HLB BELIZE
AUDIT TAX ADVISORY

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and Independent Auditors' Report

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors:
Social Security Board

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Social Security Board, which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the statements of profit, statement of other comprehensive income, statements of changes in reserves and statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Social Security Board as at December 31, 2020 and 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), and requirement of the Financial and Accounting Regulations of the Social Security Act, Chapter 44, Revised Edition 2000-2003.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

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

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Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of Social Security Board.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error; to design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks; and to obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not
- detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identified during the audit.

HLB, Belize, LLP

Chartered Accountants
Belize City, Belize
August 30, 2021

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2020 and 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

ASSETS	**Notes**	**2020**	Restated 2019	Restated January 1, 2019
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and cash equivalents	2g. 2h. 4.	**$ 73,474,121**	$ 30,756,431	$ 35,934,184
Short term investments	2g. 2i. 5.	**48,703,674**	19,842,446	23,988,181
Investment income receivable	2g. 6.	**14,843,264**	13,676,264	12,808,149
Office supplies	2j. 2p.	**687,870**	519,990	240,019
Accounts receivable	2g. 2k. 7.	**5,627,411**	5,315,394	1,469,147
Prepayments	2l.	**257,708**	301,489	417,533
Loan principal receivable current portion	2g. 10.	**4,171,708**	12,633,953	14,861,313
Total current assets		**147,765,756**	83,045,967	89,718,526
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:				
Investment in associates	2m. 8.	**197,839,328**	185,650,113	187,321,963
Long term investment	2g. 9.	**116,355,001**	142,733,888	118,049,646
Loan principal receivable - net	2g. 10.	**75,949,316**	98,836,938	106,284,364
Held for sale	2p. 11.	**10,990,603**	11,066,943	11,233,205
Other assets	2p. 13.	**1,014,000**	1,028,400	1,050,000
Intangible asset - net	2n. 2p. 14.	**1,000,371**	1,347,706	1,558,354
Fixed asset - net	2o. 2p. 12.	**36,175,250**	30,135,225	26,126,476
Total non-current assets		**439,323,869**	470,799,213	451,624,008
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 587,089,625**	$ 553,845,180	$ 541,342,534
LIABILITIES AND RESERVES				
LIABILITIES:				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable and accruals	2g. 15.	**$ 7,054,644**	$ 7,587,707	$ 8,437,719
Severance payable current portion	2q. 16.	**246,833**	261,817	231,685
Total current liabilities		**7,301,477**	7,849,524	8,669,404
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Pension liability	2r. 17.	**1,489,736**	930,758	990,758
Severance liability	2q. 16.	**2,967,002**	2,800,278	2,375,097
Total long term liabilities		**4,456,738**	3,731,036	3,365,855
Total liabilities		**11,758,215**	11,580,560	12,035,259
RESERVES:				
Short term contingency reserve		**20,578,954**	14,480,503	11,744,368
Long term benefits reserve		**439,263,405**	423,888,360	421,378,431
Employment injury benefit reserve		**98,966,332**	87,145,606	78,914,034
Disablement and death benefits reserve	2w.	**11,335,793**	12,291,799	13,541,409
National health insurance fund		**3,780,800**	2,774,326	2,543,354
Natural disaster fund		**2,051,076**	1,801,076	1,551,076
Social development account		**844,062**	813,708	625,361
Pension reserve	2r. 17.	**(1,489,012)**	(930,758)	(990,758)
Total reserves		**575,331,410**	542,264,620	529,307,275
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND RESERVES		**$ 587,089,625**	$ 553,845,180	$ 541,342,534

The financial statements on page 3 to 8 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 30, 2021 and are signed on its behalf by:

Chairman

Director

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.
For details of restatement see Note 25.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	Notes	2020	Restated 2019
INCOME	2s.		
Contributions:			
Employers and employed persons		**$ 110,428,236**	$ 100,180,514
Other income:			
Net investment income	18.	**28,329,569**	16,239,605
Other income – net	19.	**1,510,988**	2,022,681
GOB contribution to NHI Fund	2t. 20.	**16,265,215**	17,950,001
Total other income		**46,105,772**	36,212,287
TOTAL INCOME		**156,534,008**	136,392,801
EXPENDITURES			
Benefits:			
Short term benefits branch		**15,341,878**	15,566,629
Long term benefits branch		**64,434,212**	59,987,913
Employment injury benefits branch		**3,092,753**	3,368,219
Disablement and death benefits		**2,252,198**	2,176,738
National Health Insurance benefits		**14,373,944**	16,706,465
Total benefits		**99,494,985**	97,805,964
Operating expenses:			
Administration	21.	**20,297,800**	22,623,088
Establishment	22.	**981,594**	1,027,651
Financial		**347,447**	349,228
NHI operating expenses	23.	**884,797**	1,012,564
Total operating expenditures		**22,511,638**	25,012,531
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		**122,006,623**	122,818,495
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES		**$ 34,527,385**	$ 13,574,306

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.
For details of restatement see Note 25.

STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	Notes	2020	Restated 2019
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES		**$ 34,527,385**	$ 13,574,306
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:	2w.		
APV disablement benefits		**608,569**	296,056
APV death benefits		**40,138**	212,662
		648,707	508,718
Actuarial (loss) gain on defined benefits plan		**(620,963)**	15,276
Total other comprehensive income		**27,744**	523,994
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**$ 34,555,129**	$ 14,098,300

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SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN RESERVES
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	Short term Contingency Reserve	Long term Benefits Reserve	Employment Injury Benefits Reserve	Disablement and Death Benefits Reserve	National Health Insurance Fund	Natural Disaster Fund	Social Development Account	Pension Reserve	Total
Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 11,731,470	$ 420,915,656	$ 78,827,367	$ 13,526,538	$ 2,543,354	$ 1,551,076	$ 625,361	$ (990,758)	$ 528,730,064
Restatement *(See Note 25)*	12,898	462,775	86,667	14,871	-	-	-	-	577,211
January 1, 2019, as restated	$ 11,744,368	$ 421,378,431	$ 78,914,034	$ 13,541,409	$ 2,543,354	$ 1,551,076	$ 625,361	$ (990,758)	$ 529,307,275
Transfer to Social Development and Natural Disaster Fund	-	-	(1,579,302)	-	-	250,000	1,329,302	-	-
Social Development Assistance Fund Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,140,955)	-	(1,140,955)
Excess of income over expenditures / (expenditures over income)	2,736,135	2,509,929	9,810,874	(1,758,328)	230,972	-	-	44,724	13,574,306
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	508,718	-	-	-	15,276	523,994
Balance, December 31, 2019	$ 14,480,503	$ 423,888,360	$ 87,145,606	$ 12,291,799	$ 2,774,326	$ 1,801,076	$ 813,708	$ (930,758)	$ 542,264,620

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.
For details of restatement see Note 25.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN RESERVES (CONTINUED)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	Short term Benefits Branch	Long term Benefits Branch	Employment Injury Benefits Branch	Disablement and Death Benefits Reserve	National Health Insurance Fund	Natural Disaster Fund	Social Development Assistance Account	Pension Reserve	Total
Balance, December 31, 2019	**$ 14,480,503**	**$ 423,888,360**	**$ 87,145,606**	**$ 12,291,799**	**$ 2,774,326**	**$ 1,801,076**	**$ 813,708**	**$ (930,758)**	**$ 542,264,620**
Transfer to Social Development Account and Natural Disaster Fund	**-**	**-**	**(1,768,693)**	**-**	**-**	**250,000**	**1,518,693**	**-**	**-**
Social Development Assistance Fund Expenditures	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,488,339)**	**-**	**(1,488,339)**
Excess of income over expenditures / (expenditures over income)	**6,098,451**	**15,375,045**	**13,589,419**	**(1,604,713)**	**1,006,474**	**-**	**-**	**62,709**	**34,527,385**
Other Comprehensive Income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**648,707**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(620,963)**	**27,744**
Balance, December 31, 2020	**$ 20,578,954**	**$ 439,263,405**	**$ 98,966,332**	**$ 11,335,793**	**$ 3,780,800**	**$ 2,051,076**	**$ 844,062**	**$ (1,489,012)**	**$ 575,331,410**

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.
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SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of income over expenditures	**$ 34,527,385**	$ 13,574,306
Adjustments to reconcile excess of income over expenditures to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Actuarial present value provision	**648,707**	508,718
Amortization expense	**347,335**	340,014
Depreciation expense	**1,154,572**	1,128,826
Interest income	**(16,691,692)**	(15,189,181)
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed asset	**19,186**	(30,479)
Expected credit losses	**2,710,922**	762,725
Service cost of defined benefit plan	**(92,102)**	(102,424)
Severance expense	**240,973**	538,010
Net interest on defined benefit liability	**29,393**	57,700
Result from equity accounted investments	**(14,347,217)**	(1,813,150)
Operating gain (loss) before working capital changes	**8,547,462**	(224,935)
Net changes in working capital:		
Office supplies	**(167,880)**	(279,971)
Accounts receivable	**(313,599)**	(3,846,247)
Prepayments	**43,781**	116,044
Held for sale	**76,340**	166,262
Other assets	**14,400**	21,600
Accounts payable and accruals	**(533,063)**	(850,012)
Pension liability	**724**	-
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**7,668,165**	(4,897,259)
Severance paid	**(89,233)**	(82,697)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**7,578,932**	(4,979,956)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Long term investments	**26,378,887**	(24,684,242)
Loan principal receivable	**28,726,351**	9,885,538
Short term investments	**(28,861,228)**	4,145,735
Additions to fixed assets	**(7,240,536)**	(5,197,214)
Increase in intangible asset	**-**	(129,366)
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	**26,753**	90,118
Interest received	**15,438,868**	13,347,589
Dividends received	**2,158,002**	3,485,000
Net cash provided by investing activities	**36,627,097**	943,158
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Disbursements from social development fund	**(1,488,339)**	(1,140,955)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(1,488,339)**	(1,140,955)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**42,717,690**	(5,177,753)
Cash and cash equivalents, January 1	**30,756,431**	35,934,184
Cash and cash equivalents, December 31	**$ 73,474,121**	$ 30,756,431

The notes on pages 9 to 42 are an integral part of these financial statements.
For details of restatement see Note 25.

