



CARIBBEAN FINANCE

COMPANY LTD

— Providing Efficient Service Since 1971 —



ANNUAL REPORT

2015

ASPIRATION STATEMENT

Caribbean Finance Company Limited aims to be the leader in the non-bank financial sector of Trinidad & Tobago, by offering quality financial facilities to its clients through personalised and efficient service at all levels in our institution.

CONTENTS

- 01 |** CHAIRMAN'S REPORT
- 02 |** DIRECTORS' REPORT
- 03 |** CORPORATE INFORMATION
- 04 |** FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
- 06 |** STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY
- 07 |** INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
- 08 |** BOARD OF DIRECTORS
- 10 |** STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
- 11 |** STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
- 12 |** STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
- 13 |** STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
- 14 |** NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

Our accounts at year ended December 31, 2015 demonstrated remarkable results having recorded the highest profit in our 44th year of operation.

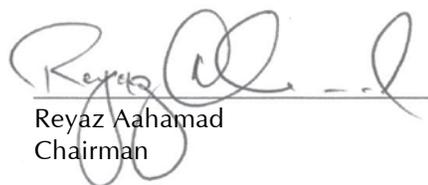
This stellar performance was accomplished by a solid loan application process and collateral demands with strong customer contact to ensure that delinquency remains controlled. Our processes continue to be evaluated internally and externally to ensure full compliance and to operate with a high level of efficiency.

Total net income rose to \$46.9M, a 7.9% increase which resulted in a profit after tax of \$24.4M, a \$1.6M increase over 2014. Our loans receivables now total \$457M also showing an increase of \$26M over the previous year.

These indicators not only shows continued growth by Caribbean Finance Co. Ltd. but more importantly the confidence by the depositors and our valued customers.

The new vehicle market remained robust in 2015, attributing to our achievements despite severe competition and initiatives by the commercial banks which we continue to monitor closely in 2016. We are cognisant of the concerns regarding foreign exchange availability and rise in the exchange rate which will possibly reduce demand. The outlook for 2016 is to be cautious and mindful of these factors and others that affect the local economy.

In closing, I will like to express my appreciation to the Management and staff for their invaluable contribution to our growth in 2015 and our valued customers for their continued support and loyalty.


Reyaz Aahamad
Chairman



DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their Report and the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Financial Results

	\$
Profit before taxation	32,754,591
Less: Taxation	<u>(8,313,703)</u>
Profit after taxation	24,440,888
Retained earnings at beginning of year	136,390,749
Dividends	<u>(7,200,000)</u>
Retained earnings at end of year	<u><u>153,631,637</u></u>

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

By Order of the Board



VAEGIS
BUSINESS SOLUTIONS LIMITED
Secretary

Aegis Business Solutions Limited
Secretary

CORPORATE INFORMATION

REGISTERED OFFICE

22 Kew Place, Port of Spain

HEAD OFFICE

17-19 Tragarete Road, Port of Spain

BRANCH

27-31 Ciperó Road, San Fernando

CLASSES OF BUSINESS

- 1 Finance House/Finance Company
- 2 Mortgage Institution
- 3 Confirming House or Acceptance House
- 4 Leasing Corporation

DIRECTORS

Reyaz Ahamad
Chairman

22 Kew Place, Port of Spain

Brian Sheppard
Managing Director

17-19 Tragarete Road, Port of Spain

Russell Martineau

50 Pembroke Street, Port of Spain

Anthony Agostini

18 Victoria Avenue, Port of Spain

Steve Mathura

29 Alberto Street, Woodbrook

Gillian Pollidore

5 Fitt Street, Woodbrook

SECRETARY

Aegis Business Solutions Limited
18 Scott Bushe Street
Port of Spain

BANKERS

Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited
56-58 Richmond Street
Port of Spain

ATTORNEY AT LAW

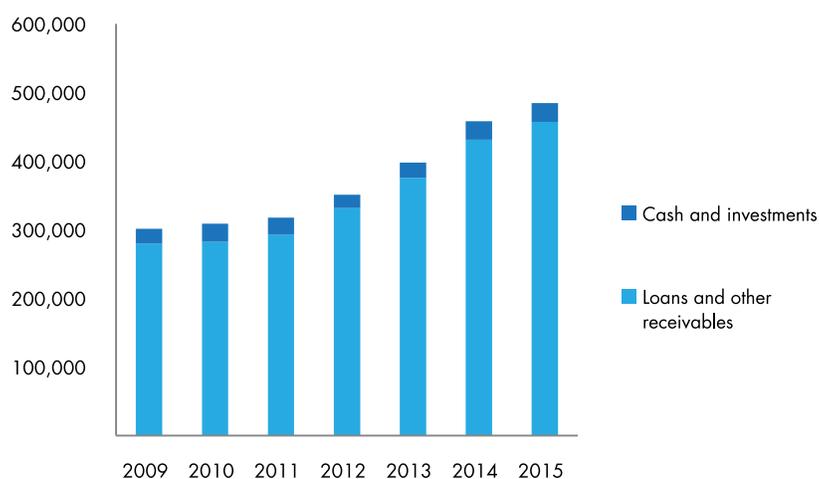
MG Daly & Partners
115A Abercromby Street
Port of Spain

AUDITORS

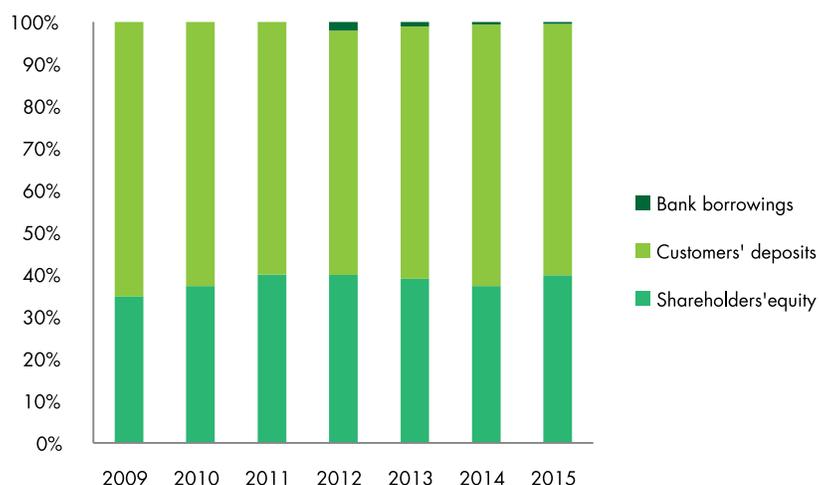
PricewaterhouseCoopers
11-13 Victoria Avenue
Port of Spain

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	December 2010 \$'000	December 2011 \$'000	December 2012 \$'000	December 2013 \$'000	December 2014 \$'000	December 2015 \$'000
Loans and other receivables	282,340	292,544	331,345	375,498	431,315	457,185
Cash and investments	26,211	24,854	19,707	22,269	26,855	27,369

