

LISTING PARTICULARS



**U.S.\$1,000,000,000**

**The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago  
4.500% Notes due 2026**

The 4.500% Notes due 2026 (the “Notes”) of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (the “Republic” or “Trinidad and Tobago”) are the direct, general and unconditional obligations of the Republic. The Notes constitute a charge upon and are payable out of the Consolidated Fund (as defined herein) of the Republic and shall at all times rank at least equally with all other present and future obligations of the Republic that constitute charges upon the Consolidated Fund; it being understood that this provision in the indenture governing the Notes shall not be construed so as to require the Republic to make payments under the Notes ratably with payments being made under any other such present and future obligations.

Interest on the Notes is payable in arrears on February 4 and August 4 of each year, commencing on February 4, 2017 and the Notes will mature on August 4, 2026. Payments on the Notes will be made without deduction for or on account of withholding taxes imposed by the Republic to the extent described under “Taxation.”

The indenture governing the Notes contains provisions, commonly known as “collective action clauses,” regarding acceleration and voting on future amendments, modifications and waivers (which are described in the section entitled “Description of the Notes — Modifications, Amendments and Waivers”) under which the Republic may amend the payment provisions of the indenture and certain other terms with the consent of the holders of: (1) with respect to the Notes, more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes; (2) with respect to two or more series of debt securities (including the Notes), if certain “uniformly applicable” requirements are met, more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate; or (3) with respect to two or more series of debt securities (including the Notes), whether or not the “uniformly applicable” requirements are met, more than 66⅔% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate, and more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken individually.

The Republic has made an application for the Notes to be admitted on the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to be admitted for trading on the Euro MTF market. These listing particulars constitute a prospectus for the purposes of the Luxembourg Law on prospectuses for securities, dated July 10, 2005, as amended. These listing particulars may be used only for the purposes for which they have been published.

**See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 of these listing particulars for a description of the principal risks involved in making an investment in the Notes.**

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. The Notes are being offered only to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act (“Rule 144A”)) in the United States in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and to persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S of the Securities Act (“Regulation S”). Prospective purchasers of the Notes are hereby notified that sellers of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. For certain restrictions on resales, see “Transfer Restrictions.”

**Price: 100.000% plus accrued interest, if any, from August 4, 2016.**

The Initial Purchaser (as defined below) delivered the Notes to purchasers in book-entry form only through the facilities of The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”), Euroclear Bank, S.A./N.V. (“Euroclear”) and Clearstream Banking, société anonyme Luxembourg (“Clearstream”) on or about August 4, 2016.

*Sole Bookrunner*

**Deutsche Bank Securities**

*Joint Lead Managers*

**Deutsche Bank Securities**

**First Citizens Bank Limited**

The date of these listing particulars is August 10, 2016.

## NOTICES

**These listing particulars contain important information that you should read carefully before any decisions are made with respect to the Notes. The Republic is furnishing these listing particulars to you solely for use in connection with your investment in the Notes. You should rely only on the information contained in these listing particulars. No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representations with respect to the matters described in these listing particulars other than those contained herein or therein and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Republic or either of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (the “Initial Purchaser”) or First Citizens Bank Limited (the “Placement Agent” and, together with the Initial Purchaser, the “Joint Lead Managers”).**

The information contained herein is as of the date hereof and subject to change, completion or amendment without notice. The delivery of these listing particulars shall not under any circumstances create any implication that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof, or that there has been no change in the information set forth herein or in any attachments hereto or in the affairs of the Republic or any of its agencies or political subdivisions since the date hereof.

In making an investment decision with respect to the Notes, you must rely on your own examination of the Republic and of the terms of the Notes, including, without limitation, the merits and risks involved. The offer of the Notes is being made on the basis of these listing particulars. Any decision to invest in the Notes must be based solely on the information contained herein.

None of the Republic, the Joint Lead Managers, the Trustee (as defined below), any paying agent or any of their delegates or agents makes any recommendation in connection with the Notes. You should not construe the contents of these listing particulars as investment, legal or tax advice.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, any state securities commission nor any other U.S. regulatory authority has approved or disapproved the Notes, nor have any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of this offering or the accuracy or adequacy of these listing particulars. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The distribution of these listing particulars or any part of these listing particulars, and the offer, sale and delivery of the Notes, may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. Persons who receive these listing particulars are required to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. These listing particulars do not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy Notes in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make the offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction. These listing particulars may only be used for the purposes for which these listing particulars have been published.

The Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale and may not be transferred or resold except as permitted under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws pursuant to registration thereunder or exemption therefrom. See “Transfer Restrictions.”

Certain amounts included in these listing particulars have been subject to rounding adjustments; accordingly, figures shown as totals in certain tables may not be an arithmetic aggregation of the figures that precede them.

Unless otherwise specified or the context requires, references to “U.S. dollars” and “U.S.\$” are to United States dollars and references to “TT dollars” and “TT\$” are to Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

See “Description of the Notes — Consent to Enforcement” for a discussion of the difficulties that may confront a holder of a Note attempting to obtain, or to realize upon, judgments of United States or foreign courts against the Republic in connection with claims arising from the Notes.

## **OFFICIAL STATEMENTS**

Information in these listing particulars whose source is identified as a publication of the Republic or one of its agencies or instrumentalities relies on the authority of such publication as a public official document of the Republic.

The Republic, having made all reasonable inquiries, confirms that these listing particulars contain all information that is material in the context of the issue of the Notes, that the information contained in these listing particulars is true and accurate in all material respects, and that there are no other facts the omission of which makes these listing particulars as a whole or any such information misleading in any material respect. The Republic accepts responsibility accordingly.

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## CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS AND CONVENTIONS

### Exchange Rates

On April 13, 1993, the Republic abandoned a fixed exchange rate regime and adopted a managed floating exchange rate regime whereby foreign exchange transactions are handled through authorized and licensed dealers who actively trade in the foreign exchange market.

The following tables outline the exchange rates, as the midpoint of the buying and selling rates, in terms of TT dollars per U.S. dollar, for the periods indicated, as reported by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (the “Central Bank”).

<u>Period (Calendar Year Ended December 31)</u>	<u>Exchange Rate</u>	
	<u>Period Average</u>	<u>End of Period</u>
	<i>(TT dollars per U.S. dollar)</i>	
2011 .....	6.3995	6.4093
2012 .....	6.4033	6.3815
2013 .....	6.4156	6.4385
2014 .....	6.3850	6.3585
2015 .....	6.3537	6.4196
2016 (through July 15, 2016).....	6.5700	6.6856

<u>Period (Fiscal Year Ended September 30)</u>	<u>Exchange Rate</u>	
	<u>Period Average</u>	<u>End of Period</u>
	<i>(TT dollars per U.S. dollar)</i>	
2011 .....	6.3886	6.4161
2012 .....	6.4020	6.4183
2013 .....	6.4102	6.4195
2014 .....	6.4052	6.3583
2015 .....	6.3443	6.3454

Period (Fiscal Year Ended September 30)	Exchange Rate	
	Period Average	End of Period
	<i>(TT dollars per U.S. dollar)</i>	
2016 (through July 15, 2016).....	6.5087	6.6856

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

In these listing particulars, certain amounts stated in U.S. dollars have been translated, for the convenience of the reader, from TT dollars, using, unless otherwise indicated, an exchange rate of TT\$6.6448 per U.S. dollar, which is the midpoint of the buying and selling rates for US dollars, calculated from Central Bank data for June 30, 2016. Such translations should not be construed as a representation that the TT dollar could have been converted at such rate on such date or at any other time.

### Presentation of Financial Information

In these listing particulars, references to any fiscal year of the Republic mean the 12-month period beginning October 1 of the prior year and ending on September 30 of that year. For example, a reference to “fiscal year 2014” is a reference to the period beginning October 1, 2013 and ending September 30, 2014. References to years which are not preceded by “fiscal year” are references to the calendar year. The Republic reports GDP figures on a calendar year basis.

Since the Republic’s official financial and economic statistics are subject to review, the information in these listing particulars may be adjusted or revised. The Republic believes that this review process is substantially similar to the practices of many industrialized nations. The Republic does not expect revisions to be material, although it cannot make assurances that material changes will not be made.

Unless otherwise indicated, all annual rates of growth are average annual compounded rates, and all financial data is presented in nominal terms.

Financial projections for 2015 and 2016 are based on the 2015 and 2016 budgets and are for the full year. These budgetary figures are not directly comparable with other figures as they are estimates. In addition, these amounts may change during the year as a result of subsequent events.

### Certain Defined Terms

These listing particulars use the terms set forth below in the following manner:

- “Exports” are calculated based upon statistics reported to the Republic’s Customs and Excise Division upon departure of goods from the Republic on a free-on-board basis at a given departure location.
- “Gross domestic product” or “GDP” means the total value of final products and services produced in the Republic during the relevant period.
- “Imports” are calculated based upon statistics reported to the Republic’s Customs and Excise Division upon entry of goods into the Republic on a cost, insurance and freight included basis.
- “Rate of inflation” or “inflation rate” is measured by the change in the annual amount of all of the items in the current year over the previous year. The Retail Price Index (“RPI”) is calculated on the basis of a weighted basket of consumer goods and services using a monthly geometric averaging method.

### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements under the captions “Summary,” “The Economy,” “Use of Proceeds,” “Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments,” “Monetary System,” “Public Sector Finances” and “Public Sector External Debt” and elsewhere in these listing particulars constitute forward-looking statements, which are statements that are not historical facts, including statements about the Republic’s beliefs and expectations. These statements are based on the Republic’s current plans, estimates and projections. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, but not limited to, those set forth in “Risk Factors” in these listing

particulars, that may cause the actual results or performance of the Republic, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made. The Republic undertakes no obligation to update any of them publicly in light of new information or future events, including changes in the Republic's economic policy or budgeted expenditures, or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. Factors that could cause the Republic's actual results or performance to differ materially from such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, those described in "Risk Factors," adverse external factors, such as high international interest rates, low oil prices and recession or low growth in the Republic's trading partners; adverse domestic factors, such as a decline in foreign direct investment, increases in domestic inflation, high domestic interest rates and exchange rate volatility; and other adverse factors, such as climatic events and political uncertainty.

## SUMMARY

*The following constitutes a summary of the main characteristics and risks associated with the Republic and the Notes. This summary does not purport to be complete and must be read along with the other information included in these listing particulars. Any decision to invest in the Notes should be based on a consideration of these listing particulars as a whole, including the risks described under "Risk Factors."*

### The Republic

The Republic believes it has evolved into an economic leader within the Caribbean and a developing force in the regional and global energy industry. The Republic continues to benefit from its commitment to free trade, a dynamic workforce, a stable exchange rate and its natural resources. All of these factors have contributed to a growing economy with prospects for foreign investment.

### Recent Economic Trends

Following 15 years of positive real economic growth, the Republic was adversely affected by the global financial crisis, which contributed to negative growth of 0.2% for calendar year 2011. For calendar years 2012 and 2013, however, the Republic returned to positive growth, with an expansion in real GDP of 1.3% and 2.3% respectively. The Republic's real economic growth declined by 1% in calendar year 2014. This was mainly attributable to an estimated 2.4% contraction in the petroleum sector, with only a mild growth of 0.1% in the non-petroleum sector. For calendar year 2015, preliminary estimates show marginal real economic growth of 0.2% due to growth in the non-petroleum sector of 2.3%, outweighing a second year of decline in the petroleum sector of 3.4% in calendar 2015.

The decline in the petroleum sector was mainly driven by maintenance upgrades, the need for infrastructural developments offshore, gas supply issues, and lower energy prices which affected the energy sector in 2014, and continued into 2015. Growth in the non-petroleum sector in 2015 is estimated to have been driven by growth in finance, insurance and real estate (8.6%); construction and quarrying (3.4%); government (8.3%); transport storage and communication (1.2%); and manufacturing (1.3%).

The weak performance of the domestic economy in calendar year 2015 negatively affected the labor market, resulting in the loss of jobs and a commensurate rise in the unemployment rate. The rate of unemployment averaged 3.7% during calendar year 2015, an increase from 3.3% in calendar year 2014.

With the decline in global energy prices and depleted volumes of oil and gas available for export, total export receipts declined by 26.6% in the first nine months of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. While imports have fallen, the demand for foreign exchange has remained persistently high. In the second half of 2015, sales by authorized dealers to the public grew by 3.4% compared with the same period in the previous year. In light of the tighter market conditions, the exchange rate of the TT dollar against the US dollar depreciated by 1% in 2015 and by a further 4.1% through July 15, 2016, to TT\$6.6856/US\$1.

The Republic's balance of payments has not been consistent during the years 2011 to 2015, with overall deficits recorded in 2012 and in 2015. The overall balance of payments stood at a surplus of U.S.\$1,329.6 million in 2014 and a deficit of U.S.\$1,528.5 million in 2015 mostly due to a sharp drop-off in energy exports in 2015. Both the Republic's current and capital accounts were in surplus in 2014; amounting to U.S.\$377.6 million and U.S.\$952.0 million respectively. In contrast, for calendar year 2015, the Republic's current account is estimated to show a deficit of U.S.\$101.2 million, while a deficit of U.S.\$1,427.3 is estimated for its capital account.

Headline inflation was well contained in 2015 and in early 2016. According to the Central Statistical Office (CSO), the inflation rate averaged 4.7% in 2015 compared with 5.7% in 2014 and 5.2% in 2013. The rate of inflation stood at 3.4% (year-on-year) in May 2016. On a year-on-year basis, headline inflation averaged 3.2% in the first five months of 2016.

The Central Bank raised its main policy rate, the repurchase or Repo rate, on eight successive occasions beginning in September 2014 and throughout 2015, mainly in anticipation of monetary policy normalization in the US. However, the Bank halted further rate increases in early 2016 in order to support the domestic economy as the

international and domestic economic climate worsened. As of the date of these listing particulars, the Repo rate stands at 4.75%, significantly higher than the rate of 2.75% in September 2014 when the tightening cycle began. The halt in the Repo rate increases was supported by a benign inflation environment. Between September 2014 and January 2016, the median commercial bank prime lending rate tracked the increases in the Repo rate, rising from 7.50% in September 2014 to 9.00% in January 2016. With the Repo rate being held at 4.75% thus far in 2016, the prime lending rate remained at 9.00% as at June 2016. Private sector credit growth has been relatively resilient despite the anemic macroeconomic performance. On a year-on-year basis, private sector credit granted by the consolidated financial system rose by 6.7% for the year ended April 30, 2016 compared with 6.1% growth for the year ended December 31, 2015 and 7.4% growth for the year ended December 31, 2014.

Following the increase in the Republic's borrowing limits under the Treasury Bills and Notes Acts in late 2013, the Central Bank was able to employ Open Market Operations more fully in its liquidity management. The House of Representatives of the Republic approved an increase in the Central Bank's authorization for Open Market Operations from TT\$5.0 billion (U.S.\$752.6 million) to TT\$15.0 billion (U.S.\$2.26 billion) for issuances of treasury notes and from TT\$15.0 billion (U.S.\$2.26 billion) to TT\$30.0 billion (U.S.\$4.52 billion) for issuances of treasury bills. The Central Bank's liquidity management goal centers on maintaining liquidity levels consistent with stable inflation, while ensuring sufficient liquidity to facilitate the smooth functioning of the financial system. Liquidity levels in the banking system fell from a daily average of roughly TT\$6.8 billion in 2014 to TT\$3.4 billion in 2015. Liquidity conditions were slightly more relaxed in the first five months of 2016 as the market anticipated issuances of Government securities. Between January and June 2016, banks' excess reserves averaged TT\$4.64 billion daily. Given the changing liquidity dynamics and public sector financing requirements, the Central Bank was able to reduce the outstanding balances on some supplemental liquidity absorption instruments it had relied on in the past. In October 2015, a TT\$2 billion commercial bank fixed deposit held at the Central Bank was not reissued upon maturity. A similar approach was taken with respect to two additional deposits having a combined value of TT\$2.5 billion in December 2015 and May 2016. Additionally, proceeds of roughly TT\$1.8 billion from prior Central Government bonds issued under the Development Loans Act for liquidity sterilization purposes were made available to the Government. The reduction of excess liquidity and lagging pass through effects from past Repo rate increases led to higher interest rates on Government securities in 2015 and early 2016 compared with rates in 2014.

### **Social and Economic Policy Framework**

The Government of the Republic recognizes the need for balanced growth and development that allows for socio-economic progress and environmental preservation. Thus, the vision that anchors its policy framework is that all citizens must be afforded the opportunity to prosper and that the Republic's economy must be driven by innovative, entrepreneurial activity. Underlying this vision to achieve sustained growth and development is a commitment to adopt good governance principles in all aspects of public administration including economic inclusiveness, greater equity and transparency in the distribution of resources and more meaningful citizen participation in national decision-making.

Trinidad and Tobago's strategy for generating growth and sustainability is to shift from dependence on hydrocarbon resources to an emphasis on business development through innovation and competitiveness, human capital formation that is aligned to labor market needs and diversification of the economy. Economic growth alone is not sufficient for development. Economic benefits must result in social transformation. The Government's goal is to create conditions that will engender greater equity and inclusiveness in society through expanded opportunities for wealth generation and accumulation, and participation by each individual, community and region in the country's national development process. Socio-economic progress must be pursued in the context of prudent spatial management and within environmental limits.

### **Selected Economic Information of the Republic**

The tables below set out selected economic information of the Republic (or estimates of such information, where so indicated) for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Key Economic Indicators	Fiscal Year Ended September 30, <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>E</sup>
<b>The Economy</b>					
Real GDP <sup>(2)</sup> .....	91,523.9	92,708.2	94,803.9	93,840.9	94,008.2
Real GDP (in millions of U.S. dollars)* <sup>(2)</sup> .....	14,301.7	14,478.2	14,777.1	14,697.1	14,795.8
Real GDP growth <sup>(2)</sup> .....	(0.3)%	1.3%	2.3%	(1.0)%	0.2%
Nominal GDP <sup>(2)</sup> .....	163,007.8	165,203.2	170,371.2	174,756.9	165,286.1
Nominal GDP (in millions of U.S. dollars) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	25,472.0	25,799.7	26,555.8	27,369.9	26,014.1
Nominal GDP growth <sup>(2)</sup> .....	15.4%	1.3%	3.1%	2.6%	(5.4)%
Petroleum Sector (as a percentage of Nominal GDP) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	44.8%	41.4%	38.3%	37.2%	32.1%
Non-Petroleum Sector (as a percentage of Nominal GDP) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	55.7%	57.9%	60.9%	62.3%	67.4%
Annual Average Inflation <sup>(8)</sup> .....	5.1%	9.3%	5.2%	5.7%	4.7%
<b>Balance of Payments</b>					
Exports (in millions of U.S. dollars) <sup>(2)(3)</sup> .....	14,943.4	12,916.1	18,744.8	14,566.1	10,803.9
Imports (in millions of U.S. dollars) <sup>(2)(3)</sup> .....	9,488.1	11,644.1	12,629.1	11,276.1	9,473.7
Trade Balance (in millions of U.S. dollars) <sup>(2)(3)</sup> .....	5,455.3	1,272.1	6,115.7	3,290.1	1,330.1
Current Account Balance (in millions of U.S. dollars) <sup>(2)(3)</sup> .....	1,787.2	-2,738.6	3,419.9	377.6	-101.2
Gross International Reserves <sup>(2)(4)</sup> .....	12,313.6	12,251.4	13,074.4	14,383.3	13,296.9
Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services (in millions of U.S. dollars – Calendar Year) .....	16,105.3	14,310.2	20,026.8	15,973.5	12,142.8
Exports of Goods and Non-Factor Services (in millions of U.S. dollars – Fiscal Year) .....	16,116.2	13,326.1	20,148.3	16,316.2	12,996.8
<b>Public Finance</b>					
Public Sector Revenue (as a percentage of Nominal GDP) .....	33.6%	34.0%	34.9%	35.4%	34.1%
Public Sector Expenditure (as a percentage of Nominal GDP) .....	35.3%	35.4%	38.1%	39.4%	35.7%
Overall Public Sector Balance (as a percentage of Nominal GDP) <sup>(5)</sup> .....	1.8%	1.4%	3.2%	4.0%	1.6%
Overall Public Sector Balance (as a percentage of Real GDP) .....	1.8%	1.4%	3.2%	4.0%	1.6%
<b>External Debt</b>					
Central Government External Debt (in millions of U.S. dollars) .....	1,481.2	1,653.1	1,435.0	1,975.7	1,954.3
<b>Total Public External Debt (in millions of U.S. dollars)<sup>(6)</sup> .....</b>	<b>1,987.1</b>	<b>2,118.6</b>	<b>1,859.8</b>	<b>2,345.0</b>	<b>2,402.9</b>
<b>Total Public External Debt (as a percentage of Nominal GDP) .....</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>
Debt Service (in millions of U.S. dollars)					
Principal .....	98.6	111.1	92.9	81.6	85.7
Interest Payments .....	253.0	262.0	194.9	203.3	189.5
<b>Total Debt Service .....</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>287.9</b>	<b>284.9</b>	<b>275.2</b>
<b>Total Debt Service Ratio (as a percentage of</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

*exports*)<sup>(7)</sup> .....

*Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago; Central Statistical Office; Ministry of Finance.*

E Refers to Estimated

F Refers to forecasted 2016 data provided by the Ministry of Finance.

- (1) The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is Trinidad and Tobago's official source of GDP data. This data is provided and/or updated once every year. As such, official estimates of GDP are not yet available for 2016.
- (2) On a calendar year basis, for the year ended December 31 of each period, unless otherwise indicated.
- (3) Includes oil imports and exports under various processing arrangements and other balance of payments adjustments.
- (4) Includes reserves held by the Central Bank, the Central Government and commercial banks.
- (5) Calculated as the difference between public sector revenues and public sector expenditures.
- (6) Includes Central Government external debt and debt of state-owned enterprises and statutory utilities.
- (7) Represents the portion of the Republic's earnings from the export of goods that is required to pay principal and interest on the total external debt of the Republic due in a defined period. The amount of total exports for each fiscal year was used to calculate the debt service ratio.
- (8) The four month average inflation rate for the period January to April 2016 was 3.2%.

## THE OFFERING

Issuer .....	Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
Securities Offered .....	U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of 4.500% Notes due 2026.
Maturity Date.....	August 4, 2026.
Interest Payment Dates .....	February 4 and August 4 of each year, commencing on February 4, 2017.
Form and Settlement.....	Trinidad and Tobago issued the Notes in the form of one or more global notes registered in the name of a nominee of DTC, as depositary, for the accounts of its participants (including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg). Trinidad and Tobago will not issue Notes in certificated form in exchange for the global notes, except under the limited circumstances described in these listing particulars. See “Form, Denomination and Transfer.”
Withholding Tax; Additional Amounts .....	Principal of and interest on the Notes are payable by the Republic without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes imposed by the Republic, unless required by law. In the event that the Republic is required by law to deduct or withhold taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges, subject to certain exceptions, the Republic shall pay Additional Amounts (as defined herein) as necessary to enable beneficial owners of the Notes to receive amounts after such deduction or withholding that they would have received absent such deduction or withholding. See “Description of the Notes — Payments of Additional Amounts” and “Taxation.”
Status .....	The Notes are the direct, general and unconditional obligations of the Republic. The Notes constitute a charge upon and are payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the Republic and shall at all times rank at least equally with all other present and future obligations of the Republic that constitute charges upon the Consolidated Fund; it being understood that this provision of the indenture governing the Notes shall not be construed so as to require the Republic to make payments under the Notes ratably with payments being made under any such present and future obligations. See “Description of the Notes — General” and “Description of the Notes — Covenants.”
Negative Pledge and Certain Covenants.....	The indenture contains a negative pledge and certain covenants. See “Description of the Notes — Negative Pledge” and “Description of the Notes — Covenants.”
Collective Action Clauses.....	The Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture that contains provisions permitting future modifications to any term of the Notes without the approval of all the holders of the Notes. Under these provisions, the Republic may amend the payment provisions of any series of debt securities issued by the Republic (including the Notes) and other reserved matters listed in the indenture with the consent of the holders of: (1) with respect to the Notes, more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes; (2) with respect to two or more series of debt securities (including the Notes), if certain “uniformly applicable” requirements are met, more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate; or (3) with respect to two or more series of debt securities (including the Notes), whether or not the “uniformly applicable” requirements are met, more than 66⅔% of the aggregate principal amount of the

	outstanding debt securities of all series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate, and more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken individually. See “Description of the Notes — Modifications, Amendments and Waivers.”
Use of Proceeds .....	The proceeds from the issuance of the Notes, after deducting estimated offering expenses and the Initial Purchaser’s commissions and discounts, are being used for general budgetary purposes. See “Use of Proceeds.”
Denominations.....	U.S.\$200,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof.
Trustee .....	U.S. Bank National Association.
Listing.....	The Republic has made an application for the Notes to be admitted on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and to be admitted for trading on the Euro MTF market.
Transfer Restrictions.....	The Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act and are being offered only to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A) in the United States in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and to persons outside the United States in reliance on Regulation S. As a result, the Notes are subject to restrictions on transferability and resale. For more information, see “Transfer Restrictions.”
Governing Law .....	New York
Risk Factors.....	See “Risk Factors” beginning on page 7 for a description of certain risks involved in making an investment in the Notes.

## RISK FACTORS

*An investment in the Notes involves a significant degree of risk. You should read and carefully consider each of the following risk factors and all of the other information contained in these listing particulars before making a decision to invest in the Notes. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect the economic performance of the Republic, its public finances and its ability to make payments in respect of the Notes. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Republic or those that the Republic deems to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect the Republic. Due to these risks, you may lose all or part of your original investment in the Notes.*

### ***Risks Relating to the Republic***

***The Republic's economy is significantly dependent on natural gas and oil and may not grow at historical rates or may contract in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on its public finances and on the market price of the Notes.***

The Republic cannot offer any assurance that its economy will grow at historical rates, or at all, in the future. The Republic's economic growth is significantly dependent on the production and prices of natural gas and oil. While the Government is continuing its efforts to diversify the Republic's economy, there can be no assurance that such efforts will be successful. The petroleum sector continues to be the primary driver of economic activity, accounting for approximately 36.2% and 34.9% of real GDP in calendar years 2014 and 2015, respectively. Continued economic growth in the Republic is dependent on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, continued demand for the Republic's natural gas and oil and the accuracy of the Republic's natural gas and oil reserves. The Republic's proved natural gas reserves were estimated at 12.24 trillion cubic feet and 11.50 trillion cubic feet at December 31, 2013 and 2014, respectively. The Republic's crude oil resources were estimated at 723 million barrels at December 31, 2012.

The production and demand for, and price of, natural gas and oil is highly dependent on a variety of factors, including international supply and demand, the level of consumer product demand, demand for and prices of commodities that are produced with natural gas or oil, weather conditions, the price and availability of alternative fuels, actions taken by governments and international cartels and global economic and political developments. In addition, the production of natural gas and oil may be affected by planned outages at production facilities as a result of routine maintenance and upgrading, or by unplanned outages as a result of other unforeseen circumstances such as adverse weather, earthquakes, civil unrest and war.

The Republic is also currently in discussions with producers for the renewal of several gas supply contracts that expired or will expire in 2015, 2017 and 2018. If the Republic is unable to renew these contracts on favorable terms, or at all, the production and supply of natural gas may be adversely affected.

With energy prices having fallen approximately 40% during 2015, exports are estimated to have declined from U.S.\$11.8 billion in 2014 to U.S.\$9.1 billion in 2015, according to estimates by the International Monetary Fund (the "IMF"). In 2016, international oil prices fell below U.S.\$27.00 per barrel for the first time since 2003, with the West Texas Intermediate benchmark crude bottoming out at U.S.\$26.19 in February 2016. The Henry Hub natural gas price has also declined significantly, recording a low of U.S.\$1.73/mmbtu in March 2016. These events have adversely affected the Republic's economic performance and public finances, since a substantial portion of the Republic's revenues are, directly and indirectly, derived from the natural gas and oil industries. Accordingly, the Republic's current revenues fell from TT\$57.06 billion in fiscal 2014 to TT\$52.2 billion in fiscal 2015. In this period, current revenues from the petroleum sector fell from TT\$20.8 billion to TT\$12.9 billion. Low energy prices may also lead to spillover effects in the broader economy, such as increases in the Republic's unemployment rate and reduced consumer spending.

In light of the low oil and gas price environment, real GDP growth is forecast to contract by 4.9% in 2016, primarily on account of an expected 5.8% contraction in the petroleum sector, according to estimates by the Ministry of Finance and the IMF. Furthermore, because in certain cases natural gas and oil companies in the Republic use the revenues generated from the sale of natural gas or crude oil to fund the expansion of their operations, a substantial reduction in natural gas and oil prices reduced, or in some cases eliminated, the companies' ability to continue to

fund expansion activities. The persistent low energy price environment may adversely affect the Republic's economic performance, its public finances and its ability to repay the Notes.

***The Republic faces competition from other producers of liquefied natural gas ("LNG").***

In 2015, approximately 55% of the Republic's natural gas production went towards LNG production and export.

The prices that the Republic can set for its LNG are vulnerable to declines in prices in major international markets. These include the Henry Hub natural gas prices in the United States, National Balancing Point (NBP) in the United Kingdom, and LNG prices in Asia, the Middle East and South America. If international sources of LNG production exceed market demand such that there is an oversupply of LNG in major international markets, it would reduce the price of LNG in the Republic's export markets and have a material adverse effect on the Republic's economic performance and public finances.

***Estimates of the Republic's natural gas and oil reserves are uncertain, and have not been audited for a number of years.***

The Republic has significant proven reserves and resources of natural gas and oil. However, the value of the proven reserves is subject to numerous uncertainties. Some of the factors that contribute to the uncertainties are the quality of the available data and its engineering and geological interpretation. The assumptions regarding future prices, availability and demand for natural gas and oil in end user markets and the timing and expenditures necessary to extract the natural gas and oil and bring it to market. All of these factors and assumptions may vary. Furthermore, it has been a number of years since the Republic last conducted an audit of its natural gas and oil reserves. The last natural gas reserve audit was completed in 2014 by Ryder Scott, and the last oil reserve audit was completed in 2011 by Netherland Sewell and Associates Incorporated (NSAI). Each such audit is based on a categorization of proven, possible and probable reserves. Any significant reduction in the estimates of the proven or probable, natural gas and oil reserves of the Republic could adversely affect the Republic's economy and its public finances.

***Adverse external factors, instability in international financial markets and adverse domestic factors have led to reduced growth and decreased foreign investment in the Republic in 2014 and 2015.***

Low natural gas or crude oil prices have decreased the Central Government's revenues, and are expected to continue to negatively impact such revenues. In addition, recession or low growth in the Republic's main trading partners will eventually lead to lower exports. The combination of these factors has adversely affected the Republic's public finances. Instability or volatility in the international financial markets has led to domestic volatility, making it more difficult for the Central Government to achieve its macroeconomic goals. Domestic volatility could also lead to declines in foreign investment in the Republic. Adverse domestic factors, such as inflation, high interest rates and exchange rate volatility could lead to lower growth in the Republic. There can be no assurance that the Republic will not experience economic problems in the future, including as a result of a global economic crisis, which could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and its ability to make payments on its debt obligations, including the Notes.

***Inflation may escalate, which could adversely affect the Republic's economic performance and public finances. In particular, the Republic's economy may see increased price pressures in 2016 due in part to reduced fuel subsidies, the depreciation of the TT dollar against the US dollar and the possibility of domestic food supply disruptions due to adverse weather conditions.***

Inflation in the Republic is primarily driven by food (such as vegetables, fruits and meat) and commodity (such as oil, wheat and barley) prices. The Republic is a small open economy and, as the country imports most of its food, food prices are impacted by both international events and domestic supply conditions. Between 2011 and 2015, with the exception of 2012, headline inflation was well contained relative to historic standards, with inflation averaging 4.7% in 2015 compared with 5.7% and 5.2% in 2014 and 2013, respectively. On a year-on-year basis, headline inflation averaged 3.2% in the first five months of 2016. However, in the short term, headline inflation may experience an uptick from the lows registered thus far in 2016 due to a combination of factors including the recent depreciation of the TT dollar vis-à-vis the US dollar, the appreciation of the US dollar against the currencies

of the Republic's main trading partners (which, among other things, may inhibit diversification of the Republic's export markets), the expected impact of the increase in fuel prices in April 2016 and possible supply disruptions in the domestic agriculture sector due to adverse weather conditions. While the direct impact on consumers is likely to be limited because of cooling domestic demand in light of softer economic growth, no assurance can be made that the value of the TT dollar will not decline or that other factors will not result in higher rates of inflation given the volatility in food inflation. Any significant increase in the rate of inflation or volatility in the financial markets would undermine confidence in the Republic and may have a material adverse effect on its economic performance.

***The Republic's economy may contract in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on its public finances and on the market price of the Notes.***

The Republic's economic growth is significantly dependent on the production and prices of natural gas and oil. The petroleum sector accounted for 36.2% and 34.9% of total real GDP for 2014 and 2015, respectively. Economic growth in the Republic is dependent on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, continued demand for the Republic's natural gas and oil and the accuracy of the Republic's natural gas and oil reserves. With energy prices having fallen approximately 40% during 2015, exports are estimated to have declined from U.S.\$11.8 billion in 2014 to U.S.\$9.1 billion in 2015, according to IMF estimates. In light of this low oil and gas price environment, real GDP growth is forecast to contract by 4.9% in 2016, primarily on account of an expected 5.8% contraction in the petroleum sector, according to estimates by the Ministry of Finance and the IMF.

In addition, economic growth in the Republic is also dependent on the confidence of foreign investors in the Republic and their rates of investment, the willingness of the Republic and businesses to engage in new capital spending, and a stable and relatively low rate of inflation. If the Republic's economic growth begins to slow, contracts, or stops, or if the current level of expenditures increases, the Republic's financial condition would be adversely affected, which would impact the market price of the Notes and the Republic's ability to service its public debt, including the Notes.

***Fluctuations in the value of the TT dollar could have a material adverse effect on the Republic's economy and its ability to service its debt obligations.***

A decrease in the value of the TT dollar with respect to the U.S. dollar, the Japanese yen or the Chinese renminbi, which are the main currencies of the Republic's non-TT dollar denominated debt,<sup>1</sup> will cause an increase in the financial costs of the U.S. dollar-denominated debt of the Republic. The Republic cannot assure you that fluctuations in the value of the TT dollar will not have a material adverse effect on the Republic's economy and its ability to service its debt obligations.

***Foreign exchange restrictions could affect exchange rates and prevent the Republic from servicing its foreign-currency denominated debt, including the Notes.***

There is currently no exchange control legislation in the Republic, and the Central Bank does not currently restrict the ability of individuals or companies in the Republic to convert TT dollars into U.S. dollars or other currencies. The Republic cannot guarantee that the Central Bank will maintain its current policies with regard to the TT dollar or that the TT dollar's value will not fluctuate significantly in the future. The Central Government's policies affecting the value of the TT dollar could prevent it from paying its foreign currency obligations, and uncertainty regarding Central Bank foreign exchange sales policies may result in temporary scarcity or queuing. Most of the Central Government's external debt is denominated in U.S. dollars, including the Notes. In the future, the Central Government may incur additional indebtedness denominated in U.S. dollars or in currencies other than the TT dollar. Declines in the value of the TT dollar relative to the U.S. dollar or other currencies may increase the Republic's interest costs in TT dollars and result in foreign exchange losses, which may have a material adverse effect on the Republic's economic performance or public finances.

***The Republic cannot assure you that policies imposed by the Central Government in the future will not significantly affect the Republic's economic performance and public finances.***

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<sup>1</sup> Reference to pound sterling was removed. Please confirm that the Republic does not currently have amounts of sterling-denominated debt currently outstanding.

The Central Government has historically played a central role in the development of the Republic's hydrocarbon reserves and has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the Republic's economy. The Republic cannot assure you that laws and regulations currently governing the economy will not change in the future, whether as a result of efforts to reform the economic system, or that any such changes will be successful or will not result in material adverse effects on the Republic's economic performance or public finances, as well as its ability to honor its foreign currency-denominated debt obligations, including the Notes. The market price of the Notes may be adversely affected by changes in policies involving taxation, environmental matters and other political, diplomatic, social or economic developments in or affecting the Republic.

***Debt of state-owned enterprises may have a significant effect on the Republic's economy and its economic performance and public finances.***

The contingent debt of the Republic consists of guaranteed and non-guaranteed liabilities. Guaranteed liabilities comprise government-guaranteed debt and debt secured by letters of comfort or letters of guarantee which are categorized by state-owned enterprise or statutory authority debt. Letters of comfort and letters of guarantee are letters in which the Republic confirms its support for the respective financing arrangement and represents that it will take all necessary steps to fulfill obligations of the enterprise thereunder.

The total contingent debt liability of the Republic is estimated at TT\$29.6 billion at June 30, 2016, as compared to TT\$31.4 billion at September 30, 2015. This figure includes state-owned enterprise debt as well as statutory authority debt secured by letters of comfort or letters of guarantee and government-guarantees. Total debt of the Republic's state-owned enterprises is estimated at TT\$18.7 billion at June 30, 2016. At the end of fiscal year 2015, total state-owned enterprise debt was TT\$19.7 billion as compared to TT\$17.9 billion at September 30, 2014. State-owned letters of guarantee is estimated at TT\$10.8 billion as at June 30, 2016. Government-guaranteed state-owned enterprise debt is estimated at TT\$7.9 billion at June 30, 2016, representing approximately 42.5% of total state-owned enterprise debt at the end of June 30, 2016. Total debt of the Republic's statutory authorities is estimated at TT\$10.8 billion at June 30, 2016. At the end of fiscal year 2015, total statutory authorities debt was TT\$11.7 billion as compared to TT\$10.4 billion at September 30, 2014.