1. STATUS

Social Security Board (Board/SSB) is a statutory body which came into existence with the enactment of the Social Security Act, Chapter 44, Laws of Belize 1980. Social Security Board was established to provide various financial benefits to insured persons residing in Belize. Funding of these benefits is provided through contributions from employers and employees and self-employed persons. The corporate headquarters is located at Bliss Parade, City of Belmopan, Belize.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. <u>Statement of compliance</u>
The financial statements of Social Security Board have been prepared from the records maintained in the financial accounting system of the Board, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), while the form and content are specified in the Social Security Act, and requirements of the Financial and Accounting Regulations, Chapter 44, Revised Edition 2000 - 2011.

b. <u>Basis of presentation</u>
The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by any revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

c. <u>Functional and presentation currency</u>
The financial statements are presented in Belize dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Social Security Board.

d. <u>Use of estimates and judgements</u>
Use of estimates:
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities; the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

Fair value measurement:
Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case, management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

Measurement of the expected credit loss allowances
The measurement of the expected credit loss allowance for financial assets measured at amortised cost is an area that requires the use of complex models and significant assumptions about future economic conditions and credit behaviour.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

d. Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

A number of significant judgements are also required in applying the accounting requirements for measuring ECL, such as:

- Determining criteria for significant increase in credit risk;
- Choosing appropriate assumptions for the measurement of ECL;
- Establishing groups of similar financial assets for the purposes of measuring ECL.

Actuarial valuation of defined benefit plan

The cost of defined benefit pension plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the pension obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All valuations are made by a qualified actuary.

e. Change in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those used in the previous financial year except that the Board has adopted the following standards, amendments and interpretations which have become effective during the year.

Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

The amendments in Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7) clarify that entities would continue to apply certain hedge accounting requirements assuming that the interest rate benchmark on which the hedged cash flows and cash flows from the hedging instrument are based will not be altered as a result of interest rate benchmark reform

The amendment was adopted, but has no current impact on the financial statements.

Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the end of the reporting period are disclosed below.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current (Amendments to IAS 1)

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The amendments aim to promote consistency in applying the requirements by helping companies determine whether, in the statement of financial position, debt and other liabilities with an uncertain settlement date should be classified as current (due or potentially due to be settled within one year) or non-current.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

e. Change in accounting policies (Continued)

The amendment will be adopted when it becomes effective. Its effect, if any, will be quantified at that time.

Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)
Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The amendments prohibit deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss.

The amendment will be adopted when it becomes effective. Its effect, if any, will be quantified at that time.

Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions (Amendment to IFRS 16)
Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

The amendment provides lessees with an exemption from assessing whether a COVID-19-related rent concession is a lease modification.

The standard will be adopted when it becomes effective. Its effect, if any, will be quantified at that time.

Annual Improvements
IFRS 9

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 per cent’ test in paragraph B3.3.6 of IFRS 9 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other’s behalf.

The annual improvement will be adopted when it becomes effective. Its effect, if any, will be quantified at that time.

IFRS 16

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022
The amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16 removes from the example the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives are illustrated in that example.

The annual improvement will be adopted when it becomes effective. Its effect, if any, will be quantified at that time.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

f. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Board at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss.

g. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Board becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled, or expired. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

i. Classification and initial measurement of financial assets

Except for those receivables that do not contain a significant financing component and are measured at the transaction price in accordance with IFRS 15, all financial assets are initially measured at fair value adjusted for transaction costs (where applicable).

Financial assets, are classified into the following categories:

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The classification is determined by both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial asset
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognised in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of receivables which is presented within lending operations expenses.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g. Financial instruments (Continued)

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if the assets meet the following conditions (and are not designated as FVTPL):

- They are held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial assets and collect its contractual cash flows.
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. For financial assets included in this category see Note 26.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that are held within a different business model other than 'hold to collect' or 'hold to collect and sell' are categorized at fair value through profit and loss. Further, irrespective of business model financial assets whose contractual cash flows are not solely payments of principal and interest are accounted for at FVTPL.

The category also contains an equity investment. The Board accounts for the equity investments at FVTPL and did not make the irrevocable election to account for the investment in Atlantic Bank Limited (ABL), Citrus Products of Belize Limited (CPBL) and Belize Water Services Ltd. (BWSL) at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by using a valuation technique where no active market exists.

iii. Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9's impairment requirements use more forward-looking information to recognise expected credit losses - the 'expected credit loss (ECL) model'. Instruments within the scope of the new requirements included loans and other debt-type financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVOCI, trade receivables.

Recognition of credit losses is no longer dependent on the Board first identifying a credit loss event. Instead the Board considers a broader range of information when assessing credit risk and measuring expected credit losses, including past events, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts that affect the expected collectability of the future cash flows of the instrument.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g. Financial instruments (Continued)

In applying this forward-looking approach, a distinction is made between:

- financial instruments that have not deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition or that have low credit risk ('Stage 1) and
- financial instruments that have deteriorated significantly in credit quality since initial recognition and whose credit risk is not low ('Stage 2)
- Stage 3' would cover financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date.
- 12-month expected credit losses' are recognised for the first category while 'lifetime expected credit losses' are recognised for the second category.

Measurement of the expected credit losses is determined by a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses over the expected life of the financial instrument.

Definition of default and credit-impaired assets

The SSB defines a financial instrument as in default, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- The borrower is more than 90 days past due on its contractual payments
- The borrower is in long-term forbearance
- The borrower is deceased
- It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy

This criteria has been applied to all financial instruments held by the SSB and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the Probability of Default, Exposure at Default, and Loss given Default throughout the SSB's expected loss calculations.

Measuring ECL- Explanation of inputs. assumptions and estimation techniques

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

- The PD represents the likelihood of a borrower defaulting on its financial obligation, either over the next 12 months, or over the remaining lifetime of the obligation.
- EAD is based on the amounts the SSB expects to be owed at the time of default, over the next 12 months or over the remaining lifetime.
- LGD represents the SSB's expectation of the extent of loss on a defaulted exposure. LGD varies by type of counterparty, type and seniority of claim and availability of collateral or other credit support. LGD is expressed as a percentage loss per unit of exposure at the time of default (EAD). LGD is calculated on a 12-month or lifetime basis.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

g. Financial instruments (Continued)

Trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Board makes use of a simplified approach in accounting for trade and other receivables and records the loss allowance as lifetime expected credit losses. These are the expected shortfalls in contractual cash flows, considering the potential for default at any point during the life of the financial instrument.

In calculating, the Board uses its historical experience, external indicators and forward-looking information to calculate the expected credit losses using a provision matrix.

The Board assess impairment of Accounts receivables on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics they have been grouped based on the days past due.

iv. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and, where applicable, adjusted for transaction costs unless the SSB designated a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. For financial liabilities that fall into this category see Note 26.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within Interest on borrowing expenses or finance income.

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise.

h. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash on hand, bank deposits and short term highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less.

i. Short term investments

Short term investments represent term deposits, Government of Belize (GOB) Treasury notes and any other investment with original maturity dates of more than three months but less than one year.

j. Office supplies

Office supplies are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value, cost being determined on the actual cost of the supplies.

k. Accounts receivables

Includes assessments of contributions, dividends receivable and other miscellaneous receivables recorded on the accrual basis.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

l. Prepayments

Prepayments represent insurance, license, property tax and other cost paid in advance of their intended use or coverage. Prepayments are expensed in the period the service is received.

m. Investments in associates

Associates are investments in entities where SSB has the power to exercise a significant influence, but they do not have control or joint control through participation in the financial and operational decisions of the entity.

Usually the stockholding is 20% to 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associated entities are accounted for under the equity method and include goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss. Under the equity method, the investment in the associate is carried on the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in SSB's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortized nor individually tested for impairment.

The income statement reflects the Board's share of the results of operations of the associate. When there has been a change recognized directly in the equity of the associate, SSB recognizes its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between SSB and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate. SSB's share of profit of an associate is included in the income statement as Investment income. This is the profit attributable to equity holders of the associate and, therefore, is profit after tax and non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries of the associate.

The financial statements of the associates of SSB are prepared as follows, Belize Electricity Limited as at December 31, 2020, and Belize Telemedia Limited as at March 31, 2020. Whereby, one associate differs from SSB's reporting period. However, adjustments are made for the effects of any significant events or transactions that occurred between the date of the associate's financial statements, and SSB's financial statements. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the SSB. After application of the equity method, SSB determines whether it is necessary to recognize an additional impairment loss on its investment in its associates.

SSB determines at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in each associate is impaired. If this is the case, SSB calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit of an associate' in the income statement. Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, SSB measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retained investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

n. Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise basically the contractual rights and expenses incurred on specific projects with future economic value, are valued at cost, less accumulated amortization and losses by reducing the recoverable amount where applicable. Intangible assets are recognized only if it is likely that they will generate economic benefits to the Board, are controllable under the Board's control and their respective value can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets that have finite useful lives are amortized over their effective use or a method that reflects their economic benefits, while those with indefinite useful lives are not amortized; consequently, these assets are tested at least annually as to their recovery (impairment test).

The estimated useful life and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the effect of any changes in estimates are recorded in a prospective manner.

Internally generated intangible assets, during the research phase, have their expenditure recorded in expenses of the period when incurred. Expenditure on development activities (or stage of development of an internal project) is recorded as intangible assets if and only if it meets all of the requirements of the standard. Initial recognition of this asset corresponds to the sum of the expenditures incurred from when the intangible asset has passed to meet the recognition criteria required by the standard.

