

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

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Chairman's Report

During the period under review, the Company continued to pursue strategies to service the payment obligations associated with bonds issued by the Company which stood at \$656.97 million at the beginning of the year with a tenor of ten (10) years ending December 31, 2021.

As at the time of reporting, the Company made significant progress to reduce its debt securities in issue and consequently the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2019 were prepared on a non-going concern basis.

During 2019, the negotiation of debt forgiveness in the sum of TT\$311.60 million was successfully concluded which together with principal prepayments in the sum of TT\$158.57 million enabled the Company to reduce its debt outstanding to \$183.30 million, a reduction of \$473.67 million or 72.10 percent from the prior year. Of particular significance, is the negotiation of the prepayment of a TT\$ loan asset due in 2022 that realized US\$2.22 million in 2019.

Additionally, the sale proceeds from the sale of the collateral assigned to a loan facility in the sum of TT\$3.20 million was received.

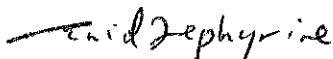
Consequently, the Company's capital deficit was reduced to \$79.01 million down from \$350.66 million in the prior year, a reduction of \$271.65 million or 77.47 percent.

The negotiated debt forgiveness of TT\$311.60 was recognized as other income in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. As such, the Company recorded a net profit of \$271.65 million for the period ended December 31, 2019.

Going forward, the Company's focus will be primarily on the sale of the collateral property assigned to its sole remaining loan asset, the net proceeds of which will be utilized to repay its outstanding debt securities which stood at TT\$106.60 million as at the date of this report.

The Company is well positioned to fully discharge its remit within the next twelve months notwithstanding the challenges occasioned by the Covid-19 pandemic.

In light of the above, I wish to extend my sincerest appreciation to my fellow Directors and indeed the Company's staff for their collective contributions that realized the foregoing results.


Enid Zephyrine
Chairman
17 February 2021

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Statement of Management's Responsibilities

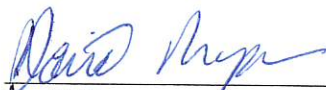
Management is responsible for the following:

- Preparing and fairly presenting the accompanying financial statements of Portfolio Credit Management Limited (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- Ensuring that the Company keeps proper accounting records;
- Selecting appropriate accounting policies and applying them in a consistent manner;
- Implementing, monitoring and evaluating the system of internal control that assures security of the Company's assets, detection/prevention of fraud, and the achievement of the Company's operational efficiencies;
- Ensuring that the system of internal control operated effectively during the reporting period;
- Producing reliable financial reporting that complies with laws and regulations, including the Companies Act; and
- Using reasonable and prudent judgement in the determination of estimates.

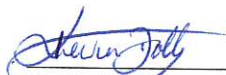
In preparing these audited financial statements, management utilised the International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Trinidad and Tobago. Where International Financial Reporting Standards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

The financial statements are prepared on a non-going concern basis as it is the Company's intension to complete its remit, achieve solvency and thereafter be wound up voluntarily within the next twelve months.

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



David Thompson
President and Chief Operating Officer/Secretary
25 February 2021



Kevin Dolly
Senior Manager
25 February 2021



Independent Auditor's Report

To the shareholder of
Portfolio Credit Management Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

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

What we have audited

The Company's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of 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 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 Company 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.

Emphasis of Matter – Use of non-going concern basis of preparation

We draw your attention to Note 2 to these financial statements, which refers to the intention of management of Portfolio Credit Management Limited to wind up the Company. As a result, management has therefore prepared the financial statements using a non-going concern basis of accounting. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Chairman's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Other information (continued)

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

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

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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.

Price waterhouse Coopers

Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies
25 February 2021

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED


Statement of Financial Position

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	As at	
		2019	2018
		\$	\$
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	15,902,318	163,688,631
Tax recoverable		8,442	8,442
Receivables	6	6,372	163,123
Loans to customers	7	<u>89,164,105</u>	<u>143,918,940</u>
Total assets		<u>105,081,237</u>	<u>307,779,136</u>
Liabilities and equity			
Due to related party	8	611,513	1,202,607
Accrued expenses		185,522	224,250
Tax payable		84	84
Accrued interest payable	9	--	45,695
Debt securities in issue	9	<u>183,296,836</u>	<u>656,968,017</u>
Total liabilities		<u>184,093,955</u>	<u>658,440,653</u>
Shareholder's equity			
Share capital	10	1	1
Accumulated deficit		<u>(79,012,719)</u>	<u>(350,661,518)</u>
Total shareholder's equity		<u>(79,012,718)</u>	<u>(350,661,517)</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>105,081,237</u>	<u>307,779,136</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On 17 February 2021, the Board of Directors of Portfolio Credit Management Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.