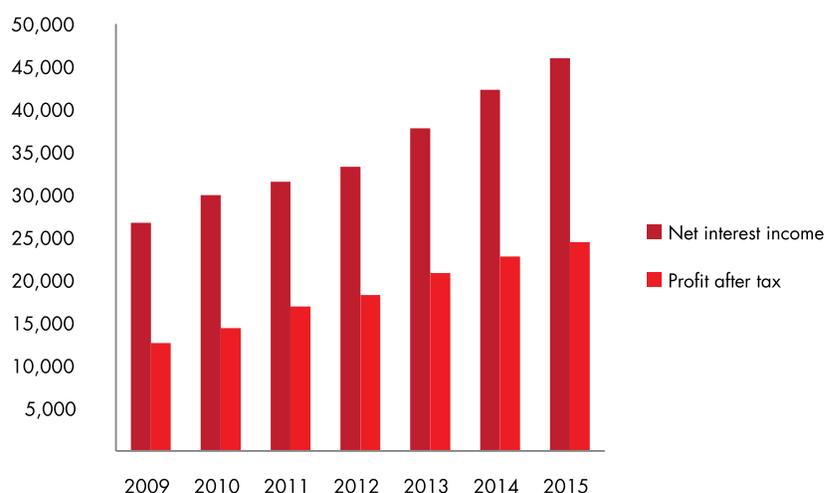


	December 2010 \$'000	December 2011 \$'000	December 2012 \$'000	December 2013 \$'000	December 2014 \$'000	December 2015 \$'000
Shareholders' equity	113,353	125,342	138,140	152,835	168,927	186,127
Customers' deposits	190,779	188,121	201,016	235,334	281,127	289,963
Bank borrowings	--	--	7,084	4,174	2,973	2,455



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS *(continued)*

	December 2010 \$'000	December 2011 \$'000	December 2012 \$'000	December 2013 \$'000	December 2014 \$'000	December 2015 \$'000
Net interest income	29,936	31,500	33,249	37,758	42,283	45,947
Profit after tax	14,392	16,900	18,258	20,729	22,786	24,441



Ratios	2015 %	2014 %	
Profit Margin	79.06	78.94	Measures the Company's Total Expense Management
Efficiency Ratio	30.27	29.73	Indicates Non-Interest Expense Management
Return on Assets	5.16	5.29	Measures the Profitable use of Assets
Return on Equity	13.77	14.17	Is the Profitable use of Owner's Equity
Capital Adequacy	40.51	38.96	The Company's capital to its risk adjusted Assets

STATEMENT OF MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITY

It is management's responsibility to apply the appropriate accounting policies and make accounting estimates that are reasonable.

Management is responsible for ensuring that the statements presented are a true and fair presentation of the state of affairs of the Company which includes ensuring that the controls over the information from which the statements are derived are designed and properly monitored in a manner which would allow accurate information to be provided.

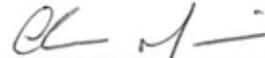
In addition, management is responsible for ensuring that the information presented is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Management accepts responsibility for the annual financial statements as well as the responsibility for the maintenance of the accounting records and internal controls which form the basis of the financial statements. The financial statements of Caribbean Finance Company Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the appropriate accounting policies have been established and applied in a manner which gives a true and fair view of the Company's financial affairs and operating results.

In addition, nothing has come to the attention of management to indicate that the Company will not remain a going concern for the next twelve months from the date of this statement.



Managing Director
10 March 2016



Accountant
10 March 2016

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Caribbean Finance Company Limited, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015, and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 14 to 43.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and the fair presentation of these 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Caribbean Finance Company Limited as at 31 December 2015, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

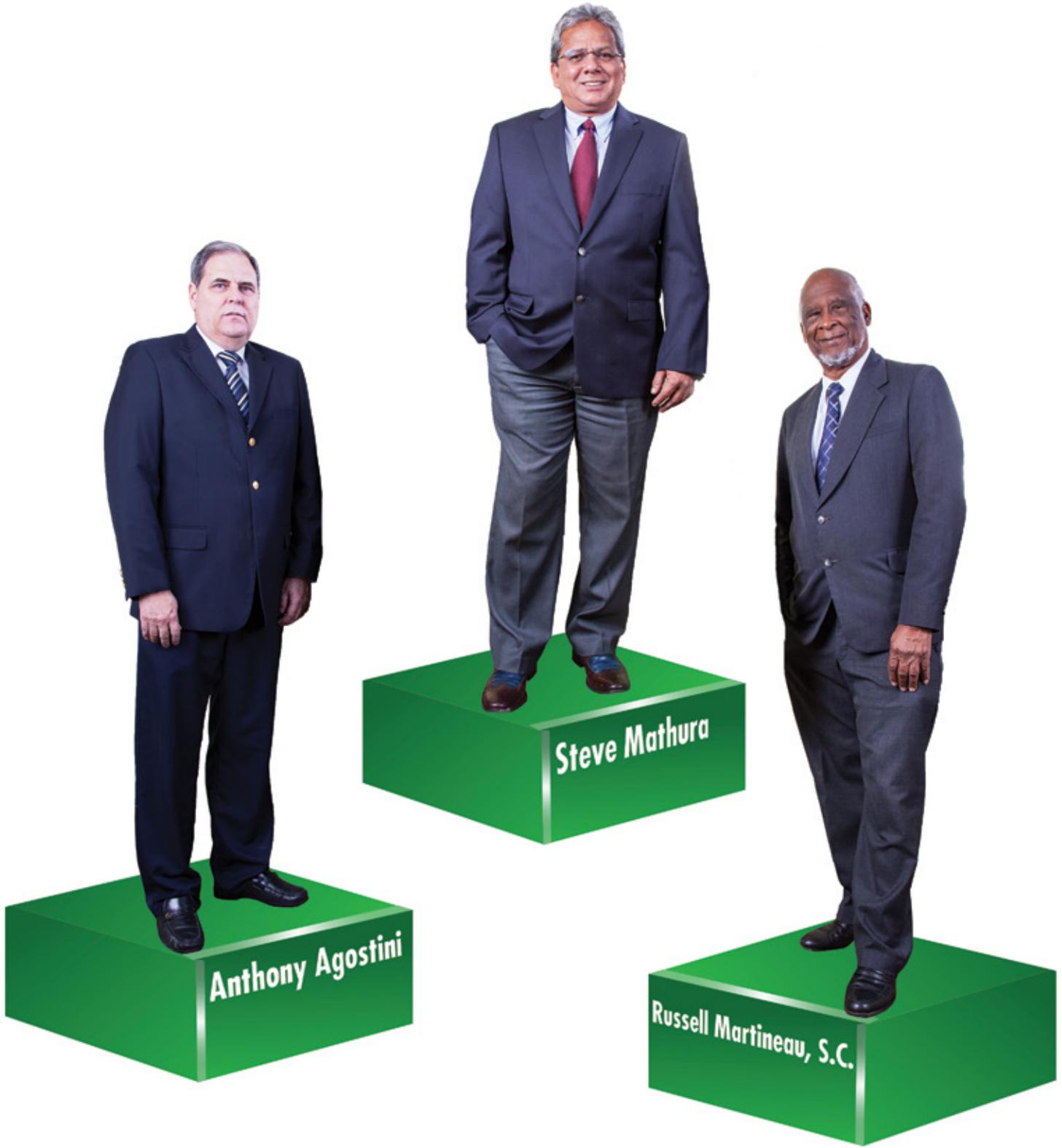
PricewaterhouseCoopers
10 March 2016
Port of Spain
Trinidad, West Indies

**CB Wharfe (Senior Partner), L Awai, F Aziz Mohammed, BA Hackett, H Mohammed,
NA Panchoo, SW Ramirez, A West**

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS





Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Statement of Financial Position

