 2017	5,100,000,000	148,314,164	(409,430,589)	4,838,883,575
	<del></del>			
Balance at 1 January 2018	5,100,000,000	148,314,164	(409,430,589)	4,838,883,575
as previously reported		, ,		
• • •				
Net impact of adopting				
IFRS 9 ((Note 2 b) i)		(409,430,589)	409,430,589	
Revised Balance at				
1 January 2018	5,100,000,000	(261,116,425)	-	4,838,883,575
Net income	=	442,153,515	-	442,153,515
Distributions (Note 13)		(204,000,000)		_(204,000,000)
Balance at				
31 December 2018	5,100,000,000	(22,962,910)		5,077,037,090

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
Operating activities			
Net income Adjustments:		442,153,515	203,525,169
Unrealised gains on investment securities		(238,441,206)	TE
Net Investment income before working capital cha	nges	203,712,309	203,525,169
(Increase)/decrease in receivables Increase in payables		(165,611) 1,761,056	34,465 2,611,560
Cash provided by operating activities		1,595,445	2,646,025
Net cash flows provided by operating activities		205,307,754	206,171,194
Investing activities			
Purchase of investment securities		(336,420,568)	(24,700,000)
Proceeds on disposal of investment securities		210,614,861	38,040,499
Cash (used in)/provided by investing activities		(125,805,707)	13,340,499
Financing activities			
Distributions paid	13	(204,000,000)	(199,920,000)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities		(204,000,000)	(199,920,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(124,497,953)	19,591,693
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		143,891,661	124,299,968
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4	19,393,708	143,891,661
Supplemental information			
Interest received		30,129,394	30,299,905
Dividends received		176,318,116	176,318,116

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars)

#### 1. Principal activity and status

The CLICO Investment Fund (the "Fund") was established on 31 October 2012 as a close ended mutual fund. A close ended mutual fund is one in which the number of units which may be issued in the Fund is limited. The investment objective of the Fund is to hold the initial assets and the additional Republic Financial Holdings Limited shares (RFHL), in the event that they become part of the deposited property, for a period of ten (10) years subject to the terms described under clause 19 of the Declaration of Trust, "Termination of the Fund".

The Fund is governed by the laws of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and established by a Declaration of Trust made by the Trustee, duly incorporated and validly existing and licensed under the provisions of the Financial Institutions Act, 2008 of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. The Trustee of the Fund is CLICO Trust Corporation Limited ("CTC" or "Trustee"). The address of the Trustee is Level 16, Ministry of the Finance (formally Ministry of the Finance and the Economy), Edward Street, Port of Spain. The Administrator of the Fund is Republic Bank Limited. The address of the Administrator is 9-17 Park Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Republic Financial Holdings Limited, the financial holding company for the Republic Group, is therefore considered a related party. The Registrar of the Fund is the Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository Limited. The address of the Registrar is 10<sup>th</sup> Floor Nicholas Tower, 63-65 Independence Square, Port of Spain.

On 1 December 2011, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago ("GORTT" or "the Government") offered to holders of short term investment products (STIPs) issued by Colonial Life Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited (CLICO) and British American Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited (BAT) with balances greater than \$75,000.00 the following:

- 1) cash up to \$75,999.99 and
- 2) twenty (20), one (1) year zero coupon bonds with maturities ranging from years 1-10 and Government 11-20 year bonds in exchange for their STIPs.

Subsequently, the Government agreed to establish a Trust into which would be placed the RFHL shares and the Government securities which will be held in Trust in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed.

The Government has acquired the RFHL shares and the Government securities and has vested the RFHL shares and the Government securities in the Trustee, free from all encumbrances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

# 1. Principal activity and status (continued)

In the event that the Trustee acquires the additional RFHL shares in accordance with clause 2.9 of the Trust Deed, the Trustee shall thereafter hold the additional RFHL shares as part of the deposited property in substitution for the Government securities.

On 18 October 2012, the Trustee was incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and on 31 October 2012, the Fund Sponsor transferred the initial assets to the Trustee.

On 31 October 2012, by way of the Trust Deed, the Trustee declared that it held the initial assets, upon trust, to be applied by the Trustee.