 Director

 Director

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Statement of Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Notes	Year ended 31 December	
		2019 \$	2018 \$
Interest income – loans to customers		308,309	1,003,745
Interest expense		<u>(7,240,363)</u>	<u>(10,263,057)</u>
Net interest expense		(6,932,054)	(9,259,312)
Interest on deposits		1,182,655	1,717,570
Credit impairment net of recoveries		<u>(34,421,527)</u>	<u>(17,913,284)</u>
Net operating loss		(40,170,926)	(25,455,026)
Operating expenses	11, 12	<u>(3,278,843)</u>	<u>(5,013,523)</u>
Operating loss		(43,449,769)	(30,468,549)
Other income	13	<u>315,098,568</u>	<u>--</u>
Profit/(loss) for the year		<u><u>271,648,799</u></u>	<u><u>(30,468,549)</u></u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Share capital \$	Accumulated deficit \$	Total shareholder's equity \$
Year ended 31 December 2019			
Balance as at 1 January 2019	1	(350,661,518)	(350,661,517)
Total comprehensive income for the year	--	271,648,799	271,648,799
Balance as at 31 December 2019	<u>1</u>	<u>(79,012,719)</u>	<u>(79,012,718)</u>
Year ended 31 December 2018			
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1	(320,192,969)	(320,192,968)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	--	(30,468,549)	(30,468,549)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	<u>1</u>	<u>(350,661,518)</u>	<u>(350,661,517)</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

	Year ended 31 December	
	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the year	271,648,799	(30,444,058)
Adjustments for:		
- Credit impairment losses	34,421,527	17,913,284
- Other income – bond forgiveness	(311,600,619)	--
- Fair value gains	(3,497,949)	--
- Exchange loss on translation of bonds	<u>(325,643)</u>	<u>1,442,119</u>
	(9,353,885)	(11,088,655)
Change in loans	20,333,308	11,437,002
Change in interest receivable	156,752	78,036
Change in interest payable	(45,695)	99
Change in accrued expenses and other payables	(38,728)	--
Change in due from related party	<u>(591,094)</u>	<u>621,974</u>
Net cash from operating activities	10,460,658	1,048,456
Taxes paid	<u>--</u>	<u>(20,182)</u>
	<u>10,460,658</u>	<u>1,028,274</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
- Repayment of bonds	<u>(158,246,971)</u>	<u>--</u>
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(158,246,971)</u>	<u>--</u>
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(147,786,313)	1,028,274
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>163,688,631</u>	<u>162,660,357</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>15,902,318</u>	<u>163,688,631</u>

The notes on pages 10 to 34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

1 General information

Portfolio Credit Management Limited (the “Company”), formerly UTC Services Limited, originally UTC Merchant Bank Limited, was incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago on 12 June 2006 under the Companies Act 1995. The Company remained dormant until 1 December 2011 when it was activated to acquire the loan portfolio of the Merchant Banking Department of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation (the “Corporation”).

The Company financed the acquisition of the loan portfolio by the issuance of bonds on 30 December 2011. The Company manages the loan portfolio, and the related contractual cash flows, so as to service the payment obligations associated with the bonds issued.

The Company is wholly owned by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The registered office of the Company is 2nd Floor, Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Building, Endeavour Road, Chaguanas.

2 Significant accounting policies

a. *Basis of measurement*

These financial statements have been prepared on a non-going concern basis in accordance with the accounting policies described in Note 2 (m).

There were no significant changes to the accounting policies, the carrying values of assets, liabilities or to income and expenses as a result of preparation of the financial statements on a non-going concern basis.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

b. *Basis of preparation*

The 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 financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b. Basis of preparation (continued)

(i) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2019:

- IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016. It results in almost all leases being recognised on the statement of financial performance by lessees, as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and the financial liability (the obligation to pay rentals) are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low value leases.

Application of this standard did not impact these financial statements as the Company's leases during 2019 were either short-term or of low value. Lease payments have been disclosed at Note 11.

- Prepayment features with negative compensation amendments to IFRS 9

The amendments permit more assets to be measured at cost than under the previous version of IFRS 9 and clarifies the accounting for the modification of a financial liability. In particular:

The first amendment allows entities to measure at cost some pre-payable financial assets (loans and debt instruments) with negative compensation. (Negative compensation arises where the contractual terms permit the borrower to prepay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prepayment amount could be less than unpaid amounts of principal and interest.) To qualify for cost measurement under the amendment, the negative compensation must be 'reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract' and the financial instrument must be held in a business model that holds financial assets solely to collect principal and interest.

The application of this standard did not impact these financials statements as the Company held no assets with pre-payment features.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b. Basis of preparation (continued)

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company (continued)

- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle

The annual improvements process of the IASB deals with non-urgent but necessary clarifications and amendments to IFRS. The following amendments were effective on 1 January 2019.

Standard/Interpretation	Amendment	Effective date
IFRS 3 Business Combinations	The amendment clarifies that on obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation, the acquirer applies the requirements for a business combination achieved in stages.	1 January 2019
IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements	The amendment clarifies that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, it does not remeasure its previously held interests.	1 January 2019
IAS 12 Income Taxes	The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends when it recognises a liability to pay a dividend.	1 January 2019
IAS 23 Borrowing Costs	The amendment clarifies the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalisation.	1 January 2019

- Interpretation 23 - Uncertainty over income tax treatments

This interpretation clarifies how to apply the recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 – Income Taxes when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In particular, the interpretation requires entities to:

- use judgement to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered independently or whether some tax treatments should be considered together
- assume that a taxation authority with the right to examine any amounts reported to it will examine those amounts and will have full knowledge of all relevant information when doing so.
- consider whether it is probable that the relevant authority will accept each tax treatment or group of tax treatments that it used to plan to use in its income tax filing.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

b. Basis of preparation (continued)

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company (continued)

The Company has sought and received professional tax advice and after consideration has concluded that the relevant tax authorities will accept the tax treatment adopted by the Company (see Note 3 (c)).

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not as yet effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2019 and not early adopted by the Company.

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2019 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Company. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods.

c. Presentation and functional currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company is Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

d. Financial assets

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The classification requirements for debt instruments are described below.

Debt instruments are those that meet the definition of a financial liability from the issuer's perspective, such as loans and government and corporate bonds.

