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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of The Barbados Workers' Union Co-operative Credit Union Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Barbados Workers' Union Co-operative Credit Union Limited (the "Credit Union"), which comprise the statement of financial position as of March 31, 2018, statement of changes in equity, statement of comprehensive income, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Credit Union as at March 31, 2018 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Credit Union in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Barbados, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Board of Directors' Report, Treasurer's Report and Supplementary 2017 - 2018 in the Annual Report 2017 - 2018 but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of The Barbados Workers' Union Co-operative Credit Union Limited (Continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other Information, continued

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Annual Report 2017 - 2018, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

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

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Credit Union's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of The Barbados Workers' Union Co-operative Credit Union Limited (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements, continued As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

To the Members of The Barbados Workers' Union Co-operative Credit Union Limited (continued)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

Other Matter

This report is made solely to the Credit Union's members, in accordance with Section 109 of the Co-operatives Societies Act of Barbados. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Credit Union's members those matters we are required to state to it in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law and subject to any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Credit Union and the Credit Union's members, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinion we have formed.

Chartered Accountants Bridgetown, Barbados

June 8, 2018

KPMG

Statement of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2018 With comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

Assets	<u>Notes</u>	2018	2017
Cash resources Interest receivable Investments Loans and mortgages to members Less allowance for doubtful loans	6 7 8 4 & 9 4 & 9	\$ 6,346,745 333,786 30,906,795 103,414,072 (2,759,448)	5,308,820 278,394 28,742,907 92,606,397 (2,536,561)
		138,241,950	124,399,957
Other assets Accounts receivable - net Prepaid expenses Deferred expense Property and equipment	10 11	286,191 81,231 - 9,786,956	313,926 76,272 6,125 6,774,499
Total other assets		10,154,378	7,170,822
Total Assets		\$ 148,396,328	131,570,779
Liabilities and Members' Equity Liability to non-members			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Loan payable	12 14	\$ 1,445,075 393,237	1,011,766 187,057
Liabilities to members		1,838,312	1,198,823
Deposits of members Regulatory capital	13 15	131,111,220 2,117,250	115,873,067 1,932,600
Members' equity		133,228,470	117,805,667
Revaluation reserve Statutory reserve Education fund Common good fund Unrealised gain on investments Undivided earnings	11 16(a) 16(b) 16(c)	4,014,629 7,484,428 20,700 37,188 435,627 1,336,974	4,014,629 6,742,446 20,700 31,344 488,440 1,268,730
Total members' equity		13,329,546	12,566,289
Total Liabilities and Members' Equity		\$ 148,396,328	<u>131,570,779</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors:

Director

Director

adjord

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	Revaluation <u>Reserve</u>	Statutory <u>Reserves</u>	Education <u>Fund</u>	Common Good <u>Fund</u>	Unrealised Gain (loss) on <u>Investment</u>	Undivided Earnings	<u>Total</u>
Balance at April 1, 2016 Net income for the year Revaluation of Building		\$ 4,014,629 - -	6,084,592	7,532 - -	24,982 - -	364,420 - -	1,257,251 688,863	11,753,406 688,863
Transfer to statutory reserves Transfer to education fund Transfer to common good fund Disbursements from fund	16(a) 16(b) 16(c)	- - -	657,854 - - -	20,000 - (6,832)	- 6,963 (601)	- - -	(657,854) (20,000) (6,963) 7,433	
Realised gain on sale of investment Unrealised gain on investments for the year			<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	124,020	<u>-</u>	124,020
Balance at March 31, 2017		\$ 4,014,629	6,742,446	20,700	31,344	488,440	1,268,730	12,566,289
Balance at April 1, 2017		\$ 4,014,629	6,742,446	20,700	31,344	488,440	1,268,730	12,566,289
Net income for the year Revaluation of Building Transfer to statutory reserves	16(a)	- -	- - 741,982	- -	-	- -	816,070 (741,982)	816,070 -
Transfer to education fund	16(b)	-	-	20,000	<u>-</u>	-	(20,000)	-
Transfer to common good fund Disbursements from fund	16(c)	-	- -	(20,000)	8,161 (2,317)	-	(8,161) 22,317	-
Realised gain on sale of investment Unrealised loss on investments		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
for the year					<u> </u>	(52,813)		(52,813)
Balance at March 31, 2018		\$ 4,014,629	7,484,428	20,700	37,188	435,627	1,336,974	13,329,546

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Operating Income: Interest on loans Interest on mortgages		:	\$ 4,796,201 3,591,167	4,058,138 3,357,201
Total Loan Interest Income			8,387,368	7,415,339
Less Interest on Members' Deposits Interest expense			(2,652,321)	(2,495,188)
Net Interest Income		-	5,735,047	4,920,151
Investment Income Interest on savings account Dividend income Interest on investments Loss on sale of investment			517 68,819 930,112 (12,481)	15,575 71,918 730,375
Total Investment Income			986,967	817,868
Less investment fees and charges			(99,523)	(21,400)
Net Investment Income		· -	887,444	796,468
Other Income Other operating income Rental income			635,187 30,000	477,010 64,500
Total Other Income		-	665,187	541,510
Total operating income		\$	7,287,678	6,258,129

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Statement of Comprehensive Income, continued

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Operating Expenses: Payroll costs		\$	2,781,762	2,584,911
Membership protection and governance	18	φ	537,640	505,519
Occupancy costs	18		686,467	525,730
General and administrative expenses	18		313,163	273,186
Allowance for bad and doubtful debts			713,723	385,435
Marketing Costs			473,244	379,250
Depreciation Amortization			418,627 6,125	452,090
Information systems expense			507,671	440,905
Penalty and interest/ overages		_	496	230
Total operating expenses		-	6,438,918	5,547,256
Profit before interest for the year			848,760	710,873
Interest expense	14	_	(10,373)	(14,577)
Net profit for the year after interest and b	efore			
disbursements to funds			838,387	696,296
Disbursement from funds:				
Common Good Fund	16(c)		(2,317)	(601)
Education Fund	16(b)	-	(20,000)	(6,832)
		-	(22,317)	(7,433)
Net income for the year		-	816,070	688,863
Other comprehensive income				
Items that are or maybe reclassified to profit or loss				
Unrealised (loss) gain on investments for the year		-	(52,813)	124,020
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		_	(52,813)	124,020
Total comprehensive income for the year		\$.	763,257	812,883
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	S.			