Non-government guaranteed state enterprise debt totaled TT\$22.95 billion at March 31, 2016, with TT\$14.05 billion representing foreign non-guaranteed debt and TT\$8.90 billion representing local non-guaranteed state enterprise debt. The energy sector accounted for TT\$18.98 billion of non-guaranteed state enterprise debt with the Petroleum Company of Trinidad and Tobago ("Petrotrin"), accounting for the largest portion of non-guaranteed state-owned enterprise debt, with TT\$13.34 billion.

Government-guaranteed debt includes certain debt obligations of the Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago ("UDeCOTT"), the Water and Sewerage Authority of Trinidad and Tobago ("WASA") and the Housing Development Company of Trinidad and Tobago ("HDC"). UDeCOTT accounts for approximately TT\$3.8 billion of total state-owned enterprise debt at June 30, 2016. WASA and HDC account for TT\$4.5 billion and TT\$3.4 billion, respectively of the total debt owed by statutory authorities as at June 30, 2016. UDeCOTT, WASA and HDC are currently not in compliance with their respective financial reporting covenants under the agreements governing certain of their debt obligations. All three agencies are currently working towards becoming compliant in their financial reporting and no event of default has been declared with respect to any such debt and all are in compliance with their respective payment obligations. However, if an event of default is declared or if payment obligations are accelerated, the Republic may be required to make payments to UDeCOTT, WASA and HDC's lenders and bondholders pursuant to the Republic's guarantees of such debt.

***Changes in tax regulations, the interpretation thereof or the adoption of other tax reform policies in Trinidad and Tobago could significantly affect the Republic's economic performance and public finances.***

New tax laws and regulations, and uncertainties with respect to future tax policies, pose risks to us. The current administration has made public statements indicating that it has made tax reform a priority in 2016, in order to obtain additional funds and close potential deficits, to improve compliance and collection, and to strengthen tax administration. Changes in tax-related laws and regulations, and interpretations thereof, can affect tax burdens by increasing tax rates and fees, creating new taxes, limiting tax deductions, and eliminating tax-based incentives and non-taxed income. It is unclear whether or in what form any such changes will be enacted into law or how soon any such changes could become effective in the event they were enacted into law. The Republic's financial position, and

the market price of the Notes, may be adversely affected by changes in taxation policies. See “— The Economy — Social and Economic Policy Framework — Fiscal Policy.”

***The United Kingdom’s referendum vote in favor of leaving the European Union could adversely affect the Republic.***

The United Kingdom held a referendum on June 23, 2016 in which a majority voted for the United Kingdom’s withdrawal from the European Union (“Brexit”). As a result of this vote, a process of negotiation has begun to determine the terms of Brexit and of the United Kingdom’s relationship with the European Union going forward. The effects of the Brexit vote and the perceptions as to the impact of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the European Union may adversely affect business activity and economic and market conditions in the United Kingdom, the Eurozone and globally and could contribute to instability in global financial and foreign exchange markets, including volatility in the value of the euro. In addition, Brexit could lead to additional political, legal and economic instability in the European Union. Brexit might also lead to a decline in international tourism, which may adversely affect the Republic’s economy. Any of these effects of Brexit, and others that the Republic cannot anticipate, could negatively impact the value of the Notes.

### **Risks Relating to the Notes**

***There is no established trading market for the Notes, and the price at which the Notes will trade in the secondary market is uncertain.***

The Notes are a new issuance of securities with no established trading market. The Republic does not know the extent to which investor interest will lead to the development of an active trading market for the Notes or how liquid that market may become. If the Notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a price lower than their principal amount, depending on prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities and general economic conditions in the United States, Trinidad and Tobago and elsewhere. The Republic cannot assure you that a trading market for the Notes will develop or that the price at which the Notes will trade in the secondary market will be sustainable. If an active market for the Notes fails to develop or continue, such failure could harm the trading price of the Notes.

***The indenture governing the Notes contains provisions that permit the Republic to amend any term of the Notes without the consent of all holders.***

The indenture governing the Notes contains provisions on voting on, and consenting to, future amendments, modifications, changes and waivers to provisions of the Notes that would permit the Republic to amend, modify or change a provision of the Notes, or obtain the waiver of compliance with a provision of the Notes, without the Republic obtaining the consent or affirmative vote of each holder of the Notes. These provisions are commonly referred to as “collective action clauses.” Under the terms of the collective action clauses in the Notes, certain key provisions of the Notes, including, among others, the maturity date, interest rate and other payment terms, may be amended with only the consent of the holders of: (1) with respect to the Notes, more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes; (2) with respect to two or more series of debt securities (including the Notes), if certain “uniformly applicable” requirements are met, more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate; or (3) with respect to two or more series of debt securities (including the Notes), whether or not the “uniformly applicable” requirements are met, more than 66⅔% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of all series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate, and more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series (including the Notes) affected by the proposed modification, taken individually. As a result, material terms of the Notes may be amended, modified or eliminated in a manner that is adverse to you without your consent. See “Description of the Notes — Modifications, Amendments and Waivers” in these listing particulars.

***The ability of holders to transfer the Notes in the United States and certain other jurisdictions will be limited.***

The Notes issued pursuant to these listing particulars have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and, therefore, may not be offered or sold in the United States except pursuant to an exemption from

the registration requirements of the Securities Act and applicable U.S. state securities laws. Offers and sales of the Notes may also be subject to transfer restrictions in other jurisdictions. You should consult your financial or legal advisers for advice concerning applicable transfer restrictions in respect of the Notes.

***The Republic's credit ratings may not reflect all risks of investment in the Notes.***

The Republic's credit ratings are an assessment by rating agencies of its ability to pay its debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in its credit ratings will generally affect the market value of the Notes. These credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of risks relating to structure or marketing of the Notes. Agency ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the issuing organization. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating.

***An investment in the Notes of a sovereign issuer in an emerging market involves significant risks.***

The Republic is an emerging market economy, and investing in securities of emerging market issuers generally involves risks, including, among others, political, social and economic instability that may affect economic and fiscal results. Instability in the Republic has been, or may be, caused by many different factors, including, among others:

- high international interest rates;
- macroeconomic instability;
- adverse changes in currency exchange rates;
- changes in governmental, economic, tax or other policies;
- economic, social and political instability in its trading partners or neighboring countries;
- unexpected changes in foreign laws and regulations or in trade, monetary or fiscal policies;
- the imposition of trade barriers;
- high inflation, deflation or monetary fluctuations;
- exchange controls;
- wage and price controls;
- the imposition of trade barriers; and
- poor growth rates.

Any of these factors, as well as volatility in the markets for securities similar to the Notes, may adversely affect the liquidity of, and trading market for, the Notes.

***Developments in other markets may adversely affect the market price of the Notes.***

Securities of the Republic have been, to varying degrees, influenced by economic and market events and conditions in other emerging market countries, such as past economic crises in Mexico, Brazil, Russia and the developing Asian economies. Although economic conditions are different in each country, investors' reactions to developments in one country may affect the securities of issuers in other countries, including the Republic. The price of the Notes might be affected adversely by events elsewhere, especially in Latin American and the Caribbean emerging market economies.

***Holders may have difficulties in obtaining or realizing judgments from courts in the United States or elsewhere against the Republic.***

The Republic is a foreign sovereign state. Consequently, while the Republic has irrevocably submitted to the jurisdiction of U.S. state or federal courts sitting in New York and any appellate court, in any action or proceeding arising out of or relating to this offering, and the Republic has agreed that all claims in respect of such action or proceeding may be heard and determined in such New York state or federal court with respect to the Notes, which are governed by New York law, it may be difficult for holders or the trustee to obtain or realize judgments against the Republic from courts in the United States or elsewhere. See “Description of the Notes – Governing Law and Jurisdiction.”

***Federal court decisions in New York create uncertainty regarding the meaning of ranking provisions and could potentially reduce or hinder the ability of sovereign issuers to restructure their debt.***

In litigation in federal courts in New York captioned NML Capital, Ltd. v. Republic of Argentina, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has ruled that the ranking clause in bonds issued by Argentina prevents Argentina from making payments in respect of the bonds unless it makes pro rata payments on defaulted debt that ranks equally with the performing bonds. The petition for certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court was denied.

The decision could potentially hinder or impede future sovereign debt restructurings and distressed debt management unless sovereign issuers obtain the requisite bondholder consents pursuant to a collective action clause in their debt, such as the collective action clause contained in the Notes. While the Notes will rank at least equally with all other present and future obligations of the Republic that constitute charges upon the Consolidated Fund, this provision in the indenture shall not be construed so as to require the Republic to make payments under the Notes ratably with payments being made under any other such present and future obligations. See “Description of the Notes — Covenants,” “— Negative Pledge,” “— Events of Default,” and “— Modifications, Amendments and Waivers.”

## **ENFORCEMENT OF CIVIL LIABILITIES**

No treaty exists between the United States and the Republic for the reciprocal enforcement of foreign judgments. There is doubt as to the enforceability (i) in original actions in the courts of the Republic, of liabilities predicated in whole or in part on the United States federal securities laws and (ii) in the courts of the Republic, of judgments, orders or rulings of United States courts or tribunals obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the United States federal securities laws. Any money judgment or award by any United States federal or New York State court of competent jurisdiction against the Republic in connection with any action governed by New York law would be recognized in the courts of the Republic, and such courts would grant a judgment that can be enforceable against the Republic in the Republic without retrial, of the cause of action, except if such recognition and enforcement were to be obtained under any one of the following circumstances:

- the foreign court acted without jurisdiction;
- the judgment was obtained by fraud;
- the judgment was obtained by a breach of the rules of natural justice; or
- the enforcement of the judgment would be contrary to public policy.

In addition, while courts of the Republic have the power to, and usually do, enforce foreign judgments to pay such judgments in a currency other than TT dollars, they may decline to enforce such judgments, or may enforce such judgments without the benefit of currency conversion and indemnity provisions. The courts in the Republic may not enforce a provision that requires one party to pay another party's litigation costs and may, instead, make orders governing the reimbursement of such legal costs.

### **USE OF PROCEEDS**

The proceeds of the issuance of the Notes, after deducting estimated offering expenses and the Initial Purchaser's commissions and discounts, are being used for general budgetary purposes.

## **THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**

### **Territory, Population and Society**

The Republic consists of two main islands that are located at the southern tip of the Caribbean archipelago and are bordered by the Caribbean Sea on the west and the North Atlantic Ocean on the east. These two islands are situated just off the South American mainland and are separated from Venezuela by a distance of approximately 11 kilometers (seven miles) at the closest point. The total area of the Republic is 5,127 square kilometers (1,980 square miles). Trinidad, the larger and the more populous of the two islands, accounts for 4,827 square kilometers (1,866 square miles), while Tobago accounts for an area of 300 square kilometers (116 square miles). Tobago is positioned to the northeast of Trinidad and is separated from it by a channel of approximately 32.2 kilometers (20 miles). The climate in the Republic is tropical, with an average annual temperature of 25.7 degrees Celsius (78.3 degrees Fahrenheit). There are two main seasons: the dry season, which runs from January to April, and the rainy season, which lasts from May to December.

The topography of Trinidad consists primarily of lowlands, with three low mountain ranges (the Northern Range, the Central Range and the Southern Range) stretching from the eastern to the western portion of the island. The Northern Range is a continuation of the Cordillera Mountains of South America and is heavily forested. Trinidad's most productive agricultural area is the area between the Northern Range and Central Range, while the majority of Trinidad's onshore oil and gas activities are located in the southern part of the island. Conversely, Tobago has a central mountain range, which, like the island, has a northeast-southwest alignment. The major crops in Tobago are grown in the lowlands on both sides of the mountain ridge. The capital of the Republic is Port of Spain, which extends approximately 17 miles north along the coast between the Gulf of Paria, the Northern Range and the Caroni Swamp. The Point Lisas industrial complex is home to the busier of the Republic's two major ports and is the center of many of the Republic's industries and services.

At January 1, 2016, the population of the Republic was estimated at 1,363,760 persons, an approximately 0.48% increase from 2015. The population density of the Republic is approximately 265.8 inhabitants per square kilometer. English is the principal and official language in the Republic; Hindi, Spanish, Chinese and French are also spoken.

The Human Development Report 2015 ranks Trinidad and Tobago's level of human development as 64<sup>th</sup> among 188 countries. In 2014, life expectancy at birth was 70.4 years and, as of 2013, the adult literacy rate was 98.8%. In 2015, Trinidad and Tobago was in the upper middle-income range of developing countries.

### **Constitution and Government**

Trinidad and Tobago is a former British colony. Trinidad and Tobago attained full internal self-government in 1961 and independence from British rule on August 31, 1962. On August 1, 1976, Trinidad and Tobago became a republic.

Trinidad and Tobago operates under a parliamentary democracy. The Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago provides for the establishment of a Parliament, which consists of the President, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President is the Head of State, and is chosen by an electoral college, consisting of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The President presides for a 5 year renewable term. The current President is Mr. Anthony Carmona, who was sworn in to office on March 18, 2013.

The Parliament is bicameral, and comprises the Senate and the House of Representatives. Parliament sits for a term of up to five (5) years from the date of its first sitting after any dissolution. The Senate comprises thirty-one (31) members, all of whom are appointed by the President. Sixteen (16) Senators are appointed in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, six (6) in accordance with the advice of the Leader of the Opposition and nine (9) at the President's discretion. The President of the Senate is elected from among the thirty-one (31) appointed members of the Senate. All Senators, unless otherwise provided, vacate their seats in the Senate upon the dissolution of Parliament. The House of Representatives is composed of the elected representatives of the forty-one (41) constituencies of the Republic and the Speaker of the House. Every member of the House of Representatives, unless otherwise provided, would vacate their seats upon the dissolution of Parliament. In the case of both the

Senate and House of Representatives, the tenure of office of Senators and Members of the House is normally five (5) years from the date of the first sitting of Parliament after any dissolution.

The general direction and control of the government rests with the Cabinet, which is led by the Prime Minister and collectively responsible to the Parliament. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President from among the members of the House of Representatives who commands or is most likely to command the support of the majority of members of that House. The current Prime Minister is Dr. Keith Rowley, who was elected as a member of the House of Representatives on September 7, 2015.

Tobago has a unicameral House of Assembly that is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policy in respect of certain matters including, but not limited to, finance. The Assembly is responsible for the collection of revenue and the meeting of expenditure incurred in the carrying out of its functions. The Assembly consists of twelve (12) elected Assemblymen, four (4) Councillors and a Presiding Officer who may or may not be an Assemblyman or a Councillor. The members of the Assembly serve four (4) year terms. The Assembly approves draft estimates of revenue and expenditure, submitted by the Secretary to whom responsibility for finance is assigned, in respect of all functions of the Assembly. The draft estimates are considered and approved by the Cabinet. The Constitution establishes a fund called “the Tobago House of Assembly Fund” which consists of monies appropriated by Parliament for the use of the Assembly and other monies lawfully collected by the Assembly. All revenue collected in Tobago, on behalf of the Government of the Republic, and payable thereto in respect of activities undertaken or discharged in Tobago, is paid in to the Fund. All expenditure incurred by the Assembly is paid out of the Fund.

The main court system in Trinidad and Tobago includes the Summary Court and the Supreme Court. The latter consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in London, England, may hear further appeals and is the final appellate court of the Republic.

On February 14, 2001, the Caribbean Court of Justice (the “CCJ”) was established by an agreement signed by 10 countries of the region, including Trinidad and Tobago. Signatories to the agreement, other than Trinidad and Tobago, include Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname. The CCJ was inaugurated in Port of Spain on April 16, 2005 and its first case was heard in August 2005. Trinidad and Tobago, as well as many other members of the Caribbean Community (“CARICOM”), has yet to pass legislation to make the CCJ its final appellate court.

### **Membership in International Organizations**

Trinidad and Tobago is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of American States, and many of their respective specialized agencies, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “World Bank”) and the IMF. Trinidad and Tobago is also affiliated with the International Development Association, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the International Finance Corporation, the International Labour Organization, the International Maritime Organization and the World Health Organization. The Republic is the headquarters for the Association of Caribbean States, an association including members of CARICOM, Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, several countries of Central America, the Dominican Republic and Cuba, created with the goal of promoting trade and the sustainable development of the Greater Caribbean and several Latin American countries.

The Republic is also a member of the Caribbean Development Bank (the “CDB”) and the Inter-American Development Bank (the “IDB”), whose focus is the economic development of the Caribbean and Latin America. The Republic is a signatory to the World Trade Organization, which succeeded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as well as the Cotonou Agreement, a trade and aid agreement between the European Union and the developing countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. On April 13, 2012, the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago was incorporated as a special member country of the Andean Development Corporation (*Corporacion Andina De Fomento*).

## THE ECONOMY

### Introduction

The Republic believes it has evolved into an economic leader within the Caribbean and a developing force in the regional and global energy industry. The Republic continues to benefit from its commitment to free trade, a dynamic workforce, a relatively stable exchange rate, its natural resources, and continued foreign investment.

### Recent Economic Trends

Following 15 years of positive real economic growth, the Republic was adversely affected by the global financial crisis, which contributed to negative growth of 0.2% for calendar year 2011. For calendar years 2012 and 2013, however, the Republic returned to positive growth, with an expansion in real GDP of 1.3% and 2.3% respectively. The Republic's real economic growth declined by 1% in calendar year 2014. This was mainly attributable to an estimated 2.4% contraction in the petroleum sector, with only a mild growth of 0.1% in the non-petroleum sector. For calendar year 2015, preliminary estimates show marginal real economic growth of 0.2% due to growth in the non-petroleum sector of 2.3%, outweighing another contraction in the petroleum sector of 3.4% in calendar 2015.

The decline in the petroleum sector was mainly driven by maintenance upgrades, infrastructural developments offshore, gas supply issues, and lower energy prices which affected the energy sector in 2014, and continued into 2015. Growth in the non-petroleum sector is estimated to have been driven by growth in finance, insurance and real estate (8.6%); construction and quarrying (3.4%); government (8.3%); transport storage and communication (1.2%); and manufacturing (1.3%).

The weak performance of the domestic economy in calendar year 2015 negatively affected the labor market, resulting in the loss of jobs and a commensurate rise in the unemployment rate. The rate of unemployment averaged 3.7% during calendar year 2015, an increase from 3.3% in calendar year 2014.

With the decline in global energy prices and depleted volumes of oil and gas available for export, total export receipts declined by 26.6% in the first nine months of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014. While imports have fallen, the demand for foreign exchange has remained persistently high. In the second half of 2015, sales by authorized dealers to the public grew by 3.4% compared with the same period in the previous year. In light of the tighter market conditions, the exchange rate of the TT dollar against the US dollar depreciated by 1% in 2015 and by a further 4.1% through to July 2016, to an end-of-period average of TT\$6.6856/US\$1.

The Republic's balance of payments has not been consistent during the years 2011 to 2015, with overall deficits recorded in 2012 and in 2015. The overall balance of payments stood at a surplus of U.S.\$1,329.6 million in 2014 and a deficit of U.S.\$1,528.5 million in 2015 mostly due to a sharp drop-off in energy exports in 2015. Both the Republic's current and capital accounts were in surplus in 2014; amounting to U.S.\$377.6 million and U.S.\$952.0 million respectively. In contrast, for calendar year 2015, the Republic's current account is estimated to show a deficit of U.S.\$101.2 million, while a deficit of U.S.\$1,427.3 is estimated for its capital account.

Headline inflation was well contained in 2015 and in early 2016. According to the Central Statistical Office (CSO), the inflation rate averaged 4.7% in 2015 compared with 5.7% in 2014 and 5.2% in 2013. The rate of inflation stood at 3.5% (year-on-year) in April 2016. On a year-on-year basis, headline inflation averaged 3.2% in the first four months of 2016.

The Central Bank raised its main policy rate, the Repo rate, on eight successive occasions beginning in September 2014 and throughout 2015, mainly in anticipation of monetary policy normalization in the US. However, the Bank halted further rate increases in early 2016 in order to support the domestic economy as the international and domestic economic climate worsened. As of the date of these listing particulars, the Repo rate stands at 4.75%, significantly higher than the rate of 2.75% in September 2014. The halt in the Repo rate increases was supported by a benign inflation environment.

Meanwhile, private sector credit growth has been relatively resilient despite the anemic macroeconomic performance. On a year-on-year basis, private sector credit granted by the consolidated financial system rose by

6.2% in March 2016 compared with 6.1% in December 2015 and 7.4% in December 2014. In 2015 and during the first three months of 2016, consumer and real estate mortgage loans expanded at a relatively robust pace (on a year-on-year basis), while recent trends in business lending suggest that growth in corporate sector borrowing has slowed.

Following the increase in the Republic's borrowing limits under the Treasury Bills and Notes Acts in late 2013, the Central Bank was able to employ Open Market Operations more fully in its liquidity management. The House of Representatives of the Republic approved an increase in the Central Bank's authorization for Open Market Operations from TT\$5.0 billion (U.S.\$752.6 million) to TT\$15.0 billion (U.S.\$2.26 billion) for issuances of treasury notes and from TT\$15.0 billion (U.S.\$2.26 billion) to TT\$30.0 billion (U.S.\$4.52 billion) for issuances of treasury bills. Liquidity levels in the banking system fell from a daily average of roughly TT\$6.8 billion in 2014 to TT\$3.4 billion in 2015. Liquidity conditions were slightly more relaxed in the first five months of 2016 as the market anticipated issuances of Government securities. Between January and May 2016, banks' excess reserves averaged TT\$4.4 billion daily. Given the changing liquidity dynamics and public sector financing requirements, the Central Bank was able to reduce the outstanding balances on some supplemental liquidity absorption instruments it had relied on in the past. In October 2015, a TT\$2 billion commercial bank fixed deposit held at the Central Bank was not reissued upon maturity. A similar approach was taken with respect to two additional deposits having a combined value of TT\$2.5 billion in December 2015 and May 2016. Additionally, proceeds of roughly TT\$1.8 billion from prior Central Government bonds issued under the Development Loans Act for liquidity sterilization purposes were made available to the Government. The reduction of excess liquidity and lagged pass through effects from past Repo rate increases led to higher interest rates on Government securities in 2015 and early 2016 compared with rates in 2014.

### **Social and Economic Policy Framework**

The Government of the Republic recognizes the need for balanced growth and development that allows for socio-economic progress and environmental preservation. Thus, the vision that anchors its policy framework is that all citizens must be afforded the opportunity to prosper and that the Republic's economy must be driven by innovative, entrepreneurial activity. Underlying this vision to achieve sustained growth and development is a commitment to adopt good governance principles in all aspects of public administration, including economic inclusiveness, greater equity and transparency in the distribution of resources and more meaningful citizen participation in national decision-making.

Trinidad and Tobago's strategy for generating growth and sustainability is to shift from dependence on hydrocarbon resources to an emphasis on business development through innovation and competitiveness, human capital formation that is aligned to labor market needs and diversification of the economy. Economic growth alone is not sufficient for development. Economic benefits must result in social transformation. The Government's goal is to create conditions that will engender greater equity and inclusiveness in society through expanded opportunities for wealth generation and accumulation, and participation by each individual, community and region in the country's national development process. Socio-economic progress must be pursued in the context of prudent spatial management and within environmental limits.

### ***The Economy***

The Government's strategy for economic growth includes the creation of conditions for diversification of the economy and growth of knowledge intensive industries, while stimulating investment in new, high value-added areas of economic growth. Several industries have been identified as having the elements for further development for successful penetration of international markets. These are:

- Agriculture and agro-processing – the sector is important, not only for its potential to increase exports and foreign exchange earnings, but as a means of attaining self-sufficiency in producing the food that the Republic needs. The agricultural sector will be transformed into a strong, modern, prosperous and competitive sector. The following outputs have been identified as integral in achieving this goal:
  - an appropriate unified structure and governance arrangement for the state agencies responsible for agriculture;

- a comprehensive Agricultural Sector Plan with a view to significantly increasing the sector's contribution to GDP and employment;
- improved delivery of land leases to give farmers security of tenure;
- accelerated construction and maintenance of access roads, drainage and irrigation systems; and
- improved technical assistance and extension services for farmers;
- Maritime services – shipbuilding, ship repair, dry-docking and yachting services;
- Fishing and fish processing;
- Aviation services – aircraft maintenance and repair;
- Creative industries – film, music, entertainment, fashion and design;
- Financial services – the aim is to make Trinidad and Tobago a regional financial center through the creation of a high value-added knowledge-based financial services sector. The sector's reach will also be widened to cover Asia and China; and
- Software design and applications – geared towards making Trinidad and Tobago a technology and innovation center.

#### *Macro-economic stability*

The Government aims to achieve and maintain macro-economic stability through, *inter-alia*: proper economic planning; accurate, timely and robust data collection; implementation of policies to maintain low inflation rates; effective debt management for manageable debt ratios; maintaining adequate foreign exchange reserves; and low exchange rate volatility.

#### *Small Business Development and Entrepreneurship and Job Creation*

The Government aims to develop small and micro enterprises, which are key to job creation and economic growth, through the provision of financial, technical, marketing and business development assistance. These include instituting employment exchanges managed by the regional corporations so that workers can transition with job-specific training to self-employment and better paying jobs in the public and private sectors, as well as fostering innovation-driven endogenous economic growth with emphasis on value creation, knowledge, skill, talent and enterprise.

#### *Energy and Hydrocarbon-Based Industries*

The Government will continue to develop the energy sector since, in the short to medium term, it will continue to drive the economy of Trinidad and Tobago. It is necessary to ensure that the sector continues to remain competitive and attractive to investors, and has a responsive fiscal and regulatory environment that will maximize recovery of hydrocarbon resources and national income. As such, the development strategies for the sector are:

- Support and encourage local professionals and service companies to export energy services to new and emerging oil and gas producing countries, within CARICOM, in Africa, and elsewhere;
- Encourage and facilitate partnerships, investments and joint ventures with oil and gas companies and state agencies overseas, focusing in particular on Guyana and Suriname, Ghana and Tanzania;
- Maximize efficiency in the use of natural gas in the downstream sector;
- Develop appropriate strategies to monetize the discovery of reserves of natural gas found in deep waters;

- Create an appropriate fiscal regime and incentives to encourage the production of “stranded” oil and gas, both on land and offshore;
- Ensure that the gas intensive industries, such as petrochemicals and heavy industry, remain competitive and are encouraged to expand and modernize existing operations;
- Restore Trinidad and Tobago’s reputation as a preferred destination for investment in the energy sector; and
- Overhaul and revamp the institutional framework of the state agencies in the energy sector to ensure that they can meet the demands of the global energy environment and respond promptly, transparently and effectively to proposals from potential investors.
- *Trade and Industry*
- The Government intends to grow and sustain trade and industry through the following measures:
- Creating and sustaining a more enabling environment to facilitate increased global competitiveness of local businesses;
- Maintaining dialogue and feedback with all stakeholders in the commercial, manufacturing and industrial sectors to proactively address challenges;
- Encouraging and facilitating linkages between local manufacturers and exporters with the diaspora in Canada, the USA and the UK, as a catalyst to entry and penetration in these markets;
- Assisting manufacturers to gain entry into the Latin American market, through trade facilitation, negotiation of market access, investment treaties, promotional tours, trade diplomacy and Government-to-Government arrangements;
- Creating synergies between the Republic’s energy, manufacturing, services and creative sectors to promote diversification of the economy;
- Improving and streamlining operations at air and sea ports for easy import and export of materials and goods; and
- Upgrading all existing industrial estates and establishing new industrial estates in designated new growth areas throughout Trinidad and Tobago.

### ***Poverty Alleviation and Economic Inclusion***

The Government considers it important to ensure that the people of Trinidad and Tobago are afforded the opportunities to reach their full potential through meaningful engagement in education, sustainable employment, arts and culture, sport and family and community initiatives. This strategy will create a more inclusive and cohesive society in which there is greater equity in the distribution of resources to break the cycle of poverty and wealth generation. Essential components of this strategy include the modernization of the education sector to meet the needs of the labor market, as well as the provision of efficient and effective health care services. The Government will also focus on rural development so as to improve the quality of life and economic well-being of people in those areas through the coordination of the plans, projects and activities.

#### *Education*

The Government seeks to ensure that the Republic’s education system at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels prepares young people for the challenging world of science and technology. This will be done through:

- Educating and training teachers to meet the challenges that face young people, including penetration of foreign cultures, technological devices and social media;

- Adopting best practices in the administration of the educational system;
- Ensuring that the school curriculum and teaching methods are relevant and continuously updated and lead to innovation, entrepreneurship and wealth creation;
- Developing and encouraging a culture of research and development in all tertiary level institutions, both public and private;
- Ensuring universal early childhood education, and maintaining a system of universal secondary and tertiary education, while ensuring access to the highest levels of education in all areas of Trinidad and Tobago; and
- Maintaining school infrastructure.

### *Health Care*

The Government aims to modernize the health sector, ensure access to effective health care services and promote efficiency in the delivery of health care. Its strategies in achieving these goals include:

- Expanding the training opportunities for personnel in the health sector;
- Refurbishing and modernizing the existing hospitals and constructing new health facilities where they are required, based on a scientific evidence-driven Hospital Construction and Refurbishment Plan;
- Mainstreaming of health policies across other sectors to influence activities that can positively impact the health of the population;
- Achieving “Universal Health Coverage” by assessing where gaps exist in service type, complexity of service, service integration, volume and quality;
- Ensuring that proper standards of care for the national health care system (public and private) are established and supported by the appropriate legislation, regulations and guidelines;
- Institutionalizing Performance Management Systems at all levels;
- Modernizing the health information systems and processes; and
- Financing the health system through cost-sharing and introducing the universal health insurance program.

### *National Security*

The Government seeks to ensure that the law enforcement machinery functions effectively so as to create an environment in which all feel safe. The strategy for national security and safety is multi-pronged utilizing law enforcement principles, social interventions aimed at influencing human behavior and outcomes and economic activity to create employment opportunities and foster economic inclusion. Providing swift justice also plays a significant role in achieving the safe and secure nation. Some planned measures include:

- Adoption of a “Whole of Government” approach to addressing national security issues in recognition of its multi-faceted nature, with a focus on Regional Corporations and Municipalities to facilitate the establishment and operation of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs);
- Reform, upgrade, modernize and transform the law enforcement agencies, including institutionalizing procedures for efficiency in the appointment of management personnel, and establishing a Police Management Agency and Police Service Inspectorate for quality assurance and quality control;
- Adoption of an Intelligence-Led National Security Model with appropriate surveillance systems to ensure that security forces have timely and accurate information on criminal activities;

- Adoption of measures to secure the borders of Trinidad and Tobago including the establishment of a Joint Border Protection Agency; and
- Addressing youth criminality through the implementation of preventative actions that take into account the broad range of underlying causal factors.

### ***Infrastructure***

The Government seeks to provide the enabling infrastructure, including Information and Communication Technology, necessary for creating a competitive economy driven by innovation and modern technology. Modern and strategically planned infrastructure is essential for the Republic's future development. The Government's infrastructure development program is wide-ranging and multifaceted and includes upgrades of: road infrastructure; air, land and sea transport systems; and licensing systems. In addition, the opening up of new port facilities to encourage further economic activity will be pursued.

### ***Governance***

The Government seeks to create an enabling legal, regulatory and public administration framework that is conducive to fostering development through the adoption of Good Governance principles. Good Governance ensures that society and the economy are characterized by strong institutions responsive to the needs of the citizenry, adherence to a culture of democracy and the principles of accountability, transparency, fairness, social justice and inclusion, including gender mainstreaming. This will create the environment in which businesses can flourish and where people participate meaningfully in the national decision-making process. Some of the strategies are:

- Promotion of tripartite relationships and cooperation relationships among Labor, Business and Government as to achieve high productivity, good industrial relations and observance of prescribed standards of occupational safety and health;
- Adoption of results-based decision-making paradigm of which an integral task is the creation of an independent Statistical Institute to provide accurate and timely data;
- Reform of the budgetary systems and processes including establishment of a Revenue Authority and a General Accounting Office which will be an independent office of Parliament to provide analysis of actual performance against budget;
- Reform of the regulatory framework for the efficient and effective operation of the financial services industry;
- Reform of the procurement framework to allow for a modern, transparent, fair and equitable public procurement system;
- Reform of campaign finance including the enactment and implementation of appropriate campaign finance legislation; and
- Conference of greater autonomy to Regional and Municipal Corporations.

### ***International Relations and Foreign Policy***

The Government intends to engage in meaningful dialogue with the international community and position the Republic strategically at the regional, hemispheric and wider global levels, in order to promote the economic and commercial interest of Trinidad and Tobago as well as assist in development worldwide. Restructuring the Foreign Service is paramount to reflect on issues-based paradigm with an emphasis on: economic diplomacy; trade and investment promotion; energy diplomacy; the diplomacy of security and terrorism; the diplomacy of the environment, in particular climate change; public diplomacy; health diplomacy; digital diplomacy; sports and cultural diplomacy; and human rights diplomacy.

In addition, the Government will strengthen ties with CARICOM to promote the regional integration movement and the development and growth of CARICOM.

## ***The Environment***

The Government aims to ensure balanced development by protecting the environment and using the Republic's natural resources conservatively and responsibly while promoting economic activity. The strategy for protecting the environment requires adherence to a legislative and policy framework that governs the use of renewable and non-renewable environmental resources, waste reduction and management by businesses and individuals, including the carbon footprint, through the use of clean energy technology and renewable energy, as well as maintenance of the natural landscape within the built environment. Among the initiatives for protecting and preserving the environment are:

- Mainstreaming of environmental considerations within all development plans;
- Introduction of alternative energy technologies such as solar and wind support for recycling efforts and private sector investment in such areas as low carbon technologies;
- Development of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies to safeguard those most affected;
- Promotion of environmental awareness programs among children and youth, within schools and communities to promote an understanding of the central role of the environment in securing our survival and our future; and
- Management of the land through good farming practices and modern techniques.

## ***Fiscal Policy***

The Republic's fiscal policy is focused on reducing fiscal imbalances, in order to achieve medium-term debt sustainability. The strategy involves reform of the energy tax regime, broadening the non-energy tax base, enhancing tax administration and procurement reform. Through its fiscal policy, the Central Government seeks to encourage investment, diversify the economy and stimulate employment.

The Central Government's objective with respect to overall debt management is to minimize, over the medium to long term, the cost of meeting its financing needs, while containing its exposure to risk and vulnerability to major economic shocks, as well as ensuring that its debt management policy is consistent with the objectives of the Republic's monetary, fiscal and other macro-economic policies. At September 30, 2015, total public sector external debt was estimated at U.S.\$2,402.94 million, which represents an increase of 1% from total public sector external debt at September 30, 2014. At September 30, 2015, total domestic debt was TT\$61,301.20 million, representing an increase of 10% from total domestic debt at September 30, 2014.

The Republic will continue to make significant improvements to its financial management systems with a view to ensuring greater accountability and transparency in respect of all public funds collected and expended. The Republic is also committed to facilitating the development of a well-functioning capital market to maintain and further improve transparency and coordination among market actors.

Given the contraction in economic growth forecast for calendar 2016, combined with a year-on-year inflation rate of 4.64% for calendar year 2015, which is expected to increase to 4.78% in calendar year 2016, the Republic's medium-term fiscal framework for the 2015 and 2016 aims to achieve the following:

- To introduce policy changes that strike a balance between equitable adjustment and the promotion of economic growth, minimize hardship on the poor and lower income groups, and maintain and improve incentives for increased investment and production by the business community;
- To seek to put the Republic firmly on track for achieving a balanced budget by 2019/2020, as well as adhering to a comprehensive debt management strategy with a more prudent and sensible approach to borrowing. These objectives would be achieved through an integrated strategy to reduce reliance on the Central Bank overdraft for budget financing, and allow institutional investors to better plan their resource allocation strategies;

- To gradually phase out the fuel subsidy and by strengthening the tax administration efforts through institutional strengthening and technological enhancements;
- To embark on a comprehensive tax reform program for both the energy and non-energy tax regimes; and
- To practice expenditure restraint by focusing on rationalizing social programs, improving the effectiveness of existing “short-term” employment programs and constraining the growth of transfers and subsidies.