Classification and measurement of securities is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All debt instruments are recognised at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) at the reporting date.

(ii) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the Company measures its financial asset or liabilities at their fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial assets or liability not at FVPL, transaction costs that are incremental or directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or liability. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

d. Financial assets (continued)

(ii) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (continued)

Immediately after initial recognition, an expected credit loss allowance (ECL) is recognised for debt instruments measured at AC.

On initial recognition, the Company's receivables, other than interest receivables, are recognised at the transaction price net of transaction costs as the Company's receivables, other than interest receivables, have no significant financial component.

On initial recognition, the Company's interest and other receivables are measured at AC using a simplified approach whereby the lifetime ECL is recognised immediately.

(ii) IFRS 9 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at AC. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(v) Write-off of loans

The Company's policy under IFRS 9 remains the same as it was under IAS 39. The Company writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include:

- i. ceasing enforcement activity; and
- ii. where the Company's method is foreclosing on collateral and the value of the collateral is such that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery in full.

Subsequent recoveries on written-off loans are credited to Other income.

e. Financial liabilities

The Company's policy with respect to financial liabilities did not change on adoption of IFRS 9.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Classification and subsequent measurement

In the current period, the financial liabilities are carried at fair value.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised when they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired).

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

f. *Revenue recognition*

Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for all interest-bearing instruments on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

The Company recognises interest expense on all interest-bearing debt in issue using the effective interest rate method.

g. *Foreign currency transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. 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 statement of profit or loss.

h. *Offsetting financial instruments*

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

i. *Fair value*

The Company has measured the assets and liabilities at fair values, unless otherwise stated.

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:

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

j. *Taxation*

The Company is subject to Corporation and other taxes in Trinidad and Tobago. Tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates at the reporting date.

k. *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits with banks and units in highly liquid mutual funds with fixed redemption prices.

l. *Expenses*

Expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

2 Significant accounting policies (continued)

m. *Going concern*

In accordance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, paragraph 25 and 26 states “When preparing financial statements, management shall make an assessment of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern. An entity shall prepare financial statements on a going concern basis unless management either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading or has no realistic alternative but to do so. When management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, the entity shall disclose those uncertainties. When an entity does not prepare financial statements on a going concern basis, it shall disclose that fact, together with the basis on which it prepared the financial statements and the reason why the entity is not regarded as a going concern.”

“In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The degree of consideration depends on the facts in each case. When an entity has a history of profitable operations and ready access to financial resources, the entity may reach a conclusion that the going concern basis of accounting is appropriate without detailed analysis. In other cases, management may need to consider a wide range of factors relating to current and expected profitability, debt repayment schedules and potential sources of replacement financing before it can satisfy itself that the going concern basis is appropriate.”

IAS 10 *Events after the Reporting Period* states that “An entity shall not prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis if management determines after the reporting period either that it intends to liquidate the entity or to cease trading, or that it has no realistic alternative but to do so”.

The Company has seven (7) remaining loan assets of which five (5) have been recommended to be written-off. The remaining two (2) loan assets are expected to realize approximately US\$16 million after expenses which will enable the Company to service its outstanding liability of US\$15.75 million. Similarly, the projected TT\$ cash resources over the period January to June 2021 of \$8.73 million will fully discharge the estimated TT\$ expenses of TT\$3.34 million.

Accordingly, the going concern basis has not been used in preparing the accounts for the year ended 31st December 2019 as it is the Company’s intention to complete its remit, achieve solvency and thereafter be wound up voluntarily within the next twelve months (refer to note 16).

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The Company bases its estimates on parameters available when the financial statements are prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments may change. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The key assumption concerning the future and of uncertainty at the reporting date that has a significant risk of causing a material adjustment within the next financial year is described below.

a. *Measurement of the expected credit loss allowance*

Entities are required to recognise 12-month ECL on initial recognition of the financial asset (or when the commitment or guarantee is entered into); and in all subsequent reporting periods during which the financial asset is held - as long as there is no significant deterioration in credit risk. Such assets are categorised as at Stage 1 of the impairment process.

If there has been a significant increase in the credit risk (SICR) of a financial asset, on an individual or collective basis, entities are required to recognise lifetime ECL. If such financial assets are not in default nor considered credit impaired they are categorised as at Stage 2 of the impairment process. Refer to Note 4(i)(c) for information on SICR.

Lifetime ECL represents all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset, whereas 12-month ECL represents the portion of ECL that results from default events that are possible within 12 months of the reporting date.

If a financial asset is considered in default and credit impaired, it is categorised by the Company as at Stage 3 in the impairment process (see Note 4(i))

The estimation of the ECL under IFRS 9 for financial assets measured at cost is an area that requires the use of significant judgment by Management. The estimates are the output of models driven by inputs, changes in which can result in different levels of allowance. The inputs into the ECL model under IFRS 9 that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- i. determination of associations/correlations between macro-economic scenarios and probabilities of default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss given Default (LGD);
- ii. The estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses (see 3.b below);
- iii. The internal credit rating model for assigning credit risk to corporate facilities;
- iv. The criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and if so the computation of allowances for financial assets that should be measured on a lifetime expected credit loss basis; and
- v. The inclusion of overlay adjustments based on judgement and future expectations.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (continued)

b. *Discounting of loan collateral*

The present value of the loan collateral assets depends on a number of assumptions that are driven by several factors.