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

		2040	2047
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Net income for the year	\$	816,070	688,863
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation		418,627	452,090
Amortization		6,125	-
Allowance for doubtful loans Gain on sale of investments		713,723 12,481	385,435
Dividend income		(68,819)	(71,918)
Interest income		(9,317,997)	(8,161,289)
Gain on sale of asset		-	7,814
Interest expense		2,662,694	2,509,765
Taxes levied on assets			<u>-</u>
Operating loss before working capital changes		(4,757,096)	(4,189,240)
Increase in accounts payable		213,943	22,136
Increase in prepaid expenses		(4,959)	(13,294)
Decrease in deferred expense		6,125	6,125
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		(14,513)	9,645
Increase in loans to members Increase in regulatory capital		(11,030,562) 184,650	(8,410,861) 141,200
Net cash used in operations		(15,402,412)	(12,434,289)
·			
Interest received – loans		8,331,976	7,437,595
Interest paid Taxes paid		(2,871,686)	(2,575,156) (54,874)
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Net cash used in operating activities		(9,942,123)	(7,626,724)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Additions to property and equipment		(3,450,852)	(1,001,939)
Net proceeds from sale of assets		18,051	106,754
Net proceeds from sale of investments Interest received on investments		37,895 972,877	696,035
Dividends received		68,819	71,918
Increase in investments - net	_	(2,111,07 <u>5</u>)	(11,312,765)
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,464,285)	(11,439,997)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Increase in members' deposits		15,238,153	18,386,506
Proceeds from loan payable		280,258	-
Repayment of loan principal		<u>(74,078</u>)	(55,861)
Net cash from financing activities		15,444,333	18,330,645
Increase (decrease) in cash resources during year		1,037,924	(736,076)
Cash resources, beginning of year		5,308,820	6,044,896
Cash resources, end of year	\$	6,346,745	5,308,820
See accompanying notes to the financial statements.			

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

1. Reporting Entity

The Credit Union was registered on July 8, 1983 under the Co-operative Societies Act, Cap 378 and was continued under the Co-operative Societies Act 1990-23 as evidenced by a Certificate of Continuance dated July 14, 1994. Its principal objectives include:

- (a) the promotion of thrift among its members by providing means whereby savings can be effected and shares in the society can be acquired, and
- (b) the creation out of savings of its members of a source of credit available to its members on reasonable terms and conditions.

The Credit Union's registered office is located at the corner of Fairchild & Nelson Streets, Bridgetown, Barbados.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on June 8, 2018.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations as adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings and available for sale investments.

(b) The use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the reporting date and income and expenses for the year then ended. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are described below in note 2(b)(i).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

- (b) The use of estimates and judgments, continued
 - (i) Key sources of estimation and uncertainty

The establishment of the total allowances for doubtful loans is based upon management's best estimate of the cash flows that are expected to be received. In estimating these cash flows, management makes judgements about the debtor and the net realisable value of any underlying collateral. In order to estimate the required allowance, assumptions are made to define the way inherent losses are modelled and to determine the required input parameters, based on historical experience and current economic conditions. The accuracy of the allowances depends on how well these estimate the future cash flows for specific debtors and collective loans.

The determination of fair value for financial assets and liabilities for which there is no observable market price requires the use of estimates as described in accounting policy 3(k). For financial instruments that trade infrequently and have little price transparency, fair value is less objective, and requires varying degrees of judgement depending on liquidity, concentration, uncertainty of market factors, pricing assumptions and other risks affecting the specific instrument.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Barbados dollars, which is the Credit Union's functional and presentation currency. All financial information presented in Barbados dollars has been rounded to the nearest dollar.

(b) Revenue recognition

Interest

Interest income is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income using the effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments and receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or liability (or, where appropriate, a shorter period) to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability.

Dividend

Dividend income is recorded by the Credit Union when the rights to receive income are established.

Rent

Rental income is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Barbados dollars at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the reporting date are translated into Barbados dollars at the exchange rate ruling at that date and the resulting gain or loss is included in the statement of comprehensive income.

(d) Loans receivable

(i) Loans to members

Loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Credit Union does not intend to sell immediately or in the near term.

Loans are initially measured at fair value plus incremental direct transaction costs, and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(ii) Allowance for doubtful loans

The allowance for doubtful loans is based on specific identification of doubtful loans resulting from management's internal review of the loan portfolio. An additional blanket allowance is made for accounts not specifically considered doubtful. Related accrued interest is included in the provision where appropriate.

(e) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, except for the building which is stated at valuation less subsequent depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Depreciation is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on the straight-line and reducing balance bases at rates designed to write off the cost of the assets over the periods of their estimated useful lives. Land is not depreciated. No depreciation is charged on buildings in the year of valuation.

The following annual rates apply:

Computer equipment - 10% to 20%

Other furniture and equipment - 10%

Motor vehicle - 20% (reducing balance method)

Building - 2% Leasehold improvements - 10%

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and these are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

(f) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

(g) Taxation

Income Tax - The Credit Union is exempt from the payment of income tax under Section 9(1)(g) of the Income Tax Act, Cap. 73.

Tax on Assets – The Credit Union is subject to payment of tax on Assets as defined in the Tax on Assets Act 2015. This tax is levied under the Act for the period commencing July 1, 2014 and expiring March 31, 2016.

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Credit Union reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment and other non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(i) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the profit and loss on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Credit Union has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected cash flows at a rate that reflects current market assessments and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial instruments

The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on the purpose and management's intention for which the financial instruments were acquired and their characteristics. All financial instruments are measured initially at cost being their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. The Company classifies non-derivative financial instruments into the following categories: held—to-maturity financial assets, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables.

The Credit Union classifies non-derivative financial liabilities into the other financial liabilities category.

Non-derivative financial assets and financial liabilities – Recognition & Derecognition

The Credit Union initially recognises loans and mortgages to members, deposits of member and loan payable on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Credit Union becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Credit Union derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Credit Union is recognised as a separate asset or liability.