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	31 December	
		2015 \$	2014 \$
Assets			
Cash resources	4	352,352	1,208,190
Statutory deposit with Central Bank	5	26,199,271	24,804,721
Investments available-for-sale	6	817,780	842,424
Loans and other receivables	7	457,185,414	431,314,656
Property and equipment	8	2,039,934	2,209,535
Other assets		255,829	153,283
Taxation recoverable		--	132,007
Deferred tax asset	9	84,466	238,546
Total assets		<u>486,935,046</u>	<u>460,903,362</u>
Liabilities			
Short-term financing	10	--	2,008,014
Customers' deposits	11	289,963,021	281,126,954
Bank overdraft	12	2,455,325	964,636
Other liabilities		1,110,284	1,176,468
Taxation payable		79,881	--
Dividends		7,200,000	6,700,000
Total Liabilities		<u>300,808,511</u>	<u>291,976,072</u>
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	13	15,000,000	15,000,000
Statutory reserve	14	15,000,000	15,000,000
General banking reserve	14	2,500,000	2,500,000
Retained earnings		153,631,637	136,390,749
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income		(5,102)	36,541
Total Shareholders' Equity		<u>186,126,535</u>	<u>168,927,290</u>
Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>486,935,046</u>	<u>460,903,362</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

On 10 March 2016, the Board of Directors of Caribbean Finance Company Limited authorised these financial statements for issue.



Director



Director

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	Year Ended 31 December	
		2015 \$	2014 \$
Interest income	15	58,114,107	53,564,297
Interest expense	16	<u>(12,167,354)</u>	<u>(11,281,148)</u>
Net interest income		45,946,753	42,283,149
Other income	17	<u>1,025,348</u>	<u>1,216,826</u>
Total net income		<u>46,972,101</u>	<u>43,499,975</u>
Impairment expense on loans and other financing, net of recoveries	7 c.	(2,797,110)	(2,448,342)
Operating expenses	18	<u>(11,420,400)</u>	<u>(10,483,088)</u>
Total non-interest expenses		<u>(14,217,510)</u>	<u>(12,931,430)</u>
Profit before taxation		32,754,591	30,568,545
Taxation	19	<u>(8,313,703)</u>	<u>(7,782,705)</u>
Profit after taxation		<u>24,440,888</u>	<u>22,785,840</u>
Other Comprehensive Income:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Fair value (losses)/gains on investments available-for-sale	6 b.	<u>(41,643)</u>	<u>6,032</u>
Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		<u>(41,643)</u>	<u>6,032</u>
Total profit and comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>24,399,245</u></u>	<u><u>22,791,872</u></u>
Earnings per share	20	<u><u>1.63</u></u>	<u><u>1.52</u></u>

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	Share Capital \$	Statutory Reserve \$	General Banking Reserve \$	Retained Earnings \$	Accumulated other comprehensive (loss)/income \$	Total Shareholders' Equity \$
Year ended 31 December 2015							
Balance at 1 January 2015		15,000,000	15,000,000	2,500,000	136,390,749	36,541	168,927,290
Profit after taxation		--	--	--	24,440,888	--	24,440,888
Other comprehensive profit for the year		--	--	--	--	(41,643)	(41,643)
Dividends	21	--	--	--	(7,200,000)	--	(7,200,000)
Balance at 31 December 2015		<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>153,631,637</u>	<u>(5,102)</u>	<u>186,126,535</u>

Year ended 31 December 2014

Balance at 1 January 2014		15,000,000	15,000,000	2,500,000	120,304,909	30,509	152,835,418
Profit after taxation		--	--	--	22,785,840	--	22,785,840
Other comprehensive profit for the year		--	--	--	--	6,032	6,032
Dividends	21	--	--	--	(6,700,000)	--	(6,700,000)
Balance at 31 December 2014		<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>136,390,749</u>	<u>36,541</u>	<u>168,927,290</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

	Notes	Year Ended 31 December	
		2015	2014
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		\$	\$
Profit before taxation		32,754,591	30,568,545
Adjustments for			
Impairment losses on loans		2,797,110	2,448,342
Depreciation	8	468,380	439,294
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		(3,834)	(2,014)
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Loans and other receivables		(28,667,868)	(58,264,937)
Central Bank Reserve Account		(1,394,550)	(4,137,905)
Other assets		(102,546)	19,687
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Customers' deposits		8,836,067	45,792,697
Other liabilities		(66,184)	(1,039,298)
		<u>14,621,166</u>	<u>15,824,411</u>
Cash used in operating activities			
Corporation tax paid		(8,063,281)	(7,500,000)
Corporation tax refund		115,545	--
		<u>6,673,430</u>	<u>8,324,411</u>
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities			
Cash Flows From Investing Activities			
Purchase of fixed assets		(352,510)	(797,770)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		57,565	117,998
Net additions/disposals of investments available-for-sale		(16,999)	(21,076)
		<u>(311,943)</u>	<u>(700,848)</u>
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities			
Financing Activities			
Dividends paid		(6,700,000)	(6,000,000)
(Repayment)/proceeds on short-term financing		(2,008,014)	26,792
		<u>(8,708,014)</u>	<u>(5,973,208)</u>
Net cash used in Financing Activities			
Net (Decrease)/Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents		(2,346,527)	1,650,355
Cash And Cash Equivalents At Beginning Of Year		243,554	(1,406,801)
Cash And Cash Equivalents At End Of Year		<u>(2,102,973)</u>	<u>243,554</u>
Represented By:			
Cash resources	4	352,352	1,208,190
Bank overdraft		(2,455,325)	(964,636)
		<u>(2,102,973)</u>	<u>243,554</u>

The notes on pages 14 to 43 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

1 Incorporation and Activities

Caribbean Finance Company Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago on 17 June 1971. It is licensed under the Financial Institutions Act, 2008.

The Company is a subsidiary of Universal Investments Limited a company incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Its ultimate parent company is The Southern Company Limited a company incorporated in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

The principal activities of the Company are lending through hire purchase agreements and mortgage bills of sale on motor vehicles and the acceptance of deposits for fixed terms. The Company also provides credit through trade financing, mortgage loans and leasing.

The address of its registered office is 22 Kew Place, Port of Spain.

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 the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a. Basis of preparation

The Company's 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 financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the investments available-for-sale which are measured at fair value.

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.

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

- Amendment to IAS 32, 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. This amendment clarifies that the right of set-off must not be contingent on a future event. It must also be legally enforceable for all counterparties in the normal course of business, as well as in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy. The amendment also considers settlement mechanisms. The amendment did not have a significant effect on the Company financial statements
- Amendments to IAS 36, 'Impairment of assets', on the recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets. This amendment removed certain disclosures of the recoverable amount of CGUs which had been included in IAS 36 by the issue of IFRS 13.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations which are effective for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2015 are not material to the Company.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

a. Basis of preparation (continued)

(ii) New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2015 and not early adopted by the Company

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 or later periods, but the Company has not early adopted them:

- IFRS 15 – Revenues from Contracts with Customers: The IASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace IAS 18 which covers contracts for goods and services and IAS 11 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer – so the notion of control replaces the existing notion of risks and rewards. Mandatory adoption is expected for fiscal year beginning 1 January 2018.
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: IFRS 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and introduces new rules for hedge accounting.