The assumptions used in determining the present value are the discount rate, collateral value and discount period. The discount rate is determined to be the original effective interest rate of the loan. The collateral values are based on external valuations from a panel of valuers or bid proposals received for the properties. The discount period is based on the type of property as follows:

- i. Specialised property
- ii. Non-specialised property

Specialised property: This relates to a regional property. The Company estimates the time for disposal by taking into account the location of the property, the frequency of offers received over the years and assignment of real estate agents. A realtor with significant experience and an expert in listing these types of properties, was hired during 2019 to assist in selling the property. Based on this, management's judgment is that the property would be sold within three years from the balance sheet date.

Non-specialised property: This relates to all properties located within Trinidad and Tobago. The Company estimates the time for disposal by taking into account current market conditions, competitors, past recoveries, past offers and assignment of real estate agents. Historically the recovery through negotiation has proven to take years. A higher end of five years was determined based on past recovery. Additionally, management does not anticipate a sale of property within two years based on current market conditions. Management's judgment is that an average of the higher range and lower range is the best estimate for discounting the cash flows. Three years from the balance sheet date was utilised for non-specialised properties.

c. *Tax uncertainty*

During 2019 the Company's sole bondholder agreed to reduce its debt securities by TT\$24.5 million and US\$42.3 million in exchange for cash prepayments of TT\$80 million and US\$11.5 million (the equivalent of TT\$311.6 million see Note 8 - *Debt Restructuring transaction*, Note 9 and Note 13).

The Company's tax adviser has opined that the forgoing transactions are of a capital nature and therefore not subject to corporation tax.

The Company has considered the tax adviser's opinion, concluded that it is probable that the tax authorities will accept that the transactions are of a capital nature and will submit its corporation tax returns on that basis.

There is however no certainty that the tax authorities will view the transactions as of a capital nature.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

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4 Financial risk measurement

General

The Company has established a comprehensive framework for managing risks. The Company's basic principles of risk management include:

- i. Managing risk within the risk management policies and procedures approved by the Board; and
- ii. Assessing risk initially and then consistently monitoring those risks through their life cycle.

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for the management of the Company's risks. The Company's activities are primarily related to financial instruments. The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are:

- i. Credit risk;
- ii. Liquidity risk;
- iii. Market risk;
 - Interest rate risk and
 - Foreign currency risk

(i) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of suffering financial loss should any of the Company's counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations to the Company. Credit risk is the Company's single largest risk and arises mainly from the Company's loans and receivables.

(a) *Maximum exposure to credit risk*

The estimation of credit exposure for risk management is complex and requires the use of models, as the exposure varies with changes in market conditions, expected cash flows and the passage of time. The assessment of credit risk of a portfolio of assets entails further estimations as to the likelihood of defaults occurring, of the associated loss ratios and of default correlations between counterparties.

The Company's maximum credit exposure is shown in the table below.

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Cash and cash equivalents	15,902,318	163,688,631
Receivables	6,372	163,123
Loans (see analyses below)	89,164,105	143,918,940
Total	105,072,795	307,770,694

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company limits its credit exposure on its holdings of cash and cash equivalents by establishing banking relationships with reputable counterparties.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

(a) Maximum exposure to credit risk (continued)

Loans

The Company's loan portfolio consists principally of Corporate loans across diverse industries in the Caribbean region. The Company categorises its loans into three categories based on the borrower's adherence to its loan covenants, namely: performing, under-performing and non-performing loans. No Expected Credit Loss (ECL) or impairment allowance is recognised on performing loans as the net present value of the collateral held by the Company as security for the loans is in excess of the outstanding balances.

The table below analyses the Company's maximum credit exposure from loans at 31 December 2019 by performance category and stage in the impairment process.

Loan category	Stage in ECL Model	Principal outstanding \$	Impairment allowance \$	Carrying Value 2019 \$	Value of Collateral Held \$
Performing loans	Stage 1	210,581	--	210,581	115,175,554
Under performing	Stage 2	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	Stage 3	470,740,266	(381,786,743)	88,953,524	163,259,198
Total		470,950,847	(381,786,743)	89,164,105	278,434,752

There were no transfers between Stages 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3 during the year (see Note 7).

The table below analyses the Company's maximum credit exposure from loans at 31 December 2018 by performance category.

Loan category	Stage in ECL Model	Principal outstanding \$	Impairment allowance \$	Carrying Value 2018 \$	Value of Collateral Held \$
Performing loans	Stage 1	17,178,010	--	17,178,010	115,175,554
Under performing	Stage 2	--	--	--	--
Non-performing loans	Stage 3	474,726,826	(347,985,896)	126,740,930	163,259,198
Total		491,904,836	(347,985,896)	143,918,940	278,434,752

(b) Expected credit loss measurement

The Company measures credit risk for each financial instrument in its loan portfolio using Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). This is similar to the approach used for the purposes of measuring Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under IFRS 9. IFRS 9 outlines a three-stage model for impairment based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition as outlined below:

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

(b) *Expected credit loss measurement (continued)*

- A financial instrument that is not credit impaired on initial recognition is classified as 'Stage 1' and has its credit risk continuously monitored.
- If a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") since initial recognition is identified, the financial instrument is moved to 'Stage 2' but is not deemed to be credit impaired. (See below for a description of how the Company determines when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred). At the reporting date the Company had no assets in Stage 2.
- If the financial instrument is credit-impaired, the financial instrument is then moved to 'Stage 3' (see below for a description of how the Company defines credit-impaired and default).
- 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 months. Instruments in Stages 2 and 3 have their ECL measured based on expected credit losses on a lifetime basis. See below for a description of the assumptions and estimation techniques used in measuring the ECL.