Also in fiscal year 2016, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (the “GORTT”) has undertaken to conduct a comprehensive review of the current tax structure and in the interim, has examined several scenarios in order to ensure that the appropriate fiscal stimulus is maintained. The initiatives identified and undertaken by GORTT include:

- *Value Added Taxes.* During fiscal year 2016, the GORTT amended the Value Added Tax Act to improve efficiency in collection and broaden the base by reviewing and adjusting exemptions and zero rated items associated with non-essential or luxury items. Further, the Value Added Tax rate was reduced from 15% to 12.5%. The combination of widening the base, increasing collection and compliance and reduction in the rate is expected to yield additional revenues;
- *Business Levy and Green Fund Levy.* The Income Tax Act and the Corporation Tax Acts were amended respectively to increase the rate of taxes on Business Levy and Green Fund Levy. These measures are expected to result in revenue increases;
- *Property Tax.* The GORTT intends to take steps to amend legislative provisions, including the determination of rates, and implement the existing Property Tax Act 2009 with a view of having a fair and equitable property tax regime;
- *Transfer Pricing.* The GORTT is advancing work on the introduction of transfer pricing legislation which will represent another mechanism in GORTT’s push to optimize tax revenue;
- *Gaming.* The GORTT intends to fast track the Gambling (Gaming and Betting) Control Bill 2015 with appropriate amendments arising from consultations with all stakeholders. These measures emphasize the GORTT’s commitment to accelerate the recovery of the untaxed resources of the gambling sector;
- *Fuel Subsidy.* The GORTT has intensified its program of subsidy reduction by embarking on the immediate elimination of the existing subsidy. In this regard, during fiscal year 2016, the GORTT has increased the price of super gasoline by 30% and diesel by approximately 30%. The GORTT having implemented these measures during the fiscal year has thus far achieved unsubsidized super gasoline at current oil prices. Further, the GORTT’s intention is to introduce a new fuel pricing regime in 2016 that will result in price adjustments for fuel, up or down, based on changes in the price of oil and petroleum products; and
- *Trinidad and Tobago Revenue Authority.* The GORTT considered that the establishment of an effective Revenue Authority is the preferred option for improving tax compliance in Trinidad and Tobago. The GORTT will restart the process for re-establishing the platform for a Revenue Authority in the country.

### **Monetary Policy**

The Republic’s monetary policy is geared towards the promotion of low inflation and a stable foreign exchange market that is conducive to sustained growth in output and employment. The Republic’s monetary policy is formulated and implemented primarily by the Central Bank, which was established under the Central Bank Act of 1964 (as amended, the “Central Bank Act”) and is mandated with the promotion of monetary, credit and exchange conditions that are favorable to the development of the Republic’s economy. In addition, the Central Bank seeks to preserve monetary stability and to maintain, influence and regulate (where applicable) the volume and supply of

currency and credit in the Republic. From 2008 to 2012, the Central Bank and other regulatory bodies undertook several initiatives to improve the legislative and regulatory framework governing the Republic's financial system. Some of these measures included the adoption of the Financial Institutions Act of 2008 (the "FIA"), the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2009 and the Securities Act of 2012. Currently, the Central Bank is awaiting parliamentary approval of a new insurance bill, consultations on a new credit union bill are ongoing and other initiatives to ensure the continued stability of the financial system are in progress.

### ***Trade and Investment Policy***

The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) has a catalytic role in building a dynamic, diversified and globally competitive economy.

To further strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's objective of ensuring sustainable growth in the economy, the development and expansion of the non-petroleum sector will remain a primary focus for the Central Government over the medium to long term. This overarching objective will be achieved through the following initiatives:

*Diversification of the Economy.* The development of non-energy industries is expected to lead to significant revenue generation and diversification of the country's revenue base away from oil and gas in the medium to long term.

*Creation of a More Competitive Economy.* The Central Government recognizes that a critical ingredient for promoting the development of businesses in the non-energy sector and attracting investors, both local and foreign, is the creation of an enabling business environment. One of the main initiatives which has been spearheaded by the Ministry of Trade and Industry is the implementation of a Single Electronic Window for Trade and Business Facilitation known as "TTBizLink". TTBizLink is an online platform which gives real-time approvals to many different e-government business and trade related services. This platform has contributed to the ease of doing business by linking multiple partners involved in trade and business transactions including Government institutions and the private sector. Stakeholders are now benefiting from transparent and predictable interpretation and application of Government regulations and rules which has resulted in significant gains in their productivity and competitiveness, greater operational efficiency, an increase in the speed of trade and business facilitation, enhanced data sharing, reduction of information duplication and greater ease of doing business.

The Central Government has recently executed a U.S.\$25 million investment loan with the Inter-American Development Bank to Strengthen "TTBizLink". The specific objectives of the loan are to (i) optimize and simplify foreign trade and business processes to reduce time and costs; (ii) improve domestic interoperability among national government institutions and external interoperability with trading partners; and (iii) modernize the governance and the institutional framework of the SEW.

#### *Focus on Sustainable Export-Driven Economic Growth.*

The Central Government has initiated measures to grow, expand and diversify the export of goods and services in traditional and non-traditional markets. To this end, the MTI has developed a new trade policy and strategy to guide and inform the country's export agenda. The main objectives of the policy include:

- to expand market access for Trinidad and Tobago's goods and services regionally and globally;
- to increase export capacity and competitiveness of value added goods and services, in the energy and non-energy sectors;
- to improve the business and trade-enabling environment;
- to mobilize resources to finance the needs of the trade and trade-related sectors of the economy;
- to deepen regional and hemispheric integration and cooperation as a means of increasing leverage when dealing with the international community; and
- to streamline trade policy into the wider macro-economic and development policy-setting regime.

The Central Government also negotiated new trade agreements to enhance the export of goods and services from Trinidad and Tobago. The most recent trade agreements signed include the European Partnership Agreement (“EPA”) between CARIFORUM (CARICOM and the Dominican Republic) and the European Union (“EU”) and Partial Scope Trade Agreements (“PSTAs”) with Panama, Guatemala and El Salvador.

#### *Increasing Investment.*

The Central Government has developed a 2013-2017 Investment Policy Statement to guide the investment thrust of the country. In the Statement, the Government outlines activities and initiatives that are geared towards encouraging and facilitating private sector investment through the implementation of transparent, predictable, market-oriented policies applied equally to both foreign and domestic investors.

#### **State-Owned Enterprise Policy**

To further the Republic’s objectives, the Government intends to have state-owned enterprises continue to play an important role in facilitating and supporting the expansion of the Republic’s economy through, among other initiatives, the development of infrastructure and the provision of key services in support of private sector business development, in each case guided by equity, transparency, efficiency and accountability. In addition, the Central Government will continue to monitor state-owned enterprises to ensure the optimal utilization of public resources.

As at September 30, 2015, the GORTT owned an interest in 59 state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in various sectors of the economy, of which 47 were wholly-owned, seven were majority-owned and five were minority-owned. Under the umbrella of these state enterprises were 51 additional companies for which GORTT had indirect ownership. The Government held investments in 6 statutory public utilities in the areas of water, power, port services, housing and mass transit.

As at September 30, 2014, total assets of the state-owned enterprise sector were TT\$170,640.00 million, consisting primarily of the energy and energy-based sector (TT\$98,242.76 million), the financial services sector (TT\$49,960.53 million) and the services sector (TT\$18,814.19 million). *Total net profits (after tax)* of the state-owned enterprise sector were TT\$5,635.72 million for fiscal year 2014, consisting primarily of profits from the energy and energy-based sectors (TT\$4,329.76 million). For fiscal year 2014, state-owned enterprises paid TT\$5.44 billion in dividends to Government.

As at September 30, 2015, total assets of the state-owned enterprise sector were TT\$156,270.95 million, consisting primarily of the energy and energy-based sectors (TT\$80,598.66 million), the financial services sector (TT\$52,928.11 million) and the services sector (TT\$18,923.18 million). *Total net profits (after tax)* of the state-owned enterprise sector were TT\$1,301.53 million for fiscal year 2015. This consisted primarily of profits from the financial services sector of TT\$1,449.39 million which was offset by losses in the other sectors. For fiscal year 2015, state-owned enterprises paid TT\$6.29 billion in dividends to the Government, a portion of which would have been paid out of retained earnings.

A committee was established in October 2015 to conduct a review and assessment of the operations, performance and relevance of all existing special purpose/wholly owned state enterprises or entities controlled by the state, with the exception of the energy industries. The committee will also assess duplications in service offerings among the state enterprises, private sector companies and non-governmental or civil society organizations. This committee is expected to recommend, where applicable, the most appropriate disposition for state enterprises and entities which are not performing in respect of their defined public purpose or objectives. The committee is expected to report by the end of July 2016.

#### **Public Sector Investment**

The Public Sector Investment Programme (“PSIP”) represents the capital expenditure component of the national budget and is the strategic development planning and budgeting management instrument used by the government to translate plans, objectives and strategies into tangible projects and programs, and to guide public sector investment.

From 2008 to 2015, the PSIP continued to focus on capital projects and programs that represent investments in the country's economic and social infrastructure designed to improve the standard of living of the citizens and provide the foundation for economic growth and human development.

In the formulation of the 2016 PSIP, Government has sought to re-prioritize, re-focus and where necessary consolidate public investment expenditures, build on the intrinsic strengths of the economy, create the most value in terms of benefits for the population and lay a solid foundation for achieving economic and social transformation. In the context of a medium-term outlook, the 2016 PSIP places high priority on ensuring macro-economic stability, restoring investor confidence, driving productivity growth and internal competitiveness and rebuilding the economic growth momentum in the economy. Through the 2016 PSIP, the Government will manage closely the allocation of resources to and the execution of these high priority investments in the form of projects and programs geared collectively towards stimulating economic growth and achieving high human development.

### ***Tourism***

The Republic is fully committed to building a nation in which every citizen benefits from its rich natural and cultural resources and in so doing will transform the society into economic prosperity, social stability and environmental sustainability. The key drivers of such a transformation reside in effective public/private sector partnerships that boost economic diversification and competitiveness, while at the same time balancing the need for environmental, social and human development.

The Government recognizes that while the energy sector continues to be the main driver of the economy, recent and continuing declines in international oil and gas prices make it imperative that alternative economic sectors be quickly developed or enhanced, to meet the shortfalls in incomes and revenues.

The tourism sector is therefore regarded as critical to the achievement of economic growth through balanced and sustainable development and can be a catalyst for socio-economic benefits for local communities, the preservation of our natural and cultural assets and the advancement of our nation. The Government is therefore engaging and promoting co-operation among community groups and other tourism stakeholder groups.

The Government recognizes that the development of the tourism sector requires a more strategic approach to long-term competitiveness and has increased its thrust towards diversifying the economy in order to enhance its revenue and job creation potential. Tourism as an engine of growth is capable of rejuvenating other sectors of the economy given that it:

- is labor intensive and employs a multiplicity of skills;
- provides entrepreneurial opportunities;
- has the potential to create linkages with other sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, manufacturing and services;
- allows rural communities to share in the benefits of sustainable development; and
- is a final good.<sup>2</sup>

Over the past decades, tourism has experienced continued growth and deepening diversification to become one of the fastest-growing economic sectors in the world, and one of the main sources of income and employment for many developing countries, including energy-based countries.

The Government is cognizant of this positive impact of travel and tourism on the economic and social development of the country and is pursuing strategies that will allow the opening up for investment, trade and business opportunities. In keeping with global trends, the Central Government has strengthened its focus on diversifying the economy. The diversification strategy speaks to ensuring that the tourism sector continues to be economically viable and contribute to Trinidad and Tobago's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment and to

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<sup>2</sup> *National Tourism Policy of Trinidad and Tobago - October 2010.*

the overall priorities of economic growth, job creation, competitiveness and innovation. Focus is also being placed on ensuring that all visitors have an enriching, authentic experience.

The Government's strategy "will inform the direction of the industry, tackling major issues impacting upon tourism development, such as airlift, marketing, product development and destination management." Government is committed "to creating an enabling investment climate and is committed to better infrastructure, improved signage, cleaner streets, communities and beaches, safer towns and villages, quality service and value for money."<sup>3</sup>

The global tourism sector has proven to be a strong and resilient sector as international tourism demand continues to be robust. International tourist arrivals grew by 4.4% to reach a total of 1,184 million in 2015, according to the United Nations World Tourism Organisation World Tourism Barometer. 2015 marked the sixth (6th) consecutive year of above-average growth, with international arrivals increasing by 4% or more every year since the post-crisis year of 2010. The Travel and Tourism Economic Impact 2015 for Trinidad and Tobago published by the World Travel and Tourism Council shows that the direct contribution of travel and tourism to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was TT\$4,882.0 million, which represents 3.2% of total GDP. This is forecast to rise by 2.1% per annum until 2025, to reach TT\$6,183.1 million.<sup>4</sup>

In an effort to increase the contribution of the tourism sector to GDP, the Government is in the process of mapping the strategic direction for the local tourism industry. The development of an industry Growth and Implementation Plan will set forth a strategic vision for Trinidad and Tobago's tourism industry over the next three years and outline the way forward in accomplishing the goal of repositioning Trinidad and Tobago in the global tourism market.

Plans to increase visitor arrivals and visitor spending include expansion of airlift and an increased number of calls to Trinidad and Tobago by cruise ships. The Government's major initiatives fall under the following broad areas:

- Product development;
- Marketing and public awareness;
- Competitiveness and investment;
- Access, safety and security; and
- Quality assurance.

As a destination, the country consists of two islands offering two distinct products and which are attractive to different types of markets, with tremendous potential for development. The harnessing of this potential requires significant re-strategizing in the approaches to development of the sector and to the optimization of available resources, given the growing intensity of competitiveness among tourism destinations, and international travelers, who are increasingly discerning.

Development is expected to be in line with the approved National Tourism Policy of Trinidad and Tobago, which provides a framework for the sustainable development and management of the tourism industry, guided by the following key principles:

- Tourism development should benefit all of the people of Trinidad and Tobago both as visitors (customers) as well as participants (suppliers) of the industry;
- Effective local community involvement should form the basis of tourism growth;

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<sup>3</sup> *Budget Statement 2016 Presented by the Honourable Minister of Finance, October 5, 2015.*

<sup>4</sup> *Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2015 Trinidad and Tobago Published by the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC).*

- A participatory integrative approach should be adopted where local communities, the private sector, NGOs, the general public and other interest groups and stakeholders are given opportunities to take part in the planning and decision making process, and ownership of the tourism industry;
- Tourism should be used as a tool for the social development and transformation of the country;
- The Central Government should work collaboratively with the Tobago House of Assembly and the tourism sector in Tobago to ensure that tourism is sustainably developed in Tobago;
- Tourism development should be people-centered and innovation and investment-driven;
- The Government should provide the enabling framework and impetus for development;
- Sustainable usage of the environment should be practiced;
- Cultural authenticity must be maintained and the culture further supported and promoted;
- The talent of the people of Trinidad and Tobago must be developed and nurtured to provide the innovation and creativity that will fuel the competitiveness of the sector; and
- Tourism development must take place in the context of strong cooperation with other States within the Caribbean.<sup>5</sup>

### ***Social Sector Policies***

The Republic is committed to achieving sustainable growth and human development, while engaging in a process of economic and social transformation, with the hope of engendering greater equity and inclusiveness in the society. The Republic's social sector policy focuses on the process of enhancing human capabilities, one that advocates empowerment and transformation, while at the same time affording adequate social protection to the most vulnerable in society. The Republic's social sector policy emphasizes evidence-based program design, results-based implementation, effective targeting and value for money. The Republic's social sector initiatives reflect a greater emphasis on interventions that provide the poor and vulnerable with the necessary skills and attitudes that would allow them to participate sustainably in the labor market, or provide opportunities for self-employment while at the same time recognizing the right of all citizens to an acceptable standard of living.

### **Environment**

#### ***The Environment***

The Government aims to ensure balanced development by protecting the environment and using the Republic's natural resources conservatively and responsibly while promoting economic activity. The strategy for protecting the environment requires adherence to a legislative and policy framework that governs the use of renewable and non-renewable environmental resources, waste reduction and management by businesses and individuals, including the carbon footprint, through the use of clean energy technology and renewable energy, as well as maintenance of the natural landscape within the built environment. The initiatives for protecting and preserving the environment include:

- Mainstreaming of environmental considerations within all development plans;
- Introduction of alternative energy technologies such as solar and wind support for recycling efforts and private sector investment in such areas as low carbon technologies;
- Development of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies to safeguard those most affected;

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<sup>5</sup> *National Tourism Policy of Trinidad and Tobago - October 2010.*

- Promotion of environmental awareness programs among children and youth, within schools and communities to promote an understanding of the central role of the environment in securing our survival and our future; and
- Management of the land through good farming practices and modern techniques.

### Gross Domestic Product

The following table sets forth the Republic's nominal GDP, nominal GDP growth and nominal GDP growth by sector, sub-sector and segment for the years indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<i>(annual percentage change unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
Nominal GDP (in millions of TT dollars) .....	163,007.8	165,203.2	170,371.2	174,756.9	165,286.1
Nominal GDP growth (in percentage terms) .....	15.4	1.3	3.1	2.6	(5.4)
Petroleum sector .....	29.7	(6.2)	(4.7)	(0.3)	(18.5)
Exploration and Production .....	23.3	(0.1)	(0.1)	(2.3)	(22.3)
Refining .....	34.2	(18.7)	(28.9)	9.7	(16.6)
Petrochemicals .....	31.0	(9.1)	(17.1)	5.6	(10.8)
Non-petroleum sector .....	7.1	5.3	8.5	4.9	2.5
Agriculture .....	1.3	3.5	3.3	(3.3)	5.8
Manufacturing <sup>(1)</sup> .....	8.4	(3.6)	12.5	(6.2)	(1.7)
Food, Beverages and Tobacco .....	(6.0)	(1.5)	7.7	(3.2)	4.0
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals .....	(7.8)	6.8	19.4	2.9	(13.5)
Services .....	7.1	6.4	8.1	6.1	2.8
Electricity and Water .....	10.5	(0.1)	(2.8)	7.2	2.0
Construction and Quarrying .....	(6.8)	0.1	6.5	9.5	4.7
Distribution and Restaurants <sup>(4)</sup> .....	16.4	9.8	9.2	5.4	(1.7)
Hotels and Guest Houses .....	(2.1)	2.9	(3.0)	5.2	9.4
Transport, Storage and Communication .....	5.7	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate .....	9.6	7.9	11.4	0.0	8.4
Government .....	0.5	1.9	8.2	19.1	5.8
Education and Cultural Services .....	(14.6)	16.1	3.3	0.9	0.5
Personal Services .....	20.1	6.0	8.4	7.2	7.8

Source: Central Statistical Office

(1) The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is Trinidad and Tobago's official source of GDP data. These data are provided and/or updated once every year. As such, official estimates of GDP are not yet available for 2016.

(2) Preliminary and subject to revision.

(3) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.

(4) Excludes distribution of petrochemical products.

The following table sets forth the Republic's real GDP, real GDP growth and real GDP growth by sector, sub-sector and segment (at constant 2000 prices) for the years indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<i>(annual percentage change unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
Real GDP (in millions of TT dollars) .....	91,523.9	92,708.2	94,803.9	93,840.9	94,008.2
Real GDP growth (in percentage terms) .....	(0.3)	1.3	2.3	(1.0)	0.2
Petroleum sector .....	(3.9)	(2.8)	1.3	(2.4)	(3.4)
Exploration and Production .....	(4.4)	(2.5)	1.3	(1.7)	(3.8)
Refining .....	(5.8)	(4.3)	2.2	(3.6)	(4.7)
Petrochemicals .....	(4.7)	(5.8)	(1.7)	(1.0)	(4.4)
Non-petroleum sector .....	3.2	2.3	2.6	0.1	2.3
Agriculture .....	0.3	(12.6)	(0.1)	2.9	4.4
Manufacturing <sup>(1)</sup> .....	(0.3)	0.9	(1.0)	(4.0)	1.3
Food, Beverages and Tobacco .....	1.9	6.1	(2.6)	(4.2)	6.8
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals .....	3.5	(4.0)	1.6	(0.4)	(1.9)
Services .....	3.9	2.7	3.3	0.7	2.5

	Year Ended December 31, <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<i>(annual percentage change unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
Electricity and Water .....	6.4	2.5	3.1	0.9	2.9
Construction and Quarrying.....	(8.8)	(2.0)	6.4	2.9	3.4
Distribution and Restaurants <sup>(4)</sup> .....	9.8	(0.9)	2.7	(1.1)	(5.3)
Hotels and Guest Houses .....	(8.7)	(8.2)	(6.3)	0.9	2.2
Transport, Storage and Communication.....	2.8	14.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	5.3	3.0	8.9	(1.2)	8.6
Government .....	(0.7)	1.0	(8.8)	9.4	8.3
Education and Cultural Services .....	(2.4)	(0.6)	1.3	(2.0)	(3.4)
Personal Services .....	16.8	2.6	4.4	4.7	6.3

Source: Central Statistical Office

(1) The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is Trinidad and Tobago's official source of GDP data. These data are provided and/or updated once every year. As such, official estimates of GDP are not yet available for 2016.

(2) Preliminary and subject to revision.

(3) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.

(4) Excludes distribution of petrochemical products.

The following table sets forth the percentages of nominal GDP by sector, sub-sector and segment of origin for the years indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<i>(percent contribution)</i>				
<b>Petroleum sector</b> .....	<b>44.8</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>38.3</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>
Exploration and Production .....	23.6	23.2	22.6	21.5	17.6
Refining .....	7.9	6.3	4.4	4.7	4.1
Petrochemicals .....	7.7	6.9	5.6	5.8	5.4
<b>Non-petroleum sector</b> .....	<b>55.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>
Agriculture.....	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing <sup>(3)</sup> .....	5.7	5.4	5.9	5.4	5.6
Food, Beverages and Tobacco .....	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals.....	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>49.6</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>61.4</b>
Electricity and Water .....	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
Construction and Quarrying.....	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.5
Distribution and Restaurants <sup>(4)</sup> .....	17.8	19.3	20.4	21.0	21.8
Hotels and Guest Houses .....	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Transport, Storage and Communication.....	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	10.0	10.6	11.4	11.2	12.8
Government .....	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.9	8.8
Education and Cultural Services .....	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
Personal Services .....	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
FISIM <sup>(5)</sup> .....	(3.5)	(3.2)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.9)
Add: Value Added Tax (VAT) .....	3.0	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.3
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Statistical Office

(1) The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is Trinidad and Tobago's official source of GDP data. These data are provided and/or updated once every year. As such, official estimates of GDP are not yet available for 2016.

(2) Preliminary and subject to revision.

(3) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.

(4) Excludes distribution of petrochemical products.

(5) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured.

The following table sets forth the percentages of real GDP by sector, sub-sector and segment of origin for the years indicated.

Year Ended December 31,<sup>(1)</sup>

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>(2)</sup>
	<i>(percent contribution)</i>				
<b>Petroleum sector</b> .....	<b>38.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>34.9</b>
Exploration and Production .....	22.0	21.1	20.9	20.8	20.0
Refining .....	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.2
Petrochemicals .....	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8
<b>Non-petroleum sector</b> .....	<b>61.8</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>64.7</b>
Agriculture.....	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing <sup>(3)</sup> .....	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.0	8.1
Food, Beverages and Tobacco .....	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.5
Chemical & Non-Metallic Minerals.....	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Services</b> .....	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>
Electricity and Water .....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
Construction and Quarrying.....	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3
Distribution and Restaurants <sup>(4)</sup> .....	14.9	14.6	14.7	14.6	13.8
Hotels and Guest Houses .....	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transport, Storage and Communication.....	7.9	9.0	8.9	9.1	9.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	14.3	14.5	15.5	15.4	16.7
Government .....	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.4	5.8
Education and Cultural Services .....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Personal Services .....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6
FISIM <sup>(5)</sup> .....	(3.0)	(2.5)	(2.4)	(2.3)	(2.6)
Add: Value Added Tax (VAT) .....	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9
<b>Gross Domestic Product</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Statistical Office

- (1) The Central Statistical Office (CSO) is Trinidad and Tobago's official source of GDP data. These data are provided and/or updated once every year. As such, official estimates of GDP are not yet available for 2016.
- (2) Preliminary and subject to revision.
- (3) Excludes oil refining and petrochemical industries.
- (4) Excludes distribution of petrochemical products.
- (5) Financial intermediation services indirectly measured.

## Principal Sectors of the Economy

### *Petroleum Sector*

The Republic's first oil deposits were discovered in 1866, with the advent of drilling in 1907 at Point Fortin. Exploration for offshore oil began in 1954, and significant hydrocarbon deposits have been discovered since that time. The Republic's first major natural gas discovery was made in 1968. As the Republic's oil fields mature and increasing reserves of natural gas are discovered, the Republic has shifted its investment focus in the petroleum sector from oil to gas. In recent years, the Republic has increasingly succeeded in monetizing its gas reserves. Since 1996, the Republic has produced more gas (measured in barrels of oil equivalent) than oil.

The energy sector is the single largest contributor to the economy of Trinidad and Tobago, providing 39% of annual government revenue in fiscal year 2015 and an estimated 34.9% of real GDP in 2015. The petrochemical sector alone contributed an estimated 3.8% to real GDP in 2015. However, as a result of maintenance outages in the energy sector (both scheduled and unscheduled) and upgrade work to the offshore energy infrastructure, production in the petroleum sector and the downstream production of petrochemicals declined in 2014 and 2015.

Crude oil production operations in the Republic are carried out by a combination of state-owned and private sector international oil companies. The state-owned Petrotrin and its Petrotrin-Trinmar Strategic Business Unit ("Trinmar") accounted for approximately 55.5% of the Republic's production of crude oil and condensate for the three months ended March 31, 2016. Other significant producers for this period include BP Trinidad and Tobago LLC ("BPTT") (14.6%), Repsol E&P Trinidad and Tobago Ltd. ("Repsol") (16.1%) and BHP Billiton (Trinidad 2c) Limited (8.7%). Gas produced in Trinidad and Tobago, with the exception of gas sold to Atlantic LNG Company of Trinidad and Tobago ("Atlantic LNG"), Petrotrin and Natural Gas Liquids Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited ("PPGPL"), is currently sold to The National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, Limited ("NGC"), which in turn transports and supplies the gas to industrial consumers under individual sales contracts.

The following table presents key operating data relating to the petroleum sector for the periods indicated below:

	Year Ended December 31,					Three months ending March 31,
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<i>(in thousands unless otherwise indicated)</i>					
Crude Oil production (in barrels).....	33,657	29,823	29,586	29,655	28,707	6,689
Condensates (in barrels) .....	8,459	4,627	4,882	4,946	4,798	1,064
Daily Average (in barrels/day).....	92,211	81,707	81,057	81,246	78,649	74,325
Natural Gas Liquids (in barrels) .....	16,043	12,890	12,573	11,992	10,993	2,503
Crude Oil Resources (in millions of barrels) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	N/A	723	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Crude Oil Total Imports (in barrels) .....	30,426	20,952	20,092	20,694	28,622	9,503
Crude Oil (under processing agreements)	326	248	238	214	250	57
Refinery Throughput (in barrels).....	50,098	39,060	48,178	38,212	45,766	13,324
Refinery Output (in barrels).....	48,227	37,292	46,737	36,780	44,213	13,043
Capacity Utilization (expressed as a percentage of total capacity).....	83	65	80	63	75	90
Crude Oil Exports (in barrels).....	14,083	11,239	12,469	11,900	11,319	2,642
Product Exports (in barrels).....	41,218	32,445	37,176	29,084	34,204	11,506
Total Meters Drilled .....	112,909	116,179	108,388	110,590	147,075	29,333
Exploration (in meters).....	11,075	17,090	11,346	11,696	17,263	N/A
Natural Gas Production (in millions of cubic feet/day).....	4,169	4,122	4,145	4,071	3,804	3,596
Natural Gas Proven Reserves (in trillions of cubic feet) .....	13.26	13.11	12.24	11.50	N/A	N/A
Natural Gas Probable Reserves (in trillions of cubic feet).....	6.04	6.14	5.53	5.47	N/A	N/A
Natural Gas Possible Reserves (in trillions of cubic feet).....	6.16	5.99	6.12	5.72	N/A	N/A
Utilization (in millions of cubic feet/day) .	3,851	3,823	3,854	3,789	3,578	3,367
Petrochemicals (in millions of cubic feet/day).....	1,164	1,114	1,111	1,098	1,113	1,092
Electricity Generation (in millions of cubic feet/day).....	304	304	304	301	295	278
Liquefied Natural Gas (in millions of cubic feet/day).....	2,170	2,175	2,214	2,180	1,967	1,822
Methanol Production (in thousands of metric tons).....	5,904	5,491	5,633	5,481	5,516	1,262
Fertilizer Production (in thousands of metric tons).....	6,779	6,821	5,961	6,438	6,844	1,765
Natural Gas Liquids Production (in thousands of barrels) .....	16,043	12,890	12,573	11,992	10,993	2,503
Asphalt Production (in tons).....	18.9	28.1	33.0	25.5	25.9	1.8

Source: Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs

(1) For three months ending March 31, 2016

(2) Most recent data available is 2012

## Crude Oil

### Exploration and Production

Of the approximately 50 billion square meters area of Trinidad and Tobago, which includes the onshore and offshore areas that extend, approximately, to the 2,000 meter water depth contour, almost 90% is underlain by thick sequences of sedimentary rocks and is thus potentially prospective for hydrocarbons. In the last five years, exploration activity continued in both the onshore and offshore areas, with onshore efforts focused on the Southern Basin, a sub-basin of the Eastern Venezuelan Basin, and offshore efforts focused mainly on the east coast and north coast marine areas in acreage awarded under production-sharing contracts. Exploration activity is expected to continue over the next five years, with land-based efforts mainly involving exploration in the Southern Basin through joint venture arrangements between Petrotrin and foreign and domestic companies. Offshore, the principal

focus of exploration will continue to be the east coast and north coast marine areas with a focus on the Trinidad and Tobago Deep Atlantic Area.

On August 17, 2013, the Republic opened its 2013 Deep Water Competitive Bid Round for six offshore blocks located in the East Coast Marine Area and the Trinidad and Tobago Deep Atlantic Area. The blocks and the successful bidders are as follows:

- (i) Trinidad and Tobago Deep Atlantic Area 3 (TTDAA 3): BHP Billiton Petroleum (International Exploration) Pty Ltd. and BG International Limited; and
- (ii) Trinidad and Tobago Deep Atlantic Area 7 (TTDAA 7): BHP Billiton Petroleum (International Exploration) Pty Ltd. and BG International Limited

The consortium for the blocks is committed to first-phased Minimum Exploration Work Programmes that include the acquisition of 2,400 square kilometers of 3D seismic and the undertaking of additional geologic studies. For the second and third exploration phases for both blocks, the consortium proposes to drill four wells, each to a depth of 2,200 meters. Total investment for both blocks is planned at approximately U.S.\$250 million of which U.S.\$29.3 million is to be allocated to the first phase of the work programs. Expected revenues to the country will accrue via the Government's Share of Profit Petroleum and other revenue streams realized from several financial obligations such as contributions to scholarships and research and development (R&D). These two Production Sharing Contracts (PSCs) will bring to nine the number of deep water blocks operating under this contractual arrangement.

On October 31, 2013, the Republic concluded its 2013 Onshore Bid Round for three blocks located in the Southern Basin. The Republic received 11 bids from six companies. The successful bidders are as follows:

- Rio Claro Block: Lease Operators Ltd.;
- St. Mary's Block: Range Resources Trinidad Ltd.; and
- Ortoire Block: Touchstone Exploration Inc.

Some 63,715 hectares of acreage in the country's prospective southern basin were offered. Arising out of the licenses to be signed for these three blocks, 12 exploration wells are expected to be drilled and 295 line kilometers of 2D and 60 square kilometers of 3D are to be acquired. It is also estimated that the cost of this exploration phase will be in approximately U.S.\$55 million and the possible investment arising out of the development-related investment could extend to U.S.\$945 million.

During the three months ended March 31, 2016, the total depth in meters drilled by petroleum companies increased by 2,096 meters, or 7.7%, compared to the three months ended March 31, 2015, while there was no exploratory drilling during the three months ended March 31, 2016 when compared to 4,434 meters during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

Crude oil and condensate production for the three months ended March 31, 2016 showed an increase of approximately 1%, or 122 barrels per day ("bpd"), to 10,878 bpd from 10,756 bpd for the three months ended March 31, 2015.

#### *Reserves*

The Republic conducted the most recent oil audit in 2011. The audited Petroleum reserves at December 31, 2011 were 508.4 Million Barrels.

#### *Refining*

Petrotrin owns and operates the Republic's only refinery, located at Pointe-à-Pierre, which manufactures petroleum products for both local consumption and export to regional and international markets. Refinery throughput averaged approximately 125,385 bpd for the year ended December 30, 2015, compared with 104,689 bpd for the year ended December 30, 2014.

Refinery output averaged 121,131 bpd for the year ended December 30, 2015, an increase of 20% compared with 100,767 bpd for the year ended December 30, 2014. For the first quarter of 2016 ended March 31, 2016, refinery throughput averaged approximately 148,018 bpd, compared with 110,619 bpd for the same period in 2015. Similarly, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, refinery output averaged 143,465 bpd, an increase of 34% compared with 107,113 bpd for the same period in 2015, primarily due to the commencement of production at Petrotrin's new ultra-low sulphur diesel plant.

#### *Processing Agreements*

Domestic crude oil production is supplemented with crude oil imported either through direct purchase agreements or under third-party processing agreements. Petrotrin currently processes crude oil under an agreement with the Barbados National Oil Company ("BNOC"). Pursuant to the agreement with BNOC, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, Petrotrin processed approximately 628 bpd of Barbados crude oil.

#### *Natural Gas*

The Republic's first major natural gas discovery was made in 1968 and there are currently approximately 28 fields producing gas in commercial quantities. As of December 31, 2014, total proven reserves of natural gas were 11.50 trillion cubic feet, yielding a reserve life of approximately eight years at current rates of production. Probable reserves were 5.47 trillion cubic feet, while possible reserves were approximately 5.72 trillion cubic feet. The Central Government's policies with respect to the use of these reserves include promoting the development of a range of petrochemical and other gas-based industries and encouraging local and foreign investment.

The production of natural gas increased by 0.49% in 2013 compared to 2012, to approximately 4.145 billion cubic feet per day. In 2014, production declined to 4.071 billion cubic feet per day, a 1.7% decrease from 2013. There was a more significant reduction in 2015 to 3.804 billion cubic feet per day, an almost 6% decline relative to 2014. Natural gas consumption by companies at Point Lisas and by the Power Generation Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited and Trinidad Generation Unlimited also decreased by approximately 0.2% in 2013 compared to 2012, to 1,415 million cubic feet per day. There was a more significant decline in 2014 to 1,399 million cubic feet per day when compared to 2013. In 2015, this figure increased to 1.09 million cubic feet per day. The largest user of natural gas in 2013 was Atlantic LNG (57%), followed by the Petrochemicals subsector (29%) and the Electricity and Water segment (8%). Similarly, for 2014, the largest user was Atlantic LNG (58%), the Petrochemical sector (29%) and the Electricity and Water segment (8%). In 2015, Atlantic LNG (55%) was followed by the Petrochemical sector (31%) and the Electricity and Water segment (8%).

In 2013, approximately 98% of the Republic's natural gas was supplied by four major suppliers, all of whom operate in the north, east and southeast marine areas of the Republic. Smaller quantities of associated gas are produced off the southwest coast and onshore by Trinmar and Petrotrin. BPTT is the largest supplier of natural gas, supplying approximately 54.1% in 2013. British Gas Trinidad and Tobago Ltd, BHP Billiton (Trinidad 2c) Limited and EOG Resources each supplied 22.5%, 9.9% and 12.3%, respectively, in 2013 of the Republic's natural gas requirements.

In 2014, BPTT (53%) remained the largest supplier of natural gas, followed by British Gas Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (23%), EOG Resources (13%), and BHP Billiton (Trinidad 2c) Limited (9%).

In 2015, BPTT supplied 51% of natural gas, followed by British Gas Trinidad and Tobago Ltd (23%), EOG Resources (15%), and BHP Billiton (Trinidad 2c) Limited (10%).

NGC previously operated two compressor platforms in which low pressure associated gas from Repsol's oil production operations in the Teak, Samaan and Poui (TSP) Fields located off the east coast marine area is collected and compressed. This supply is returned to Repsol for gaslifting of the oil wells. Supply volumes are limited by the availability of associated gas from Repsol's (formally BPTT's) facilities. Gas sold by Repsol averaged 16 million cubic feet per day for 2013, 2014 and 2015.

*Methanol.* Methanol manufacturing accounts for 48% of the Republic's gas-based petrochemical production capacity. Trinidad and Tobago is the leading exporter of methanol with seven methanol plants (including two of the largest methanol plants in the world, Atlas Methanol and M5000) and total production capacity

of 6.6 million metric tons per year. Methanol is primarily used to produce formaldehyde, methyl tertiary butyl ether and acetic acid. There is also growing demand for methanol in fuel applications such as dimethyl ether, biodiesel and for direct blending into gasoline.

Total methanol production for 2015 increased by 0.7% to 5.52 million MT as compared to 5.48 million MT in 2014.

Total methanol exported during 2015 decreased by 0.7% to 5.48 million MT as compared to 5.52 million MT in 2014. The average US Gulf Barge spot free on board price for methanol for 2015 was U.S.\$324/MT, a decrease of 25.2% from U.S.\$433/MT in 2014.

*Ammonia.* Ammonia demand is primarily driven by urea consumption, which is mainly a function of fertilizer demand.

Total ammonia production from the Republic's 11 ammonia plants (including the Ammonia-Urea Ammonium Nitrate-Melamine (AUM) I Complex) for 2015 increased by 3.6% to 4.90 million MT as compared to 4.73 million MT in 2014.

