



**TO: THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UNIT TRUST CORPORATION**

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO UNIT TRUST CORPORATION – US DOLLAR INCOME FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2017

OPINION

The financial statements of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation – US Dollar Income Fund (the Fund) for the year ended 31 December, 2017 have been audited. The statements as set out on pages 1 to 24 comprise a Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December, 2017, and the Statement of Profit or Loss, a Statement of Comprehensive Income, a Statement of Changes in Equity and a Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements numbered 1 to 16, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

2. In my opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation – US Dollar Income Fund as at 31 December, 2017 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

BASIS FOR OPINION

3. The audit was conducted in accordance with accepted auditing standards. The Auditor General's responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of this report. The Auditor General is independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to the audit of the financial statements and other ethical responsibilities have been fulfilled in accordance with these requirements. It is my view that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for the above audit opinion

RESPONSIBILITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH GOVERNANCE FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. Management of the Fund is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with IFRS 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.

5. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the ability of the Fund 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.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. The Auditor General's responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on the audit and to report thereon in accordance with section 30 (4) of the Unit Trust Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Act, Chapter 83:03.

8. The Auditor General's 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 audit report that includes his opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards 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.


9. As part of an audit in accordance with accepted auditing standards, the Auditor General exercises professional judgment and maintains professional skepticism throughout the audit. The Auditor General also:

- Identifies and assesses the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designs and performs audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtains audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for an 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.
- Obtains 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 internal control of the Fund.
- Evaluates the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Concludes 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 ability of the Fund to continue as a going concern. If the Auditor General concludes that a material uncertainty exists, the Auditor General is required to draw attention in his audit report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify his opinion. The Auditor General's conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of his audit report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Fund to cease to continue as a going concern.
 - Evaluates 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.
10. The Auditor General communicates 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 were identified during the audit.

20TH MARCH, 2018
PORT OF SPAIN




MAJEED ALI
AUDITOR GENERAL

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20180320

**Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
US Dollar Income Fund**

Financial Statements
(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago Dollars)

31 December 2017

Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

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Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
US DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December, 2017

Expressed in United States Dollars

	Notes	31-Dec-17 \$ '000	31-Dec-16 \$ '000
ASSETS			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	80,302	78,509
Receivables	5	19,218	22,281
Investment Securities	6	521,770	541,681
Total Assets		621,290	642,471
LIABILITIES			
Payables	7	5,538	16,477
Total Liabilities		5,538	16,477
EQUITY			
Unitholders' Capital		601,622	619,232
Fair Value Reserve		1,190	456
Retained Earnings/ (Loss)		913	(3,615)
Fund Reserves		12,027	9,921
Total Equity		615,752	625,994
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		621,290	642,471
Net Asset Value Per Unit		\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00

R F Nelson

Chairman



Jan P. Ching

Executive Director

Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
US DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

For the year ended 31 December, 2017

Expressed in United States Dollars

	Notes	31-Dec-17 \$ '000	31-Dec-16 \$ '000
INCOME			
Interest Income	8	16,714	15,633
Realised Capital Gains		3,959	579
Other Income	9	8	288
Total Income		20,681	16,500
EXPENSES			
Management Charge	12	(7,617)	(7,569)
Impairment		(1,126)	(3,141)
Commissions		(250)	(215)
Other Expenses		(129)	(20)
Bank Charges		(4)	(5)
Total Expenses		(9,126)	(10,950)
Net Income for the year		11,555	5,550

Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
US DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
For the year ended 31 December, 2017
Expressed in United States Dollars

	31-Dec-17 \$ '000	31-Dec-16 \$ '000
Net Income for the year	11,555	5,550
Other Comprehensive Income: <i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to Profit or Loss:</i>		
Movement in Fair Value - Available for Sale Assets	3,567	4,448
Transfer of Fair Value (Gains)/ Loss to Current Period Profit or Loss	(3,959)	(579)
Impairment Loss Transferred to Income	1,126	3,141
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	734	7,010
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	12,289	12,560

Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
US DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December, 2017