(c) *Significant increase in credit risk (SICR)*

The Company considers a financial instrument to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when one or more of the following quantitative or qualitative have been met.

Quantitative criteria:

The remaining Lifetime PD at the reporting date has increased compared to the residual Lifetime PD expected at the reporting date when the exposure was first recognised.

Qualitative criteria

- Significant adverse changes in business, financial and /or economic conditions in which the borrower operates
- Actual or expected forbearance or restructuring
- Actual or expected significant adverse change in operating results of the borrower
- Significant change in collateral value (secured facilities only) which is expected to increase risk of default
- Early signs of cashflow/liquidity problems such as delay in servicing of trade creditors/loans

Backstop criteria

A backstop is applied, and the financial instrument is considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk, if the borrower is more than 30 days past due on its contractual payments.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

(c) *Significant increase in credit risk (SICR) (continued)*

Management undertook SICR assessments for each of the loans in the Company's portfolio at 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019 and estimated the probability of default of each of the loans at 100% except for two performing loans whose probability of default was estimated at 0% at both 1 January 2019 and at 31 December 2019.

(d) *Definition of default and credit impaired*

A financial asset is considered in default or credit impaired when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria

The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments;

Qualitative criteria

- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- The borrower is insolvent
- The borrower is in breach of financial covenant(s)
- An active market for that financial asset has disappeared because of the borrower's financial difficulties
- Concessions have been made by the lender relating to the borrower's financial difficulty
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy

The criteria have been applied to all financial instruments held by the Company and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of default (PD) Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss given default (LGD) throughout the Company's expected loss calculations.

An instrument is considered to no longer be in default (i.e. to have cured) when it no longer meets any of the default criteria for a consecutive period of six months. This period of six months has been determined based on an analysis which considers the likelihood of a financial instrument returning to default status after cure using different possible cure definitions.

(e) *Measuring ECL – explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques*

The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) is measured on either a 12 month or lifetime basis depending on whether a significant increase in credit risk has occurred since initial recognition or whether an asset is considered to be credit impaired. Expected credit losses are the discounted product of the Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD), and Loss Given Default (LGD) defined as follows:

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

(e) Measuring ECL – explanation of inputs, assumptions and estimation techniques (continued)

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligations (as per the “Definition of default and credit-impaired” above). Either over the next 12 months or over the remaining life (Lifetime PD) of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the Company expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime (Lifetime EAD). Where recovery of collateral forms part of the EAD calculation the legal and other costs of recovery are deducted from the expected recovery from the collateral.
- Loss given default (LGD) represents the Company’s expectation of the extent of the loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD on the loans in the Company’s portfolio varies with the estimate of amount recoverable on the collateral and is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12 month or lifetime basis, where 12-month LGD is the percentage loss expected to be made if the default occurs in the next 12 months and Lifetime LGD is the percentage of loss expected to be made if the default occurs over the remaining expected lifetime of the loan.

The ECL is determined by projecting the PD, LGD and EAD for each future month and for each individual exposure. These three components are multiplied and discounted to the reporting date. The discount rate used in the ECL calculation is the original effective interest rate or an approximation thereof.

The Lifetime PD is developed by projecting a maturity profile for each exposure. The maturity profile looks at how defaults develop for each exposure from the point of initial recognition throughout the lifetime of the loans. The projection is based on both historical data and forward-looking information.

The 12-month and lifetime EADs are determined based on the expected payment profile for each loan based on contractual repayments owed, the borrower’s repayment history and forward-looking information available to management.

The 12-month and lifetime LGDs are determined based on the factors which impact the recoveries made post-default. These vary as follows:

- For secured products, this is primarily based on collateral type, projected collateral values, time to repossession and projected recovery costs.
- For unsecured products recoveries have been projected at zero.

(f) Sensitivity analysis

The most significant assumption affecting the ECL allowance is the recovery value projected for secured loans. Set out below are the changes to the ECL as at 31 December 2019 and 2018 that would result from reasonably possible changes in the projected recoveries from collateral.

% Change in discounted value of collateral	Decline by 25%	Increase by 10%
Change in ECL as at 31 December 2019	(TT\$22.2 mn)	TT\$8.9 mn
Change in ECL as at 31 December 2018	(TT\$31.7 mn)	TT\$12.7 mn

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

The Company employs a range of policies and practices to mitigate credit risk. The most common of these is the accepting of collateral for funds advanced. The Company closely monitors collateral held for financial assets considered credit-impaired as it becomes more likely that the Company will take possession of collateral to mitigate potential credit losses.

The Company's loans are analysed by geographical location in the table below.

Territory	2019 \$	2018 \$
Turks and Caicos	83,527,549	119,838,807
Trinidad and Tobago	5,425,975	23,855,250
St. Kitts Nevis	210,581	224,883
Total	89,164,105	143,918,940

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company either does not have sufficient financial resources available to meet all its obligations and commitments as they fall due, or can access these only at excessive cost.

The Company's liquidity management focuses on ensuring that the Company has sufficient resources to meet all its obligations as they become due under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring excessive cost or risking its reputation. The Company aims to maintain its cash and cash equivalents at levels in excess of its expected cash outflows.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December. These balances include interest to be paid over the remaining life of the liabilities.