Until 31 October 2012, the CL Financial Group held through its various subsidiaries, 51.4% of the shares of Republic Financial Holdings Limited. On 1 November 2012, 24.8% of RFHL formerly owned by CLICO was transferred into the Clico Investment Fund. The Trustee of the Fund, CTC, holds 24.8% shareholding in RFHL in Trust solely for the benefit of subscribing unit holders of the Fund. The Fund is as a consequence, the largest shareholder in RFHL. Even though the Fund holds in excess of 20% of the shares of RFHL, it is not accounted for as an investment in an associate. This is because it has been demonstrated that the Fund and its Trustee's do not have significant influence over RFHL.

In accordance with the provisions of both Notifications, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago ("CBTT") has the power to deal with the assets of the Companies, including the RFHL shares. The CBTT will not receive any benefit financial or otherwise from the exercise of its powers under the Central Bank Act.

The sole shareholder of the Trustee is the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT).

## 2. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

#### a) Basis of preparation

The Fund's financial statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and are stated in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### a) Basis of preparation (continued)

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for measurement at fair value of investment securities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

## b) Changes in accounting policies

## i) New and amended standards and interpretations.

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 for annual periods on or after 1 January 2018. The Fund has not restated comparative information for 2017 for financial instruments in the scope of IFRS 9. Therefore, the comparative information for 2017 is reported under IAS 39.

Differences arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been recognised directly in undistributed income as of 1 January 2018, within the statement of Changes to classification and measurement

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments to be assessed based on the combination of the Fund's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics.

The IAS 39 measurement categories of financial assets (fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), available for sale (AFS), held-to-maturity and amortised cost) have been replaced by:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost (AC)
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), with gains or losses recycled to profit or loss on
- Equity instruments at FVOCI, with no recycling of gains or losses to profit or loss on derecognition
- Financial assets at FVPL

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- b) Changes in accounting policies (continued)
  - i) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (continued)

Changes to classification and measurement (continued)

Equity instruments in scope of IFRS 9 are measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, with value changes recognised in profit or loss. The Fund will designate its previous AFS and HTM investments as financial assets at FVPL.

#### Changes to impairment calculation

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Fund's accounting for financial asset impairments by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Fund to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt financial assets not held at FVPL. The allowance is based on the expected credit loss (ECL) associated with the probability of default in the next twelve months unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination.

Details of the Fund's impairment methodology are disclosed in Note 2e. The quantitative impact of applying IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018 is disclosed in this Note.

#### IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures Revised

To reflect the differences between IFRS 9 and IAS 39, IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures was updated and the Fund has adopted it, together with IFRS 9, for the year beginning 1 January 2018. Changes include transition disclosures as shown in this Note.

#### Transition disclosures

The following sets out the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the statement of financial position, and Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

# 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

## b) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

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

Transition disclosures (continued)

A reconciliation between the carrying amounts under IAS 39 to the balances reported under IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2018 is, in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Financial assets	<b>IAS 39</b>	Re-		
	measurement	measurement	IFRS 9	
	amount	ECL	Amount	Category
Cash and cash equivalents	143,891,661	_	143,891,661	AC
Equities held in RFHL	4,067,739,071	A.=	4,067,739,071	FVPL
Government bond	622,830,341	_	622,830,341	FVPL
Fixed deposits	3,300,000		3,300,000	AC
_	_		4,837,761,073	

The impact of transition to IFRS 9 on Equity is as follows:

	Capital account	Undistributed income/(loss)	Investment revaluation reserve	Equity
Balance at year ended				
31 December 2017	5,100,000,000	148,314,164	(409,430,589)	4,838,883,575
Impact of adjusting IFRS 9	=	(409,430,589)	409,430,589	
Revised balance at 1 January 2018	5,100,000,000	(261,116,425)		4,838,883,575

For the year ended 31 December 2018 the Fund recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income an unrealised gain on investment securities of \$238,441,206. Previously under IAS 39 the gains/losses were recognised in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- b) Changes in accounting policies (continued)
  - i) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

#### **IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

IFRS 15 replaces all previous revenue requirements in IFRS (IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers and SIC 31 Revenue — Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services) and establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers, unless the contracts are in the scope of other standards. Its requirements also provide a model for the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on disposal of certain non-financial assets, including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

The standard outlines the principles an entity must apply to measure and recognise revenue. The core principle is that an entity will recognise revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The standard requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. IFRS 15 also specifies how to account for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

The amendments had no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

# 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- b) Changes in accounting policies (continued)
  - i) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

# Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property

The amendments to IAS 40 clarify when an entity should transfer property, including property under construction or development into, or out of investment property. The amendments state that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A mere change in management's intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use.