Total ammonia exported during 2015 decreased 2.3% to 4.41 million MT as compared to 4.31 million MT in 2014. The average Caribbean price for ammonia for 2015 was U.S.\$419/MT, a 20.9% decrease from the average price in 2014 of U.S.\$530/MT.

*Urea.* Urea is the most widely-produced and commonly-traded nitrogen fertilizer. An estimated 10-15% of urea manufactured is used in industrial processes, such as urea-formaldehyde resins, the synthesis of melamine, in adhesives and paints, and for laminates, molding compounds, impregnating paper and textiles. The balance is used in agriculture.

Global production of urea is approximately 166 million MT, of which approximately 40 million MT is traded internationally. Urea is produced in nearly 50 countries worldwide and consumed in every developed agricultural market. The largest producers are companies in China and India. The main exporters are producers in areas where feedstock costs are lowest, notably the Middle East, Russia, Ukraine and the Caribbean. The urea sector accounts for approximately 4.4% of gas-based petrochemical production capacity in Trinidad and Tobago. The Republic's urea plant has production capacity of 0.71 million metric tons per year.

Total urea production during 2015 increased 25% to 0.55 million MT as compared to 0.44 million MT in 2014. Total urea exported during 2015 increased 15.2% to 0.53 million MT compared to 0.46 million MT in 2014. The average US Gulf Granular Barge price for urea for 2015 increased 25.5% to U.S.\$406/MT compared to U.S.\$324/MT in 2014.

*UAN.* UAN is made by dissolving urea and ammonium nitrate in water. The aqueous solution may contain different percentages of nitrogen by weight, and this is denoted by a number being placed after the acronym UAN. Trinidad and Tobago manufactures UAN32, which is comprised of 32% nitrogen, by weight. Liquid UAN solution is popular because the UAN can be applied more uniformly than non-liquid forms of fertilizer (such as urea). It also is more versatile as it can be mixed with herbicides, pesticides, and other nutrients, permitting farmers to reduce costs by applying several materials simultaneously rather than making several separate applications.

Total UAN production during 2015 increased 9.4% to 1.39 million MT as compared to 1.27 million MT in 2014. Total UAN exported for 2015 increased 9.4% to 1.39 million MT compared to 1.27 million MT in 2014. The average US Gulf New Orleans (NOLA) Barge price for UAN during 2015 decreased 16.1% to U.S.\$245/MT as compared to U.S.\$292/MT in 2014.

*Melamine.* Melamine is used to make molding powder that is used in dinnerware, coatings in cars, fan coils and appliances. Other uses include adhesive resins, which are used for making wood panels for construction of kitchens, bathrooms, furniture and flooring. The construction and automotive industries are strong growth drivers for melamine.

Total melamine production for 2015 decreased 7.2% to 23,963 MT as compared to 25,829 MT in 2014. Total melamine exported for 2015 decreased 0.55% to 24,384 MT compared to 24,520 MT in 2014. The average US Gulf price for melamine during 2015 increased 9.5% to U.S.\$1,880/MT as compared to U.S.\$1,717/MT in 2014.

#### *Natural Gas Liquids*

PPGPL is a joint venture among the state-owned NGC, through its subsidiary Trinidad and Tobago Holdings LLC (39%), NGC NGL (51%) and Pan West Engineers and Constructors Inc. (10%). NGC NGL is a joint venture between NGC (80%) and NEL (20%). The facility processes “wet gas” supplied by NGC and Petrotrin from offshore fields, as well as propane-butane-condensate supplied by Atlantic LNG. Residual gas that is clean and dry is returned to the NGC for delivery to downstream users and the natural gas liquids (“NGLs”) that are separated from the gas undergoes fractionation to propane, butane and natural gasoline.

*Propane.* Total propane production in 2015 was 3.84 million bbl, representing an 8.1% decrease from production of 4.18 million bbl in 2014. Total propane exported in 2015 was 3.81 million bbls, representing a 0.26% increase from 3.80 million bbls in 2014. The average price for propane in 2015 was U.S.\$0.50/gallon, a decrease from the average price in 2014 of U.S.\$1.06/gallon.

*Butane.* Total butane production in 2015 was 3.08 million bbl, representing a 7.2% decrease from production of 3.32 million bbl in 2014. Total butane exported in 2015 was 1.89 million bbls, representing a 27.9% decrease from 2.62 million bbls 2014. The average price for butane in 2015 was U.S.\$0.64/gallon, a decrease from the average price in 2014 of U.S.\$1.24/gallon.

*Natural Gasoline.* Total natural gasoline production in 2015 was 4.07 million bbl, representing a 9.4% decrease from production of 4.49 million bbl in 2014. Total natural gasoline exported in 2015 was 4.48 million bbls, representing a 2.6% decrease from 4.60 million bbls in 2014. The average price for natural gasoline in 2015 was U.S.\$1.08/gallon, an increase from the average price in 2014 of U.S.\$2.01/gallon.

#### ***Energy Policy under Development***

The Republic is in the process of reviewing its energy policy Green Paper and plans to hold public consultations shortly, aimed at ensuring the widest participation in the development of strategies to promote efficient and effective management of the Nation’s energy resources. A Gas Master Plan which relates to the period 2014 to 2024 was completed recently, the findings and recommendations of which are being used to inform the current policy review. The Master Plan analyzed the local and global scenario and recommended measures to treat with the various issues which impact on the viability of this country’s natural gas industry. In addition, the Government’s energy policy recognizes the need to foster energy security through promotion of energy efficiency and conservation in the production and utilization of energy and diversification of energy sources to include renewable energy. Key issues that the Government will continue to address in developing policy for the Trinidad and Tobago energy sector are:

- The need to increase current production levels while reducing the rate of depletion of the energy resources;
- Diversifying the sources of energy and contributing positively towards the global effort to address climate change and global warming; and
- Maximizing the benefits that accrue to the citizens from the exploitation of its energy resources.

#### *Efficient Use of Non-Renewable Natural Resources*

In June 2013, the Government agreed to an investment of TT\$500 million by the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (NGC) in respect of the implementation of Phase I of a five-year plan for the development of CNG as a major vehicular fuel in Trinidad and Tobago. NGC CNG, a subsidiary company of NGC, is responsible for the implementation of the CNG plan. NGC CNG has started procuring sets of CNG station equipment and has determined suitable sites for the installation of this equipment. In addition, five mobile refueling units will also be commissioned in 2016 to refuel vehicles in different parts of the country.

By the end of 2016, it is expected that there will be twenty-two (22) fueling stations with CNG capacity in the country. As part of the CNG initiative, thirty-five (35) new CNG buses have been integrated into the Public Transport Service Corporation's (PTSC's) fleet of buses. The implementation of Phase I of the CNG plan is expected to be completed by 2018.

#### *Development of Renewable Energy*

The Republic completed a Sustainable Energy Programme with the assistance of the Inter-American Development Bank in 2014, which examined and made recommendations with regard to the various options for promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency in order to reduce the country's dependency on petroleum and its carbon footprint.

Trinidad and Tobago was the first Caribbean nation out of 52 countries to formally submit their INDC to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as an input into the Climate Change dialogue at the Twenty-first (21st) Conference of the Parties (COP 21). On December 12, 2015, the country joined one hundred and ninety-four (194) other countries at the COP21 in adopting the Paris Agreement, which it signed subsequently on April 22, 2016.

#### *Global Expansion of the Energy Sector*

The Republic plans to expand its energy sector globally. In addition to exporting its petroleum production, the Republic plans to engage in international energy development projects. In May 2016, the Republic signed a Cooperation Agreement between the Government of Ghana and the GORTT. In addition to this Government to Government Agreement, a Memorandum of Understanding on joint identification and development of commercially viable natural gas projects was also signed by the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation (GNPC) and the National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago (NGC).

The Republic has also identified areas for regional energy collaboration, under the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative, at the CARICOM – United States Trade and Investment Council (TIC) meeting in May 2016.

The Republic, through the NGC, has also been invited to participate in the infrastructural development, processing and marketing of significant proven natural gas provinces which are located outside the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago.

Other significant opportunities for increased access to global markets may arise for the Republic with the completion and commissioning of the expansion of the Panama Canal.

### ***Non-petroleum Sector***

#### ***Services Sub-Sector***

##### *Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Segment.*

The largest segment in the non-petroleum sector is the finance, insurance and real estate segment, which accounted for approximately 16.7% of real GDP in calendar year 2015. The finance, insurance and real estate segment's contribution to real GDP sector has risen noticeably, reaching TT\$15,704.4 million in calendar year 2015, from TT\$14,492.3 million in calendar year 2014.

##### *Distribution and Restaurants and Transportation, Storage and Communications Segments.*

The distribution and restaurants segment together with the transportation, storage and communication segment accounted for an estimated 23.0% of GDP in calendar year 2015. This segment is characterized by an extensive transportation network, which handles the distribution of goods throughout the economy at the industrial and retail levels.

The Republic has a road network of over 9,683 kilometers (6,016 miles). Virtually all internal cargo transportation is by truck. Piarco International Airport, located approximately 13 miles from Port of Spain, is one of the busiest airports in the Caribbean and offers regularly scheduled international services. Caribbean Airlines is the

national airline in the Republic, providing international service. Caribbean Airlines also provides domestic service between the island of Trinidad and the island of Tobago.

The Republic is a port of call for many North American and European shipping lines. The major ports are Port of Spain and Port of Point Lisas. Home porting for yachts and the yacht refurbishment business have also developed along the northwest peninsula.

The transportation, storage and communications segment accounted for an estimated 9.2% of real GDP in calendar year 2015, up slightly from 9.1% in calendar year 2014. This segment expanded by 1.2% in calendar year 2012, the same as in calendar year 2014. The Republic has telephone and cable services that provide access to all major countries. 17 operators are authorized to provide fixed domestic telecommunications services to the public. Of these, four offer fixed voice services. Two domestic mobile telephone service providers, TSTT and Digicel Trinidad and Tobago Limited are authorized to provide mobile voice and data services on a national basis. There are seven free-to-air television broadcasting companies in Trinidad and Tobago, 38 radio stations currently provide radio services to the Republic, and 13 subscription TV operators provide services throughout Trinidad and Tobago. Currently, nine companies provide fixed Internet access to local subscribers with 65% of households having access to the internet in 2015.

#### *Construction and Quarrying Segment.*

The construction and quarrying segment has experienced three consecutive years of growth beginning in 2013, driven by the implementation of the Central Government's PSIP and a number of private sector construction projects. The PSIP is a program that outlines all Central Government capital projects planned for the next fiscal year, and allocates funds from the budget to such plans.

Real economic activity in the construction and quarrying segment expanded by 3.4% in calendar year 2015, up from 2.9% in calendar year 2014. This segment's contribution to GDP in calendar year 2015 was estimated at 5.3%, up slightly from 5.1% in calendar year 2014. Expenditures in constant terms for calendar year 2015 were estimated at TT\$4,971.9 million, which was TT\$165.8 million less than in calendar year 2014.

#### *Airline and Cruise Ship Arrivals.*

As part of its diversification strategy for the Republic's economy, the Central Government is committed to developing a sustainable tourism industry and to this end, has sought to identify core and supporting areas within the industry, or "niches", for development. At present, consultations are being held with primary stakeholders to achieve consensus on core and supporting niches to focus on. Based on available data, the niches that have strong development potential for the tourism sector are: Business/Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events ("MICE"), Culture, Heritage and Festivals, and Sport. Supporting niches are: Ecotourism, Culinary and Cuisine, Entertainment, Dive and Cruise.

The total number of visitors to the Republic, by air and cruise, grew moderately between 2008 and 2012, from 481,784 persons to 503,958 persons, a rise of 4.6%. There was a visible decline in arrivals from 2012 to 2013 of 7.3%. However the figure eventually ended at an overall increase of 28,035 arrivals over the five year period between 2011 and 2015.

The increase in air arrivals for 2015 may be largely attributed to the increased arrivals from the major source markets of Canada, the United States and Scandinavia into Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, JetBlue Airlines launched flights from the United States to Port of Spain in February and May 2014 from New York and Ft. Lauderdale, Florida respectively.

With respect to cruise arrivals, a coordinated effort was made towards the expansion and the development of the cruise industry of Trinidad and Tobago and to address the decline over the 2012-2014 period resulting in an increase of 45,603 cruise passengers in 2015. Additionally an increase in advertising campaigns, one-on-one meetings and communications outreach to cruise lines and cruise line executives is expected to drive continued growth in the sector.

The following table sets forth key statistics on the tourism industry for the years indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total air and cruise visitor arrivals .....	491,278	503,792	467,097	470,740	519,066
Cruise passengers.....	60,356	49,109	33,053	42,822	79,317
Airline passengers.....	430,922	454,683	434,044	427,918	439,749
Yacht vessel arrivals .....	1,271	1,471	1,470	1,558	n/a

Source: Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago; Ministry of Tourism; Central Statistical Office; Immigration Division.

### **Manufacturing Sub-Sector**

During calendar year 2015, Trinidad and Tobago's manufacturing sector is estimated to have expanded in real terms by 1.3%, following a 4.0% decline in 2014. Notwithstanding this growth, most manufacturing sub-sectors recorded lower levels of economic activity during 2015, including chemicals and non-metallic minerals (which declined by 1.9%), and assembly type and related industries (declining by 16.2%), which are the second and third largest manufacturing sub-sectors respectively. Sluggish demand from the Caribbean region on account of weak global economic growth, and disruptions in the production of cement and cement-related products in the wake of a prolonged strike in the local cement industry, significantly contributed to this outcome.

Most manufacturing sub-sectors recorded lower levels of economic activity during 2012, including chemicals and non-metallic minerals (0.2%), and assembly type and related industries (8.1%), the second and third largest manufacturing sub-sectors. The performance of the latter was negatively affected by the closure of the local iron and steel manufacturing facility in 2015 due to weak demand and prices both globally and domestically. In contrast, positive growth of 6.8% was recorded in the largest manufacturing sub-sector, food, beverages and tobacco, during the calendar year 2015, which was a sharp turnaround from a 4.2% contraction in calendar year 2014.

Trinidad and Tobago's manufacturing sector is estimated to register negative growth in 2016, driven by weak domestic consumer demand. The contraction is expected to be moderated however by the onset of exports of selected processed food items and other manufactured goods to Venezuela during 2016.

### **Agriculture Sub-Sector**

The agricultural sector is estimated to have grown by 4.4% in calendar year 2015, a further strengthening from a 2.9% expansion in calendar year 2014. Accounting for the growth in 2015 is an increase of 10.4% in the domestic agriculture sub-sector (which represents almost two-thirds of all agricultural output), following a smaller increase of 7.0% in 2014. A contraction of 13.8% is however estimated in export agriculture, following its 61.1% growth in 2014. The distilleries sub-sector, is also estimated to have contracted by 4.1% in 2015, the same as in 2014. The agricultural sector's share of real GDP increased slightly to 0.5% in 2015, from 0.4% in 2014.

The agricultural sector is forecast to register moderate growth in calendar year 2016, primarily as a result of the recent removal of duties and taxes on all agricultural inputs and an expected increase in the number of persons entering the agricultural workforce during the economic adjustment period.

### **Inflation**

With the exception of 2012, inflation, as measured by the annual average change in the Central Statistical Office's Index of Retail Prices (RPI), has been relatively contained over the period 2011 to 2016. Headline inflation slowed to 4.7% in 2015 compared with 5.7% in 2014 and 5.2% in 2013. In the first five months of 2016, headline inflation slowed further to an average of 3.2%. Food price inflation, which tends to be volatile, has primarily driven the overall increase in headline inflation over the past five years. Meanwhile, core inflation, which excludes food prices, has been relatively steady and low over the review period.

Being a small open economy, Trinidad and Tobago remains susceptible to the adverse impacts stemming from both international and domestic supply shocks on food prices, especially as the Republic imports most of its food. For instance, due in part to adverse domestic weather conditions, the vegetable sub-index increased on a year-on-year basis on average by 29.3%, 17.0% and 14.9% in 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Meanwhile, in 2015,

the meat sub-index rose by 16.9% due to rising poultry prices as the industry faced rising operational costs. After increasing by 19.1% in 2012, food inflation moderated to 8.7%, 10.0% and 8.6% in 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively. On a year-on-year basis, food inflation averaged 8.1% over the first four months of 2016.

Over the period 2011 to May 2016, core inflation moved within a narrow range of 1.5% - 2.5%. Core inflation slowed to 1.8% in 2015 compared with 2.0% in 2014 and 2.4% in 2013. However, following the increase in motor gasoline and diesel prices as announced by the Government in October 2015 and April 2016, there was some uptick in core inflation over this period. In the first five months of 2016, year-on-year core inflation averaged 2.1%.

The following table sets forth the rate of inflation (expressed as the annual average change in the RPI) in the Republic for the calendar years indicated (unless otherwise stated):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2011 <sup>(1)</sup>	2012 <sup>(1)</sup>	2013 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014 <sup>(1)</sup>	2015 <sup>(1)</sup>	2016 <sup>(2)</sup>
Inflation .....	5.1%	9.3%	5.2%	5.7%	4.7%	3.2%

Source: Central Statistical Office.

(1) Figures are based on the annual average for the stated year.

(2) Based on the monthly average of the four months ended April 30, 2016.

## Employment

The rate of unemployment averaged 3.4% during calendar year 2015, a slight increase from the 3.3% average achieved during calendar year 2014, and a decrease from the 3.7% average recorded in calendar year 2013. The low level of unemployment reflected the Central Government's commitment to creating sustainable employment opportunities for its citizens in order to enhance their quality of life and alleviate poverty. The Central Government supports this commitment through short-term fiscal and monetary policy, numerous skills enhancement and temporary unemployment relief programs (such as the Community-Based Environmental Protection and Enhancement Programme (CEPEP), the On the Job Training Programme (OJT), and the Unemployment Relief Programme (URP)) as well as the continued use of monetary policy to promote financial stability, and encourage expansion and employment by the private sector in the long-term.

Unemployment levels in Trinidad and Tobago are extremely sensitive to energy prices and production (particularly oil and gas). The petroleum sector is a critical contributor to Government's earnings and therefore Government's ability to spend. As a significant stimulant of activity throughout the non-petroleum sector, Government expenditure is the main driver of employment in Trinidad and Tobago, given that most persons are employed in the Non-Petroleum sector. The slightly higher levels of unemployment in 2015 reflect Government's smaller fiscal stimulus and the cost cutting measures undertaken by energy companies in response to low energy prices. Over the past decade however the Trinidad and Tobago economy has experienced labour shortages in a number of sectors such as manufacturing, and these sectors would have benefitted by absorbing some of the newly unemployed.

In 2015, the number of persons with jobs decreased by 13,600 from 636,900 in 2014. The most significant reductions occurred in the Community Social & Personal Services segment, which declined by 6,900 persons during 2015 as compared to 2014, and in the Construction segment, where there was a decline of 4500 persons. In contrast, the following sectors recorded increase in employees during 2015: Manufacturing (1,200); Finance, Insurance, Real-Estate & Business Services (700); and Transport, Storage and Communication (400). The Government is continuing its effort to sustain employment rates in the Republic through various measures such as make-work programs.

The following table sets forth the average annual (unless otherwise stated) unemployment rate as a percentage of the labor force for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Unemployment Rate .....	5.0% <sup>(1)</sup>	4.9%	3.7%	3.3%	3.4%

Source: Central Statistical Office.

(1) For the period April 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

The following table sets forth the average annual (unless otherwise stated) sectoral, sub-sectoral and segmental distribution of employment by number and percentage of the labor force for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,									
	2011 <sup>(1)</sup>	%	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%	2015	%
	<i>(in thousands unless otherwise indicated)</i>									
Agriculture .....	21.7	3.5	22.9	3.5	22.0	3.4	22.9	3.5	21.3	3.3
Petroleum Sector (includes mining and quarrying) .....	19.9	3.2	21.0	3.3	20.6	3.4	21.3	3.4	21.3	3.3
Manufacturing .....	49.1	8.0	50.1	7.8	51.1	8.2	50.5	8.2	50.4	7.8
Construction (includes electricity and water) .....	97.7	15.8	103.6	16.0	107.3	17.1	106.2	16.1	101.8	15.8
Transport, Storage & Communication .....	40.8	6.6	43.0	6.7	46.1	7.4	43.9	7.1	44.3	6.9
Wholesale/Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels .....	105.0	17.0	111.8	17.3	114.2	17.6	117.3	17.8	117.2	18.2
Finance, Insurance, Real-Estate & Bus Services .....	55.3	9.0	55.7	8.6	56.3	8.7	57.2	8.7	58.0	9.0
Community Social & Personal Services .....	193.9	31.4	204.4	31.6	205.3	31.6	213.6	32.4	206.8	32.0
Not Classified .....	2.0	0.3	1.6	0.3	3.4	0.5	4.0	0.6	2.3	0.3
Total Employment .....	585.3	94.9	614.0	95.0	626.3	96.3	636.9	96.7	623.3	96.6

Source: Central Statistical Office.

(1) For the period April 1, 2011 to December 31, 2011.

The segments used for employment rates are different from those used for other economic indicators.

## Pension System

The pension system in the Republic has multiple components that can be categorized in at least three layers. The first layer is a non-contributory pension that benefits individuals who are 65 years of age or older and whose earnings are below a defined threshold. This benefit is referred to as the Senior Citizens Pension and is administered by the Central Government. The second layer is a contributory, mandatory, defined benefit system managed by the National Insurance Board (“NIB”). This NIB system covers all salaried workers, in both the public and private sector, and provides pensions for individuals who are 65 years of age or older, or 60 and older if retired from work. The third layer of benefits corresponds to occupational pension plans, which are offered by some employers in the private sector, and public sector pensions, which are available to all monthly-paid public sector employees. The Central Government administers the monthly-paid plan as a non-contributory pay-as-you-go system. Finally, individuals can buy annuity products and other long-term savings vehicles from financial institutions directly.

## Litigation

Except as disclosed herein, neither the Republic nor the Central Government (including, but not limited to, any Ministry, Department or Subdivision of the Central Government) is involved in any litigation or arbitration proceeding that is material in the context of this issuance of notes. The Republic is not aware of any material litigation or arbitration proceeding that is pending or being threatened against the Republic or the Central Government (including, but not limited to, any Ministry, Department or Subdivision of the Central Government).

On January 30, 2009, the Republic entered into a memorandum of understanding (the “MOU”) with CL Financial Limited (“CLF”), acting for itself and as agent for its affiliates, including Colonial Life Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited (“CLICO”), CLICO Investment Bank Limited (“CIB”) and British American Insurance Company (Trinidad) Limited (“BAT”). Under the terms of the MOU, CLF agreed to undertake certain measures to correct the financial condition of CIB, CLICO and BAT in order to protect the interests of the depositors, policyholders and creditors of those institutions. Such measures included the sale of CLF’s shareholdings in certain entities, including Republic Bank Limited, Methanol Holdings (Trinidad) Limited (“Methanol Holdings”) and Caribbean Money Market Brokers Limited, and applying the proceeds of such sales towards correcting the financial imbalances of its affiliates. At that time, CLICO represented approximately 50% of

the insurance liabilities in Trinidad and Tobago and, therefore, its distress represented a risk to the financial stability of the Republic.

Against this background, the Central Bank intervened and, with the assistance of the Central Government, sought to restructure CLICO and BAT. The Republic invested TT\$5.0 billion in CLICO in the form of a purchase of ordinary shares of CLICO representing 49.2% of the issued and outstanding shares (TT\$7.25 billion) and preference shares in the value of TT\$4.99 billion, and a further investment of TT\$100.0 million in liquidity support to BAT. In addition, the Republic purchased the liabilities of the policyholders and depositors of CLICO and BAT in an amount of approximately TT\$11.6 billion (U.S.\$1.8 billion). Since 2009, the key assets of CLICO, in which approximately 80% of the assets to be divested reside, as well as the assets of BAT and CIB, have appreciated in value. During 2014, Methanol Holdings was sold for in excess of U.S.\$1 billion. Subsequent to this, in March 2015, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago, after consultation with the Ministry of Finance, announced a resolution plan that saw the commencement of the repayment process. The Republic received a cash repayment of TT\$4.0 billion and other affected policyholders received an initial cash payment of 85% of their liabilities. The resolution plan is ongoing and it is expected that further significant payments will be received from CLICO before the end of 2016. As a result, the Central Government believes that CLICO's financial condition no longer represents a risk to the financial stability of the Republic.

On June 28, 2016, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London, England, sitting as the final appellate court of the Republic, ruled against the CLICO United Policy Holders Group which had challenged the local Appeal Court's decision to reverse a local High Court ruling ordering the Republic to honor its promise to pay policyholders.

## FOREIGN TRADE AND BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

### Balance of Payments

The Republic's external accounts are estimated to have registered an overall deficit of U.S.\$1,528.5 million (5.9% of GDP) in 2015, compared to a surplus of U.S.\$1,329.6 million in 2014. The capital account recorded a surplus of U.S.\$926.3 million in 2015 which was linked mainly to private sector inflows. At the end of 2015, the level of gross official reserves amounted to U.S.\$9,788 million, or the equivalent of 11.1 months of prospective imports of goods and non-factor services. Trinidad and Tobago's gross official reserves amounted to \$9,375.2 million at June 30, 2016, compared with U.S.\$10,592.0 million at June 30, 2015. This fall-off was primarily due to a decline in oil and gas receipts, which decreased by approximately 65% in the first half of 2016 compared to the first half of 2015. Reserves at June 30, 2016 represented 11.0 months of prospective imports of goods and non-factor services. Based on the change in reserves, the external position is expected to register a deficit of approximately U.S.\$1,200 million for the first quarter of 2016.

The following table sets forth the balance of payments of the Republic for the periods indicated.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>P</sup>
<b>Current Account</b> .....	1,787.2	-2,738.6	3,419.9	377.6	-101.2
Merchandise.....	5,455.3	1,272.1	6,115.7	3,290.1	1,330.1
Services.....	-627.6	-654.7	-445.4	-470.2	-734.8
Income .....	-3,073.8	-3,389.5	-2,275.4	-2,421.0	-649.5
Transfers .....	33.3	33.6	25.1	-21.3	-47.1
<b>Capital Account</b> .....	-793.6	-2,369.8	1,339.9	1,874.1	926.3
Official.....	184.2	-228.6	545.9	42.7	13.1
State-Owned Enterprises.....	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2
Private Sector.....	-966.6	-2,130.1	805.2	1,842.6	924.4
Errors and Omissions.....	-240.9	4,486.5	-3,973.5	-922.0	-2,353.3
<b>Overall Surplus (Deficit)</b> .....	752.7	-622.0	786.3	1,329.6	-1,528.5
Change in Reserves.....	-752.7	622.0	-786.3	-1,329.6	1,528.5
<b>Other Items:</b>					
<b>Exports-Energy</b> .....	12,597.0	9,781.3	15,188.0	12,093.1	8,422.6
Non-energy .....	2,346.4	3,134.8	3,556.7	2,473.0	2,381.2
<b>Gross Official Reserves</b> .....	9,822.7	9,200.7	9,987.0	11,316.6	9,788.0
<b>Import Cover (months)<sup>(1)</sup></b> .....	13.5	10.4	12.0	12.7	11.1

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

P Provisional. Data for 2015 represents data reported by the Central Statistical Office for Jan-Sep 2015 and an estimate for Oct-Dec 2015 by the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago

(1) Import cover represents the number of months of projected imports of goods and non-factor services that gross official reserves will cover.

### Current Account

Following a surplus of 1.4% of GDP (U.S.\$377.6 million) in 2014, the external current account posted a deficit of 0.4% of GDP (U.S.\$101.2 million) in 2015. Most of this reduction was due to the merchandise trade account which was impacted by the decline in the energy sector and slow global economic recovery. A net merchandise trade balance of TT\$1,330.1 million was registered in the reference period, a deterioration of TT\$1,959.9 million when compared to the 12 months of 2014, mainly on account of depressed conditions within the energy sector. Overall, exports declined by 25.8% to total TT\$10,803.9 million when compared to 2014. The decrease was primarily a reflection of falloff in energy sector exports which declined by TT\$3,670.5 million to reach TT\$8,422.6 million in 2015. Merchandise imports of U.S.\$9,473.7 million were 16% lower than in 2014, mainly on account of 41.0% energy imports. However, non-energy imports increased to TT\$6,173.1 million from TT\$5,690.5 million in the previous year.

### Capital Account

The capital account recorded a surplus of U.S.\$926.3 million in 2015. Net foreign direct investment inflows amounted to U.S.\$582.9 million in 2015, lower than the previous year's inflows of U.S.\$1,213.8 million, primarily on account of lower reinvestments by foreign-owned energy companies. Commercial banks increased

their holdings of foreign assets by augmenting their holdings of U.S. treasury bills as well as equity investments. Meanwhile, portfolio investment recorded lower outflows which amounted to U.S.\$96.1 million, following outflows of U.S.\$167.1 million in the previous year. Moreover, disbursements on central government borrowings from multilateral sources amounted to U.S.\$5.7 million, while repayments on existing external debt increased from U.S.\$15.9 million as at December 2014 to U.S.\$16.4 million as at December 2015.

### **Geographic Distribution of Trade**

The total volume of merchandise trade between the Republic and the rest of the world was on a gradual downward trend over the 2011 to 2015 period. Exports peaked in 2013, reaching U.S.\$18,744.8 million, before falling off to U.S.\$8,204.4 million in the first three quarters of 2015, due primarily to the adverse effects of the sharp decline in international energy prices. Particularly, this phenomenon led to a sharp contraction in energy exports to U.S.\$8,422.6 million for January-September 2015, from U.S.\$12,093.1 million in 2014 and U.S.\$15,188.0 million in 2013.

The United States continued to be the Republic's primary export and import market during the period 2011 to 2015. The value of goods exported to the United States accounted for an average of 41.6% of total exports for the period under review. Moreover, for the first three quarters in 2015, 72.8% of the exports to the United States comprised natural gas, crude oil and gas-based petrochemicals. However, the share of natural gas exports to the United States has been falling due to their production of shale gas and has declined from 70.0% of the Republic's U.S. exports in 2006 to 5.0% in 2014. For the nine months ending September 2015, natural gas exports as a percent of total exports to the U.S. stood at 8.1%. For the period January-September 2015, imports from the United States accounted for 33.3% of total imports.

The second leading export and import market for the Republic's exports is Central and South America. Exports to this region for January – September 2015 amounted to 24.0% of total exports, while 2014 and 2013 exports to the Central and South American region stood at 19.6% and 17.1%, respectively. In contrast, the value of imports from this region has declined over the period, reaching 13.5% of total imports for the nine-month period in 2015, compared to 18.5% and 25.9% in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) was Trinidad and Tobago's third largest export market during the period, even though exports to this region have been gradually declining. Exports to the CARICOM shrunk to 11.2% of total exports for the first 3 quarters in 2015, down from 13.5% and 16.5% in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

### **Foreign Exchange Reserves**

As at December 31, 2015, gross foreign assets amounted to U.S.\$13,296.9 million, a decrease of 7.6% compared to U.S.\$14,383.3 million which was recorded as at December 31, 2014. This decline was mainly due to a decrease in the Central Bank's official reserves. With the Central Bank increasing its sales of foreign exchange to address imbalances in the foreign exchange market, the level of official reserves fell to U.S.\$9.8 billion as at December 31, 2015 from U.S.\$11.3 billion as at December 31, 2014. The decline in gross foreign assets was partly offset by an increase of 14.4% in the gross foreign position of commercial banks to U.S.\$3.5 billion as at December 31, 2015. As at May 31, 2016 gross foreign assets declined to U.S.\$12,714.1 million owing mainly to a decline in the Central Bank's official reserves as the Bank continued to increase its sale of foreign exchange in the market. The Central Bank's official reserves stood at U.S.\$9,477.5 million as at May 31, 2016. Also contributing to the decline in international reserves was a decrease of the gross foreign position of commercial banks to U.S.\$3.2 billion.

The following table sets forth the Republic's gross international reserves for the periods indicated:

	2011	2012	As at December 31,		2015	As at May
			2013	2014		31,
			<i>(In millions of U.S. Dollars)</i>			2016
Central Bank – Official Reserves <sup>(1),(2)</sup> .....	9,822.4	9,200.3	9,987.0	11,316.4	9,787.5	9,476.9
Central Government holdings .....	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6
SDR holdings .....	423.2	423.6	423.8	403.9	387.7	338.9
Gross official reserves .....	9,822.7	9,200.7	9,987.0	11,316.6	9,787.5	9,477.5
Commercial banks' gross foreign position .....	2,490.9	3,050.8	3,087.3	3,066.7	3,508.9	3,236.6
Liabilities .....	723.0	614.2	745.2	790.6	811.5	710.8
Net foreign liabilities of commercial banks .....	1,767.8	2,436.6	2,342.1	2,276.1	2,697.4	2,525.9
Gross international reserves .....	12,313.6	12,251.4	13,074.4	14,383.3	13,296.9	12,714.1

Source: Central Bank.

(1) The Republic has no significant gold reserves.

(2) The Heritage and Stabilization Fund (HSF) is now managed by an independent board of directors and as a result, will no longer be included in the Central Bank assets. For consistency, annual allocations to the HSF since its inception in 2000 are also excluded from Central Bank foreign assets.

### The Heritage and Stabilisation Fund

The first sovereign wealth fund in the Caribbean region, the HSF, is one of the strategic pillars of the overall economy of the Republic and demonstrates the Republic's commitment to saving for future generations. The HSF serves two primary objectives: (1) to insulate fiscal policy and the economy from swings in international oil and gas prices; and (2) to accumulate savings from the Republic's exhaustible assets of oil and gas for future generations. Although significant emphasis has been placed on the savings aspect of the HSF in practice, during the design phase, it was recognized that countries that rely on oil and other non-renewable resources for a significant share of their revenue generally have uncertain and volatile revenue streams.

The HSF was formally established in March 2007 through the HSF Act of 2007 (the "HSF Act"). The HSF Act outlined details for the establishment and management of the HSF, including guidelines for its operation, available resources and governance arrangements. The HSF Act required that 60% of the excess tax revenue from oil and gas (calculated as the difference between actual revenue and the budgeted revenue estimate) be transferred into the HSF annually. The oil and gas prices used for the budget estimate would take into account the recent price history as well as projected (future) prices obtained from international sources. Conversely, withdrawals from the HSF are permitted only if actual annual tax revenues from oil and gas are at least 10% below the budget projection for the preceding year as a whole. The amount of the withdrawal could be 60% of the shortfall, up to a maximum of 25% of the funds available in the HSF; subject to the restriction that the withdrawal is such that the Fund's balance does not fall below U.S.\$1 billion.

Over the past seven years, the major financial markets exhibited high levels of volatility as the global economic and financial crisis created an environment of heightened uncertainty. In spite of this, the HSF has performed well. The HSF's return for the year ended September 30, 2015 was 2.47%, while on an annualized basis, the HSF generated a return of 5.31% since inception. The net asset value of the HSF has increased steadily due to the positive returns and contributions made by the Central Government. At September 30, 2015, the net asset value of the HSF was U.S.\$5,655.1 million. During fiscal year 2016, positive returns were recorded for the first two quarters, increasing the HSF's net asset value at March 31, 2016 to approximately U.S.\$5.787.3 billion. To date, the Central Government has made 14 deposits to the HSF, with one withdrawal of U.S.\$375 million in May 2016.

## MONETARY SYSTEM

The Republic's monetary policy is formulated and implemented primarily by the Central Bank, which was established under the Central Bank Act of 1964. The purpose of the Central Bank, as stated in the Central Bank Act, is the promotion of monetary, credit and exchange conditions that are favorable to the development of the Republic's economy. In addition, the Central Bank seeks to preserve monetary stability and to maintain, influence and regulate (where applicable) the volume and supply of currency and credit in the Republic. To further enhance the role and function of the Central Bank as a supervisory authority, in 2008, Parliament adopted the FIA, which replaced the Financial Institutions Act of 1993. The FIA greatly enhanced the Central Bank's ability to regulate the financial sector, which had evolved beyond and outgrown the pre-existing Financial Institutions Act of 1993. In 2008, the Treasury Bonds Act of 2008 (the "Treasury Bonds Act") was adopted, which allows the Central Bank to auction Central Government bonds for liquidity management purposes.

From 2008 to 2012, the Central Bank and other regulatory bodies undertook several initiatives to improve the legislative and regulatory framework governing the Republic's financial system. In addition to the enactment of the FIA, these measures included the adoption of the Financial Intelligence Unit Act of 2009 and the Securities Act of 2012. Currently, the Central Bank is awaiting the passage of a new insurance bill, holding consultations on a new credit union bill, as well as other initiatives to ensure the continued stability of the financial system.

The following table sets forth percentage changes in the money supply at or for the dates and periods indicated.