Expressed in United States Dollars

	Unitholders' Capital \$ '000	Fair Value Reserve \$ '000	Undistributed Profit/ (Loss) \$ '000	Fund Reserves \$ '000	Total \$ '000
Balance as at 01 January, 2017	619,232	456	(3,615)	9,921	625,994
Net Income for the year	-	-	11,555	-	11,555
Subscriptions from Unitholders	63,912	-	-	-	63,912
Reinvestment of Distributions	4,951	-	-	-	4,951
Redemptions by Unitholders	(86,473)	-	-	-	(86,473)
Distribution to Unitholders	-	-	(4,921)	-	(4,921)
Net Allocation to Reserves	-	-	(2,106)	2,106	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	734	-	-	734
Balance as at 31 December, 2017	601,622	1,190	913	12,027	615,752
Balance as at 1 January, 2016	641,015	(6,554)	(2,852)	8,671	640,280
Net Income for the year	-	-	5,550	-	5,550
Subscriptions from Unitholders	98,120	-	-	-	98,120
Reinvestment of Distributions	5,140	-	-	-	5,140
Redemptions by Unitholders	(125,043)	-	-	-	(125,043)
Distribution to Unitholders	-	-	(5,113)	-	(5,113)
Net Allocation to Reserves	-	-	(1,200)	1,250	50
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	7,010	-	-	7,010
Balance as at 31 December, 2016	619,232	456	(3,615)	9,921	625,994

Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
US DOLLAR INCOME FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December, 2017
Expressed in United States Dollars

	31-Dec-17 \$ '000	31-Dec-16 \$ '000
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income	11,555	5,550
<i>Adjustment to Reconcile Net Income to Net Cash and Cash Equivalents From Operating Activities:</i>		
Interest Income	(16,714)	(15,633)
Realised Capital Gains	(3,959)	(579)
Impairment	1,126	3,141
Income on Reserves	-	50
	<u>(7,992)</u>	<u>(7,471)</u>
<i>Movements in Net Current Assets</i>		
Decrease in Receivables	1,725	2,936
(Decrease)/ Increase in Payables	(10,910)	4,440
	<u>(17,177)</u>	<u>(95)</u>
Interest Received	20,960	21,212
Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities	<u>3,783</u>	<u>21,117</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investment Securities	(71,075)	(163,319)
Disposal of Investment Securities	90,972	159,965
Net Cash Flow From/ (Used In) Investing Activities	<u>19,897</u>	<u>(3,354)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Subscriptions from Unitholders	64,586	97,536
Redemptions by Unitholders	(86,473)	(125,042)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	<u>(21,887)</u>	<u>(27,506)</u>
Net Increase /(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,793	(9,743)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at beginning of year	78,509	88,252
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of year	<u>80,302</u>	<u>78,509</u>

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements

31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

1 General Information

The US Dollar Income Fund is a fixed income fund that was established in accordance with the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation Act. The Fund was launched in April 2000 and is denominated in US dollars. The custodians of the Fund are the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago and Citibank New York. The Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation (The Corporation) whose registered office is located at UTC Financial Centre, 82 Independence Square, Port of Spain, is the Sponsor, Manager, Trustee and Investment Advisor of the Fund. Responsibility for management of the business affairs of the Fund is vested in the Board of Directors of the Corporation which approves all significant agreements of the Fund.

The US Dollar Income Fund investments are guided by the investment guidelines and policies as approved by the Board of Directors.

Participation by investors in the Fund is represented by units which are equivalent to a proportion of the Fund's Net Asset Value. There is no limit to the number of units that may be issued. Each unit attracts an equal share in income to be distributed, capital gains are reflected in unit prices and other benefits arising from participation in the Fund.

Subscriptions

The price of a unit is fixed at US\$20.00 per unit and may be purchased through the Corporation's distribution channels including the Corporation's authorized agents. The minimum initial investment is US\$100.00

Redemptions

Units may be redeemed at a fixed price per unit of US\$20.00 per unit.

Reinvestments

Income is earned and compounded daily but is credited to unitholders' accounts on a quarterly basis. The Fund's distribution dates are 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December. Income earned during any distribution period is reinvested in unitholders' accounts unless the unitholder requests otherwise.

Management Charge

The Corporation may charge an annual Management Charge of up to 2% of the market value of the investments held by the Fund.

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide investors with income by investing its capital primarily in US\$ fixed income securities issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, local and international corporations and international sovereigns.

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies

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.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
31 December 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Fund have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The accounting policies in all material respects conform to IFRS.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of financial assets, which are carried at fair value at the reporting date. The historical cost convention requires that assets acquired are carried at the value of the consideration originally given in exchange for the assets acquired, less adjustments for depreciation and/or impairment. Fair value on the other hand adjusts the carrying value of assets and liabilities to reflect the value that would be received on the sale of the asset, or paid to transfer the liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the reporting date. The methods used to measure the fair value of the Fund's financial assets are provided at Note 13.