Intangible assets generated internally, are recorded at cost value less amortization and loss on the accumulated impairment. The Board's intangible assets comprise mainly of acquired software licenses. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

o. Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost and, other than land, are depreciated using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Buildings	40 - 50 years
Furniture & fixtures	5 - 10 years
Office equipment	3 - 10 years
Computers and accessories, hardware and software	3 - 5 years
Motor vehicles	4 years
Building renovations - major	20 years

Repairs and maintenance are charged against income. Improvements which extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized. When fixed assets are disposed of by sale or are scrapped, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in income.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

o. Fixed assets (Continued)
An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

p. Impairment of non financial assets
At each reporting date, management reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss.

If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, management estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

q. Severance payable
Severance payable represents the accrual of salaries payable to employees in the event of their resignation or termination. SSB recognizes termination benefits in accordance with the Labour Act Chapter 297 of the Laws of Belize Revised Edition 2011.

r. Pension fund
The Board, as of January 1, 1991, operates a pension scheme which is separately administered by a Board of Trustees. The scheme, which is a defined benefit plan, is funded by contributions from the Board in amounts recommended by the actuaries, and from employees at the rate of 2.8% of annual pensionable salaries. The Board's contributions of 4.3% of pensionable salaries are charged against income in the year they become payable.

Actuarial gains and losses for the defined benefit plan is recognized in full in the period in which they occur in other comprehensive income. Such actuarial gains and losses are also immediately recognized in retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

s. Income recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Board, and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duty. The Board assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Board has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

i. Investment income

Investment income is accounted for on the accrual basis, except for dividends, which are recognized when received. Income from associates is accounted for by the equity method.

ii. Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as available for sale, interest income or expense is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is included in Investment Income and Other income in the income statement.

Interest non-accrual policy

The Board does not take credit for interest income on any loan having principal or interest arrears in excess of 90 days, which loans are considered non-performing. To ensure that borrowers' accounts reflect all interest owed, interest continues to be accrued but the interest on non-performing loans is credited to a provision against loan interest receivable (see Note 6) rather than to interest income.

iii. Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Board's right to receive the payment is established.

iv. Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and included in revenue due to its operating nature.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

s. Income recognition (Continued)

Basis of apportionment of income

(i) Contributions

Section 14(1) of the Financial and Accounting Regulations, 1980 provides that all contributions shall be distributed among the Benefits Branches in the following proportions:

	2020	2019
Short Term Benefits Branch	**22.50%**	22.50%
Long Term Benefits Branch	**65.00%**	65.00%
Employment Injury Benefits Branch	**12.50%**	12.50%

(ii) Other Income

Section 14(2) of the Financial and Accounting Regulation, 1980 provides that income from investment of the Reserves is allocated to each branch on the basis of their respective reserves at the end of the previous financial year.

Section 14(3) of the Financial and Accounting Regulations, 1980 provides that all other income to the fund which cannot be identified with any specific branch shall be distributed among the three benefit branches in equal parts.

t. Government contributions

Government contributions and support are accounted for when the Board complies with reasonable security conditions set by the government related to contributions, and assistance received. The Board records via the statement of income, as reducing spending according to the nature of the item, and through the distribution of results on statement of income, or earnings in reserve accounts.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Board receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are recorded gross at nominal amounts and released to the income statement over the expected useful life and pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual instalments.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by government or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grants.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

u. Taxes

Income tax, property tax and stamp duty

Section 64 (2) of the Social Security Act, Chapter 44, Revised Edition 2003 exempts the Board from income tax, property tax and stamp duty.

General sales tax

General Sales Tax of 12.5% is a tax on consumer spending that is collected at the point of sale of a business' good or service. SSB pays General Sales Tax as a regular consumer.

v. Benefit payments

i. SSB recognizes costs associated with payments in the period the beneficiary or recipient is entitled to receive the payment.

ii. Liabilities are accrued on benefits for past periods that have not completed processing by the close of the fiscal year, such as benefit payments due but not paid pending receipt of pertinent information.

w. Disablement and death benefit reserves

The Disablement and Death Benefits Reserve is made up as provided by Section 16(3) of the Financial and Accounting Regulations, 1980 by transferring thereto at the end of each financial year the balance outstanding in the current account after the actuarial present value of the periodically payable disablement and death benefits awarded in that year have been charged against income for that year in the Income and Expenditure Account of the Employment Injury Benefit Branch and credited to a current account, which is also credited with the income from the investment of the said reserve, and debited with actual payment of the current periodical disablement and death benefit effected during that year.

x. Basis of apportionment of expenditure

i. Section 15(1) of the Financial and Accounting Regulation,1980 states that the expenditures of each benefit branch shall be ascribed to that Branch under which the benefit is grouped, namely: Short Term Benefits Branch, Long Term Benefits Branch and Employment Injury Benefits Branch.

ii. Section 15(2) of these regulations states that the administrative expenditures of the Board shall be distributed among the three benefit branches in such a manner that the proportion allocated to a particular branch shall be equal to the proportion which the sum of the contribution income and benefit expenditure shown in the Income and Expenditure Account of that branch bears to the sum of the contribution income and benefit expenditure of the Board as a whole.

iii. Administrative expenses are taken to mean all expenses properly incurred in the administration of the Board.

All other expenditures that are not attributable to any specific branch are distributed among the three benefit branches in equal parts.

3. FINANCIAL RISKS

Financial risk factors
The Board's activities expose it to a variety of risks in relation to financial instruments: market risk (interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board's overall risk management program seeks to maximize the returns derived for the level of risk to which the Board is exposed and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Board's financial performance. The Board's policy allows it to use financial instruments to both moderate and create certain risk exposures.

All securities investments present a risk of loss of capital. The maximum loss of capital on purchased long term equity and debt securities is limited to the fair value of those positions.

The management of these risks is carried out by the investment manager under policies approved by the Investment Committee and Board of Directors and the General Manager of Finance. The Board has specific limits on these financial instruments to manage the overall potential exposure.

In accordance with IFRS 7, an entity shall disclose information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed at the reporting date.

The Board uses different methods to measure and manage the various types of risk to which it is exposed; these methods are explained below:

Market risk

a. Price risk
The Boar policy is to manage price risk through diversification and selection of securities and other financial instruments within specified limits set by the Social Security Act (Chapter 44) of the Substantive Laws of Belize, the Investment Committee and the Board of Directors.

The Act also limits a single investment to be no more than 20% of the total amount of the Reserves, including economically targeted investments. The Board's policy requires that the overall market position is monitored on a weekly basis by the Board's Investment Manager and is reviewed on a quarterly basis by the Investment Committee and Board of Directors. Compliance with the Board's investment policies are reported to the Investment Committee on a monthly basis.

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

b. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from the effects of fluctuations in the prevailing levels of markets interest rates on the fair value of financial assets and liabilities and future cash flow. The Board holds fixed interest securities to maturity that expose the Board minimally to fair value interest rate risk. The Board also holds cash and cash equivalents that expose the Board to cash flow interest rate risk. The Board's policy requires the General Manager of Finance to manage this risk by measuring the mismatch of the interest rate sensitivity gap of financial assets and liabilities and calculating the average duration of the portfolio of fixed interest securities.

The Board has direct exposure to interest rate changes on the valuation and cash flows of its interest bearing assets and liabilities. However, it may also be indirectly affected by the impact of interest rate changes on the earnings of certain companies in which the Board invests.

In accordance with the Board's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Board's overall interest sensitivity on a weekly basis; the Investment Committee reviews it on a monthly basis.

c. Credit risk

The Board is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when they fall due. The main concentration to which the Board is exposed arises from the Board's investments in debt securities. The Board is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable from associates, debtors and other receivable balances.

The Board manages credit risk by holding funds with reputable financial institutions and also setting limits on the amount loaned. They ensure the loan is properly collaterized, considering the borrower's leverage and the seasonality of the business by including restrictions in the loan agreements.

In accordance with the Board's policy, the Investment Manager monitors the Board's credit position on a daily basis, and the Investment Committee reviews it on a monthly basis.

Collateral

Collateral is held to mitigate credit risk exposures and risk mitigation policies determine the eligibility of collateral types. The Board defines collateral as the assets or rights provided to the Board by the borrower or a third party in order to secure a credit facility. The Board would have the rights of secured creditor in respect of the assets/contracts offered as security for the obligations of the borrower/obligor.

The Board ensures that the underlying documentation for the collateral provides the Board appropriate rights over the collateral or other forms of credit enhancement including the right to liquidate, retain or take legal possession of it in a timely manner in the event of default by the counterparty. The Board also endeavors to keep the assets provided as security to the Board under adequate insurance during the tenor of the Board's exposure. The collateral value is monitored periodically.

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

Types of collateral taken by the Board
Collateral types that are eligible for risk mitigation include: cash; residential, commercial and industrial property; fixed assets such as land, plant and machinery; marketable securities; third party guarantees; and letters of credit.

The Board determines the appropriate collateral for each facility based on the type of product and risk profile of the counterparty. In case of corporate and small and medium enterprises financing, fixed assets are generally taken as security for long tenor loans and current assets for working capital finance. For project finance, security of the assets of the borrower and assignment of the underlying project contracts is generally taken. In addition, in some cases, additional security such as pledge of shares, cash collateral, charge on receivables with an escrow arrangement and guarantees is also taken.

For personal loans, the security to be taken is defined in the investment policy for the respective types of loans. Housing loans and automobile loans are secured by the security of the property/automobile being financed. The valuation of the properties is carried out by an empaneled appraiser at the time of sanctioning the loan.