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015	March 31, 2016
Exchange Rate (TT\$/U.S.\$) <sup>(1)</sup>						
		<i>(In millions of T.T. Dollars unless otherwise stated)</i>				
Average.....	6.3996	6.4033	6.4155	6.3849	6.3537	6.4945
Period-End.....	6.4093	6.3814	6.4385	6.3585	6.4196	6.5661
M0 (percentage change at year end).....	26.20	6.90	16.72	4.92	-12.02	-3.64
M1 (percentage change at year end) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	23.30	14.42	12.45	18.93	-7.26	2.84
M2 (percentage change at year end) <sup>(3)</sup> .....	13.86	10.64	8.77	13.10	-1.44	3.57
Quasi Money (percentage change) <sup>(4)</sup> .....	6.11	7.06	5.04	6.77	5.60	4.36
Commercial Banks Credit Aggregates (at year end)						
Private Sector Credit.....	41,402.27	43,010.01	45,042.88	48,311.16	51,246.37	51,739.30
Public Sector Credit <sup>(5)</sup> .....	6,877.10	7,075.26	7,578.98	9,668.75	11,388.36	11,280.78
Central Government Credit.....	9,480.32	14,808.89	14,070.55	17,156.79	14,924.71	16,130.30
Total Domestic Credit.....	47,772.10	49,472.37	52,001.34	57,401.68	62,274.58	62,673.03
Commercial Banks Deposits (at year end)						
TT\$ Deposits.....	60,096.13	65,382.68	71,318.09	79,677.62	77,682.00	79,762.08
Foreign Currency Deposits.....	19,492.47	23,450.88	21,593.73	20,945.94	22,209.34	23,659.33
Commercial Banks Total Deposits.....	81,039.34	90,443.11	94,946.92	102,598.42	102,339.50	106,142.38

Source: Central Bank.

- (1) Exchange rates are the midpoint of the buying and selling rates.
- (2) Currency in active circulation plus demand deposits.
- (3) Does not include foreign currency deposits.
- (4) Savings and time deposits.
- (5) Excludes credit of the Central Government.
- (6) Represents the average for the period January 1, 2013 to September 30, 2013.
- (7) Represents the change from December 31, 2012.

### Monetary Policy

After holding its main policy rate, the Repo rate, at a record low for almost two years, the Central Bank began to increase the Repo rate in September 2014. At the time, the decision was taken against the backdrop of consistent growth in the non-energy sector, emerging signs of stronger inflationary pressures and the threat posed by higher US interest rates which could potentially prompt disorderly capital outflows from the domestic economy. The latter consideration began to factor more heavily in the Central Bank Monetary Policy Committee's deliberations during the second half of 2015 as the US Federal Reserve (Fed) signaled its intentions to increase its policy rate. Beginning in September 2014, the Bank raised the Repo rate from a record low of 2.75% to 3.0%, and followed this with successive (25 basis point) increases pursuant to decisions at its bi-monthly (once every two months) Monetary Policy Committee meetings until the rate reach at 4.75% in December 2015.

However, softening economic conditions, amid low inflation, prompted the Bank's decision to hold the Repo rate at 4.75% in the first half of 2016. Additionally, with the US Fed likely to make only gradual upward adjustments to its policy rates for the remainder of the year and TT – US interest rate differentials still broadly favorable, the threat from higher US interest rates seems contained for the moment.

In 2015 and 2016, thus far, liquidity in the banking system has fallen from the high levels experienced in 2014 and 2013. Commercial banks' excess reserves, a measure of banking system liquidity, fell to a daily average of TT\$3.4 billion in 2015 from TT\$6.8 billion in 2014 and TT\$6.2 billion in 2013. In the first five months of 2016, liquidity levels fluctuated as investors adjusted their balance sheets to cater for investments in Government instruments. During the first four months of 2016, liquidity levels averaged TT\$3.9 billion daily. However, liquidity levels subsequently rose to a daily average of TT\$6.40 billion in May and June 2016 as domestic investors anticipated Government borrowing in May and June 2016. The Central Bank adjusted the pace and extent of its open market operations accordingly. In the first six months of 2016, there were net open market operations treasury bills and notes maturities of TT\$182.9 million, relative to net open market operations treasury bills and notes withdrawals of TT\$2.48 billion in the same period of the previous year. The Bank rolled over a commercial bank fixed deposit valued at TT\$1.5 billion for a period one year in March 2016, while it allowed a similar deposit valued at TT\$1.0 billion to mature without reissue in May 2016. Net domestic fiscal injections, which are usually a major source of banking system liquidity, amounted to TT\$3.1 billion between January and June 2016, much lower relative to the TT\$6.7 billion recorded for the same period in 2015 and the TT\$5.0 billion recorded for the corresponding period in 2014. Meanwhile, although not a direct liquidity absorption measure, Central Bank sales of foreign exchange to authorized dealers indirectly removed TT\$4.5 billion from the system in the first half of 2016, compared to TT\$7.0 billion in the same period for 2015.

With the Central Bank increasing its Repo rate over the course of September 2014 to December 2015, commercial banks also increased their prime lending rates from 7.50% in September 2014 to 9.0% by January 2016. Short-term Treasury bill rates have also increased, with The Republic's 91-day Treasury bill rate reaching 1.20% in 2016 from 0.15% in September 2014. With the Central Bank's Repo rate unchanged at 4.75% thus far in 2016, commercial banks' prime lending rate remained at 9.0% as at June 2016. However, evidence suggests that other commercial bank lending rates have not adjusted by a similar magnitude. Commercial banks' weighted average lending rate rose from 7.77% at the end of 2014 to 7.82% in March 2016.

The Republic abolished exchange controls in 1993 and has since then operated a managed floating exchange rate regime. Foreign exchange transactions are handled through authorized and licensed dealers who actively trade in the foreign exchange market.

## **Financial Sector**

Over the past decade the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (Central Bank) has been working assiduously to upgrade the financial sector's legislative and regulatory framework. Several of the financial reforms over the last ten years emanated from recommendations in the June 2004 document entitled "Reform of the Financial System of Trinidad and Tobago: A White Paper."

Significant amendments to the regulatory landscape commenced in December 2008, when a new Financial Institutions Act (FIA) was enacted to replace the 1993 legislation. The FIA provides for consolidated supervision and information sharing between the Central Bank and other regulatory authorities (both domestic and foreign) involved in financial sector supervision. In addition, the FIA addresses the establishment of financial holding companies; the mandatory application by all licenses, on an individual and consolidated basis of capital adequacy requirements as well as limits on large exposures and connected party lending. The FIA also enhanced the Central Bank's enforcement powers to include the issuance of compliance directions and the imposition of administrative fines, the latter resulting in the making of the Financial Institutions Order 2011 (Order) by the Minister of Finance on August 12, 2011. The Order prescribes the form of the notice to be used by the Central Bank when levying an administrative fine and allows for the payment of the fine to be made to the Comptroller of Accounts.

Additionally, the Central Bank has been working to introduce legislation to govern the insurance and credit unions sectors. The Insurance Bill 2015 (the Bill) was laid in Parliament in April 2015 and at its second reading on May 5, 2015 was referred to a Joint Select Committee for a detailed review of the substantive changes to the

previous bill.<sup>6</sup> The Bill was passed in the Senate in May 2015 but, lapsed on June 17, 2015 due to the dissolution of Parliament. The Insurance Bill 2016 was laid in Parliament by the Minister of Finance and the Economy on July 1, 2016. The Insurance Bill is intended to improve regulatory oversight of insurance companies, strengthen prudential requirements and enhance corporate governance practices and market conduct standards. This Bill is included on the short term legislative agenda of the Government.

The Credit Union Bill 2014 (CUB), which is intended to provide for *inter-alia* enhanced corporate governance and prudential oversight of credit unions, was laid in the Senate by the Minister of Finance on November 18, 2014. Similar to the Insurance Bill, the CUB lapsed on June 17, 2015. The Bill seeks to bring the regulation of the financial business activities of all credit unions and secondary bodies carrying on the business of a credit union under the regulatory purview of the Central Bank. Accordingly, consequential amendments to the Cooperative Societies Act were also proposed. The CUB is currently on the Government's mid-term legislative agenda.

Cabinet also approved a Policy Proposal Document for the establishment of a mandatory Protection Fund for the deposits and shares held by credit union members in January 2015. The Credit Union Protection Fund is to be established by way of amendments to the Central Bank Act, Chap. 79:02 and will be administered by the Deposit Insurance Corporation. The establishment of the Fund is contingent upon the enactment of the CUB.

Further to recommendations from the IMF in the White Paper on the Reform of the Financial System of Trinidad and Tobago, the Central Bank advanced policy proposals for the establishment of a motor vehicle accident fund (MVAf) which were approved by Cabinet in March 2015. The MVAf is designed to provide redress for victims of uninsured and untraced ("hit and run") drivers and includes proposals for the treatment of issues such as claims handling, compensation assessment, recoveries, exclusion clauses and funding requirements. Seed funding from the government in the MVAf's first year of operations is estimated at TT\$20 million. Persons who could seek compensation under the MVAf include:

- a) victims who suffer bodily injury as a result of accidents caused by uninsured or untraced drivers;
- b) beneficiaries of victims who are killed in similar circumstances to a); and
- c) persons who suffered damage to property by uninsured and untraced drivers.

Domestically, supervisory collaboration and information sharing were advanced following the enactment of the Securities Act 2012 (SA) and the Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago Act 2010 (FIUTTA). Both the SA and the FIUTTA provide for *inter-alia* information sharing with other domestic and foreign regulatory authorities. As a consequence, the Central Bank signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with both the Trinidad and Tobago Securities and Exchange Commission (TTSEC) and Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) who are responsible for administering the SA and the FIUTTA, respectively. Since then, the Central Bank has been assisting the FIU with its onsite examination of credit unions and collaborates closely with the TTSEC, including joint examinations and meetings for dual registrants.

The United States enacted legislation commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act ("FATCA") in 2010. In this regard, Trinidad and Tobago is working on a Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS"). The requirement is that the IGA form part of the country's laws and the proposal is to amend the FIA, and the current Insurance Act to facilitate the sharing of information and the transfer of confidential client information to the IRS.

The Central Bank has also embarked on several initiatives to promote financial stability by *inter-alia* enhancing the regulatory frameworks of regulated entities. In December 2014, the Consultation Paper entitled "Proposals for the Implementation of Basel II/III" was issued. The Paper detailed proposals to amend the existing capital adequacy requirements in line with the Basel II/III frameworks. The proposals are expected to facilitate better alignment of the capital adequacy requirements of banking institutions with their risk profiles through enhanced treatment of sovereign risk exposures and inclusion of a capital charge for operational risk. Importantly, the proposals seek to raise the minimum capital adequacy ratio of banking institution to 10% from 8% as well as

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<sup>6</sup> The Insurance Bill 2013.

introduce a capital add-on for a domestic systemically important bank. A Basel II/III Implementation Plan was issued to the industry which stipulates the implementation timeframe as end July, 2017. The Central Bank has retained the services of a Basel II Subject Matter Expert to assist with the project's implementation and a Technical Working Group comprising industry representatives has been established. A Quantitative Impact Study to assess the impact of the new proposals on the capital adequacy ratios of banking institutions is in progress and submissions are due in July 2016.

In 2013, Cabinet also agreed a proposal to expand the regulatory oversight of the Central Bank to include five financial institutions that operate in the local financial industry that were deemed to be systemically important either due to their size or market niche. The five institutions<sup>7</sup> were termed as systemically important financial institution (SIFIs). The Central Bank is therefore taking steps to develop appropriate regulatory and supervisory frameworks for the SIFIs and has conducted on-site examinations of the entities in order to gain an understanding of each of the unique business models and assess their operations. Quarterly meetings are also held with each entity to follow up on issues, determine the level of remediation of observed deficiencies and to generally facilitate discussion and feedback. A reporting framework is currently being developed to obtain relevant data and reports from these institutions. Notwithstanding those measures, legislative changes will be required to strengthen Central Bank's supervisory and enforcement powers over these entities.

Work is ongoing on the finalization of a national financial crisis management plan following receipt of comments from members of the task force. The purpose of the plan is to facilitate the orderly management and resolution of financial institutions regulated by the Central Bank, particularly those considered as systemically important.

In August 2015, the Central Bank issued revised terms and conditions for the operations of Bureau de Change to improve the regulation of the sector. Key enhancements include:

- the introduction of fit and proper requirements for controlling shareholders, directors and senior management;
- minimum capital requirement of \$500,000;
- Provisions to facilitate onsite examinations; and
- Provisions for regulatory and enforcement action.

Between 2009 and the present, there have been several amendments to the legislative framework for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing (AML/CFT). The amendments were necessary to advance the country's compliance with the FATF international standards for AML/CFT. In this regard, Trinidad and Tobago was the first Caribbean country to be assessed under FATF's revised standards and methodology for AML/CFT in January 2015. The Mutual Evaluation Report (Report) was presented to and adopted at the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force's Plenary meeting in November 2015 in Trinidad and Tobago. It was noted that Trinidad and Tobago had implemented a relatively sound AML/CFT framework but gaps remained in the effectiveness of the regime as evidenced by the lack of convictions. It is expected that the Report will be available for publication by end June 2016; however, the relevant authorities have already begun to take actions to rectify observed shortcomings.

Trinidad and Tobago also commenced a National Risk Assessment (NRA) in March 2014 with the assistance of World Bank officials to satisfy FATF requirements and to assist the country with a holistic evaluation of the money laundering and terrorism financing risks. A final workshop was recently held with the relevant stakeholders and action plans and the NRA is being finalized for presentation to Cabinet for approval and publication. The findings and recommendations of the Mutual Evaluation and the NRA are being used to assist with the development of a more risk-based approach to AML/CFT requirements. In this regard, the Central Bank will be issuing revised guidance to its regulated entities later in 2016.

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<sup>7</sup> National Insurance Board (NIB), Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation (UTC), Trinidad and Tobago Mortgage Finance (TTFM), Home Mortgage Bank (HMB) and the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB).

Currently, Trinidad and Tobago's financial system consists of eight commercial banks, 16 non-bank financial institutions and four financial holding companies. Non-banking financial institutions are comprised of finance houses, merchant banks and trust and mortgage companies. The finance houses are involved principally in trade confirmation and leasing and the financing of consumer durables, while the merchant banks focus primarily on loan syndication, bond underwriting and corporate credit. The trust and mortgage institutions provide trustee services and engage in mortgage lending funded by long-term funds mobilized largely from institutional depositors. Commercial banks dominate the financial sector, and as at March 31, 2016 accounted for 93.9% of the total banking sector's (Banks & Non-Banks) assets. Of the eight commercial banks, six are foreign-owned and two are locally owned. One of the eight commercial banks, the First Citizens Bank Limited ("First Citizens") is owned by the GORTT. Consistent with the government's capital market development initiative, the GORTT offered 19.3% of First Citizens' total ordinary shares in an initial public offering in July 2013 and thereafter First Citizens was listed on the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange in September 2013.

Thus far, challenges within the domestic macro-economic environment stemming from the fall in energy prices have not translated into any material decline in the key financial stability indicators of the banking and insurance sectors. Based on the banking sector's FSIs, credit, market and liquidity risks appear contained. The banking system continued to be well capitalized with a regulatory capital-to-risk weighted assets ratio of over 20%, significantly above the 8% statutory minimum.

Asset quality, as measured by the ratio of nonperforming loans to gross loans (NPL ratio), showed steady improvement reducing from 6.2% at the end of 2011 to 3.7% at the end of 2015. Measures of prudent provisioning have also improved as the ratio of provisions to impaired loans grew from 36.7% at the end of 2011 to 54.3% at the end of 2015. However, during the first quarter of 2016, non-performing loans increased by TT\$58.5 million (to TT\$2.5 billion). This represents an NPL ratio of 3.8%. The increase in non-performing loans was mainly in the business sector.

Profitability was healthy in 2015, with return on assets totaling 2.9% and return on equity amounting to 18.0%.

The ratio of liquid assets to total assets remained roughly unchanged from last year (23.07% as at March 2016 compared with 22.9% as at March 2015), and banks continued to operate in an environment of excess liquidity.

### **Domestic Capital Markets**

Primary bond market activity has fallen off in recent years. Between January 2016 and June 2016, there were seven primary issues collectively raising approximately TT\$3.9 billion compared with thirteen separate primary bond issues in 2015 raising TT\$6.5 billion. Continuing the trend observed over the past few years, the public sector was the main borrower on the market, accounting for four of the seven primary issues during the first half of 2016.

In July 2004, the Ministry of Finance, in accordance with a mandate from the Central Government, reached a decision to issue government bonds in a single price auction system administered by the Central Bank. Between 2014 and 2016, there were three Central Government public bond auctions: a TT\$1.0 billion face value, 2.20% fixed rate coupon bond due 2021 issued in June 2014; a TT\$1.5 billion face value, 2.80% fixed rate coupon bond due 2026 issued in September 2014; and a TT\$1.2 billion face value, 4.50% fixed rate coupon bond due 2028 issued in May 2016.

There was a general upward shift in the term structure of Central Government domestic debt over 2015 and 2016. The benchmark 15-year yield increased approximately to 5.08% in June 2016 from 4.43% in December 2015 and 3.56% at the end of 2014. Meanwhile, on the shorter end of the yield curve, the 91 day Treasury bill rate rose to 1.20% in June 2016 from 1.0% in December 2015 and 0.23% in December 2014, while the 1-year yield increased to 2.79% in June 2016 from 2.55% and 0.71% at the end of 2015 and 2014, respectively.

As part of the capital markets development initiative, in December 2008 the Trinidad and Tobago Stock Exchange ("TTSE"), in collaboration with the Central Bank, launched a secondary market trading platform for Central Government bonds. As at June 30, 2016, there were 28 bonds listed on the TTSE's secondary Central

Government bond market. During the first six months of 2016, 97 trades were conducted at a face value of roughly \$1.0 billion. In comparison, the twelve months of 2015 observed a total of 31 trades at a face value of just under \$71.6 million.

### **The Stock Market**

On a year-to-date basis to June 2016, the Composite Price Index (“CPI”, 1983 = 100) was down by 2.3%, compared with a gain of 1.0% in 2015. The All Trinidad and Tobago Index (ATI, 1999 = 100) index, which represents domestically, headquartered firms, fell by 8.2% in the six months to June 2016. In contrast, the Cross Listed Index (CLI) expanded by 29.9% over the first half of 2016, reflecting the continued optimism in the Jamaican economy. By June 2016 stock market capitalization shrank by 2.3% to TT\$110 billion from TT\$113.5 billion in December 2015. During the first six months of 2016, 58.4 million shares were exchanged at a market value of around TT\$526.5 million compared with 37.0 million shares at a market value of TT\$458.7 million traded during the same period in the previous year.

## PUBLIC SECTOR FINANCES

*The Republic's budgets are based on a series of projections and estimates regarding the Republic's economy, inflation, revenues and expenditures. These budgets contain estimates of historical results and forward-looking information that involve certain risks and uncertainties. Potential risks and uncertainties include the evolution of the Republic's economy, the level of inflation, the level of unemployment, oil and gas prices, the level of tourism receipts, the level of tax collections, the ability of the Republic to control expenditures in line with its budgets and to obtain financing for any projected deficits and the occurrence of certain other events which may have a material adverse effect on the Republic. As a result of any of such risks and uncertainties, actual revenues, expenditures and other factors could differ materially from the projected revenues, expenditures and other factors contained in the Republic's budgets. No assurances can be given that these projections will actually be achieved.*

The following table sets forth the Central Government's fiscal operations for the fiscal years indicated. The central Government includes all Ministries, Departments and Agencies whose activities form part of the budgetary operation of the central administration. The figures below include the accounts of the consolidated fund, the unemployment fund, the green fund, the gate fund, the CARICOM petroleum fund and the infrastructure development fund, but exclude the operations of state-owned enterprises and the public utilities.

	Year Ended September 30,					As at May
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>(1)</sup>	31, 2016 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<i>(in millions of TT dollars unless otherwise indicated)</i>					
Current revenue .....	47,213.6	49,234.5	52,258.2	57,062.2	52,226.3	25,292.7
Current expenditure .....	44,698.8	45,819.2	49,500.4	54,403.8	52,322.9	30,196.3
Current account surplus .....	2,514.8	3,415.3	2,757.8	2,658.4	(96.6)	(4,903.8)
Capital receipts .....	287.0	43.4	501.4	1,316.5	4,989.2	1,059.8
Capital expenditures and net lending .....	6,793.6	6,987.7	8,439.8	8,471.1	7,620.8	1,605.6
Overall surplus (deficit) .....	(3,991.8)	(3,529.0)	(5,180.6)	(4,442.2)	(2,728.2)	(5,465.3)
Total financing, net .....	3,991.8	3,529.0	5,180.6	4,442.2	2,728.2	(5,465.3)
External financing, net .....	545.2	1,054.1	(155.1)	3,312.4	(155.1)	232.0
Domestic financing, net .....	3,446.6	2,474.9	5,335.7	1,129.8	2,883.3	5,697.3
Current account surplus (deficit) <i>(expressed as a percentage of Real GDP)</i> .....	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.8	(0.1)	
Current account surplus (deficit) <i>(expressed as a percentage of Nominal GDP)</i> .....	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.5	(0.1)	
Overall balance <i>(expressed as a percentage of Real GDP)</i> .....	(4.4)	(3.8)	(5.5)	(4.7)	(2.9)	
Overall balance <i>(expressed as a percentage of Nominal GDP)</i> .....	(2.4)	(2.1)	(3.0)	(2.5)	(1.7)	

Sources: Ministry of Finance – Budget Division

(1) Provisional and subject to revision.

In 2015, revenue from the petroleum sector declined by 37.9% while capital revenue increased by 27.9%. Expenditure on the other hand decreased by 4.6%. The Central Government revenue increased by 10.6% in 2014, after increasing by 7.0% in 2013. Revenue from the petroleum sector increased by 7.8% in 2014, while revenue from the non-petroleum sector increased by 12.3%. Current expenditure in 2014 increased by 9.9% over the 2013

level and capital expenditure and net lending decreased marginally by 0.3%. The Central Government recorded an overall deficit of 4.7% of GDP in 2014, indicating an improvement from the previous year's deficit of 5.5% of GDP.

In financing its fiscal operations, the Central government is subject to various limitations on the issuance of debt instruments. These limitations include ceilings on the Central Government's overdraft account at the Central Bank, the issuance of bonds in both the domestic and foreign markets and the issuance of Treasury bills and notes. As a consequence, the borrowing limits under the Development Loans Act, Chapter 71:04, and the External Loans Act, Chapter 71:05, both of which provide for Central Government borrowing, were increased to TT\$45 billion and TT\$30 billion, respectively, for fiscal 2016. The statutory limits under the Guarantee of Loans (Companies) Act, Chapter 71:82, which covers all state enterprises' government guaranteed borrowings, were also increased in 2016 to TT\$45.0 billion.

### **Budget Process**

Recognizing that persistent budget deficits would continue to be a feature of Central Government operations in the medium term, as a result of soft market conditions for petroleum, national gas and petrochemicals. Government has embarked on a comprehensive policy agenda to improve revenue and contain the expansion of expenditure.

Government's policy scenario for the period 2016 – 2019 will comprise a number of revenue raising measures including the establishment of a Gaming Commission to accelerate the recovery of untaxed resources, the establishment of a tax policy unit for reviewing incentives and the establishment of the Revenue Authority to stem the leakages and strengthen compliance in tax administration. See “ — The Economy — Social and Economic Policy Framework — Fiscal Policy.”

On the expenditure side, the objective would be to focus on streamlining expenditure such as transfers and subsidies including energy subsidy rationalization and cash transfers relating to the social safety net inclusive of the Government Assistance for Tertiary Education Program (GATE), a fund created with the emphasis to permitting access to education for all, exercising effective control over the growth in expenditure on wages and salaries and to reducing expenditure in discretionary areas.

The annual budget proposals must be submitted to the Cabinet prior to submission to Parliament. Following parliamentary approval the Ministry of Finance prepares a monthly cash flow statement of the budget and monitors its implementation through the cash disbursement process and the timely submission of monthly reports on revenue and expenditure by ministries and departments.

### **Budget Summary**

The Republic's fiscal year 2016 Budget, covering the period October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016 was predicated on oil and gas price assumptions of U.S.\$45 per barrel and U.S.\$2.75 per million British thermal units (“mmBtu”) respectively.

For fiscal 2016, Central Government revenue is estimated at TT\$60,286.4 million, with the major contributor being taxes on Income and profits, estimated at TT\$23,069.2 million.

Expenditure is targeted at TT\$63,048.7 million, with 36.2% being allocated to Current Transfers, which includes transfers to households. Transfers to households encompasses Old Age Assistance Grants, public officers' pensions and gratuities and payments to tertiary level students under the GATE. In addition, projected transfers to state enterprises are estimated at TT\$2,417.4 million, while capital expenditure is estimated at TT\$7,000.0 million.

The overall deficit for fiscal year 2016 is estimated at 1.81% of GDP, or TT\$2,762.3 million, which will be funded from both external and domestic sources. GDP for calendar year 2016 is forecasted at TT\$152,275.0 million.

The following table sets forth the Central Government's fiscal year 2016 budget:

<b>Summary of 2016 Budget Estimates</b>	<b>(in millions of TT dollars)</b>
<b>Revenue</b> .....	<b>60,286.4</b>
<b>Current</b> .....	<b>50,708.5</b>
<i>of which</i>	
Taxes on Income and Profits .....	23,069.2
Taxes on Goods and Services .....	14,278.1
Taxes on International Trade .....	2,847.8
Non-Tax Revenue .....	8,722.7
<b>Capital</b> .....	<b>9,577.9</b>
<b>Expenditure</b> .....	<b>63,048.7</b>
<b>Current</b> .....	<b>56,048.7</b>
<i>of which</i>	
Personnel Expenditure .....	13,210.6
Interest Payments .....	3,129.2
Current Transfers .....	22,862.2
<b>Capital</b> .....	<b>7,000.0</b>
<b>Surplus (Deficit)</b> .....	<b>(2,762.3)</b>
Domestic .....	1,595.8
External .....	1,166.5

*Source: Ministry of Finance – Budget Division.*

### **2016 Mid-Year Outturn**

For the period of October 2015 to March 2016, an overall deficit of TT\$5,363.4 million was projected on Central Government fiscal operations. However the actual outturn was a deficit of TT\$3,142.8 million, some TT\$2,220.6 million better than the projected outcome. This was as a result of a lower than projected expenditure of TT\$9,966.5 million, offset by a lower than projected revenue of TT\$7,745.9 million.

The decline in revenue is mainly reflective of the fall in oil and gas prices on the global market and the deferral of the sale of shares in Methanol Holding International Limited (MHIL) to the next fiscal year. Oil and Gas prices were budgeted at U.S.\$45 per barrel and U.S.\$2.75 per mmbtu respectively. However the average oil price for the first six months of fiscal 2016 was U.S.\$37 per barrel while the average gas price was U.S.\$2.00 per mmbtu.

Expenditure fell below the targeted level because of administrative delays, underspending within the Public Sector Investment Program as well as cut backs in spending in discretionary areas, including the 7% cut in operational expenditure by all Ministries.

Following the 2016 Mid-Year Budget Review exercise, the revised estimate for current revenue is TT\$52,677.2 million, with government expenditure expected to be contained to TT\$60,440.4 million, resulting in an expected fiscal deficit for fiscal year 2016 of TT\$7,763.2 million. The fiscal outturn is predicated on a downward revision of oil and gas prices of U.S.\$35 per barrel and U.S.\$2.00 per mmbtu, respectively.

## Current Revenues

The following table sets forth the Central Government's current revenue for the fiscal years indicated.

	Year Ended September 30,					As at
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>	May 31, 2016
Petroleum Sector	<i>(in millions of TT dollars)</i>					
Oil Companies (SPT/PPT/PSC's) <sup>(2)</sup> .....	16,022.5	15,826.8	14,771.8	16,969.5	10,512.7	526.8
Withholding Tax .....	179.6	162.5	132.7	141.2	160.0	101.2
Royalties on Oil .....	2,415.2	2,448.5	2,379.6	2,399.2	1,100.7	405.5
Share of Profits <sup>(3)</sup> .....	-	-	800.0	-	450.0	500.0
Oil Impost .....	117.9	95.6	105.3	119.7	132.5	90.5
Signature Bonuses-Competitive Bidding .....	171.3	19.2	1.8	-	-	-
Unemployment Levy (Oil) .....	1,240.2	1,259.2	1,162.6	1,240.2	600.9	40.7
Petroleum Sector .....	20,146.7	19,811.8	19,353.8	20,869.8	12,956.8	1,664.7
Non-Petroleum Sector						
Non-Petroleum Revenues ( <i>current</i> ) .....	27,102.2	29,454.7	32,927.0	36,210.7	39,297.2	23,628.0
Capital Revenues and Grants .....	287.0	43.4	501.4	1,316.5	4,989.2	1,059.8
Gross Revenues and Grants .....	47,213.6	49,234.5	52,258.2	57,062.2	52,226.3	30,196.5
Repayment of Past Lending <sup>(4)</sup> .....	35.3	32.0	22.1	18.3	27.7	15.7
<b>Total Current Revenue Net Repayment of Past Lending .....</b>	<b>47,213.6</b>	<b>49,234.5</b>	<b>52,258.7</b>	<b>57,062.2</b>	<b>52,226.3</b>	<b>25,277.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance – Budget Division.

(1) Provisional and subject to revision.

(2) SPT-Supplemental Petroleum Tax/PPT-Petroleum Profits Tax/PSC-Production Sharing Contracts.

(3) Share of profits represents deposits made from residual balances available after the Central Government has remitted taxes on behalf of the oil companies.

(4) Repayment of past lending represents money loaned to regional countries that is currently being repaid by these countries.

For the fiscal year 2014, the Central Government's revenue increased to TT\$57,062.2 million, representing an increase of \$5,614.8 million over the previous fiscal year. However, revenue from the petroleum sector increased marginally by \$1,516.0 million to \$20,869.8 million in 2014, largely due to output shortfalls from maintenance-related outages, while revenue from the non-petroleum sector increased by \$5,614.8 million to \$57,062.2 million, driven mainly by increased tax collections from non-energy companies, individuals, import duties, increased profits from State Enterprises and Water Improvement rates.

In fiscal 2015, revenue decreased by \$1,153.8 million as compared with fiscal 2014. Petroleum revenue collections were \$7,913.0 million lower than in fiscal 2014 as a result of the fall in oil and gas prices on the global market. With respect to the volume of production of Exploration and Production companies, the gas and oil volumes decreased by 9,859,055 per MMBtu and 1,747,923 barrels, respectively. However, increased collections from the non-petroleum sector partly offset the decrease in petroleum revenue.

The Central Government collected \$26,352.5 million for the first eight months of fiscal 2016. Revenue from the petroleum sector amounted to \$1,664.7 million while \$24,687.8 million was received from the non-petroleum sector. Production levels were down while expenditures in the petroleum sector remained steady, further reducing petroleum-related revenue for the government.

## Current and Capital Expenditures

The following table sets forth the Central Government's expenditure for the fiscal years indicated.

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 <sup>1</sup>
	<i>(in millions of TT dollars)</i>				
<b>Current Expenditures</b>					
Wages and salaries.....	7,179.7	7,282.3	9,171.5	8,590.8	10,077.3
Goods and services .....	6,504.3	7,061.6	7,180.1	8,008.8	8,105.3
Interest .....	2,866.4	2,937.1	2,808.7	3,122.6	3,438.4
Transfers and subsidies.....	27,989.4	28,538.2	30,340.1	34,664.1	30,701.9
Acquisition of physical capital assets .....	159.0	-	-	17.5	-
<b>Current Expenditures</b> .....	<b>44,698.8</b>	<b>45,819.2</b>	<b>49,500.4</b>	<b>54,403.8</b>	<b>52,322.9</b>
<b>Capital Expenditures and Net Lending</b> <sup>(2)</sup> .....	<b>6,793.6</b>	<b>6,987.7</b>	<b>8,439.8</b>	<b>8,417.1</b>	<b>7,620.8</b>
<b>Total Expenditures</b> .....	<b>51,492.4</b>	<b>52,806.9</b>	<b>57,940.2</b>	<b>62,820.9</b>	<b>59,943.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance – Budget Division.

(1) Provisional and subject to revision.

(2) Includes adjustment for repayment of past lending.

During fiscal 2014, total expenditure increased by 8.4% or \$4,880.7 million to TT\$62,820.9 million over the previous fiscal year. Of the total amount spent in 2014, current expenditure accounted for 86.6% or \$54,403.8 million, while capital expenditure/net lending accounted for \$8,417.1 million. Current expenditure increased by \$4,903.4 million, an increase of 9.9% from fiscal year 2013.

For the 2015 fiscal year, there was a decrease in current expenditure of \$2,080.9 million or 3.8% below the 2014 level while capital spending decreased by \$796.3 million or 9.5%.

## Domestic Financing

The following table sets forth the Central Government's total domestic debt (excluding contingent liabilities) outstanding as of the dates indicated:

	As of September 30,					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>E</sup>
	<i>(in millions of TT dollars unless otherwise indicated)</i>					
Debt management bills/notes.....	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0	800.0
CLICO STIPs rights purchase <sup>(1)</sup> .....	0.0	9,173.6	5,240.7	4,763.4	4,284.1	3,547.3
HCU Zero Coupon Bonds <sup>(2)</sup> .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	304.3	322.5
National tax free bonds.....	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Development bonds/notes.....	17,947.9	21,264.3	27,973.3	26,456.1	28,132.8	30,759.8
Public sector arrears.....	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Treasury bonds <sup>(3)</sup> .....	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,572.0	2,559.3	2,559.3
Open market operations.....	19,150.0	18,930.0	19,200.0	21,000.0	34,235.7	28,019.4
BOLTS <sup>(4)</sup> and leases.....	544.7	471.2	395.0	319.1	243.8	196.1
Central Bank fixed interest bonds.....	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
<b>Total Domestic Debt</b> .....	<b>38,636.2</b>	<b>50,832.7</b>	<b>53,802.7</b>	<b>56,104.3</b>	<b>70,753.5</b>	<b>66,397.9</b>
<b>Total Domestic Debt</b> <sup>(5)</sup> <i>(expressed as a percentage of GDP)</i> .....	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance.

E Estimated as at March 31, 2016.

(1) CLICO Short Term Investment Products (STIPs).

(2) Funds raised for repayment to policyholders of the Hindu Credit Union (HCU).

(3) Consists of Treasury Bonds issued under the Treasury Bond Act, Chapter 71:43.

(4) Build Own Lease Transfer Projects.

(5) Open market operations and debt management bills/notes are used to sterilize excess deposits of the financial system and are subtracted from total debt when calculating debt-to-GDP ratios.

The Central Government's total domestic debt was TT\$70,753.5 million at September 30, 2015, representing an increase of 26.1% from total domestic debt at September 30, 2014. This increase in total domestic debt was primarily due to the issuance of OMO's in the amount of TT\$13,200 million, in fiscal 2015 also contributing to this increase was the issuance of four bonds totaling TT\$3.1 billion, which was used to finance the fiscal 2015 year budget and two borrowings totaling US\$106.3 million was utilized to purchase naval vessels on behalf of the Coast Guard.

The Central Government's total domestic debt is estimated to be TT\$66,397.9 million at June 30, 2016, representing a decrease of 6.6% from total domestic debt at September 30, 2015. The decrease in total domestic debt is primarily due to the maturity of five bonds totaling TTD\$1,967.7 million and US\$75 million respectively.

In fiscal year 2015, an aggregate principal amount of TT\$3,873.9 million of the zero coupon bonds series issued in fiscal year 2012 was redeemed as policy-holders exchanged their bonds for shares in the CLICO Investment Fund. Also in fiscal 2015, the Government issued a twenty year zero coupon bond to purchase rights of the Hindu Credit Union Shareholders/ depositors with balances in excess of TT\$75,000.

### **Divestment of State-Owned Enterprises and Public Utilities**

As of September 30, 2015, the Central Government owned an interest in 59 state-owned enterprises in various sectors of the economy, of which 47 were wholly owned, 7 were majority-owned and 5 were minority-owned. The Central Government is indirectly involved in 51 additional entities in addition to these 59 state enterprises.

The Central Government held investments in 6 statutory public utilities: water, power, port services, housing and mass transit. Beginning in 1993, the Central Government embarked on a program aimed at privatization and divestment of its portfolio of investments in state-owned enterprises.

The Central Government's decisions to privatize are guided by its policy framework, which provides criteria to evaluate state equity holdings, including strategic national significance, protection of the public interest, optimal resource utilization, viability of the enterprise, market efficiency, requirements for long-term competitiveness and socio-economic implications. The Central Government primarily conducts divestments through the sale of shares or the sale of assets.

The perceived economic benefits from the rationalization program include an enhanced domestic climate for investment and private sector activity, the widening of share ownership in the country, increased competition and greater efficiency in the various markets for goods and services, deepening of the capital market, increased flow of foreign investment and improved fiscal and external accounts over the medium-term. The Central Government is committed to the implementation of the rationalization program because it attaches a great deal of importance to reducing the role of the public sector in undertakings of a private nature. In August 2015, an initial public offering of 49% of the shares held in Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited by The National Gas Company took place. Trinidad and Tobago NGL Limited held a 39% interest in Phoenix Park Gas Processors Ltd.

## PUBLIC SECTOR EXTERNAL DEBT

The following table sets forth the Republic's total public sector external debt for the fiscal years indicated.

	Year Ended September 30,					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 <sup>(1)</sup>
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated)</i>					
<b>Public Sector</b>						
Central Government <sup>(2)</sup> .....	1,481.20	1,653.1	1,435.0	1,975.7	1,954.3	2,155.48
State-Owned Enterprises and Utilities <sup>(3)</sup> .....	505.9	465.4	424.8	369.3	325.5	246.59
<b>Total Public Sector External Debt</b> .....	<b>1,987.1</b>	<b>2,118.60</b>	<b>1,859.8</b>	<b>2,345.0</b>	<b>2,279.8</b>	<b>2,402.9</b>
Public Sector External Debt/GDP ( <i>expressed as a percentage of Nominal GDP</i> ).....	7.80%	8.21%	8.20%	8.60%	8.8%	n.a.
Public Sector External Debt/Exports of Goods and Services <sup>(4)</sup> .....	13.30%	16.40%	9.90%	16.10%	21.10%	n.a.