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars which is the functional and presentation currency of the Fund. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousand except where otherwise indicated.

The preparation of the financial statements is in conformity with IFRS which requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Fund's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

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

(a) *Standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.*

There were no new standards, amendments and interpretations that are effective that has an impact on the Fund's financial statements.

(b) *New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2017 and not early adopted are:*

- **IFRS 9-Financial Instruments**

IFRS 9, was issued in July 2014 and is mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement. The Fund will adopt IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018. The major expected impacts on the Fund's accounting policies and financial statements on adoption of IFRS 9 are itemized below:

- i. IFRS 9 must be applied on a retrospective basis. However, in accordance with the transitional provisions, the Fund is not required to restate its prior period comparative financial statements on adoption of the new standard. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial instruments arising from the adoption of IFRS 9 will be recognized in the opening balance of Retained Earnings and Other Comprehensive Income as if the Fund had always followed the requirements of IFRS 9. Given that the vast majority of all the financial assets of the Fund are classified as available-for-sale at present and the classification to be adopted will be fair value through profit or loss account (see below), no material differences are expected to be recognised in the opening balance of Retained

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.1 Basis of preparation (continued)

(b) New standards, amendments and interpretations effective after 1 January 2017 and not early adopted (continued)

Earnings in 2018 as a result of the adoption of IFRS 9.

- ii. Classification of financial assets under IFRS 9. IFRS 9 accounts for the carrying value of financial assets in three ways, namely:
- amortized cost,
 - fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and
 - fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

The accounting treatment applicable to a financial asset is based on the classification of the financial asset under IFRS 9. Classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is based on the business model within which the financial asset is held. IFRS 9 recognizes three business models, namely:

- a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flows;
- a business model whose objective is both to collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets; and
- other business models.

In accordance with the IFRS 9 Guidance at paragraph B.4.1.6, the financial assets in the said Funds must be measured therefore at fair value through profit or loss.

- iii. On adoption of IFRS 9 the unrealized gains and losses of financial assets will be recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss of each entity and on consolidation in the Statement of Profit or Loss. This may give rise to profit volatility when markets are volatile.
- iv. IFRS 9 was accompanied by consequential changes to IFRS 7 - *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*. Therefore, additional disclosures will be required in the Financial Statements on adoption of IFRS 9.

There are no other new standards, amendments and interpretation that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Fund's financial statements.

2.2 Foreign currency translation

(a) *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in United States dollars, which is the Fund's functional and presentation currency.

(b) *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date 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. All the Fund's transactions during 2017 and 2016 were in US dollars.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.3 Financial assets

The Fund's financial assets consist principally of bonds and short-term investments. The Fund's financial assets are classified as either loans, receivables or available-for-sale securities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

(a) *Classification*

(i) *Available-for-sale*

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other category. Available-for-sale investments are those intended to be held for an indefinite period and that may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rate, exchange rates or equity prices.

(ii) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The fund's loans and receivables comprise 'cash and cash equivalents' and 'accounts receivables' in the Statement of Financial Position (notes 2.7 and 2.5).

(b) *Recognition, derecognition and measurement*

Regular purchases of investments are recognised on the settlement date – the date on which the Fund pays for the investment. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investment have expired or the Fund has transferred substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership.

Available-for-sale investments are initially recognised and subsequently carried at fair value plus transaction cost. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments previously recognised in other comprehensive income are transferred to the statement of profit or loss.

Interest on available-for-sale debt instruments are calculated using the effective interest rate method and recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

(c) *Fair value estimation*

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 of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives and trading securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the reporting date.

The Fund utilises the last traded market price for both financial assets and financial liabilities where the last traded price falls within the bid-ask spread. In circumstances where the last traded price is not within the bid-ask spread, management will determine the point within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.3 Financial assets (continued)

(c) *Fair value estimation (continued)*

If a significant movement in fair value occurs subsequent to the close of trading up to midnight in Trinidad on the year end date, valuation techniques will be applied to determine the fair value. A significant event is any event that occurs after the last market price for a security, close of market or close of the foreign exchange, but before the Fund's valuation time that materially affects the integrity of the closing prices for any security, instrument, currency or securities affected by that event so that they cannot be considered 'readily available' market quotations.