	31 December 2019			
	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash flows	Up to one year	Two to five years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Due to related parties	611,513	611,513	611,513	--
Accrued expenses	185,522	185,522	185,522	--
Accrued interest payable	--	--	--	--
Debt securities in issue	183,296,836	183,296,836	--	183,296,836
	184,093,871	184,093,871	797,035	183,296,836

	31 December 2018			
	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash flows	Up to one year	Two to five years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Due to related parties	1,202,607	1,202,607	1,202,607	--
Accrued expenses	224,250	224,250	224,250	--
Accrued interest payable	45,695	30,481,740	10,160,580	20,321,160
Debt securities in issue	656,968,017	656,968,017	--	656,968,017
	658,440,569	688,876,614	11,587,437	677,289,177

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future value of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect future cash flows or the fair value of financial instruments.

Management regularly reviews the relationship between the Company's assets and liabilities. The primary tool in use is interest rate sensitivity analysis.

An interest rate sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the impact on net profit of a reasonably possible change in the interest rate prevailing at 31 December with all other variables held constant. The principal impact on net profit is the effect of changes in interest rates on the floating rates of the Company's financial assets and liabilities.

	Change in basis points	Impact on the profit or loss account	
		2019 \$	2018 \$
Increase interest on floating rate loans			
Performing floating rate loan	+/- 25	--	42,383
Less: increased interest on Debt in issue			
Series A1 maturing 2021	+/- 25	--	15,391
Series A2 maturing 2021	+/- 25	--	86,799
Series B1 maturing 2021	+/- 25	--	245,914
Series B2 maturing 2021	+/- 25	200,481	1,027,346
Series B4	+/- 25	266,506	266,970
Total	+ / -	+ / - 466,987	+ / - 1,600,037

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to currency risk on interest earned on loans to customers denominated in foreign currency, loans to customers denominated in foreign currency and debt in issue denominated in foreign currency. The only foreign currency to which the Company is exposed is US dollars.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

(c) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The tables below summarize the Company's foreign currency exposure and related sensitivity analysis.

	As at 31 December 2019		
	TT\$	TT\$ equivalents of US\$ financial instruments	Total
Monetary assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7,831,292	8,071,027	15,902,318
Receivables	6,173	199	6,372
Loans	4,674,945	84,489,158	89,164,103
Monetary liabilities			
Accrued interest payable			
Debt in issue	-	(183,296,836)	(183,296,836)
Net currency risk exposure	4,674,945	(94,234,401)	(81,721,991)
Reasonably possible change in currency rate		1%	
Effect on profit before tax		942,344	

	As at 31 December 2018		
	TT\$	TT\$ equivalents of US\$ financial instruments	Total
Monetary assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	86,137,506	77,551,125	163,688,631
Receivables	96,789	225	97,014
Loans	23,270,621	120,648,319	143,918,940
Monetary liabilities			
Accrued interest payable			
Debt in issue	(104,521,864)	(552,446,153)	(656,968,017)
Net currency risk exposure	4,983,052	(354,246,484)	(349,263,432)
Reasonably possible change in currency rate		1%	
Effect on profit before tax		3,542,465	

(iv) Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value

Due to their short-term maturity, the carrying value of certain financial instruments is assumed to approximate their fair values. These include cash and cash equivalents, interest receivable on loans, accounts payable and interest payable.

The fair value of loans and debt in issue 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.

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

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

4 Financial risk measurement (continued)

(iv) *Financial instruments where carrying value is equal to fair value (continued)*

Level 2

Included in the level 2 category are financial assets and liabilities that are measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable market transactions.

Level 3

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

Where the Company's financial assets are not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using discounted cash flow analysis, which requires considerable judgement in interpreting data and developing estimates. Accordingly, estimates contained herein are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The use of different assumptions and/or estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated values.

There are no financial instruments subsequently measured and carried at fair value as at the end of the current and prior financial years.

Capital management

The capital of the Company is represented by the Company's assets. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. The Board of Directors and Management monitor capital on the basis of the value of the assets of the Company.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation (TTUTC) – TT\$		
Income Fund account	7,831,292	86,137,386
TTUTC – US\$ Income Fund account	7,269,535	76,750,401
First Citizens Bank Limited (FCB) – Business chequing account	--	120
FCB – US Dollar account	<u>801,491</u>	<u>800,724</u>
	<u>15,902,318</u>	<u>163,688,631</u>

The TT\$ Income Fund and the US\$ Income Fund have fixed net asset values and are accessible on demand.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

6 Receivables

Receivables consist of the following:	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Interest receivable - deposits	6,173	66,109
Interest receivable net of provision – loans and advances	<u>199</u>	<u>97,014</u>
	<u><u>6,372</u></u>	<u><u>163,123</u></u>

Interest receivable net of provision - loans and advances represent interest on loans acquired on 30 November 2011 which consists of:

- i. Interest receivable on performing loans; and
- ii. Interest on non-performing loans.

Full provision has been made against interest receivable on non-performing loans as shown in the tables below.

	Interest receivable net of provision- loans and advances at 31.12.2019		
	Stage 1 (Performing) \$	Stage 3 (Non-performing) \$	Total \$
Interest receivable at 31.12.19	199	47,195,909	47,196,108
ECL allowance at 31.12.19	-	(47,195,909)	(47,195,909)
	199	--	199

	Interest receivable net of provisions - loans and advances at 31.12.2018		
	Performing \$	Non-performing \$	Total \$
Interest receivable at 31.12.18	97,014	47,262,155	47,359,169
ECL allowance at 31.12.18	--	(47,262,155)	(47,262,155)
	97,014	--	97,014

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

7 Loans to customers

Loans and advances represent the principal balances outstanding on loans. The outstanding balances are categorised as either:

- i. Stage 1 – performing loans;
- ii. Stage 2 – under performing loans; or
- iii. Stage 3 – non-performing loans.