Source: Central bank of Trinidad and Tobago, Ministry of Finance and the Central Statistical Office.

(1) Estimated figures for the period between October 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016.

(2) Central Government debt includes three renminbi-denominated concessional loan facilities established in 2006, 2011 and 2013, in the amounts of CNY 812 million, CNY 207 million and CNY 990 million, respectively.

(3) Excludes non-guaranteed state enterprise debt. See "Risk Factors — Debt of state-owned enterprises may have a significant effect on the Republic's economy and its economic performance and public finances."

(4) The total debt service ratio is the portion of the Republic's earnings from the export of goods that is required to pay principal and interest on the total external debt of the Republic due in a defined period. The amount of total exports for each fiscal year was used to calculate the debt service ratio. Exports for each of the fiscal years 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 were U.S.\$ 14,943.40 million, U.S.\$ 12,916.10 million, U.S.\$ 18,744.80 million, U.S.\$ 14,566.10 million, and U.S.\$ 10,803.90 million, respectively.

At September 30, 2015, total public sector external debt was estimated at U.S.\$2,279.8 million, which represents an increase of 2.5% over total public sector external debt at September 30, 2014. The total public sector external debt, which represented 8.57% of GDP in 2014, increased to 9.24% of GDP in 2015. The ratio of the public sector external debt to exports of goods and services increased from 16.1% in fiscal year 2014 to 22.24% in fiscal year 2015. Government-guaranteed external debt, which fluctuated over the period from 2011 to 2014, declined by 11.86% in 2015 from the previous period.

The following table sets forth the public sector external debt by creditor composition for the fiscal years indicated.

	As at September 30,					As at
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	March 31, 2016
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>					
<b>Official Creditors</b> .....	<b>845.2</b>	<b>806.3</b>	<b>861.3</b>	<b>900.5</b>	<b>946.1</b>	<b>926.2</b>
Multilateral.....	734.3	704.0	694.6	703.0	697.9	682.0
Bilateral.....	110.9	102.3	166.7	197.5	248.2	244.2
<b>Private Creditors</b> .....	<b>860.0</b>	<b>670.4</b>	<b>1,211.2</b>	<b>1,214.8</b>	<b>1,182.3</b>	<b>1,182.3</b>
Commercial Banks.....	71.5	61.6	22.4	17.6	12.7	12.7
Export Credit.....	288.5	108.8	139.9	148.3	120.7	120.7
Bondholders.....	500.0	500.0	1,048.9	1,048.9	1,048.9	1,048.9
Other.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,705.2</b>	<b>1,476.7</b>	<b>2,072.6</b>	<b>2,115.4</b>	<b>2,128.4</b>	<b>2,108.5</b>

Source: Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

At March 31, 2016, 56.1% of total Central Government external debt was held by private creditors. Official creditors accounted for the remaining 43.9% (U.S.\$926.2 million) of total external debt. The external debt of the Republic was primarily denominated in U.S. dollars (82.5%). However, the Republic also had external debt denominated in other currencies, such as the Chinese renminbi (7.5%), the Yen (4.7%) and the Euro (4.3%).

## Debt Relief

Over the last 20 years, the Republic has sought neither debt forgiveness nor debt relief by way of deferral of interest payments on its outstanding loans. The Republic has always paid, in accordance with their original terms, the principal and interest due on its international capital markets issuances, and successive governments have always duly honored the commitments and obligations of previous administrations.

## External Debt Service

The following table sets forth the Republic's total external debt service for each of the fiscal years indicated.

	Year Ended September 30,				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars unless otherwise indicated)</i>				
Principal.....	98.64	111.14	127.32	81.70	85.30
Interest.....	253.04	262.00	59.8	94.2	83.4
Total external debt service.....	351.67	373.14	187.1	176.0	168.7
Export of goods and services.....	14,943.40	12,916.10	20,148.3	16,316.2	12,996.5
<b>Total debt service/export of goods and service.....</b>	<b>2.35%</b>	<b>2.89%</b>	<b>0.93%</b>	<b>1.08%</b>	<b>1.30%</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance.

During fiscal year 2015, principal repayments by the Central Government totaled U.S.\$85.68 million, compared to U.S.\$81.59 million for fiscal year 2014. Interest payments made by the Central Government during fiscal year 2015 totaled U.S.\$189.47 million, representing a 6.82% decrease over fiscal year 2014. Total debt service payments totaled U.S.\$275.15 million in fiscal year 2015, which was U.S.\$9.78 million lower than in fiscal year 2014. The debt service ratio showed a marginal increase from 1.96% in 2014 to 2.55% in 2015.

The following table sets forth the Republic's projected external debt service payments for each of the fiscal years ended September 30, 2014 through 2023, based on the total external debt outstanding at September 30, 2015, as adjusted for funds committed and expected to be drawn over the period. The projections are based on the assumption that the interest rates as of the last interest payment dates will continue to be in effect until the respective maturity dates of the debt instruments, not giving effect to this offering. These projections may change, as interest and exchange rates fluctuate considerably, and any change may be material.

	Year Ended September 30,							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	<i>(in millions of U.S. dollars)</i>							
Principal.....	86.8	89.1	121.6	118.5	373.5	115.7	110.8	106.5
Interest.....	<b>87.1</b>	<b>90.9</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>54.8</b>
<b>Total debt service.....</b>	<b>173.9</b>	<b>180.0</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>460.1</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>161.3</b>

Source: Ministry of Finance; Central Bank.

It is expected that external financing will continue to contribute to gross capital formation over the medium-term. It is also expected that one (1) major source of financing will be the IDB. Other sources are expected to include the international capital markets and government-to-government arrangements.



## DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

*This section of these listing particulars is only an overview of the material provisions of the Notes and the indenture. You are urged to read the indenture for a complete description of the Republic's obligations and your rights as a holder of the Notes. Copies of the indenture are available free of charge at the offices of the Trustee and the Luxembourg listing agent.*

The Notes were issued pursuant to a trust indenture between the Republic and U.S. Bank National Association as trustee (the "Trustee"), dated as of August 4, 2016 (the "indenture").

### General

The Notes were issued in an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$1,000,000,000 (except as otherwise provided below) pursuant to the indenture.

The Notes are the direct, general and unconditional obligations of the Republic. The Notes constitute a charge upon, and are payable out of, the Consolidated Fund of the Republic and shall at all times rank at least equally and without any preference among themselves and at least equally with all other present and future obligations of the Republic that constitute charges upon the Consolidated Fund; it being understood that this provision in the indenture shall not be construed so as to require the Republic to make payments under the Notes ratably with payments being made under any such present and future obligations. As used herein, "Consolidated Fund" shall mean the Consolidated Fund of the Republic referred to in the Constitution of the Republic, Chap. 1:01 of the laws of the Republic.

Notes of any one series need not be issued at the same time and, unless specifically provided otherwise, a series may be reopened without the consent of any persons in whose name a Note is registered (the "Noteholders") for issuances of additional notes of such series; provided that if the additional notes are not fungible with the Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the additional notes will have a separate CUSIP Number and/or International Securities Identification Number.

The holders of the Notes are entitled to the benefits of, bound by, and deemed to have notice of, all of the provisions of the indenture. Copies of the indenture may be inspected at the specified office of the Trustee.

The issuance of the Notes is authorized under the External Loans Act Chap. 71:05 of the laws of the Republic.

### Form, Denomination and Title

The Notes were issued in registered form in denominations of U.S.\$200,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof. The Notes, and the transfer thereof, shall be registered as provided in the indenture. As used herein, "holder," in relation to a Note, means the person in whose name a Note is registered. A Noteholder may (to the fullest extent permitted by law) be treated at all times, by all persons and for all purposes, as the absolute owner of such Note, regardless of any notice of ownership, theft or loss or of any writing thereon.

Notes initially sold within the United States in reliance on Rule 144A under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), are represented by restricted permanent global Notes, each in registered form without interest coupons (the "Rule 144A Global Note") and were deposited with the Registrar, as custodian for The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), and registered in the name of a nominee of DTC.

The Notes initially sold in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S under the Securities Act are represented by a single, unrestricted, permanent global Note in registered form without interest coupons (the "Regulation S Global Note" and, together with the Rule 144A Global Note, the "Global Notes") and were deposited with the Registrar, as custodian for DTC, and registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. Owners of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will not be entitled to receive individual definitive Notes in registered form (the "Definitive Notes" and, together with the Global Notes, the "Notes") unless (i) DTC notifies the Republic that it is no longer willing or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as depository with respect to the Global Notes or ceases to be a "clearing agency" registered under the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or if at any

time it is no longer eligible to act as such, and the Republic is unable to appoint a qualified successor within 90 days of receiving notice or becoming aware of such ineligibility on the part of DTC, (ii) the Republic, at its option, elects to terminate the book-entry system through DTC with respect to the Global Notes, or (iii) after the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined below), holders of beneficial interests in the Global Notes representing not less than a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Global Notes outstanding advise the Trustee, through DTC in writing, that the continuation of a book-entry system through DTC (or a successor thereof) with respect to the Global Notes is no longer in such holders' best interest, and the Trustee shall notify all holders of beneficial interests of the Global Notes through DTC of the availability of Definitive Notes.

The Notes were not issued in bearer form. The rights in respect of each Note issued to DTC and registered in the name of its nominee are those of the registered nominee. Accordingly, each person having a beneficial interest in such Note must rely on the procedures of the institutions having accounts with DTC to exercise any rights of such person. As long as Notes are held through DTC's book-entry settlement system, ownership of beneficial interests in such Note will (unless otherwise required by applicable law) be shown on, and transfers of such beneficial interests may be effected only through, records maintained by (i) DTC or its registered nominee or (ii) institutions having accounts with DTC (including, without limitation, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg). Beneficial interests in the Global Notes may be held in denominations of U.S.\$200,000 and integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof.

### **Interest**

Interest on the Notes is calculated on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months and, in the case of an incomplete month, the actual number of days elapsed (but not more than 30 days in a month).

The Notes bear interest from and including August 4, 2016 to, but excluding, August 4, 2026 at the rate of 4.500% per annum on the principal amount thereof payable semiannually in arrears on February 4 and August 4 in each year, commencing on February 4, 2017. Each Note will cease to bear interest from and including the due date for redemption unless, upon due presentation and surrender, payment of principal is improperly withheld or refused. In such event, it shall continue to bear interest at such rate (both before and after judgment) until the earlier of (i) the day on which all sums due in respect of such Note up to that day are received by or on behalf of the relevant holder and (ii) the day that is seven days after the date the Trustee has notified Noteholders of receipt of all sums due in respect of all of the Notes (except to the extent that there is failure in the subsequent payment to the relevant holders pursuant to the indenture).

### **Payment and Paying Agent**

Principal of, and interest on, the Notes is payable by the Trustee to Noteholders. Payment of principal of the Notes (together with accrued interest) will only be made to the person in whose name such Note is registered as of the close of business on the due date for payment of principal, following presentation and surrender of such Note at the office of any Paying Agent (as defined below), by U.S. dollar check drawn on, or by transfer to a U.S. dollar account maintained by the holder with, a bank located in New York City. Payment of interest on a Note will be made to the person in whose name such Note is registered at the close of business on the fifteenth day (whether or not a Business Day) (the "Record Date") prior to the relevant due date for the payment of interest. Payment of such interest will be made directly to holders' DTC accounts or, upon application of the holder to the Registrar not later than the relevant Record Date, by transfer of immediately available funds to a U.S. dollar account maintained by the holder with a bank in New York City. If any day for payment of principal or interest in respect of any Note is not a Business Day, the holder shall not be entitled to payment, or to any interest or other sums, in respect of such postponed payment until the next Business Day following such day in such place.

Holders of beneficial interests in the Notes will be paid in accordance with the procedures of the relevant clearing system and its direct participants, if applicable. Neither the Republic nor the Trustee shall have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records of, or payments made by, the relevant clearing system or its nominee or direct participants, or any failure on the part of the relevant clearing system or its direct participants in making payments to holders of the Notes from the funds they receive.

As used herein, “Business Day” means a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open, or not authorized to close, in New York City or the city of the Agent to which the Note is surrendered for payment.

The initial Agents and their initial specified offices are listed below. Any of the Agents may resign in accordance with the provisions of the indenture, and the Republic reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of any Agent and appoint additional or other Agents; provided that while the Notes are outstanding it will maintain (i) a Registrar and (ii) a Paying Agent and a Transfer Agent having a specified office in Luxembourg so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of such exchange so require. Notice of any change in the Agents or their specified offices will promptly be given to the Noteholders as described in the indenture.

The Republic has appointed the Trustee to initially serve as its Registrar, Paying Agent and Transfer Agent for the Notes.

Payments in respect of the Notes shall be made in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment shall be legal tender for the payment of public and private debts.

### **Payments of Additional Amounts**

All payments by the Republic in respect of the Notes shall be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, fines, penalties, assessments or other governmental charges in the nature of a tax (or interest on any taxes, duties, fines, penalties, assessments or other governmental charges in the nature of a tax) (“Taxes”) imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Republic or any political subdivision or authority thereof or therein having power to tax, unless the Republic is compelled by law to deduct or withhold such Taxes. In that event, the Republic shall make such withholding and make payment of the amount so withheld to the appropriate governmental authority and forthwith pay such additional amounts (“Additional Amounts”) as may be necessary to ensure that the net amounts received by the holders or beneficial owners of the Notes after such withholding or deduction shall equal the respective amounts of principal and interest which would have been receivable in respect of the Notes in the absence of such withholding or deduction. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the obligation to pay such Additional Amounts shall not apply:

(i) to a holder or beneficial owner of the Notes who is liable for such Taxes (or interest thereon) in respect of such Notes by reason of any present or former connection between such holder or beneficial owner (or between a fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, member or shareholder of such holder or beneficial owner, if such holder or beneficial owner is an estate, a trust, a partnership or a corporation) and the Republic other than the mere holding, disposition or enforcement of rights under the Notes;

(ii) to a holder or beneficial owner of the Notes who is liable for such Taxes by reason of such holder or beneficial owner’s failure to comply with any reasonable certification, identification, documentation or other reporting requirement concerning the nationality, residence, identity or connection with the Republic (or any political subdivision or authority thereof or therein having the power to tax) of such holder or beneficial owner, if (A) compliance is generally required by law as a precondition to, exemption from, or reduction in the rate of, the tax, assessment or other governmental charge and (B) the Republic has given the holders or beneficial owners at least 30 days’ notice that holders or beneficial owners will be required to provide such certification, identification, documentation or other information;

(iii) to any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, personal property, value added or similar Taxes;

(iv) to any Tax payable other than by deduction or withholding from payments under, or with respect to, the Notes;

(v) where the holder or beneficial owner of the Notes is resident in the European Union and could avoid such Tax by requesting that a payment on the Notes be made by, or is able to avoid such Tax by presenting the relevant Notes for payments to another paying agent in the European Union; or

(vi) in the case of any combination of clauses (i) through (v) above.

Except as specifically provided in the indenture, the Republic shall not be required to make a payment with respect to any tax of any other nature imposed by any government or a political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein.

Whenever there is mentioned herein, in any context, the payment of the principal of or interest on, or in respect of, a Note, such mention shall be deemed to include mention of the payment of Additional Amounts provided for in the indenture and the Notes to the extent that, in such context, Additional Amounts are, were or would be payable in respect thereof pursuant to the provisions of the indenture and the Notes, and express mention of the payment of Additional Amounts (if applicable) in any provisions hereof shall not be construed as excluding Additional Amounts in those provisions hereof where such express mention is not made.

### **Concerning the Trustee**

The indenture contains provisions relating to the obligations, rights, duties and protections of the Trustee, to the indemnification of the Trustee and the liability and responsibility, including limitations, for actions that the Trustee takes. The Trustee is entitled to enter into business transactions with the Republic or any of its affiliates without accounting for any profit resulting from such transactions.

### **Redemption and Purchase**

If not previously redeemed, the entire principal amount of the Notes, together with accrued interest thereon, is payable on August 4, 2026.

The Republic may at any time purchase Notes in the open market or otherwise at any price. Any purchase by tender shall be made available to all Noteholders alike. The Notes so purchased, while held by or on behalf of the Republic, shall not entitle the holder to vote the Notes and shall not be deemed to be outstanding for purposes of calculating quorums.

### **Reporting Requirements**

The Republic will furnish to the Noteholders and prospective investors, upon their request, the information required to be delivered pursuant to Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act.

### **Events of Default**

In the event that one or more of the following events (herein referred to as “Events of Default”) shall have occurred and be continuing:

(a) the Republic shall default in the payment of principal or interest in respect of any of the Notes, in each case when and as the same ought to be paid, and such default shall continue for a period of 30 days thereafter; or

(b) the Republic shall fail to perform any of its other obligations under the Notes or the indenture, which default shall continue unremedied for 60 days after notice of such default shall have been given to the Republic by the Noteholders; or

(c) if any External Indebtedness (as defined below) of the Republic with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of at least U.S.\$25.0 million shall become prematurely payable or repayable following a default and payment thereof is accelerated or if the Republic defaults in the payment or repayment of any of its External Indebtedness with an aggregate principal amount outstanding of at least U.S.\$25.0 million on the maturity thereof as extended by any applicable days of grace or any guarantee or indemnity given by the Republic of any such External Indebtedness of others shall not be honored when due and called or within any period of grace applicable thereto; or

(d) a moratorium shall be declared on the payment of any External Indebtedness of the Republic or the Republic shall stop or suspend payment of any of its External Indebtedness or shall convene a meeting for the purposes of making, or shall propose or enter into, any arrangement or composition for the benefit of its creditors generally, or any class thereof, in respect of any of its External Indebtedness; or

(e) the Republic shall cease to be a member of the IMF or shall cease to be eligible to use the general resources of the IMF; or

(f) (i) the validity of the Notes or the indenture shall be contested by the Republic or any legislative, executive or judicial body or official of the Republic that is, in each case, authorized by law to do so and has the legal power and authority to declare the Notes or the indenture invalid or unenforceable, (ii) the Republic shall deny any of its obligations under the Notes or, to the extent adversely affecting the Noteholders, under the indenture to any of the Noteholders or (iii) any constitutional provision, treaty, convention, law, regulation, ordinance or decree of the Republic, or any final decision by any court in the Republic having jurisdiction from which no appeal may be taken, shall render any material provision of the Notes or any material provision of the indenture invalid or unenforceable; or

(g) any constitutional provision, treaty, convention, law, regulation, ordinance, decree, consent, approval, license or other authority necessary to enable the Republic to (i) pay amounts due under the Notes or (ii) perform its material obligations under the Notes or the indenture or for the validity or enforceability thereof, shall expire, be withheld, revoked, terminated or otherwise cease to remain in full force and effect; or

(h) any writ, execution, attachment or similar process shall be levied, after the date hereof, against all or any substantial part of the assets of the Republic in connection with any judgment for the payment of money exceeding U.S.\$50.0 million (or its equivalent in other currencies) and shall remain unsatisfied, undischarged and in effect for a period of 60 consecutive days without a stay of execution, unless such judgment is adequately bonded or is being contested in good faith by appropriate proceedings properly instituted and diligently conducted and, in either case, such process is not being executed against such assets; or

(i) the adoption of any applicable law, rule or regulation or any change therein which shall make it unlawful for the Republic to comply with its obligations to pay amounts in accordance with "Additional Amounts" above in the event that the Republic shall be required to withhold or deduct any taxes, duties, fines, penalties, assessments or governmental charges on payments of principal of or interest on the Notes;

then the holders of at least 25.0% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes then outstanding may declare all of the Notes then outstanding to be immediately due and payable by giving written notice to the Republic, with a copy to the Trustee.

The Trustee is not to be charged with knowledge of any Default or Event of Default or knowledge of any cure of any Default or Event of Default unless written notice of such Default or Event of Default or such cure of such Default or Event of Default by the Republic or any holder has been received by an authorized officer of the Trustee with direct responsibility for the administration of the Indenture and the Notes.

If, at any time after Notes shall have been declared due and payable, the Republic shall pay or shall deposit (or cause to be paid or deposited) with the trustee a sum sufficient to pay all amounts of interest and principal due upon all the Notes (with interest on overdue amounts of interest, to the extent permitted by law, and on such principal of each Note at the rate of interest specified in the Note, to the date of such payment) and such amount as shall be sufficient to cover the reasonable fees and expenses of the Trustee, including, without limitation, the fees and expenses of its counsel, and if any and all events of default under the Notes, other than the non-payment of principal on the Notes which shall have become due solely by declaration of acceleration, shall have been remedied, then, and in every such case, the holders of at least 50% in principal amount of the Notes then outstanding, by written notice to the Republic and to the trustee, may, on behalf of the holders of all of the Notes, waive all defaults and rescind and annul such declaration and its consequences; but no such waiver or rescission and annulment shall extend to or shall affect any subsequent default, or shall impair any right consequent on any subsequent default.

### **Replacement, Exchange and Transfer**

If any Note shall become mutilated or defaced or be destroyed, lost or stolen, the Trustee shall, subject to having received the prior approval of the Republic (such approval not to be unreasonably withheld), authenticate and deliver a new Note at the offices of the Registrar, on such terms as the Republic or the Registrar may require, in exchange and substitution for the mutilated or defaced Note or in lieu of and in substitution for the destroyed, lost or stolen Note. In every case of destruction, loss or theft, the applicant for a substitute Note shall furnish to the

Republic, the Trustee and the Registrar such indemnity as the Republic, the Trustee or the Registrar, as the case may be, may require and evidence to their satisfaction of the destruction, loss or theft of such Note, and of the ownership thereof. In every case of mutilation or defacement of a Note, the holder shall surrender to the Registrar the Note so mutilated or defaced. In addition, prior to the issuance of any substitute Note, the Republic may require the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation thereto and any other expenses (including the fees and expenses of the Trustee or the Registrar) connected therewith. If any Note that has matured or is about to mature shall become mutilated or defaced or be apparently destroyed, lost or stolen, the Republic may pay or authorize payment of the same without issuing a substitute Note.

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the indenture, a Note or Notes may be exchanged for a Note or Notes of equal aggregate principal amount, but in such different authorized denominations as may be requested by the holder, by the surrender of such Note or Notes to the office of the Registrar, or to the office of any transfer agent, together with a written request for the exchange.

Upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the indenture, a Note may be transferred in whole or in part (in the principal amount of U.S.\$200,000 or integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000 in excess thereof) by the holder or holders surrendering the Note for registration of transfer at the office of the Registrar or at the office of any transfer agent, duly endorsed by, or accompanied by a written instrument of transfer in form satisfactory to the Republic and the Registrar or any such transfer agent, as the case may be, duly executed by the holder or holders thereof or such holder's or holders' attorney-in-fact or attorneys-in-fact duly authorized in writing.

The costs and expenses of effecting any exchange or registration of transfer pursuant to the foregoing provisions, except for the expenses of delivery by other than regular mail (if any) and except, if the Republic shall so require, the payment of a sum sufficient to cover any tax or other governmental charge or insurance charges that may be imposed in relation thereto or, in connection with the provisions of the indenture, the fees and expenses of the Registrar or Trustee, will be borne by the Republic.

The Registrar may decline to register the transfer or exchange of Notes for a period of 15 days preceding the due date for any payment of principal of or interest on the Notes or register the transfer of or exchange any Notes previously called for redemption.

### **Negative Pledge**

As long as any Note remains outstanding, the Republic will not create or permit to subsist any Security (as defined below) upon the whole or any part of its present or future revenues, property or assets to secure any present or future Public External Indebtedness (as defined below) without at the same time or prior thereto securing the Notes equally and ratably therewith or providing such other security for the Notes as shall be approved by the holders of a majority of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the Notes.

The following exceptions apply to the Republic's obligations under the paragraph above:

- (i) any Security upon property to secure Public External Indebtedness of the Republic incurred for the purpose of financing the acquisition of such property;
- (ii) any Security existing upon property to secure Public External Indebtedness of the Republic at the time of the acquisition of such property;
- (iii) any Security upon property to secure indebtedness of the Republic not included in (i) or (ii) hereof in an outstanding aggregate principal amount not to exceed U.S.\$25.0 million (or the equivalent thereof in another currency);
- (iv) any Security in existence as of the date of the indenture;
- (v) any Security securing Public External Indebtedness incurred for the purpose of financing all or part of the costs of the acquisition, construction or development of a project; provided that (A) the holders of such Public External Indebtedness expressly agree to limit their recourse to the assets and revenues of

such project as the principal source of repayment of such Public External Indebtedness and (B) the property over which such Security is granted consists solely of such assets and revenues; and

(vi) any replacement, renewal or extension of any Security permitted by clauses (i) through (v) above to the extent the Security does not extend beyond the same property theretofore subject to such Security, including any replacement, renewal or extension of such Security resulting from the refinancing (without increase in the principal amount) of the Indebtedness secured by such Security.

As used herein:

(i) “External Indebtedness” means Indebtedness which is payable (or may be paid) (A) in a currency or by reference to a currency other than the currency of the Republic and (B) to a person resident or having its principal place of business outside the Republic.

(ii) “Indebtedness” means any obligation (whether present or future, actual or contingent) for the payment or repayment of borrowed money (including money borrowed by acceptances and leasing).

(iii) “person” means any individual, company, corporation, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, organization, state or agency of a state or other entity, whether or not having a separate legal personality.

(iv) “Public External Indebtedness” means any External Indebtedness of the Republic which is in the form of, or represented by, bonds, notes or other securities which are for the time being or are capable of being or are intended to be quoted, listed or ordinarily dealt on any stock exchange, automated trading system, over-the-counter or other securities market.

(v) “Security” means any mortgage, pledge, lien, hypothecation, charge, guarantee, security interest or other charge or encumbrance, including, without limitation, any equivalent created or arising under the laws of the Republic.

#### **Suits for Enforcement and Limitations on Suits by Holders**

If an event of default for the Notes has occurred and is continuing, the Trustee may, in its discretion, institute judicial action to enforce the rights of the holders. With the exception of a suit brought by a Noteholder on or after the stated maturity date to enforce its absolute right to receive payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes on the stated maturity date therefor (as that date may be amended or modified pursuant to the terms of the Notes, but without giving effect to any acceleration), a Noteholder has no right to bring a suit, action or proceeding with respect to the Notes unless: (1) such holder has given written notice to the Trustee that a default with respect to the Notes has occurred and is continuing; (2) Noteholders of at least 25% of the aggregate principal amount outstanding of the Notes have instructed the Trustee by specific written request to institute an action or proceeding and provided an indemnity satisfactory to the Trustee; and (3) 60 days have passed since the Trustee received the instruction, the Trustee has failed to institute an action or proceeding as directed, and no direction inconsistent with such written request shall have been given to the Trustee by a majority of Noteholders. Moreover, any such action commenced by a holder must be for the equal, ratable and common benefit of all Noteholders.

#### **Modifications, Amendments and Waivers; Collective Action**

The indenture and the Notes may be modified or amended without the consent of the holder of any Note for the purposes of curing any ambiguity or of curing, correcting or supplementing any defective or inconsistent provisions contained therein or herein or in any manner that the parties thereto may deem mutually necessary or desirable and that will not adversely affect, in any material respect, the interests of the Noteholders.

Modifications and amendments to the indenture and the Notes may generally be made, and future compliance therewith or past default by the Republic may be waived, with the consent of the Republic and the holders of at least a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes at the time outstanding, or by the adoption of a resolution at a meeting of the Noteholders held in accordance with the indenture.

However, holders of any series of debt securities (including the Notes) may approve, by vote or consent through one of three modification methods (as further described below), any modification, amendment, supplement or waiver proposed by the Republic that would do any of the following (such subjects referred to herein as “reserve matters”):

- change the stated maturity of the principal of or any installment of interest on any such Note;
- reduce the principal amount of or interest on any such Note;
- change the obligation of the Republic to pay any Additional Amounts;
- change the currency of payment of principal of or interest on any such Note;
- impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any such payment on or with respect to any such Note, subject to the provisions of the indenture;
- reduce the percentage of the principal amount of Notes at the time outstanding necessary to modify or amend the indenture or the Notes or to waive any future compliance or past default or to take any other action under the indenture or the Notes; or
- modify the Republic’s obligation to maintain offices or agencies as provided for in the indenture.

A change to a reserve matter, including the payment terms of any series of debt securities (including the Notes), can be made without Noteholders’ consent, as long as the change is approved, pursuant to one of the three following modification methods, by vote or consent by:

- the holders of more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes insofar as the change affects the Notes (but does not modify the terms of any other debt securities issued under the indenture);
- where such proposed modification would affect the outstanding Notes and at least one other series of debt securities issued under the Indenture, the holders of more than 75% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding debt securities of all of the series affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate, if certain “uniformly applicable” requirements are met (defined in the indenture as “cross-series modification with single aggregated voting”); or
- where such proposed modification would affect the outstanding Notes and at least one other series of debt securities issued under the Indenture, whether or not the “uniformly applicable” requirements are met, the holders of more than 66 2/3% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding debt securities of all of the series affected by the proposed modification, taken in the aggregate, and the holders of more than 50% of the aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the modification, taken individually.

“Uniformly applicable,” as used herein, means a modification by which holders of debt securities of all series affected by that modification are invited to exchange, convert or substitute their debt securities on the same terms for (x) the same new instruments or other consideration or (y) new instruments or other consideration from an identical menu of instruments or other consideration. It is understood that a modification will not be considered to be uniformly applicable if each exchanging, converting or substituting holder of debt securities of any series affected by that modification is not offered the same amount of consideration per amount of principal, the same amount of consideration per amount of interest accrued but unpaid and the same amount of consideration per amount of past due interest, respectively, as that offered to each other exchanging, converting or substituting holder of debt securities of any series affected by that modification (or, where a menu of instruments or other consideration is offered, each exchanging, converting or substituting holder of debt securities of any series affected by that modification is not offered the same amount of consideration per amount of principal, the same amount of consideration per amount of interest accrued but unpaid and the same amount of consideration per amount of past due interest, respectively, as that offered to each other exchanging, converting or substituting holder of debt securities of any series affected by that modification electing the same option under such menu of instruments).

Any modification consented to or approved by the holders of debt securities pursuant to the above provisions will be conclusive and binding on all holders of the relevant series of debt securities or all holders of all series of debt securities affected by a cross-series modification, as the case may be, whether or not they have given such consent, and on all future holders of those debt securities whether or not notation of such modification is made upon the debt securities. Any instrument given by or on behalf of any holder of a debt security in connection with any consent to or approval of any such modification will be conclusive and binding on all subsequent holders of that debt security.

The Republic may select, in its discretion, any modification method for a reserve matter modification in accordance with the indenture and to designate which series of debt securities will be included for approval in the aggregate of modifications affecting two or more series of debt securities. Any selection of a modification method or designation of series to be included will be final for the purpose of that vote or consent solicitation.

For so long as any series of debt securities (collectively, the “Outstanding Debt Securities”) constituting Public External Indebtedness issued by the Republic on or after the date of these listing particulars pursuant to a fiscal agency or other agreement or an indenture containing provisions substantially the same as those set forth herein (each, an “Outstanding Debt Agreement”) is outstanding, if the Republic certifies to the Trustee and to the fiscal agent or trustee under the relevant Outstanding Debt Agreement that a cross-series modification is being sought simultaneously with a “Outstanding Debt Agreement reserve matter modification”, the Outstanding Debt Securities affected by such Outstanding Debt Agreement reserve matter modification shall be treated as “series affected by that proposed modification” as that phrase is used in the indenture; provided, that if the Republic seeks a cross-series modification with single aggregated voting, in determining whether such modification will be considered uniformly applicable, the holders of any series of Outstanding Debt Securities affected by the Outstanding Debt Agreement reserve matter modification shall be deemed “holders of debt securities of all series affected by that modification,” for the purpose of the uniformly applicable definition. It is the intention that in such circumstances, the votes of the holders of the affected Outstanding Debt Securities be counted for purposes of the voting thresholds specified in the indenture for the applicable cross-series modification as though those Outstanding Debt Securities had been affected by that cross-series modification although the effectiveness of any modification, as it relates to the Outstanding Debt Securities, shall be governed exclusively by the terms and conditions of those Outstanding Debt Securities and by the applicable Outstanding Debt Agreement; provided, however, that no such modification as to the Notes will be effective unless such modification shall have also been adopted by the holders of the Outstanding Debt Securities pursuant to the amendment and modification provisions of the applicable Outstanding Debt Securities set forth in the applicable Outstanding Debt Agreement.

“Outstanding Debt Agreement reserve matter modification,” as used herein, means any modification to a reserve matter affecting the terms and conditions of one or more series of Outstanding Debt Securities, pursuant to the applicable Outstanding Debt Agreement.

Before soliciting any consent or vote of any holder of the debt securities (including the Notes) for any change to a reserve matter, the Republic will provide the following information to the trustee for distribution to the holders of debt securities of any series that would be affected by the proposed modification:

- a description of the Republic’s economic and financial circumstances that are in the Republic’s opinion relevant to the request for the proposed modification, a description of the Republic’s existing debts and description of its broad policy reform program and provisional macroeconomic outlook;
- if the Republic shall at the time have entered into an arrangement for financial assistance with multilateral and/or other major creditors or creditor groups and/or an agreement with any such creditors regarding debt relief, (x) a description of any such arrangement or agreement and (y) where permitted under the information disclosure policies of the multilateral or other creditors, as applicable, a copy of the arrangement or agreement;
- a description of the Republic’s proposed treatment of external debt instruments that are not affected by the proposed modification and its intentions with respect to any other major creditor groups; and

- if the Republic is then seeking any reserve matter modification affecting any other series of debt securities, a description of that proposed modification.

### **Satisfaction and Discharge**

The indenture will be discharged and will cease to be of further effect (except as to surviving rights or registration or transfer or exchange of the Notes, as expressly provided for in the indenture) as to all outstanding Notes when:

- the Republic shall have paid or caused to be paid the principal of and interest (including Additional Amounts) on all of the debt securities issued under the indenture (including the Notes), as and when the same shall have become due and payable;
- the Republic shall have delivered to the Trustee for cancellation all debt securities theretofore issued under the indenture, including the Notes (other than any debt securities which shall have been apparently destroyed, lost or stolen and which shall have been replaced or paid as provided in the indenture); or
- (i) all the debt securities issued under the indenture not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation shall have become due and payable within one year and (ii) the Republic shall have irrevocably deposited or caused to be deposited with the Trustee the entire amount (other than monies repaid by the Trustee or any paying agent to the Republic in accordance with the indenture) sufficient to pay at maturity all such debt securities not theretofore delivered to the Trustee for cancellation, including principal and interest (including Additional Amounts) due or to become due to such date of maturity as the case may be, and if, in any such case, the Province shall also pay or cause to be paid all other sums payable pursuant to the indenture by the Republic.

### **Notices**

The Republic will mail notices to holders of certificated securities at their registered addresses as reflected in the books and records of the Trustee. The Trustee will consider any mailed notice to have been given five business days after it has been sent. The Trustee will give notices to the holders of a global security in accordance with the procedures and practices of the depository and such notices shall be deemed given upon actual receipt thereof by the depository.

The Republic will also publish notices to the holders (a) in a leading newspaper having general circulation in New York City and London (which is expected to be The Wall Street Journal and the Financial Times, respectively) and (b) if and so long as the Notes are listed on the Euro MTF Market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of the exchange so require, in a leading newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg and on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange at <http://www.bourse.lu>. If publication in a leading newspaper in Luxembourg is not practicable, the Republic will publish such notices in a leading English language daily newspaper with general circulation in Europe. The Republic will consider any published notice to be given on the date of its first publication.

### **Governing Law and Jurisdiction**

The indenture and the Notes are governed by and construed in accordance with the law of the State of New York.

The Republic has irrevocably submitted to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any New York state or federal court sitting in New York City, and any appellate court from any thereof, in any action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Notes and the indenture, and the Republic has irrevocably agreed that all claims in respect of such action or proceeding may be heard and determined in such New York state or federal court. The Republic has irrevocably waived, to the fullest extent permitted by law, the defense of an inconvenient forum to the maintenance of such action or proceeding and any right of jurisdiction in such action or proceeding on account of the place of residence or domicile of the Republic. The Republic has irrevocably appointed the Consul General for the Republic for the time being and from time to time in New York City (the "Process Agent"), with an office on the date hereof

at 125 Maiden Lane, Unit 4A, 4th Floor, New York, New York 10038, United States of America, as its agent to receive, on behalf of itself and its property, service of copies of the summons and complaint and any other process which may be served in any such action or proceeding brought in such New York state or federal court sitting in New York City. Such service may be made by mailing or delivering a copy of such process to the Republic, in the case of any Process Agent at the address specified above for such Process Agent, and the Republic has irrevocably authorized and directed the Process Agent to accept such service on its behalf. As an alternative method of service, the Republic also has irrevocably consented to the service of any and all process in any such action or proceeding in such New York state or federal court sitting in New York City, by the mailing of copies of such process to itself by registered or certified mail at its address specified in the indenture. A final judgment in any such action or proceeding shall be conclusive and may be enforced in other jurisdictions by suit on the judgment or in any other manner provided by law.