(d) *Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy*

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the reporting period.

(e) *Impairment of available for sale financial assets*

The Fund assesses, at each statement of financial position date, whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are recognized only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

Evidence of impairment may include indications that issuers or a group of issuers is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization, and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

If evidence of impairment exists, the cumulative loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is removed from other comprehensive income and transferred to the statement of profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit or Loss.

2.4 Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, and the net amount reported in the statement of profit or loss when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Fund or the counterparty.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include deposits held at call with banks, brokerage and other short-term investments in an active market with original maturities of three months or less.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.6 Accrued expenses/accounts payables

Accrued expenses are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.7 Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

2.8 Redeemable units

All the units issued by the Fund are redeemable at the unitholder's option. Such units are classified as equity in these financial statements based on the exception provided by paragraph 16A of International Accounting Standard 32 – *Financial Instruments Presentation*. Redeemable units can be put back to the Fund on any date for cash at US\$20.00 per unit (see Note 1 Redemptions).

2.9 Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest rate method. It includes interest income from cash and cash equivalents and available-for-sale debt securities. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts throughout the expected life of the financial instrument or when appropriate a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Fund estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all fees paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts.

2.10 Distribution payable to unitholders

Proposed distributions to holders of redeemable units are recognised when they are appropriately authorised and are no longer at the discretion of the Fund. The distribution on the redeemable units is recognised as an appropriation of the net income of the Fund.

2.11 Increase/decrease in total equity from operations

Unappropriated net income is transferred to retained earnings which forms part of Total Equity at each reporting period.

2.12 Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on the accrual basis.

2.13 Taxation

Under the current laws of Trinidad and Tobago, there is no income tax, or any other tax levied on the Fund, nor is there any tax on distributions to unitholders of the Fund who are residents of Trinidad and Tobago. Non-residents however are subject to withholding tax on distributions at

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.13 Taxation (continued)

varying rates depending on their tax residence. Withholding tax on distributions paid to non-residents is withheld by the Fund and remitted to the tax authorities.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates And Assumptions

Management made estimates and assumptions in preparing these financial statements. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equate to the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of the Fund's assets are outlined below.

(i) *Impairment losses on available-for-sale securities*

The Fund is guided by IAS 39 – “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*” in determining impairment of financial assets. This determination requires significant judgement. In making this judgement, the Fund considers, among other factors, the financial health of, and near-term business outlook for, the bond issuers, including factors such as industry and sector performance, changes in technology, and operational and financing cash flow.

The Fund reviews its' investment portfolios to assess impairment at each reporting period. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss, the Fund makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from debt securities. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets of issuers. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to minimize differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

(ii) *Fair value of financial assets not quoted in an active market*

The fair value of securities not quoted in an active market may be determined by the Fund using reputable pricing sources such as pricing agencies or indicative prices from bond/debt market makers. Broker quotes obtained from the pricing sources may be indicative and not executable or binding.

The Fund uses models for valuing debt securities which are not traded in active markets. The models are based on the net present value of estimated future cash flows, adjusted as appropriate for liquidity, credit and market risk factors.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgement by the Fund. The Fund consider observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market. A Valuation Committee has been established to review and determine the prices of all securities in the Fund.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)
31 December 2017
(Expressed in United States Dollars)

4	Cash And Cash Equivalents	31-Dec-17 \$'000	31-Dec-16 \$'000
	Cash at bank	80,078	78,231
	Cash and cash equivalents at brokers	224	278
	Total	<u>80,302</u>	<u>78,509</u>
5	Interest and Other Receivables	31-Dec-17 \$'000	31-Dec-16 \$'000
	Interest receivable	4,411	5,131
	Other receivables	14,807	17,150
	Total	<u>19,218</u>	<u>22,281</u>
6	Investment Securities	31-Dec-17 \$'000	31-Dec-16 \$'000
	Available for sale securities		
	- Corporate securities	406,994	461,589
	- Government securities	82,445	70,592
	- Short Term securities	32,331	9,500
	Total available for sale securities	<u>521,770</u>	<u>541,681</u>
7	Accounts Payables and Other Liabilities	31-Dec-17 \$'000	31-Dec-16 \$'000
	Amount due to the TTUTC	2,982	9,164
	Other Liabilities	417	5,144
	Accrual for distribution	2,139	2,169
	Total	<u>5,538</u>	<u>16,477</u>
8	Interest Income	31-Dec-17 \$'000	31-Dec-16 \$'000
	Interest Income	20,295	21,129
	Amortization of premium and discounts	(3,581)	(5,496)
	Total	<u>16,714</u>	<u>15,633</u>
9	Other Income	31-Dec-17 \$'000	31-Dec-16 \$'000
	Miscellaneous income	8	288
	Total	<u>8</u>	<u>288</u>

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

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10 Distribution To Unitholders

Distributions for the year ended 31 December amounted to \$4,920,936 (2016: \$5,113,066).