The Board extends unsecured facilities to clients for certain products such as derivatives, credit cards and personal loans. The limits with respect to unsecured facilities have been approved by the Board of Directors. The decision on the type and quantum of collateral for each transaction is taken by the credit approving authority as per the credit approval authorization approved by the Board of Directors. For facilities provided as per approved product policies (retail products, loan against shares etc.), collateral is taken in line with the policy.

For certain types of lending -typically mortgages, asset financing -the right to take charge over physical assets is significant in terms of determining appropriate pricing and recoverability in the event of default.

Collateral is reported in accordance with our risk mitigation policy, which prescribes the frequency of valuation for different collateral types, based on the level of price volatility of each type of collateral and the nature of the underlying product or risk exposure.

Where appropriate collateral values are adjusted to reflect current market conditions, its probability of recovery and the period of time to realize the collateral in the event of possession. The collateral values reported are also adjusted for the effects of over collateralization.

Loans and advances
The requirement for collateral is not a substitute for the ability to pay, which is the primary consideration for any lending decisions. In determining the financial effect of collateral held against loans neither past due nor impaired, we have assessed the significance of the collateral held in relation to the type of lending.

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

For loans and advances to SSB's employees and customers (including those held at fair value through profit or loss), the Board held the following amounts of collateral, adjusted where appropriate as indicated above.

December 31, 2020	**Consumer Loans**			**Commercial Loans**			**TOTAL**		
Value	Total	Not individually impaired loans	Individually Impaired loans	Total	Not individually impaired loans	Individually Impaired loans	Total	Not individually impaired loans	Individually Impaired loans
Collateral	7,400,739	6,908,463	492,276	124,326,824	115,653,224	8,673,600	131,727,563	122,561,687	9,165,876
Loans	6,589,270	6,020,949	568,321	80,385,656	72,638,563	7,747,093	86,974,926	78,659,512	8,315,414

December 31, 2019	**Consumer Loans**			**Commercial Loans**			**TOTAL**		
Value	Total	Not individually impaired loans	Individually Impaired loans	Total	Not individually impaired loans	Individually Impaired loans	Total	Not individually impaired loans	Individually Impaired loans
Collateral	8,201,471	7,656,339	545,132	148,459,824	145,759,824	2,700,000	156,661,295	153,416,163	3,245,132
Loans	6,689,642	6,201,797	487,845	109,092,237	108,289,295	802,942	115,781,879	114,491,092	1,290,787

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

d. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Board may not be able to generate sufficient cash resources to settle its obligations in full as they fall due or can only do so on terms that are materially disadvantageous.

As a result, the Board may not be able to liquidate quickly its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value to meet its liquidity requirements, or be able to respond to specific events such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of any particular issuer.

The Board manages its liquidity risk by maintaining an appropriate level of resources in liquid or near liquid form with staggered maturity dates, separating short term investments and long-term investments. The Board's objective is to maintain cash and marketable securities to meet its liquidity requirements for 30 to 90 day periods at a minimum. At December 31, 2020, current financial assets exceeded current financial liabilities by $139,765,534 (2019: $72,759,466).

In accordance with the Board's policy, the General Manager of Finance monitors the Board's liquidity position on a weekly basis, and the Investment Manager reviews it on a daily basis.

The table below analyses only the current financial assets and current financial liabilities of the Board into relevant maturity grouping based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

	Within 1 Month $	1 to 3 months $	3 months to 1 year $	Total $
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	73,474,121	-	-	73,474,121
Short term investments	-	-	48,703,674	48,703,674
Investment income receivable	652,252	1,182,390	13,008,622	14,843,264
Accounts receivable	810,793	1,954,189	2,862,429	5,627,411
Current portion loans receivable	148,112	1,404,883	2,618,713	4,171,708
Total current assets	**75,085,278**	**4,541,462**	**67,193,438**	**146,820,178**
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payables and accruals	1,855,851	611,490	4,587,303	7,054,644
Total current liabilities	**1,855,851**	**611,490**	**4,587,303**	**7,054,644**
Net liquidity gap, December 31, 2020	**73,229,427**	**3,929,972**	**62,606,135**	**139,765,534**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (CONTINUED)

d. Liquidity risk (Continued)

	Within 1 Month $	1 to 3 months $	3 months to 1 year $	Total $
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	30,756,431	-	-	30,756,431
Short term investments	-	14,695,098	5,147,348	19,842,446
Investment income receivable	642,783	883,769	12,149,712	13,676,264
Accounts receivable	593,783	838,615	3,882,996	5,315,394
Current portion loans receivable	352,168	2,563,685	9,718,100	12,633,953
Total current assets	32,345,165	18,981,167	30,898,156	82,224,488
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payables and accruals	1,855,851	611,490	6,997,681	9,465,022
Total current liabilities	1,855,851	611,490	6,997,681	9,465,022
Net liquidity gap, December 31, 2019	30,489,314	18,369,677	23,900,475	72,759,466

e. Operational risk

The Board is exposed to operational risk which can lead to financial losses through error, fraud or inefficiencies. The Board mitigates this risk by periodically revisiting its internal controls, adhering to its operational policies and procedures, and reliance on the internal audit function.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020	2019
Cash on hand	**$ 6,584**	$ 6,756
Cash at local banks	**73,467,537**	30,749,675
	$ 73,474,121	$ 30,756,431

5. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2020	2019
Term Deposits	**$ 25,353,674**	$ 19,842,446
Treasury Notes	**23,350,000**	-
	$ 48,703,674	$ 19,842,446

6. INVESTMENT INCOME RECEIVABLE

	2020	2019
Sunshine Holdings Limited	**$ 12,526,982**	$ 11,322,338
Other loans and mortgage portfolios	**2,404,116**	2,130,306
Certificate of deposits	**780,134**	1,005,764
Floating rate notes	**191,333**	191,333
	15,902,565	14,649,741
Less: Expected credit losses	**(1,059,301)**	(973,477)
	$ 14,843,264	$ 13,676,264
Expected credit losses are comprised of:		
Beginning balance as at January 1	**$ 973,477**	$ -
Net remeasurement of expected credit loss	**85,824**	973,477
Ending balance as at December 31	**$ 1,059,301**	$ 973,477

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	2020	2019
Accounts receivable	**$ 2,929,313**	$ 4,211,716
Assessment of contributions	**3,836,006**	2,563,587
Total receivable	**6,765,319**	6,775,303
Less: Expected credit losses	**(1,137,908)**	(1,459,909)
	$ 5,627,411	$ 5,315,394
Expected credit losses are comprised of:		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 1,459,909**	$ 1,374,833
Net remeasurement of expected credit loss	**1,582**	85,076
Write off	**(323,583)**	
Balance, end of year	**$ 1,137,908**	$ 1,459,909

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	2020	2019
Belize Electricity Limited (31.26% ownership)		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 104,935,920**	$104,072,719
Income from associate	**12,732,217**	863,201
Dividend received from associate	**(2,158,002)**	-
Balance, end of year	**$115,510,135**	$104,935,920

	2020	2019
Belize Telemedia Limited (34.31% ownership)		
Balance, beginning of year	**$ 80,714,193**	$ 83,249,244
Income from associate	**1,615,000**	949,949
Dividend received from associate	**-**	(3,485,000)
Balance, end of year	**$ 82,329,193**	$ 80,714,193
Total investment in associate, end of year	**$197,839,328**	$185,650,113

8. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

Summarized financial information of Belize Electricity Limited (in thousands of Belize dollars) for December 31, 2020

	2020	2019
Total current assets	$ 147,198	$ 81,443
Total non-current assets	525,216	508,848
Total assets	672,414	590,291
Total current liabilities	73,042	83,168
Total non-current liabilities	214,308	166,165
Total liabilities	287,350	249,333
Total equity	385,064	340,958
Total liabilities and equity	672,414	590,291
Profit before tax	55,049	7,485
Business tax	(4,042)	(4,396)
Income from continuing operations	51,007	3,089
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$ 51,007	$ 3,089

Summarized financial information of Belize Telemedia Limited *(in thousand of Belize dollars)* for March 31, 2020.

	2020	2019
Total current assets	$ 59,069	$ 62,141
Total non-current assets	345,065	347,835
Total assets	404,134	409,976
Total current liabilities	92,797	95,823
Total non-current liabilities	78,843	72,091
Total liabilities	171,640	167,914
Total equity	232,494	242,062
Total liabilities and equity	404,134	409,976
Profit before tax	11,785	21,642
Business tax	(9,255)	(11,463)
Profit from continuing operations	2,530	10,179
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	$ 2,530	$ 10,179

See Note 25 for details of restatement

9. LONG TERM INVESTMENT

	2020	2019
Belize City Council Municipal Bonds	**$ 5,482,200**	$ 5,482,200
Debentures	**6,200,000**	6,200,000
Government of Belize Treasury Notes	**62,203,873**	75,590,712
Term Deposits	**14,628,723**	30,000,000
Shares	**27,840,205**	25,460,976
Total long term investments	**$116,355,001**	$142,733,888

10. LOAN PRINCIPAL RECEIVABLE

	2020	2019
Mortgages	**$ 5,624,496**	$ 5,718,031
Private sector	**80,225,619**	108,877,157
Staff loans	**1,101,419**	1,165,114
Total Loans	**86,951,534**	115,760,302
Less: Provision for credit losses	**(6,830,510)**	(4,289,411)
Total Loans - Net	**80,121,024**	111,470,891
Less: Current portion	**(4,171,708)**	(12,633,953)
Total long term loans - net	**$ 75,949,316**	$ 98,836,938

	2020	2019
Provision for credit losses is comprised of:		
Beginning balance	**$ 4,289,411**	$ 5,188,505
Net remeasurement of expected credit loss	**2,623,516**	(210,752)
Write off	**(82,417)**	(688,342)
Ending balance	**$ 6,830,510**	$ 4,289,411

At December 31, 2020, individually impaired loans amounted to 9.56% of total loan receivables (December 31, 2019 - 1.11%).