Nothing in this provision shall affect the right of any Noteholder to serve legal process in any other manner permitted by law or affect the right of any Noteholder to bring any action or proceeding against the Republic or its property in the courts of other jurisdictions.

If for any reason any Process Agent shall cease to be such agent for the service of process, the Republic shall forthwith appoint a new agent for service of process in New York and notify the Noteholders in accordance with the terms of the indenture, of that appointment within 30 days.

#### **Waiver of Sovereign Immunity**

To the extent that the Republic has or hereafter may acquire or have attributed to it any immunity under any law from jurisdiction of any court or from any legal process (whether through service or notice, attachment prior to judgment, attachment in aid of execution or otherwise) with respect to itself or its property, the Republic irrevocably waives such immunity in respect of its obligations under the Notes and the indenture. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Republic agrees that the waivers set forth in this provision shall be to the fullest extent permitted under the U.S. Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act of 1976, as amended, and are intended to be irrevocable for purposes of such Act.

The Republic has irrevocably waived, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any requirement or other provision of law, rule, regulation or practice which requires or otherwise establishes as a condition to the institution, prosecution or completion of any action or proceeding (including appeals) arising out of or relating to the Notes, the posting of any bond or the furnishing, directly or indirectly, of any other security.

#### **Judgment Currency**

All payments required to be made hereunder by the Republic shall be in U.S. dollars, regardless of any law, rule, regulation or statute, whether now or hereafter in existence or in effect in any jurisdiction, which affects or purports to affect such obligations. The obligation of the Republic in respect of any amount due hereunder shall, notwithstanding any payment in any other currency (whether pursuant to a judgment or otherwise), be discharged only to the extent of the U.S. dollar amount (referred to as the "agreement currency") which the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If the holder cannot purchase the agreement currency in the amount originally to be paid, the Republic agrees to pay the difference. The holder, however, agrees that, if the amount of the agreement currency purchased exceeds the amount originally to be paid to such holder, the holder will reimburse the excess to the Republic. The holder, however, will not be obligated to make this reimbursement if the Republic is in default of its obligations under the Notes.

#### **Consent to Enforcement**

The Republic has irrevocably and generally consented in respect of any proceedings anywhere to the giving of any relief or the issue of any process in connection with those proceedings, including, without limitation, the making, enforcement or execution against any assets whatsoever (irrespective of their use or intended use) of any order or judgment which may be made or given in those proceedings.

Section 27(4) of the State Liability and Proceedings Act (the “Act”), Chap. 8:02 of the laws of the Republic provides that, except as provided in Section 27 thereof, no execution or attachment or process in the nature thereof shall be issued out of any court in the Republic for enforcing payment by the Republic of any money or costs. Section 27 further provides that where any order (including any order for costs) is made by any court in the Republic in favor of any person against the Republic, the proper officer of the court shall on application, and after taxing of costs, issue a certificate to such person that may be served upon the attorney-at-law for the Republic. If the order provides for the payment of money or costs, the comptroller of accounts of the Republic shall, subject as provided in that section, pay the amount due to such person. The Act does not provide for a time limit within which the Republic must make payment in accordance with the order.

Any judgments or award by any United States federal or New York State court of competent jurisdiction against the Republic in connection with any action governed by New York law, in which the Republic has not appeared in the relevant proceedings or has unsuccessfully claimed sovereign immunity in such proceedings, may not be enforceable in the courts of the Republic in the following circumstances: (a) the foreign court acted without jurisdiction, (b) the judgment was obtained by fraud, (c) the judgment was obtained by a breach of the rules of natural justice, or (d) the enforcement of the judgment would be contrary to public policy.

#### **Paying Agents; Transfer Agents; Registrar**

The Republic will maintain a principal paying agent, a transfer agent and a registrar in New York City and a paying agent and a transfer agent in Western Europe (which, so long as the Notes are listed on the Euro MTF market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of the Exchange so require, will be in Luxembourg). The Republic will give prompt notice to all Noteholders of any future appointment or any resignation or removal of any paying agent, transfer agent or registrar or of any change by any paying agent, transfer agent or registrar in any of its specified offices.

## TAXATION

### Trinidad and Tobago Taxation

*The following is a general description of certain Trinidad and Tobago tax laws relating to the Notes and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of the tax treatment of the Notes. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisers as to the tax laws and the specific tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of the Notes.*

Purchasers of Notes may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in accordance with the laws and practices of the country of purchase.

Under existing laws and regulations of the Republic, payments by the Republic of principal of and interest on the Notes to a nonresident of the Republic will not be subject to taxation in the Republic and no withholding for any tax in the Republic will be required on any such payments to any such nonresident holders of the Notes. In addition, gains derived from the sale or exchange of Notes will not be subject to income tax in the Republic.

In the event of the imposition of such withholding taxes or duties, the Republic has undertaken to make payments of additional amounts as described under “Description of the Notes — Payments of Additional Amounts.”

### U.S. Federal Income Taxation

The following discussion is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of the Notes. Except where otherwise noted, this discussion applies only to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of Notes that purchase the Notes at the initial issue price indicated on the cover of these listing particulars and that hold the Notes as “capital assets” (generally, property held for investment). This discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), its legislative history, existing final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations, administrative pronouncements by the IRS and judicial decisions, all as of the date hereof and all of which are subject to change (possibly on a retroactive basis) and to different interpretations. This discussion assumes that the Notes were issued with less than a *de minimis* amount of original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

This discussion does not purport to address all U.S. federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to a particular investor and investors are urged to consult their own tax advisers regarding their specific tax situations. The discussion does not address the tax consequences that may be relevant to investors subject to special tax rules, including, for example:

- insurance companies;
- tax-exempt organizations;
- dealers in securities;
- traders in securities that elect the mark-to-market method of tax accounting with respect to their securities holdings;
- banks or other financial institutions;
- partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes;
- U.S. Holders whose functional currency for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not the U.S. dollar;
- U.S. expatriates; or
- investors that hold the Notes as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion or other integrated transaction.

Further, this discussion does not address the U.S. federal estate and gift tax, alternative minimum tax consequences or the Medicare tax on net investment income consequences, or any state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of the Notes.

As used herein, the term “U.S. Holder” means a beneficial owner of the Notes that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or any other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if (i) a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (ii) the trust has an election in effect under current U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership (or any other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes) holds the Notes, the tax treatment of the partnership and a partner in such partnership generally will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Such partner or partnership should consult its own tax adviser as to its consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of the Notes.

#### *U.S. Holders*

#### *Stated Interest*

Stated interest paid to a U.S. Holder on a Note, including any amount withheld in respect of any taxes and any Additional Amounts, will be includible in such U.S. Holder’s gross income as ordinary interest income at the time such payments are received or accrued, in accordance with such U.S. Holder’s usual method of tax accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, interest on the Notes will be treated as foreign-source income for U.S. federal income tax purposes and generally will constitute “passive category” income for most U.S. Holders. Subject to generally applicable restrictions and conditions (including a minimum holding period requirement), a U.S. Holder generally will be entitled to a foreign tax credit in respect of any foreign income taxes withheld on interest payments on the Notes. Alternatively, the U.S. Holder may deduct such taxes in computing taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, provided that the U.S. Holder does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued for the relevant taxable year. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

#### *Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition*

Upon the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (including a redemption) of a Note, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition (other than accrued but unpaid stated interest, which will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent not previously included in gross income) and the U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in the Note. A U.S. Holder’s adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will equal the cost of the Note to the U.S. Holder. Any such gain or loss will generally be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the Note has been held for more than one year at the time of its sale, exchange or other taxable disposition. Certain non-corporate U.S. Holders (including individuals) may be eligible for preferential rates of U.S. federal income tax in respect of long-term capital gains. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations under the Code.

Any gain or loss realized on the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of a Note generally will be treated as U.S. source gain or loss, as the case may be. If any gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of Notes is subject to foreign income tax, U.S. Holders may not be able to credit such tax against their U.S. federal income tax liability under the U.S. foreign tax credit limitations of the Code (because such gain

generally would be U.S. source income) unless such income tax can be credited (subject to applicable limitations) against U.S. federal income tax due on other income that is treated as derived from foreign sources. Alternatively, the U.S. Holder may deduct such taxes in computing taxable income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, provided that the U.S. Holder does not elect to claim a foreign tax credit for any foreign income taxes paid or accrued for the relevant taxable year.

### ***U.S. Backup Withholding and Information Reporting***

Backup withholding and information reporting requirements generally apply to payments of principal of, and interest on, a Note and to proceeds of the sale or redemption of a Note, to U.S. Holders. Information reporting generally will apply to payments of principal of, and interest on, Notes (including Additional Amounts, if any), and to proceeds from the sale or redemption of Notes within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, to a U.S. Holder (other than an exempt recipient). Backup withholding will be required on payments made within the United States, or by a U.S. payor or U.S. middleman, on a Note to a U.S. Holder, other than an exempt recipient, if the U.S. Holder fails to furnish its correct taxpayer identification number or otherwise fails to comply with, or establish an exemption from, the backup withholding requirements.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. A U.S. Holder generally will be entitled to credit any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules against its U.S. federal income tax liability or to obtain a refund of the amounts withheld, provided the required information is furnished to the IRS in a timely manner.

In addition, certain U.S. Holders who are individuals are required to report information relating to their interest in the Notes, subject to certain exceptions (including an exception for Notes held in accounts maintained by certain financial institutions). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the effect, if any, of this reporting requirement on their ownership and disposition of the Notes.

**The above description is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the ownership of Notes. Prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their own tax advisers concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations.**

## PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Republic and the Joint Lead Managers have entered into a purchase agreement dated July 28, 2016 (the “Purchase Agreement”), pursuant to which Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as Initial Purchaser, has agreed to purchase, and the Republic has agreed to sell, U.S.\$1,000,000,000 principal amount of the Notes.

In addition, pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, First Citizens Bank Limited is acting as placement agent (the “Placement Agent”) solely with respect to the placement of the Notes in Trinidad and Tobago. First Citizens Bank Limited, one of the Joint Lead Managers, is not a broker-dealer registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

The purchase agreement provides that the obligations of the Initial Purchaser to purchase the Notes are subject to approval of legal matters by counsel and to other conditions. The Initial Purchaser must purchase all the Notes if it purchases any of the Notes.

The Initial Purchaser proposes to resell the Notes at the offering price set forth on the cover page of these listing particulars outside of the United States to certain persons in reliance on Regulation S and in accordance with applicable law, and within the United States to qualified institutional buyers (as defined in Rule 144A) in reliance on Rule 144A. See “Transfer Restrictions.” The price at which the Notes are offered may be changed at any time without notice.

The Notes have not been, and will not be, registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) except in transactions exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act. See “Transfer Restrictions.”

Accordingly, in connection with sales outside of the United States, the Initial Purchaser has agreed that, except as permitted by the purchase agreement and set forth in “Transfer Restrictions,” it will not offer or sell the Notes within the United States to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons (i) as part of its distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after the later of the commencement of this offering and the closing date, and it will have sent to each dealer to which it sells notes during the 40-day distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restriction on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of this offering, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by a dealer that is not participating in this offering may violate the registration requirement of the Securities Act if that offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A.

The Republic has agreed that, for a period of 60 days from the closing date of this offering, the Republic will not, without the prior written consent of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and First Citizens Bank Limited, offer, sell, contract to sell, issue or otherwise dispose of any debt securities in the international capital markets under Rule 144A or Regulation S, or registered under the Securities Act. The Initial Purchaser in its sole discretion may release any of the securities subject to this agreement at any time without notice.

The Joint Lead Managers have severally represented and agreed that they have not offered, sold or delivered and will not offer, sell or deliver any notes, directly or indirectly, or distribute these listing particulars or any other offering material relating to the Notes in or from any jurisdiction, except under circumstances that will result in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations thereof and that will not impose any obligations on the Republic except as set forth in the purchase agreement.

The Notes constitute a new class of securities with no established trading market. However, we cannot assure you that the prices at which the Notes will sell in the market after this offering will not be lower than the initial offering price or that an active trading market for the Notes will develop and continue after this offering. The Initial Purchaser has advised us that it currently intends to make a market in the Notes. However, it is not obligated to do so and it may discontinue any market-making activities with respect to the Notes at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you as to the liquidity of, or the trading market for, the Notes.

In connection with the offering, the Initial Purchaser may purchase and sell Notes in the open market. Purchases and sales in the open market may include short sales, purchases to cover short positions and stabilizing purchases.

- Short sales involve secondary market sales by the initial purchasers of a greater number of notes than they are required to purchase in the offering.
- Covering transactions involve purchases of notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover short positions.
- Stabilizing transactions involve bids to purchase notes so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Purchases to cover short positions and stabilizing purchases, as well as other purchases by the Initial Purchaser for its own accounts, may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the Notes. They may also cause the price of the Notes to be higher than the price that would otherwise exist in the open market in the absence of these transactions. The Initial Purchaser may conduct these transactions in the over-the-counter market or otherwise. If the Initial Purchaser commence any of these transactions, it may discontinue them at any time.

In connection with the offering of the Notes, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (the “Stabilizing Manager”) (or persons acting on behalf of the Stabilizing Manager), to the extent permitted by applicable laws, may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes during the stabilization period at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilization action may not necessarily occur. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the Notes is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the date the Republic receives the proceeds of the issue of Notes and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the Notes. Any stabilization action or over-allotment must be conducted by the Initial Purchaser (or persons acting on behalf of the Stabilizing Manager) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules, and will be undertaken at the offices of the Stabilizing Manager and on the Euro MTF market.

The Joint Lead Managers are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financing and brokerage activities. The Joint Lead Managers and their respective affiliates have in the past performed commercial banking, investment banking and advisory services for us from time to time for which they have received customary fees and reimbursement of expenses and may, from time to time, engage in transactions with and perform services for us in the ordinary course of their business for which they may receive customary fees and reimbursement of expenses. In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the Joint Lead Managers and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (which may include bank loans and/or credit default swaps) for their own respective accounts and for the accounts of their respective customers, and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the Republic.

We have agreed to indemnify the Joint Lead Managers against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act, or to contribute to payments that the Joint Lead Managers may be required to make because of any of those liabilities.

Purchasers of Notes sold outside of the United States may be required to pay stamp taxes and other charges in compliance with the laws and practices of the country of purchase in addition to the price to investors on the cover page of these listing particulars.

The notes were delivered against payment for the Notes on or about the date specified in the last paragraph of the cover page of these listing particulars, which was the fifth business day following the date of the pricing of the Notes. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the Exchange Act, trades in the secondary market generally are required to settle in three business days, unless the parties to a trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wished to

trade Notes on the date of pricing or the next succeeding business day were required, by virtue of the fact that the Notes initially settled in T+5, to specify alternative settlement arrangements to prevent a failed settlement.

### ***The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago***

The Notes may be sold, directly or indirectly, to residents of the Republic (including corporations or other entities organized under the laws thereof).

### ***European Economic Area***

These listing particulars have been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”) will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. The expression “Prospectus Directive” means Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended), and includes any relevant implementing measure in the Member State concerned.

### ***The United Kingdom***

The Initial Purchaser has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the “FSMA”) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Republic; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

This document is for distribution only to persons who (i) have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the “Financial Promotion Order”), (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) (“high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc.”) of the Financial Promotion Order, (iii) are outside the United Kingdom, or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as “relevant persons”). This document is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

### ***Hong Kong***

The Notes may not be offered or sold in Hong Kong by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32, Laws of Hong Kong) and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

### ***Singapore***

These listing particulars have not been, and will not be, registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, (i) the Notes may not be offered, sold, or made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase; and (ii) these listing particulars or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, may not be circulated or distributed whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (a) to an institutional investor pursuant to Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “SFA”), (b) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or to any person pursuant to Section 275(1A) of the SFA, and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (c) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased in reliance of an exemption under Section 274 or 275 of the SFA, the Notes shall not be sold within the period of six months from the date of the initial acquisition of the Notes, except to any of the following persons:

- an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA);
- a relevant person (as defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA); or
- any person pursuant to an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) of the SFA,

unless expressly specified otherwise in Section 276(7) of the SFA or Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore (the “SFR”).

Where the Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries’ rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- to an institutional investor (for corporations, under Section 274 of the SFA) or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person pursuant to an offer that is made on terms that such shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or such rights and interest in that trust are acquired at a consideration of not less than S.\$200,000 (or its equivalent in a foreign currency) for each transaction, whether such amount is to be paid for in cash or by exchange of securities or other assets, and further for corporations, in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA;
- where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer; or
- where the transfer is by operation of law.

### ***Chile***

The Notes may not be offered or sold in Chile, directly or indirectly, by means of a “Public Offer” (as defined under Law 18.045 and regulations from the SVS). Chilean institutional investors (such as banks, pension funds and insurance companies) are required to comply with specific restrictions relating to the purchase of the Notes. Pursuant to Chilean law, a public offering of securities is an offering that is addressed to the general public or to certain specific categories or groups thereof. Considering that the definition of public offering is quite broad, even an offering addressed to a small group of investors may be considered to be addressed to a certain specific category or group of the public and therefore be considered public under applicable law. On June 27, 2012, the SVS issued General Rule No. 336 (Norma de Carácter General No. 336, hereinafter “NCG 336”), which is intended to govern

the private offering of securities in Chile. NCG 336 provides that the offering of securities that meet the conditions described therein shall not be considered public offerings in Chile and shall be exempted from complying with the general rules applicable to public offerings.

***Panama***

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF CAPITAL MARKETS OF PANAMA NOR HAVE THE NOTES BEEN LISTED ON THE PANAMANIAN STOCK EXCHANGE. ACCORDINGLY, (I) THE NOTES CANNOT BE PUBLICLY OFFERED OR SOLD IN PANAMA, EXCEPT IN TRANSACTIONS EXEMPTED FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE PANAMANIAN SECURITIES LAWS, (II) THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF CAPITAL MARKETS OF PANAMA HAS NOT REVIEWED THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THESE LISTING PARTICULARS, (III) THE NOTES AND THIS OFFERING ARE NOT SUBJECT TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF CAPITAL MARKETS OF PANAMA, AND (IV) THE NOTES DO NOT BENEFIT FROM THE TAX INCENTIVES PROVIDED BY THE PANAMANIAN SECURITIES LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

## FORM, DENOMINATION AND TRANSFER

### Global Notes

Notes offered or sold in offshore transactions in reliance on Regulation S initially will be represented by the Regulation S Global Note and will be registered in the name of a nominee of DTC and deposited with the Registrar as custodian for DTC.

Notes offered, sold or resold within the United States in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented by the Rule 144A Global Note and will be deposited with the Registrar, as custodian for DTC, and registered in the name of a nominee of DTC. The Rule 144A Global Note (and any Notes issued in exchange therefor) will be subject to certain restrictions on transfer set forth below and in the indenture and, unless determined otherwise by the Republic in accordance with applicable law, will bear the legend regarding such restrictions set forth under “Transfer Restrictions” (the “Securities Act Legend”).

A beneficial interest in the Regulation S Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the Rule 144A Global Note only upon receipt by the Registrar of a written certification from the transferor in the form provided for in the indenture (a “Transfer Certificate”), to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person who the transferor reasonably believes is purchasing for its own account or accounts as to which it exercises sole investment discretion and that such person and each such account is a qualified institutional buyer, in each case in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction.

Beneficial interests in the Rule 144A Global Note may be transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the Regulation S Global Note, whether during or after the period ending on the 40th day after the later of commencement of the offering and the Closing Date (the “40-Day Restricted Period”), only upon receipt by the Registrar of a Transfer Certificate from the transferor to the effect that such transfer is being made in accordance with Rule 904 of Regulation S.

Any beneficial interest in one of the Global Notes that is transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of a beneficial interest in the other Global Note will, upon transfer, cease to be a beneficial interest in such Global Note and become a beneficial interest in the other Global Note and, accordingly, will thereafter be subject to all transfer restrictions and other procedures applicable to a beneficial interest in such other Global Note for as long as it remains an interest.

Upon the issuance of the Global Notes, DTC or its nominee will credit, on its internal system, the respective principal amount of the individual beneficial interests represented by each Global Note to the accounts of persons who have accounts with such depository. Such accounts initially will be designated by or on behalf of the Initial Purchaser. Ownership of beneficial interests in a Global Note will be limited to persons who have accounts with DTC (the “DTC Participants”) or persons who hold through DTC Participants (including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg). Ownership of beneficial interests in the Global Notes will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to interests of the Participants) and the records of the Participants (with respect to interests of persons other than the Participants).

So long as the depository for a Global Note, or its nominee, is the registered owner or holder of such Global Note, such depository or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole owner or holder of the Notes represented by such Global Note for all purposes under the indenture and the Notes. No owner of a beneficial interest in a Global Note will be able to transfer that interest except in accordance with the depository’s applicable procedures.

Investors may hold their beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Note through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear, if they are participants in such systems, or indirectly through organizations which are participants in such systems. Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will hold beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Note on behalf of their participants through customers’ securities accounts in their respective names on the books of their respective depositories, which in turn will hold such beneficial interests in the Regulation S Global Note in customers’ securities accounts in the depositories’ name on the books of DTC.

Investors may hold their beneficial interests in the Rule 144A Global Note directly through DTC if they are participants in such system or indirectly through organizations that are participants in such system.

### **Definitive Notes**

Definitive Notes will only be issued to Noteholders or their nominees if (i) DTC notifies the Republic that it is no longer willing or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as depositary with respect to the Global Notes or ceases to be a “clearing agency” registered under the Exchange Act, or if at any time it is no longer eligible to act as such, and the Republic is unable to appoint a qualified successor within 90 days of receiving notice or becoming aware of such ineligibility on the part of DTC, (ii) the Republic, at its option, elects to terminate the book-entry system through DTC with respect to the Global Notes or (iii) after the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the indenture), holders of beneficial interests in the Global Notes representing not less than a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Global Notes outstanding advise the Trustee, through DTC, in writing that the continuation of a book-entry system through DTC (or a successor thereof) with respect to the Global Notes is no longer in such holders’ best interest, and the Trustee shall notify all holders of beneficial interests of the Global Notes through DTC of the availability of Definitive Notes.

Upon the occurrence of any of the events described in the immediately preceding paragraph, the Republic will execute and the Registrar, upon receipt of an officer’s certificate from the Republic for the authentication and delivery of Definitive Notes, will authenticate and deliver Definitive Notes in any authorized denominations, in an aggregate principal amount equal to the principal amount of the Registered Global Notes representing such Definitive Notes, in exchange for such Definitive Notes.

### **Book-Entry Registration**

Notes are eligible to be held in book-entry form in DTC. DTC has advised the Republic that it is a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York, a member of the United States Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to Section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC was created to hold securities for DTC Participants and to facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between DTC Participants through electronic book-entries, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities. DTC Participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to the DTC system also is available to other institutions such as banks, brokers, dealers and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC Participant either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”).

Under the rules, regulations and procedures creating and affecting DTC and its operations (the “Rules”), DTC Participants make book-entry transfers of Global Notes among DTC Participants on whose behalf it acts with respect to such Notes accepted into DTC’s book-entry settlement system as described below and to receive and transmit distributions of principal and interest on such Notes. DTC Participants and Indirect Participants, with which beneficial owners of Global Notes (the “Owners”) have accounts with respect to the Global Notes, similarly are required to make book-entry transfers and receive and transmit such payments on behalf of their respective Owners. Accordingly, although the Owners who hold Global Notes through DTC Participants or Indirect Participants do not possess Notes, the Rules, by virtue of the requirements described above, provide a mechanism by which DTC Participants will receive payments and will be able to transfer their interest with respect to the Notes.

Since DTC may only act on behalf of DTC Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants, any Owner desiring to pledge Global Notes to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions with respect to such Global Notes, will be required to withdraw its Notes from DTC as described below.

DTC has advised the Republic that it will take any action permitted to be taken by an Owner only at the direction of and on behalf of one or more DTC Participants to whose account with DTC such Owner’s Global Notes are credited. Additionally, DTC has advised the Republic that it will take such actions with respect to any percentage of the beneficial interest of Owners who hold Notes through DTC Participants or Indirect Participants only at the direction of and on behalf of DTC Participants whose accountholders include undivided interests that satisfy any such percentage. DTC may take conflicting actions with respect to other undivided interests to the extent that such actions are taken on behalf of DTC Participants whose accountholders include such undivided interests.

Neither the Republic nor the Registrar will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests, or Notes held by Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC, or by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

#### **Transfers within and between DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear**

Transfers between DTC Participants will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC Rules and will be settled in same-day funds. The laws of some States require that certain persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities. Consequently, the ability to transfer beneficial interests in a Global Note to such persons may be limited. Because DTC can only act on behalf of DTC Participants, who in turn act on behalf of Indirect Participants and certain banks, the ability of a person having a beneficial interest in a Global Note to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in the DTC system, or otherwise take action in respect of such interest, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate evidencing such interest. Transfers between participants in Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with their respective rules and operating procedures.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Notes described below and in “Transfer Restrictions,” cross-market transfers between DTC and directly or indirectly through Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participants will be effected in DTC in accordance with DTC rules on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, by its respective depositary; however, such cross-market transactions will require delivery of instructions to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, by the counterparty in such system in accordance with its rules and procedures and within its established deadlines (which are in Brussels time). Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will, if the transaction meets its settlement requirements, deliver instructions to its respective depositary to take action to effect final settlement on its behalf by delivering or receiving beneficial interests in the relevant Global Note in DTC, and making or receiving payment in accordance with normal procedures for same-day funds settlement applicable to DTC. Clearstream, Luxembourg participants and participants in Euroclear may not deliver instructions directly to the depositaries for Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear.

Because of time zone differences, the securities account of a Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participant purchasing a beneficial interest in a Global Note from a DTC Participant or Indirect Participant will be credited during the securities settlement processing day immediately following the DTC settlement date and such credit of any transactions in beneficial interests in such Global Note settled during such processing will be reported to the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participant on such business day. Cash received in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as a result of sales of beneficial interests in a Global Note by or through a Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg participant to a DTC Participant will be received with value on the DTC settlement date but will be available in the relevant Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg cash account only as of the business day following settlement in DTC.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in the Global Notes among participants of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. Neither the Republic nor the Registrar will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or their respective participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

## TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

The Notes are subject to the following restrictions on transfer. By purchasing Notes, you will be deemed to have made the following acknowledgments and representations to, and agreements with, the Republic and the Joint Lead Managers:

(1) You acknowledge that:

- the Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or any other securities laws and are being offered for resale in transactions that do not require registration under the Securities Act or any other securities laws; and
- unless so registered, the Notes may not be offered, sold or otherwise transferred except under a transaction exempt from, or not subject to, the registration requirements of the Securities Act or any other applicable securities laws, and in each case in compliance with the conditions for transfer set forth in, as applicable, paragraph (4) or (5) below.

(2) You represent that you are not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act) of the Republic, that you are not acting on the Republic's behalf and that either:

- you are a qualified institutional buyer (as defined in Rule 144A under the Securities Act) and are purchasing Notes for your own account or for the account of another qualified institutional buyer, and you are aware that the Initial Purchaser is selling the Notes to you in reliance upon Rule 144A; or
- you are not a U.S. person (as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) or purchasing for the account or benefit of a U.S. person, other than a distributor, and you are purchasing Notes in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S.

(3) You acknowledge that neither the Republic nor the Joint Lead Managers nor any person representing the Republic or the Joint Lead Managers has made any representation to you with respect to the Republic or the offering of the Notes, other than the information contained in these listing particulars. You represent that you are relying only on these listing particulars in making your investment decision with respect to the Notes. You agree that you have had access to such information concerning the Republic and the Notes as you have deemed necessary in connection with your decision to purchase Notes, including an opportunity to ask questions of and request information from the Republic.

(4) If you are purchasing Notes in reliance upon Rule 144A, you represent that you are purchasing Notes for your own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which you are acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution of the Notes in violation of the Securities Act, subject to any requirement of law that the disposition of your property or the property of that investor account or accounts be at all times within your or their control and subject to your or their ability to resell the Notes pursuant to Rule 144A or any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. You agree on your own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which you are purchasing Notes, and each subsequent holder of the Notes by its acceptance of the Notes will agree, that until the end of the resale restriction period (as defined below), the Notes may be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred only:

- (a) to the Republic or an affiliate of the Republic;
- (b) under a registration statement that has been declared effective under the Securities Act;
- (c) for so long as the Notes are eligible for resale under Rule 144A, to a person whom the seller reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer that is purchasing for its own account or for the account of another qualified institutional buyer and to whom it has given notice that the offer, sale, pledge or other transfer is being made in reliance on Rule 144A; or
- (d) through offers and sales that occur outside the United States within the meaning of Regulation S;

subject in each of the above cases to any requirement of law that the disposition of the seller's property or the property of an investor account or accounts be at all times within the seller or such account's control.

You also acknowledge that:

- the above restrictions on resale will apply from the closing date of the offering of the Notes until the date that is one year (in the case of Rule 144A Notes) after the later of the closing date and the last date that the Republic or any of its affiliates was the owner of the Notes or any predecessor of the Notes (which period we refer to in these listing particulars as the "resale restriction period"), and will not apply after the resale restriction period ends; and
- each Note will bear a legend substantially to the following effect:

**"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), OR ANY SECURITIES LAW OF ANY STATE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND MAY NOT BE REOFFERED, RESOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT AS PERMITTED BY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES. THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY ITS ACCEPTANCE OF THIS NOTE, REPRESENTS, ACKNOWLEDGES AND AGREES THAT IT WILL NOT REOFFER, RESELL, PLEDGE OR OTHERWISE TRANSFER THIS NOTE EXCEPT (i) IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, TO A PERSON WHOM THE SELLER REASONABLY BELIEVES IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A) PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WHOM THE SELLER HAS INFORMED, IN EACH CASE, THAT THE REOFFER, RESALE, PLEDGE OR OTHER TRANSFER IS BEING MADE IN RELIANCE ON RULE 144A; OR (ii) OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 904 OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT; IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAW OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES AND ANY OTHER JURISDICTION. THE HOLDER WILL, AND EACH SUBSEQUENT HOLDER IS REQUIRED TO, NOTIFY ANY PURCHASER OF THIS NOTE FROM IT OF THE RESALE RESTRICTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE. TERMS USED IN THIS PARAGRAPH HAVE THE MEANINGS GIVEN TO THEM BY REGULATIONS UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT."**

(5) If you are purchasing Notes in reliance upon Regulation S, you represent that you are purchasing Notes for your account, or for one or more investors accounts for which you are acting as a fiduciary or agent, in each case not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution of the Notes in violation of the Securities Act. You agree, on your behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which you are purchasing Notes, that until the expiration of the 40-day Restricted Period, any offer, sale, pledge or other transfer shall not be made by it in the United States or to or for the account of a U.S. person except pursuant to Rule 144A to a qualified institutional buyer taking delivery therefore in the form of a beneficial interest in the Rule 144A Global Note and that each Regulation S Global Note will bear a legend substantially to the following effect:

**"PRIOR TO THE EXPIRATION OF THE 40-DAY DISTRIBUTION COMPLIANCE PERIOD (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S ("REGULATION S") UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"), THIS SECURITY MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S) EXCEPT TO A PERSON REASONABLY BELIEVED TO BE A "QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER" (AS DEFINED IN RULE 144A) UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT IN A TRANSACTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF RULE 144A AND THE INDENTURE REFERRED TO HEREIN."**

(6) You acknowledge that the Republic, the Joint Lead Managers and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the above acknowledgments, representations and agreements. You agree that if any of the

acknowledgments, representations or agreements you are deemed to have been made by your purchase of Notes is no longer accurate, you will promptly notify the Republic and the Joint Lead Managers. If you are purchasing any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more investor accounts, you represent that you have sole investment discretion with respect to each of those accounts and that you have full power to make the above acknowledgments, representations and agreements on behalf of each account.

(7) According to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, Chapter VI, Article 3, point A/II/2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Notes shall be freely transferable, and therefore, no transaction made on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange shall be canceled.

Because of the foregoing transfer restrictions, purchasers of Notes are advised to consult their respective legal advisers prior to making any offer, resale, pledge or other transfer of Notes.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Application has been made for acceptance of the Notes into DTC's book-entry settlement system. The Notes have been accepted for clearance and settlement through Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. The International Securities Identification Number for the Regulation S Global Note is USP93960AG08, the common code for the Regulation S Global Note is 146740243, the CUSIP Number for the Regulation S Global Note is P93960 AG0, the International Securities Identification Number for the Rule 144A Global Note is US896292AJ80, the common code for the Rule 144A Global Note is 146769128 and the CUSIP Number for the Rule 144A Global Note is 896292 AJ8.

2. The Republic has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorizations in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago in connection with the issuance and performance of the Notes. The issuance of the Notes is authorized under the External Loans Act Chap. 71:05 of the Laws of the Republic.

3. Neither the Republic nor the Central Government (including, but not limited to, any department, ministry or sub-division thereof) is involved in any litigation or arbitration proceedings that are material in the context of this issuance of Notes nor, so far as the Republic is aware, are any such litigation or arbitration proceedings pending or threatened.

4. Copies of the following documents may be collected on any business day (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) at the office of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg so long as any of the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange:

(a) the Indenture incorporating the forms of the global Notes and the definitive Notes; and

(b) copies of the Constitution of the Republic Chap. 1:01 and the External Loans Act Chap. 71:05 of the laws of the Republic.