The Credit Union derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are set off and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Credit Union has a legal right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial instruments, continued

Non-derivative financial assets - Measurement

Held-to-maturity financial investments

Held-to-maturity financial investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities, which the Credit Union has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

After initial measurement, held-to-maturity financial investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less any impairment losses. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees that are an integral part of the EIR. The Credit Union has reported government securities which have all been classified under the held-to-maturity classification.

Impairment losses are reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the investment (through an allowance account) or investment balance. The amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortised cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

If the Credit Union were to sell or reclassify more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (other than in certain specific circumstances), the entire category would be tainted and would have to be reclassified as available-for-sale. Furthermore, the Credit Union would be prohibited from classifying any financial asset as held-to-maturity for the current and during the following two financial years.

Available-for-sale financial investments

Available-for-sale financial investments include equity securities. Equity securities classified as available-for-sale are those which are neither classified as held for trading nor designated at fair value through profit or loss.

After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial investments are subsequently re-measured at fair value based on quoted bid prices or amounts derived from approved valuation models. Unrealised gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are recognised directly in the fair value reserve in equity and reported under other comprehensive income.

When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Unquoted equity instruments for which fair values cannot be measured reliably are recognised at cost less impairment.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial instruments, continued

Non-derivative financial assets – Measurement, continued

Available-for-sale financial investments, continued

For available-for-sale financial investments, the Credit Union assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that an investment is impaired.

Where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognised in the statement of comprehensive income – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through the statement of comprehensive income; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR), less impairment.

Impairment losses are reported as a deduction from the carrying value of the loan (through an allowance account) or balance and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as loan impairment expense.

Fair value measurement

The determination of fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations for financial instruments traded in active markets. For all other financial instruments fair value is determined by using valuation techniques.

Identification and measurement of impairment

At each reporting date the Credit Union assesses whether there is objective evidence that financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss are impaired. Financial assets are impaired when objective evidence demonstrates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has an impact on the future cash flows on the asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Credit Union considers evidence of impairment at both a specific asset and collective level. All individually significant financial assets are assessed for specific impairment. All significant assets found not to be specifically impaired are then collectively assessed for any impairment that has been incurred. Assets that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together financial assets with similar risk characteristics.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Financial instruments, continued

Non-derivative financial assets – Measurement, continued Loans and receivables, continued

Identification and measurement of impairment

Objective evidence that financial assets (including equity securities) are impaired can include default or delinquency by a borrower, restructuring of a loan or advance by the Credit Union on terms that the Credit Union would not otherwise consider, indications that a borrower or issuer will enter bankruptcy, the disappearance of an active market for a security, or other observable data relating to a group of assets such as adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers in the group, or economic conditions that correlate with defaults in the group.

Losses are recognised in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against loans and advances. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the impairment loss is reversed through the statement of comprehensive income.

However, any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised directly in equity through the statement of comprehensive income. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to time value are reflected as a component of interest income.

(I) Cash resources

Cash resources include notes, coins, stamps held on hand, balances held with banks and highly liquid financial assets with original maturities of less than three months.

(m) Deposits

Deposits are the Credit Union's sources of debt funding and are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently at their amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(n) Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income includes all changes in equity during the reporting period from transactions and events other than those arising from investments by and distributions to the shareholders. Other Comprehensive Income comprises revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are recognized in Comprehensive Income but excluded from Net Income. Other Comprehensive Income during 2017 - 2018 comprises net unrealized gain on available-for-sale investments and the revaluation of owner occupied property.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards effective for the current year. The Credit Union has consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

During the year, certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to the existing standards became effective. Management has assessed that these new standards, interpretations and amendments to the existing standards where relevant did not have any significant impact on the preparation of these financial statements. The application of these pronouncements has therefore not been reflected in these financial statements.

(p) Standards in issue but not yet effective

New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Credit Union are as follows:

- Annual Improvements to IFRS 2014-2016 Cycle Amendments to IFRS 1 First time Adoption
 of IFRSs and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (effective date January 1,
 2018)
- IAS 40 (Amendments) Transfer of Investment Property (effective January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 2 (Amendments) Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (effective date January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 4 (Amendments) Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (effective date January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (effective January 1, 2018)
- IFRS 16 Leases (effective January 1, 2019)
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts (effective January 1, 2021)

None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Credit Union in the period of adoption, except for IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 16 *Leases*, which tentatively become mandatory for the Credit Union's 2019 and 2020 financial statements respectively. A description of these standards are provided below.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Standards in issue but not yet effective, continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted; the Credit Union is therefore required to adopt IFRS 9 from April 1, 2018. The standard replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items.

(i) IFRS 9 Implementation Strategy

The Credit Union's IFRS 9 implementation process is governed by a Committee whose members include representatives from risk, finance, operations and IT functions. The Committee meets on a regular basis to challenge key assumptions, approve decisions and monitor the progress of the implementation work across the Credit Union, including evaluation of whether the project has sufficient resources.

The Credit Union is in the process of completing a detailed impact assessment including most of the accounting analysis and will then commence work on the design and build of models, systems, processes and controls.

(ii) Classification – Financial assets

IFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics.

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The standard eliminates the existing IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Standards in issue but not yet effective, continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments continued

(ii) Classification - Financial assets continued

A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Credit Union may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Credit Union may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset is classified into one of these categories on initial recognition. However, for financial assets held at initial application, the business model assessment is based on facts and circumstances at that date. Also, IFRS 9 permits new elective designations at FVTPL or FVOCI to be made on the date of initial application and permits or requires revocation of previous FVTPL elections at the date of initial application depending on the facts and circumstances at that date.

Under IFRS 9, derivatives embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the hybrid financial instrument as a whole is assessed for classification.

Preliminary impact assessment

Based on its preliminary high-level assessment of possible changes to the classification and measurement of financial assets held, the Credit Union's current expectation is that:

 loans and advances to the Credit Union and to customers that are classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortised cost under IAS 39 would in general also be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9;

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Standards in issue but not yet effective, continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, continued

(ii) Classification - Financial assets, continued

Preliminary impact assessment, continued

- held-to-maturity investment securities measured at amortised cost under IAS 39 would in general also be measured at amortised cost under IFRS 9;
- debt securities that are classified as available for sale under IAS 39 may, under IFRS 9, be measured at amortised cost, FVOCI or FVTPL, depending on the particular circumstances;
- equity securities classified as available for sale under IAS 39 that are held for long-term strategic purposes would generally be designated as measured at FVOCI.