The amendments had no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

### IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

IFRIC 22 addresses how to determine the 'date of transaction' for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of an asset, expense or income, when consideration for the item has been paid or received in advance in a foreign currency, which resulted in the recognition of a non-monetary asset or a non-monetary liability (e.g. non-refundable deposit or deferred revenue).

The interpretation specifies that the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the payment or receipt of advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, an entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

The amendments had no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

- 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)
  - b) Changes in accounting policies (continued)
    - i) New and amended standards and interpretations (continued)

Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 - 2016 Cycle

Amendments to IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - Measuring investees at fair value through profit or loss on an investment-by investment basis

IAS 28 allow venture capital organizations, mutual funds, unit trusts and similar entities (including investment-linked insurance funds) to elect measuring their investments in joint ventures and associates at fair value through profit or loss. The amendments clarify that this election can be made on an investment-by-investment basis, upon initial recognition.

The amendments also clarify that if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries. This election is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture, at the later of the date on which (a) the investment entity associate or joint venture is initially recognised; (b) the associate or joint venture becomes an investment entity; and (c) the investment entity associate or joint venture first becomes a parent.

The amendments had no impact on the Fund's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- b) Changes in accounting policies (continued)
  - ii) Standards in issue not yet effected

New standards, interpretations and revised or amended standards that are not yet effective.

# Effective 1 January 2019: (continued)

- IFRS 16 Leases
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits Amendments Plan Amendment,
   Curtailment or Settlement
- IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures Amendments -Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures
- Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 Cycle:
  - IFRS 3 Business Combinations Previously held interests in a joint operation
  - IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements Previously held interests in a joint operation
  - IAS 12 Income Taxes Income tax consequences of payments on financial instruments classified as equity
  - IAS 23 Borrowing Costs-Borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Amendments to IFRS 9-Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

#### **Effective 1 January 2019:**

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting

### Effective 1 January 2022:

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

These new standards and amendment will have no impact on the Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

## c) Financial instruments

The Fund's financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual obligation of the instrument. A financial asset is derecognised when the right to receive the cash flows from the asset has expired or where the Fund has transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. All 'regular way' purchases and sales are recognised at settlement date.

#### d) Investment securities

#### Under IFRS 9 (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018)

From 1 January 2018 Investment securities with the exception of fixed deposits will be designated as Fair value through profit or loss (FVPL). Financial assets in this category are those designated upon initial recognition or are mandatorily required to be measured at fair value under IFRS 9. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when one of the following criteria are met.

- The designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis, or
- The assets (until 31 December 2017 under IAS 39) were managed and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented investment strategy.

Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income. Dividend income from equity instruments measured at FVPL is recorded in profit or loss as other income when the right to the payment has been established.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

## d) Investment securities (continued)

## Under IFRS 9 (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018) (continued)

From 1 January, 2018, the Fund only measures fixed deposits at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

## Impairment of financial assets (Policy applicable from 1 January 2018)

As described in Note 2b)ii), the adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Fund's accounting for financial asset impairments by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking ECL approach.

IFRS 9 requires the Fund to record an allowance for ECLs for all financial assets not held at FVPL.

Cash and cash equivalents and fixed deposits are short term funds placed with companies of good financial strength and reputation and the Fund therefore considers the risk of default to be very low.

The ECL on these deposits were determined to be zero.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### d) Investment securities

## (i) Classification (Policy applicable before 1 January 2018)

Before 1 January 2018 the Fund classified its investment securities into the following categories:

#### Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale investments are securities intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, but may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or in response to changes in market conditions. Available-for-sale securities are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs and are continuously remeasured at fair value based on quoted market prices where available or discounted cash flow models. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised through the Capital account. When the securities are disposed of, the related accumulated fair value adjustments are included in investment

When securities become impaired, the related accumulated fair value adjustments previously recognised in equity are included in the statement of comprehensive income as an impairment expense on investment securities.

#### Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are investment securities with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Fund has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost less any provision for impairment.

## (ii) Fair value measurement

The Fund measures investment securities at fair value at each year end reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

- d) Investment securities (continued)
  - (ii) Fair value measurement (continued)

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

The Fund uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs specifically the fair values for unquoted equity instruments or unlisted securities are estimated using applicable price/earnings or price/cash flow ratios refined to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### d) Investment securities (continued)

## (ii) Fair value measurement (continued)

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

- Level 1 Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable. Assets and liabilities included in level 3 are held at cost, being the fair value of the consideration paid on acquisition and are regularly assessed for impairment.

