25. Financial Risk Management, continued

25.2 Credit risk, continued

Aging analysis of past due but not impaired loans and advances:

	2017				
	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Loans and advances:					
Consumer	$ 69,153,117	25,297,453	5,862,172	12,246,987	112,559,729
Mortgages	67,703,571	25,102,175	4,788,080	22,293,132	119,886,958
Business	1,037,423	421,335	125,163	355,545	1,939,466
Total	$ 137,894,111	50,820,963	10,775,415	34,895,664	234,386,153

	2016				
	1-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	Over 90 days	Total
Loans and advances:					
Consumer	$ 70,057,917	24,737,853	5,557,450	11,584,529	111,937,749
Mortgages	50,811,153	20,581,322	4,725,521	32,986,590	109,104,586
Business	1,018,186	186,519	-	342,462	1,547,167
Total	$ 121,887,256	45,505,694	10,282,971	44,913,581	222,589,502

Impairment assessment

For accounting purposes, the Group uses an incurred loss model for the recognition of losses on impaired financial assets. This means that losses can only be recognised when objective evidence of a specific loss event has been observed. Triggering events include the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the customer.
- A breach of contract such as a default of payment.
- Where the Group grants the customer a concession due to the customer experiencing financial difficulty.
- It becomes probable that the customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation.
- Observable data that suggests that there is a decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the loans.