Provision has been made against the principal on non-performing loans based on the Company's ECL and impairment models as shown in the tables below. Details of the ECL and impairment models are provided in Note 2b and Note 4.

	Loans net of ECL allowances at 31.12.2019			
	Stage 1 \$	Stage 2 \$	Stage 3 \$	Total \$
Principal outstanding at 31.12.19	210,581	--	470,740,265	470,950,846
ECL allowance at 31.12.19	--	--	(381,786,741)	(381,786,741)
	210,581	--	88,953,524	89,164,105

	Loans net of ECL allowances at 31.12.2018			
	Stage 1 \$	Stage 2 \$	Stage 3 \$	Total \$
Principal outstanding at 31.12.18	17,178,010	--	474,726,826	491,904,836
ECL allowance at 31.12.18	--	--	(347,985,896)	(347,985,896)
	17,178,010	--	126,740,930	143,918,940

There were no transfers between Stages 1, Stage 2 or Stage 3 during the year. The reduction in principal outstanding arose from the receipt of repayments.

8 Related party transactions

An entity is considered related to a reporting entity *inter alia* if it provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity. The Corporation provides key management personnel services to the Company under a Services Agreement. The transactions between the Company and the Corporation, which were carried out on commercial terms, at market rates under the Services Agreement, are summarized below.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Interest expense	7,240,437	10,263,057
Salaries and administrative expenses	2,389,042	2,955,311
Service fees	33,976	26,501
	<u>9,663,455</u>	<u>13,244,869</u>

The balance due by the Company to the Corporation at 31 December 2019 was \$183,908,349 (2018: 658,216,319) as shown in the table below.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Related party transactions (continued)

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Salaries	209,492	833,322
Reimbursable expenses	363,210	363,215
Other administrative expenses	<u>38,811</u>	<u>6,070</u>
	611,513	1,202,607
Debt securities in issue (see Note 9)	183,296,836	656,968,017
Interest (see Note 9)	<u>--</u>	<u>45,695</u>
	<u>183,908,349</u>	<u>658,216,319</u>

The Company operates two mutual fund accounts with the Corporation. The balances on the accounts at 31 December are shown in the table below.

	2019 \$	2018 \$
Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation – TT Dollar Income Fund	7,831,292	86,137,386
Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation – US Dollar Income Fund	<u>7,269,535</u>	<u>76,750,401</u>
	<u>15,100,827</u>	<u>162,887,787</u>

A person who is a member of the key management of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. Key management personnel are those persons who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity.

Key management personnel compensation comprises:

Short-term employee benefits	2019 \$	2018 \$
Directors	264,000	264,000
Senior management	<u>936,183</u>	<u>1,502,452</u>
	<u>1,200,183</u>	<u>1,766,452</u>

There were no amounts due from key management at 31 December 2019 (2018: NIL).

Debt Restructuring transaction

On 11 July 2019 the Corporation offered to reduce the amounts outstanding on the Company's Debt securities in issue in exchange for cash prepayments in the amounts of TT\$80 million and US\$11.54 million. The offer was accepted by the Company on 16 July 2019 and the payments made by the Company to the Bondholder on 30 July 2019. A summary of the impact of the transaction is provided in the tables below.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

8 Related party transactions (continued)

Bonds denominated in TT\$	Nominal Value 29 July 2019 \$	Prepayment 30 July 2019 \$	Bond Reduction 30 July 2019 \$	Outstanding Balance 31 July 2019 \$
Series A1	6,156,298	(6,156,298)	--	--
Series B1	98,365,566	(73,843,702)	(24,521,864)	--
	104,521,864	(80,000,000)	(24,521,864)	--

Bonds denominated in US\$	Nominal Value 29 July 2019 US\$	Prepayment 30 July 2019 US\$	Bond Reduction 30 July 2019 US\$	Outstanding Balance 31 July 2019 US\$
Series A2	5,120,519	(5,120,519)	--	--
Series B2	60,605,910	(6,419,481)	(42,338,877)	11,847,552
Series B4	15,749,296	--	--	15,749,296
	81,475,725	(11,540,000)	(42,338,877)	27,596,848

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

9 Debt in issue

On 30 December 2011, the Company issued bonds totalling approximately TT\$2.7 billion to finance the acquisition of the debt portfolio of the Merchant Banking Department of the Corporation. The bonds are all repayable in full on 30 December 2021.

The Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Deed and Bond Agreements, has exercised its option to pre-pay portions of the bonds. The original borrowing, the prepayments to 31 December 2019 and 2018, together with the balances on those dates are shown in the tables below. The fair values of the bonds as at 31 December 2019 is also shown.