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

# e) Impairment of the investment securities (Policy applicable before 1 January 2018)

The carrying value of all the Fund's financial assets is reviewed for impairment when there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets' carrying amount may not exceed its recoverable amount. The identification of impairment and the determination of recoverable amounts is an inherently uncertain process involving various assumptions and factors, including the financial condition of the counterparty, expected future cash flows, observable market prices and expected net selling prices.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

# e) Impairment of the investment securities (Policy applicable before 1 January 2018) (continued)

In order to determine whether negative revaluations on investment securities correctly represent impairment, all investment securities for which the market value has been significantly below cost price for a considerable period of time, are individually reviewed. A distinction is made between negative revaluations due to general market fluctuations and due to issuer specific developments. The impairment review focuses on issuer specific developments regarding financial condition and future prospects, taking into account the intent and ability to hold the securities under the Fund's long term investment strategy.

## f) Revenue and expenditure recognition

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Fund and the revenue can be reliably measured. Interest income is recognised as the interest accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the asset unless collectability is in doubt.

Expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis.

#### g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost and consist of cash at bank and highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. From 1 January 2018 the Fund classifies cash and cash equivalents at amortised cost.

# h) Foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The Fund's functional currency is the Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TTD), which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Fund's performance is evaluated and its liquidity is managed in TTD. Therefore, the TTD is considered as the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions. The Fund's presentation currency is also the TTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

#### h) Foreign currency translation (continued)

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions during the year are translated into Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies, at the statement of financial position date, are expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars at the exchange rates ruling at that date. Profits and losses thus arising are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

#### i) Subscriptions

During the initial period, units in the Fund were exchanged for the subscription consideration at the rate of forty (40) units for \$1,000 of face value of Government 11-20 year bonds with a minimum subscription for units by a bondholder being \$1,000.00. Thereafter units were offered for sale by the Government, at any time prior to the redemption date, for the Subscription Consideration in the form of \$1,000 Government 11-20 year bonds at face value per forty (40) units in an overthe-counter trade at the expense of the subscriber. The bondholders were only permitted to subscribe for units in respect of their entire holdings of Government 11-20 year bonds, partial subscription were not permitted subject to the restriction that a single unitholder and its affiliates, was not permitted to hold more than 16% of the units issued.

Subsequent to the initial period, trading is performed by unitholders and investors on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange.

#### j) Redemptions

On the trading date, a unitholder shall only be entitled to sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of the units held by a unitholder by trading on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange in accordance with its rules for effecting transactions in the units or via over the counter trading and at his expense.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

### k) Net asset value per unit

The net asset value per share is calculated by dividing the net assets in the statement of financial position by the number of units outstanding at the period end. Net assets is total assets less total liabilities in the statement of financial position.

#### l) Provision

Provisions are recognised when the Fund has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated.

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.

#### m) Distributions

Distributions to the Fund's unit holders is recognized as an appropriation in the Fund's financial statements in the period in which the distribution is approved by the Trustees.

Distributions in the Fund are made semi annually on the 21 February and 21 August each year.

#### n) Taxation

Tax on interest income is withheld on distributions to non-resident unit-holders at the rates applicable to the country in which the unitholders reside. Resident unitholders are exempted from tax on distributions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

### 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Fund's financial statements requires the Trustee to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts recognised in the financial statements and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

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

- Financial instruments risk management (Note 12)
- Fund management (Note 14)

## i) Judgement

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

#### Impairment of investment securities (Policy applicable under IAS 39)

The Trustee makes judgements at each year end reporting date to determine whether financial assets are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when the carrying value is greater than the recoverable amount and there is objective evidence of impairment. The recoverable amount is the present value of the future cash flows.

#### ii) Estimates and assumptions

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates (continued)

## ii) Estimates and assumptions (continued)

Valuation of investments

The Fund has applied IAS 39 in its classification of investment securities which requires measurement of securities at fair value. For unlisted securities, fair values are estimated using price/earnings or price/cash flow ratios which have been refined to accommodate the specific circumstances of the issuer.

4.	Cash and cash equivalents	2018	2017
	Cash and call deposits	4,335,023	128,832,976
	Short term funds	15,058,685	15,058,685
		19,393,708	143,891,661

Cash at bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Call deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Fund and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. Short term funds are deposits held with maturity dates of three months or less. These deposits earn interest of 2.10% per annum (2017: 1.20%).