The Credit Union's assessment is however on-going and will include a detailed review of the contractual terms of all financial assets. At that stage, the final impact will be determined.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

IFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This will require considerable judgement about how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis.

The new impairment model will apply to the following financial instruments that are not measured at FVTPL:

- financial assets that are debt instruments;
- lease receivables;
- financial guarantee contracts issued; and
- loan commitments issued

No impairment loss will be recognised on equity investments.

Under IFRS 9, loss allowances will be measured on either of the following bases:

- 12-month ECLs: these are ECLs that result from possible default events on a financial instrument within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs: these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Standards in issue but not yet effective, continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, continued

(iii) Impairment of financial assets, continued

Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date. However, lifetime ECL measurement always applies for trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing component.

The assessment of whether credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly will be one of the critical judgements in implementing the impairment model of IFRS 9. When assessing this, the Credit Union will consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort, including both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Credit Union's historical experience and expert credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

Measurement of ECL

ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses and will be measured as follows:

- financial assets that are not credit-impaired at the reporting date: the present value of all
 cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance
 with the contract and the cash flows that the Credit Union expects to receive);
- financial assets that are credit-impaired at the reporting date: the difference between the gross carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows;
- undrawn loan commitments: the present value of the difference between the contractual
 cash flows that are due to the Credit Union if the commitment is drawn down and the cash
 flows that the Credit Union expects to receive; and
- *financial guarantee contracts*: the expected payments to reimburse the holder less any amounts that the Credit Union expects to recover.

Financial assets that are credit-impaired are defined by IFRS 9 in a similar way to financial assets that are impaired under IAS 39.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Standards in issue but not yet effective, continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, continued

(iii) Impairment of financial assets, continued

Preliminary impact assessment

The most significant impact on the Credit Union's financial statements from the implementation of IFRS 9 is expected to result from the new impairment requirements. The Credit Union is not yet able to provide quantitative information about the expected impact, since the Credit Union is in the process of building and testing models, assembling data and calibrating the impairment stage transfer criteria. However, the Credit Union expects loss allowances under IFRS 9 to be larger and more volatile than under IAS 39.

(iv) Classification - Financial liabilities

IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification of financial liabilities.

However, under IAS 39 all fair value changes of liabilities designated as at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss, whereas under IFRS 9 these fair value changes will generally be presented as follows:

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The Credit Union has not designated any financial liabilities as at FVTPL and it has no current intention to do so. The Credit Union's preliminary assessment did not indicate any material impact regarding the classification of financial liabilities under IFRS 9.

(v) Disclosures

IFRS 9 will require extensive new disclosures, in particular about credit risk and ECLs. The Credit Union's assessment included an analysis to identify data gaps against current processes and the Credit Union is in the process of implementing the system and controls changes that it believes will be necessary to capture the required data.

(vi) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be applied retrospectively, except as described below.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Standards in issue but not yet effective, continued

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, continued

- (vi) Transition, continued
 - The Credit Union will take advantage of the exemption allowing it not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) changes. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 will generally be recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at April 1, 2018.
 - The following assessments have to be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of initial application.
 - The determination of the business model within which a financial asset is held.
 - The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL.
 - The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at FVOCI.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 replaces existing leases guidance, including IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases – Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management

The Credit Union has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk
- liquidity risk
- market risks
- operational risks.

This note presents information about the Credit Union's exposure to each of the above risks, the Union's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Union's management of capital.

Financial assets of the Credit Union include cash resources, accounts receivable, investments, loans and mortgages to members and interest receivable. Financial liabilities include deposits of members' regulatory capital and accounts payable and accrued expenses.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Credit Union if a member or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Credit Union's cash resources, loans and advances to customers and investment securities

- (1) The Credit Union deposits its funds with registered Banks which are subject to regulations.
- (2) Credit risk on loans to members is managed using the Total Debt servicing ratio as well as detailed background checks on members in the approval process and stringent debt collection procedures. Two officers are assigned with the task of monitoring the delinquency portfolio on a daily basis. Management has documented a process to be followed for collection of outstanding debt. The Credit Committee has the responsibility of advising the Board on Policy based on market trends. The Board, along with management, revises policy periodically to reduce overall credit risk. The Credit Union's policy is to provide fully for the total balance including interest less the value of any collateral as soon as it is determined irrecoverable. These loans are shown net of provision for bad and doubtful loans.
- (3) The Credit Union limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in entities that have high credit ratings and Government Securities. The Credit Union has a documented policy in place which guides the management of the credit risk on investment. The Credit Union exposure and the credit rating of its debtors are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved entities.

Classified Loans

This category of loans represents loans for which, in most cases, the collateral has been realized and the Credit Union estimates that the outstanding balances may be irrecoverable.

Allowances for impairment

Set out below is an analysis of the gross and net (of allowances for impairment) loans and advances to members.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management, continued

(a) Credit risk, continued

Loans and advances to members

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Delinquent Loans 90 days and over Classified Loans fully provided	\$ 2,812,411 1,584,841	2,379,614 1,834,766
Carrying amount Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	4,397,252 (1,769,280)	4,214,380 (1,652,640)
Carrying amount less allowance loans > 90 days	\$ 2,627,972	2,561,740
Loans in Good Standing Not yet due 1-29 days 30-59 days 60-89 days	\$ 2018 78,991,324 14,524,620 3,632,392 1,868,484	2017 72,406,425 12,633,152 1,859,620 1,492,820
Carrying amount Less: Allowance for doubtful loans	99,016,820 (990,168)	88,392,017 (883,921)
Carrying amount less allowance for loans in good standing	98,026,652	87,508,096
Total carrying amount	\$ 100,654,624	90,069,836

Collateral

The Credit Union holds as collateral on loans, mortgages on property and land, bills of sale on vehicles, cash surrender values on life insurance policies, securities held with government or private listed companies, cash, guarantors and mutual funds. Unsecured loans are granted based on credit risk up to \$30,000. The value of security of loans > 90 days is approximately \$6.05 million dollars.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management, continued

(a) Credit risk, continued

Credit risk

Exposure to credit risk

	Carrying amount		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
Interest receivable	\$ 333,786	278,394	
Investments	30,906,795	28,742,907	
Loans and receivables	100,654,624	90,069,836	
Cash resources	6,346,744	5,308,820	
Total	\$ <u>138,241,950</u>	124,399,957	

(b) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Credit Union will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations from its financial liabilities as they become due.