11 Redeemable Units

This represents units issued by the US\$ Income Fund. The units issued by the Fund may be redeemed by unit holders of the Fund at any time. The Fund is primarily responsible for redemption of its units.

12 Related Party Transaction

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial or operational decisions.

The US Dollar Income Fund is managed by the Corporation, an investment management company created by statute in Trinidad and Tobago. Under the terms of management agreement dated April 2000, the Corporation receives a fee of up to 2% of the net assets of the fund. Total management fees for the year amounted to \$7,616,852 or 1.25% of average fund size (December 2016: \$7,569,275 or 1.19% of average fund size). The outstanding accrued management fees due to the Corporation at the year-end amounted to \$2,284,478 (2016: \$963,762).

As at 31 December 2017, the sum of \$653,382 was outstanding as an intercompany balance.

The Corporation provides an implied guarantee on units issued by the Fund as it is committed to ensuring that all units issued are redeemed at a unit price of \$20.

13 Fair Value Estimate

The fair value of financial assets traded in active markets (such as traded securities) are based on quoted market prices at the close of trading on the year end date. The Fund utilises the last traded market price for financial assets. If a significant movement in fair value occurs subsequent to the close of trading up to midnight in Trinidad on the year end date, valuation techniques will be applied to determine the fair value.

An active market is a market in which transactions for asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and;
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for asset or liability.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. For this purpose, the significance of an input is assessed against the fair value measurement in its entirety. If a fair value measurement uses observable inputs that require significant adjustment base on unobservable inputs, that measurement is a Level 3 measurement. Assessing the significance of an input into the fair value measurement in its entirety, requires judgment, considering factors specific to the assets.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

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13 Fair Value Estimate (Continued)

The determination of what constitutes 'observable' requires significant judgment by the Fund. The Fund considers observable data to be market data that is readily available, regularly distributed or updated, reliable and verifiable, not proprietary, and provided by independent sources that are actively involved in the relevant market.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset.

Unobservable inputs are used to measure fair value to the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available at the measurement date. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset. Therefore, unobservable inputs shall reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset, including assumptions about risk.

Assumptions about risk include the risk inherent in a valuation technique used to measure fair value such as a pricing model and the risk inherent in the inputs to the valuation technique. A measurement that does not include an adjustment for risk would not represent a fair value measurement if market participants would include one when pricing the asset.

Investments classified as Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs. The valuation techniques used by the Fund to arrive at the fair value of Level 3 investments are summarized below.

Available for sale bonds

Available-for-sale bonds that are actively traded are valued based on the average of three quotations received for the bond at the reporting date.

Where there is no active market an internally developed model is used. The model uses yield curves to estimate the returns required by market participants given the bond's term to maturity. The desired market yield serves as a benchmark in valuing bonds carried at amortised cost. The benchmark is increased to arrive at an appropriate discount rate where management is of the view that an additional premium is warranted given the liquidity and other risks attaching to the bond at the reporting date. The discount rate is used to discount the bond's future cash flows and arrive at the net present value of the bond. Markets are dynamic, and the market reads used to construct the yield curve may quickly become dated. Management therefore reviews the benchmark at reporting dates to ensure that it reflects market participants' view of the credit, liquidity, business and other risks of Level 3 bonds at the reporting date. During 2017, management was assisted in its review of the internally developed model by a firm of professional accountants.

Short term investments

Management estimates that the value of its short-term investments approximates carrying value.

Summary of Valuation techniques used

Management's estimates of the fair value of the Fund's Level 3 Available for Sale Securities is included in note 6.