Mortgages received from the Ministry of Infrastructure Development and Housing at December 31, 2020 totaled $ 222,265 (December 31, 2019 - $232,989).

11. HELD FOR SALE

	2020	2019
Vista Del Mar Housing Project		
Remaining lots acquired from Vista Del Mar Development Company Ltd.	**$ 179,354**	$ 255,694
Rocky Point Properties	**175,015**	175,015
San Pedro, Ambergris Caye		
3,491 acres land	**10,636,234**	10,636,234
	$ 10,990,603	$ 11,066,943

Land properties held in the name of Social Security Board that are held for sale. These properties are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

12. FIXED ASSET

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers and accessories, hardware and software	Motor vehicles	Work in progress	Total
Cost								
Brought forward, January 1, 2020	$ 6,715,499	$ 23,470,073	$ 2,994,254	$ 2,774,213	$ 6,435,991	$ 522,515	$ 6,150,050	$ 49,062,595
Additions	800	30,281	22,025	133,852	215,459	138,705	6,699,414	7,240,536
Disposals	-	(18,000)	(1,034,222)	(210,716)	(196,573)	(109,755)	-	(1,569,266)
Carried forward, December 31, 2020	**6,716,299**	**23,482,354**	**1,982,057**	**2,697,349**	**6,454,877**	**551,465**	**12,849,464**	**54,733,865**
Accumulated depreciation								
Brought forward, January 1, 2020	-	8,305,350	2,644,448	2,110,897	5,388,987	477,688	-	18,927,370
Additions	-	472,596	69,034	173,543	387,809	51,590	-	1,154,572
Disposals	-	(5,210)	(1,030,564)	(187,064)	(190,734)	(109,755)	-	(1,523,327)
Carried forward, December 31, 2020	**-**	**8,772,736**	**1,682,918**	**2,097,376**	**5,586,062**	**419,523**	**-**	**18,558,615**
Net book value								
December 31, 2020	**$ 6,716,299**	**$ 14,709,618**	**$ 299,139**	**$ 599,973**	**$ 868,815**	**$ 131,942**	**$ 12,849,464**	**$ 36,175,250**

	Land	Buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computers and accessories, hardware and software	Motor vehicles	Work in progress	Total
Cost								
Brought forward, January 1, 2019	$ 6,715,499	$ 23,470,073	$ 2,980,155	$ 2,735,332	$ 6,077,712	$ 910,494	$ 1,574,670	$ 44,463,935
Additions	-	-	28,011	103,507	490,316	-	4,575,380	5,197,214
Disposals	-	-	(13,912)	(64,626)	(132,037)	(387,979)	-	(598,554)
Carried forward, December 31, 2019	6,715,499	23,470,073	2,994,254	2,774,213	6,435,991	522,515	6,150,050	49,062,595
Accumulated depreciation								
Brought forward, January 1, 2019	-	7,728,193	2,588,450	2,017,387	5,195,986	807,443	-	18,337,459
Additions	-	577,157	64,531	146,620	321,324	19,194	-	1,128,826
Disposals	-	-	(8,533)	(53,110)	(128,323)	(348,949)	-	(538,915)
Carried forward, December 31, 2019	-	8,305,350	2,644,448	2,110,897	5,388,987	477,688	-	18,927,370
Net book value		-			-			
December 31, 2019	$ 6,715,499	$ 15,164,723	$ 349,806	$ 663,316	$ 1,047,004	$ 44,827	$ 6,150,050	$ 30,135,225

12. FIXED ASSET (CONTINUED)

Work-in-progress listed above consists of the following:

	2020	2019
Belmopan commercial building	**$ 7,569,844**	$ 3,127,595
PERANSA platform development and ancillary costs	**5,091,350**	2,937,286
Others	**188,270**	85,169
	$ 12,849,464	$ 6,150,050

13. OTHER ASSETS

	2020	2019
Homeland Development Limited		
845 (2019: 857) plots of land	**$ 1,014,000**	$ 1,028,400

An agreement was signed with Social Security Board and Homeland Development Limited dated May 7, 2002 for service that should be delivered to such person that are insured under the funeral scheme. As per agreement Homeland shall sell Social Security Board 1,000 plots permitting the use by SSB. The purchase price was $1,200,000.

14. INTANGIBLE ASSET

	2020	2019
Cost		
Brought forward, January 1	**$ 3,420,617**	$ 3,291,251
Cost capitalized during the year	**-**	129,366
Carried forward, December 31	**3,420,617**	3,420,617
Accumulated amortization		
Brought forward, January 1	**2,072,911**	1,732,897
Amortization	**347,335**	340,014
Carried forward, December 31	**2,420,246**	2,072,911
Total	**$ 1,000,371**	$ 1,347,706

15. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	2020	2019
Mortgage securitization program	**$ 2,679,150**	$ 2,679,150
Benefits payable	**1,297,769**	2,039,739
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	**3,077,725**	2,868,818
	$ 7,054,644	$ 7,587,707

See Note 25 for details of restatement.

16. SEVERANCE LIABILITY

The movement in the provision is as follows:

	2020	2019
Beginning balance, January 1	**$ 3,062,095**	$ 2,606,782
Addition	**240,973**	538,010
Payouts	**(89,233)**	(82,697)
Ending balance, December 31	**3,213,835**	3,062,095
Less: Current portion	**(246,833)**	(261,817)
Long term portion	**$ 2,967,002**	$ 2,800,278

17. PENSION LIABILITY

The Board sponsors a defined benefit pension scheme in accordance with a Trust Deed signed by the Board and the Trustees on April 24, 1996, but deemed to have been established under irrevocable trust with effect from January 1, 1991. By Statutory Instrument No. 45, dated May 29, 2017, the Prime Minister formally exempted the Social Security Board Staff Pension Scheme from the provisions of the Private Pensions Act.

The scheme is contributory (funded on a bipartite basis by the SSB and the employees). The Board and participants pay fixed contributions into the separate trust which is managed by a Board of Trustees nominated by the employer. These Board's contributions are expensed in the period in which they are accrued. The funding arrangements are as follows, with any liability or surplus recognized in the Board's financial statements:

	Contribution Rate a/ 2020	Amount	Contribution Rate a/ 2019	Amount
Employees	2.80%	$ 258,109	2.80%	$ 252,552
Employer b/	4.30%	$ 374,561	4.30%	$ 376,178
Total	7.10%	$ 632,670	7.10%	$ 628,730

a/ Of basic salaries

b/ Contributions at the rate of 4.3% of salaries suspended as from September 1, 2011, in recognition of the surplus status of the Fund, and re-instated as from January 1, 2017.

The terms of the defined benefit pension scheme allow for 5 different types of benefits to participants and define the amount that participants will receive. These amounts are dependent on factors such as age, years of service and compensation, and are determined independently of the contributions payable or the investments of the scheme. Currently the Scheme has 4 active pensioners and 250 active participants (2019: 3 pensioners and 256 active participants).

An asset or liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. Management estimates the defined benefit obligation (DBO) annually with the assistance of an independent actuary. Actuarial gains and losses resulting from re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are included in other comprehensive income. Any past services are recognized as from January 1, 1991.

17. PENSION LIABILITY (CONTINUED)

The pension obligation is measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of long-term government bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Re-measurements arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to income over the employees' expected average remaining working lives. On a going concern basis and taking into consideration projected salaries as retirement rather than static salaries, the funded status is as follows, as at December 31,:

Projected Benefit Obligation and Funded Status (IAS-19 R)

	Funded Status		**2020**		2019	
	Projected Benefit Obligation		**$ 12,026,035**		$ 10,975,104	
a/	Net assets	a/	**(10,537,023)**	a/	(10,055,282)	a/
b/	Unfunded liability	b/	**$ 1,489,012**	b/	$ 919,822	b/

a/Unaudited

b/Deficit to be recognized. Excludes contingent pension payments of $10,935 owed at December 31, 2019.

Changes in Benefit Obligations and Net Assets

Changes in Projected Obligations	**2020**	2019
Projected benefit obligation at January 1	**$ 10,975,104**	$ 10,414,389
Service cost	**551,504**	511,370
Interest cost	**536,295**	528,881
Benefits paid and expenses	**(481,741)**	(302,261)
Actuarial (gain) loss - obligations	**444,873**	(177,275)
Projected benefit obligation at December 31	**$ 12,026,035**	$ 10,975,104
Change in Plan Assets		
Assets at January 1	**$ 10,055,282**	$ 9,423,631
Expected return on assets a/	**506,902**	471,181
Contributions	**632,670**	628,730
Benefit paid and expenses	**(481,741)**	(302,261)
Actuarial loss - assets	**(176,090)**	(165,999)
Assets at December 31	**$ 10,537,023**	$ 10,055,282
Consolidated deficit b/	**$ 1,489,012**	$ 919,822

a/ Actual return: 2020: $398,987

b/Deficit to be recognized. Excludes contingent pension payments of $10,935 owed at December 31, 2019.