Liquidity risks arise from the mismatch in cash flows. The Board manages its liquidity risk by matching its cash inflows to its cash outflows. Short to medium term loans have been introduced to ensure that timing of cash inflows are matched to loan disbursements. The cash balances are monitored on a daily basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management, continued

(b) Liquidity risks, continued

Deposits from Members

The maturity schedule of the undiscounted cash flows of deposits and loans is detailed below:

2018	Interest		Less than	3 months	1 year to	5 years
Deposits by Type	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>	3 months	to 1 year	5 years	and over
Term deposits	2.25-5.00%	\$ 27,972,030	3,408,599	17,400,769	6,713,238	449,424
Other savings	1-3.15%	3,161,192	2,524,159	17,783	306,040	313,210
Special Savings	1.75%	4,999,311	4,531,757	16,533	192,987	258,034
Junior Savings	2.50%	2,723,790	2,692,481	-	5,309	26,000
Membership Prime Deposit	1.75%	58,746,630	47,152,072	617,614	5,472,554	5,504,390
Smart Builder	3.00%	33,508,268	29,963,145	103,223	<u>1,456,464</u>	<u>1,985,436</u>
Total		\$ 131,111,220	90,272,213	18,155,921	14,146,592	8,536,494
Loan by Type						
Personal Loans	6.5-18%	\$ 31,432,159	127,240	782,327	17,598,221	12,924,370
Business Loans	7-17%	1,854,829	40,570	23,467	446,754	1,344,038
Other Loans	8-18%	454,622	49,232	30,090	229,022	146,277
Real Estate Loans	4.5-12%	57,365,941	181,761	-	1,237,415	55,946,765
Revolving Loans	17%	10,721,681	2,670,450	620,466	4,970,991	2,459,774
Reclassified Loans	0%	<u>1,584,841</u>	1,584,841			
Total		\$ 103,414,072	4,654,094	1,456,351	24,482,402	72,821,225
Liquidity Gap		\$ 27,697,148	85,618,119	16,699,570	<u>(10,335,810</u>)	<u>(64,284,731</u>)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management, continued

(b) Liquidity risks, continued

Deposits from Members

The maturity schedule of the undiscounted cash flows deposits and loans is detailed below:

2017 Deposits by Type	Interest <u>Rate</u>	<u>Total</u>	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 year to <u>5 years</u>	5 years and over
Term deposits	2.25% - 5.00%	\$ 24,709,309	1,700,350	15,471,098	6,972,101	565,760
Other savings	.5% - 3.15%	2,568,419	2,014,521	32,061	247,125	274,711
Special Savings	1.75%	5,042,893	4,618,464	25,450	199,612	199,367
Junior Savings	2.50%	2,724,519	2,703,010	-	8,509	13,000
Membership Prime D	eposit 1.75%	54,906,995	43,843,916	663,432	4,733,039	5,666,607
Smart Builder	2.50%	25,920,932	23,274,516	<u>71,135</u>	920,294	<u>1,654,986</u>
Total		\$ 115,873,067	<u>78,154,777</u>	16,263,177	13,080,681	<u>8,374,431</u>
Loan by Type						
Personal Loans	6.5% - 18%	\$ 26,837,181	114,072	828,498	13,996,738	11,897,873
Business Loans	7.0% – 17%	2,052,646	20,555	14,952	403,595	1,613,544
Other Loans	8.0% - 18%	860,810	32,322	29,267	561,369	237,852
Real Estate Loans	4.5% - 9%	49,244,504	968,408	50,335	855,378	47,370,383
Revolving Loans	15% - 17%	7,578,861	2,989,044	384,579	1,586,726	2,618,512
Reclassified Loans	5.5% - 12%	6,032,395		-	225,393	5,807,002
Total		\$ 92,606,397	78,154,777	1,307,631	17,629,199	69,545,166
Liquidity Gap		\$ 23,266,121	74,030,376	14,954,545	(4,548,065)	<u>(61,170,735</u>)

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management, continued

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rate, equity prices, foreign exchange notes and credit spreads will affect the Credit Union's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

The Credit Union may be exposed to market risk as changes in market interest rates affect its income. Periodically, the Board and management review and approve the rates set to ensure they are well priced to control these risks.

Interest rate risk Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	Carrying amount		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	
Fixed Rate Instruments Fixed Financial Assets Fixed Financial Liabilities	\$ 37,563,961 (28,958,358)	33,219,460 (24,996,349)	
Net Fixed Rate Instruments	\$ 8,605,603	8,223,111	
Variable Rate Instruments Financial Assets Financial Liabilities	\$ 103,103,651 (104,158,547)	93,438,664 (91,765,153)	
Net Variable Rate Instruments	\$ (1,054,896)	<u>1,673,511</u>	

(d) Operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the Credit Union's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors other than credit, market and liquidity risks such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour. Operational risks arise from all of the Credit Union's operations.

The Credit Union's objective is to manage operational risk by developing and implementing controls within the operation that would mitigate this risk. That responsibility is assigned to the Board and Management. There is a policy manual for the staff and volunteers of the Credit Union. The policy manual addressed in detail every functional area of the Credit Union and provided for some of the more critical function; primarily Loans and Operations, procedures to carry out such functions.

Compliance with the Credit Union's policies is supported by a programme of periodic reviews undertaken by the Internal Auditor. The results of Internal Audit reviews are discussed with management, the Supervisory Committee and the Board of Directors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management, continued

(e) Capital management

The Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act 2008-39, stipulates that an amount equaling or greater than 10% of total assets must be held as capital. The Board of Directors continues to review the capital structure. The capital to assets ratio is now 7.37% (2017 – 7.56%).