In July 2014, the IASB made further changes to the classification and measurement rules and also introduced a new impairment model. These latest amendments now complete the new financial instruments standard. The new impairment model is an expected credit loss (ECL) model which may result in the earlier recognition of credit losses. Mandatory adoption is expected for fiscal year beginning 1 January 2018.

The Company has not yet assessed how its revenue arrangement and impairment provisions would be affected by the new rules listed above.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company.

b. Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Trinidad and Tobago dollars which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the reporting currency at 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 of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale are included in the available-for-sale reserve in other comprehensive income.

c. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances with banks net of bank overdraft.

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

d. *Financial assets*

The Company classifies its financial assets as “investments available-for-sale” and “loans and other receivables”. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

(i) *Investments available-for-sale*

Investments available-for-sale are those intended to be held for an indefinite period of time and which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates.

All purchases and sales of investments available-for-sale are recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the investment. Investments available-for-sale are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investment have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Investments available-for-sale are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investments available-for-sale are carried at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments available-for-sale are recognised directly in other comprehensive income until the investment is derecognised, sold or impaired. At this time, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

The fair values of quoted investments in active markets are based on current bid prices. If there is no active market for an investment, the Company establishes fair value using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm’s length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

(ii) *Loans and other receivables*

Loans and other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, other than:

- (a) those the entity intends to sell immediately or in the short-term, which are classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates at fair value through the profit or loss;
- (b) those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available-for-sale; or
- (c) those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Loans and other receivables are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest on loans is included in profit or loss and is reported as ‘Interest income’. In the case of an impairment, the impairment loss is reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the loan and recognised in profit or loss as ‘Impairment expense on loans and other financing, net of recoveries’.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary Of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e. *Impairment of financial assets*

(i) *Financial assets carried at fair value*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is objective evidence of impairment resulting in the recognition of an impairment loss. If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss on equity instruments are not reversed through 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 profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through the profit or loss.

(ii) *Financial assets carried at amortised cost*

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have 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.

Objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets is impaired includes observable data that comes to the attention of the Company about the following loss events:

- (a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
- (b) a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in payments;
- (c) it becoming probable that the issuer or debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
- (d) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
- (e) observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of individual assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial assets in the group, including:
 - adverse changes in the payment status of issuers or debtors in the Group; or
 - national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets in the group.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

e. *Impairment of financial assets (continued)*

(ii) *Financial assets carried at amortised cost (continued)*

The Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant. If the Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is or continues to be recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and other receivables has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. The calculation of the present value of the estimated future cash flows of a collateralised financial asset reflects the cash flows that may result from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

When a loan is uncollectible, it is written off against the related allowance for impairment losses. Such loans are written off after all the necessary procedures have been completed and the amount of the loss has been determined.

If in the subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improved credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

f. *Leases*

When assets are held subject to a finance lease, the present value of the lease payments is recognised as a receivable and included under loans and other financing. The difference between the gross receivable and the present value of the receivable is recognised as unearned interest.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

g. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation on assets is computed using the following methods to allocate their cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Reducing balance basis

Leasehold improvements	– 10%
Furniture and fittings	– 10%
Motor vehicles	– 25%
Office and computer equipment	– 12% -- 20%
Computer software	– 12% -- 20%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each statement of financial position date.

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

h. Short-term financing

Short-term financing is recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. Short-term financing is subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between proceeds net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

i. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

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

j. Income tax

(i) Current income tax

Income tax is calculated on the basis of the applicable tax law in Trinidad and Tobago and is recognised in profit or loss for the period.

(ii) Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying values for financial reporting purposes. Tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the statement of financial position date are used to determine deferred tax.

The principal temporary differences arise from accelerated tax depreciation and revaluation of investments available-for-sale.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss for the period except to the extent that it relates to taxable items that are charged or credited in other comprehensive income. In these circumstances, the associated deferred tax is charged or credited to other comprehensive income (for example, in the case of a taxable available-for-sale investment).

k. Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

l. Revenue recognition

(i) Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense for all interest-bearing financial instruments are recognised within 'interest income' and 'interest expense' in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and of allocating the interest income and interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company 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, transactions costs, and all other premiums and discounts.

(ii) Fees and commissions

Fees and commissions are generally recognised on an accrual basis when the service has been provided. Loan commitment fees for loans that are likely to be drawn down are deferred and recognised as an adjustment to the effective interest rate on the loan. Commissions and fees arising from negotiating, or participating in the negotiation of, a transaction for a third party, are recognised on completion of the underlying transaction.

m. Defined contribution plan

The Company has a defined contribution plan. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. Contributions are charged to profit or loss on the accrual basis.

n. Dividend distribution

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

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(i) *Impairment losses on loans*

The Company reviews its underlying portfolios to assess impairment on a regular basis. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss, the Company makes judgements as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the underlying portfolios. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers in a group, or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on financial assets in the group. Management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for financial assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

The following is a sensitivity analysis of the key assumptions used in developing this estimate:

- In arriving at the specific provision for impairment losses for collateralised financial assets, the Company estimated cash flows from foreclosure less costs for obtaining and selling the collateral. Had collateral values been 5% lower/higher in aggregate, the specific provision for impairment losses would have been \$ 727,162 higher/lower.
- In arriving at the portfolio provision for impairment losses, the Company estimated loss percentages for the portfolio by considering industry, economic and other factors by sector. Had the loss percentages been 0.1% higher/lower, the portfolio provision for impairment losses would have been \$ 436,051 higher/lower.

(ii) *Income taxes*

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

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

4 Cash Resources

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Cash on hand and in bank	196,024	1,053,281
Money market mutual funds	156,328	154,909
Included in cash and cash equivalents	<u>352,352</u>	<u>1,208,190</u>

Cash at bank and money market mutual funds were neither past due nor impaired as of the statement of financial position dates. These are held with local financial institutions which have not defaulted in the past and are considered to be credit worthy.

5 Statutory Deposit With Central Bank

	2015 \$	2014 \$
	<u>26,199,271</u>	<u>24,804,721</u>

The Financial Institutions Act, 2008 (the Act) requires that every non-banking financial institution licensed under the Act in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago hold a non-interest bearing deposit account with the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago equivalent to 9% of the total deposit liabilities of that institution. As at 31 December 2015, the Company was in compliance with this requirement.

6 Investments Available-for-sale

Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation – First Unit Scheme (Note 6.a)	33,823	33,823
Roytrin Mutual Funds	783,957	808,601
	<u>817,780</u>	<u>842,424</u>
Balance at beginning of year	842,424	815,316
Net additions/disposals of investments available for-sale	16,999	21,076
Net fair value gains/(losses) recognised in other comprehensive income (Note 6.2)	<u>(41,643)</u>	<u>6,032</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>817,780</u>	<u>842,424</u>

a. This represents an investment in the initial capital of the Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation.

b. Net fair value (losses)/gains were recognised in other comprehensive income as follows:

Net fair value (losses)/gains on investments available-for-sale	<u>(41,643)</u>	<u>6,032</u>
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(41,643)</u>	<u>6,032</u>