Expenses to be Recognized (IAS-19R)	**2020**	2019
Current service cost	**$ 551,504**	$ 511,370
Net interest expense	**29,393**	57,700
Sub-total profit	**580,897**	569,070
Re-measurement		
Liability (gain) loss	**444,873**	(177,275)
Asset loss (gain)	**176,090**	161,999
Sub-total (loss) profit	**620,963**	(15,276)
Total	**$ 1,201,860**	$ 553,794

17. PENSION LIABILITY (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Bases

	2020	2019
Mortality Table	**GAM-83**	GAM-83
Rate of Return (long-term)	**5%**	5%
Salary Scale	**2%**	2%
Real Rate of Discount	**3%**	3%
Annuity Rates	**5%**	5%

Actual and Expected Return of Assets

	2020	2019
Expected return	**506,902**	471,181
Actual return	**398,987**	304,782
Surplus	**107,915**	166,399

Excludes contingent capital gains in BTL shares

Sensitivity Analysis (Projected Benefit Obligations)

The analysis shows the following results in the projected obligations:

Discount rate	Variations in benefit obligations
-1%	12.0%
+1%	-10.2%

18. NET INVESTMENT INCOME

	2020	2019
Long and short term investments income	**$ 16,718,374**	$ 15,285,974
Income from associates	**14,347,217**	1,813,150
Investment expenses	**(26,682)**	(96,793)
Expected credit losses	**(2,709,340)**	(762,726)
	$ 28,329,569	$ 16,239,605

19. OTHER INCOME – NET

	2020	2019
Interest on assessments	**$ 454,090**	$ 664,874
Interest on late contributions	**269,253**	359,882
Rental income	**12,240**	18,600
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	**(19,186)**	30,479
Others	**794,591**	948,846
	$ 1,510,988	$ 2,022,681

20. GOVERNMENT SUBVENTION TO NHI PROGRAM

Through the annual budget GOB allocates a subvention of $18,000,000 to National Health Insurance (NHI). As a result of the COVID-19 Coronavirus global pandemic this was reduced to monthly equal installments that totaled $10,800,000 from July 2020 to March 2021.

	2020	2019
Total Contributions received	**$ 16,265,215**	$ 17,950,001

21. ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

	2020	2019
Actuarial expenses	**$ 91,099**	114,475
Amortization (intangible asset)	**347,336**	340,014
Appeals Tribunal expenses	**13,607**	37,724
Audit cost	**69,688**	76,500
Expected credit losses	**1,582**	-
Board expenses	**243,150**	363,558
Cleaning and sanitation	**312,953**	276,024
Committees expense	**85,977**	82,267
Compliance project	**2,667**	42,737
Depreciation	**674,279**	646,205
Insurance	**58,367**	62,817
Legal and professional fees	**216,456**	620,000
Medical and group health insurance	**299,287**	316,041
Motor vehicle expenses	**20,637**	62,522
Overseas conference	**93**	56,181
Penalties and fees	**8,889**	-
Pensions - defined contribution	**253,089**	244,715
Postage	**31,822**	41,076
Premises repairs and maintenance	**472,706**	402,451
Printing, stationery and supplies	**1,371,822**	1,835,743
Publicity and promotion	**253,826**	333,111
Recruitment	**8,251**	12,101
Registration expenses	**165,047**	202,358
Salaries	**11,459,832**	11,917,851
Security	**454,305**	499,975
Severance	**240,973**	538,010
Social security contributions	**380,147**	371,876
Subscriptions	**50,004**	54,014
Telephones and cables	**768,871**	619,078
Training	**143,297**	289,355
Transfer and other allowances	**1,216,024**	1,459,544
Traveling and subsistence	**581,717**	704,765
	$ 20,297,800	$ 22,623,088

22. ESTABLISHMENT EXPENSES

	2020	2019
Light, power and water	**$ 448,670**	$ 501,200
Depreciation	**472,596**	472,829
Rent	**60,328**	53,622
	$ 981,594	$ 1,027,651

23. NHI OPERATING EXPENSES

	2020	2019
Administration	**$ 824,365**	$ 953,645
Establishment	**51,474**	51,723
Financial	**8,958**	7,196
	$ 884,797	$ 1,012,564

24. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

	2020	2019
Salaries	**$ 11,459,860**	$ 11,917,851
Social Security costs	**380,147**	371,876
Pensions-defined benefit plans	**253,089**	244,715
Total employee remuneration	**$ 12,093,096**	$ 12,534,442

25. RESTATEMENT

Opening balances of the Statement of Financial Position of the Board as of January 1, 2019 and December 31, 2019 were restated as listed below:

a. Belize Electricity Limited (BEL) restated cost of power for 2019 and prior financial years following the resolution of a dispute with Belize Electric Company Limited (BECOL).

BEL and Belize Electric Company Limited (BECOL), via mediation, resolved a dispute regarding spilled energy charges levied and the application of adjustments to the invoices based on the annual escalator to the cost of power purchased from BECOL during the years 2010 to 2018. BEL's cost of power recognized for 2018 and prior financial years was understated, and the corresponding trade and other payables was also understated.

Based on the Board's equity investment in BEL as at December 31, 2018 the total of all prior period adjustments relating to associates resulted in a charge of $1.3 million to the reserves.

25. RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

b. Mortgage securitization program payable balances were restated to reflect recognition of the closing balances relating to Tranche A and B of the Mortgage Securitization Program as detailed in Note 29.

Commitments to GOB of $8.9 million was recognized as payments not made for the period 2012 to 2013.

Receivable from GOB of $10.7 million was recognized representing the sinking fund and installment reserve for each respective Tranche that was due to be reimbursed to SSB upon closure of the program.

The total of these adjustments relating to mortgage securitization resulted in a net increase of $1.88 million to the reserves.

c. Belize Telemedia Limited (BTL) restated Public Utilities Commission (PUC) fees for 2019 and prior financial years following the finalization of PUC deliberations.

Since 2016, BTL had been operating based on previous legal interpretation when computing the Mobile Spectrum fees payable to the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), BTL's regulatory body. BTL Paid what it thought PUC would charge, however, in August 2020, the PUC finalized its deliberations and concluded that BTL owed them an additional $1.79 million for Mobile Spectrum fees for the period of April 2017 to March 2020.

d. Belize Telemedia Limited (BTL) restated loss allowances for 2019 as a result of the adoption of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

In adopting IFRS 9, BTL implemented an expected credit loss model instead of an incurred loss model under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. This resulted in an increase of loss allowances related to trade receivables as at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2019 of $6.08 million and $6.98 million respectively.

Based on the Board's equity investment in BTL as at December 31, 2019 the prior period adjustments resulted in a charge back to investment income of $4.61 million.

25. RESTATEMENT (CONTINUED)

The effects of all prior period adjustments are listed below

Financial Statement line item	January 1, 2019 Restatements: December 31, 2018, as previously stated	January 1, 2019 Restatements: Restatements	January 1, 2019 Restatements: January 1, 2019, as restated	December 31, 2019 Restatements: December 31, 2019, as previously stated	December 31, 2019 Restatements: Restatements	December 31, 2019 Restatements: December 31, 2019, as restated
Investment in associate	$ 188,622,067	$ (1,300,104)	$ 187,321,963	$ 191,591,233	$ (5,941,120)	$ 185,650,113
Accounts payable and accruals	(10,315,034)	1,877,315	(8,437,719)	(9,465,022)	1,877,315	(7,587,707)
Short term benefits reserve	(11,731,470)	(12,898)	(11,744,368)	(14,571,311)	90,808	(14,480,503)
Long term benefits reserve	(420,915,656)	(462,775)	(421,378,431)	(427,146,485)	3,258,125	(423,888,360)
Employment injury benefits reserve	(78,827,367)	(86,667)	(78,914,034)	(87,755,774)	610,168	(87,145,606)
Disablement and death benefits	(13,526,538)	(14,871)	(13,541,409)	(12,396,503)	104,704	(12,291,799)

26. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets	At December 31, 2020: FVTPL	At December 31, 2020: Amortised costs	At December 31, 2020: Total	At December 31, 2019: FVTPL	At December 31, 2019: Amortised costs	At December 31, 2019: Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	**$ 73,474,121**	**$ 73,474,121**	$ -	$ 30,756,431	$ 30,756,431
Short term investments	-	**48,703,674**	**48,703,674**	-	19,842,446	19,842,446
Investment income receivable	-	**14,843,264**	**14,843,264**	-	13,676,264	13,676,264
Accounts receivable	-	**5,627,411**	**5,627,411**	-	5,315,394	5,315,394
Long term investments	**27,840,205**	**88,514,796**	**116,355,001**	25,460,976	117,272,912	142,733,888
Loan principal receivable - net	-	**80,121,024**	**80,121,024**	-	111,470,891	111,470,891
Total financial assets	**$27,840,205**	**$311,284,290**	**$339,124,495**	$25,460,976	$298,334,338	$323,795,314

Financial liabilities	Amortised cost: **2020**	Amortised cost: 2019
Accounts payable and accruals	**$ 7,054,644**	$ 7,587,707

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Social Security Board's capital management objectives are:
- to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern
- to obtain an adequate return on investments to maintain healthy reserves
- to meet its commitments to all insured persons

These are accomplished by managing and investing prudently the contribution received from employers and employees. This is balanced with the risk appetite of SSB.

Social Security Board monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the statement of financial position.

SSB's goal in capital management is to maintain a capital-to-overall financing ratio of 1:1 to 1:2.

Management assesses SSB's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. To date SSB has not had the need to obtain loans from other institutions (debt). SSB manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, SSB may adjust by selling assets or cashing in investments.

The amounts managed as capital by SSB for the reporting periods under review are summarized as follows:

	2020	2019
Total equity	**$ 575,331,410**	$ 542,264,620
Cash and cash equivalents	**73,474,121**	30,756,431
Capital	**648,805,531**	573,021,051
Total equity	**575,331,410**	542,264,620
Borrowings (debt)	**-**	-
Overall Financing	**$ 575,331,410**	$ 542,264,620
Capital-to-overall financing ratio	**1.13%**	1.06%

Social Security Board has adequate capital ratios and continues to monitor its benefit reserves.

28. SEGMENT REPORTING

In accordance with IFRS 8 and for management purposes, the Board's activities are organized into three main operating segments prescribed in the Social Security Act, Chapter 44, Revised Edition 2003. These are as follows:

a) *Short Term Benefits Branch* : Covers

i. **Maternity Benefits** which are paid to insured women who are on Maternity leave from work because of their pregnancy and confinement.

28. SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

ii. **Sickness Benefit** is paid for up to 26 weeks to an insured person under 65 years who is temporarily unable to work because of an illness and who is employed when he or she becomes ill.

b) *Long-term Benefits Branch:* Covers

i. **Retirement Benefits** paid to insured persons who are 65 years of age (and older) or 60 to 64 and not employed.

ii. **Invalidity Benefits** paid to insured persons under 60 years who are medically certified by Social Security Medical Board as permanently unable to do any type of work because of an illness.

iii. **Survivors' Benefits** paid to the widow/widower, children or parents of a deceased insured person whose death was not caused by a work-related injury.

c) *Employment Injury Benefits Branch:* This branch of benefits provides coverage for an insured person who suffers an employment injury, that is a personal injury or death by way of an accident at work or a disease caused by the type of work he or she does.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss which in certain respects is measured differently from operating profit or loss in the financial statements. The result of operations for each Branch is disclosed in pages 43 to 47. Revenues and expenses are allocated based on formula prescribed by law (See Note 2s and 2x).

29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

i. Mortgage Securitization – Tranche A
On April 21, 1999, the Board entered into an agreement for the Assignment of Mortgages (Tranche A). The Board, the Development Finance Corporation (DFC), and the Government of Belize (GOB) signed the agreement with the Royal Merchant Bank and Finance Company of Trinidad and Tobago (RMB). Under the agreement, the Board assigned a total of $18,906,359 worth of mortgages. The Board's commitment under this agreement is for $293,640 monthly.

In October 2004, GOB, through a Fixed Rate Non-Callable Bond Issue refinanced the existing agreement with RMB. The Board did not participate in the refinancing agreement, however, under the new arrangement the Board is committed to continue making monthly payments of $293,640 to GOB. The Board's responsibility under the new agreement expired on April 30, 2013. Commitments to GOB is expected to be settled in 2021.

Mortgage Securitization – Tranche B
On December 23, 1999, a second Assignment of Mortgages (Tranche B) agreement was signed between the Board, DFC and RMB. The total value of mortgages assigned by the Board in this transaction is $15,473,754. The Board's commitment under this agreement is for $175,200 monthly payable to DFC, for further payment to RMB, and shall remain in force until December 30, 2013.

29. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

Mortgage Securitization – Tranche B
In October 2004, GOB, through a Fixed Rate Non-Callable Bond Issue refinanced the existing agreement with RMB. The Board did not participate in the refinancing agreement, however, under the new arrangement the Board is committed to continue making monthly payments of $175,200 to GOB. The Board's responsibility under the new agreement expired on December 30, 2013. Commitments to GOB is expected to be settled in 2021.

Mortgage Securitization – Tranche C and D
On March 21, 2000 and August 30, 2000, a third (Tranche C) and fourth (Tranche D) agreement was signed between the Board, DFC and RMB. Under these two agreements, the mortgages assigned by the Board came from the Saint James National Building Society (SJNBS), and totaled $27,731,240. Under these agreements, the SJNBS pays the Board a total of $1,221,720 on a quarterly basis. The Board then pays that amount to DFC for further payment to RMB. As signatory to these agreements the Board is responsible to ensure collections from SJNBS, this responsibility remained in force until March 21, 2009 for Tranche C, and August 30, 2010 for Tranche D. Under a default scenario the Board is responsible to effect payment to DFC. Commitments under this agreement will be settled in 2021.

ii. Claims
The Government of Belize gave notice of its acquisition of Belize Telemedia Limited (BTL) by order of the Belize Telecommunications (Assumption of Control Over Belize Telemedia Limited) Amendment Order, 2009, Statutory Instrument No. 130 of 2009. Subsequently, in a notice dated December 7, 2009, and Gazetted on December 12, 2009, the Government required all those who may have claims to compensation to submit their claims to the Financial Secretary. The Notice of Acquisition specifically included the shares of BTL held by Sunshine Holdings, as well as the outstanding shares of Sunshine Holdings itself.

As a consequence of the acquisition of Sunshine Holdings, and by letter dated October 13, 2009, the Social Security Board filed a claim with the Financial Secretary, Ministry of Finance, indicating that "Pursuant to Belize Gazette Notice 529, dated August 27, 2009, the Social Security Board (SSB) hereby makes a claim for payment of the sums evidence as to SSB by a Loan Note between Sunshine Holdings Ltd. and SSB dated September 19, 2005." As a result, of Supreme Court Claim No. 341 of 2001 Social Security Board vs. Sunshine Holdings Ltd, Government confirms that it will continue to wholly own Sunshine Holdings Ltd. in which the liability for the payment of the loan balance now becomes that of Government. All other outstanding sums including interest is to be paid by the Government of Belize.

30. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

No adjustment or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the December 31, 2020 reporting date and the date of authorization.

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SUPPLEMENTARY AUDIT REPORT

To the Board of Directors:
Social Security Board

Our report on the examinations of the financial statement of the Social Security Board as as at December 31, 2020 and 2019 appears on pages 1 and 2. These examinations were made primarily for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the financial statements taken as whole. The supplementary information accompanying the financial statements is not necessary for fair presentation of the financial statements of the financial position or results of operations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The supplementary information is presented in accordance with Sections 13 and 21 of the Financial and Accounting Regulations of the Social Security Act, Chapter 44, Revised Edition 2000-2003. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the examinations of the financial statements and in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

HLB, Belize, LLP

Chartered Accountants
Belize City, Belize
August 30, 2021

hlb.bz
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SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - SHORT TERM BENEFITS BRANCH
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2020	2019
INCOME		
Contributions:		
Employers and employed persons	**$ 24,846,353**	$ 22,540,616
Total contributions	**24,846,353**	22,540,616
Other income:		
Net investment income	**762,777**	362,884
Others	**503,662**	674,227
Total other income	**1,266,439**	1,037,111
TOTAL INCOME	**26,112,792**	23,577,727
EXPENDITURES		
Benefits:		
Maternity	**4,048,683**	4,081,173
Sickness	**10,512,595**	10,536,256
Maternity grants	**780,600**	949,200
Total benefits	**15,341,878**	15,566,629
Operating expenses:		
Administration	**4,239,247**	4,835,236
Establishment	**327,198**	342,551
Financial	**106,018**	97,176
Total operating expenses	**4,672,463**	5,274,963
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**20,014,341**	20,841,592
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	**$ 6,098,451**	$ 2,736,135

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - LONG TERM BENEFITS BRANCH
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2020	2019
INCOME		
Contributions:		
Employers and employed persons	**$ 71,778,353**	$ 65,117,334
Total contributions	**71,778,353**	65,117,334
Other income:		
Net investment income	**22,328,811**	13,019,982
Others	**503,663**	674,227
Total other income	**22,832,474**	13,694,209
TOTAL INCOME	**94,610,827**	78,811,543
EXPENDITURES		
Benefits:		
Retirement	**49,385,407**	44,996,664
Invalidity	**4,058,098**	4,003,589
Survivors	**8,095,536**	7,900,148
Funeral	**1,370,663**	1,333,651
Non-contributory pension	**1,524,508**	1,753,861
Total benefits	**64,434,212**	59,987,913
Operating expenses:		
Administration	**14,368,354**	15,873,975
Establishment	**327,198**	342,550
Financial	**106,018**	97,176
Total operating expenses	**14,801,570**	16,313,701
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**79,235,782**	76,301,614
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	**$ 15,375,045**	$ 2,509,929

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS BRANCH

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2020	2019
INCOME		
Contributions:		
Employers and employed persons	**$ 13,803,530**	$ 12,522,564
Total contributions	**13,803,530**	12,522,564
Other income:		
Net investment income	**4,590,496**	2,438,329
Others	**503,663**	674,227
Total other income	**5,094,159**	3,112,556
TOTAL INCOME	**18,897,689**	15,635,120
EXPENDITURES		
Benefits:		
Disablements grants	**331,048**	414,107
APV disablement benefits	**608,569**	296,056
APV death benefits	**40,138**	212,662
Employment Injury	**2,109,998**	2,436,394
Funeral grants	**3,000**	9,000
Total benefits	**3,092,753**	3,368,219
Operating expenses:		
Administration	**1,782,301**	2,016,301
Establishment	**327,198**	342,550
Financial	**106,018**	97,176
Total operating expenses	**2,215,517**	2,456,027
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**5,308,270**	5,824,246
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	**$ 13,589,419**	$ 9,810,874

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - DISABLEMENT AND DEATH BENEFITS RESERVE

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2020	2019
INCOME		
Contributions:		
APV disablement benefits	**$ 608,569**	$ 296,056
APV death benefits	**40,138**	212,662
Total contributions	**648,707**	508,718
Net investment income	**647,485**	418,410
TOTAL INCOME	**1,296,192**	927,128
EXPENDITURES		
Benefits:		
Disablement pension	**1,603,175**	1,547,485
Death benefits	**649,023**	629,253
Total benefits	**2,252,198**	2,176,738
EXPENDITURES OVER INCOME	**$ (956,006)**	$ (1,249,610)

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES - NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE FUND

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

	2020	2019
INCOME		
Contributions:		
Government of Belize	**$ 16,265,215**	$ 17,950,001
Total contributions	**16,265,215**	17,950,001
EXPENDITURES		
Benefits:		
National health insurance benefits	**14,373,944**	16,706,465
Total benefits	**14,373,944**	16,706,465
Operating expenses:		
Administration	**824,365**	953,645
Establishment	**51,474**	51,723
Financial	**8,958**	7,196
Total operating expenses	**884,797**	1,012,564
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	**15,258,741**	17,719,029
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURES	**$ 1,006,474**	$ 230,972