The Financial Services Commission (FSC) defines "capital" of a Credit Union as Qualifying Shares, Statutory and Other Reserves only.

The Credit Union objective, when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns to its members and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business. (See note 17(a))

(f) Fair value

Fair value represents the amounts at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and is best evidenced by a quoted marked price, if one exists.

Financial assets and liabilities are carried at amounts, which approximate to their fair value at the reporting date. Fair values estimates are made at a specific point in time based on market conditions and information about the financial instrument.

These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgement and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect the estimates.

The fair values of cash resources, accounts receivable, interest receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, deposits loan payable and regulatory capital are not materially different from their carrying amounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

4. Financial Risk Management, continued

(f) Fair value, continued

The estimated fair values of the financial assets and liabilities, together with their carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2	2018	20	017
	Carrying	Fair	Carrying	Fair
	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Value</u>
Cash resources	\$ 6,346,745	6,346,744	5,308,820	5,308,820
Accounts receivable	286,191	286,191	313,926	313,926
Interest receivable	333,786	333,786	278,394	278,394
Investments (note 8)	30,906,795	N/A	28,742,907	N/A
Deposits of members	131,111,220	131,111,220	115,873,067	115,873,067
Regulatory capital	2,117,250	2,117,250	1,932,600	1,932,600
Accounts payable	1,445,075	1,445,075	1,011,766	1,011,766
Loans payable	393,237	393,237	187,057	187,057
Loans and mortgages (net)	100,654,624	100,654,624	90,069,836	9,069,836

(g) Loans and mortgages receivable

The nature of the Credit Union is such that loans can only be made to members of the Credit Union or similar societies. As a result of this, a market rate for these loans is not readily determinable and hence it is impracticable to estimate the fair value of these loans.

Investments

The Investment Portfolio comprises of assets stated at cost and fair value.

(h) Real Property Management

The Co-operative Societies (Amendment) Act 2007-39, sec. 196A states that a Credit Union may not acquire or hold real property where the market value of the property to be acquired would cause the aggregate value of the property to exceed 6% of the stated assets of the Credit Union. At March 31, 2018, the Credit Union held 5.71% (2017 - 4.07%) in real property.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

5. Determination of Fair Values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

(a) Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair value of available-for-sale financial assets is determined by reference to their quoted closing price at the reporting date. It is not practicable to establish the fair value of held to maturity investments.

(b) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the amount recoverable at the reporting date.

6. Cash Resources

This balance consists of:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Cash equivalents Cash on hand Cash at bank	\$ 17,805 460,222 5,868,718	7,496 615,802 4,685,522
	\$ 6,346,745	5,308,820

7. Interest Receivable

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Loan interest receivable	\$ 333,786	278,394

This interest relates to interest accrued on loans and mortgages in good standing at March 31, for the respective years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

8. Investments

(a) Investments comprise:

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Equity securities, mutual funds and fixed income, at fair value:			
Shares in Insurance Corporation of Barbados	\$	663,435	728,817
CIBCFCIB "Blue Eagle" portfolio fixed income	•	371,829	1,547,060
CIBCFCIB "Blue Eagle" portfolio mutual funds/ equities		332,519	344,410
		<u>1,367,783</u>	2,620,287
Equity securities, at cost:			
Shares in the Barbados Co-operative Credit Union League Ltd.		21,020	21,020
Shares in Bridgetown Cruise Terminals Inc.		12,617	1,553
Shares in Co-operators General Insurance Co. Ltd.		1,207,920	1,177,050
		<u>1,241,557</u>	<u>1,199,623</u>
Other investments, held to maturity:			
First Citizens Investment Services Ltd.		3,913,540	2,812,850
CAPITA Financial Services Inc		3,085,770	2,013,986
Barbados Co-operative Credit Union League Ltd		, ,	
- Central Fund Facility Trust		1,612,798	2,565,994
Barbados Transport Board		155,134	186,311
Barbados Port Inc		681,404	768,263
Barbados Treasury Notes		6,250,000	5,500,000
Barbados Treasury Bills		11,423,696	10,431,088
United Enterprise Credit Union		508,300	-
Barbados Public Workers Co-operative Credit Union Ltd.		666,813	644,505
		28,297,455	24,922,997
		20,201,700	
Total Investments	\$	30,906,795	28,742,907

The Credit Union outsources the management of its investment portfolio referred to as the "Blue Eagle" to CIBC First Caribbean International Bank's (The Bank) wealth management department. The Bank was given an investment policy and parameters to guide the investment decisions. The Investment policy was prepared by a group of members with an investment career background. Reports are submitted monthly to the management where the performance of the fund is reviewed. The total fund under management is \$704,348 (2017 - \$1,891,471). The portfolio is valued by CIBC First Caribbean International Bank Wealth Management Barbados.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

8. Investment, continued

(b) Investment of funds

Section 34(A) (1) of the Co-Operatives Society Act Cap 378A sets out in detail the profile of institutions and securities in which the Credit Union can invest the funds of the Society including its reserves.

Section 34(A) (2) limits investments in equities of companies incorporated in Barbados or in a member state of the Caribbean community and listed on a stock exchange of these states. These companies must have paid dividends on its shares in the preceding five consecutive years. Alternatively they can invest in securities issued by a credit union that is registered in a member state of the Caribbean community. Such investments shall not exceed 10% of the statutory reserve of the Credit Union.

The Financial Services Commission can also exercise discretion in allowing other investments except as defined in section 34(A) (2)

As at March 31, 2018, the Credit Union is in breach of these investment provisions and is in discussion with The Financial Services Commission to bring its investment portfolio in line with the provision of the Act.

9. Loans and Mortgages to Members

Loans and mortgages to members comprise:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Loans Mortgages	\$ 46,048,132 57,365,940	38,375,315 54,231,082
Less Allowance for doubtful loans	103,414,072 (2,759,448)	92,606,397 (2,536,561)
	\$ 100,654,624	90,069,836

Loans are classified as personal, business, line of credit and other loans. Personal and business loans bear interest at a rate of 6.5% to 18% per annum, unsecured loans and revolving line of credit at 17% and other loans at 8% to 18% per annum on the reducing balance. All loans are repayable to the Credit Union in monthly blended principal and interest instalments over a maximum period of thirty years.