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

7 Loans and Other Receivables	2015 \$	2014 \$
Instalment loans	450,221,432	418,634,012
Finance leases (Note 7 d.)	781,254	796,103
Trade financing	7,031,634	10,294,080
Mortgage loans	4,454,845	6,403,416
	<u>462,489,165</u>	<u>436,127,611</u>
Provision for impaired loans and other receivables	(5,303,751)	(4,812,955)
	<u>457,185,414</u>	<u>431,314,656</u>
Non-current portion	433,104,866	404,701,871
Current portion	29,384,299	31,425,740
	<u>462,489,165</u>	<u>436,127,611</u>
<i>a. Analysis of loans and other receivables</i>		
Current	387,185,888	390,627,145
Past due but not impaired	55,896,516	29,856,222
Impaired	19,406,761	15,644,244
	<u>462,489,165</u>	<u>436,127,611</u>
<i>b. Reconciliation of provision for impaired loans and other receivables</i>		
Balance at start of year	4,812,955	4,293,208
Reversal of impairment	(8,012,640)	(9,387,273)
Increase in impairment	8,503,436	9,907,020
Balance at end of year	<u>5,303,751</u>	<u>4,812,955</u>
Specific provision	3,795,608	3,465,855
Portfolio provision	1,508,143	1,347,100
	<u>5,303,751</u>	<u>4,812,955</u>
<i>c. Impairment expense on loans and other financing, net of recoveries</i>		
Increase in impairment	8,503,436	9,907,020
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	1,752,059	1,618,031
Income received on claims previously written off net of expenses	554,255	310,564
Reversal of impairment	(8,012,640)	(9,387,273)
	<u>2,797,110</u>	<u>2,448,342</u>
<i>d. Finance leases</i>		
Gross investment in finance leases	920,209	969,333
Unearned finance charges	(138,955)	(173,230)
Net investment in finance leases	<u>781,253</u>	<u>796,103</u>
Gross investment in finance leases		
Not later than 1 year	--	52,977
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	920,209	916,356
	<u>920,209</u>	<u>969,333</u>

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

8 Property and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements	Furniture and Fittings	Motor Vehicles	Office and Computer Equipment	Computer Software	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year ended 31 December 2015						
Opening net book value	302,700	127,172	764,109	683,284	332,270	2,209,535
Additions	--	16,132	236,739	81,536	18,102	352,510
Disposals	--	--	(52,844)	(887)	--	(53,731)
Depreciation charge	(35,842)	(15,247)	(228,674)	(120,568)	(68,049)	(468,380)
Closing net book value	266,858	128,057	719,330	643,366	282,324	2,039,934
At 31 December 2015						
Cost	471,569	333,281	1,179,940	1,448,052	964,807	4,397,649
Accumulated depreciation	(204,711)	(205,224)	(460,611)	(804,686)	(682,484)	(2,357,716)
Net book value	266,858	128,057	719,330	643,366	282,324	2,039,934
Year ended 31 December 2014						
Opening net book value	343,410	124,603	630,172	616,885	251,973	1,967,043
Additions	--	17,209	432,391	189,670	158,500	797,770
Disposals	--	--	(113,177)	(2,807)	--	(115,984)
Depreciation charge	(40,710)	(14,640)	(185,277)	(120,464)	(78,203)	(439,294)
Closing net book value	302,700	127,172	764,109	683,284	332,270	2,209,535
At 31 December 2014						
Cost	471,570	317,149	1,188,566	1,367,965	946,705	4,291,955
Accumulated depreciation	(168,870)	(189,977)	(424,457)	(684,681)	(614,435)	(2,082,420)
Net book value	302,700	127,172	764,109	683,284	332,270	2,209,535
At 31 December 2013						
Cost	471,570	299,940	1,060,435	1,184,532	788,205	3,804,682
Accumulated depreciation	(128,160)	(175,337)	(430,263)	(567,647)	(536,232)	(1,837,639)
Net book value	343,410	124,603	630,172	616,885	251,973	1,967,043

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

9 Deferred Tax Asset

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 25%.

The movement in the net deferred income tax asset is as follows:

	2015 \$	2014 \$
At beginning of year	238,546	390,342
Amount recognised in profit or loss (Note 19):		
– Current year	(59,108)	(144,442)
Adjustment to prior year's estimates	(94,972)	(7,354)
At end of year	<u>84,466</u>	<u>238,546</u>

The net deferred tax asset is attributable to:

Accelerated depreciation on leased assets, property and equipment	<u>84,466</u>	<u>238,546</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>84,466</u>	<u>238,546</u>

10 Short-term Financing

Short-term financing	--	2,000,000
Accrued interest	--	8,014
	<u>--</u>	<u>2,008,014</u>

The Company maintained short-term facilities in the form of bankers acceptances with financial institutions.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

11 Customers' Deposits	2015 \$	2014 \$
Deposit balances	286,569,582	277,865,495
Accrued interest	3,393,439	3,261,459
	<u>289,963,021</u>	<u>281,126,954</u>
Current portion	266,271,971	250,534,461
Non-current portion	23,691,050	30,592,493
	<u>289,963,021</u>	<u>281,126,954</u>

a. Sectoral analysis	2015		2014	
	\$	%	\$	%
Consumers	249,259,366	86	246,583,610	88
Commercial	40,703,655	14	34,543,344	12
	<u>289,963,021</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>281,126,954</u>	<u>100</u>

All deposits have fixed interest rates.

12 Bank Overdraft

The Company maintains an overdraft facility which bears interest at 8.50% per annum (2014 – 7%). This overdraft facility together with the short-term financing through bankers' acceptances, totals \$20 million, committed and a further \$10 million un-committed, all of which is secured by a debenture over the assets of the Company.

13 Share Capital	2015 \$	2014 \$
Authorised		
An unlimited number of shares of no par value		
Issued and fully paid		
15,000,000 ordinary shares of no par value	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

14 Reserves

Statutory reserve

The Financial Institutions Act, 2008 requires financial institutions to transfer annually a minimum of 10% of its profit after taxation to a reserve fund until the balance on this reserve is equal to the paid up capital of the institution.

General banking reserve

In keeping with the Financial Institutions (Prudential Criteria) Regulations, 1994, the Company has set aside a reserve out of retained earnings to provide against unforeseen losses on the loan portfolio.

15 Interest Income

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Loans and other receivables	58,093,307	53,540,444
Cash resources and investments available-for-sale	<u>20,800</u>	<u>23,853</u>
	<u><u>58,114,107</u></u>	<u><u>53,564,297</u></u>

16 Interest Expense

Customers' deposits	11,517,236	10,563,464
Bank overdraft and short term financing	<u>650,118</u>	<u>717,684</u>
	<u><u>12,167,354</u></u>	<u><u>11,281,148</u></u>

17 Other Income

Fees and commissions	1,025,348	1,037,348
Profit on disposal of assets under finance leases	<u>--</u>	<u>179,478</u>
	<u><u>1,025,348</u></u>	<u><u>1,216,826</u></u>

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

18 Operating Expenses	2015 \$	2014 \$
Staff costs (Note 18 a.)	5,895,037	5,222,755
Administrative and other expenses	3,246,337	3,120,790
Depreciation	468,380	439,294
Directors' fees	180,000	180,000
Deposit insurance premium*	516,760	438,419
Office rent	655,986	655,986
Professional fees	400,925	374,645
Green Fund Levy	60,809	53,213
(Profit)/loss on disposal of property and equipment	(3,834)	(2,014)
	<u>11,420,400</u>	<u>10,483,088</u>

*Statutory regulations governing the operations of banks and other financial institutions in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago stipulate that an annual premium be paid to the Deposit Insurance Corporation amounting to 0.2% of average deposit liabilities outstanding at the end of each quarter of the preceding year.