	Debt in issue at 31 December 2019						
	Original Principal Value TT\$	Less prepayments TT\$	Foreign Exchange Adjustment TT\$	Debt Restructuring forgiveness TT\$	Fair Value gains TT\$	Interest Payable TT\$	Fair Value of Bond
Secured							
Series A1 maturing 2021	167,475,898	(167,475,898)	--	--	--	--	
Series A2 maturing 2021	439,613,569	(439,613,569)	--	--	--	--	
Series B1 maturing 2021	510,545,966	(486,024,102)	--	(24,521,864)	--	--	
Series B2 maturing 2021	1,461,055,174	(1,093,644,093)	(139,801)	(287,078,755)	(1,501,698)	--	78,690,827
Sub-total	2,578,690,607	(2,186,757,662)	(139,801)	(311,600,619)	(1,501,698)		78,690,827
Secured and guaranteed							
Series B4	99,999,995	-	6,602,265	--	(1,996,251)	--	104,606,009
Total	2,678,690,602	(2,186,757,662)	6,462,464	(311,600,619)	(3,497,949)	--	183,296,836

	Debt in issue at 31 December 2018				
	Original Principal Value TT\$	Less prepayments TT\$	Foreign Exchange Adjustment TT\$	Current Principal Value TT\$	Interest Payable TT\$
Secured					
Series A1 maturing 2021	167,475,898	(161,319,600)	--	6,156,298	306
Series A2 maturing 2021	439,613,569	(404,893,890)	--	34,719,679	7,962
Series B1 maturing 2021	510,545,966	(412,180,400)	--	98,365,566	6,942
Series B2 maturing 2021	1,461,055,174	(1,050,116,802)	--	410,938,372	25,591
Sub-total	2,578,690,607	(2,028,510,692)	--	550,179,915	40,801
Securities and guaranteed					
Series B4	99,999,995	--	6,788,107	106,788,102	4,894
Total	2,678,690,602	(2,028,510,692)	6,788,107	656,968,017	45,695

Interest is payable semi-annually in arrears at floating rates. The floating rates of interest applicable in 2019 and 2018 are presented in the table below.

Series	Jan to June 2019 %	July to Dec 2019 %	Jan to June 2018 %	July to Dec 2018 %
Secured				
Series A1 maturing 2021	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Series A2 maturing 2021	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Series B1 maturing 2021	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Series B2 maturing 2021	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
Securities and guaranteed				
Series B4	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

10 Share capital

The Company is authorised to issue one class of share of an unlimited number designated as ordinary shares. On 30 November 2011, the Company issued one ordinary share. The registered and beneficial owner of the one share in issue, which has been fully paid up, is the Minister of Finance (Corporation Sole).

11 Operating expenses

	2019	2018
	\$	\$
Salaries and administrative expenses	2,153,440	2,719,709
Office rental	198,240	198,240
Equipment rental	37,362	37,362
Service fee	33,976	26,501
Consultancy fee	290,551	327,594
Audit fee	219,375	219,375
Board fees	264,000	264,000
Bank charges	2,693	2,508
Other operating expenses	228,936	268,908
Green fund levy	4,456	8,164
Business levy	8,913	16,327
Exchange translation loss	(163,099)	924,835
	<u>3,278,843</u>	<u>5,013,523</u>

12 Taxation

Profit/(loss)	271,648,799	(30,468,549)
Less: Capital gain (see Note 3 (c))	(311,600,619)	--
Add: Green fund levy and business levy	<u>13,369</u>	<u>24,491</u>
Current year tax loss	(39,938,451)	(30,444,058)
Corporation tax at 25%	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>

The Company has computed its total tax losses at 31 December 2019 at \$293,914,254 (2018: \$286,082,036). Management estimates that the future profits against which the tax losses may be set-off will be insignificant in comparison with the tax losses available to the Company. No deferred tax asset has been recognised.

PORTFOLIO CREDIT MANAGEMENT LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

31 December 2019

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

13 Other income – bond forgiveness

- i. During 2019 the Company's sole bondholder agreed to reduce its debt securities by TT\$24.5 million and US\$42.3 million in exchange for cash prepayments of TT\$80 million and US\$11.5 million. The Bond transactions have been recognized as Other Income, equivalent to TT\$ 311.6 million as shown in the table below (see also Notes 3 (c), 8 and 9).

Bond	US\$	TT\$	Equivalent TT\$
Series B1	--	24,521,864	24,521,864
Series B2	42,338,877	--	287,078,755
			311,600,619

- ii. The debt securities in issue are carried at fair value as at 31st December 2019. This resulted in the recognition of a fair value gain of TT\$3.5 million.

14 Contingent liabilities

The Company had no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil)

15 Capital commitments

The Company had no capital commitments at 31 December 2019 (2018: Nil).

16 Events after the reporting period

- i. During March 2020 the Company's sole bondholder – the Corporation – offered to reduce the amounts outstanding on the Company's Debt securities in issue in exchange for cash prepayments in the amounts of the equivalence of US\$1.6 million. The offer was accepted by the Company on 9 March 2020 and the payments made by the Company to the Corporation on 12 March 2020. A summary of the impact of the transaction is provided in the table below.

Bonds denominated in US\$	Nominal Value Outstanding 1 March 2020 US\$	Prepayment 12 March 2020 US\$	Bond Forgiveness 13 March 2020 US\$	Outstanding Balance 13 March 2020 US\$
Series B2	11,847,552	(1,600,000)	(10,247,552)	-
Series B4	15,749,296	--	--	15,749,296
	27,596,848	(1,600,000)	(10,247,552)	15,749,296

- ii. The Company, having executed the requisite legal documentation during the latter half of 2020, is well positioned to effect legal and financial closure of the sale of the collateral lands assigned to its last loan asset located in the Turks & Caicos Islands (TCI) within the next twelve (12) months in advance of the ten year life of the Company which ends on 31st December 2021. The sale is being protracted by the COVID-19 travel restrictions between the United Kingdom and the TCI. The net sales proceeds would enable the Company's to retire its outstanding debt securities of US\$15.75 million and complete its remit.