Mortgages usually bear a floating interest rate of 6.5% per annum on the reducing balance. As of March 2018 mortgages are being offered at a variable rate of 4.5% to 7.5% (2017 - 4.5% to 7.5%) per annum on the reducing balance. Mortgages are repayable to the Credit Union in monthly blended principal and interest instalments over a maximum period of thirty years.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

9. Loans and Mortgages to Members, continued

Allowance for doubtful loans

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Opening balance Charge for the year Write offs Recoveries	\$ (2,536,561) (713,723) 487,303 3,533	(3,012,406) (385,435) 648,710 212,570
Ending balance	\$ (2,759,448)	(2,536,561)

Loans greater than 90 days past due are considered impaired and as such provision is made in the accounts for the uncollectable loan principal amounts and interest receivable on all such loans.

10. Accounts Receivable

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Accounts receivable Interest receivable – Investments	\$ 263,863 22,328	249,350 64,576
	\$ 286,191	313,926

Accounts receivable mainly represents amounts receivable from the Government of Barbados for taxes withheld on the Blue Eagle Portfolio.

Interest receivable from investments represents interest receivable on fixed income instruments held in the Blue Eagle account and interest receivable from deposit accounts held at other financial institutions.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

11. Property and Equipment

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2010	Eq	uipment and Computer	Motor	Land	Leasehold	
Cost/Valuation		<u>Software</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Total</u>
At beginning of year Additions/WIP Disposals	\$	3,377,189 207,424	160,464 - 	5,460,097 3,216,544 (19,768)	907,526 26,884 	9,905,276 3,450,852 (19,768)
At end of year	\$	3,584,613	160,464	8,656,873	934,410	13,336,360
Accumulated Deprec	iation	1				
At beginning of year Charge for year Disposals	\$	2,379,580 269,035	18,838 28,486	91,163 87,639	641,196 33,467	3,130,777 418,627
At end of year	\$	2,648,615	47,324	178,802	674,663	3,549,404
Net Book Value	\$	935,998	<u>113,140</u>	8,478,071	259,747	9,786,956
2017						
	Eq	uipment and				
		Computer	Motor	Land	Leasehold	Total
Cost/Valuation		<u>Software</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Improvement</u>	<u>Total</u>
At beginning of year	\$	3,038,847	158,442	5,025,000	839,490	9,061,779
Additions/WIP		338,342	160,464	435,097	68,036	1,001,939
Disposals			(158,442)			(158,442)
At end of year	\$	3,377,189	160,464	5,460,097	907,526	9,905,276
Accumulated Deprec	iation	1				
At beginning of year	\$	2,146,028	41,342	-	559,263	2,746,633
Charge for year		233,552	45,442	91,163	81,933	452,090
Disposals			(67,946)		<u>-</u>	<u>(67,946</u>)
At end of year	\$	2,379,580	<u>18,838</u>	91,163	641,196	3,130,777
Net Book Value	\$	997,609	141,626	5,368,934	266,330	6,774,499

The Credit Union's building is valued on a tri-annual basis as dictated by the Board of Directors.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

11. Property and Equipment, continued

The next valuation is scheduled to take place in the 2018 - 2019 financial year. During the 2015 - 2016 financial year the Board of Directors determined the value of the Credit Union's building was \$5,410,540 based on a valuation prepared by an independent, professional valuer. The resulting increase of \$984,000 was credited to revaluation reserve in equity. The accumulated depreciation of \$184,500 on the property at the date of the valuation was eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the property and the net amount restated to the revalued amount of the property.

12. Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses comprise:

		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Interest payable on deposits	\$	783,158	563,793
Non-member deposits		136,266	138,410
Professional fees		79,625	98,719
Other payables	-	446,026	210,845
	\$ =	1,445,075	1,011,767

Interest payables on deposits represent the accrued amounts that are outstanding but unpaid to members for their deposits and saving accounts.

Other payables represent staff payables (P.A.Y.E, N.I.S) and miscellaneous trade payables.

13. Deposits of Members

Members' deposits comprise the following:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Term deposits	\$ 26,841,108	23,996,349
Other deposits	44,392,560	36,368,329
Prime deposits	58,746,630	54,795,429
Registered Retirement Savings Plan	1,130,922	712,960
	\$ 131,111,220	115,873,067

Term deposits are fixed-term interest bearing deposits which attract a rate of interest of 2.25% to 5.00% (2017 - 2.25% to 5.00%).

Other deposits represent interest bearing deposits that may be withdrawn on demand. These deposits attract interest at a rate of 1.00% - 3.15% (2017 - 1.00% - 3.15%).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

13. Deposits of Members, continued

Prime Deposits, previously known as Members' Shares, is an interest bearing deposit account which has attracted an average rate of 1.75% (2017 – 1.75%) during the financial year.

Registered Retirement Savings Plan is a retirement account registered with the Barbados Revenue Authority, withdrawals incur a withholding tax. This plan attracted an interest rate of 3.75% (2017 – 4%)

14. Loan Payable

Central Fund Facility Trust

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current portion Long term portion	\$ 60,065 66,387	52,930 134,127
	\$ 126,992	187,057

During 2015 the Credit Union secured a loan from The Central Fund Facility Trust in the amount of \$300,000. The loan is repayable in equal instalments of \$5,870 monthly over a 5 year period. The loan is secured by investments in the CFFT valued at \$332,519 as at year end.

National Insurance Board

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Current portion Long term portion	\$ 4,013 252,232	<u>-</u>
	\$ 266,245	

During 2017 the Credit Union secured a loan from National Insurance Board in the amount of \$4 million. The loan is repayable in equal instalments of \$75,309 over a 5 year period. The loan is secured by a first legal mortgage on the property located at Crn Fairchild and Nelson Streets, Bridgetown, St. Michael for a value of \$4.2 million. As at 31 March 2018, only \$280,258 was disbursed.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

15. Regulatory Capital

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance at April 1 Contributions for the year	\$ 1,932,600 184,650	1,791,400 141,200
Balance at March 31	\$ 2,117,250	1,932,600

In accordance with the requirements of IAS 32 and IFRIC 2, share capital is classified in the financial statements as a liability as their terms provide for withdrawal at the option of the members. Shares are classified as a liability and the appropriate payments classified as an expense and presented as a charge in arriving at net income for the year. The change in classification does not affect the rights and obligations of the members as set out in the Act or the Credit Union's by-laws.