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13 Fair Value Estimate (continued)

	Level 3 Fair Value	As at 31 December 2017 Valuation Technique Used	Significant unobservable inputs	Possible shifts in inputs +/-	Change in valuation +/-
Available for sale investments carried at fair value:	\$'000				
Debt securities	489,439	Average of broker and *external valutors	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total	489,439				

	Level 3 Fair Value	As at 31 December 2016 Valuation Technique Used	Significant unobservable inputs	Possible shifts in inputs +/-	Change in valuation +/-
Available for sale investments carried at fair value:	\$'000				
Debt securities	532,181	Average of broker and *external valutors	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total	532,181				

As at 31 December 2017	Level 1 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial Assets			
Investment Securities			
Debt securities	-	489,439	489,439
Short term securities	32,331	-	32,331
Total	32,331	489,439	521,770
As at 31 December 2016	Level 1 \$'000	Level 3 \$'000	Total \$'000
Financial Assets			
Investment Securities			
Debt securities	-	532,181	532,181
Short term securities	9,500	-	9,500
Total	9,500	532,181	541,681

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

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13 Fair Value Estimate (Continued)

The reconciliation of the movement in Level 3 is as follows:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
Balance at the start of the year	541,681	539,375
Additions	33,743	163,319
Disposals	(86,719)	(168,024)
Unrealised fair value gain	734	7,011
Balance at end of year	489,439	541,681

There were no transfers of investments between the levels during the current and prior year.

14 Financial Risk Managements

14.1 Financial risk factors

The Fund's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors has established policies, procedures, an Audit and Compliance Committee and a Strategic Risk Committee to minimize the potential loss that might arise from such financial risks.

The Fund's overall risk management programme seeks to maximise the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Fund is exposed and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Fund's financial performance. The Fund's policy allows it to use derivative financial instruments for hedging purposes.

The Audit and Compliance Committee and the Strategic Risk Committee are supported in their deliberations by the Risk Department led by the Chief Risk Officer. The Risk Department facilitates risk management policy setting, scenario and stress testing and risk exposure monitoring across all business and operating activities of the Fund.

In addition, the Investment Committee of the Board approves the Fund's Investment Policy statement which takes into account portfolio risk management considerations.

14.2 Credit risk

(a) Definition

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. This includes the risk that the issuer will default on its obligation (default risk) or the risk that the bond's value will decline, and/or the bond's price performance will be worse than that of other bonds because either (a) the market requires a higher spread due to a perceived increase in the risk that the issuer will default or (b) the assigned credit rating of the debt will be lowered.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

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(Expressed in United States Dollars)

14 Financial Risk Managements (Continued)

14.2 Credit risk (continued)

(b) Management of risk

Default risk is managed at the outset by subjecting all issuers/counterparties to a robust credit risk assessment process that results in the assignment of a credit score rating for debt which is not rated by a recognized debt rating agency. The acquisition or retention of a debt issue is subject to the credit rating limits and constraints contained in the Fund's investment policy statement, and any other relevant factors. It is the Corporation's policy that a credit rating review of each issuer/counterparty be performed at least annually.

The overall exposure to default risk is measured by monitoring the relative credit quality of the issuers making up the fixed income portfolio. Issuers/counterparties that are rated at least BBB- equivalent by international credit rating agencies or that have an internally determined credit score consistent with such a credit rating are deemed to have a high credit quality. Issuers/counterparties that are rated CCC equivalent and below by international agencies or have an internally determined score consistent with such a rating or that are past due or otherwise distressed or that are exposed to considerable short-term economic/industry/project risk are all deemed low credit quality. All other issuers/counterparties are considered to be of moderate credit quality.

(c) Maximum exposure to credit risk before collateral or credit enhancements

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at 31 December is the carrying amount of the financial assets as set out below.

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	\$'000	\$'000
Investment Securities:		
- Debt securities	489,439	532,181
- Short term securities	32,331	9,500
Accounts receivable	19,218	22,281
Cash and cash equivalents	80,302	78,509
TOTAL	621,290	642,471

(d) Financial assets are summarized as follows:

31 December 2017

	Available for Sale Financial Assets	Accounts Receivables	Cash and Cash Equivalents
	\$'000	\$000	\$'000
Neither Past due nor impaired	503,887	19,218	80,302
Individually impaired	17,883	-	-
Gross	521,770	19,218	80,302
Total	521,770	19,218	80,302

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

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14 Financial Risk Managements (Continued)

14.2 Credit risk (continued)

(d) *Financial assets are summarized as follows: (continued)*

31 December 2016

	Available for Sale Financial Assets \$'000	Accounts Receivables \$000	Cash and Cash Equivalents \$'000
Neither Past due nor impaired	522,657	22,281	78,509
Individually impaired	19,024	-	-
Gross	541,681	22,281	78,509
Total	541,681	22,281	78,509

Past due, impaired or other distressed investments held by the Fund are monitored by management and reported to the Risk Management Department, the Investment Committee and the Board.