5.	Investment securities	2018	2017
	Fair Value through Profit or loss		
	Equities held in RFHL	4,298,154,791	4,067,739,071
	Government bond	630,855,827	622,830,341
	Amortized Cost		
	Fixed deposits	129,105,707	3,300,000
	Total Investment securities	5,058,116,325	4,693,869,412

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

6.	Accrued expenses	2018	2017
	Fund administration fees	1,415,861	1,455,210
	Advertising fees	85,524	53,405
	Audit fees	46,350	41,200
		1,547,735	1,549,815

#### 7. Unclaimed dividends

In accordance with the Trinidad & Tobago Central Depository Registrar Agreement, all dividends unclaimed within three (3) years of the date of declaration of the dividend are to be refunded to the Trustee. For the year ending 31 December 2018 \$2,300,200 was refunded to the Trustees as unclaimed dividends for the years 2014 and 2015 (2017: \$2,535,239 for the period 2013 and 2014).

#### 8. Units

Units are limited to 204,000,000 and are traded on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange at the prevailing quoted unit prices.

## 9. Fees and expenses

Republic Bank Limited ("RBL") has been appointed as administrator of the Fund. Under the terms of the agreement, RBL is entitled to receive an annual Fund Administrator fee of 1% of the Fund income which is payable semi annually.

The Trustee, Clico Trust Corporation Limited (CTC) is entitled to receive Trustee fees from the Fund income.

The Registrar shall be paid out of the Fund Income, the following fees as outlined in the schedule of fees in the Registrar Services Agreement:

- A membership fee payable annually;
- A fee for the processing of distributions; and
- Fees for the maintenance of the register and reasonable fees incurred by it in the performance of the Registers duties.

All other charges, fees or expenses are to be charged against the Unitholders or against the Deposited Property. Details of permitted expenses are described in the Declaration of

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

# 9. Fees and expenses (continued)

The following is a breakdown of fees and expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive income and complies with the approved fee structure:

	2018	2017
Fund administration fees	2,066,131	2,065,836
Bank charges	448	-
Trustee expenses	253,000	366,371
Registrar fees	177,657	167,598
Advertising	211,109	260,457
Stock exchange fee	113,438	113,438
Audit fees	54,745	57,744
Corporate secretary fee	24,284	26,942
	2,900,812	3,058,386

## 10. Related parties

From time to time the Fund will acquire investments from a related party, the Investment Manager, at commercial rates and in the normal course of business. Investments in related party instruments and the recognised income thereon were as follows:

	2018	2017
Assets		
Republic Financial Holdings Limited		
Investment securities	4,298,154,791	4,067,739,071
Cash and cash equivalents	19,393,708	143,891,661
Interest receivable	299,045	27,724
	4,317,847,544	4,211,658,456
Liabilities		
Republic Financial Holdings Limited		
Accrued expenses	1,415,861	1,455,210

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

10.	Related parties (continued)	2018	2017
	Income		
	Republic Financial Holdings Limited		
	Dividend income	176,318,116	176,318,116
	Interest income	447,869	237,475
	Net gain from Investments at FVPL	230,415,719	
		407,181,704	176,555,591
	Expenses		
	Republic Financial Holdings Limited	2,066,131	2,065,836

#### 11. Fair value of financial instruments

The Financial instruments are recorded at fair value using valuation techniques as current market transactions or observable market data are not available. Their fair value is determined using a valuation model that has been tested against the prices of actual market transactions and using the Investment Manager's best estimate of the most appropriate model inputs. These are adjusted to reflect counterparty credit spread.

### Assets for which fair value approximates carrying value

For financial assets and liabilities that are liquid or have a short-term maturity it is assumed that the carrying amounts approximate to their fair value. These include cash and cash equivalents, fixed deposits, interest receivable, accrued expenses and accruals for distributions.