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

INVESTMENTS LISTINGS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS		2020		2019
Term Deposits				
Atlantic Bank Limited				
2.85% Maturing December 12, 2020	**$**	**-**	$	518,625
2.85% Maturing October 16, 2020		**-**		1,628,723
3.5% Maturing November 4, 2020		**-**		1,500,000
3.5% Maturing November 4, 2020		**-**		1,500,000
3.50% Maturing February 4, 2021		**5,000,000**		-
3.50% Maturing February 4, 2021		**5,000,000**		-
3.50% Maturing August 31, 2021		**5,000,000**		-
3.50% Maturing August 31, 2021		**5,000,000**		-
3.50% Maturing December 14, 2021		**518,625**		
National Bank of Belize				
3.50% Maturing July 6, 2021		**2,130,463**		-
3.50% Maturing July 6, 2021		**2,704,586**		-
3% Maturing on July 8, 2020		**-**		2,068,797
3% Maturing on July 8, 2020		**-**		2,626,301
Belize Bank Limited				
2.15% Maturing February 6, 2020		**-**		3,000,000
2.15% Maturing February 6, 2020		**-**		3,000,000
2.15% Maturing February 6, 2020		**-**		4,000,000
Total Term Deposits	**$**	**25,353,674**	$	19,842,446
TREASURY NOTES				
4.00% Maturing July 13, 2021	**$**	**2,000,000**	$	-
4.00% Maturing August 1, 2021		**9,500,000**		-
4.00% Maturing August 1, 2021		**7,850,000**		-
3.00% Maturing September 14, 2021		**4,000,000**		-
	$	**23,350,000**	$	-
TOTAL SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS	**$**	**48,703,674**	$	19,842,446

INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES		2020		2019
Belize Electricity Limited				
21,580,028 (2019: 21,580,028) ordinary shares, BZ$ 2 par value	**$**	**115,510,135**	$	104,935,920
Belize Telemedia Limited				
17,000,000 (2019: 17,000,000) ordinary shares, BZ$ 1 par value		**82,329,193**		80,714,193
TOTAL INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES	**$**	**197,839,328**	$	185,650,113

INVESTMENTS LISTINGS (CONTINUED)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

LONG TERM INVESTMENTS	2020	2019
Municipal bonds		
Belize City Council		
10 years bond @ 8% Maturing December 22, 2022	$ 2,882,200	$ 2,882,200
10 years bond @ 8% Maturing May 22, 2023	1,000,000	1,000,000
10 years bond @ 8% Maturing November 5, 2023	1,600,000	1,600,000
Total Municipal bonds	$ 5,482,200	$ 5,482,200
Shares		
Belize Water Services Limited		
4,000,000 ordinary shares held at fair value	$ 20,480,000	$ 17,520,000
Atlantic Bank Limited		
2,890 and 4,166 ordinary shares held at fair value	1,002,465	1,106,406
Citrus Products of Belize Limited		
7,947,175 ordinary shares held at fair value	6,357,740	6,834,570
Total shares	$ 27,840,205	$ 25,460,976
Debentures		
Belize Electricity Limited		
7.00% Maturing December 31, 2024	$ 5,500,000	$ 5,500,000
6.50% Maturing December 31, 2030	700,000	700,000
Total debentures	$ 6,200,000	$ 6,200,000
TREASURY NOTES		
Government of Belize		
4.50% Maturing July 13, 2023	$ 4,000,000	$ 4,000,000
5.25% Maturing July 13, 2026	4,000,000	4,000,000
5.25% Maturing July 13, 2026	10,000,000	10,000,000
4.00% Maturing July 13, 2021	-	2,000,000
4.00% Maturing August 1, 2021	-	9,500,000
4.00% Maturing August 1, 2021	-	7,850,000
3.00% Maturing September 14, 2021	-	4,000,000
5.75% Maturing April 3, 2040	10,000,000	-
Total Treasury Notes	$ 28,000,000	$ 41,350,000
Floating rate notes		
3.75%+IR Maturing May 19, 2022	$ 2,000,000	$ 2,000,000
4.50%+IR Maturing May 19, 2024	7,000,000	7,000,000
5%+IR Maturing May 19, 2027	25,203,873	25,240,712
Total Floating Rate Notes	$ 34,203,873	$ 34,240,712
Total Treasury Notes	$ 62,203,873	$ 75,590,712

INVESTMENTS LISTINGS (CONTINUED)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

LONG TERM INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)	**2020**	2019
Term Deposits		
Atlantic Bank Limited		
4.50% Maturing November 20, 2025	**$ 5,000,000**	$ 5,000,000
4.50% Maturing November 20, 2025	**5,000,000**	5,000,000
3.25% Maturing October 18, 2022	**1,628,723**	-
3.50% Maturing December 4, 2022	**1,500,000**	-
3.50% Maturing December 4, 2022	**1,500,000**	-
3.50% Maturing February 4, 2021	**-**	5,000,000
3.50% Maturing February 4, 2021	**-**	5,000,000
3.50% Maturing August 31, 2021	**-**	5,000,000
3.50% Maturing August 31, 2021	**-**	5,000,000
Total Term Deposits	**$ 14,628,723**	$ 30,000,000
TOTAL LONG TERM INVESTMENTS	**$ 116,355,001**	$ 142,733,888

LOAN PRINCIPAL RECEIVABLE	**2020**	2019
Mortgages and Housing		
Housing/MoH Mortgages		
10 to 20 years mortgages @ 8.50% Interest	**$ 222,265**	$ 232,989
RECONDEV		
30 years loan @ 8.00% Interest	**160,037**	214,983
BNBS Assigned Mortgages		
20 years loans @ 8.50% Interest	**261,358**	269,776
Housing Mortgages – Tranche B		
District and Secondary, 10 – 20 years loans @ 8.50% Interest	**117,962**	123,021
P.S.U. Housing Scheme		
Middle income, 20 years loans @ 8.50% Interest	**670,938**	739,911
St. James National Building Society Ltd.		
Assigned mortgages, 5 – 20 years loan @ 8.50% Interest	**319,836**	342,585
Staff Housing Loans		
10 - 20 years @ 8.00% Interest	**2,814,563**	2,607,034
Previous Staff Housing Loans		
10 – 20 years @ 8.00% Interest	**772,007**	806,715
Other	**285,530**	381,017
Staff Loans	**1,101,419**	1,165,114
Total mortgages and housing	**$ 6,725,915**	$ 6,883,145
Less: provisions for loss on Staff loans/Mortgages	**(1,133,908)**	(1,080,130)
	$ 5,592,007	$ 5,803,015

INVESTMENTS LISTINGS (CONTINUED)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

LOAN PRINCIPAL RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)	2020	2019
PRIVATE SECTOR LOANS		
Development Finance Corporation		
18 months loan @ 3.75% Interest	**$ 1,063,254**	$ 2,107,285
14 years loan @ 5.50% interest	**15,336,488**	15,803,139
Belize Airport Authority		
15 years loan @ 6.00% Interest	**18,834,817**	17,918,103
Sunshine Holdings Limited		
Note payable July 2020 @ 8.5% interest	**14,133,562**	14,133,562
Belize Water Services Limited		
21 years loan @ 6.00% Interest	**-**	24,921,435
Belize Elementary School		
14 years loan @ 7.00% Interest	**321,918**	355,459
Banana Growers Association		
10 years loan @ 6.50% Interest	**2,777,262**	3,275,627
Citrus Company of Belize Limited		
7 years loan @ 7.50% Interest	**2,012,578**	3,907,524
CGA - Citrus Growers Association		
Plant - 2 years loan @ 6.50% Interest	**549,319**	772,832
Plant - 5 years loan @ 6.00% Interest	**455,338**	455,775
Fertilizer - 4 years loan @ 6.50% Interest	**405,360**	872,900
Marie Sharp Fine Foods		
6 years loan @ 7.50% Interest	**3,228,912**	3,772,120
Royal Mayan Shrimp Farm		
6 years loan @ 7.50% Interest	**5,126,821**	5,126,821
4 years loan @ 7.50% Interest	**540,449**	540,449
4 years loan @ 8.50% Interest	**528,616**	528,616
8 years loan @ 8.00% Interest	**743,000**	743,000
Border Management Agency		
8 years loan @ 7.50% interest	**3,575,266**	3,380,284
Stann Creek- Ecumenical High School		
11 years loan @ 6.00% Interest	**253,583**	302,515
Hot Mama's Belize Ltd.		
7 years loan @ 7.50% Interest	**586,866**	581,601
Diverse Development Limited		
1 Year Revolving loan @7.50% Interest	**221,341**	221,341
Caribbean Homes & Export Limited		
6 years loan @ 7.00% Interest	**1,964,453**	2,178,219

INVESTMENTS LISTINGS (CONTINUED)
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019 (IN BELIZE DOLLARS)

LOAN PRINCIPAL RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)	2020	2019
PRIVATE SECTOR LOANS (Continued)		
Citrus Products of Belize Limited		
Pine - 8 years loan @ 8.50% Interest	**$ 1,170,000**	$ 1,170,000
Citrus - 8 years loan @ 8.50% Interest	**5,730,000**	5,050,000
Mark Wagner		
12 years loan @ 8.50% Interest	**58,550**	58,550
Karl Heusner Memorial Hospital Authority		
7 years loan @ 6.00% Interest	**607,866**	700,000
Total Private Sector Loans	**$ 80,225,619**	$ 108,877,157
Less: Provision for loss on investments	**(5,696,602)**	(3,209,281)
	$ 74,529,017	$ 105,667,876
TOTAL LOAN PRINCIPAL RECEIVABLE NET	**$ 80,121,024**	$ 111,470,891
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**$ 443,019,027**	$ 459,697,338

Below is a summary analysis of the investments listed above by asset class:

Investment Mix	2020 % of Total Investment	2019
Bonds	**1.24%**	1.18%
Debentures	**1.40%**	1.33%
Investment in associates	**44.66%**	41.15%
Mortgages	**1.26%**	1.25%
Private sector loans	**16.82%**	22.69%
Shares	**6.28%**	5.47%
Term deposits	**9.02%**	10.70%
Treasury Notes	**19.31%**	16.23%
Total	**100%**	100%

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