5. Copies of the most recent annual economic report of the Republic and these listing particulars will be available free of charge at the offices of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg so long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

**APPENDIX A – REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: PUBLIC SECTOR DEBT**

**Public Sector External Direct Debt**

Borrower	Lender	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Currency	Interest Rate	Outstanding Amount	
						At September 30,	
						2014	2015
						<i>(TT dollars)</i>	
GORTT	ANZ	4/18/2008	10/15/2018	USD	4.58%	178,262,022.58	138,630,836.06
GORTT	BAUST	3/11/2013	9/30/2024	EURO	Floating	268,207,450.49	212,945,458.44
GORTT	BNP	2/11/2010	6/15/2022	USD	Floating	381,399,826.25	330,546,179.51
GORTT	CDB	6/15/1995	10/1/2019	USD	Floating	74,831,009.12	59,937,441.98
GORTT	CDB	11/7/2000	1/1/2018	USD	Floating	13,671,108.09	9,763,851.21
GORTT	CDB	12/31/2014	1/1/2027	USD	Floating	-	191,175,000.00
GORTT	CITINA	6/27/2000	6/27/2030	Yen	3.75%	662,200,000.00	605,000,000.00
GORTT	CITINA	12/16/2013	1/16/2024	USD	4.375%	3,498,508,114.46	3,498,068,968.88
GORTT	CRDITS	7/1/2000	7/1/2020	USD	9.75%	1,593,325,000.00	1,593,125,000.00
GORTT	DEUT	5/17/2007	5/17/2027	USD	5.875%	955,995,000.00	955,875,000.00
GORTT	EEC	7/15/1988	1/15/2028	XEU	1.00%	722,324.67	595,709.32
GORTT	EEC	10/30/1990	9/1/2030	XEU	1.00%	27,398,362.92	22,876,171.71
GORTT	EIB	9/1/1978	3/1/2018	XEU	1.00%	433,349.92	275,645.10
GORTT	EIB	3/1/1979	3/1/2024	XEU	1.00%	13,847.40	11,035.02
GORTT	EIB	4/13/1984	4/1/2024	XEU	1.00%	1,427,740.05	1,144,542.69
GORTT	EXIMCHINA	5/12/2006	9/21/2026	YUAN	2.00%	652,722,270.95	577,698,709.65
GORTT	EXIMCHINA	5/20/2011	9/21/2031	YUAN	2.00%	214,928,100.00	207,517,500.00
GORTT	EXIMCHINA	3/15/2013	3/21/2033	YUAN	2.00%	-	-
GORTT	EXIMCHINA	3/15/2013	1/21/2028	USD	3.00%	-	-
GORTT	EXIMUS	10/26/2012	12/26/2024	USD	Floating	135,222,277.17	139,034,922.95
GORTT	IADB	3/26/1987	3/24/2022	USD	2.00%	12,039,965.33	10,433,326.75
GORTT	IADB	12/5/1988	11/24/2023	USD	2.00%	4,372,792.19	3,912,007.21
GORTT	IADB	10/30/1991	10/31/2026	USD	2.00%	10,011,824.49	9,209,722.82
GORTT	IADB	7/12/1996	7/12/2021	USD	Floating	371,182,553.84	318,116,538.61
GORTT	IADB	6/11/1996	6/11/2016	USD	Floating	7,143,006.86	3,571,054.30
GORTT	IADB	6/11/1996	6/11/2016	USD	Floating	21,684,373.86	10,840,825.95
GORTT	IADB	3/27/1996	3/27/2021	USD	Floating	55,438,855.57	46,905,705.04
GORTT	IADB	7/12/1996	7/12/2016	USD	Floating	140,316,268.35	70,149,327.80
GORTT	IADB	7/6/1999	7/6/2024	USD	Floating	424,359,135.65	381,875,281.70
GORTT	IADB	6/21/2002	6/15/2027	USD	Floating	135,311,312.99	124,887,072.20
GORTT	IADB	5/21/2003	5/21/2023	USD	Floating	16,110,891.27	14,318,994.59
GORTT	IADB	3/17/2004	3/17/2024	USD	Floating	11,529,646.60	9,508,224.61
GORTT	IADB	3/16/2007	3/16/2032	USD	Floating	9,289,515.90	6,051,730.08
GORTT	IADB	4/5/2008	4/5/2028	USD	Floating	75,355,054.61	89,616,555.06
GORTT	IADB	8/17/2009	8/17/2023	USD	Floating	22,496,025.91	128,273,889.31
GORTT	IADB	12/10/2010	12/10/2030	USD	Floating	637,330,000.00	637,250,000.00
GORTT	IADB	2/8/2011	2/8/2036	USD	Floating	31,439,456.33	70,457,726.08
GORTT	IADB	11/30/2011	11/30/2031	USD	Floating	286,798,500.00	286,762,500.00
GORTT	IADB	11/30/2011	11/30/2036	USD	Floating	156,198,404.74	156,178,798.14
GORTT	IADB	11/8/2011	11/30/2031	USD	Floating	382,398,000.00	382,350,000.00
GORTT	IADB	12/13/2011	12/13/2031	USD	Floating	318,665,000.00	318,625,000.00
GORTT	IADB	12/13/2011	12/13/2031	USD	Floating	509,864,000.00	509,800,000.00
GORTT	IADB	1/19/2013	1/15/2038	USD	Floating	154,236,294.60	154,216,934.30
GORTT	IADB	1/27/2014	7/15/2038	USD	Floating	-	6,372,500.00
GORTT	IADB	1/27/2014	6/15/2039	USD	Floating	-	-
GORTT	IADB	1/27/2014	1/15/2039	USD	Floating	-	3,186,250.00
GORTT	IBRD	6/27/2003	5/1/2019	USD	4.86%	54,285,262.46	40,710,404.19
GORTT	IDBNY	2/11/2010	12/15/2017	USD	Floating	45,356,734.35	30,234,022.66

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Public Sector Domestic Direct Debt**

Borrower	Lender	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Outstanding Amount At September 30,	
					2014	2015
					<i>(TT dollars)</i>	
GORTT	ANSA	9/4/2015	9/4/2028	3.01%	-	198,322,057.06
GORTT	CBTT	11/6/2003	11/6/2018	6.25%	640,000,000.00	640,000,000.00
GORTT	CBTT	7/2/2008	7/2/2017	8.25%	1,200,000,000.00	1,200,000,000.00
GORTT	CBTT	5/21/2013	5/21/2020	2.60%	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
GORTT	CBTT	6/27/2014	6/27/2021	2.50%	1,012,736,320.55	1,000,000,000.00
GORTT	CBTT	6/27/2014	6/27/2021	2.50%	559,271,000.00	559,271,000.00
GORTT	CITI	1/31/1991	7/31/2016	Floating	4,307,850.00	4,307,850.00
GORTT	CITI	11/29/1991	11/29/2016	13.9375%	42,872,000.00	42,872,000.00
GORTT	CITI	1/31/1991	7/31/2016	12.00%	60,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
GORTT	CITI	2/7/1992	2/6/2017	Floating	29,500,154.00	29,500,154.00
GORTT	CITI	4/26/1993	4/25/2018	Floating	42,061,600.00	42,061,600.00
GORTT	CITI	3/12/1997	3/12/2017	Floating	102,529.97	102,529.97
GORTT	CITI	3/12/1997	3/12/2017	10.875%	51,221,940.00	30,733,164.08
GORTT	CITI	8/30/2001	8/30/2016	11.25%	60,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
GORTT	CITI	9/27/2001	9/27/2016	10.75%	33,333,333.32	16,666,666.48
GORTT	CITI	11/7/2001	11/7/2021	11.25%	214,184,825.68	238,280,618.60
GORTT	CITI	12/31/2001	12/31/2026	11.25%	26,938,805.32	29,969,420.38
GORTT	CITI	9/30/2002	9/30/2022	7.15%	500,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
GORTT	CITI	6/24/2003	6/24/2018	6.45%	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00
GORTT	CITI	9/22/2004	9/22/2019	6.10%	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
GORTT	CITI	5/17/1995	5/17/2015	11.25%	131,977,285.56	-
GORTT	CITI	10/7/1999	10/8/2014	11.00%	17,500,000.00	-
GORTT	CLICO	9/30/2003	9/30/2018	6.40%	200,000,000.00	200,000,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	8/3/2004	8/3/2019	6.15%	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	2/4/2010	2/4/2027	6.60%	1,099,800,000.00	1,099,800,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	2/4/2010	2/4/2029	6.70%	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	2/4/2010	2/4/2031	6.80%	1,000,000,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	2/9/2010	2/9/2025	6.50%	600,000,000.00	600,000,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	4/20/2010	4/20/2023	5.95%	794,000,000.00	794,000,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	11/22/2011	11/22/2031	6.00%	1,500,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	10/31/2012	10/31/2032	4.20%	4,397,133,000.00	4,397,133,000.00
GORTT	CLICO	10/31/2012	10/31/2037	4.25%	702,867,000.00	702,867,000.00
GORTT	FCB	12/23/2014	12/23/2026	2.30%	-	1,500,000,000.00
GORTT	FCB	12/9/2014	6/9/2016	Floating	-	600,000,000.00
GORTT	FCB	6/16/2015	12/16/2015	2.61%	-	475,680,000.00
GORTT	FCISL	11/26/2015	11/26/2020	Floating	-	1,437,500,000.00
GORTT	FCISL	9/25/2015	9/25/2025	Floating	-	1,000,000,000.00
GORTT	FCMB	3/28/2011	3/28/2031	6.10%	495,667,082.41	526,363,868.74
GORTT	FINCOR	6/27/2002	6/27/2017	7.75%	19,999,984.00	13,333,316.00
GORTT	PRI	3/16/2005	3/16/2015	6.00%	400,000,000.00	-
GORTT	PRI	5/24/2005	5/24/2015	6.10%	400,000,000.00	-
GORTT	PRIV	6/30/2009	6/30/2016	6.20%	880,000,000.00	880,000,000.00
GORTT	PRIV	6/30/2009	6/30/2020	6.40%	368,500,000.00	368,500,000.00
GORTT	PRIV	4/23/2009	4/23/2024	7.75%	1,500,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
GORTT	PRIV	9/27/2012	9/27/2027	5.20%	2,500,000,000.00	2,500,000,000.00
GORTT	PRIV	9/23/2014	9/23/2026	2.80%	1,394,348,096.40	1,451,841,000.00
GORTT	RBC	5/31/2001	5/31/2016	11.65%	40,000,000.00	20,000,000.00
GORTT	RBC	9/5/2003	9/5/2018	6.25%	250,000,000.00	250,000,000.00
GORTT	RBC	12/24/2009	7/1/2034	8.50%	141,704,000.00	141,704,000.00
GORTT	RBC	12/24/2009	7/1/2034	8.50%	181,967,200.00	181,967,200.00
GORTT	RBL	9/30/2002	9/30/2022	6.75%	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
GORTT	SCOTIA	12/9/1997	12/9/2017	Floating	96,468,022.45	84,684,221.85
GORTT	TTCD	2/18/2000	2/18/2015	11.40%	7,671,923.00	-
GORTT	TTCD	5/8/2000	5/8/2015	11.40%	20,000,000.00	-
GORTT	UTC	5/5/2003	5/5/2018	6.40%	66,666,667.00	50,000,000.08

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Central Government Guaranteed Debt

Lender	Borrower	Amount Guaranteed	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance Outstanding At September 30,	
						2014	2015
<i>(TT dollars, unless otherwise indicated)</i>						<i>(TT dollars)</i>	
RBL	CARONI	489,300,000.00	9/1/2011	9/1/2018	6.45%	148,062,979.00	115,160,095.50
CBTT	EFCL	400,000,000.00	30/10/2009	30/10/2016	5.35%	400,000,000.00	400,000,000.00
CBTT	FCH	350,000,000.00	30/09/2002	30/09/2022	4.50%	131,250,000.00	122,500,000.00
FCB	FCH	86,200,000.00	1/10/1994	10/10/2022	11.50%	41,712,658.00	36,498,575.75
RBC	NIDCO	53,000,000.00	10/12/2009	10/12/2023	7.90%	37,100,000.00	33,566,666.67
FCB	NIDCO	334,750,000.00	27/08/2009	27/08/2024	7.60%	229,833,333.33	206,850,000.00
ANZ	NIDCO	61,272,036.00	4/5/2007	12/17/2018	FLOATING	180,249,304.71	140,193,902.71
CBTT	NIPDEC	500,000,000.00	19/03/2010	19/03/2028	6.25%	500,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
CBTT	NIPDEC	682,000,000.00	21/07/2009	21/07/2022	6.80%	682,000,000.00	682,000,000.00
CBTT	NIPDEC	360,000,000.00	2/9/2010	2/9/2028	6.10%	360,000,000.00	360,000,000.00
CBTT	NIPDEC	750,000,000.00	17/05/2011	17/05/2030	6.55%	750,000,000.00	750,000,000.00
FCB	NIPDEC	500,000,000.00	25/10/2011	25/10/2026	6.05%	500,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
FCB	NIPDEC	339,000,000.00	22/08/2012	22/08/2025	5.15%	339,000,000.00	339,000,000.00
SCOTIA	NIPDEC	150,000,000.00	27/10/2005	27/10/2017	6.25%	58,333,333.33	41,666,666.67
CITI	NMTS	178,382,278.00	15/06/2000	15/06/2020	11.75%	53,599,017.27	44,665,847.75
RBL	Taurus	60,000,000.00	1/10/1994	1/10/2022	11.50%	54,788,471.32	47,939,157.40
FCB	TIDCO	595,000,000.00	5/11/2001	5/11/2026	12.55%	417,926,197.00	385,778,028.00
FCB	TIDCO	180,000,000.00	29/11/2000	29/11/2020	12.25%	58,500,000.00	49,500,000.00
NIB	TTMF	200,000,000.00	23/08/2000	23/08/2020	4.50 bp	60,000,000.00	50,000,000.00
FCB	UDeCOTT	497,342,684.00	5/10/2009	5/10/2019	6.35%	312,953,726.93	264,464,153.28
FCB	UDeCOTT	88,000,000.00	4/6/2011	4/6/2021	5.63%	391,671,280.00	335,037,120.00
CITI	UDeCOTT	192,000,000.00	18/01/2006	18/01/2018	7.00%	56,000,000.00	40,000,000.00
RBL	UDeCOTT	100,000,000.00	11/10/2010	11/10/2021	6.06%	413,289,500.00	348,997,000.00

Source: Ministry of Finance.

**Central Government Letters of Comfort / Letters of Guarantees**

Lender	Borrower	Loan Amount	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance Outstanding At September 30	
						2014	2015
		<i>(TT dollars, unless otherwise indicated)</i>				<i>(TT dollars)</i>	
FCB	BWIA	15,000,000.00		2015/09/30	5.85%	3,750,000.00	409,114,500.00
UTC	BWIA	222,900,000.00	5/4/2005	5/4/2017	6.30%	55,725,000.00	75,000,000.00
FCB	CAL	64,200,000.00	28/11/12	2019/04/22	Floating	412,253,880.00	450,839,362.15
FCB	CAL	75,000,000.00	21/01/2015	2023/01/21	Fixed	-	400,000,000.00
RBC	Caroni	400,000,000.00	7/30/2003	7/30/2018	6.25%	133,333,332.94	285,300,000.00
RBC	EFCL	285,300,000.00	10/30/2009	10/30/2016	Fixed	-	1,500,000,000.00
FCB	EMBD	400,000,000.00	7/27/2015	7/27/2019	4.00%	-	160,000,000.00
ANSA	ETeck	148,000,000.00	4/20/2011	4/20/2021	4.25%	103,600,000.00	67,287,500.00
FCB	ETeck	160,000,000.00	9/14/2011	9/14/2021	5.25%	160,000,000.00	366,000,000.00
FCB	ETeck	488,000,000.00	12/19/2012	12/19/2022	3.00%	-	2,141,720.67
BLADEX	EXIMTT	20,000,000.00	1/1/2007	6/9/2016	Floating	63,733,000.00	1,000,000,000.00
CITI	NFM			2099/12/32	3.13%	53,922,680.00	44,665,847.82
SCOTIA	NFM	95,000,000.00		2099/12/31	Fixed	37,320,384.00	16,190,371.00
PEFCO	NHSL	3,000,000.00	4/28/2011	4/28/2021	Fixed	41,327,978.82	99,999,999.60
SCOTIA	NICT	80,951,856.00	6/6/2011	6/6/2016	3.25%	32,380,742.00	41,666,667.95
ANSA	NIDCO	153,800,000.00	12/17/2010	12/17/2018	5.85%	86,512,500.00	452,178,308.82
RBC	NIDCO	1,514,905,535.28	12/24/2014	6/30/2016	3.25%	-	83,430,389.50
CBTT	NIPDEC	1,000,000,000.00	10/25/2013	10/25/2029	Floating	1,000,000,000.00	250,000,000.00
CBTT	NIPDEC	250,000,000.00	10/15/2012	10/15/2032	6.25%	250,000,000.00	213,000,000.00
RBC	NIPDEC	286,252,764.00	10/6/2006	10/6/2018	8.25%	107,344,786.50	500,000,000.00
SCOTIA	NIPDEC	150,000,000.00	10/27/2005	10/27/2017	6.25%	58,333,334.63	37,150,000.00
CITI	NMTS	174,082,278.00	1/1/2000	6/15/2020	11.75%	53,599,017.36	3,750,000.00
UTC	NMTS	225,000,000.00	5/16/2002	11/16/2021	10.15%	86,538,461.53	62,820,513.31
UTC	NMTS	175,000,000.00	11/16/2002	5/16/2022	10.15%	71,794,872.29	18,585,000.00
FCB	NQCTT	12,700,000.00		2016/07/31	Floating	4,119,511.43	19,730,095.03
ANSA	SPORTT	495,937,500.00	12/19/2013	12/19/2030	3.80%	481,351,102.94	233,191,981.93
FCB	SPORTT	31,712,596.01		2016/04/30	Fixed	11,666,679.11	180,300,000.00
FCB	TAURUS	552,443,275.24		2015/12/08	11.50%	59,190,330.00	7,246,583.14
FCB	TAURUS	34,659,724.16		2015/12/08	10.13%	23,046,475.01	489,399,182.35
FCB	TAURUS	1,369,711,878.29		2022/09/30	11.50%	582,127,573.26	9,591,572.00
FCB	TAURUS	32,600,000.00		2015/12/31	6.25%	30,379,451.00	4,951,685.28
BARCLAYS	UDECOT	397,570,320.00		2023/01/01	Fixed	1,723,309,186.43	64,000,000.00
ANSA	UDECOTT	233,191,981.93		2017/04/17	Fixed	233,191,981.93	185,914,166.67
ANSA	UDECOTT	223,097,000.00	5/20/2013	10/3/2022	1.95%	210,702,722.22	324,202,937.50
ANSA	UDECOTT	399,019,000.00	6/25/2013	5/20/2022	1.95%	374,080,213.50	1,562,931,483.24
CBTT	UDECOTT	213,000,000.00	10/31/2012	10/31/2020	3.35%	213,000,000.00	79,547,239.26
FCB	UDECOTT	180,300,000.00	5/25/2013	2/25/2017	Floating	180,300,000.00	230,100,000.00
FCB	UDECOTT	230,100,000.00		2016/04/21	Fixed	230,100,000.00	33,822,932.90
RBC	UDECOTT	500,000,000.00		2016/03/28	Fixed	500,000,000.00	227,140,000.00
RBL	UDECOTT	227,140,000.00		2016/03/27	Fixed	227,140,000.00	8,502,233.00
	UDECOTT	192,000,000.00	1/18/2006	1/18/2018	7.00%	56,000,000.00	67,287,500.00
UTC	VMCOTT	41,300,000.00	3/31/2010	3/31/2020	4.90%	22,715,000.00	40,000,000.00

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Statutory Letters of Comfort/ Letters of Guarantee**

<b>Lender</b>	<b>Borrower</b>	<b>Loan Amount</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Balance Outstanding At September 30</b>	
						<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
		<i>(TT dollars, unless otherwise indicated)</i>					
						<i>(TT dollars)</i>	
SCOTIA	AATT	320,000,000.00	9/11/2009	9/4/2020	5.85%	192,000,000.00	160,000,000.00
FCB	AATT	44,417,941.00	11/23/2012	8/31/2018	3.95%	32,026,306.71	23,342,696.90
FCB	HDC	300,000,000.00	17/08/2010	31/01/2020	5.75%	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
FCB	HDC	150,000,000.00				150,000,000.00	108,707,813.33
RBL	HDC	120,000,000.00	17/08/2010	17/8/2014	10.00%	120,000,000.00	93,842,048.26
ANSA	HDC	1,500,000,000.00	19/04/2013	25/04/2016	2.00%	1,200,000,000.00	1,500,000,000.00
FCB	NCC	150,000,000.00	18/12/2013	3/1/2015	2.99%	150,000,000.00	-
FCB	NCC	74,893,632.00	13/05/2015	13/05/2017	3.00%	-	74,893,632.00
FCB	PATT	84,775,100.00	10/8/2008	10/8/2018	5.445%	38,430,999.00	29,887,025.00
FCB	PATT	40,000,000.00	8/26/2015	8/26/2016	3.25%	-	-
RBL	PTSC	57,000,000.00	3/9/2015	12/3/2015	3.25%	57,000,000.00	57,000,000.00
ICTM	RHA	34,408,140.85				3,440,814.10	-
ICTM	RHA	15,377,052.00				1,537,716.83	-
ICTM	RHA	56,197,399.00				5,619,751.53	-
ICTM	RHA	9,149,059.25				914,905.93	-
RBL	T&TEC	1,619,345,952.00				-	1,619,345,952.00
RBC	WASA	420,000,000.00	3/13/2013	31/12/2014	Floating	215,448,232.77	443,663,668.69
RBL	WASA	383,571,000.00	12/8/2004	31/12/2014	Floating	188,350,887.52	349,250,191.06

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Guaranteed Debt of Statutory Authorities

Lender	Borrower	Amount Guaranteed	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Balance Outstanding At September 30	
						2014	2015
		<i>(TT dollars, unless otherwise indicated)</i>				<i>(TT dollars)</i>	
ANSA	AATT	283,800,000.00	4/22/2009	4/22/2019	7.00%	137,137,482.75	108,252,843.75
CITI	AATT	300,000,000.00	12/12/1998	12/12/2018	11.50%	300,000,000.00	300,000,000.00
CITI	AATT	420,712,250.00	3/23/2007	3/23/2017	5.54%	105,956,112.50	63,565,687.50
FCB	AATT	193,000,000.00	1/31/2005	1/31/2020	5.75%	70,766,666.67	57,900,000.07
FCB	AATT	377,994,000.00	2/3/2005	2/3/2017	6.10%	79,666,250.00	47,793,750.00
FINCOR	AATT	300,000,000.00	6/17/2000	12/17/2019	11.50%	110,000,000.00	90,000,000.00
FINCOR	AATT	112,625,163.00	12/4/2001	12/4/2020	12.25%	55,443,545.00	38,239,879.00
RBC	AATT	148,866,542.50	9/28/2007	9/28/2017	5.90%	44,823,833.16	29,878,804.48
RBC	AATT	71,515,000.00	3/31/2009	3/31/2019	8.25%	32,181,750.00	25,030,250.00
UTC	AATT	129,121,531.00	12/7/2001	12/7/2021	9.80%	49,662,127.31	43,040,510.50
CBTT	HDC	600,000,000.00	12/12/2005	12/12/2030	7.75%	600,000,000.00	600,000,000.00
CBTT	HDC	306,000,000.00	8/23/2005	8/23/2025	7.00%	306,000,000.00	306,000,000.00
CBTT	HDC	475,000,000.00	10/10/2006	10/10/2021	8.50%	475,000,000.00	475,000,000.00
CBTT	HDC	700,000,000.00	9/19/2008	9/19/2023	8.70%	700,000,000.00	700,000,000.00
CBTT	HDC	500,000,000.00	2/17/2009	2/17/2024	8.25%	500,000,000.00	500,000,000.00
RBC	PATT	340,400,000.00	9/30/2004	3/31/2019	5.775%	108,225,287.20	85,007,815.92
CITI	PTSC	185,240,039.06	12/23/1997	12/23/2019	5.08%	23,706,738.25	19,396,421.99
FCB	PTSC	93,645,285.00	4/30/2005	4/30/2020	5.95%	37,458,114.00	31,215,095.26
HSBC	T&TEC	478,800,000.00	7/28/2008	10/15/2021	4.13%	312,882,770.10	271,131,029.67
RBC	T&TEC	714,292,720.00	3/29/2001	3/29/2021	12.25%	273,111,922.35	231,094,703.52
RBL	T&TEC	1,612,590,242.85	8/25/2015	8/25/2016	3.25%	-	-
EDF	UWI	15,056,474.13	12/15/1993	12/15/2032	1.00%	8,947,170.78	7,537,393.00
IADB	UWI	145,070,042.33	4/7/1992	4/7/2017	3.99%	31,509,805.52	20,958,566.23
USAID	UWI	24,483,555.00	4/27/1976	5/1/2017	3.00%	3,446,113.42	2,331,143.34
CBTT	WASA	125,000,000.00	6/3/2005	6/3/2020	6.35%	125,000,000.00	125,000,000.00
CBTT	WASA	192,220,000.00	8/6/2005	8/6/2020	6.35%	192,220,000.00	192,220,000.00
CBTT	WASA	115,000,000.00	10/10/2005	10/10/2020	6.35%	115,000,000.00	115,000,000.00
CBTT	WASA	360,000,000.00	6/20/2006	6/20/2016	7.50%	72,000,000.00	36,000,000.00
CITI	WASA	153,606,556.56	10/6/2003	10/6/2019	5.85%	54,859,484.49	43,887,587.56
FCB	WASA	1,335,900,000.00	3/25/2011	3/20/2031	6.95%	1,335,900,000.00	1,335,900,000.00
FCB	WASA	55,000,000.00	15/10/1990	15/12/2015	1.50%	5,844,410.00	2,943,980.00
FINCOR	WASA	403,364,940.00	4/7/2001	10/7/2019	12.00%	221,850,717.00	181,514,222.91
RBC	WASA	354,782,657.81	9/25/1998	9/25/2018	11.50%	354,782,657.81	354,782,657.81
RBL	WASA	296,974,125.00	30/12/2003	30/12/2015	6.10%	38,771,421.00	12,923,800.00
RBL	WASA	500,000,000.00	21/12/2004	21/12/2024	6.175%	262,500,000.00	237,500,000.00
RBL	WASA	420,000,000.00	13/03/2013	31/12/2014	Floating	377,179,676.23	19,549,490.23
UTC	WASA	330,000,000.00	11/21/2001	11/21/2021	11.50%	230,831,658.15	200,053,374.00

Source: Ministry of Finance

### Bolts and Leases

<b>Lender</b>	<b>Borrower</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Issue Date</b>	<b>Maturity Date</b>	<b>Interest Rate</b>	<b>Balance Outstanding At September 30</b>	
						<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>
		<i>(TT dollars, unless otherwise indicated)</i>				<i>(TT dollars)</i>	
RBL	GORTT	19,417,648.00	26/6/1998	26/6/2018	11.80%	7,944,541.15	6,285,872.40
RBL	GORTT	21,771,582.00	26/6/1998	26/6/2018	11.80%	8,907,630.27	7,047,886.87
RBL	GORTT	233,957,872.00	28/7/2003	28/7/2023	11.80%	131,137,004.98	118,283,712.39
RBL	GORTT	56,639,952.00	4/10/1997	4/10/2027	3.2% b.p.s.	40,508,563.67	38,270,121.32
RBL	GORTT	69,299,596.00	30/6/2001	30/6/2022	8.00%	47,125,219.70	41,869,593.47
RBL	GORTT	369,503,450.00	1/5/2001	1/8/2016	12.25%	69,614,446.93	27,222,455.27
FCB	GORTT	73,059,015.00	1/4/2004	1/4/2016	7.04%	13,893,877.54	4,792,401.98

*Source: Ministry of Finance*

### Internal Debt Securities

Name of Debt Securities	Interest Rate	Issue Date	Maturity Date	Outstanding Amount At September 30, 2015
<i>(In millions of TT Dollars)</i>				
Treasury Note 5-5	2.61%	2-May-11	2-May-16	75.00
Treasury Note 5-6	3.75%	24-Jun-11	24-Jun-16	650.00
Treasury Note 5-7	2.50%	31-May-12	31-May-17	500.00
Treasury Note 5-8	2.15%	24-Aug-12	23-Aug-17	345.00
Treasury Note 5-9	2.05%	3-Sep-12	3-Sep-17	260.00
Treasury Note 5-10	2.10%	10-Jan-13	10-Jan-18	383.00
Treasury Note 3-36	1.70%	10-Jan-13	11-Jan-16	250.00
Treasury Note 4-1	1.70%	1-Feb-13	1-Feb-17	110.00
Treasury Note 3-37	1.14%	13-Mar-13	11-Mar-16	172.80
Treasury Note 3-38	0.95%	10-Jun-13	10-Jun-16	267.00
Treasury Note 4-2	1.95%	3-Sep-13	3-Sep-17	52.50
Treasury Note 3-39	1.10%	4-Apr-14	4-Apr-17	212.00
Treasury Note 5-11	1.50%	14-Apr-14	14-Apr-17	495.00
Treasury Note 5-12	1.64%	9-May-14	9-May-19	200.00
Treasury Note 3-40	1.10%	16-May-14	16-May-17	151.00
Treasury Note 3-41	1.05%	27-Jun-14	27-Jun-17	115.00
Treasury Note 2-24	0.70%	2-Sep-14	2-Sep-16	405.00
Treasury Note 5-13	1.50%	3-Sep-14	3-Sep-19	500.00
Treasury Note 2-25	0.83%	3-Oct-14	3-Oct-16	183.00
Treasury Bill 13-63	0.52%	3-Oct-14	2-Oct-15	300.00
Treasury Note 3-42	1.15%	7-Oct-14	7-Oct-17	660.00
Treasury Bill 13-64	0.59%	7-Oct-14	7-Oct-15	190.00
Treasury Bill 13-66	0.45%	9-Oct-14	9-Oct-15	7,484.56
Treasury Bill 13-67	0.59%	10-Oct-14	10-Oct-15	135.00
Treasury Bill 13-68	0.60%	14-Oct-14	14-Oct-15	315.00
Treasury Note 2-26	0.89%	24-Oct-14	24-Oct-16	75.00
Treasury Note 3-43	1.19%	24-Oct-14	24-Oct-17	475.00
Treasury Note 3-44	1.15%	4-Nov-14	11-Mar-17	850.00
Treasury Bill 13-71	0.65%	11-Nov-14	11-Nov-15	200.00
Treasury Bill 13-72	0.66%	14-Nov-14	13-Nov-15	250.00
Treasury Bill 13-75	0.70%	2-Dec-14	2-Dec-15	260.00
Treasury Note 3-45	1.30%	2-Dec-14	1-Dec-17	500.00
Treasury Bill 13-77	0.71%	16-Dec-14	16-Dec-15	300.00
Treasury Bill 13-79	0.75%	2-Jan-15	31-Dec-15	200.00
Treasury Bill 13-80	0.76%	16-Jan-15	15-Jan-16	206.90
Treasury Bill 13-82	0.78%	3-Feb-15	3-Feb-16	830.00
Treasury Bill 13-84	0.86%	9-Feb-15	5-Feb-16	370.00
Treasury Bill 13-85	0.99%	10-Feb-15	10-Feb-16	450.00
Treasury Bill 13-86	1.07%	27-Feb-15	26-Feb-16	855.00
Treasury Bill 13-89	1.23%	10-Mar-15	9/3/2016	186.00
Treasury Bill 13-91	1.29%	13-Mar-15	11-Mar-16	179.00
Treasury Note 2-27	1.45%	16-Mar-15	16-Mar-17	284.00
Treasury Bill 13-92	1.35%	19-Mar-15	18-Mar-16	460.00

Treasury Note 2-28	0.17%	20-Mar-15	20-Mar-17	200.00
Treasury Bill 13-93	1.37%	24-Mar-15	23-Mar-16	165.00
Treasury Bill 13-95	1.43%	14-Apr-15	13-Apr-16	200.00
Treasury Bill 13-96	1.49%	21-Apr-15	20-Apr-16	250.00
Treasury Note 2-29	1.70%	28-Apr-15	28-Apr-17	250.00
Treasury Bill 14-00	1.51%	1-May-15	29-Apr-16	720.00
Debt Management Bill 1457	0.55%	4-May-15	2-Nov-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-01	1.58%	5-May-15	4-May-16	550.00
Treasury Bill 14-02	0.75%	5-May-15	3-Nov-15	200.00
Treasury Bill 14-03	0.75%	12-May-15	10-Nov-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-04	1.62%	12-May-15	11-May-16	220.00
Debt Management Bill 1459	0.73%	18-May-15	16-Nov-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-06	1.64%	22-May-15	20-May-16	260.00
Treasury Bill 14-07	1.67%	26-May-15	25-May-16	600.00
Treasury Bill 14-09	0.78%	3-Jun-15	2-Dec-15	330.00
Treasury Bill 14-10		26-Jun-15	24-Dec-15	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-11	1.65%	12-Jun-15	10-Jun-16	200.00
Treasury Bill 14-12	1.68%	23-Jun-15	22-Jun-16	424.00
Treasury Bill 14-14	0.90%	3-Jul-15	31-Dec-15	200.00
Debt Management Bill 1464	0.79%	13-Jul-15	11-Jan-16	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-15	1.70%	14-Jul-15	13-Jul-16	72.00
Debt Management Bill 1465	0.37%	15-Jul-15	14-Oct-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-16	1.71%	16-Jul-15	15-Jul-16	252.50
Treasury Bill 14-17	0.95%	17-Jul-15	15-Jan-16	125.00
Treasury Bill 14-18	1.75%	17-Jul-15	15-Jul-16	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-19	0.99%	20-Jul-15	18-Jan-16	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-20	1.75%	20-Jul-15	19-Jul-16	325.00
Treasury Bill 14-21	1.02%	21-Jul-15	19-Jan-16	200.00
Treasury Bill 14-22	1.04%	22-Jul-15	20-Jan-16	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-23	1.76%	22-Jul-15	21-Jul-16	239.00
Treasury Bill 14 27	1.77%	28-Jul-15	27-Jul-16	200.00
Debt Management Bill 1466	0.40%	29-Jul-15	28-Oct-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14 28	1.81%	3-Aug-15	2-Aug-16	131.50
Treasury Bill 14-29	0.75%	4-Aug-15	3-Nov-15	150.00
Treasury Bill 14 30	1.86%	4-Aug-15	3-Aug-16	560.00
Treasury Bill 14 31	1.93%	5-Aug-15	4-Aug-16	209.00
Treasury Note 2-30	2.15%	5-Aug-15	4-Aug-17	252.00
Treasury Note 3-46	2.60%	6-Aug-15	6-Aug-18	125.00
Treasury Bill 14-32	1.10%	6-Aug-15	4-Feb-16	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-33	0.79%	12-Aug-15	11-Nov-15	400.00
Debt Management Bill 1467	0.40%	12-Aug-15	11-Nov-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-34	2.00%	13-Aug-15	12-Aug-16	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-36	2.09%	24-Aug-15	23-Aug-16	250.00
Debt Management Bill 1468	0.40%	26-Aug-15	25-Nov-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-38	2.17%	28-Aug-15	26-Aug-16	400.00
Treasury Bill 14-39	1.14%	2-Sep-15	2-Mar-16	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-40	0.65%	4-Sep-15	5-Oct-15	250.00
Treasury Bill 14-41	2.17%	4-Sep-15	2-Sep-16	75.00
Debt Management Bill 1469	1.13%	7-Sep-15	7-Mar-16	75.00

Debt Management Bill 1470	0.77%	9-Sep-15	9-Dec-15	75.00
Treasury Bill 14-42	0.65%	10-Sep-15	12-Oct-15	400.00
Treasury Bill 14-43	2.25%	11-Sep-15	9-Sep-16	553.00
Treasury Bill 14-44	1.19%	15-Sep-15	15-Mar-16	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-45	0.64%	16-Sep-15	16-Oct-15	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-46	2.25%	16-Sep-15	15-Sep-16	105.00
Treasury Bill 14-47	0.84%	16-Sep-15	16-Dec-15	100.00
Debt Management Bill 1471	0.71%	16-Sep-15	16-Dec-15	50.00
Treasury Bill 14-48	0.74%	18-Sep-15	17-Nov-15	100.00
Treasury Bill 14-49	2.25%	18-Sep-15	16-Sep-16	76.55
Treasury Bill 14-50	0.71%	23-Sep-15	23-Oct-15	275.00
Treasury Bill 14-51	2.25%	23-Sep-15	22-Sep-16	384.20
Treasury Bill 14-54	2.29%	25-Sep-15	23-Sep-16	350.00
Treasury Note 2-31	2.50%	25-Sep-15	26-Sep-17	200.00
Treasury Bill 14-55	2.30%	29-Sep-15	28-Sep-16	215.00
Treasury Bill 14-56	1.24%	29-Sep-15	29-Mar-16	200.00
Debt Management Bill 1472	0.52%	30-Sep-15	30-Dec-15	75.00

Source: Central Bank

### Defined Terms for Appendix A

AATT	Airport Authority of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
ANSA	ANSA Merchant Bank Limited
ANZ	Australia Banking Group
BARCLAYS	Barclays Bank Ltd
BAUST	Bank of Austria
BLADEX	Banco LatinaAmericano de Exportaciones SA
BNP	BNP Paribas UK
BWIA	British West Indian Airways
CARONI	Caroni (1975) Limited
CBTT	Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CITI	Citibank Limited
CITINA	Citibank NA London
CLICO	Colonial Life Insurance Company Limited
CRDITS	Credit Suisse First Boston
DEUT	Deutsche Bank Trust Co. Americas
EDF	European Development Fund
EEC	European Economic Community
EFCL	Education Facilities Company Limited
EIB	European Economic Community
ETECK	Evolving TecKnologies & Ent. Dev. Co
EXIMCHINA	Export-Import Bank of China
EXIMTT	Exim Bank of Trinidad and Tobago
EXIMUS	Export-Import Bank US
FCB	First Citizens Bank Limited
FCH	First Citizens Holdings Trinidad and Tobago
FCISL	First Citizens Investment Services Limited
FINCOR	Republic Finance and Merchant Bank
HCDFCL	Human Capital Development Facility Company Limited
HDC	Trinidad and Tobago Housing Development Corporation
HSBC	HSBC Bank Plc
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank
IBRD	International Bank for Recon. and Dev

IDBNY	Israel Discount Bank of New York
ITCTM	International Commercial Trust and Merchant Bank
NHSL	National Helicopter Services Limited
NIB	National Insurance Board
NICT	National ICT Company
NIPDEC	National Insurance Property Development Company
NMTS	National Maintenance Training and Services Company
NQCTT	National Quarries Company of Trinidad and Tobago
PATT	Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago Limited
PEFCO	Private Export Funding Co.
PRI	Private Investors
PTSC	Public Transport Service Corporation
RBC	RBC Royal Bank (Trinidad and Tobago) Limited
RBL	Republic Bank Limited
RHA	Regional Health Authority
RuDECOTT	Rural Development Company of Trinidad and Tobago
SCOTIA	Scotiabank Trinidad and Tobago Limited
SPORTT	The Sports Company of Trinidad and Tobago
T&TEC	Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Corporation
TAURUS	Taurus Services Limited
TIDCO	Tourism and Industrial Development Company
TTCDD	Trinidad and Tobago Central Depository
UdeCOTT	Urban Development Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago
USAID	US Agency for International Development
UTC	Trinidad and Tobago Unit Trust Corporation
UWI	University of the West Indies

**ISSUER**

**The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago**

Ministry of Finance  
Eric Williams Plaza  
Independence Square South  
Port of Spain, Trinidad

**TRUSTEE, PAYING AGENT, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT**

U.S. Bank National Association  
100 Wall Street  
New York, NY 10005  
United States of America

**LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE REPUBLIC**

*as to the law of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago*

**The Attorney-General**  
Attorney-General's Chambers  
Red House  
Port of Spain, Trinidad

*as to U.S. federal and New York law*

**Shearman & Sterling LLP**  
599 Lexington Avenue  
New York, New York 10022  
United States of America

**LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE JOINT LEAD MANAGERS**

*as to the law of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago*

**Johnson Camacho & Singh**  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Newtown Centre  
30-36 Maraval Road

Port of Spain, Trinidad

*as to U.S. federal and New York law*

**Davis Polk & Wardwell LLP**  
450 Lexington Avenue

New York, New York 10017  
United States of America

**LUXEMBOURG LISTING AGENT, PAYING AGENT AND TRANSFER AGENT**

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA  
69, route d'Esch  
Office PLM -101F  
L-2953 Luxembourg

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**U.S.\$1,000,000,000**

**The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago**

**4.500% Notes due 2026**



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**LISTING PARTICULARS**

**August 10, 2016**

*Sole Bookrunner*

**Deutsche Bank Securities**

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*Joint Lead Managers*

**Deutsche Bank Securities**

**First Citizens Bank Limited**

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