a. Staff Costs

	\$	\$
Salaries	5,280,924	4,675,977
National insurance	249,815	219,690
Pension contributions	165,568	136,800
Other long term benefits	198,730	190,288
	<u>5,895,037</u>	<u>5,222,755</u>

19 Taxation

Corporation tax		
- Current year	8,180,763	7,516,159
- Adjustments to prior year's estimates	(21,140)	114,750
Deferred tax (credit)/charge (see Note 9)		
- Current year	59,108	144,442
- Adjustments to prior year's estimates	94,972	7,354
	<u>8,313,703</u>	<u>7,782,705</u>

The tax on the operating profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the statutory rate of 25% as follows:

Profit before taxation	<u>32,754,591</u>	<u>30,568,545</u>
Corporation tax calculated at a tax rate of 25%	8,188,648	7,642,136
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	55,929	24,154
Income not assessable for tax	(4,706)	(5,689)
Adjustments to prior year's estimates	73,832	122,104
	<u>8,313,703</u>	<u>7,782,705</u>

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

20 Earnings Per Share	2015 \$	2014 \$
Profit after taxation	<u>24,440,888</u>	<u>22,750,966</u>
Number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>15,000,000</u>	<u>15,000,000</u>
Earnings per share	<u>\$1.63</u>	<u>\$1.52</u>
21 Dividends		
Declared – \$0.48 per share (2014: \$0.45)	<u>7,200,000</u>	<u>6,700,000</u>

22 Related Party Transactions

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.

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loans and deposits. These transactions were carried out on commercial terms and conditions. The outstanding balances at the year-end are as follows:

- a. *Outstanding balances at year-end arising from related party transactions and related income and expense for the year are as follows:*

Loans and other receivables

	<u>751,480</u>	<u>1,297,654</u>
--	----------------	------------------

Customers' deposits

Directors and key management personnel

	<u>43,030,022</u>	<u>41,779,833</u>
--	-------------------	-------------------

Interest income

	<u>112,281</u>	<u>135,280</u>
--	----------------	----------------

Interest expense

Directors and key management personnel

	<u>927,341</u>	<u>908,270</u>
--	----------------	----------------

- b. *Key management compensation*

Salaries and other short term benefits

	<u>2,024,914</u>	<u>1,791,204</u>
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Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management

a. Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a number of financial risks and those activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. Taking risks is core to the financial business and the operational risks are an inevitable consequence of being in business. The Company's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects in the Company's financial performance.

The Company's risk management system serves to identify the various risks specific to the activities and operations of the Company and to document policies and procedures to address these risks. These risk management policies set appropriate risk limits and controls and monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up to date management systems.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving risk strategies and principles. The Board of Directors discharges its responsibilities through the Asset/Liability/Credit Committee (ALCCO) which has overall responsibility to oversee the implementation of policies for identifying, evaluating and monitoring significant risks to which the Company is exposed. The main types of risks the Company is exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and operational risk.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's policies and procedures. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the Internal Auditors. The Internal Auditors undertake regular reviews of management's controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

(i) Credit risk

(a) Definition

The Company takes on credit risk which is the risk that a counterparty will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge an obligation.

(b) Management of risk

Credit risk is the most important risk for the Company's business which principally arises in lending activities that lead to loans and other receivables. In order to effectively manage credit risk, the following is considered:

- (i) Proper judgement of the creditworthiness of the borrower when analysing the loan application;
- (ii) Adequate collateral held as security for funds advanced;
- (iii) Maintenance of a strict and aggressive collection policy;
- (iv) Monthly review of the risk ratios for the measurement of credit risk;
- (v) Maintenance of a prudent loan provisioning policy;
- (vi) Monitor exposures against limits to any one borrower or borrower group;
- (vii) The Asset/Liability/Credit Committee to be informed of any large exposures to any one borrower or borrower group in default;
- (viii) The information technology system for reporting, monitoring and controlling risks is properly maintained and updated;
- (ix) Regular reporting to the Board of Directors on the performance of the loan portfolio.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

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

	2015 \$	2014 \$
Instalment loans	450,221,432	418,634,012
Finance leases	781,254	796,103
Trade financing	7,031,634	10,294,080
Mortgage loans	4,454,845	6,403,416
	<u>462,489,165</u>	<u>436,127,611</u>
Less provision for impaired loans and other receivables	<u>(5,303,751)</u>	<u>(4,812,955)</u>
	457,185,414	431,314,656
Cash resources	352,352	1,208,190
Statutory deposit with Central Bank	<u>26,199,271</u>	<u>24,804,721</u>
	<u><u>483,737,037</u></u>	<u><u>457,327,567</u></u>

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Company as at 31 December 2015 and 2014 without taking into account any collateral held.

(d) Loan grading system

Grades are assigned ranging from A to E and are dependent on the following criteria:

- The state of the Arrears
- The number of Reminder/Arrears Notices sent
- The number of Repossessions issued
- If the collateral was Repossessed

The Company's Credit Classification System is outlined in a grading system as follows:

Loan Rating	Rating	Rating Criteria
A	Excellent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrears ranging between 0-30 days and • No second notices or repossessions issued
B	Good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrears ranging between 31-60 days and • No repossession orders issued • The total number of 2nd Notices is measured against the months passed over the loan term. The ratio should not exceed 20%
C	Fair	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans that are in arrears between 61-90 days and/or • 1-2 repossession documents served
D	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loans that are in arrears over 90 days and/or • 3 or more repossession documents served
E	Poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collateral repossessed

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. *Financial risk factors (continued)*

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

(d) *Loan grading system (continued)*

	Neither Past due not impaired				Total \$
	Instalment \$	Leases \$	Real Estate \$	Trade Financing \$	
At 31 December 2015					
Grade A	259,429,543	--	2,980,059	7,031,634	269,441,236
Grade B	95,942,952	236,357	1,474,785	--	97,654,095
Grade C	17,226,743	--	--	--	17,226,743
Grade D	2,863,814	--	--	--	2,863,814
Grade E	--	--	--	--	--
	<u>375,463,052</u>	<u>236,357</u>	<u>4,454,845</u>	<u>7,031,634</u>	<u>387,185,888</u>

	Neither Past due not impaired				Total \$
	Instalment \$	Leases \$	Real Estate \$	Trade Financing \$	
At 31 December 2014					
Grade A	263,217,943	186,596	2,740,572	10,294,080	276,439,191
Grade B	87,308,604	362,833	3,058,584	--	90,730,021
Grade C	17,558,022	--	--	--	17,558,022
Grade D	5,899,911	--	--	--	5,899,911
Grade E	--	--	--	--	--
	<u>373,984,480</u>	<u>549,429</u>	<u>5,799,156</u>	<u>10,294,080</u>	<u>390,627,145</u>

There will be loans in the neither past due not impaired status that are graded C, D, or E due to the nature of the customer's history on account.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

(i) Credit risk (continued)

(e) Analysis of financial assets

	Past due but not impaired				Impaired \$	Total \$
	Current \$	1 – 30 days \$	31- 90 days \$	> 90 days \$		
At 31 December 2015						
Cash resources	352,352	--	--	--	--	352,352
Statutory deposit with Central Bank	26,199,271	--	--	--	--	26,199,271
<u>Loans and other receivables:</u>						
- Instalment loans	375,463,052	53,711,806	790,444	849,369	19,406,761	450,221,432
- Finance leases	236,357	544,896	--	--	--	781,253
- Trade financing	7,031,634	--	--	--	--	7,031,634
- Mortgages	4,454,845	--	--	--	--	4,454,845
	<u>387,185,888</u>	<u>54,256,703</u>	<u>790,444</u>	<u>849,369</u>	<u>19,406,761</u>	<u>462,489,164</u>
	<u>413,737,511</u>	<u>54,256,703</u>	<u>790,444</u>	<u>849,369</u>	<u>19,406,761</u>	<u>489,040,787</u>