The Fund does not hold any collateral for these assets that are exposed to credit risk. There are no assets in the Fund that are past due but not impaired

(e) *Credit quality for neither past due nor impaired*

The credit quality of the Fund's financial assets is given below:

	High \$'000	Moderate \$'000	Low \$'000	Total \$'000
As at 31 December 2017				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	80,302	-	-	80,302
Interest and Other Receivables	19,218	-	-	19,218
Short term Securities	32,331	-	-	32,331
Debt Instruments	447,982	35,747	5,710	489,439
Total	579,833	35,747	5,710	621,290
As at 31 December 2016				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	78,509	-	-	78,509
Interest and Other Receivables	22,281	-	-	22,281
Short term securities	9,500	-	-	9,500
Debt securities	484,034	44,389	3,758	532,181
Total	594,324	44,389	3,758	642,471

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

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(Expressed in United States Dollars)

14 Financial Risk Managements (Continued)

14.2 Credit risk (continued)

(f) *Impaired assets*

Impairment charges are computed in accordance with IAS 39 and the Fund accounting policies. In summary an asset is considered impaired where there is no longer reasonable assurance of collection within the contractually established timeframe of the full amount of principal and interest due, to deterioration in the credit quality of the counterparty or any other factor which may affect contractual performance. In other words, an asset is impaired if its estimated recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount.

For the year ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016, the impairment charges recognised are summarised in the following table:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
	\$'000	\$'000
Impairment loss recognised	1,126	3,141

14.3 Market risk

Definition

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

14.3.1 *Foreign exchange risk*

The Fund has no significant exposure to foreign exchange risk since all its assets and transactions are denominated in United States dollars which is the Fund's functional currency.

14.3.2 *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of market interest rates on the fair value and future cash flows of financial assets and liabilities. The Fund holds fixed interest securities that expose the Fund to fair value interest rate risk. The Fund also holds floating rate debt instruments and cash and cash equivalents expose the Fund to cash flow interest rate risk.

Given the general offsetting effect of exposures to fair value interest rate risk and cash flow interest rate risk, the overall interest rate risk is managed by making judicious adjustments of the overall weighted average term to maturity (i.e. duration) based on the relevant economic and financial market outlook. Management monitors the duration of the portfolios by segregating the fixed income securities by the earlier of contractual maturity or interest rate reset dates that are less than or equal to one year, greater than one year but less than five years, and greater than or equal to five years. The degree of interest rate sensitivity in the overall portfolio is then reflected by the relative proportions in the given maturity terms/interest rate reset frequencies.

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2017

(Expressed in United States Dollars)

14 Financial Risk Managements (Continued)

14.3 Market risk (continued)

14.3.2 Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

The table below summarises the Fund's exposure to interest rate risk. The assets and liabilities are categorised by the earlier of the repricing date and the maturity date.

	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Non - Interest Bearing \$'000	Premium and Discounts \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2017						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	80,302	-	-	-	-	80,302
Investment securities	83,580	333,941	98,080	-	6,169	521,770
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	19,218	-	19,218
Total financial assets	163,882	333,941	98,080	19,218	6,169	621,290
Financial Liabilities						
Accounts payables and other liabilities	5,538	-	-	-	-	5,538
Total equity	615,752	-	-	-	-	615,752
Total financial liabilities	621,290	-	-	-	-	621,290
Interest Sensitivity Gap	(457,408)	333,941	98,080			

	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Non - Interest Bearing \$'000	Premium and Discounts \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2016						
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	78,509	-	-	-	-	78,509
Investment securities	46,053	300,840	195,807	-	(1,019)	541,681
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	22,281	-	22,281
Total financial assets	124,562	300,840	195,807	22,281	(1,019)	642,471
Financial Liabilities						
Accounts payables and other liabilities	16,477	-	-	-	-	16,477
Total equity	625,994	-	-	-	-	625,994
Total financial liabilities	642,471	-	-	-	-	642,471
Interest Sensitivity Gap	(517,909)	300,840	195,807			

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

31 December 2017

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14 Financial Risk Managements (Continued)

14.3 Market risk (continued)

14.3.2 Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)

Given the above rate re-pricing profile, 1% change in interest rates as at 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 would have had the following estimated impact on the net assets attributable to unit holders:

	31-Dec-17	31-Dec-16
100 basis point change	US\$1.0 million	US\$1.1 million

It should be noted that although the units which may be put to the Fund are presented as total equity in the financial statements, for the purposes of providing a meaningful Interest sensitivity analysis of the Financial Instruments, they are treated as liabilities in the foregoing tables.