#### Fair value hierarchy

The following table shows an analysis of financial instruments recognised at fair value, analysed by level of fair value hierarchy:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

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

### Fair value hierarchy (continued)

		31 December	r 2018	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investments				
Equities in RFHL	4,298,154,791	<del></del>	-	4,298,154,791
Government bond	<u> </u>	630,855,827		630,855,827
	4,298,154,791	630,855,827		4,929,010,618
		31 Decembe	r 2017	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	\$	\$	\$	\$
Investments				
Equities in RFHL	4,067,739,071	25	돧	4,067,739,071
Government bond		622,830,341	·====	622,830,341
	4,067,739,071	622,830,341	_	4,690,569,412

There were no instruments classified in Level 3 for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

There were no transfers of financial instruments between levels for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

## 12. Risk management

#### Introduction

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

This process of risk management is critical to the Fund's continuing profitability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 12. Risk management (continued)

#### Role of the Trustee

The Trustee's responsibility is that of safeguarding unitholders' interests. The Trustee will act as custodian of the Fund's assets and will ensure that the rights of the unit holders are no way infringed. The sole shareholder of the Trustee is the Government.

### Risk management structure

Republic Bank Limited (the "Bank"), which acts as the Fund Administrator, performs or arranges for the performance of the administrative services necessary for the daily operation of the Fund. These include maintaining the corporate and financial books and records of the Fund, preparing financial statements of the Fund, calculation of the NAV and performing all duties required on termination of the Fund.

The Fund is exposed to various risks. A summary of these risks is as follows:

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk that investments held in the portfolio will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of interest rate risk, currency risk and equity price risk.

#### Equity price risk

Equity risk is the risk that investments held in the portfolio will fluctuate due to changes in market price.

The Fund invests in financial instruments that are traded on registered exchanges. These securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future prices of the instruments. The Fund has set investment objectives to reduce its market risk by setting limits to its exposure by geographical concentration and industry sector.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 12. Risk management (continued)

### Equity price risk (continued)

Through ongoing daily control procedures, the management closely monitors the exposure of the Fund's investment portfolio to changes in market prices and is therefore able to mitigate the market risk resulting from fluctuations in underlying prices.

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to equity price risks by geographical concentrations:

	2018	2018		
	\$	%	\$	%
Domestic	4,298,154,791	100	4,067,739,071	100
	4,298,154,791	100	4,067,739,071	100

The tables below summarises the concentration of the Fund's assets subject to equity price risk by sector:

	2018	2018			
	\$	%	\$	%	
Financial services sector	4,298,154,791	100	4,067,739,071	100	
	4,298,154,791	100	4,067,739,071	<u>100</u>	

The effect on net assets at 31 December due to a reasonably possible change in equity indices, with all other variables held constant, as follows:

Change in equity	\$ Effect on net	\$ Effect on net
price	assets	assets
%	2018	2017
+/-	+/-	+/-
1	42,981,548	40,677,391

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

### 12. Risk management (continued)

#### Interest rate risk

The Fund's interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities exposes it to risks associated with the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on its financial position and cash flows. The Investment Manager reviews the interest rate risk using gap analysis, interest rate sensitivity and exposure limits for financial instruments.

The table below demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Fund's net assets.

	Change in	\$ Effect on net
	basis points	assets
	+/-	+/-
2018	100	69,004,916
2017	100	69,702,918

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Fund has no material financial assets or financial liabilities denominated in currencies other than the reporting currency. As a result the Fund's exposure to currency risk is considered immaterial.

#### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Fund. Impairment provisions are provided for losses that have been incurred by the statement of financial position date, if any.

The Fund's main credit risk concentration lies in debt securities. The Fund manages credit risk by setting limits on the amount of risk it is willing to accept for individual counterparties and by monitoring exposures in relation to such limits. The Investment Manager monitors the Fund's credit exposure on a quarterly basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 12. Risk management (continued)

## Credit risk (continued)

The following table shows the maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of any collateral or other credit enhancements:

	Gross maximum exposure		
Assets	2018	2017	
Cash and cash equivalents	19,393,708	143,891,661	
Investment Securities	759,961,534	626,130,341	
Interest receivable	5,373,167	5,207,556	
	784,728,409	775,229,558	

#### Total credit risk exposure

Where financial instruments are recorded at fair value the amounts shown above represent the current credit risk exposure but not the maximum risk exposure that could arise in the future as a result of changes in values.

## Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk

Concentration of risk is managed by asset class, geographical region and industry sector. All of the Fund's assets are concentrated in Trinidad and Tobago. Information with respect to the Fund's concentration of risk by asset class is as follows:

Assets	2018	2017
Government bond	635,929,949	627,986,303
Money market instruments	129,351,902	3,323,869
Cash with financial institutions	19,446,558	143,919,386
	784,728,409	775,229,558

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

# 12. Risk management (continued)

# Risk concentrations of the maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

The following table is an analysis of the Fund's assets subject to credit risk by industry sector:

			2018	2017
Financial services s	sector		148,798,460	147,243,255
Government			635,929,949	627,986,303
			784,728,409	775,229,558
Analysis of financ	ial assets bearing cr	edit risk		
	Neither past due	Past due but not		
	nor impaired	impaired	Impaired	Total
2018				10281
Cash	19,393,708	275	:=:	19,393,708
Government bond	630,855,827	_	=	630,855,827
Fixed deposits	129,105,707	_	_	129,105,707
Interest receivable	5,373,167			5,373,167
	784,728,409			784,728,409
2017				
Cash	143,891,661	_	_	143,891,661
Government bond	622,830,341	0.77	-	622,830,341
Fixed deposits	3,300,000	_	_	3,300,000
Interest receivable	5,207,556	<b>E</b>	<u></u>	5,207,556
	775,229,558	_	_	775,229,558

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

## 12. Risk management (continued)

## Credit quality per class of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are not impaired is managed by the Fund using internal investments ratings. These ratings are based on the financial strength, reputation and market position of the issuing company and the ability of that company to service the debt.

#### Superior:

Investments classified as superior comprise of Government and Government guaranteed bonds secured by a letter of comfort from the Government. These securities are considered risk free. Also included in this category are corporate bonds where the issuing company has excellent financial strength and reputation. These instruments are current and are being serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements.

#### Desirable:

Investments classified as desirable include corporate bonds and money market instruments. These instruments are current and are being serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. Issuing company has good financial strength and reputation.

#### Acceptable:

Acceptable investments include mortgages and corporate loans. These securities are current and are being serviced in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying agreements. Issuing company has fair financial strength and reputation.

#### Sub-standard:

Assets classified as sub-standard represent securities displaying indicators of impairment however are being serviced in accordance with their existing terms and conditions, or have been restructured in prior financial years but are currently being serviced in accordance with their new terms and conditions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

#### 12. Risk management (continued)

## Credit quality per class of financial assets (continued)

2018 Assets	Superior	Desirable	Total
Cash and fixed deposits		148,499,415	148,499,415
Government bond	630,855,827		630,855,827
Interest receivable	5,074,122	299,045	5,373,167
	635,929,949	148,798,460	784,728,409
2017 Assets	Superior	Desirable	Total
	Superior	<b>Desirable</b> 147,191,661	<b>Total</b> 147,191,661
Assets	Superior  - 622,830,341		
Assets Cash and fixed deposits	_		147,191,661

There were no instruments classified in acceptable and sub-standard for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund will be unable to liquidate positions to satisfy its commitments to Unitholders due to market conditions. The Fund has limited exposure to liquidity risk as it is a close ended mutual fund with a set redemption date of 2 January 2023, except where the Fund is terminated as a result of a Special Transaction. In both instances, the Trustees shall distribute the Deposited Property, that comprises of the RFHL shares and any other assets and fund income, to the Unitholders in accordance with the provisions as detailed in the Declaration of Trust dated 31 October 2012.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (Expressed in Trinidad & Tobago Dollars) (Continued)

13.	Distributions	2018	2017
	Distributions paid are analysed as follows:		
	Final Dividend for 2017 - \$0.67 (2016 - \$0.65)	136,680,000	132,600,000
	Interim Dividend for 2018 - \$0.33 (2017 - \$0.33)	67,320,000	67,320,000
		204,000,000	199,920,000
	Subsequent to the respective year ends, the Trustee decision 31 December 2018 and 2017 as follows:	lared dividends	for the year ended
		2018	2017
	Final dividend for 2018: \$0.67 (2017: \$0.67) per share		
	(not recognised as a liability as at 31 December 2018		
	and 2017)	136,680,000	136,680,000

### 14. Fund management

When managing capital, which is represented by unitholders' balances, the objectives of the Fund Administrator are:

- To comply with the requirements set out in the Fund's prospectus and Trust Deed;
- To safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for unitholders'; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Fund endeavours to invest the proceeds from the issue of units in appropriate investments while maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet redemptions where necessary, such liquidity being augmented by disposal of investment securities where necessary.

The use of proceeds from the issue of units is monitored on a daily basis by the Fund Distributor, based on guidelines set out in the Prospectus and the Trust Deed. The Fund complied with the requirements set out in the Prospectus and Trust Deed during the reported financial periods and no changes were made to the Fund's objectives, policies and processes from the previous year.