At 31 December 2014

Cash resources	1,208,190	--	--	--	--	1,208,190
Statutory deposit with Central Bank	24,804,721	--	--	--	--	24,804,721
<u>Loans and other receivables:</u>						
- Instalment loans	373,984,480	27,409,892	1,428,685	166,711	15,644,244	418,634,012
- Finance leases	549,429	246,674	--	--	--	796,103
- Trade financing	10,294,080	--	--	--	--	10,294,080
- Mortgages	5,799,156	--	--	604,260	--	6,403,416
	<u>390,627,145</u>	<u>27,656,566</u>	<u>1,428,685</u>	<u>770,971</u>	<u>15,644,244</u>	<u>436,127,611</u>
	<u>416,640,056</u>	<u>27,656,566</u>	<u>1,428,685</u>	<u>770,971</u>	<u>15,644,244</u>	<u>462,140,522</u>

(f) Loans and other receivables past due but not impaired credit quality

These relate to loans which have exceeded the contractual payment period. Loans within this category are continuously monitored by the Company's management to ensure all collection options are exercised to bring these accounts up to date.

(g) Loans and other receivables past due and/or impaired description of collateral held

Collateral on these loans comprise mortgages over real estate, hire purchase agreements and chattel mortgages over equipment and vehicles.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. *Financial risk factors (continued)*

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

(h) *Loans and other receivables individually impaired fair value of collateral held*

	Carrying value (before provisions) 2015 \$	Fair value of collateral 2015 \$	Carrying value (before provisions) 2014 \$	Fair value of collateral 2014 \$
Instalment loans	19,406,761	15,611,153	15,644,244	12,178,389
Finance leases	--	--	--	--
Mortgage loans	--	--	--	--
	<u>19,406,761</u>	<u>15,611,153</u>	<u>15,644,244</u>	<u>12,178,389</u>

(i) *Repossessed collateral*

Repossessed properties are sold as soon as practicable, with the proceeds used to reduce the outstanding indebtedness. As at the statement of financial position date, there were no repossessed properties.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. *Financial risk factors (continued)*

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

(j) *Allowance for impairment losses on loans and other receivables*

	Instalment loans \$	Finance leases \$	Mortgage loans \$	Total \$
At 31 December 2015				
Balance at beginning of year	4,806,671	4,538	1,746	4,812,955
Reversal of impairment	(8,012,555)	(85)	--	(8,012,640)
Increase in impairment	8,493,089	--	10,347	8,503,436
Balance at end of year	<u>5,287,205</u>	<u>4,453</u>	<u>12,093</u>	<u>5,303,751</u>
Increase in impairment	8,493,089	--	10,347	8,503,436
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	1,752,059	--	--	1,752,059
Reversal of impairment	(8,012,555)	(85)	--	(8,012,640)
Income received on claims previously written off net of expenses	554,255	--	--	554,255
Impairment losses	<u>2,786,848</u>	<u>(85)</u>	<u>10,347</u>	<u>2,797,110</u>
At 31 December 2014				
Balance at beginning of year	4,168,379	3,019	121,810	4,293,208
Reversal of impairment	(8,615,413)	--	(771,860)	(9,387,273)
Increase in impairment	9,253,705	1,519	651,796	9,907,020
Balance at end of year	<u>4,806,671</u>	<u>4,538</u>	<u>1,746</u>	<u>4,812,955</u>
Increase in impairment	9,253,705	1,519	651,796	9,907,020
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	1,618,031	--	--	1,618,031
Reversal of impairment	(8,615,413)	--	(771,860)	(9,387,273)
Income received on claims previously written off net of expenses	310,564	--	--	310,564
Impairment losses	<u>2,566,887</u>	<u>1,519</u>	<u>(120,064)</u>	<u>2,448,342</u>

These amounts comprise specific and portfolio allowances.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. *Financial risk factors (continued)*

(i) *Credit risk (continued)*

k) *Concentration risks of loans and other receivables*

	Instalment loans \$	Finance leases \$	Trade financing \$	Mortgage loans \$	Total \$
At 31 December 2015					
Consumer	123,513,511	--	--	1,875,292	125,388,803
Manufacturing	28,754,659	--	--	--	28,754,659
Communications	44,292,077	--	--	--	44,292,077
Real estate	1,816,772	--	--	1,802,134	3,618,906
Hotel and restaurant	11,711,026	--	--	--	11,711,026
Energy	8,029,410	--	--	--	8,029,410
Distribution	26,033,172	--	7,031,634	--	33,064,806
Construction	63,568,239	--	--	--	63,568,239
Private sector	6,379,319	--	--	--	6,379,319
Agriculture	20,093,277	--	--	--	20,093,277
Utilities	853,091	--	--	--	853,091
Other	50,617,437	781,255	--	--	51,398,691
Car rentals	22,664,060	--	--	--	22,664,060
Security services	14,364,251	--	--	--	14,364,251
Hardware	4,982,655	--	--	--	4,982,655
Air/Con, Maint, Environ	10,048,792	--	--	--	10,048,792
Equipment rentals	4,877,270	--	--	777,419	5,654,690
Safety equipment	7,622,413	--	--	--	7,622,413
	450,221,432	781,255	7,031,634	4,454,845	462,489,165
At 31 December 2014					
Consumer	125,708,295	--	--	2,623,265	128,331,560
Manufacturing	22,205,325	--	--	--	22,205,325
Communications	43,169,152	--	--	987,926	44,157,078
Real estate	1,303,370	--	--	--	1,303,370
Hotel and restaurant	11,012,201	--	--	--	11,012,201
Energy	9,020,782	--	--	--	9,020,782
Distribution	22,901,840	--	10,294,080	--	33,195,920
Construction	54,717,262	--	--	604,260	55,321,522
Private sector	1,438,502	--	--	1,312,944	2,751,446
Agriculture	18,533,316	--	--	--	18,533,316
Utilities	904,575	--	--	--	904,575
Other	53,409,057	796,103	--	875,021	55,080,181
Car rentals	23,435,996	--	--	--	23,435,996
Security services	9,210,083	--	--	--	9,210,083
Hardware	3,987,304	--	--	--	3,987,304
Air/con, maint, environ	8,943,630	--	--	--	8,943,630
Equipment rentals	2,161,377	--	--	--	2,161,377
Safety equipment	6,571,945	--	--	--	6,571,945
	418,634,012	796,103	10,294,080	6,403,416	436,127,611

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

(ii) Liquidity risk

(a) Definition

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

(b) Management of risk

Liquidity risk arises when the Company is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities, repay its depositors and its ability to lend is affected. In order to effectively manage this risk, the following is considered:

- (i) Daily monitoring of the cash flows;
- (ii) Review projections to ensure that the daily requirements can be met;
- (iii) Customers' deposit maturities are monitored to ensure the availability of funding to repay depositors;
- (iv) Scheduling of loans and other financing and customers' deposits maturities to ensure an even spread in the disbursement of funds;
- (v) Standby lines of credit established;
- (vi) The Company maintains an overdraft facility which bears interest at 8.35% per annum (2014 – 7%). This overdraft facility totals \$20 million, all of which is secured by a debenture over the assets of the Company.