Regulatory Capital represents the amount that has been paid up by members in respect of shares. Each regular member has twenty shares at a value of \$5.00 per share. Each junior member has ten shares at \$5.00 per share. There is no limit to the number of shares the Credit Union is authorized to issue.

These shares in the co-operative entitle each member to one vote in the conduct of the affairs of the co-operative at general meetings. Shares may only be withdrawn when the member wishes to end their membership with the Credit Union. No dividend or patronage refund has been declared for the year.

16. Reserves

(a) Statutory Reserve

The statutory reserve is established pursuant to Section 197 (2) of the Co-operative Societies Act, Cap 378A.

The statutory reserve accumulated transfer from net income

The Credit Union is required under governing legislation to transfer an amount equivalent to the greater of one half of one percent (0.5%) of total assets or twenty-five percent (25%) of Net Income (before dividends) to the statutory reserve annually until the capital ratio equals ten percent (10%). At March 31, 2018, capital ratio was 7.40% (2017 -7.56%). The allocation for the year was \$741,982 (2017 - \$657,854).

(b) Education Fund

The Registrar of Co-operatives has advised that 3% of the net income capped at \$20,000 be transferred to an education reserve. This reserve is periodically paid to the Barbados Co-Operative Credit Union League. The amount transferred for the year was \$20,000 (2017 - \$20,000).

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

16. Reserves, continued

(c) Common Good Fund

The common good fund was established by the Credit Union and represents amounts allocated to facilitate donations to benevolent causes. The amount transferred is 1% of net income. The amount transferred for the year was \$8,161 (2017 - \$6,963).

17. Mutual Benefits Plan

This amount represents contributions to the Mutual Benefits Plan, which is administered by Co-operators General Insurance Company Limited. The plan provides loan protection to the Credit Union.

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

18.	Major Operating Expenses			
	These comprise			
			<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	General and Administrative Expenses			
	Audit fees	\$	82,653	76,898
	Stationery office supplies		70,689	64,856
	Professional fees		52,298	46,119
	Equipment maintenance		20,900	24,875
	Motor vehicle expense		23,005	19,924
	Supplies		18,541	21,350
	Postage		39,830	11,964
	Motor vehicle insurance	_	5,247	7,200
		\$ =	313,163	273,186
	Occupancy Costs			
	Utilities	\$	105,792	86,773
	Rental expense		252,997	157,443
	Security		134,577	120,326
	Property insurance		83,480	66,498
	Maintenance		43,250	53,862
	Other office expenses		42,825	23,402
	Land tax		13,860	13,860
	Television charges		775	2,045
	Other property expense		10,075	-
	Miscellaneous	_	<u>(1,164</u>)	1,521
		\$ =	686,467	525,730
	Membership Protection and Governance Expenses			
	MBP premiums	\$	257,043	219,690
	League dues		75,000	88,912
	Convention		47,744	51,445
	Reimbursable expenses		68,300	62,400
	Annual meeting		38,438	24,257
	Committee meetings		26,039	24,432
	Other meetings		2,066	2,835
	Committee expenses		4,597	9,735
	Committee activities		12,443	16,938
	Fidelity insurance – Directors		4,500	4,875
	Health & Safety committee	=	1,470	<u> </u>
		\$ =	537,640	505,519

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

19.	Interest and Dividend Income			
	Recognised in profit or loss		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Interest on loans Interest on mortgages Interest income on held-to-maturity investments Interest income on bank deposits Dividend income on held to maturity financial assets Interest and dividend income - gross Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost Net interest, realised gain and dividend income recognised in profit or loss	\$	4,796,201 3,591,167 930,112 517 68,819 9,386,816 (2,652,321)	4,058,138 3,357,201 730,375 15,575 71,918 8,233,207 (2,495,188)
	Recognised directly in equity Net unrealized gain (loss) on investments for the year	\$	(52,813)	124,020
20.	Related Parties			
(a)	Identity of related parties The Credit Union has a related party relationship with its di	rector	s, committee n	nembers and key

The Credit Union has a related party relationship with its directors, committee members and key management personnel.

(b) Related party balances

These represent loans outstanding, shares and deposits held by related parties as identified in (a) above.

		Loans <u>Balance</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	Qualifying <u>Shares</u>
	As at March 31, 2017	\$ 986,870	1,286,888	1,500
	As at March 31, 2016	\$ 987,076	983,580	1,500
(c)	Key Management personnel compensation:		<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
	Wages and salaries	\$ =	661,118	604,646
	Reimbursable expenses for directors and Committee members	\$ _	67,800	62,400

Notes to the Financial Statements (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2018 With comparative figures for 2017

(Expressed in Barbados dollars)

21. Commitments

Loan commitments

Loan commitments in respect of undisbursed loans as at March 31, 2018 amounted to \$11,184,237 (2017 - \$7,704,571).

22. Operating Lease

Leases as Lessor

The Credit Union leased part of rental space at Northern Business Centre, Speightstown this lease. The future minimum lease payments under terms of the leases are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Less than one year	\$ 30,000	30,000
Between two and four years	120,000	120,000

During the year ended March 31, 2018, \$35,000 (2017 - \$64,500) was recognised as rental income in the statement of comprehensive income.

Leases as Lease

The Credit Union leases the property which houses the Speightstown Branch from ABK Investment, in Oistins at the Southern Plaza Complex and has also temporarily relocated to Trident House. The future minimum lease payments under terms of the leases as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Less than one year	\$ 224,328	141,168
Between two and five years	564,671	564,671

During the year ended March 31, 2018, \$308,115 (2016 - \$157,443) was recognised as rental expense in the statement of comprehensive income.

23. Contingencies

At March 31, 2018, there were certain legal proceedings against the Credit Union. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, the Credit Union cannot state what the eventual outcome of such matters will be; however, based on current knowledge, the Credit Union does not believe that liabilities, if any, arising from pending litigation will have a material adverse effect on its financial position or results of operations.