There were no changes in the policies and procedures for managing interest rate risk from the prior year.

14.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Fund is unable to meet payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. The Fund treasury management activities include: (i) daily monitoring of future cash flow requirements, (ii) maintenance of a portfolio of investments that can be easily liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruptions to cash flow, and (iii) management of the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

The Funds mitigate the risk by maintaining adequate portfolio liquidity through appropriate cash, near cash and other short-term investments. Given the tradable nature of a substantial proportion of the Fund portfolios, this risk is not deemed significant.

The following table presents the contractual liquidity of the Fund for its financial assets and liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the Table are contractual undiscounted cash flows:

	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total
At 31 Dec 2017				
Financial assets	183,100	333,941	98,080	615,121
Total Financial Assets	183,100	333,941	98,080	615,121
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,538	-	-	5,538
Total equity	615,752	-	-	615,752
Contractual cash out flows	621,290	-	-	621,290
Liquidity gap	(438,190)	333,941	98,080	(6,169)

Trinidad & Tobago Unit Trust Corporation

US Dollar Income Fund

Notes To The Financial Statements (Continued)

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14 Financial Risk Managements (Continued)

14.4 Liquidity risk (Continued)

	Less than 1 year \$'000	Between 1 and 5 years \$'000	Over 5 years \$'000	Total
At 31 Dec 2016				
Financial assets	167,943	361,570	220,001	749,514
Total Financial Assets	167,943	361,570	220,001	749,514
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and other liabilities	16,477	-	-	16,477
Units that may be put to the Fund	625,994	-	-	625,994
Contractual cash out flows	642,471	-	-	642,471
Liquidity gap	(474,528)	361,570	220,001	107,043

Assets held for managing liquidity risk

The Fund holds a diversified portfolio of cash and high quality highly liquid securities to support payment obligations and contingent funding in a stressed market environment including: Cash balances, Certificates of deposit and US Treasuries.

It should be noted that although the units which may be put to the Fund are presented as Total Equity in the financial statements, for the purposes of providing a meaningful liquidity analysis of the Financial Instruments by categories, they are treated as Liabilities in the foregoing tables.

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

15 Capital Risk Managements

The capital of the Fund is represented by the Total Equity. The amount of Total equity can change significantly on a daily basis, as the Fund is subject to daily subscriptions and redemptions at the discretion of Unitholders, as well as changes resulting from the Fund's performance. The Fund's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for Unitholders, provide benefits for other stakeholders and maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the investment activities of the Fund.

In order to maintain the capital structure, the Fund's policy is to perform the following:

- Monitor the level of daily subscriptions and redemptions relative to the assets it expects to be able to liquidate daily and adjust the amount of distributions the Fund pays to redeemable Unitholders.
- Redeem and issue new units in accordance with the constitutional documents of the Fund, which include the ability to restrict redemptions and require certain minimum holdings and subscriptions.

The Board of Directors and Investment Manager monitor capital on the basis of Total equity.

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

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16 Financial Instruments by Category

The following tables present the financial assets of the Fund by category:

As at 31 December 2017	Loans and Receivables	Available for Sale	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	80,302	-	80,302
- Interest and other receivables	19,218	-	19,218
- Investment Securities	-	521,770	521,770
	99,520	521,770	621,290

	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Liabilities		
- Accounts payable and other liabilities	5,538	5,538
- Total equity	615,752	615,752
	621,290	621,290

As at 31 December 2016	Loans and Receivables	Available for Sale	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Assets			
- Cash and cash equivalents	78,509	-	78,509
- Interest and other receivables	22,281	-	22,281
- Investment Securities	-	541,681	541,681
	100,790	541,681	642,471

	Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost	Total
	\$'000	\$'000
Financial Liabilities		
- Accounts payable and other liabilities	16,477	16,477
- Total equity	625,994	625,994
	642,471	642,471

It should be noted that although the units which may be put to the Fund are presented as Total equity in the financial statements for the purposes of providing a meaningful analysis of the financial instruments by category they are treated as liabilities in the foregoing tables.