(c) Maturity analysis of financial instruments

The table below presents the cash flows payable by the Company under non-derivative financial liabilities and assets held for managing liquidity risk by remaining contractual maturities at the date of the statement of financial position. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Carrying Amount \$	Undiscounted cash flows		
		Within One Year \$	One to Five Years \$	Total \$
As at 31 December 2015				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and short term funds	352,352	352,352	--	352,352
Statutory deposit	26,199,271	--	26,199,271	26,199,271
Loans and other receivables	457,185,414	28,993,474	537,003,090	565,996,564
	483,737,037	29,345,826	563,202,361	592,548,187
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Short term financing	--	--	--	--
Customers' deposits	289,963,021	272,780,700	23,912,278	296,692,978
Bank overdraft	2,455,325	2,455,325	--	2,455,325
Other liabilities	1,110,284	1,110,284	--	1,110,284
	293,528,630	276,346,309	23,912,278	300,258,587
Net Liquidity Gap	190,208,407	(247,000,483)	539,290,083	292,289,600

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. *Financial risk factors (continued)*

(ii) *Liquidity risk (continued)*

(c) *Maturity analysis of financial instruments (Continued)*

	Carrying Amount \$	Undiscounted cash flows		
		Within One Year \$	One to Five Years \$	Total \$
As at 31 December 2014				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Cash and short term funds	1,208,190	1,208,190	--	1,208,190
Statutory deposit	24,804,721	--	24,804,721	24,804,721
Loans and other receivables	431,314,656	28,940,889	499,875,018	528,815,907
	<u>457,327,567</u>	<u>30,149,079</u>	<u>524,679,739</u>	<u>554,828,818</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Short term financing	2,008,014	2,008,014	--	2,008,014
Customers' deposits	281,126,954	257,005,995	31,214,572	288,220,567
Bank overdraft	964,636	964,636	--	964,636
Other liabilities	1,176,468	1,176,468	--	1,176,468
	<u>285,276,072</u>	<u>261,155,113</u>	<u>31,214,572</u>	<u>292,369,685</u>
Net Liquidity Gap	<u>172,051,495</u>	<u>(231,006,034)</u>	<u>493,465,167</u>	<u>262,459,133</u>

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

(iii) Market risk

The Company is inherently exposed to market risk, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market factors. Market risk can be subdivided into three categories namely interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

(a) Interest rate risk

- *Overview*

Interest rate risk can be further subdivided into two types: cash flow interest rate risk and fair value interest rate risk. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company carries all of its assets at amortised cost and as such is only exposed to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial liabilities, because of their short-term nature, tend to re-price at a faster rate than the longer term financial assets thereby creating a short-term interest rate mismatch.

- *Management of risk*

The Company's interest rate risk management process includes the following:

- Monitoring of current and anticipated movements in lending and deposit rates in the market utilising market intelligence, Central Bank data, emerging trends and other relevant data sources;
- Monitoring of competitors' rates;
- Ensuring an appropriate balance between risk and return is achieved during the pricing process;
- Ensuring adherence to policies over approval of interest rates;
- Ensuring that stand by facilities at the lowest short-term interest rates are available to meet short-term demands for funds;
- Monitoring volatility in the market to achieve optimal balance between bank borrowings and fixed deposits.

- *Sensitivity analysis*

For the purposes of illustrating its exposure to interest rate risk, the Company has prepared a sensitivity analysis showing what the profit before tax would have been had interest rates been 50 basis points higher or lower. In preparing this calculation, the Company assumed that the change in interest rate would have affected interest income on new loans and other receivables, interest income on cash and cash equivalents and interest expense on new/renewed deposits in the respective financial year. Similar assumptions were used for both reporting periods.

As at 31 December 2015, had interest rates been 50 basis points higher/lower, profit before taxation would have been lower/higher by \$175,710 (2014: \$277,491). This has no impact on other components of equity.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

a. Financial risk factors (continued)

(iii) Market risk (continued)

(b) Currency risk

The Company has no significant exposure to currency risk.

(c) Other price risk

The Company has very limited exposure to other price risk as it does not hold any significant investments in equities and commodities.

b. Capital risk

The Company's objectives when managing capital are as follows:

- (i) To comply with the capital requirements set out by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT);
- (ii) To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so it can continue to provide returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- (iii) To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

The Company meets its objectives for managing capital and ensures adherence to the requirements of regulatory authorities by continuous monitoring of the regulations and by ensuring that the relevant procedures and controls are in place within the Company's systems.

The Company holds a license under the Financial Institutions Act 2008 to carry on business of a financial nature and as such has to comply with the following capital requirements.

- (i) The Company is required to have a minimum paid up share capital of TT\$15,000,000.
- (ii) The Company must transfer a minimum of 10% of its Profit After Taxation to the Statutory Reserve until the balance on the Reserve is not less than the paid up capital of the Company.
- (iii) The Company is required to have qualifying capital of not less than 8% of its risk adjusted assets.

The table below summarises the composition of regulatory capital and the capital adequacy ratios of the Company.

	2015 \$'000	2014 \$'000
Qualifying capital	186,127	168,927
Risk adjusted assets	459,448	433,581
Capital adequacy ratio	40.51%	38.96%

During the two years ended 2015 and 2014, the Company complied with the externally imposed capital requirements to which they are subject.

23 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

c. Fair value estimation

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities comprising cash and cash equivalents, statutory deposit with Central Bank, current loans and other receivables, short-term financing, current customer deposits and other liabilities are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of the short maturity of these instruments.

For the majority of the non-current loans and receivables the fair values are not significantly different from the carrying values. The fair values are calculated using the discounted cash flows at the current borrowing rate.

24 Fair Values Of Financial Assets And Liabilities

The Company adopted the amendment to IFRS 7 for financial instruments that are measured in the statement of financial position at fair value, this requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1).
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. Instruments included in level 1 relates to Roytrin Mutual Funds where the value the fund is made publicly available on a daily basis.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Instruments included in level 2 relates to non-current loans and receivables and non-current deposits fair valued based on the cash flows discounted by the relevant interest rates for each customer loan and deposit.

If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments.
- Other techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are used to determine fair value for the remaining financial instruments.

Caribbean Finance Company Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2015

(Expressed in Trinidad and Tobago dollars)

24 Fair Values Of Financial Assets And Liabilities (Continued)

The following table presents the company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at 31 December 2015.

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Available for sale financial assets				
– Debt securities	817,780	--	--	817,780
Total Assets	<u>817,780</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>817,780</u>

December 2014

	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Assets				
Available for sale financial assets				
– Debt securities	842,424	--	--	842,424
Total Assets	<u>842,424</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>842,424</u>

25 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

a. *Loan commitments*

At the statement of financial position date, there were loan commitments amounting to \$913,012 (2014: \$610,075) related to approved facilities not yet disbursed.

b. *Capital commitments*

There was no capital expenditure contracted for at the statement of financial position date but not recognised in the financial statements (2014: Nil).

#17-19 Tragarete Rd., Port-of-Spain | Tel: 625-4580/3596, 624-8511/2975
#27-31 Ciperó Rd., San Fernando | Tel: 653-6861-3

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